

# **THE BOUNDLESS MUSEUM**

*Intercultural exchanges across boundaries*

- Research Book -

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"Integration", Charlois Murals, The human identity's project (2010)

## RESEARCH BACKGROUND

### *Existing problem and proposed solution*

Cities are transformed by migration socially, culturally and spatially. While this transformation promotes heterogeneity, it also causes discrepancies and segregations. Due to social, economic and cultural contradictions, immigrants and non-immigrants often face challenges in associating with each other.

In South Rotterdam, where an influx of immigrants has been appearing since the 1960s, segregations can be obviously seen from the discrepancies between immigrants and non-immigrants in terms of income, education level and cultural background. As shown by the fact that more and more people move out from South Rotterdam, the problem of segregation has brought perceived boundaries which reduces the eagerness of people entering and living in the neighborhood.

In view of this problem, **the project aims to explore the role of a museum as intercultural exchange across perceived boundaries in South Rotterdam, so as to rediscover the inherent and multifaceted depth in the port city: a place of superdiversity.** Using migration as a theme, the museum is a collection of art and cultural spaces which restate the feature of South Rotterdam as a multicultural city.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### *Immigrants, Art and Intercultural Exchanges*

Main question:

**How can a local art museum facilitate intercultural exchanges beyond boundaries in Rotterdam?**

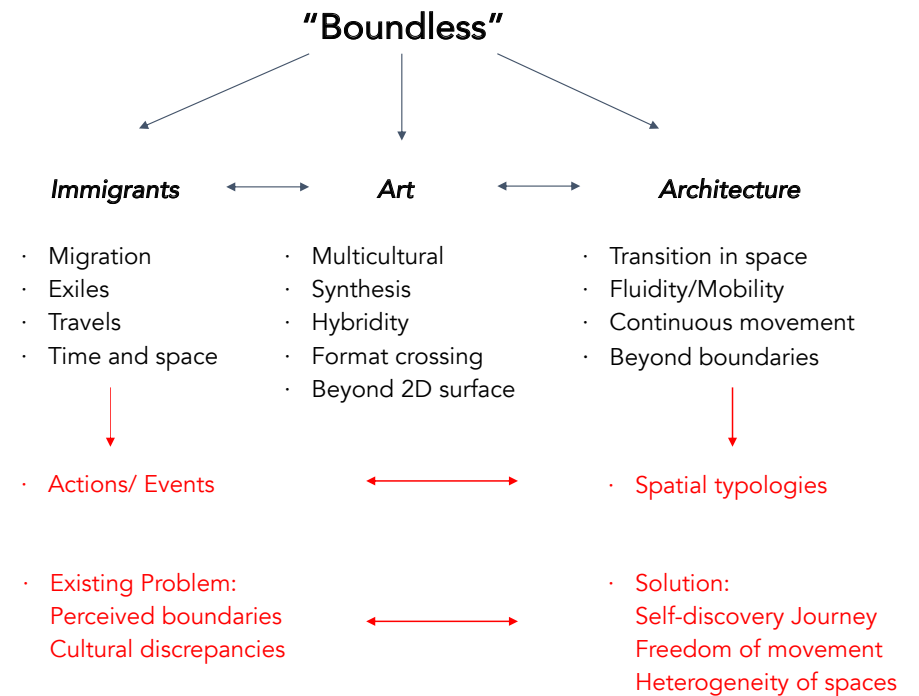
Sub questions:

- What are the problems brought by cultural divides and how do people in South Rotterdam confront them?
- How do cultural differences create opportunities for art production?
- In what ways have immigrants superimposed new cultural and artistic scenes to South Rotterdam?
- What is the role of art and museum in overcoming the problem of segregation?

## RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

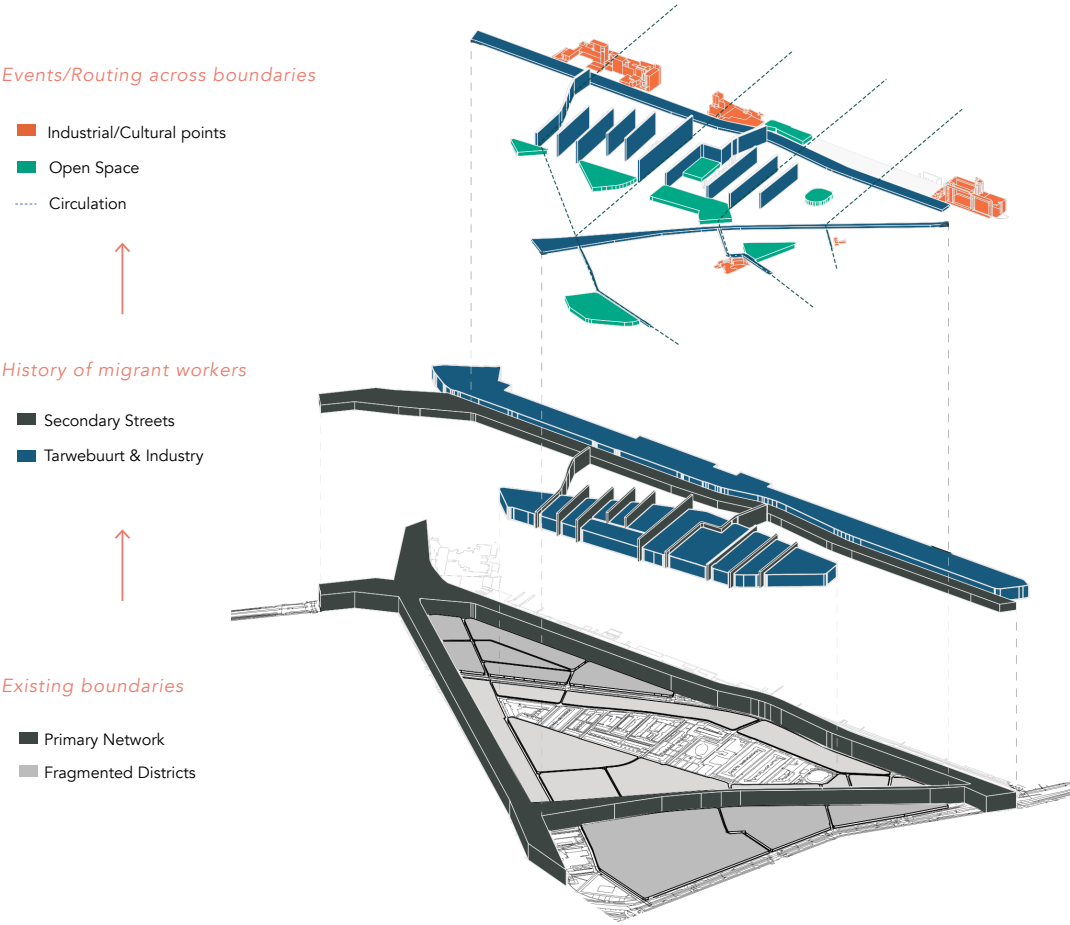
### *Relationship among Immigrants, Art and Space*

Below is a starting point of approaching the topic of "The Boundless Museum". It shows the extension of the issue of immigrants into human activities and events, and local problems caused by cultural differences. It led to architectural expressions in space and solution to address social segregation in the neighborhood.



# SITE - CONTEXTURAL CONDITIONS

Maashaven Zuidzijde, Tarwewijk, Rotterdam South, the Netherlands




Analysis of Tarwewijk in layers

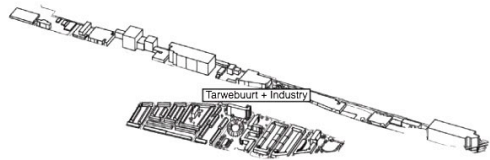
Below is an understanding process of the site in layers: primary network, secondary roads and streets, history of Tarwebuurt and cultural spots related to immigrants.



Layer 1: Primary Network

Site Plan 1:1500 

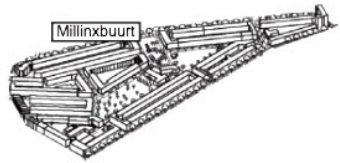




Tarwebuurt + Industry



Katendrechtse Lagedijk



Millinbuurt


Fragmented Districts in South Rotterdam



Historical Map of South Rotterdam, 1900

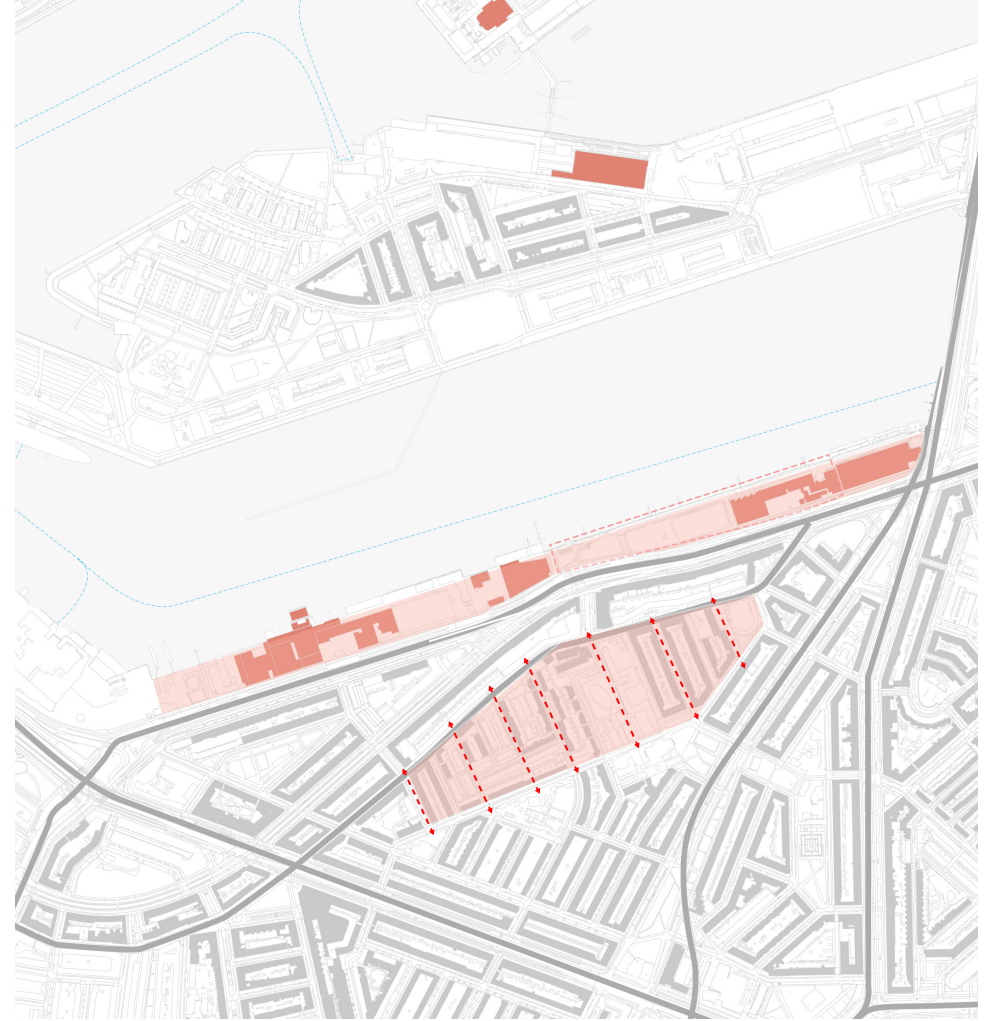


Layer 2: Fragmented Districts

Site Plan 1:1500 

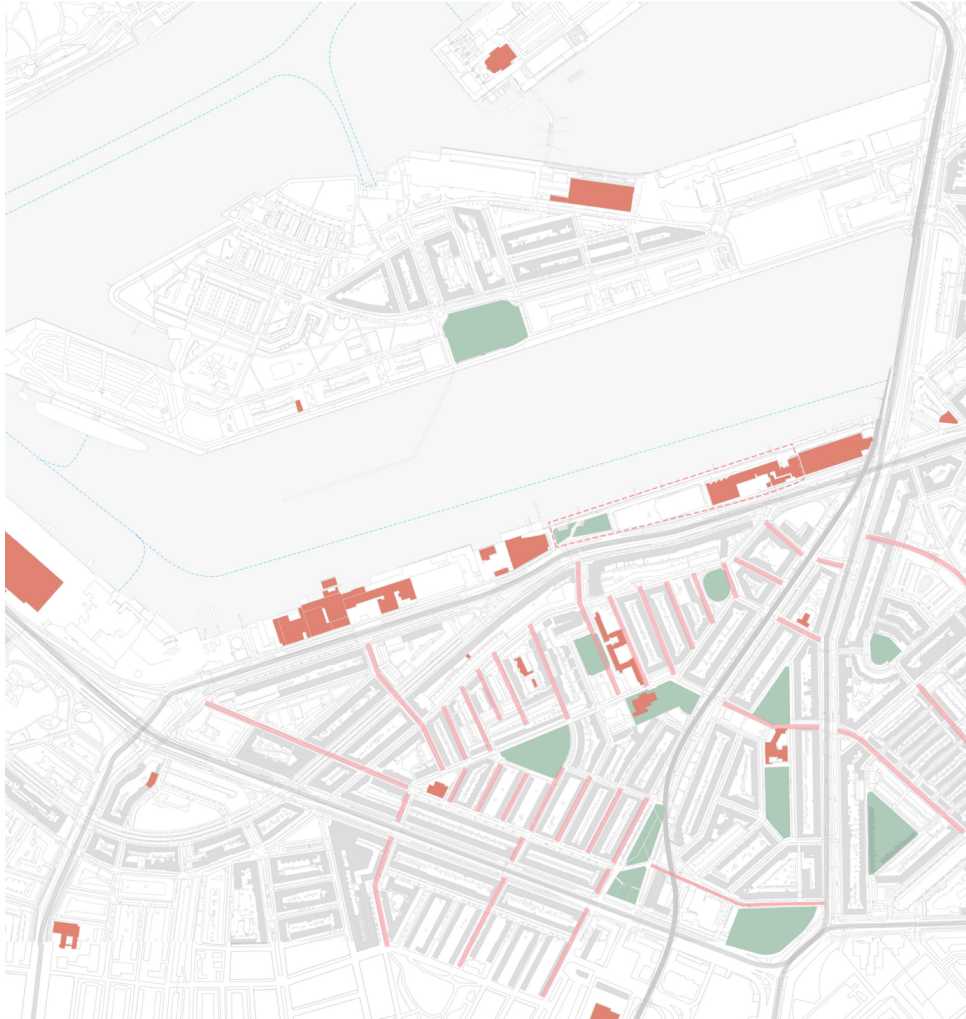


Layer 3: Secondary Streets



Layer 4: Tarwebuurt and the Wheat Industry





Layer 5: Cultural Spots & Public Space



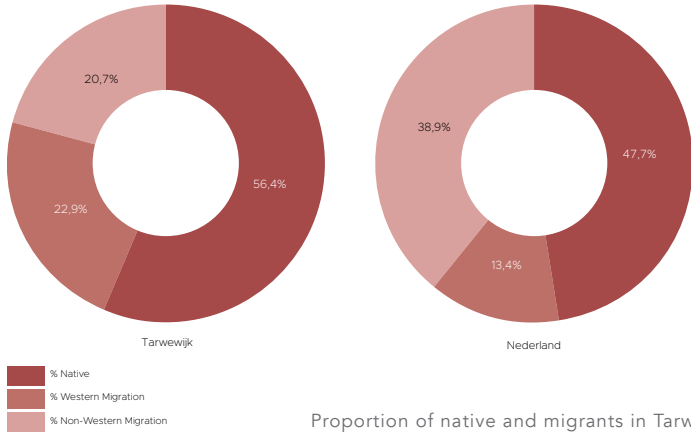
Layer 6: Tarwebuurt and the Wheat Industry

- Industry
- Housing
- Open Space
- Shipping Lines
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads

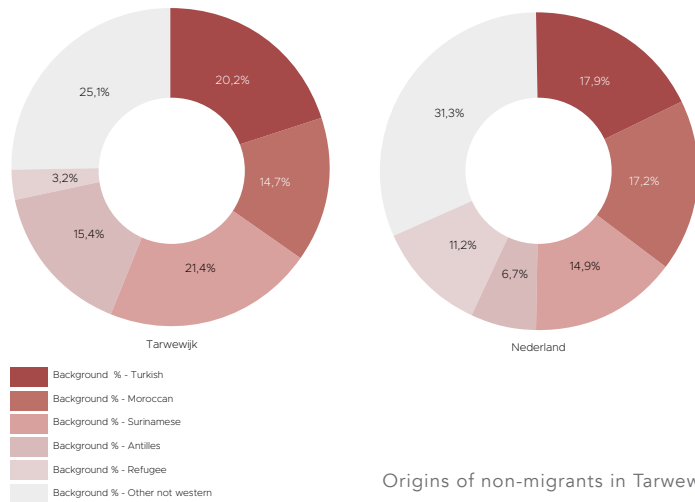
# SITE - DEMOGRAPHICS

## Proportion of immigrants in the neighborhood

Tarwewijk, a district formed by guestworkers since the 1960s, has 43.6% of non-local immigrants. Turkish, Surinamese and Antilles holds more than 50% of total non-western immigrants.



Proportion of native and migrants in Tarwewijk & Netherlands (2020)  
(Source: onderzoek010.nl)



Origins of non-migrants in Tarwewijk and Netherlands (2020)  
(Source: onderzoek010.nl)



Colonial migration to the Netherlands  
(Source: P1 "Power" Research, Group 4)

### Indonesia

The migration from Indonesia to the Netherlands is one of the oldest migration streams for the country. It should be noted that this migration was not a one-sided event, but happened in both directions. Indonesia was a trade centre and during the VOC times (1602-176) (Indonesië | Vijfeeuwenmigratie. NI, n.d.). When the VOC disbanded Indonesia became a colony of the Netherlands. The migration during the colony period was large. Business men, civil servants, soldiers would move to Indonesia and most of them would return with families when they retired.

Migration would significantly slow down after the Netherlands would hand back the last colonial part.

### Suriname

The migration between Suriname and the Netherlands also spans over several centuries. From the 20th century a lot of students came to the Netherlands to study. From the 1920s This migration flow was also combined with labor migration. In 1973 there was a lot of unrest involving labor and many strikes were going on.

So when the prospect of independence became clear, the majority of the Suriname (40.000 people) migrated to the Netherlands in the months before the independence on november 25th, 1975. They would still get automatic Dutch Nationality.

### Dutch Antilles

The migration from the Dutch antilles can be separated into labor migration and educational migration. From 1963 to 1967 around 2500 Antillians moved to the Netherlands for work. The Antillian Government encouraged labor migration to the Netherlands, because of high unemployed rates of low- as well as high educated citizens

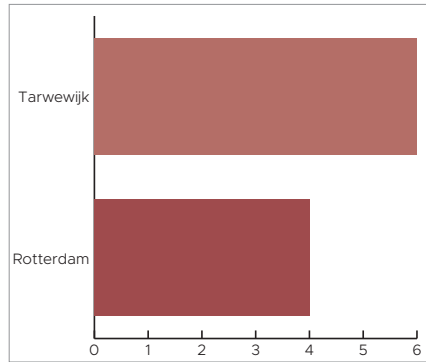
The migration concerning education lasted in to the 80s. This mostly involved the better educated people. These people would also not stay permanently, but return after their education.

# SITE - QUALITY OF LIFE

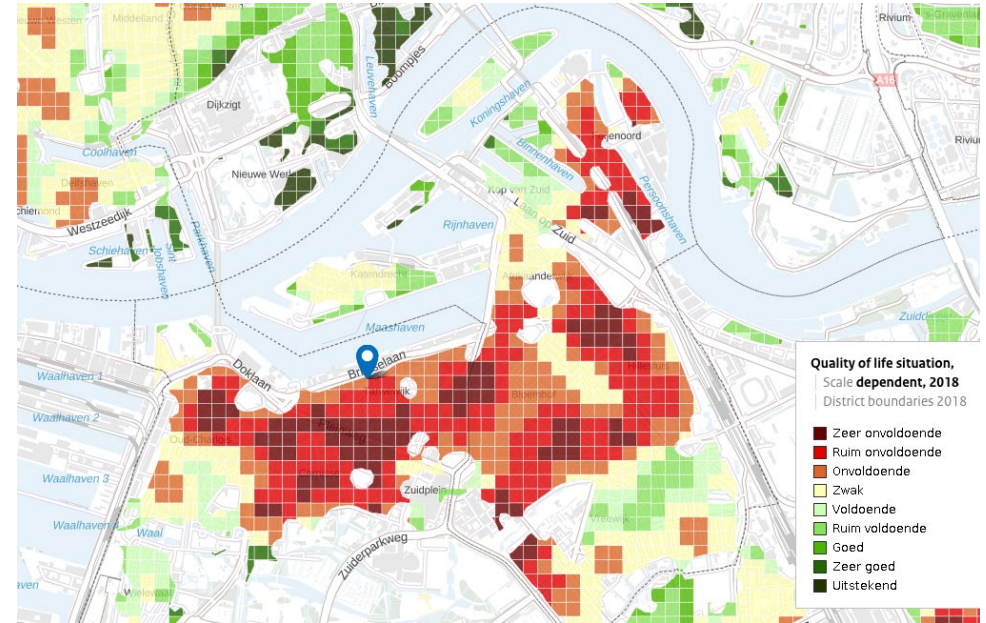
## Living Quality in the neighborhood

According to the statistics, crime rate in Tarwewijk is relatively higher and safety index is lower than the average of Rotterdam. Satisfaction of living is much lower than that of Rotterdam.

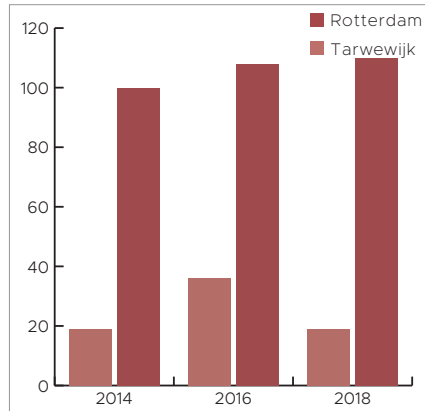
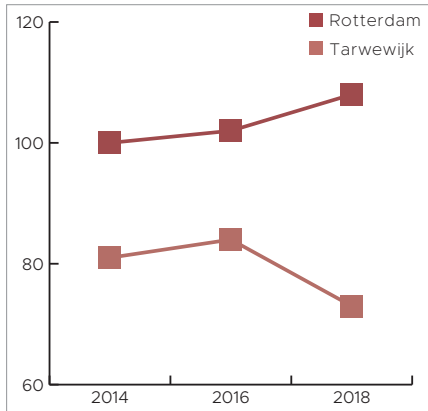
Tarwewijk is facing the problem of neighborhood segregation and low quality of life.



Home burglaries per 1000 inhabitants (Source: onderzoek010.nl)

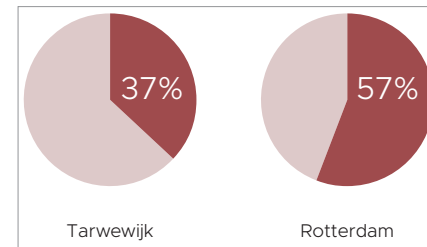


Quality of life situation in South Rotterdam (Source: onderzoek010.nl)

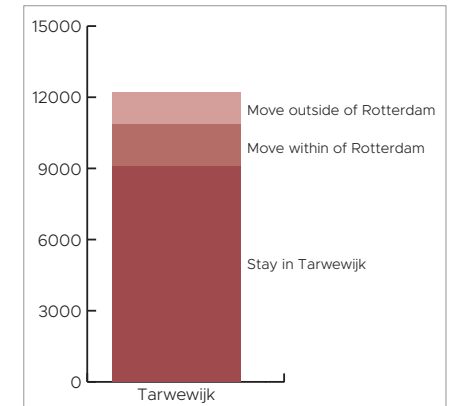


Left: Safety Index (Source: onderzoek010.nl)

Right: Satisfaction of own neighborhood (Source: onderzoek010.nl)



Connectedness within the neighborhood (Source: onderzoek010.nl)

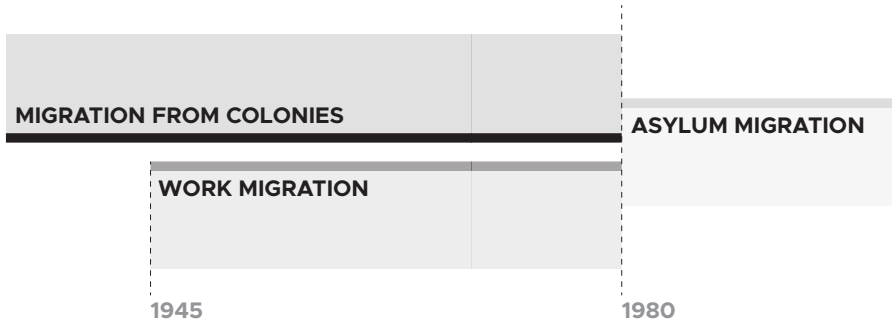


Residents who move away in 2014 (Source: buurtmonitor 2014)



# HISTORY

## Migration in Rotterdam



Timeline of migration in Rotterdam  
(Source: P1 "Power" Research, Group 4)



LABOR MIGRATION

### 1911 SAILOR STRIKE



Sailors wanted to also profit from the growth of harbours. When this did not happen, sailors went on the first international strike in 1911. Harbours and sea traffic were shut down. To battle this Chinese Sailors were brought in to break the strike

### 1949 ITALY



The Italians became the first guest workers in the Netherlands. They came on invitation of Dutch factories and entrepreneurs. Around 4000 arrived and predominantly worked in the mines of Limburg.

### 1961 SPAIN



From the 8th of April 1961 the workmigration started to come from Spain when the Dutch and Spanish government signed the recruitment agreement. They were split on working at the mines of Limburg and at Philips in Eindhoven.

### 1964 TURKEY



During the 1960s and 1974 there was a lot of unemployment in turkey. (Gastarbeiders Uit Turkije | Vijfeeuwenmigratie.NI, n.d.)

### 1966 GREECE



An agreement was signed in 1966 increasing the influx of Greek workers. They worked in the mines of Limburg and steel factories. When Greece joined the EU in 1988, the amount of Greek immigrants significantly increased.

### 1969 MOROCCO



The agreement between the Netherlands and Morocco lasted until 1973. Between 20,000 and 30,000 immigrants came to the Netherlands. The oilcrisis around the 1980s made immigrants realize that there was no prospect in going home and losing benefits that they had here.

### 1975 FAMILY REUNIFICATION



With the law of family unification. Immigrants were able to migrate their families over, creating more demand for cheap, affordable houses. They moved into deteriorated areas that the migration of the centres of growths left behind.

Timeline of labour migration in Rotterdam  
(Source: P1 "Power" Research, Group 4)

# HISTORY

## Port City and Grain Production

Labour migration has close relationship with the position of Rotterdam as a port city. Since the opening of Nieuwe Waterweg in 1875, the rapid growth of Rotterdam and its harbour has attracted a large number of dockworkers, forming the dockworkers neighborhood in Tarwewijk.

A production line of industrial buildings can be found along Masshaven.



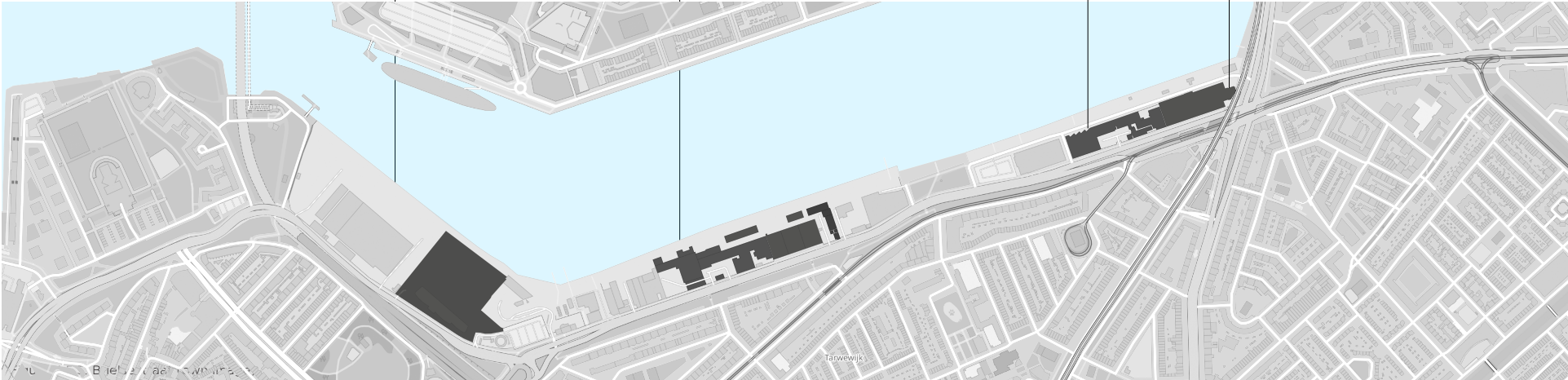
WASTE



PRODUCTION



STORAGE



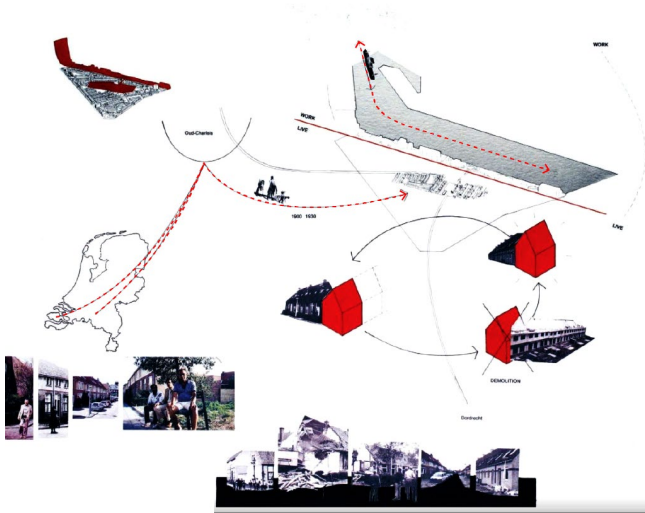
Grain-based Economy in Tarwewijk  
(Source: P1 "Power" Research, Group 4)



# HISTORY

## *Internal Migration of Guest workers*

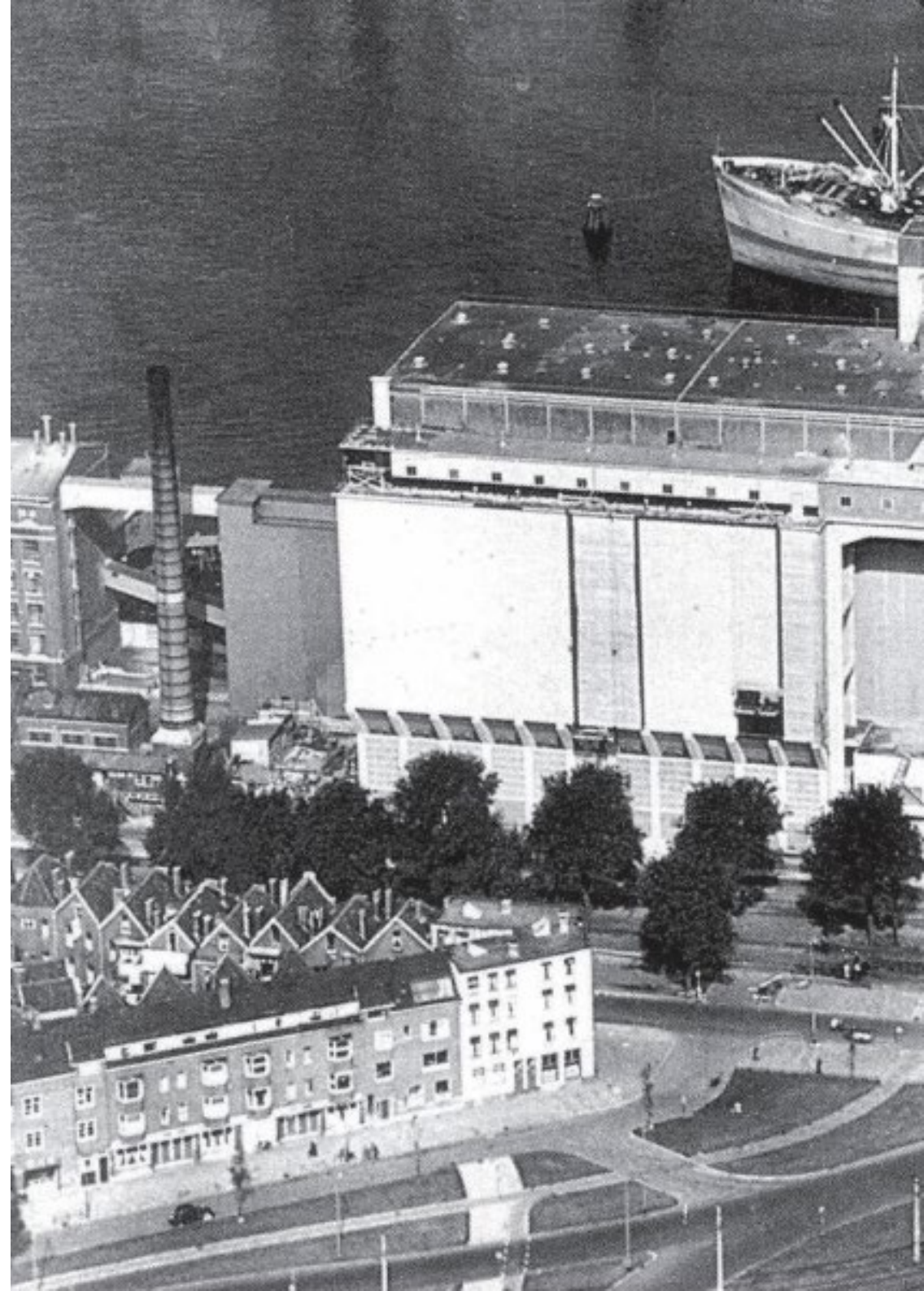
Rural-urban migration also happened in Rotterdam since 1920-30 from mainly Zeeland, Brabant, Groningen and Drenthe. People settled in Oud-Charlois and further moved to Tarwewijk because of job opportunities along Maashaven in 1960s. Till recent years, better-off homeowners started of move out of Tarwewijk. Abandoned houses becomes a norm, causing deterioration in the neighborhood.



Internal migration in Rotterdam



Narrative of a Port City





# THEORY: CULTURAL IDENTITY

## Migrant workers in Rotterdam



*"I'm Cape Verdean and still feel like it, despite the country's politics."*

*"On the first day in Rotterdam, I felt very insecure."*



Three Cape Verdeans  
(stadsarchief.rotterdam.nl)

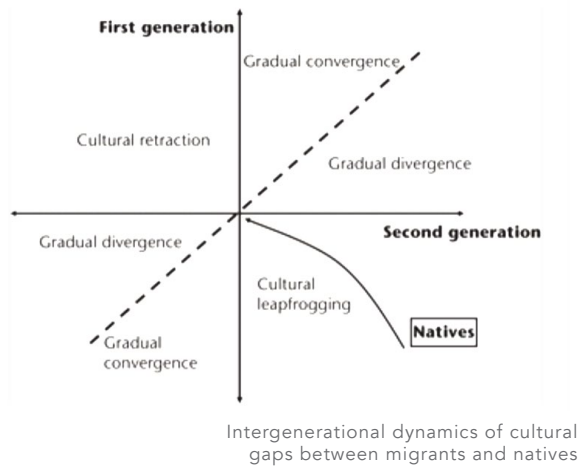
# THEORY

## Acculturation Phases

Immigrants may have various reasons of emigrating from their original countries, but they all go through acculturation phases. Acculturation is a process of social, psychological, and cultural change that stems from the balancing of two cultures while adapting to the prevailing culture of the society. Acculturation is a process in which an individual adopts, acquires and adjusts to a new cultural environment.

		Human capitals	
		Substitution effects	Complementarity effects
Socialization processes	Substitution effects	Box 1: <b>separation</b>	Box 2: <b>integration</b>
	Complementarity effects	Box 3: <b>assimilation</b>	Box 4: <b>marginalization</b>

Four types of acculturation



Algan, Y., Bisin, A., Verdier, T. (2012). Introduction: Perspectives on Cultural Integration of Immigrants. *Cultural Integration of Immigrants in Europe*, 1-48. doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199660094.003.0001

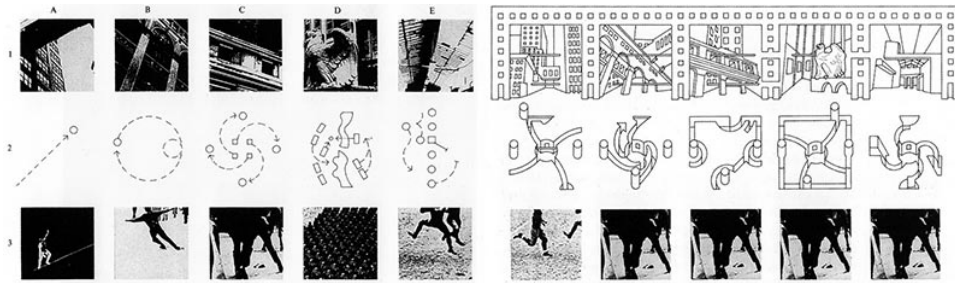
**“Acculturation is a complex, migratory and dynamic process, and is generally conceived as an unbalanced and individual process of accommodation.**

The boundaries among traditionally explored acculturation strategies are bidirectional and interactional.”

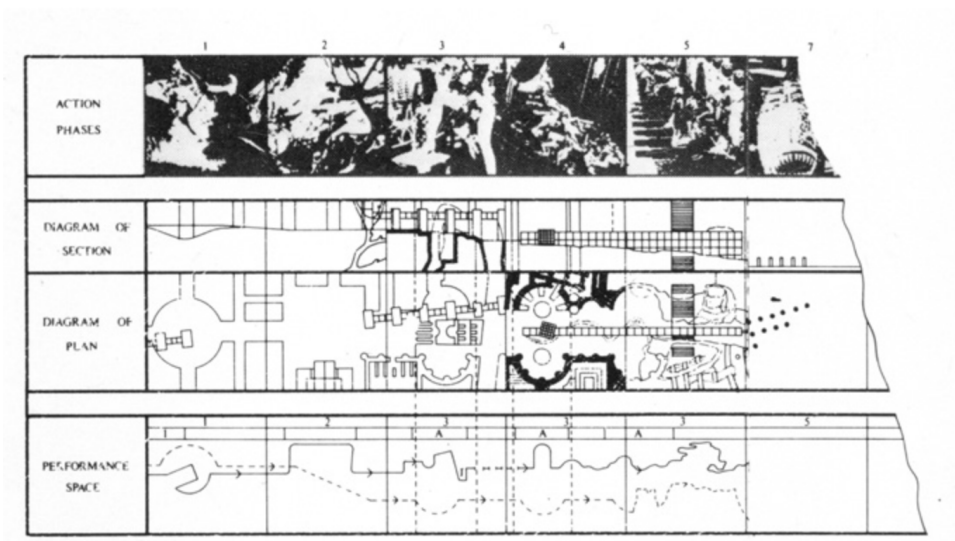
Fedi, A., Mannarini, T., Brodsky, A., Rochira, A., Buckingham, S., Emery, L., Godsay, S., Scheibler, J., Miglietta, A., & Gattino, S. (2019). Acculturation in the discourse of immigrants and receiving community members: Results from a cross-national qualitative study. *The American journal of orthopsychiatry*, 89(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ort0000325>

# THEORETICAL PROJECTS

## Migration, Space and Events



The Manhattan Transcripts, Bernard Tschumi



Homage to Eisenstein, Part of Joyce's Garden, Bernard Tschumi

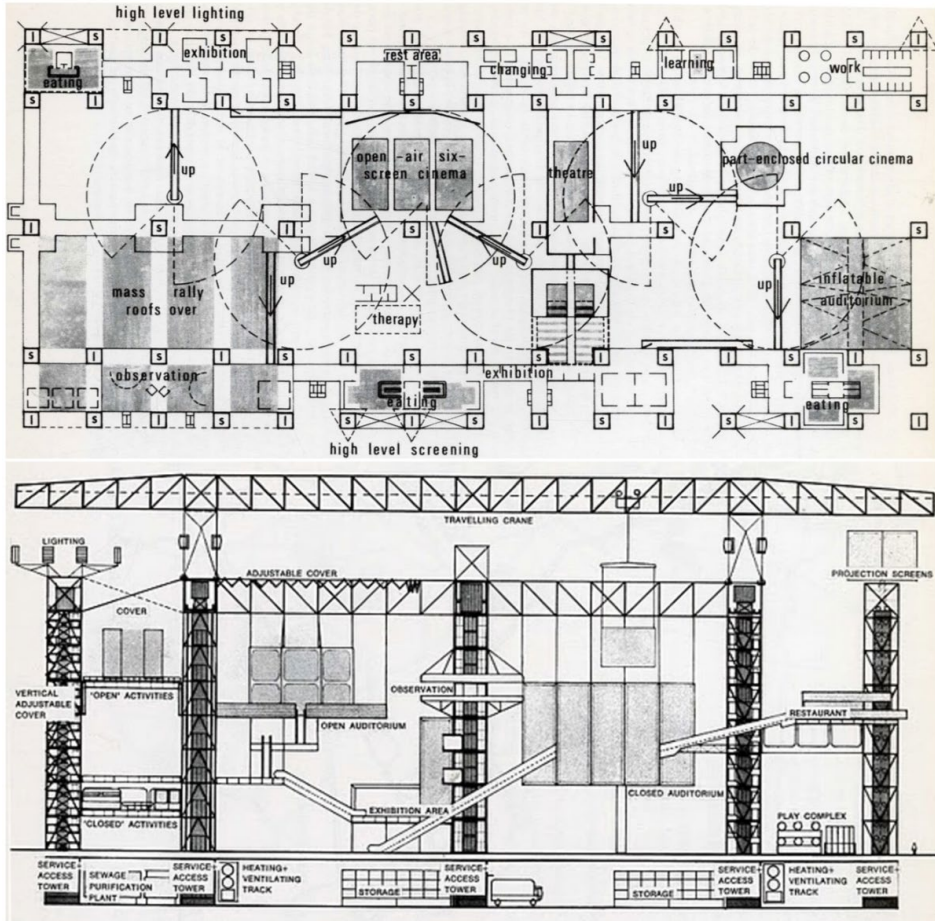
"Architecture resides in the superimposition of **space, movement, and events.**"

Tschumi, B. (n.d.). Bernard Tschumi. The Manhattan Transcripts Project, New York, New York, Episode 4: The Block. 1980-81: MoMA. Retrieved January 05, 2021, from <https://www.moma.org/collection/works/61>

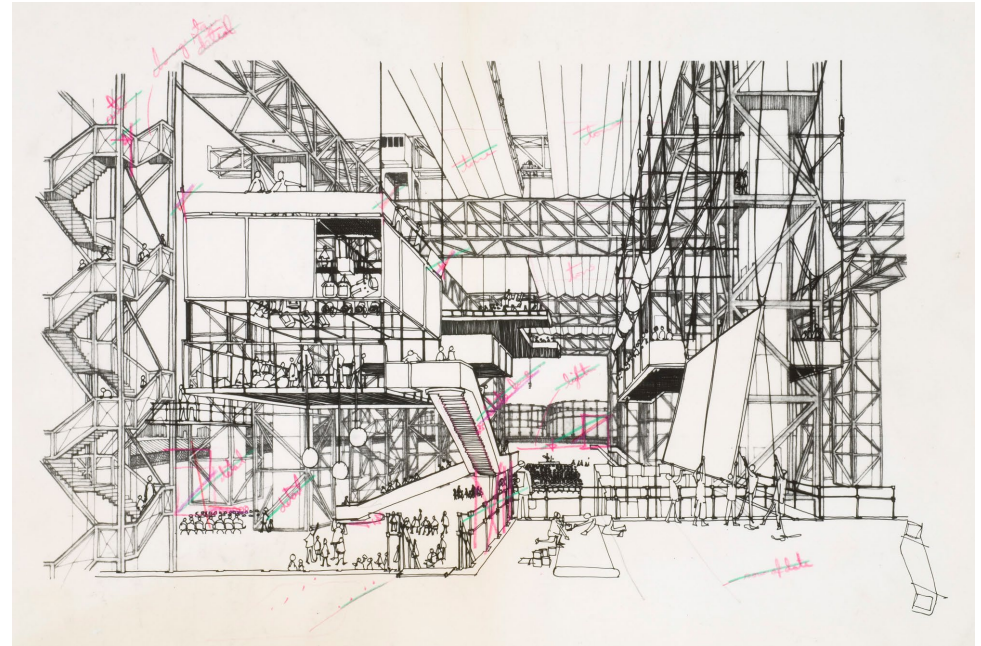


# THEORETICAL PROJECTS

*Journey of Self-discovery, Freedom of Movement*



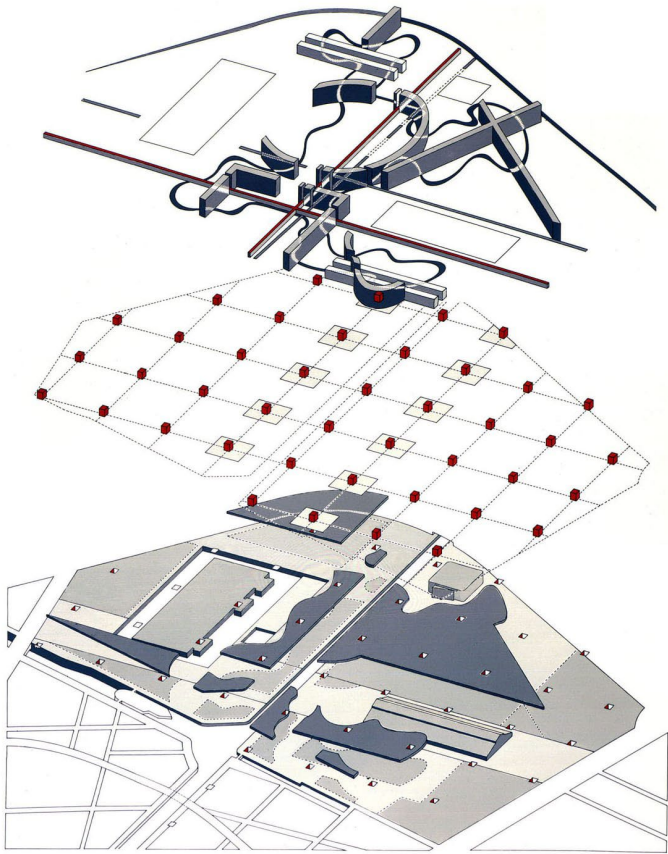
Fun Palace, Cedric Price and Joan Littlewood



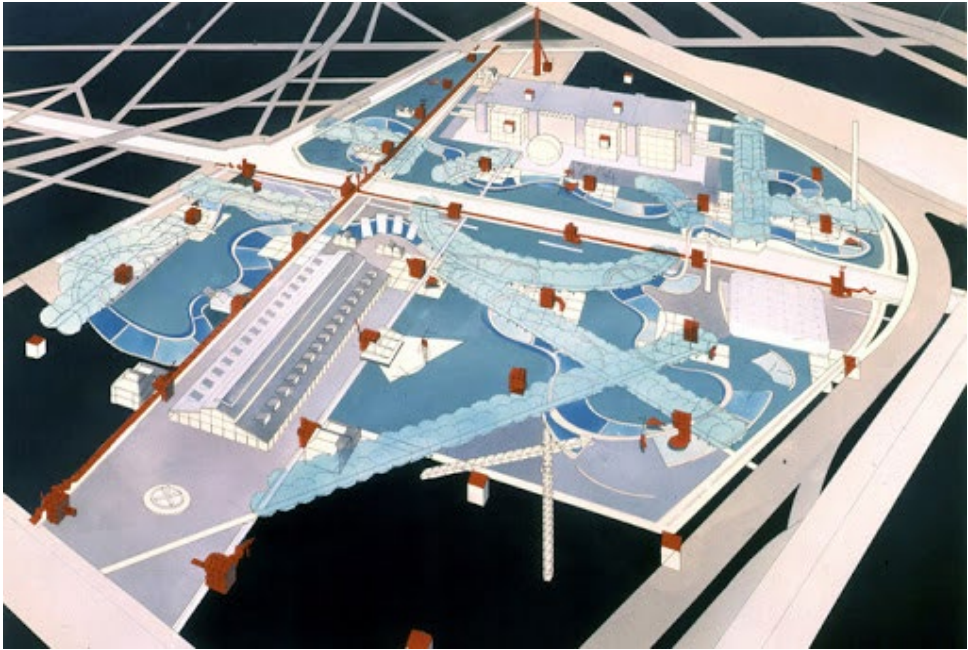
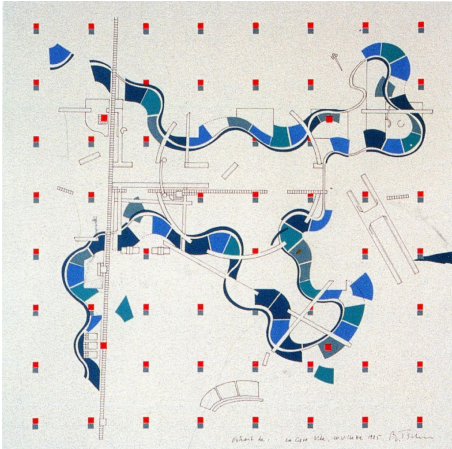
Fun Palace, Cedric Price and Joan Littlewood

# THEORETICAL PROJECTS

Migration, Space and Events



Parc de la Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects



Parc de la Villette, Bernard Tschumi Architects



# ART

## Artists as Immigrants

### Adrian Paci (b. 1969)



Born in 1969 in Shkoder, Albania  
Lives and works in Milan, Italy

In 1997, Adrian Paci escaped violent riots in Albania to take refuge, with his family, in Italy. On his arrival in the country, he temporarily abandoned painting and sculpture in favour of video, thus exploring new cinematic languages and means of expression. His experience of exile, the shock of separation and adaptation to a new place define the context of his first videos, through which he attempts to discover the roots of his past.

***"The fact of being at a crossroads, at the frontier of two separate identities, underlies all my work on film."***

**Adrian Paci**



A Moment of Connection  
Adrian Paci

*The Encounter* (2011)



A Voyage  
Adrian Paci

*The Column* (2013)



Men wait to board a non-existent plane  
Adrian Paci

*Centro di permanenza temporanea (Temporary Detention Center)* (2007)



The Walk (2011)  
Adrian Paci

# ART

## Art about Immigrants



Monument for the guest worker, Hans van Bentem (2013)



Charlois Murals, The human identity's project (2010)



Slavery Memorial - Clave, Alex da Silva (2013)

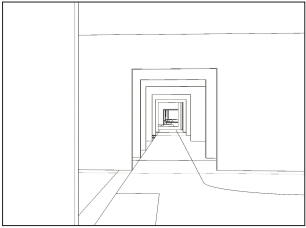


Charlois Murals, The human identity's project (2010)

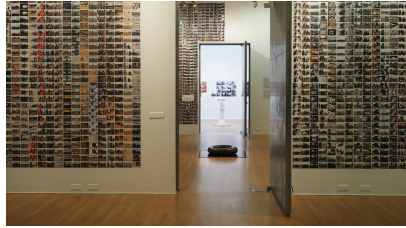


# ART

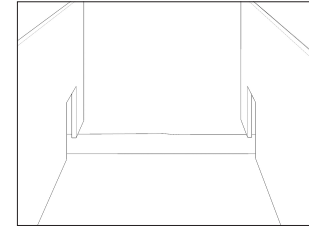
## Art about Immigrants



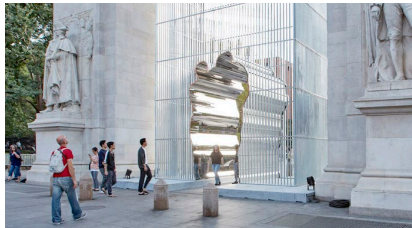
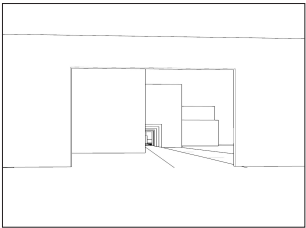
Mexican migrant trail  
(2020)  
Pablo Allison



Safe Passage  
(2016)  
Ai Weiwei



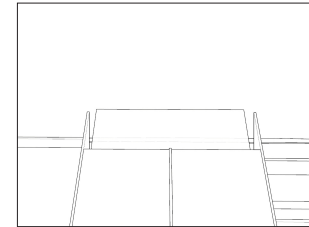
The Sea of Pain  
(2016)  
Raúl Zurita



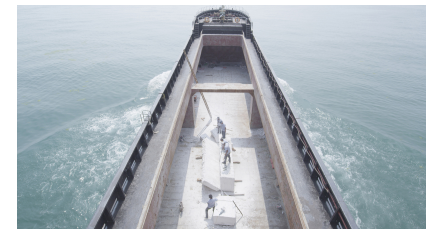
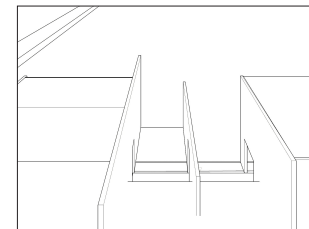
Arch  
(2017)  
Ai Weiwei



Open Door  
(2019)  
ICY and SOT



Mediterranean rescue ship  
(2020)  
Banksy



A Voyage  
(2013)  
Adrian Paci

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Fedi, A., Mannarini, T., Brodsky, A., Rochira, A., Buckingham, S., Emery, L., Godsay, S., Scheibler, J., Miglietta, A., & Gattino, S. (2019). Acculturation in the discourse of immigrants and receiving community members: Results from a cross-national qualitative study. *The American journal of orthopsychiatry*, 89(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1037/ort0000325>

Algan, Y., Bisin, A., Verdier, T. (2012). Introduction: Perspectives on Cultural Integration of Immigrants. *Cultural Integration of Immigrants in Europe*, 1-48. doi:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199660094.003.0001

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<https://www.moma.org/collection/works/61>

<https://www.bkor.nl/en/plattegrond/>

<http://www.jupiterfab.com/en/charlois-rotterdam/>

<https://vimeo.com/67047927>

## i.ii. Books

*Bernard Tschumi: The Manhattan transcripts*. (1981). New York: Max Protetch Gallery.