FACADE OF DEMOCRACY

Johnny Yueh Han Lin Rhode Island School of Design Master of Architecture Thesis 2018

Facade of Democracy: Realizing the Architecture of the Fourth Wall

A thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Architecture in the Department of Architecture of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island.

by

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This thesis project explored the scope of democracy and seek the opportunity to relate the research into the discipline of architecture. This one-year thesis journey started from "Democracy in Words", "Democracy as a Rule of Drawing", which seek to develop a representation system under the wide topic of democracy. The second part, "Behind the Democratic Illustration", used a series of collages and drawings to understand a contemporary democratic crisis. And in the last part of the thesis "Reveal the Democratic Truth", develop an architectural project based on the previous knowledge to reveal the predicament of the society through a counter-design architectural proposal.

Democracy in Words 1-14 Democracy as a Rule of Drawing 15-22

Behind the Democratic Illustration 23-42

Reveal the Democratic Truth 41-52

Democracy in Words

What is "Democracy"? Whether it is a political system or a way of living, we've all agreed that it is a pillar to a modern society. There are different literatures describing the idea of democracy. In all the nations that operating democratic form of government, democracy is written down in the constitution documents. In this beginning part of the thesis project, I am exploring the democracy in this language perspective, seeing how it is described and relates to other vocabulary and expressions.

I picked the officially-written-in-English constitutions in 4 democratic countries on the top list of Democratic Index from Economist Intelligence Unit: Australia, Botswana, Ireland and United States. The documents were deconstructed into the category of verbs, nouns and prepositions for further discovery.

WHEREAS the people of New South Wales. Victoria. South Australia. Queensland, and Tasmania, humbly relving on the blessing of Almighty God, have agreed to unite in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Co hereby established It shall be lawful for the Queen with the advice of the Privy Council sall be established and the Constitution of the Commonwealth shall take effect on and after the day so appointed This Act, and all laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth under the Constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every State and of every part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the laws of any State; and the of After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; The busies of representatives. Part V — both busies of the Parliament, Part V — Were soft use Parliament, Parl V — Were soft use Parliament, Chapter III — the Sociative Competing of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Course, a <u>Senate</u>, and a House of Representatives, and which is herein-after called "The <u>Parliament</u>," or "The <u>Parliament</u> of the Commonwealth." A <u>Governor-General</u> appointed by the Queen shall be Her Majesty's representative in the Commonwealth, and shall have and may exercise of this Constitution relating to the Governor-General extend and apply to the Governor-General for the time being. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, a The Senate shall be composed of senators for each State, directly-chosen by the people of the State, voting, until the Parliament otherwise provides, as one electorate. States shall be mainled and that no original state shall have less that six senators. The senators shall be chosen for a term of six years, and erail. 8. The qualification of electors of senators shall be in each State that which is prescribed by this Constitution, or by the Parliament, as the h elector shall vote only once. The Parliament of the Commonwealth may make laws prescribing the method of choosing senators, but so that the method shall be <u>uniform</u> for all the States. Subject to any such law, the Parliament of each State may make law nstitution, the laws in force in each State, for the or its representation in the Senate. The Governor of any State may cause wri do leave y as processing of the state. In ease of the dissolution of the Senate the writs shall be issued within ten days from the processination of source ussources, as easing source as sources as the source as a source a . Whenever the number of senators for a State is increased or diminished, the Parliament of the Commonwealth may make such provision for the vacating of the places of senators for the State as it deems necessary to maintain regularity in the rotation. cessor shall be enabled in a for the explicit on the constant of the design of the House of Representatives. The Senate shall be fore proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a senator to be the President of the Senate : and as often a the Senate. Whenever a vacancy happens in the Senate, the President, or if there is no President or if the President ch the vacancy has happened. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the presence of at least one-third of the whole is absent from the Commonwealth the Governor-General number of the senators shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Senate for the exercise of its powers. ve. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members directly chosen by the people of the Commonwealth, and the les wenty-six, victoria wenty-inter, oueensand inter, soun Australia seven, western Australia inter, Tasmania inter Subject to uns Constitution, or Representatives. Every House of Representatives shall continue for three years from the first meeting of the House, and no longer, but may be soon s, the Parliament of any State may make laws for determining the divisions in each State for which members of the House of Representatives may be ved by the Governor-General. Until the Parliament of the Cor n, and the number of members to be chosen for each division. The Governor-General in Council may cause writs to be issued for general elections of members of the House of Representatives The House of Representatives shall, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business, choose a member to be the Speaker of the House, a ng of the House for the exercise of its powers. Questions ari ather House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Every senator and every member of the House of Representatives shall before taking his seat make and subscribe before the Governor-General. each senator and each member of the House of Representatives shall receive an allowance of four hundred pounds a year to be reckoned from the Share been haded in the housen in the base of the state of the base of t ouse The Parliament shall subject to this Constitution have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth will h The Parliament shall, subject to this Constitution, have exclusive power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth v people. The Senate may at any stage return to the House of Representatives any proposed law which the Senate may not stread, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which the Senate may not amend, requesting, by message, the constance mandmand any proposed law which without modifications. Except as provide in this section, the Senate half have equal with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed law. The proposed law which appropriate prevince or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government shall deal only with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed law which as appropriate prevince and many station, and any provision therein dealing with any other matter shall be of no effect. Law imposing taxition, except laws imposing duties of customs or of except sense the set of the set of no effect. The set of t then deal with other of excision may avoid resolution. If the floate of Representatives against any proceed by with an end have started to which the floate of Representatives any proceed by with an end have started to which the floate of Representatives and the started to the the Governor-Central for his During asset when a proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliance is greatered to the Governor-General for the Queen's asset. he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to this Constitution, that he assents in the Queen's asset. The Schematel and proposed law passed by both Houses of the Parliance is greatered to the Governor-General for the Queen's asset.

received the Queen's assent. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exerciseable by the Governor-General as the Que

in a Federal Supreme Court, t The High Court shall have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences-The trail on indictment of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth shall be by jury, and every such trial shall be <u>held</u> in the State where the offence was committed, and if the offence was not committed within any State the trial shall be <u>held</u> as the <u>blad</u> When any department of the public service of a State becomes transferred to the Commonwealth, all officers of the department shall become subject to the ontrol of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Covernment of the Commonwealth. of the State On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose uties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive

f money on account of the Government of the Colony

Constitution, continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth,

te: and, until provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the Parliament of the State shall have such powers of alteration and of repeal in respect of any such law as the State. When a law of a State is impossistent, with a word the Commonwealth, the later shall pote value, and the former shall, to be extend of the impossistency, the invalid. The provisions of this Constitu-to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officier or administrator of the government of the State. The <u>Parliament</u> of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Common survival and the former shall, to be advected by the impossible of the state to the former shall, to the state of the Common soft this constitution to the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officier or administrator of the government of the State. The <u>Parliament</u> of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Common soft the imposite the state of the Governor for the time being of the State, or other chief executive officier or administrator of the government of the State. The <u>Parliament</u> of a State may surrender any part of the State to the Common soft the state to the

Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State.

consent of the Parliament of a State, and the approval of the majority of the electors of the State voting upon the question, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon a

d. This Constitution shall not be altered except in the following manner:- The proposed law for the alteration thereof must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of the Parliament, and not less that een made or agreed to by the other House, and such other House rejects or fails to pass it or passes it with any amendment to whic

The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish.

ds a year. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all other officers of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth shall be vested in the Governor-General in Council The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative wealth, as the case requires. The judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested

> 1. Until the Parliament otherwise provides, the laws in force in any Colony which has become or becomes a State with respect to the receipt of revenue and the expenditu The Constitution of each State of the Commonwealth shall, subject to this

A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, ror shall the vealth. A subject of the Queen, resident in any

eligon or for investiga any religion softwarrance or for producting the free severelse of any religion and no religious test shall be required as qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth A subject of the Queen, resident in such official trust under the Commonwealth or all productions that the were a subject in any state shall not be public in any office of the Queen resident in such official trust under the Commonwealth shall protect every State shall make provision for the determinent on which or official trust under the State, against domestic violence. Every State shall make provision for the determinent on which or determinent of the Commonwealth shall protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the Commonwealth shall protect every State shall make provision for the determinent on the state. The Commonwealth shall protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the state. The Commonwealth shall protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the state. State shall make provision for the determinent of the state state in the state shall make provision for the determinent of the commonwealth and protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the commonwealth and protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the commonwealth and protect every State shall make provision for the determinent of the commonwealth and protect and the protect make against domestic violence. The Parliament as the the state state in the state state in the state sta ich it thinks fit. The <u>Parliament</u> of the Commonwealth may, with the





(a) is a clitzen of Botswana by birth or descent; (b) has attained the age of 30 years; and (c) is qualified to be elected as a Member of the National Assembly Present of the President is absent from Botswana or considers it desirable to do so by reason of liness or any other cause he may, by directions (a) the Vice-President, or (b) during any period when there is no Vice-President is absent from Botswana or is, by reason of physical or mental infimity, unable to parform the functions of his office, some other Minister, to discharge to the direct President is absent from Botswana or is, by reason of physical or mental infimity, unable to parform the functions of his office, some other Minister, to discharge to the direct President is absent from Botswana or is, by reason of physical or mental infimity, unable to parform the functions of his office, some other Minister, and discharge those functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in reason of physical or mental infimity of discharge to be functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in reason of physical or mental infimity of discharge to be functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in reason of physical or mental infimity of discharge to be functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in reason of physical or mental infimity of discharge to be functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in reason of physical or mental infimity of discharge to be functions will his authority is revoked by the President is negative in the functions of his office, some other functions of his office. National Assembly who are citizens of Botswana by birth or descent, which appointment shall be endorsed by the said Elected Members. biy.(1) The President shall receive such salary and allowances as may be prescribed by resolution of the National Assembly, which shall be a charge on the general revenues of the Republic. ent.(1) There shall be a Cabinet which shall consist of the President, Vice-President and the Ministers. (officers subordinate to him. Chief, ()

rdance with the prov e elected as a Member of the National Assembly

(1) A person shall be gualified for election as President if, and shall not be gualified unless, he

out. (1) There shall be a Vice-President who shall be appointed by the President from among the Elected Members of the

(1) There shall be such offices of Minister of the Government (not exceeding six or such other number as Parliament may from time to time provide) as may be established by Parliament or, subject to the provisions of any Act of Parliament, by the President.

ent.(1) There shall be a Secretary to the Cabinet whose office shall be a public office. (can neuclassical set use to set or the control of the design of the cabinet to the many set of conveying decisions of the Cabinet to the medical of the cabinet to the the medical of the cabinet to the the medical of the cabinet to the the the direct of the cabinet to the the the direct of the cabinet to the inless it is otherwise provided, act in his own deliberate judgment and shall not be obliged to follow the advice tendered by any other person it. (1) The supreme command of the armed forces of the Republic shall vest in the President and he shall hold the office of Commander in

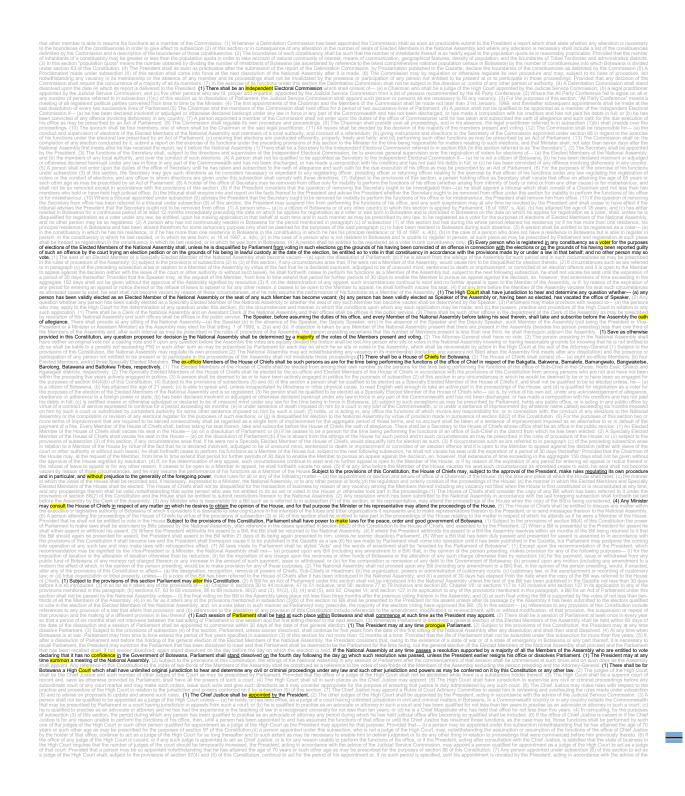
The Vice-President shall be the principal assistant of the President in the <u>discharge</u> of his executive functions and shall be responsible. <u>under</u> the directions of the President, for such business of the government of Botswana (including the administration of any department of Government) as the President may assign to him. (1) The Cabinet shall be responsible for advising the President with respect to the policy of the Government and with respect to such other matters as may be referred to it by the President and shall subject to the policy of the Government and the softice.

ice. (2) The Attorney-General shall be the principal legal adviser to the Government of Botswana.

Prerogative of Mercy

.(1) There shall be a Speaker of the National Assembly who shall be elected by the Members of the Assembly. <u>from among</u> persons who are Members of the Assembly or from among persons who are not Members of the Assembly.

Subject to the provisions of section 62 of this Constitution, a person shall be qualified to



ent. (1) There shall be a Court of Appeal for Botswana which shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred on it by this Constitution or any other law. (2 (1) The President of the Court of Appeal shall, unless that office is held ex-officio by the Chief Justice, be appointed by the President. ect if the tribunal advises the President that the judge ought not to be ren nent. (1) There shall be a Judicial Service Commission for Botswana wi equality of votes, the Chairman shall have a casing vote (1) Power (b **spool** presents or to the restern at or to be present and in the event of an president acting in accordance with the activa of the vote (1) Power (b **spool** presents <u>be for</u> one of the control of the section applies to be write the section applies are control of the control of the control of the vote of a majority of the members present, and in the event of an President acting in accordance with the activa of the vote of the activation of the control of the section applies are control of the control of the activation of the vote of subdrive court and the court is of the opinion that the question involves a substantial question of law, the court may, and shall, "any party to the proceedings is nagure states, need to be high court." (I) Where any question as to the interpretation of this Constitution <u>arises</u>, in any proceedings in any to be proceedings to request, refer the question to the high court. Increases studied in the provisions of this Constitution and of any Act of Parlament, power to peedly the qualifications and disqualifications for holding such public offices as he may constitute shall vest in the President (1) There shall be a Public Service Commission of the Ensemble in protein to make approximates to which is vested by his Constitution in the President acting in accordance with the activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts periods which exercise and accordance with the activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts periods which exercise and accordance with the activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts periods which exercise and accordance with the activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts periods which exercise and accordance with the activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts periods which exercises of activity of the Juddia Service Commission acts activity of the Judia Service Commission activity and the Service Commission activity and on. (2) The law to be applied with respect to any pensions benefits (not being benefits to which subsection (1) of this section applies) shallof Appeal or of the High Court or the Audior-General or Attorney-General has been guilty of misbehaviour unless he has been removed from office by reason of ack misbehaviour. (4) In his section The appropriate Commission or person may be eligible in respect of the service in the public service of a person who, immediately before he <u>cased</u> to be a public officer, was subject to the disciplinary control of the Judicial Service Commission or that have been Service Commission; (b) in any other case, the Public Service of a mission (5) in this cardine "name of the budicial framework" and the service to the service of the service o of the former Protectorate of Bechuanaland) or for the widows, children, dependants or personal representatives of such persons in respect of such service All <u>revenues</u> or other moneys raised or <u>received</u> for the purposes of the Government of Bostavana (not be other moneys that are payable by or under any law into some other fund established for a specific purpose or that may by or <u>under</u> any law be retained <u>by</u> the department of Government of Bostavana (not be paid into and from en Consolidate Fund (1) to more schedule and from the purposes of the data and the purposes of the data and the purposes of the advection of the purposes of the data and the purposes of the data .(1) The Minister for the time being responsible for finance shall cause to be prepared and laid before the National Assembly, before or not later than 30 days after the commencement of each financial year, estimates of the revenues and expenditure of Botswana for that year num are organized to inserving output to carry on the score of the Appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier (1) Pariament may make provision of the earlier (1) Pariament m (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidate Fund all debt charges for which Botswana is liable. c. (1) There shall be an Auditor-General, whose office shall be a public office.

automit is reports to the filmister responsible for timatics, who shall cause them to be laid before the National Assembly (-1) in Auditor-Sentensi shall perform such other public automatics or other bodies as may be preserved by or under any Act of Parliament (5) in the oxecute or his functions the Auditor-Sentensi shall perform such other office established by this Constitution may reson from that office by writing <u>under</u> his hand addressed to the person or automatic General shall not be subject to dedressed to the formal such as the case of a person who holds office as Spraker or Depuls Speaker of the National Assembly (-1) here segment for that office shall be resignation shall be addressed to the Speaker, and in the case of a Member of the House of Chiefs here signation for all done that be addressed to the Chamman of a on the date or at the time intercase of a speaker or or, if in soci-date or time is so indicated, at the time here ming is served by the person or at the person or at the time indicated in the writing spraker(may fing) the resignation formation of all be addressed to the Chamman of is on the date or at the time indicated in the writing spraker(may fing) the resignation formation or is addressed to the time indicated in the writing spraker (may find) the person or at the perso

permit a person whose appointment to act as a judge of the High Court has expired or been revoked to continue to act as such a judge for each elderork miny reviously hereto. (1) Subject of the provisions of this section, a person holding the office of a judge of the High Court shall ng in accordance with the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, may permit a judge who has attained that age to continue in office any for insulity to perform the functions expline accordance with the provisions of this section, a person holding the office of the High Court shall there members, who hold or have held high judgial advice (b) the thismat shall enquire into the matter and report on the facts thereof to the sistehariour. (4) Where a thround appointed under subsection (5) of this section, absochises the President that a judge of the High Court ought on of removing a judge of the High Court ought has been referred to a thitomal under subsection (5) of this section, the President may on of removing a judge of the High Court found fina been referred to a thitomal under subsection (5) of this section, the President may

eneral shall perform such other duties and exercise such other powers in relation to the accounts of the Governinent or the accounts of other C-General shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person on or autionity. (1) **Any person who is appointed or elected to any in be was appointed or elected**. Provided that in the case of a person who holds office as President his resignation from that office shall be signation from that office shall be addressed to the Assembly, in the case of a person of accounts, of other addressed to the Chairman of the House. (2) The resignation of any person from any office established by this Constitution shall take effect is necked by the person or autionity. (1) where the addressed or to any person autoincate by the person or autionity. (1) Where here that other person is on heave of absence pending the relifequishment of the effects and where two or more persons are holding the same rol that office.



. The Government shall meet and act as a collective authority, and shall be collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the members of the Government Ireland affirm its devotion to the ideal of peace and friendly co-operation amongst nations founded on international justice and morality There shall be an Attorney General who shall be the adviser of the Government in matters of law and legal opinion, and shall exercise and perform all such powers, functions and duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Constitution or by law equilated by two. There shall be a <u>bound</u> of State to aid and courses the President may consult the said Council by the text consultation with the Council of State to aid and courses the President may consult the said Council by the Constitution. The second state to aid the Council of State to aid and courses the President may consult the said Council by the Constitution. 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The Council of State to aid council by the Constitution the Council of State to aid council by the Constitution the Council of State to aid council by the Constitution the Council of State to aid council by the Constitution the Council o n expressed to be exercisable or performable by him after consultation with the Council of State unless, and on every occasion before so doing, he shall have convened a meeting of the Council or "Three shall be a Comptroller and Auditor General to <u>control</u>" of the State all **allsbursements** and to audit all accounts of moneys administered by or <u>under</u> the authority of the State all **allsbursements** and to audit all accounts of moneys administered by or <u>under</u> the authority of the State all **allsbursements** and to audit all accounts of moneys administered by or <u>under</u> the authority of the State all **allsbursements** and to audit all accounts of moneys administered by or <u>under</u> the authority of the State all **allsbursements** and the authority of the authority of the State all **allsbursements** and the authority of the authority of the state all **allsbursements** and the authority of the authority of the state all **allsbursements** and the authority of Justice shall be administered in public courts established by law by judges appointed in the manner provided by this Constitution. ident. All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their judicial functions and subject only to this Constitution and the law. N Nothing in this Constitution shall <u>operate</u> to invalidate the exercise of limited Their units to appoint the discrete state of the second state of t is the state of attempting by force of and of any of the state state of the state st egard to differences of capacity, physical and moral, and of social function . The State recognises the Family as the natural primary and fundamental unit group of Society, and as a moral institution possessing alienable and imprescriptible rights, antecedent and superior to all positive law. or the religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence to subserve the same and any of parents in provide according to the religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence to established by the State. The State shall be free to provide his distance in the intervision according to the state shall be religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence to established by the State. The State shall be religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence to established by the State. The State shall be religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence to established by the State. The State shall be religious and moral intellectual physical and occurrence pool. Require in view of actual conditions that the children receive a Id. The State acknowledges that man, in virtue of his rational being, has the natural right, antecedent to positive law, to the private ownership of external goods. The SI Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are subject to public order and morality guaranteed to every citized State shall strive to promote the weiting of the whole people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice and charity shall inform all the institutions of the national life. Any provision of this Constitution may be amended, whether by way of variation, addition, or repeat in the manner provided by this Article provisions of use Answer terre teen compared with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Article 47 of this Constitution and shall be duly promoted by the people in accordance with the provisions of the constitution which is submitted by the people in accordance with the constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted by the people in a constitution which is submitted b votes cast a provide use could be the control of the provide the second of the trials Free Steel (Societal Einsan) Act, 1922 in so fars a that Act or any provision thereof is then in force shall be and are hereby repealed as on and from that data or the construction of the trials Free Steel (Societal Einsan) Act, 1922 in so fars a that Act or any provision thereof is then in force shall be and are hereby repealed as on and from that data or the construction of the trials Free Steel (Societal Einsan) Act, 1922 in so fars a that Act or any provision thereof is then in force shall be and are hereby repealed as on and from that data or the average of the trials and the second or the second or otherwise, by the authority in which the executive power of Sac variable are there by received to the thorito or the hereby the average of the trials are to the exerct or the which provides the made to the average of the trials are to the exerct or the which power of Sac variable are to the exerct or to the which power to the construction or the hereby trial of the trials are to the exerct or to the second or the average of the trials are to the exerct or to the second or the average or the trials are to the exerct or to the trials are to the exerct ore to the trials are to the exerct Ensure as reacted approprint, assist, rights and facilities. Subject to this Constitution and to the extent to which they are not <u>increasing</u> therewith, the laws in force in Sacratal Einsan immediately prior to the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution and to the extent to which they are not <u>increasing</u> therewith, the laws in force in the reaction of the constitution of the Constitution and to the extent to which they are not <u>increasing</u> therewith, the laws in force in the reaction of the coming into operation of this Constitutions, that unless each of the fore after the reaction of the constitution, that unless each end to be into the extent to which they are not each of the fore after the reaction of the constitution, that unless each end to be into the extent to which they are not each of the fore after the reaction of the constitution, that unless each end to be into the extent to end the fore after the reaction of the constitution. use versachas, whether by way of variation, addition or repeal, within a period of three years after the data on which the first President fail have entered on the cost the provisions of the cald Angle 46 and this Article, may, sat such enachment, the President, after consultation with the Council of State, shall have signified on the Council of the advected to the Chairman of each of the Houses of the Council and State and angle 40 and this and entered on the consolid for the advected to the Chairman of each of the Houses of the Creachtas that the proposal is in the organized to the Chairman of the council of State, shall have signified on the Council of the Houses of the Creachtas that the proposal is in the organized to the constraint of the council of the council of Vateredonth before its enachment into its and the council of the Houses of the Creachtas that the proposal is in the organized to the constraint of the council of the cou nent of this Constitution under this Article shall not be enacte al to effect an ami . 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We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall constit of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Elections in each State shall have the United States of a Senate and House of most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have the elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumerations shall be a determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons. Including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumerations shall be added within this Union. be deminated of hard State in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and offect lakes shall be approprint and shall be made which may be included which may be included which he shall be chosen. The shall be chosen between the shall be made which may be included which w

from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

add may propose or concurrent the memory and the Bills Every Bill which shall have passed the Louse of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States in the Senate shall be added to the Senate shall be adde may propose of concur with Amendments as on other bills Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Kepresentatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States. The approve he shall shall be here in the shall return it, which is Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections as tallarge on the proceed to recorded to those on the shall return it, which is Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections as that any prove by two bills of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two hids of that Houses et all shall be there in the presented by the sent shall be adverting the shall be determined by ease and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered by the sepselvely. If any Bill shall have the sent set as the voties of the Persons voting for and signated to the Journal of each House espectively. If any Bill shall have the entered by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been resented to the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of Adjournment prevent its become a clear of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of Adjournment prevent its become a clear of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of Adjournment prevent its become a clear of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of Adjournment prevent its become a clear of the senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of the senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question of Adjournment prevent its become a senate of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary texcept on a question is the senate and Ho

of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Dutles, Imposts and Excless Shall be unform throughout the United States; To put the Obts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; the shall be informed to the States shall be uniform Rule of Naturalization, and among the several States, and with the Indiad States; To require the Value thered, and of foreign Coin, and Kithe Stated of Weights and Measures, To put on the states that and uniform Rule of Naturalization, and among the several States, and with the Indiad States; To constitute the Value thered, and of foreign Coin, and Kithe Stated of Weights and Measures, To provide or the excitasive Right to their respective Withings and Discovering. To constitute the respective Withings and Clinecovering. To constitute the Partice thered, and of foreign Coin, and Kithe States of the Autor and Theory in the Clinet on the States state and House of Naturalization. To provide of the Acceptance of Marque and Reprints, and Marke Rules Concerning Captures on Land and Water. To raise and Support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Millia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the Laws of the Laws of the Laws and the respectively. In Appropriation of Fores, Magazines, Asenals, Adock-Yards, and other needble Using Contrast, Contrast, Economic States respectively, the Appointment of the Crifted States, or and the Marque and Represented the United States, and the respectively. The Acceptance of Contrast, Seconding to the State state state respectively, the Acceptance of Contrast, Seconding to the Government of the United States, and there and the Persona and proper for carrying into Execution the Deversing display. The Second Stat

expire at the End of their next Session. He shall from time to time give to the <u>Congress</u> Information of the State of the <u>Union</u>, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, <u>convene</u> both <u>Houses</u>, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive

be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. The judical Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme <u>Court</u>, and in such that high Courts, shall hold beneficies may from time to time ordinand establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior <u>Courts</u>, shall hold beneficies and good Behaviour, and shall astitated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. The judical Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and <u>Equity</u>, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be a Party—to Controversies behaveen a State and Clitzens of adhecing and behaviour. The Clitzens thereof, and for eignt States, Clitzens of adhecing and behaviour. The Clitzens thereof, and for eignt States, Clitzens of adhecing Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls—to Cher Public Ministers and Consuls,—to States, clitzens and behaveen a State and Clitzens of adhecing Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State clitzens shall be a Party—the Clitzens thereof, and for eignt States, Clitzens of States, Clitzens of different States, Cher explicition, and under such Regulations as the Congress thall have appellate Juristicition, be and and state shall be party. The supreme Court shall have appellate Juristicition, between clitzens of the same State clining Lands under Grants of different States, the event in Cases of the clitzens thereof, and for eignt States, Clitzens or Subjects. In all Cases as flated the supreme Court shall have appellate Juristicition, between clitzens elevenen clitzens of the same State clining have bare courts shall be there there addition as the Congress may by Law have directed. The supreme Court shall have appellate Juristicition, between clitzens and between clitzens and between clitzens of the same state shall be party. Hore supreme Court shall have appellate Juristic

Places as the Congress may by Law nave enrected. Interacting against une of interd values, shall consist on the result have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overtil Act or on Confession in open Court. The **cutility** Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by carried the **public** Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by carried the Witnesses to the same overtil Act and the Derived to act and the **public** Acts, Records, and Judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. The **Cutzens** of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. The **Cutzens** of the executive Authority of the State from Multich effect and Proceedings shall be another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from Multich effect and the congress may by carried the congress may by carried the congress may by carried the same transmission and the state state shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from Multich effect and the congress may by carried the congress may by carried the congress the state state shall not previde the congress may be carried to the congress of the congress that and the state state shall not previde the congress may be carried to the congress man State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Law is thereof, escaping into another, shall in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be denited by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erceide within the Jurisdiction of any Law or Regulation of two or more States, and are to Law, winout the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to of any Other State, nor any State be formed by the Jurisdiction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to the States concerned as well as of the Congress. needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive

and Engagements entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States under this Constitution. be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which sha

be made in Pursuance thereor, and all realise made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Authority of builded states, shall be the support that can be builded and the subges in every state shall be bound thereby, any time, in the authority of the United States and of the several State shall be builded and executive and all all executive and all executive a Word "Thirty" being party writes on an Erazure in the lifeenth use of the first Page. The Words & words' being intellined between the thirty second and thirty third. Lines of the second Page. Attest William Jackson Secretary doe in Convention by the Unanimum Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of Sectometries in the Year of the first Page.

of a Bill. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Dutles, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Dutles

Invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. The **executive** Power shall be <u>vested</u> in a President, chosen for the same Term, be elociced, as follows. Each state shall apoint, in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. The **executive** Power shall be <u>vested</u> in a President, chosen for the same Term, be elociced, as follows. Each state shall apoint, in such immer as the Legislature thereof may direct. A time of the Access to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. But no Senators and Representative, or Person holding an Office during the Turio of the United States, shall be apointed an Elector. The Congress may determine the Time of the Access to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. But no Senators and Representatives, or Person holding an Office during the United States, shall be apointed an Elector. The Congress may determine the Time of the Access to which the State may be entitled in the Services, a Compensation, which shall netter be encreased on or which the shall have been elected, and the shall not leceive within that Period any other president shall as tated Times receive for this Services, a Compensation, which shall netter be encreased on of which the shall have been elected, and the shall not leceive within that Period any other the United States, where called into the accuss Early other Distribution, of the United States, and will the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Intel States, and will the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Intel States, and here intel States, and here intel States, and here is a shall not intel state state and the shall have Power to grant Reprives and Pardons for Oflences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senators, and the shall now shall not have as a state with the Advice and Consent of the Senators present concur, and he shall norient as the state shall be Comma it of delay. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice

a the left of the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts in Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts in the inferior Courts in the

(when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be Paro Destated by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the Congress, Provided that no Amendment which may be proposed by the C

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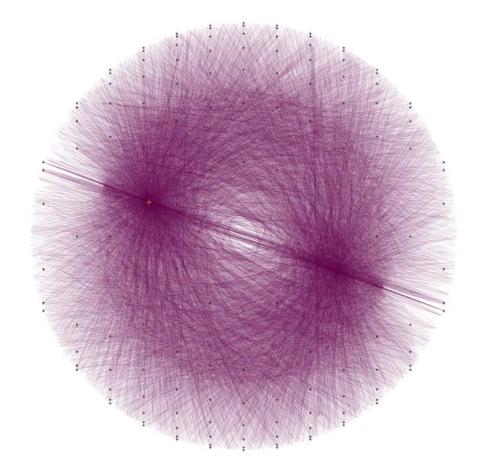
Deconstructing the constitutions into individual words allows some exploration of the actions, figures, frames and spatial relationships in the democratic mechanism. These groups of words starts to reveal the system behind the democratic structure. The nouns includes the role, the place and power structure within a governmental framework, which are the requiring persons of the democratic operation and certain programs within the democratic process; The verbs describe the electing different groups of delegates, and the execution of power in individual roles or collective decision making; the prepositions depict the hierarchy and relationships of the roles and spaces, which show the passing and using of power within a certain order. ADD (v.), ADHERE (v.), ADMINISTER (n.), AFFIRM (v.), AFTER (prep.), AGAINST (prep.), ALTER (v.), AMEND (v.), AMONG (prep.), APPLY (v.), APPOINT (v.), APPORTION (v.), ARM (v.), ASSEMBLE (v.), ASSEMBLY (n.), ASSISTANT (n.), ATTORNEY (n.), AUDITOR (n.), AUTHORITY (n.), BECOME (v.), BEFORE (prep.), BETWEEEN (prep.), BIND (v.), BODY (n.), BOUND (v.), BY (prep.), CAST (v.), CHIEF (n.), CHOOSE (v.), CITIZEN (n.), COLLECT (v.), COLONY (n.), COMMISSION (n.), COMMITEE (n.), COMMONWEALTH (n.), COMPOSE (v.), COMPTROLLER (n.), CONCUR (v.), CONGRESS (n.), CONSIST (v.), CONTAIN (v.), CONTUNUE (v.), CONSTITUTE (v.), CONVENE (v.), COUNCIL (n.), COURT (n.), CREATE (v.), DAIL EIREANN (n.), DEPARTMENT (n.), DEPRIVE (v.), DEVELOP (v.), DIMINISH (v.), DISAPPROVE (v.), DISSOLVE (v.), DIVIDE (v.), ELECT (v.), ELECTION (n.), ELECTOR (n.), ELECTORATE (n.), ENTER (v.), ESTABLISH (v.), EXCEED (v.), EXCEPT (prep.), EXCLUDE (v.), EXIST (v.), EXPRESS (v.), EXTEND (v.), FAMILY (n.), FOLLOW (v.), FOR (prep.), FORM (n.), FORM (v.), FROM (prep.), GENERAL (n.), GOVERNMENT (n.), HEREBY (prep.), HOLD (v.), HOUSE (n.), IMPORT (v.), IMPOSE (v.), IN (prep.), INCLUDE (v.), INCREASE (v.), INDIVIDUAL (n.), INFORM (v.), INHABITANT (n.), INTO (prep.), INVADE (v.), JUDGE (n.), JURY (n.), LAY (v.), MAINTAIN (v.), MAJORITY (n.), MEET (v.), MEMBER (n.), MIGRATE (v.), MINISTER (n.), MILITARY (n.), NATION (n.), OF (prep.), OBJEECT (v.), OFFICE (n.), OFFICER (n.), OIREACHTAS (n.), ON (prep.), OVER (prep.), PARLIAMENT (n.), PART (n.), PASS (v.), PEOPLE (n.), PERFORM (v.), PERSON (n.), PLACE (n.), PRESENT (v.), PRESIDENT (n.), PREVILEGE (v.), PROVIDE (v.), QUEEN (n.), RAISE (v.), RECEIVE (v.), RELATE (v.), REMOVE (v.), REPRESENTITIVE (n.), REPUBLIC (n.), RESIDE (v.), RETURN (v.), SEAT (n.), SENATE (n.), SENATOR (n.), SESSION (n.), SPEAKER (n.), STATE (n.), SUMMON (v.), THAN (prep.), TO (prep.), TOGETHER (prep.), TRANSFER (v.), UPON (prep.), UNDER (prep.), UNION (n.), VACANCY (n.), VACATE (v.), VEST(v.), VOTE(v.), VOTER (n.), WITH (prep.), WITHIN (prep.), WITHOUT (prep.), WRIT (n.)

Democracy as a rule of Drawing

the shape of the sphere and the form of the depicting spaces.

The developing of this representational method embodies power structures, democratic actions and intergroup relationship into the making of forms. This system is with potential for a morphology of spaces. The goal is to transfer the principle of democracy into the design of a political infrastructure within the public realm.

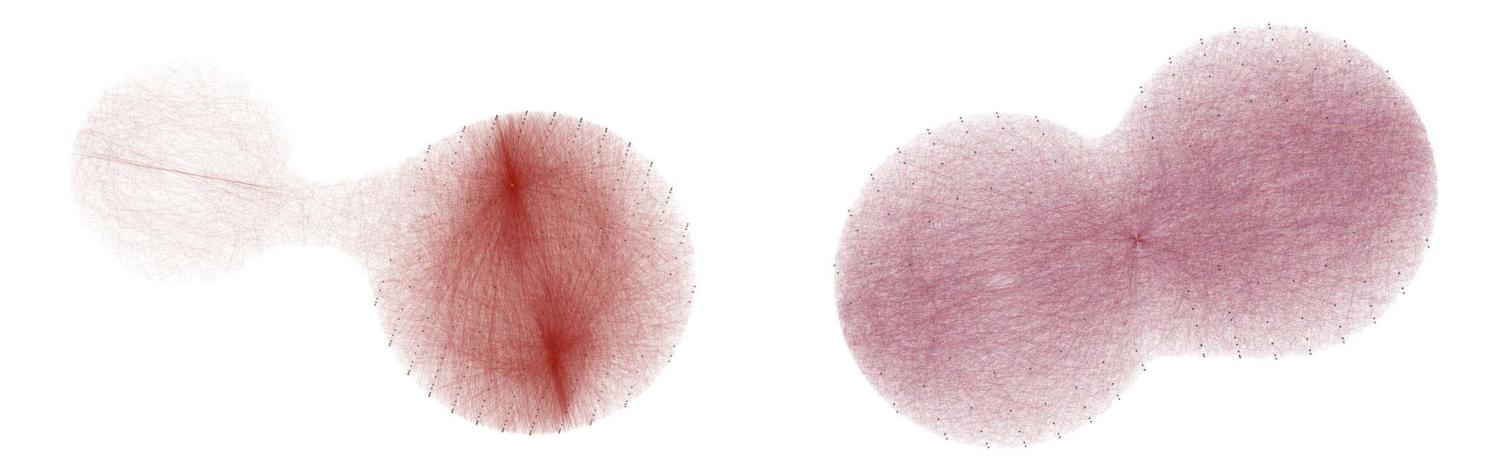
Using these elements from last chapter of study as tools in a 3-dimensional drawing, these words are acting as guidelines to the composing of lines, boundaries, orientation and density. Set 0 is a sphere – a space with no hierarchy – and evenly distributed reflected beams. The add-on of the constitutional elements will change



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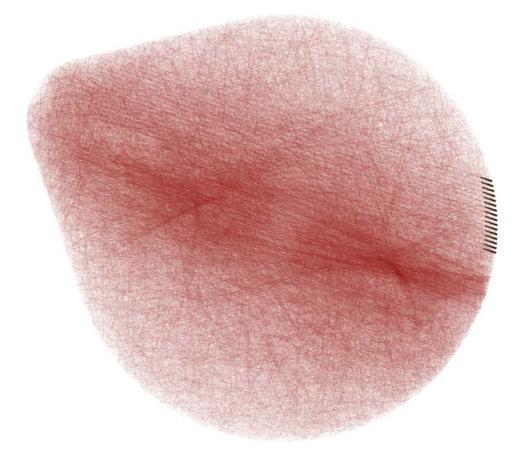
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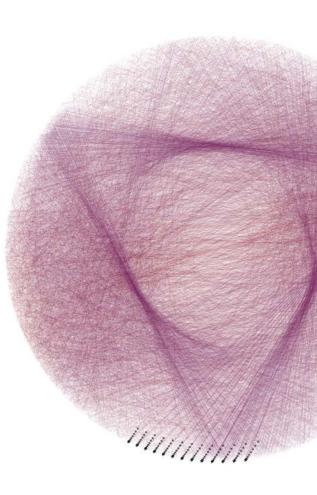
CE	(n.) sphere space.
PLE	(n.) figure, evenly distributed beam along
	the sphere
EMBLE	(v.) the action on the figures, beams are
	focusing on only one location.



SENATE HOUSE	(n.) sphere space 1. (n.) sphere space 2.	HOUSE SENATE PRESIDENT
FORM TO	(v.) the action on the figures, the beams always gather at one location. (prep.) hierarchy of the space, the beams	CONVENE
	always travel from one certain sphere to another.	BETWEEN

- (n.) sphere space 1.
 (n.) sphere space 2.
 (n.) figure specified in the second space, the beams are clustered within certain starting area.
 (v.) the action on the figures, beams are focusing on only one location.
 (prep.) relationship between the spaces, two spheres share one focus point.





		OFFICE COURT PRESIDENT	(n.) sphere space (n.) sphere space (n.) figure specific tered within certa
		JUDGE	(n.) figure specifie clustered within c
CONGRESS HOUSE	(n.) sphere space 1. (n.) sphere space 2.	VEST	(v.) the action on location.
PREVILEGE	(v.) the action on the figures, the beams are only starting from selective location.	CHOOSE	(v.) the action on on one point.
IN	(prep.) relationship between the spaces. one sphere is in another	AGAINST	(prep.) relationshi trating points are

(n.) sphere space 1.

ace 2. cified in the first space, the beams are clus-certain starting area. ecified in the second space, the beams are

on the figures, the beams are aiming on one

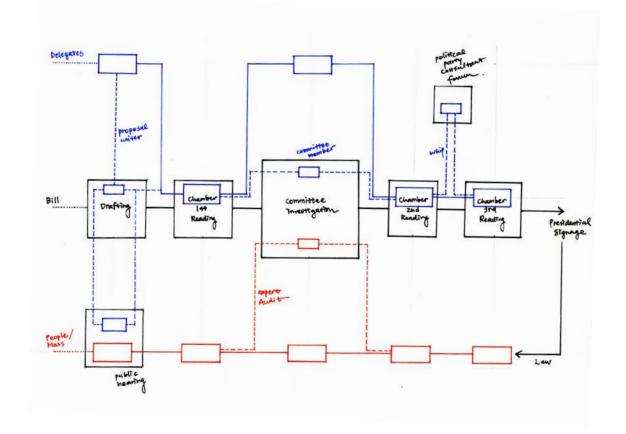
on the figures, the beams are concentrating

nship between the spaces, two of the concen-are away from the center of two spheres

Behind the Democratic Illustration

In this chapter of the thesis is the collage of a complete picture of the contemporary democratic operations. The first part is the spark of the research: a contemporary political event happened in Taiwan in 2014, which raised the awareness of the tension between public, politicians and media. The second part is the illustration of the democratic vision that the politicians and the media are seeking to embellish. The third part is the revealing of the political operations beneath surface of the democratic illustration, which reveal the secret of the democratic system.





The sparkle:

"Sunflower Movement", the occupation of the Taiwanese parliament, in 2014 was triggered by a Taiwan-China free service/trade agreement that passed the committee investigation in a very short period of time. The bill has gone through all the nominal democratic process yet with very little information that was released to the public, given the very controversial relationship between the two countries. The occupiers used the protest as an opportunity to raise the public awarness of the untold story from within the parliament

This research of the chaotic phenomena in Taiwanese politic is not solely focusing on the free trade agreement itself, but to use this event as a starting point to understand the full picture of the Taiwan's contemporary democratic operations, especially the relationship between politicians, public and media.

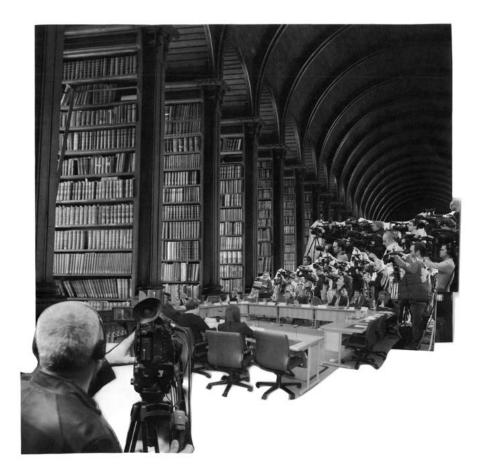


Illustration 1: Committeee investigation

The committee investigation is referred to as the most informative and should be the most thorough process during a law making process. The delegates take this chance to debate and discuss the subject matter. The media also has a responsibility to deliver the full message to the public.

However, in the Sunflower Movement, the committee investigation seems to be shortened and become only a place for the delegate to show up and fulfill democratic process. Where did the real discussion take place?



Illustration 2: Political party consultant forum

This very special setup within the Taiwanese Parliamental framework is to give each party, no matter big or small, an equal seat in the discussion. The controversial act or bill will go through this forum so that one delegate from each party could discuss more thouroughly about Why couldn't we open the room of secrets to everyone. The meeting of the whips shouldn't be a place for exchange of interest.

However, for this very controversial agreeement to be passed in the parliament. We didn't see this forum being used. Then how did the party defend different groups of people in this case?

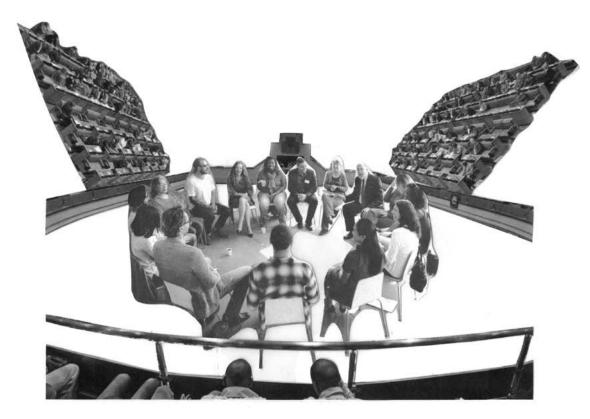




Illustration 3: Public opinion

The delegates were supposed to hold public discussion meetings, gather information from the pulic, match his own value, principle and believes with different advocating individuals/ groups. and form his own opinion accordingly.

There was indeed a record of public meetings for this Service/Trade agreement bill. However has the true public opinions being reflected on the vote of the delegates? We saw that the politicians have been in favor of certain groups of people, no matter the left/right wing party they are in. What is controlling our delegates decision?





Illustration 4: Drafting the bill

to decide the words to put down.

However in the Taiwanese parliament, the delegates seemed not to carefully doing their drafting work. After the public appearance the rest of the democratic process seemed to be very detached from the public. The delegates still follow the order from their party, or whichever group that can provide more support in the next election. Who is controlling the direction of the bill?

After a series of discussion, the delegates come back to the office and drafting the bill and speech. Maybe doing more research on their own. He/She is supposed to be clever and wise



Illustration 5: The voting

Because of the television, we will be able to see the voting in the parliament from the TV screen. The delegates raised the hand for showing their position in public eye.

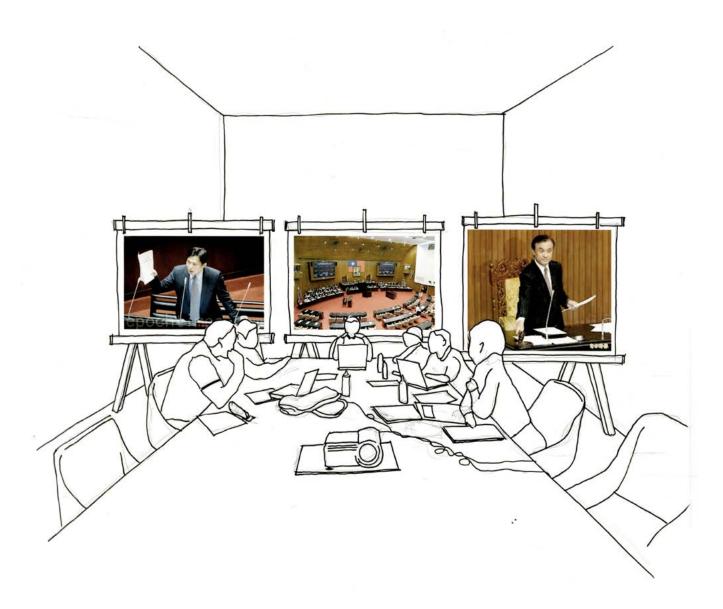
In many of the streaming video of Taiwanese parliament, we saw the fight and serious argument during the debate session. But however when it comes to the voting session we oftern see the absence of the opposition party. Is it just as what they said, that they are under protest, or this is an orchestrated act?





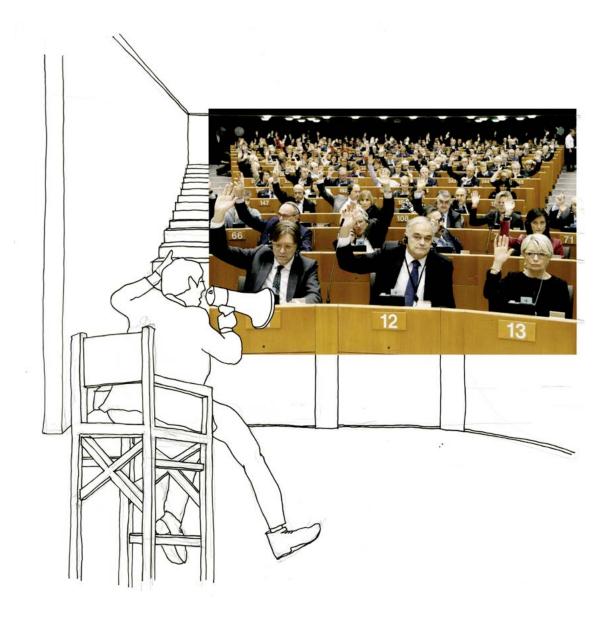
Truth 1: The delegate's office

Our delegates has no longer focused on the study of a bill. Instead they cherished more the public appearance and the media exposure. The office now become a place just for showing.



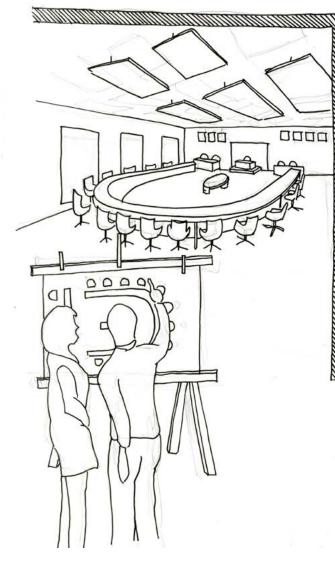
Truth 2: Drafting of the bill

The direction of the bill are no being controlld by the resourceful donators and advocate groups. The way they manipulate are by the donation or the control of the vote within their group in the next general election. They are like the producer of a show that decide a big concept of the story.



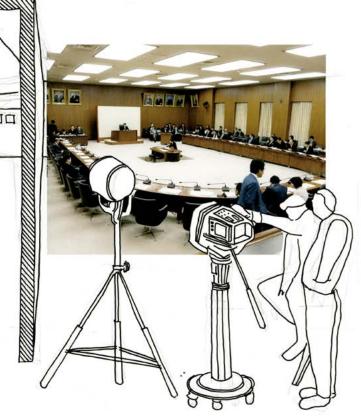
Truth 3: Party Whip

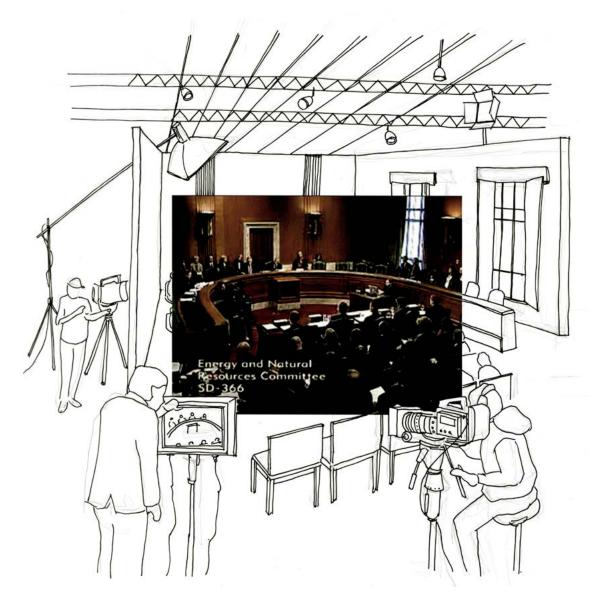
The party whip is not an official position in the parliament. The position is set to coordinate the opinions within the same party. However now the whips take more control over the delegates vote instead of their individual decision. The delegate who is not following the party over often face the expulsion from the party.

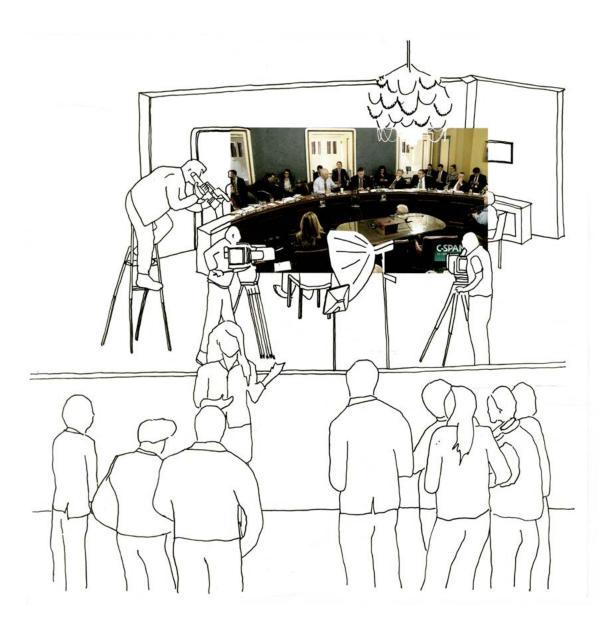


Truth 4: The rehearsal

Before the real meeting takes place, the politicians has already rehearsed the discussion before. There is an imaginary space other than the one we've seen on TV and media that all of the secretive practice take place.



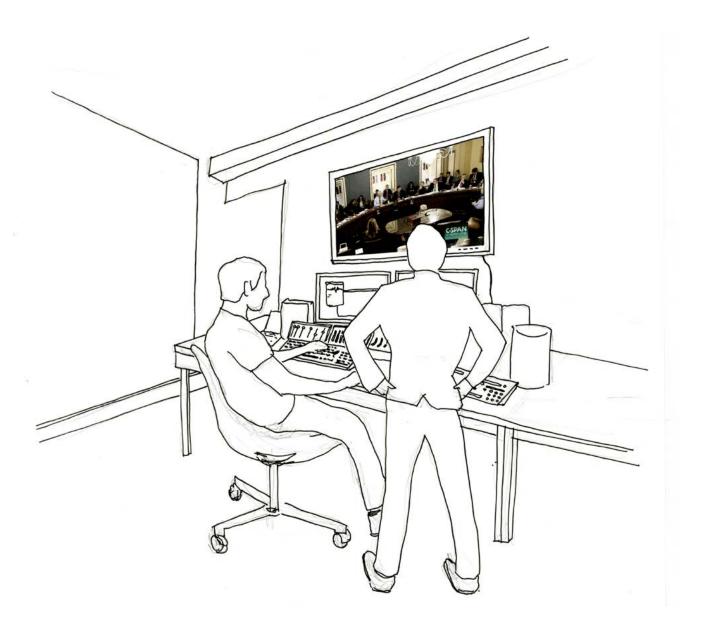




Truth 5: The show

We all know the filming devices has given the public an access to the events that take place in the parliament. However it also makes the politic a "Show" for the TV screen. The politicians prepare for the actions and behavior for the TV appearance and that makes the secretive operation behind the scenes even more secretive.





Truth 5: The media

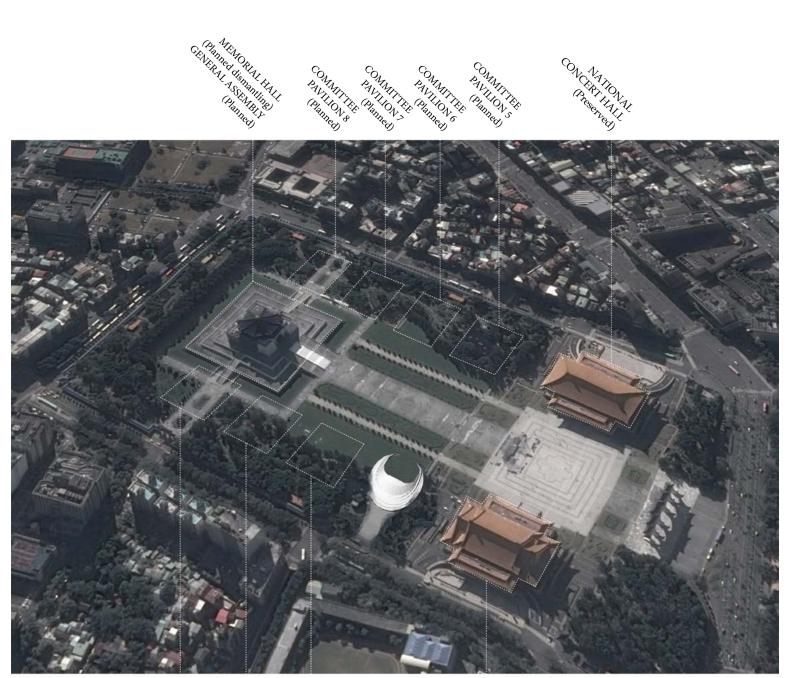
The final operation of the media is to pass the selective information and the bised comments to the public. These mediums includes the TV, the social media and the website streamings. The operation of the media not only include the embellishment of the democratic image, and also the comments that will instruct/effect the public opinion.

Reveal the Democratic Truth

"The subversive analysis uses environmental knowledge in order to accelerate radical change through demystification, that is an analysis that reveals the absurd as well as accelerates the downfall of the socially repressive, be it political or scientific, military or cultural." --Bernard Tschumi "Environmental Trigger"

In the last chapter of the thesis, I referenced Tschumi's theory about architecture's role as catalyst in revealing a social condition to the public. Though the hope of solving the current political climate through the architectural design, we are living in a reactive society and this social reconstruction would take a larger panel of discussion. But luckily, the architecture could act as an initiation for this discussion.

Through the architectural representation, the tension of the targeted issue would be highlighted and presented in a believable form, which is architecture, so that to raise the awareness of this social condition. Like in many dystopic sci-fi story we've read, the contemporary social issues are being exaggerated and written in the timeline of the future so we would believe this trajectory of social development. The social absurdity to reveal here is the democratic operations in the previous chapter, which is the democracy being a well-planned political show calibrated for the media.





The counter-design architectural proposal that response to these political conditions is a committee pavilion that serves the need of filming and performing of the delegates. The background of the site is set to be in Taipei city, within in a close distance to the political core of the country.

With the 120 delegates in the parliament and split into 8 professional committees with 15 delegates of each. This committee pavilion is designed for 1 of the 8 committees. The site is a current memorial hall for a passed dictator. There has been debates about the demolishing of this authoritarian symbol in the democratic time. For the background of the project, it is assumed that the memorial hall is removed and substitute with the General assembly pavilion, and my committee pavilion as one of 8 committee pavilions will be on the side. Along with the preserved programs on the site, which is the National Opera House and National Concert Hall, will form a new Democracy/Performance Space.

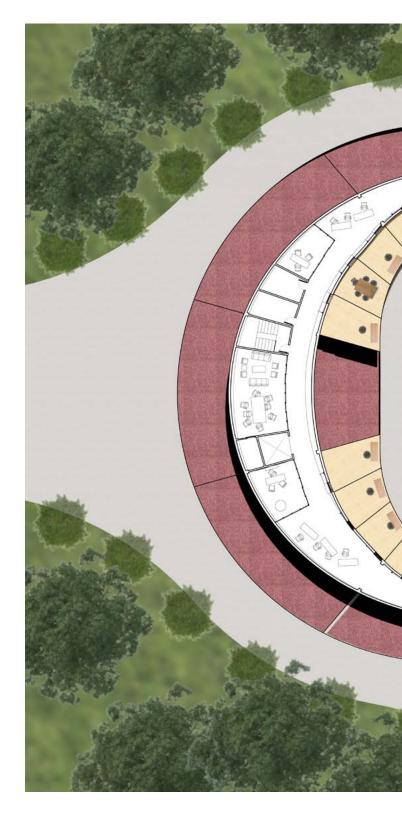
The intention of the site pick is to compare the idea of the authoritarian and the democracy, and also an important message that even with the removal of the authoritarian symbol, there is still troubles in our democratic development.

The design of the space rethinks the function of façade to address the relationship between politicians, public and media. In many of the traditional political architecture we've seen the façade being treated as a skin for attaching political norms and visions. Here in my pavilion, the façade becomes the fourth wall of this political live show. The secretive operations are reversed inside to hide the planning and prior discussion behind the scenes. The programs are aggregated in 3 layers:

First Layer – The façade layer of the front side. It is where all the entrance and the participatory programs are, like the meeting room for the delegates and the community, the visitors hall, the delegates entrance and the bookstore.

Second Layer – The façade of the courtyard side. It is where all the performative programs are. Standing in this courtyard you'll be able to see the whole "Nominal" democratic process, like the delegates' personal offices, the meeting room of the committee member, committee chamber and the media room for the interview. There's also a giant Tv screen on top that streaming the political show.

The third layer – which is the layer that's hidden from public view – is where all the secretive program locate, like the whip's office, the delegate's dressing room, the rehearsal room. The wall that contain these secretive programs will converge into a single wall in the end, and with it being curved, the public are losing the sense of dimension of the thickness of the inner-wall space.



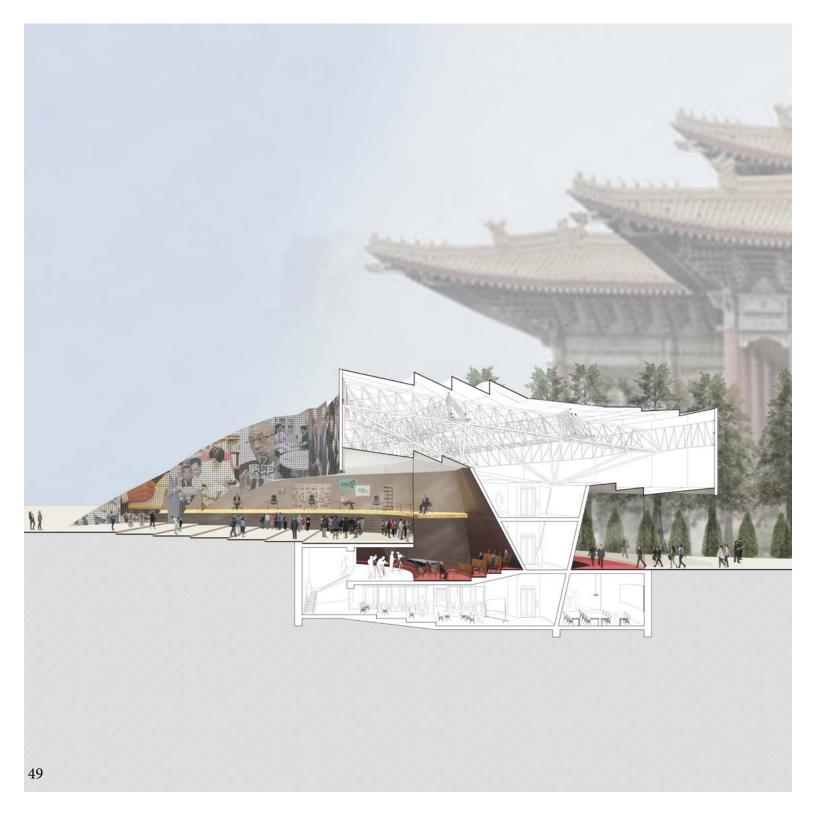
1 Entrance

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- 2-7 Community Meeting Space
- 8 Committee Chamber
- 9 Donator Reception Room
- 10 Whip Office of Majority Party
- 11 Rehearsal Space for Majority Party
- 12-13 Restroom
- 14 Whip Office of Minority Party
- 15 Rehearsal Space for Minority Party
- 16-24 Performance Office for Majority Party

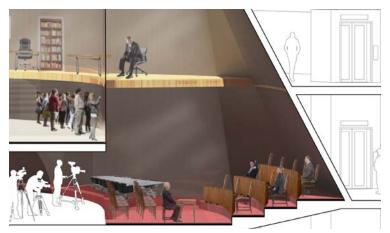
10ft

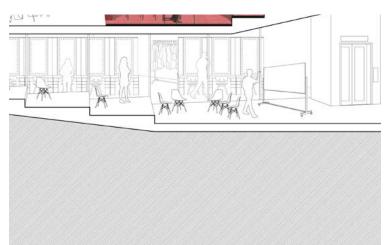
25-33 Performance Office for Minority Party

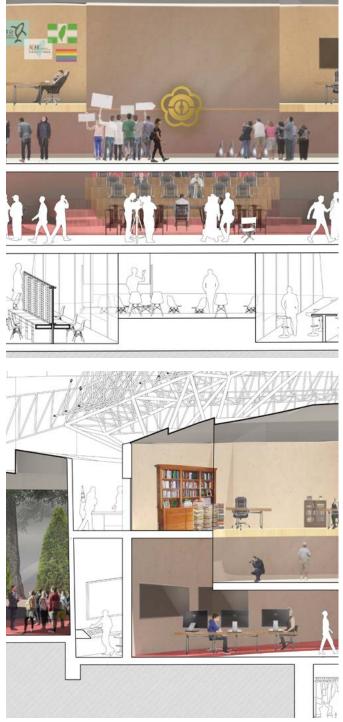


The design of the roof is inspired by many section drawings of opera houses. In these opera house drawings, the double layered dome serves the need for the appearance from the outside and (maybe) the acoustic function of inside. And there is this hidden porche space in the middle. In the roof of this Committee Pavilion the Outside surface serves as the live streaming TV wall of the political show, and the inner surface serve the interior wall of the parliament program. The porche space is where the secritive operation takes place.

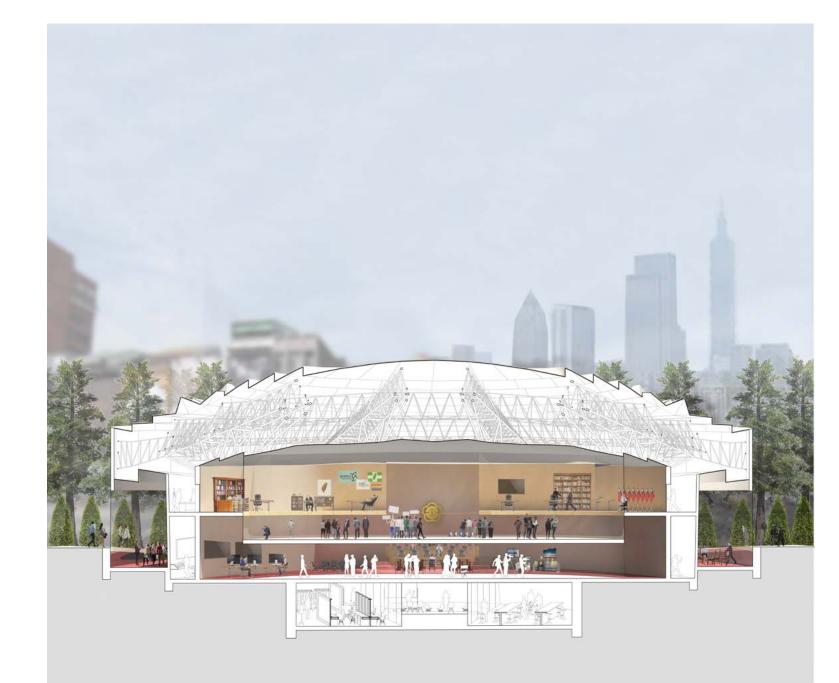








As a counter-design, this project initiates from a pessimistic view of the current society and exposes the reality through the graphic/rhetorical representation. Though seemingly depressing, the project itself becomes the first step towards social reconstruction. Hopefully, this hyper-real and skeptical architectural proposition is not entirely dystopic, and there are moments of hopefulness that can be gleamed from the project.



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