

TROJAN DRAGON



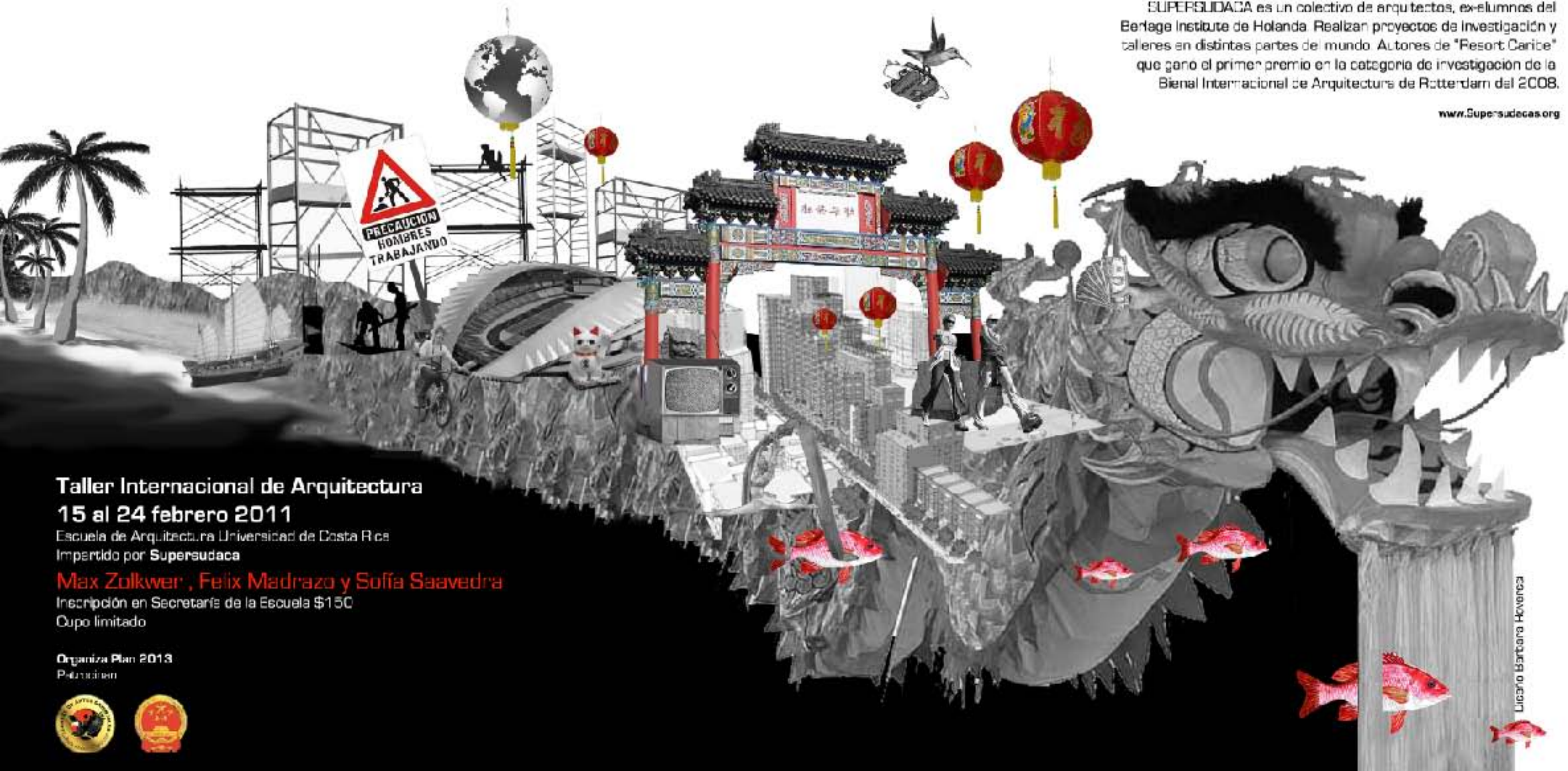
UNIVERSIDAD DE
COSTA RICA



El taller Trojan Dragon investiga la influencia de China fuera de sus fronteras, el impacto urbano que han generado sus procesos de colonización económica y cultural en las últimas décadas.

SUPERSUDACA es un colectivo de arquitectos, ex-alumnos del Berlage Institute de Holanda. Realizan proyectos de investigación y talleres en distintas partes del mundo. Autores de "Resort Caribe" que ganó el primer premio en la categoría de investigación de la Bienal Internacional de Arquitectura de Rotterdam del 2008.

www.Supersudaca.org



Taller Internacional de Arquitectura
15 al 24 febrero 2011

Escuela de Arquitectura Universidad de Costa Rica
Impartido por Supersudaca

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Inscripción en Secretaría de la Escuela \$150

Cupo limitado

Organiza Plan 2013
Puntuación



Licencia Barbara Herrera

TROJAN DRAGON @ Costa Rica.

x Supersudaca

Max Zolkwer / Sofia Saavedra / Felix Madrazo / Daiki Nakagawa + Davide Quadrio

La historia del Caribe es muy peculiar dada su alta fragmentación territorial después de la llegada de los europeos. Exceptuando momentos efímeros de asociación entre sus territorios como fue la Republica Federal de Centro America y la Federación de las Indias Occidentales, el Caribe ha sido siempre caracterizado por sus estados pequeños y débiles desde un punto de vista militar, político o comercial.

Sus economías de escala y su actual fragmentación de leyes y lenguas hacen que cada país busque sus propias alternativas económicas y políticas buscando cada uno resaltar como algo único e irremplazable como modo de supervivencia. Este esquema ha beneficiado a las potencias Europeas en su momento llevando incluso al extremo de concentrar en la actualidad la mayor concentración de estados no gobernados por sus habitantes según Naciones Unidas. Pero no solo los Europeos han expandido relativamente facil sus redes comerciales y militares, los Americanos a partir del siglo XIX han dominado e intervenido económicamente y militarmente en el Caribe con la frecuencia cercana de sus huracanes. Últimamente esta pequeña escala y fragmentación de países parece que también beneficiara al nuevo inquilino del trono imperial: China.

Ahora parece lógico que países con capacidad militar, tecnológica y numérica dominen el mundo y marquen su agenda a los países pequeños. Pero esto se supone que ya no es la jungla y suponemos que ciertas conductas coloniales están ya superadas. Por lo tanto proponemos re-evaluar la trayectoria de estos países pequeños como Costa Rica en su camino a la soberanía económica y política como un ideal colectivo de sus habitantes.

Para lograr esto es necesario recordar e investigar como han cambiado las relaciones entre Costa Rica y los principales países inversores a través de la historia ya que solo así podremos aventurarnos a entender mas sobre el posible escenario que se plantea con la llegada de China, un nuevo imperio pacifico (aunque suene a oxímoron).

Algunas cosas interesantes:

1. El Caribe es un territorio bastante virgen para China.
2. Solo Cuba, Panamá, Costa Rica y Puerto Rico tienen inversión china considerable.
3. Cuba tuvo más relación con China en la etapa más comunista de ambas, pero eso luego declinó.
4. Panamá tiene mucha población China (en cantidad y en %) probablemente en relación al canal.
5. Puerto Rico tiene relación por ser pare de USA.
6. Costa Rica parece ser el lugar donde China mas está invirtiendo actualmente (del Caribe) aunque por ahora no ha gran migración. Hay mucha interacción entre gobiernos.

ESQUEMA WORKSHOP

El Workshops plantea entonces dos fases, una investigativa y otra especulativa. Ambas deben llevar al limite sus posibilidades creativas y a su vez contar con sólidas argumentaciones basadas en datos obtenidos a través del taller.

Proponemos un formato metáfora llamado la familia, esto se plantea para agilizar la dirección y el resultado del taller, así podríamos incluso subtítular el taller: como es y será la nueva familia de Costa Rica?*

*Ver documento adjunto de investigación actual de Supersudaca sobre China y el Caribe / Costa Rica.

PRIMERA FASE:

CALENDARIO:

5 días (con presentación al 4to y cierre al 6to día)

OBJETIVO:

Hacer un perfil actual de cada país de lo subjetivo a lo objetivo desde un punto de vista neutral, medico, un diagnostico.

GRUPOS:

División del grupo en miembros de la ‘familia’, su relación entre ellos con énfasis con la relación con la hija.

Mama (China)

Papa (U.S.A.)

Hermanos (Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panamá, Guatemala, Honduras)

Abuelos (España & Indígenas)

Hija (Costa Rica)

Pretendientes: (Venezuela, Chile, México, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia)

PRESENTACION INCLUYE:

Formato libre:

Definición de intereses de cada miembro.

Lista de cualidades y defectos.

Teorías conspiratorias.

Planes a largo plazo.

Formato obligatorio:

Datos a investigar para todos los miembros de la familia:

- Población
- Economía
- Recursos en escasez
- Recursos en abundancia
- Inventario de propiedades, inversiones.
- Intercambio comercial entre cada miembro. (Importación / Exportación)
- Línea de tiempo evolutiva de cada miembro desde su nacimiento.

Preguntas debate:

1. Es posible ser una hija independiente a pesar de las presiones de papa y mama?
2. Como hacer para revelarse cuando es necesario sin que lleve esto al abandono final de uno de ellos?
3. Podríamos vivir felices después de que desaparezcan?
4. Cual es el rol que conviene para los demás miembros, hermanos, pretendientes etc, desde el punto de vista de Costa Rica?

SEGUNDA FASE:

La futura familia ideal

División del grupo en 5 familias.

Cada grupo presenta la familia ideal y el perfil que deben seguir para lograr el objetivo desde el punto de vista de la hija Costa Rica. El escenario debe ser ficticio pero siempre posible si se lleva a cabo un plan inteligente.

Aquí se define que trayectoria lleva la hija Costa Rica.

El formato se discutirá entre los docentes dependiendo del resultado alcanzado hasta el momento de la presentación intermedia.

El énfasis del Workshop es ver el impacto que tendrá China desde un contexto global e histórico.

NOTA:

Durante la presentación de cada fase se responderán preguntas y se podrá eliminar o añadir más conceptos.

CALENDARIO:

- Día 1 (martes 15 8:00 A.M.) – inicio primera fase
- Día 4 (viernes 18 4 P.M.) - presentación preliminar.
- Día 6 (lunes 21, 10 A.M.) - (Mid Review) Presentación primera fase + Introducción segunda fase.
- Día 10 (jueves 24, 3:00 P.M.) - presentación final con todo el jurado, el invitado de la embajada y el experto de China (skype). Resumen primera fase + presentación escenarios de especulación.



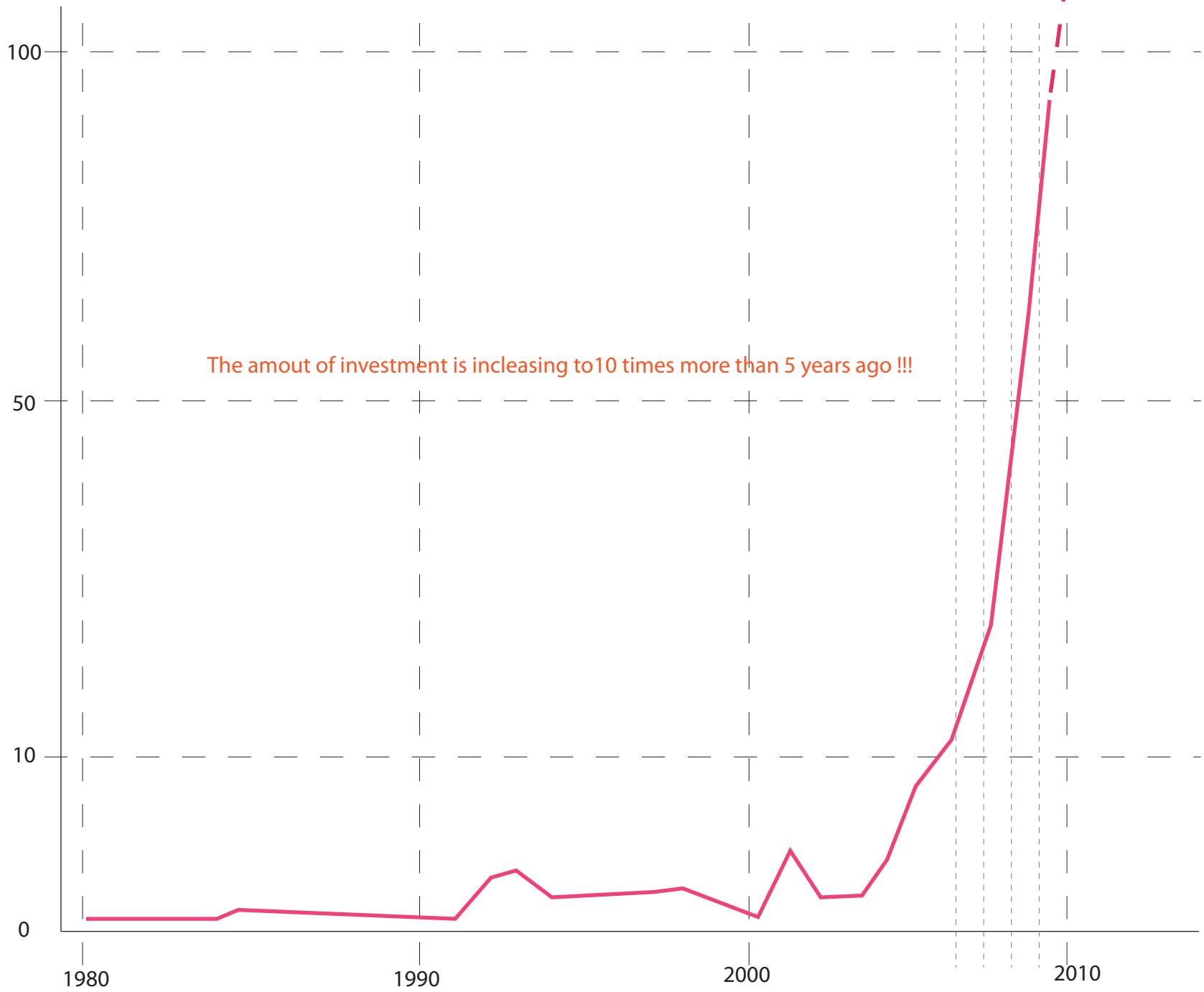
China tu madre!



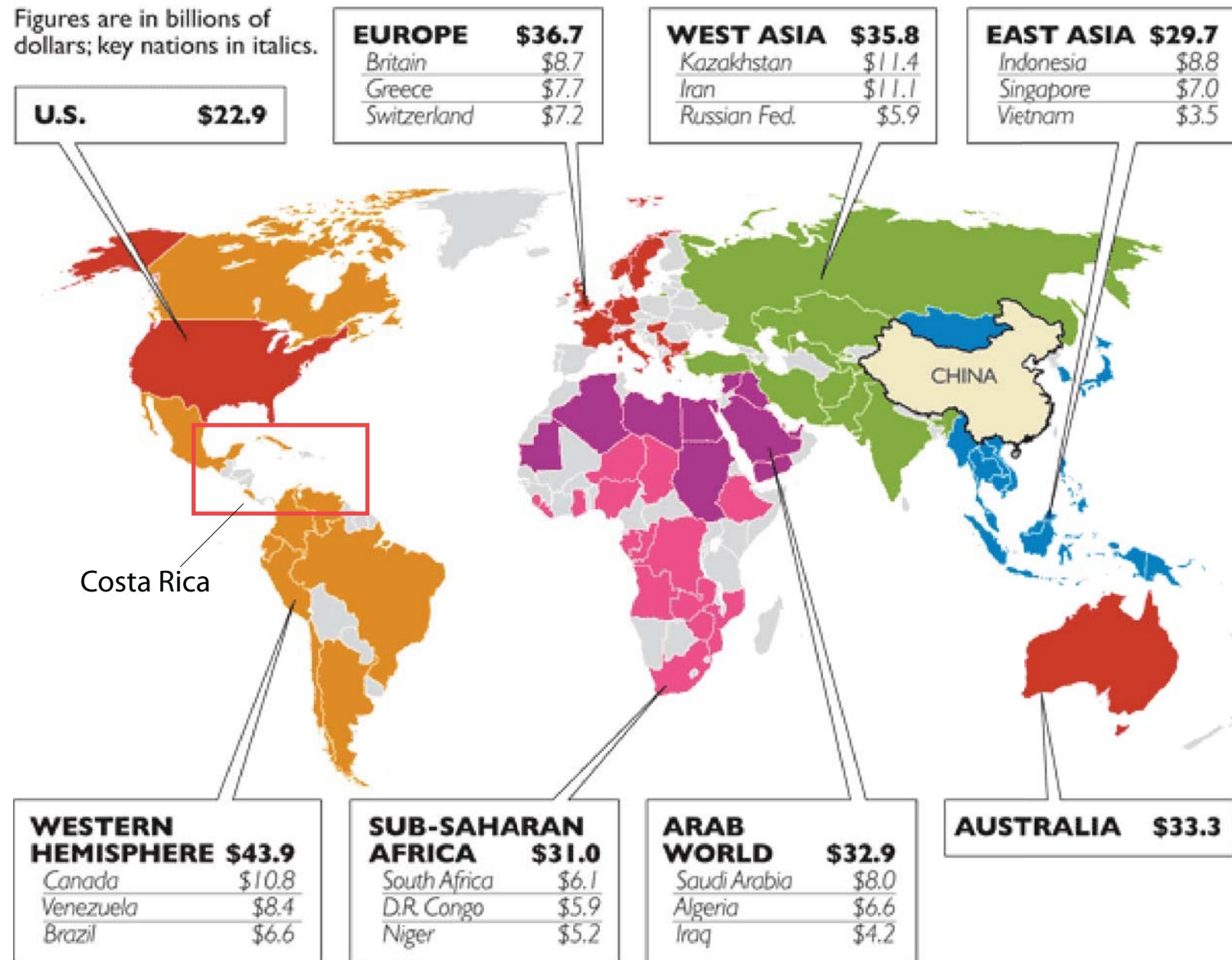
US your daddy?



LachinAmerica



China hasn't invested much to Central American Countries, except Costa Rica.

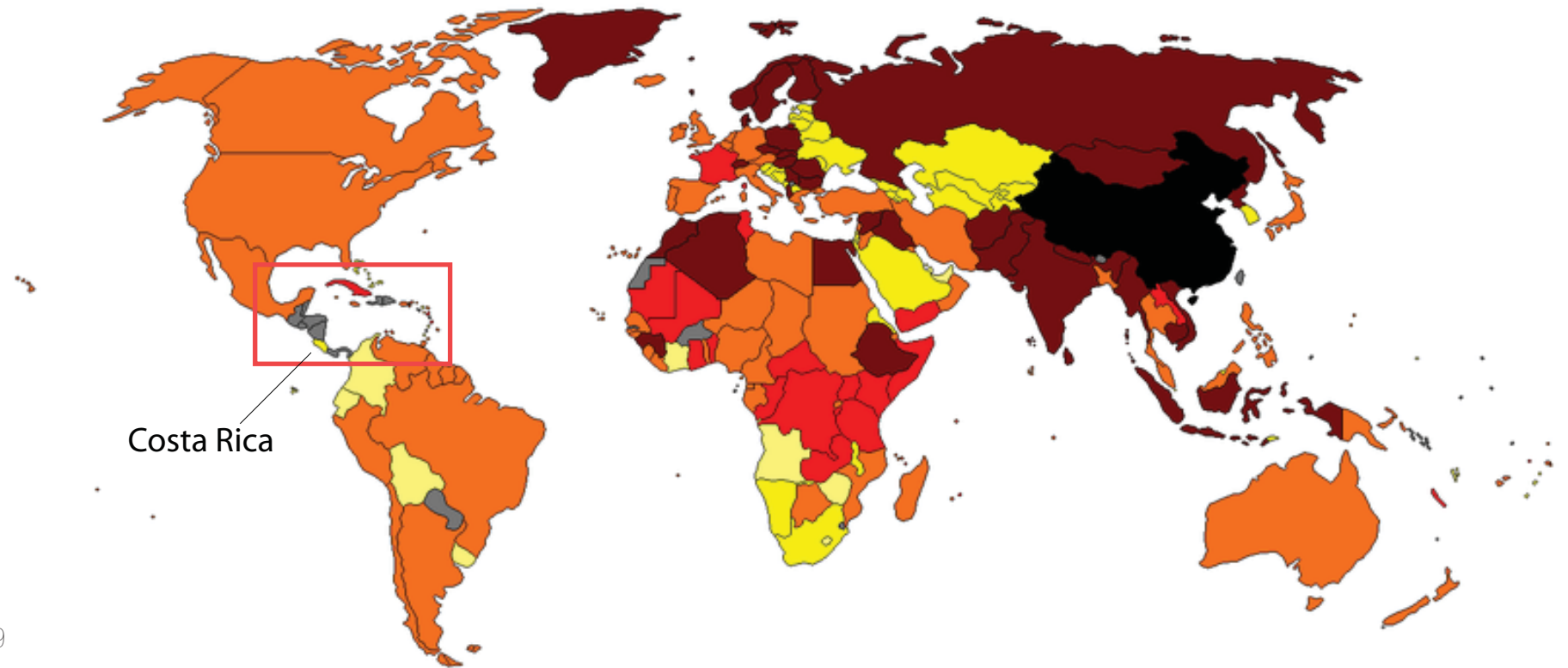


Source: Heritage Foundation dataset, China's Outward Investment: Non-bond Transactions over \$100 million, from 2005 to June 2010, available upon request from The Heritage Foundation.

Chinese overseas investment from 2005 to 2010

The Investment is dictated by diplomatic relation between China.

Most of country in Cetnral America doesn't have official diplomatic relation except Costa Rica, which has shifted From Taiwan to China from June 2007.

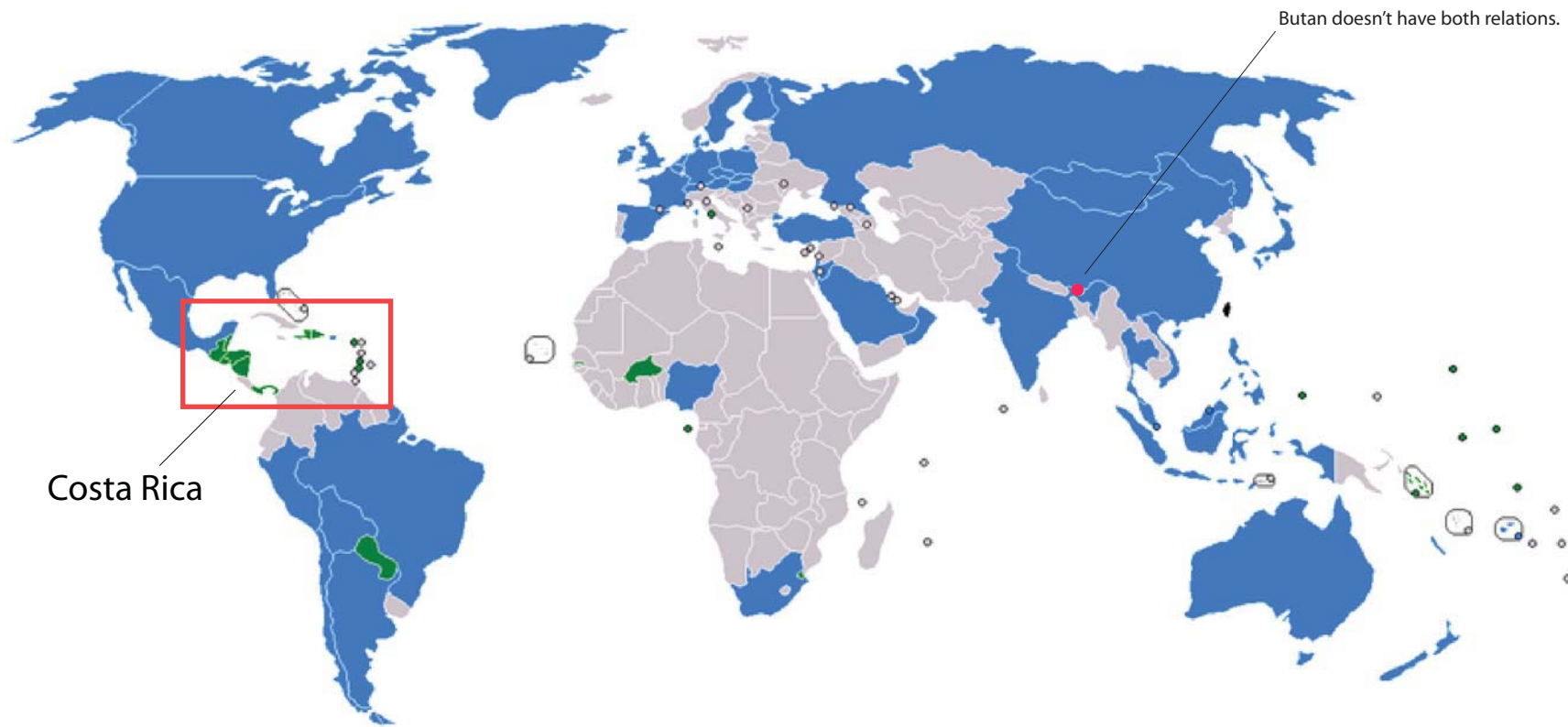


Costa Rica

- 1949-1959
- 1960-1969
- 1970-1989
- 1990-
- No Diplomatic relation

Central American Countries has diplomatic relation with Taiwan, except Costa Rica.

In this region of Central America and Caribbean Islands chose one side Chinese side or Taiwanease side., except Puerto Rico,



Costa Rica

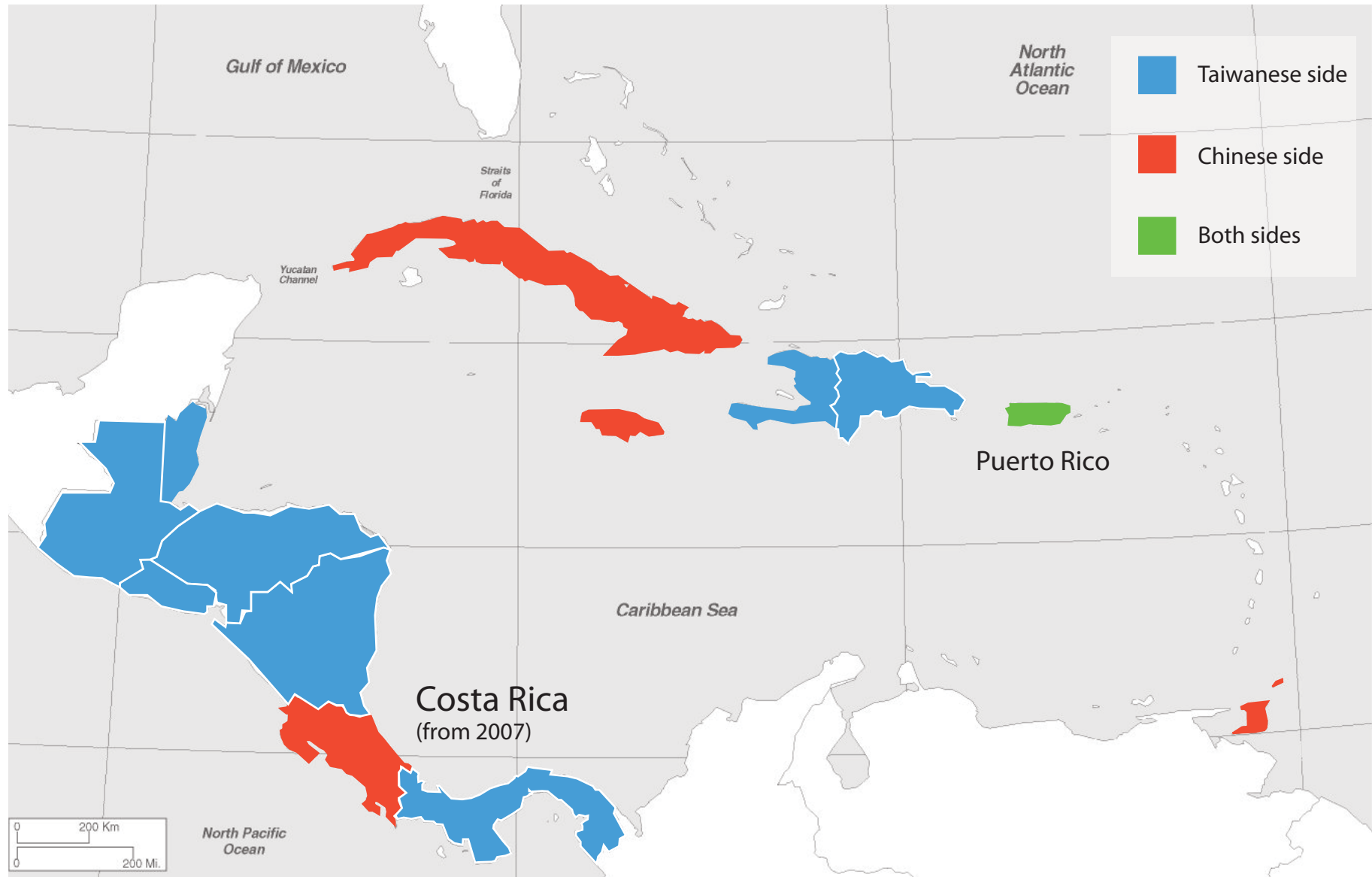
Butan doesn't have both relations.

- Dipomatic Relations between Republic of China (Taiwan)
- Non-Diplomatic Official Relations between Republic of China (Taiwan)
- Non-Official Relations between Republic of China (Taiwan)

picture from : Wikipedia

Foreign Relations between Republic of China (Taiwan)

Also China try to invest other countries not only on the side of China but Iso on the other side.
2010 October, Dominican Republic got support from China bank, meaning face to choose country.



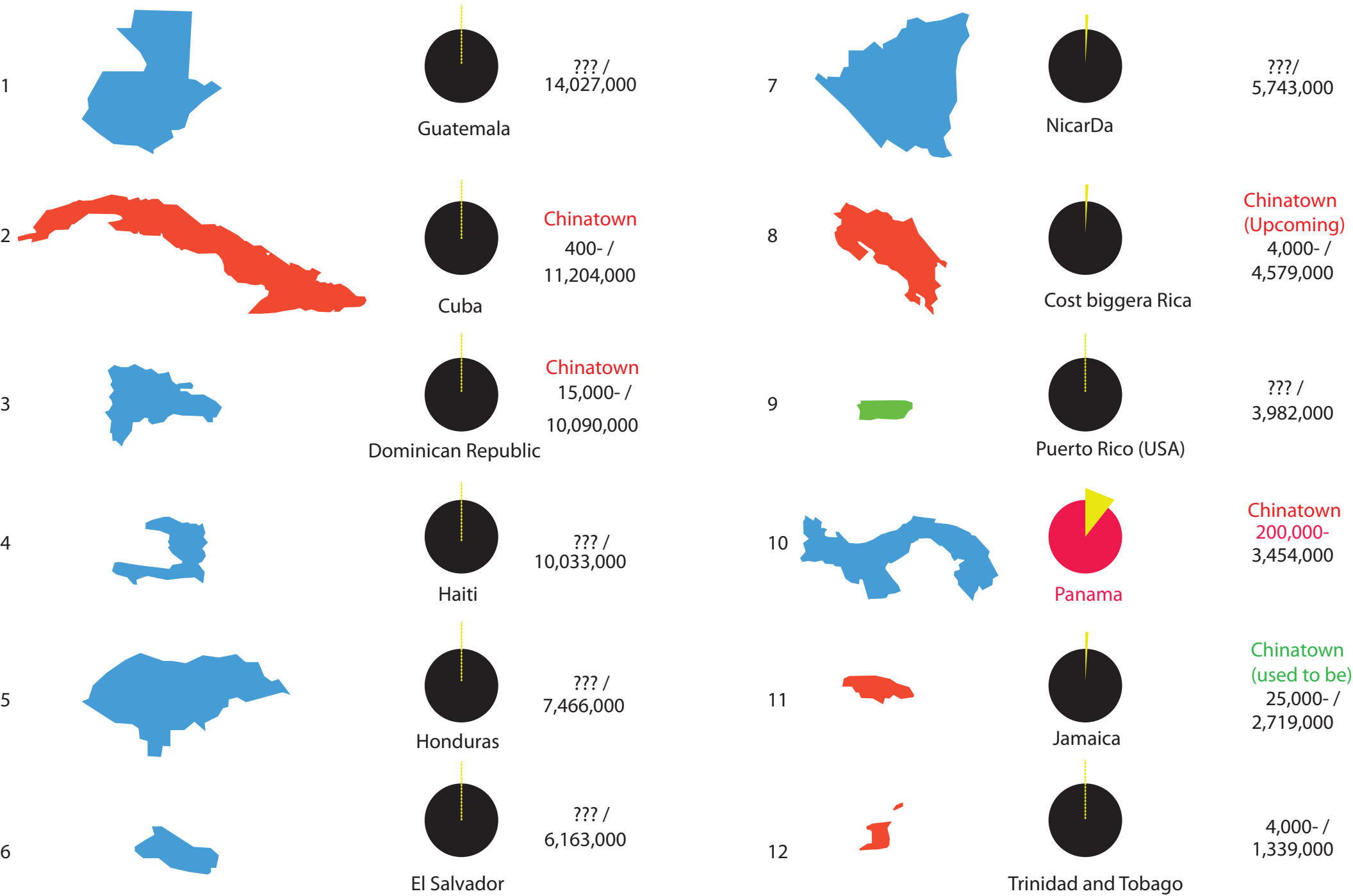
Cuba, Jamaica, Dominica, Costa Rica
Trinidad and Tobago



Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominica Republic, Haichi
Guatemara, El Salvador

Countries dicisions for China or Taiwan

Top 12 countries of large population in Central America and Caribbean Sea.



Population data in 2009

Chinatown, Chinese population and percentage



Cuba



Dominica Republic



Panama

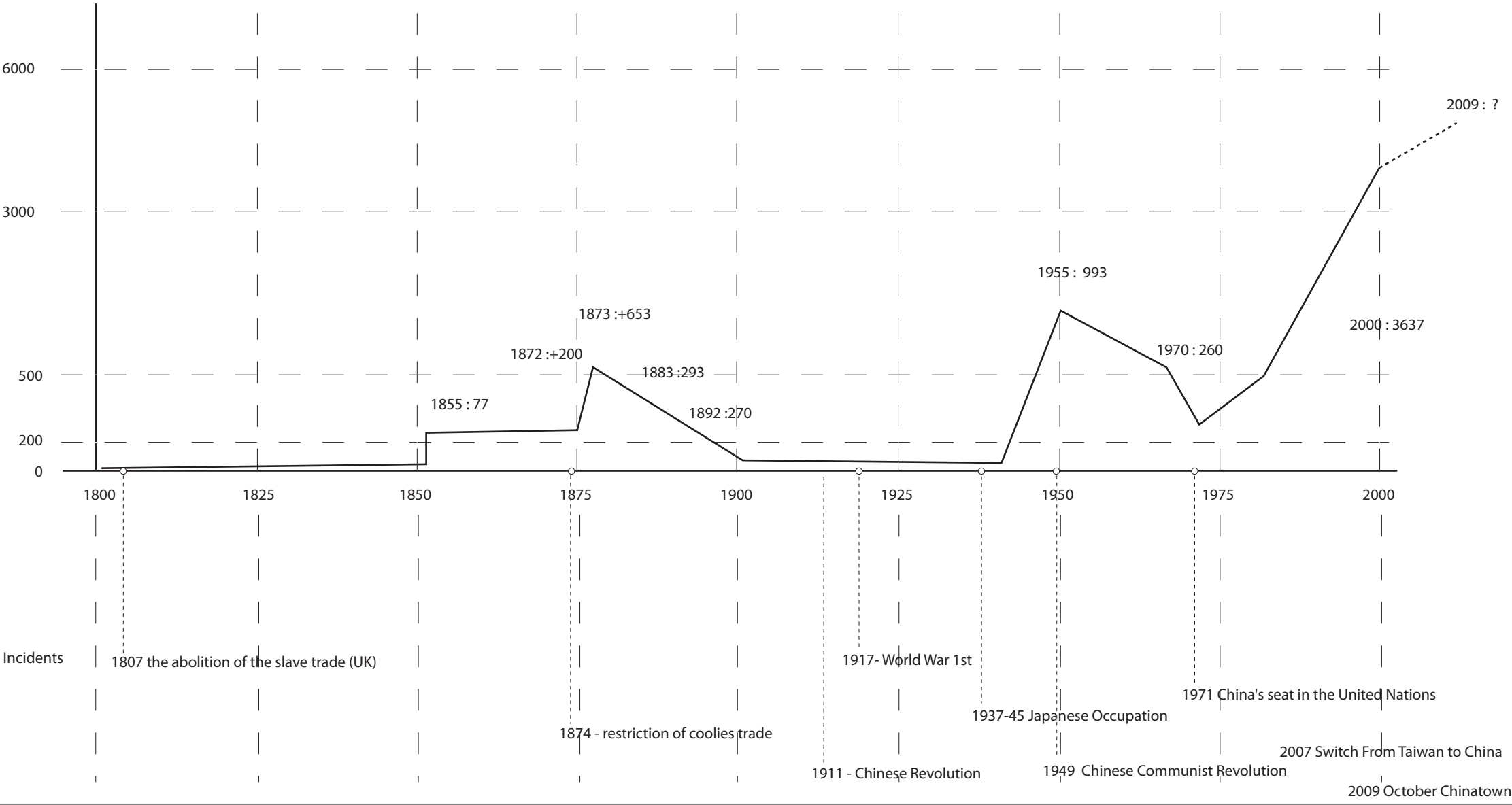


Costa Rica

Overseas Chinese Population in Costa Rica

The first of chinese population to be documented was made up of contracted laborers brought in to work on major railway construction and agricultural work.

China edged closer to victory in its 58-year-long diplomatic arm wrestle with Taiwan yesterday, as it emerged that Costa Rica had switched allegiance from Taipei to Beijing. The shift - prompted by Costa Rica's desire to tap into the world's fastest growing economy - underscores the growing muscle of China in global affairs. Taiwan and China have been tussling for recognition since 1949, when Mao Zedong's communist forces drove the Kuomintang government across the Strait.



Incidents

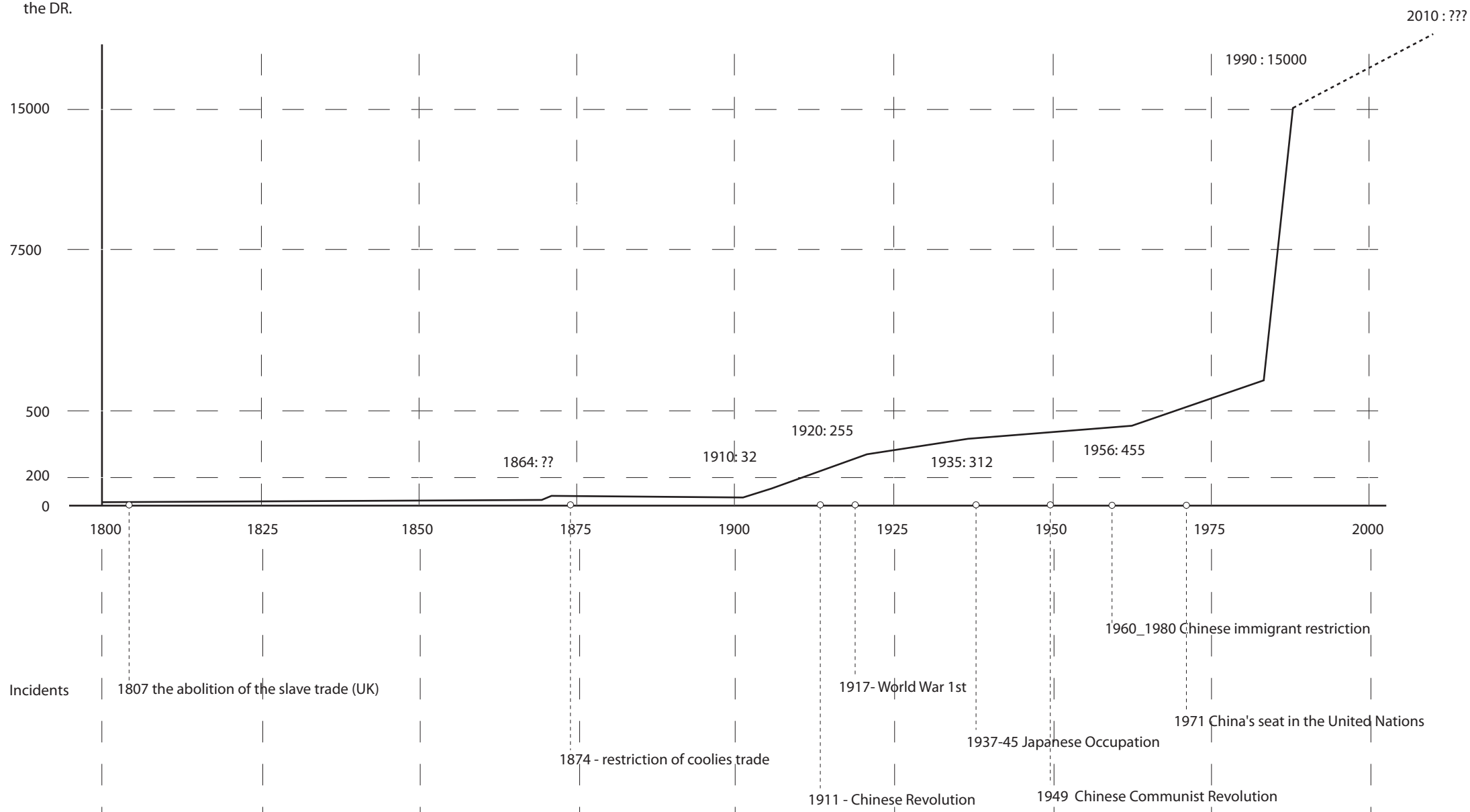
- 1807 the abolition of the slave trade (UK)
- 1874 - restriction of coolies trade
- 1911 - Chinese Revolution
- 1917- World War 1st
- 1937-45 Japanese Occupation
- 1949 Chinese Communist Revolution
- 1971 China's seat in the United Nations
- 2007 Switch From Taiwan to China
- 2009 October Chinatown

reference- LA MINORIA CHINA EN COSTA RICA by Hilda Chen Apuy

By 1935 there were 312 Chinese persons in the DR. The 1937 Sino-Japanese war marked another important date because it was during this armed conflict that increased numbers of Chinese migrants came to the DR. In 1944 an official Chinese office was opened in the DR and in 1945 a branch of the Chinese National Party was also opened in the DR.

By the 1950s Chinese-Dominicans had established a small niche in the Duarte area of Santo Domingo and most of the businesses in that part of the city were Chinese-owned. Since Chinese migration had declined during the 1960s and 1970s, the community's growth was limited.

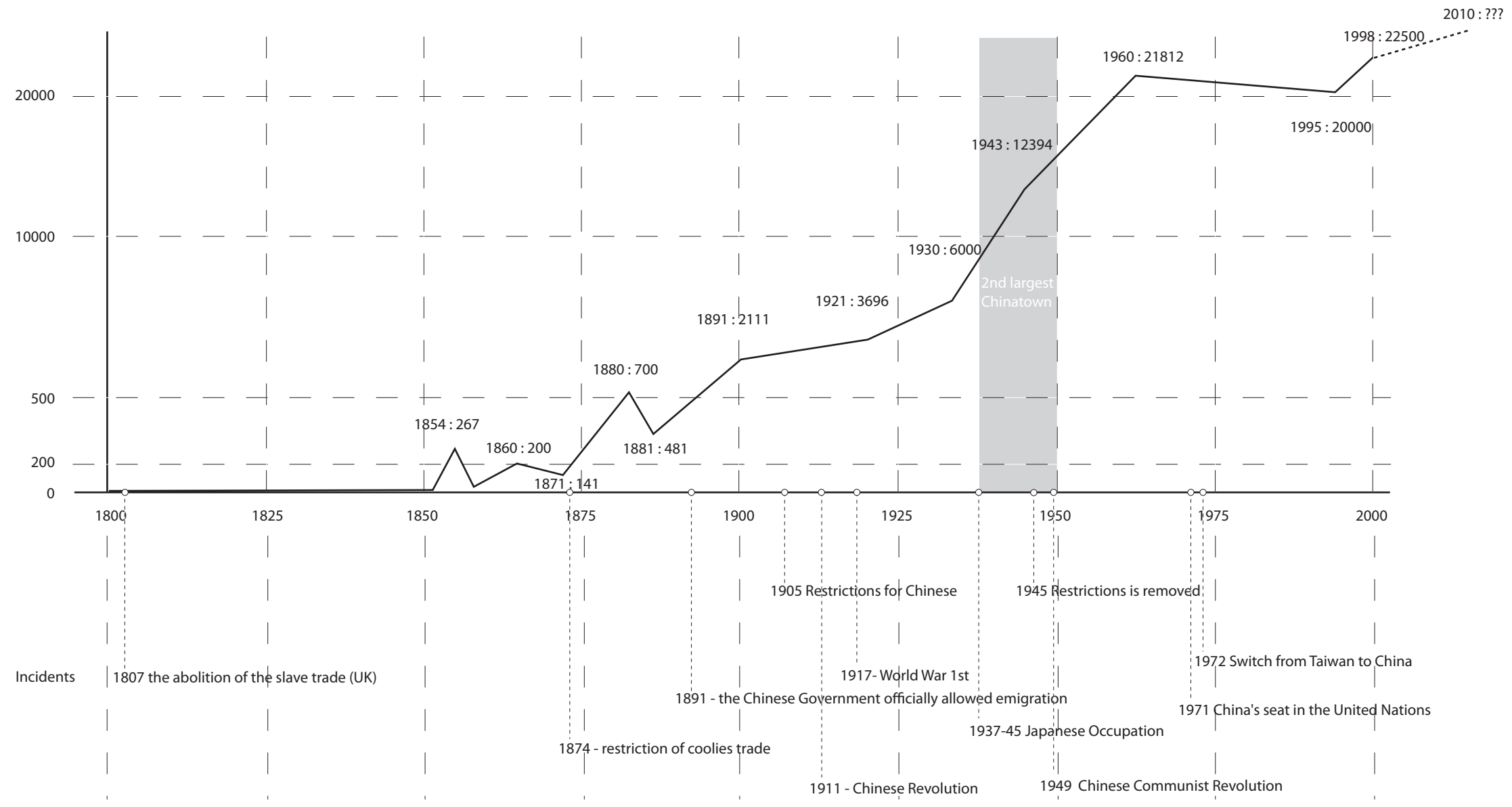
Add to this that Chinese immigrants to the DR integrated into the larger Dominican community, unlike their counterparts in other countries, the larger Chinese culture began to take a back seat and become a less visible part of what the DR had to offer.



The story of the Chinese in Jamaica is linked to Panama and railways. In the mid-19th century, many Chinese looked west: to California, answering the call of the gold rush, and to Panama, where labourers were required for the building of a railroad from Panama City to Colon.

By this time, in the 1940s, many of the second-generation, those who were truly Jamaican-Chinese, began to rebel against their parents' desires to remain wedded to Chinese culture. They left the family business, went into other professions and embraced aspects of Jamaican culture. Many also converted to Roman Catholicism

2010 - Mr. Golding noted that much would have to be done to put the infrastructure in place but he expressed the hope that the exchanges which have been taking place during his various meetings in China will lay a platform to build this exciting phase of the economic relations between Jamaica and China.

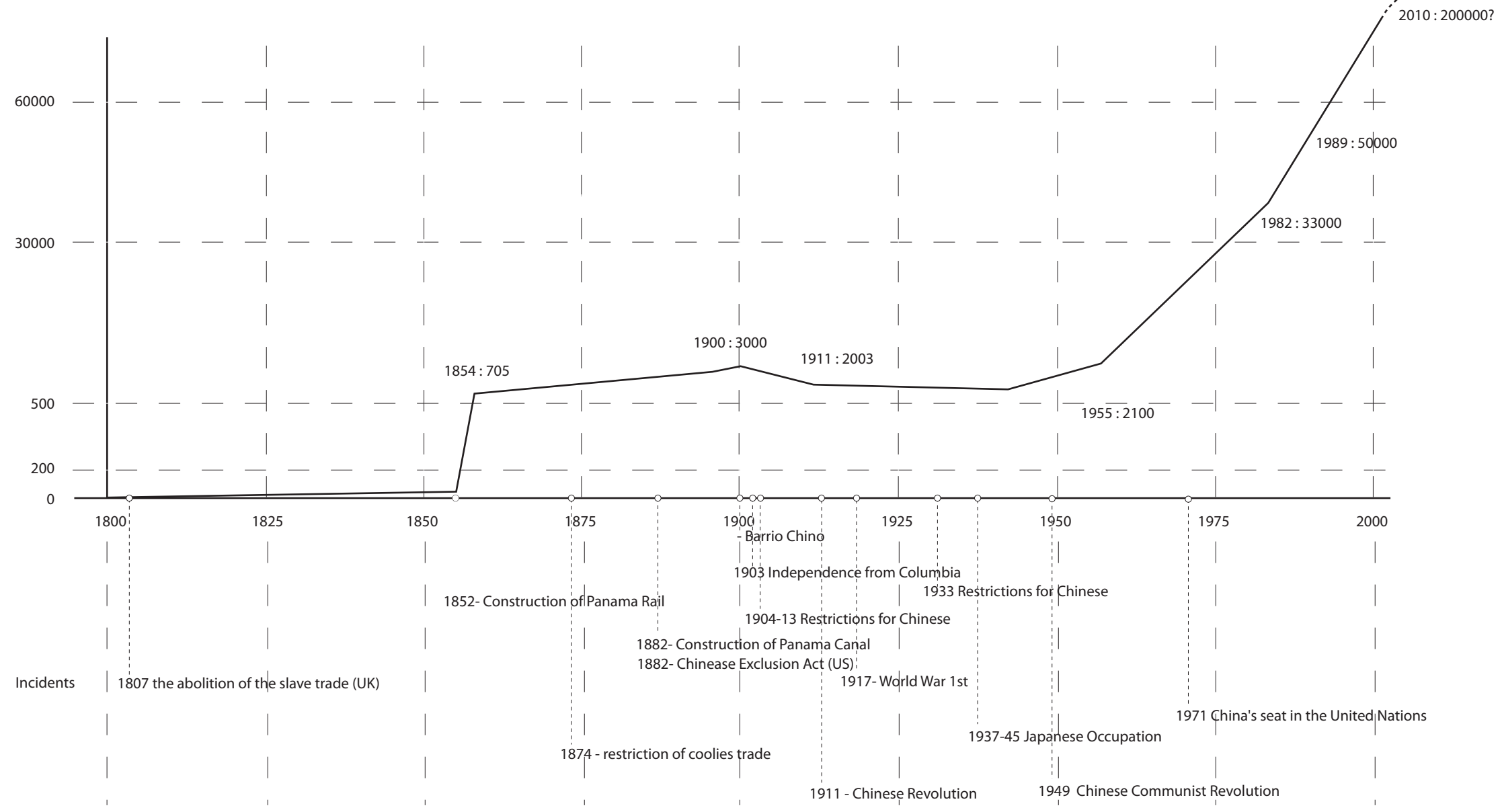


Overseas Chinese Population in Panama

Three groups of Chinese went to Central America. The first of these to be documented was made up of contracted laborers brought in to work on major railway construction in Panama. The second phase in Chinese migration to the area was that of independent laborers and small businessmen. This phase was also the longest lasting, beginning in the last two decades of 19th century and continuing to the present day.

The third phase was that of the wealthy investors, primarily from Taiwan, whose heyday was the decade of 1990's but whose presence is still being felt. If there is a fourth, it is the steady increase in immigrants from the PRC since the mid-1980's. However, unlike the Taiwanese investors of 1990s, the last group is made up of small business people like those who came in the first half of the 20th century.

Ethnic Chinese are increasingly educated, and many serve as doctors, lawyers, accountants, architects, engineers, teachers and in the government and political parties. Ethnic Chinese in the past have served as government ministers, vice ministers, provincial chiefs, accounting heads, council chiefs and vice chiefs, and supreme justices. Ethnic Chinese are gradually playing a more important role in Panama's business sector as well.



reference- The Chinese in Latin America and the Caribbean,

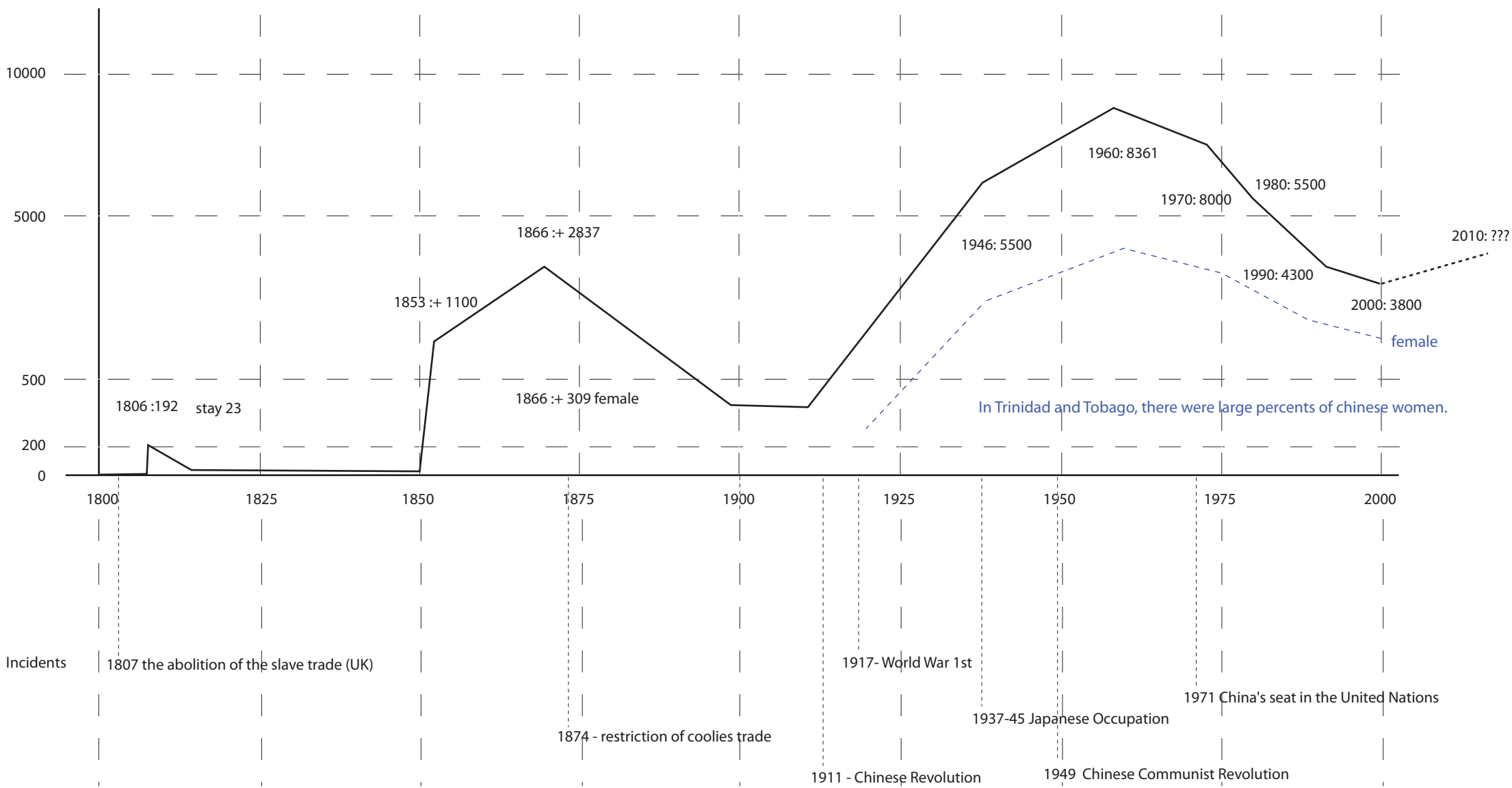
Overseas Chinese Population in Trinidad and Tobago

Chinese immigration to Trinidad occurred in four waves. The first wave of Chinese immigrants arrived in Trinidad on 12th October 1806 on the ship Fortitude. Of the 200 passengers who set sail, 192 arrived. They came, not from mainland China, but from Macao, Penang and Canton.

The second wave of Chinese immigration took place after the abolition of slavery. Most of the immigrants came from the southern Guangdong province: an area comprising Macao, Hong Kong and Canton. The immigrants arrived in Trinidad as indentured labourers between 1853 and 1866.

The third wave of Chinese migration began after 1911 and was a direct result of the Chinese revolution. Between 1920s and 1940s immigration increased significantly. These new immigrants comprised families and friends of earlier migrants. They did not work on the estates but came as merchants, peddlers, traders and shopkeepers.

Migration ceased completely during the period of the Chinese Revolution. However, during the late 1970s when China started opening up to the outside world, migration resumed once more. This was the fourth wave and continues on a small scale up to today.



reference-
<http://library2.nalis.gov.tt/Default.aspx?tabid=249>

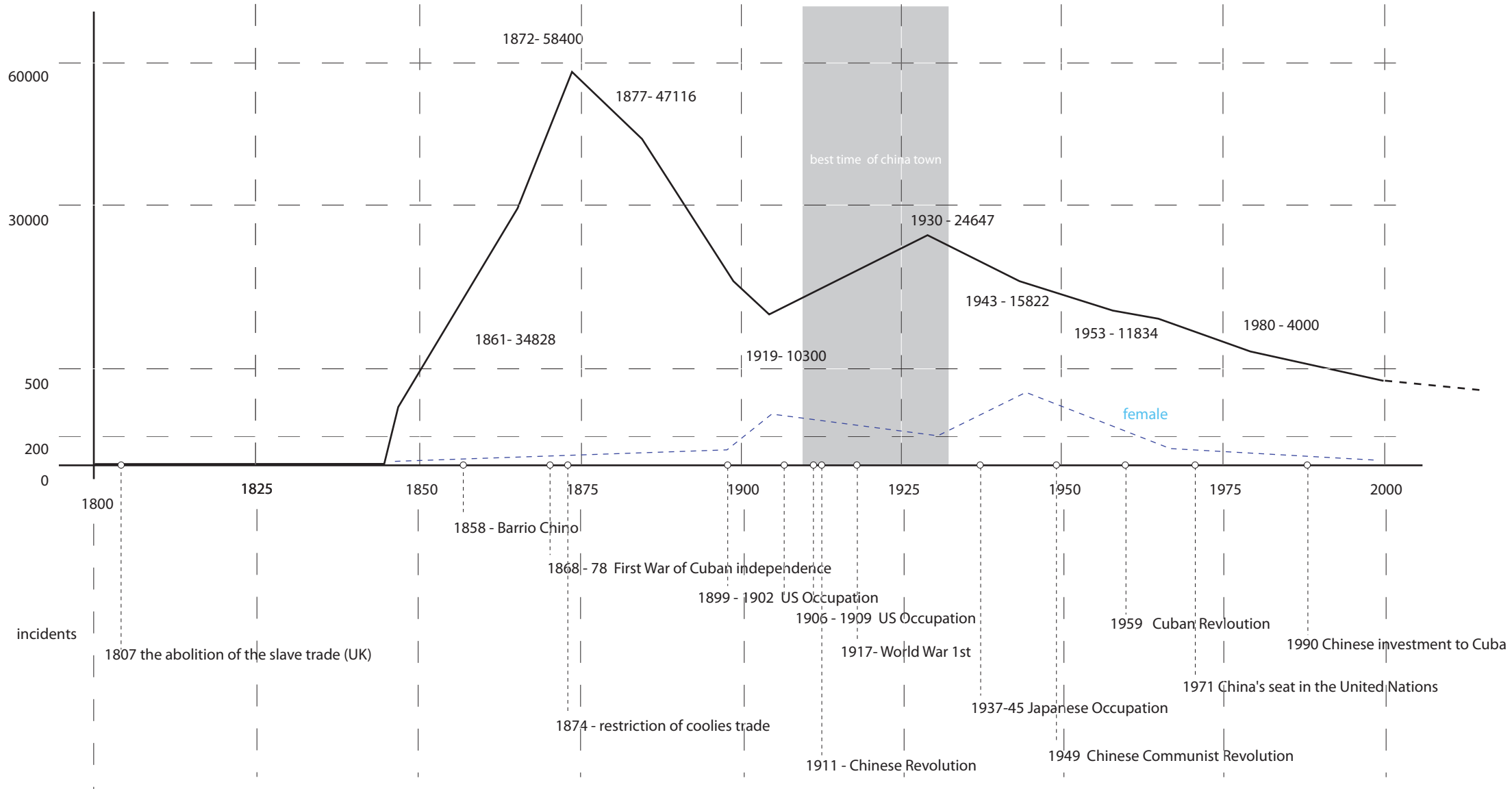
Overseas Chinese Population in Cuba

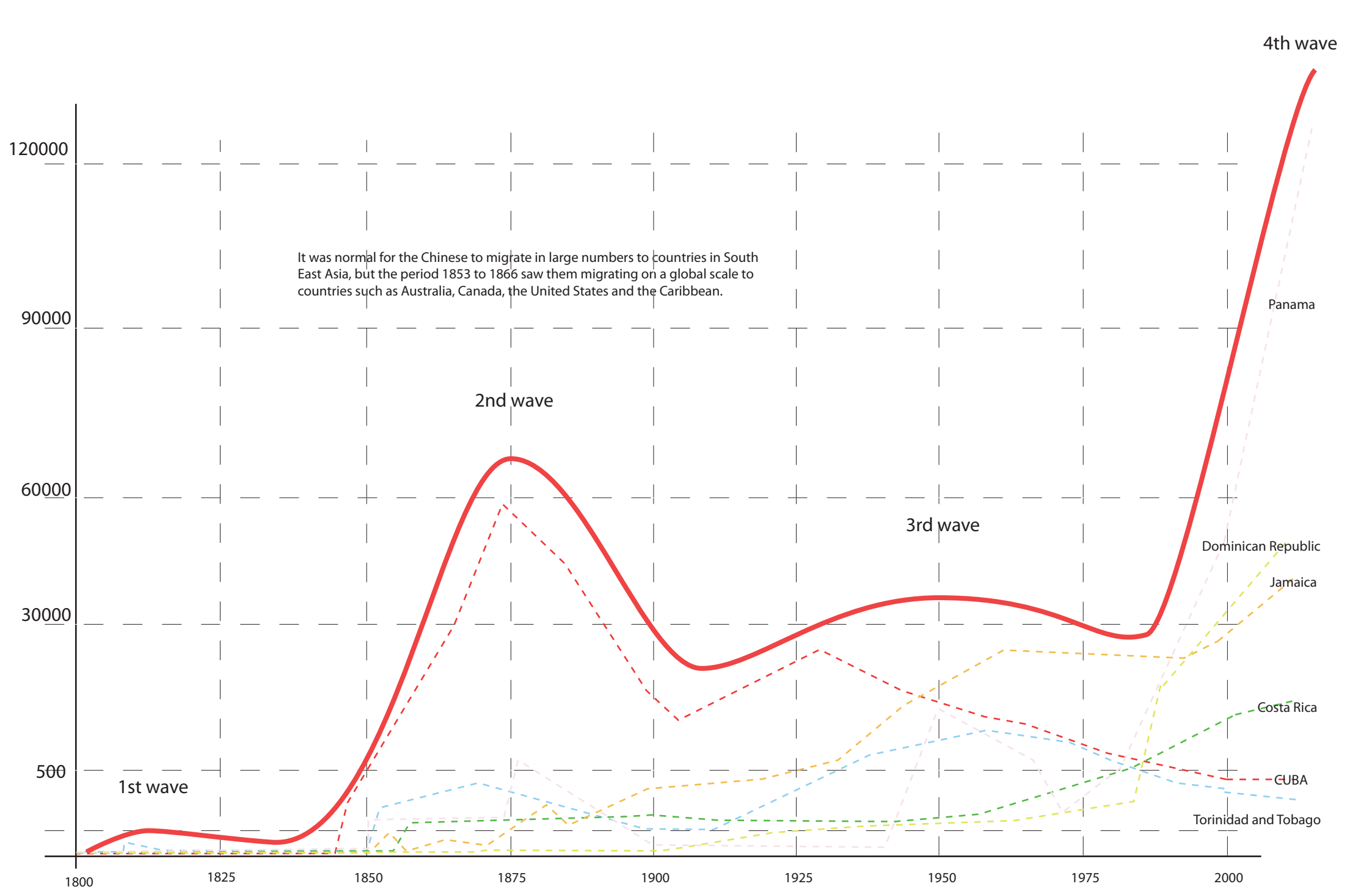
From 1847 to 1874 tens of thousands of men from southeastern Guangdong Province were recruited as indentured laborers on Cuban sugar plantations prior to and during the period of gradual abolition of African slavery.

Although Chinese immigration to Cuba was restricted in the early part of the Cuban republic (1902-1959), migrants continued to stream in through loopholes permitting entry of merchants, students, and tourists.²

The numbers of Chinese in Cuba declined during the economic depression of the 1930s, when the Cuban government nationalized labor and, amidst anti-foreign sentiment, many Chinese returned home or remigrated elsewhere

Just a decade after the most recent Chinese migrants had fled their homeland and settled into their new businesses in Cuba, the Cuban Revolution of 1959 transformed the island's landscape with sweeping political, economic, and social reforms.





Chinese Overseas Population in Central America and Caribbean Islands