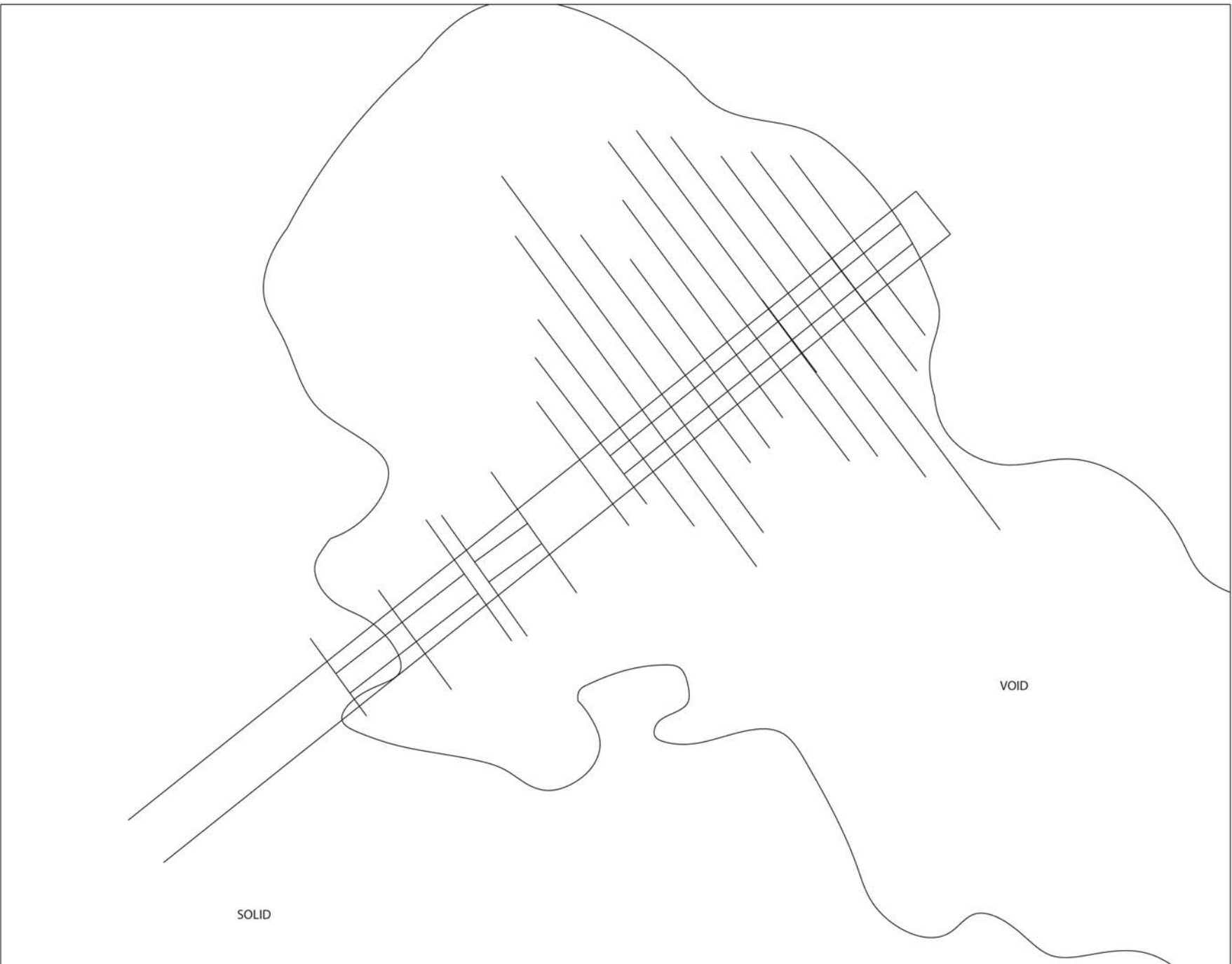




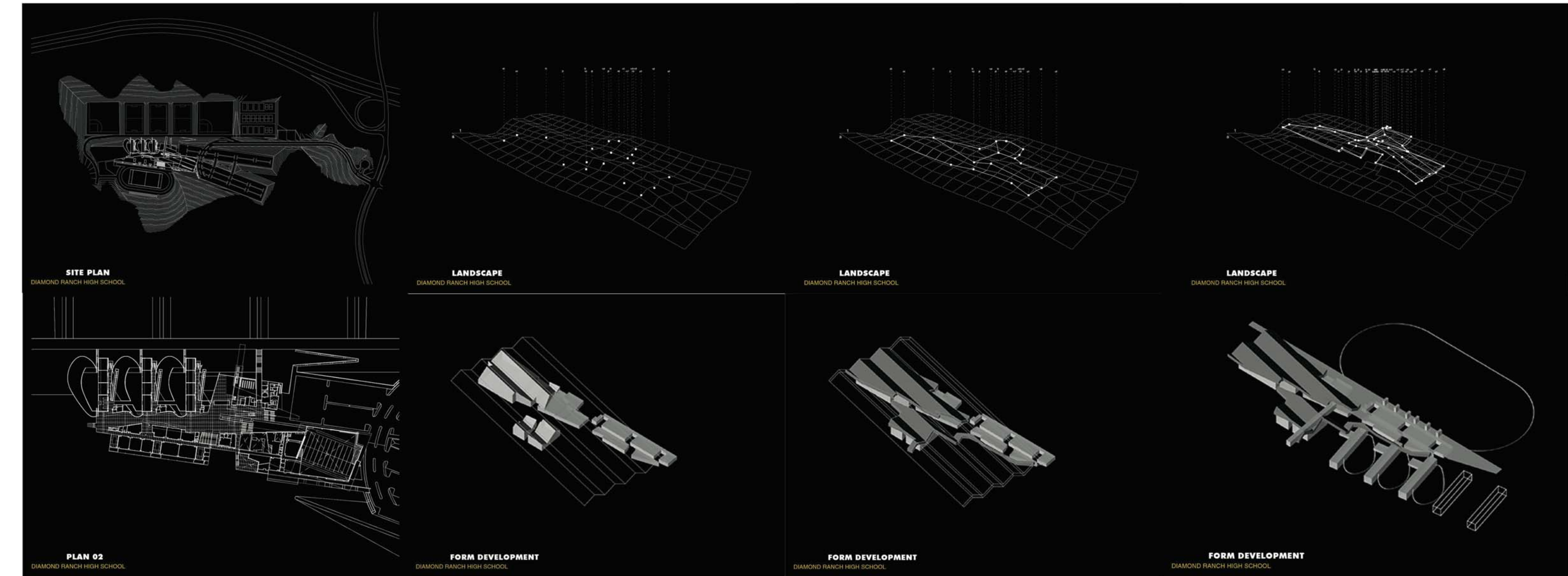
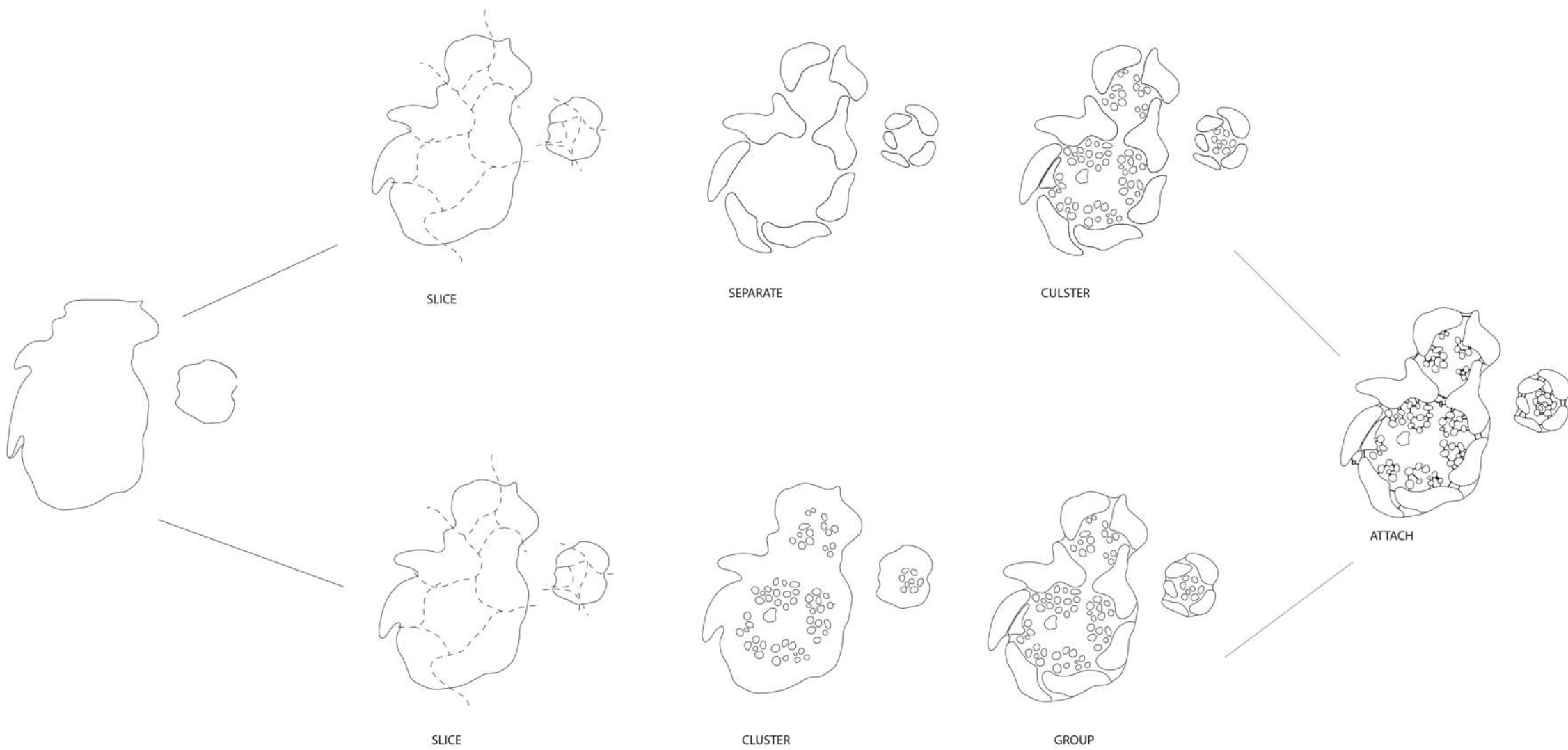
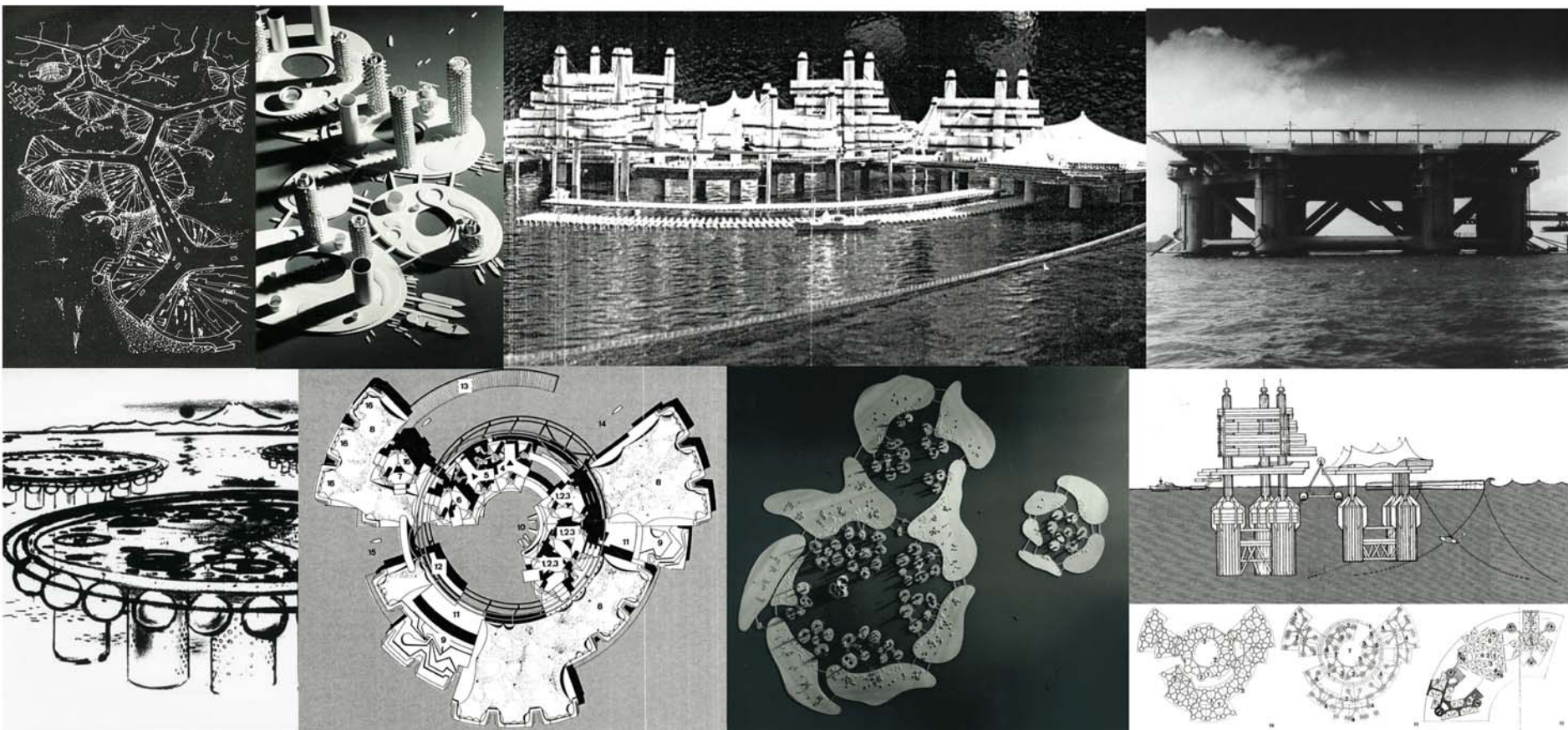
Tokyo Bay > Kenzo Tange / Japan / 1060

Japanese Architect Kenzo Tange constructed Tokyo Bay to address Japan's rapidly growing population during the 1960s. In *Utopia Forgets: Learning from the Megametrans*, Bryan Haidley states, "In 1959 The Tokyo Regional Plan was proposed as a series of satellite cities and general decentralization as the solution to Tokyo's rapid population boom (rising from 3.5 million in 1945 to 10 million in 1960)." Tokyo Bay uses the central axis as a transit artery connecting one side of the bay to the other. Housing is placed on each side of the road in a grid system that can grow and expand. Tokyo Bay is a conceptual solution to urban development and expansion and uses the available space of the bay to be built on and occupied. The master plan developed the open space of the ocean rather than developing and building on the overpopulated, landlocked city where space is not available, and where building would drastically change the current city conditions in its need to take changing the existing city infrastructure and transportation routes into account.

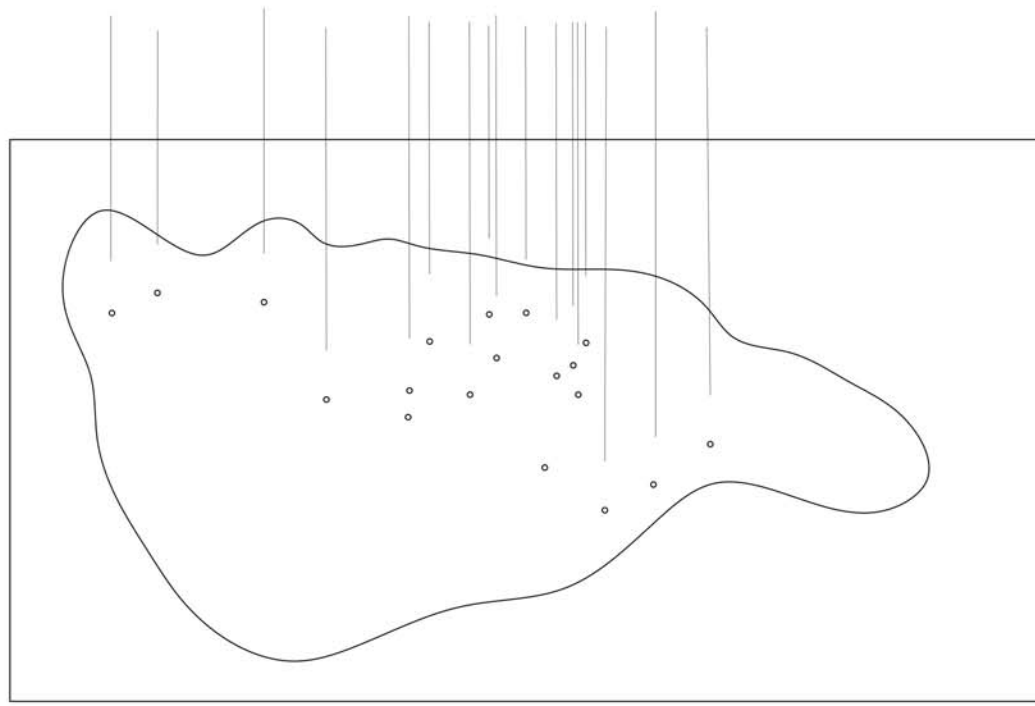


Marine City Project (1958) and Aquapolis > Kiyonri Kikutake / Japan

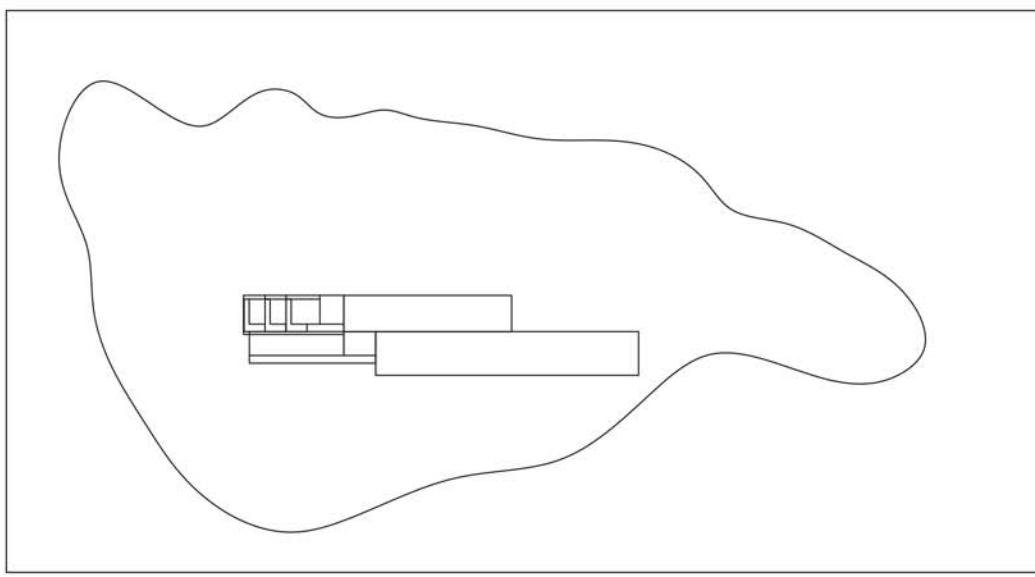
"As its name suggests, the movement contends that buildings and cities should be designed in the same organic way that life grows and changes by repeating metabolism." Metabolism was Japan's modern architectural movement that addressed Japan's post world war issues to rebuild homes and communities and address the rapid population growth and development. The "tectonic visions between land and sea" are investigated through many of his projects and show how building on the sea can allow for alternative solutions to population growth and development.



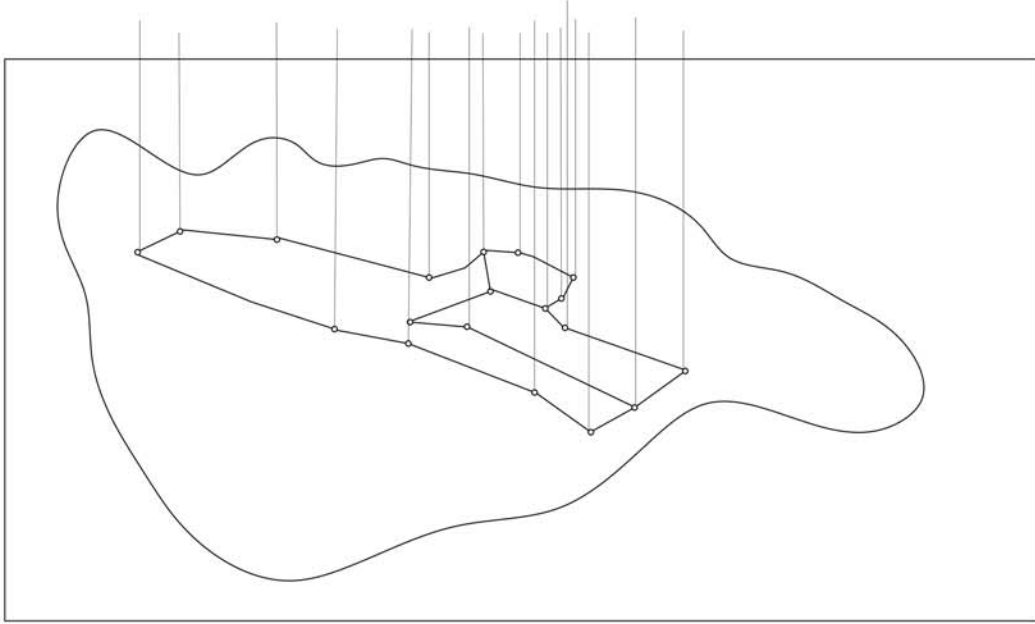
Diamond Ranch High School > Morphostis / Pomona California, 1999



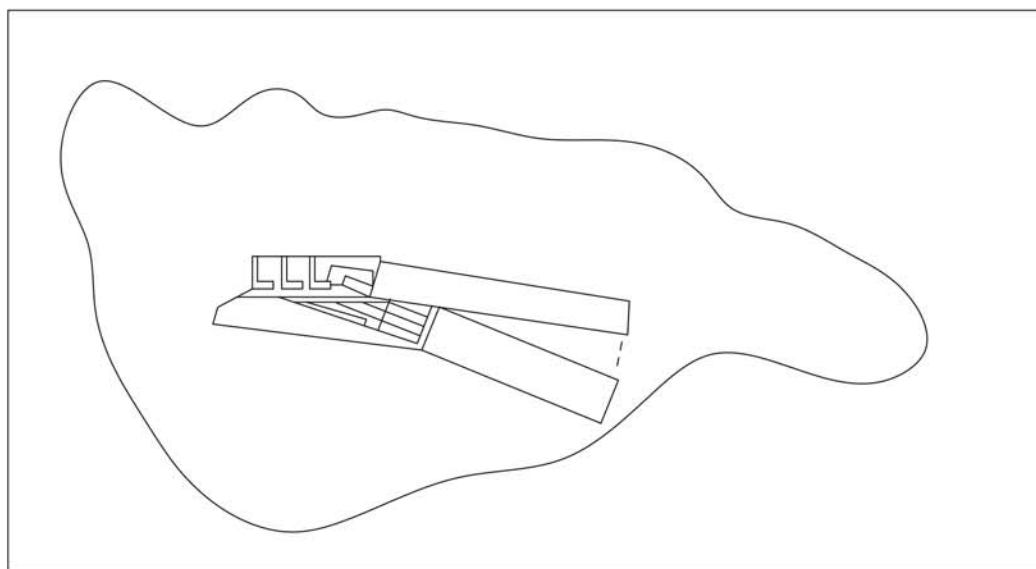
DRAW POINTS



CARVE INTO MOUNTAIN



CONNECT WITH LINE



TILT SHAPES