

PORTFOLIO

Houming Lu



THE GOD OF

WEALTH

IN HIS MEDICAL

ASPECT

Project Flora Core



100 100

```
CSS
.my-augfiguration {
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  --aug-bl: 57px;
  --aug-br-width: 25px;
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  --aug-inset: 10px;
  --aug-inset-bg: #f6e086;
  background: linear-gradient(#fff04d, #b1ffff);
  color: #b1ffff;
  font-size...
}

HTML
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  >
  &lt; / &gt;
</div>
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PACIFICA DISTRICT
PUBLIC



Sound is Where it's At

The project consists of a sound piece, an essay and a series of graphics, both showing how Against the backdrop of apartheid's shadow, how sounds become an act of resilience and resistance—a testament to the enduring spirit of a people who refuse to be silenced. Nowadays, English and Afrikaans are both widely spoken and official languages in South Africa. This reflects the country's diverse linguistic and cultural heritage. However, in 1976, the turbulent era, Afrikaans was an iron shackle, binding the voices of students, stifling their cries for freedom. Dollar Brand emerged as voices of dissent, their melodies echoing defiance against the oppression.

The sound piece is a collection of different sound recorded in South African street. From the chatter of conversations to the rhythm of footsteps, from the hum of traffic to the melodies of music, every sound represents a thread in the fabric of South African life. In capturing these sounds, the idea is to pay homage to the voices of the ordinary citizens, often marginalized in the discourse of the elite. Through this collection of sounds, I aim to weave a larger narrative of South Africa—its past struggles, its present realities, and its hopes for the future.

声音就在伊辛该花的地方

旁友 你好，

长许么见到依了，依最近还好伐？ 吾啊，也就那样啦。每天起床，匆匆忙忙出门，坐地铁，挤公交，到办公室坐到夜黑，回到家啥子都呢愁做，就愁躺平。有时候会愁，生活就是介个样子伐，一眨眼就过去了。

吾前阵子去了趟南非，辗转在许多地方。在杨片土地上，吾受到了语言和声音个魔力。伊拉深深地触动了吾个心房，让向来拘谨个吾，心头涌起一股暖流。那种感觉，就像阿拉许久以前聊天个场景，历历在目，温馨如昨。虽然吾晓得，依可能呢会看到这封信，也可能呢会回信。但是，再次同依倾诉，哪怕只是短短一分钟，吾个心底也觉着暖洋洋的。

语言，乃是灵魂。在南非个许一个大熔炉里，语言就像是一面照妖镜，照出了历史的影子。阿拉来到天立博达学校，迎面扑来一股暖气。一眼望去，娃娃们正在上课，伊拉一会讲英语，一会又冒出几句南非荷兰语，像变戏法似的，倒也风趣。但语言的背后，藏着一段段故事。从前个，南非荷兰语可是头号角色。伊是殖民者们的语言，是权力的象征。很多南非本地人也要学介语言，像是戴了副无形的枷锁。英语呢，倒也慢慢争取了一席之地，但始终同南非荷兰语难分伯仲。但到头来，语言不就是用来沟通交流的伐？南非个许多元文化里，语言应该成为桥梁，连接差异，消弭隔阂。现在娃娃们能够自由地在两种语言之间切换，伊拉的视野更加开阔，接触差异

的能力更强，倒也是件美事。个么以为咧？

南非被时，犹如一座死城。大街小巷寂然无声，却不似乡下的恬淡闲适，反倒透出一股子令人透不过气的闷气。举国上下像是给啥物事给闷住了，万籁无声，只剩压抑蔓延。就在此时，门乐布兰德的身影出现在钢琴跟前。伊独自坐在灯下，十指在黑白键上飞舞，叮咚之声犹如倔强的灵魂，在死寂中倔强跳动，总想冲破无形的桎梏。伊的每一个音符都是反抗的旋律，每一串和弦都是黑暗中的呐喊。伊以琴为剑，默默为众多受压迫的灵魂讨公道，一曲弹完，恍如黑夜里射进一道光。吾想象伊弹奏时的神情，是是何等的专注与洒脱。伊不是故作姿态，而是一种无拘无束的气度，一种不甘沉沦的骨气。这是一种穿越时空的力量，是点亮黑暗的希望。

日后，当吾立于南非的土地，抚摸着那架钢琴时，心头有惑交集。那旋律仿佛远在天边，却又近在咫尺。那不是悲凉，也不是愤懑，而是一种坚韧不拔的品格，一种重见光明的希冀。这就是门乐布兰德留给世人的馈赠，一个穿透死寂的声音，一缕划破长夜的曙光。

索韦托，个名字念起来都透着一股子苦难的味道。但就是在个片土地上，在德拉卡兹街头，一段段不屈的历史被谱写。乍一看，德拉卡兹街倒也平常，同约堡其他街道一样，在混乱中求个生存。但若是细看，你会发现伊不仅仅是一条街，伊简直就是一部活生生的史诗，一座会呼吸的历史丰碑。总像一下，娃娃国，手里头拿着石头，用垃圾桶盖当盾牌，去对抗子弹。个情景，搁在电影里头都嫌悲壮，更何况是真实的人生，赌注大到不能再大。但就是在个样的绝境里头，娃娃国们凭着一腔热血，在德拉卡兹街头抗争到底。伊拉流血，伊拉牺牲，但伊拉的精神永远呢倒下。个条街，见证了友

少苦难，又孕育了多少希望。伊就像一个硬骨头，经风吹雨打都无折腰，反而愈挫愈勇，成了一个时代的标志。现在个，维拉卡齐街安静了，但伊身上的伤痕，伊承载的记忆，都深深地刻在南非的历史里头。伊是一座丰碑，诉说着一段不屈的岁月；伊更是一个象征，昭示着黎明终会到来，无论黑夜多漫长。行走在维拉卡齐街头，吾听不到枪声，也看不到鲜血，但依然能感受到一种力量，一种信念。伊来自于普通人，来自于决心改变命运的娃娃国们。伊是南非的脊梁，是索韦托的灵魂。

在个混乱之中，出现了一个叫萨姆·恩齐玛的人。伊手里头拿的不是枪，而是相机。伊的镜头，捕捉到了一个改变世界的瞬间，一个刻在历史里头的时刻。伊拍下了赫克托·彼得森躺在同学怀里头，了无生气的身俸。个张照片，成了反抗的象征，成了正义的口号。伊不仅仅是一张照片，伊是反抗的火花，证明了一个渴望自由的民族，有多么不屈不挠的精神。但就算恩齐玛的镜头揭示了真相，伊自己也成了目标。有人给伊扣上了国家公敌的帽子，要取伊命。“杀了伊，”伊拉说，“就讲是流弹好了。”但在个许威胁和黑暗之中，有一个问题挥之不去：枪口的火光，真的就比手电筒的光亮还要耀眼伐？到头来，是又阿拉的，不是暴力，也不是压迫。是阿拉的韧性，是阿拉在最黑暗的时候，还能擦亮光明的能耐。恩齐玛的故事，就是南非的缩影。在子弹飞舞的街头，在专制的阴影下，总有一些人，选择用相机作武器，用影像揭露真相。伊拉的勇气，点亮了漫漫黑夜，唤醒了更多人的良知。“真相，是子弹打不穿的盾牌；正义，是黑暗关不住的灯光。”个是恩齐玛的镜头告诉阿拉的。伊的故事，不止居于伊一个人，也居于千千万万，敢于为自己发声的南非人民。今天，当阿拉回望那段岁月，回望那张改变历史的照片，阿拉除了感怀，更多的是敬意。敬每一个在绝境中，仍然坚守真相与正义的人。是伊拉，用执着和勇气，撑起了

南非的脊梁，点亮了南非的未来。枪口的火光，终会熄灭，但镜头的光芒，将照亮一个民族的前行。这，就是穆姆·恩齐玛和每一个勇敢的南非人，留给阿拉的启示。

在南非的苦难岁月，刀乐·布兰德就像一道光，照亮了漫漫黑夜。伊是个音乐天才，也是个反种族隔离的斗士。当娃娃们的声音，被南非荷兰语的枷锁锁住脖子时，刀乐·布兰德站了出来，用音乐作刀，划破了死一般的寂静。伊晓得，弹琴唱歌，可能会让伊锒铛入狱，饱受欺凌。但伊从来就退缩过。在伊被迫离开南非，流亡他乡之际，伊留下了一首不朽的歌——《曼南伯格》。这首歌，不只是一首歌。它是反种族隔离运动的集结号，是自由的呐喊。《曼南伯格》激昂的旋律，在大街小巷回响，在每个渴望自由的人心中激荡。伊唱出了一个民族的苦难，也唱出了一个民族的希望。当人们听到这首歌，伊拉就像是听到了胜利的号角，心里头就涌起抗争到底的勇气。刀乐·布兰德用音乐，将反抗的种子播撒在每个人心里头。伊晓得，南非荷兰语总想把异见的声音全部噤住，但伊晓得，只要有音乐，就有希望。伊用琴键敲出最响亮的抗议，用旋律唱出最坚定的信念。在南非的漫漫黑夜里，是刀乐·布兰德的音乐，带来了黎明的曙光。伊用一首歌，唤醒了一个民族。当阿拉听到《曼南伯格》，阿拉就像是听到了自由的声音。伊告诉阿拉，就算压迫再严酷，信念也只会熄灭。就算黑暗再浓重，光明终会到来。

在动荡的年代里，音乐家们走上了台前，伊拉的音乐，不是为了娱乐，而是为了点燃革命的火种。刀乐·布兰德组织了一场非法的非国大慈善音乐会，大胆地向压迫政权宣战，声援那些为正义而战的人们。但是，是啥么子让《曼南伯格》不仅仅是一首歌呢？伊的魅力，不仅在于歌词或历史背景，而是在于音乐本身同灵魂对话的方式。强

劲的节奏，令人难忘的旋律，每一个音符里头都跳动着反抗的脉搏。伊就像战斗的号角，是那些拒绝沉默的人的集结口号。伊是一个文化的符号，是伊拉的历史、文化和身份的象征。当音乐响起，人们齐声向前，伊已经不只是一场音乐会，而是一场运动。《曼南伯格》从流行歌曲到国歌的转变，证明了音乐在政治斗争中的力量，提醒人们就算在最黑暗的时候，音乐也有团结、鼓舞和改变世界的能耐。越来越多有进步思想的人加入了这场音乐革命。当巴兹尔·库切、罗比·詹森等人演奏时，伊拉的音乐在人群中激荡，振奋人心。但在这场战斗中，伊拉并不孤单。在伊拉身边，还有像阿卜杜拉·别拉欣这样的音乐家，伊的国际知名度为这个事业增添了分量。伊拉一起组建了解放乐团。一群有政治觉悟的音乐家，伊拉将声音的力量视为集体反抗的象征。伊拉的音符不只是旋律，更是希望、团结和反抗的讯息。在南非的苦难岁月里，是音乐家们用音乐唤醒了一个民族。伊拉用旋律，谱写了反抗的乐章；用歌声，唱出了自由的渴望。当《曼南伯格》在大街小巷回响，每个人心中都燃起了斗争的火焰。音乐，成了抗争的武器，成了团结的旗帜。今天，当阿拉回望那段历史，阿拉除了敬佩音乐家们的勇气，更要铭记音乐的力量。是伊，在最黑暗的时刻，带来了光明；是伊，在最绝望的时候，带来了希望。伊·布兰德、巴兹尔·库切、罗比·詹森。伊拉的名字，将永远铭刻在南非的历史上，铭刻在每个自由的灵魂中。《曼南伯格》已经不只是一首歌，伊是一个时代的记忆，是一个民族的象征。只要这旋律还在，反抗的精神就永远不灭。音乐，将永远是**最有力的武器，最动人的语言**。伊带领阿拉走过黑暗，走向光明，带领阿拉战胜压迫，赢得自由。这，就是音乐的力量，也是南非精神的真谛。

当伊·布兰德在开普敦昏暗的俱乐部里弹奏钢琴时，伊的音乐不只被现场的人听到，更被世界各地的灵魂跨越时空感受到。

当阿拉今朝走在开普敦的街头，阿拉不只在当下，阿拉更是在追随前人的脚步。那些当年听着刀乐·布兰德音乐的人，眼里含着泪水，心里背负着重压。现在，当阿拉聆听伊的旋律，阿拉听到的不只是钢琴的音符，更是斗争的回响、坚韧的回响、希望的回响。伊的音乐就像一座桥梁，连接着过去、现在和未来，跨越海洋和大陆，承载着几代人的故事和奋斗。但伊的意义，不只在音乐本身，更在于伊唤起的情感，伊创造的联系。伊用一种超越语言和文化的方式，同阿拉的灵魂对话，触及生命的最深处。所以，吾的朋友，让阿拉继续聆听那来自黑暗的声音，聆听那穿越时空的音乐。伊承载着阿拉先人的希望和梦想，伊指引着阿拉前行的方向。

当阿拉在地图上追寻全范围旅行的路线时，阿拉不只是在纸上漫步，阿拉更是沉浸在一场声音的交响乐中。熙攘的人声、有节奏的脚步声、嘈杂的车流声，还有街头艺人的音乐，交织成一幅南非生动的多彩画卷。从街头此起彼伏的对话，到人行道上此起彼伏的脚步声，每一个声音都像是社会画布上的一笔。在这喧嚣的挂毯中，却有一种微妙的和谐，一种从集体声音中涌现的统一。它让吾想起刀乐·布兰德的音乐。看似即兴随性，却有一种深层的韵律，融合了多元的元素，却呈现出动人的整体。伊用音乐，书写了南非的故事；用旋律，谱写了时代的乐章。所以，当阿拉走在开普敦的街头，当阿拉聆听这城市的声音，阿拉不只在欣赏一场音乐会，阿拉更是在感受一个民族的灵魂。每一个音符，都是历史的回响；每一个旋律，都是希望的种子。刀乐·布兰德用钢琴，敲响了反抗的鼓点，伊的音乐，唤醒了无数南非人心中的勇气和力量。今朝，当阿拉聆听伊的音乐，阿拉不只在欣赏艺术，阿拉更是在体验一种精神，一种超越时空的信念。所以，让阿拉跟随刀乐·布兰德的脚步，用心聆听这片土地的声音。从开普敦到约翰内斯堡，从街头到舞台，每一个音符都在诉说

着南非的故事。而这故事，也是阿拉每一个人的故事。因为在声音面前，在人性面前，阿拉都是一家人，阿拉都是同路人。

所以，吾衿依做了一个声音作品，希望阿拉能在不同的时空感受到同一个声音。

此致，

敬礼

衿依白翎 厚铭

2024/04/01



Percussion - Roy Brooks;
Baritone Saxophone - Hamiet Bluiett;
Flute - Carlos Ward; Baritone Saxophone -
Hamiet Bluiett; Tenor Saxophone, Harmonica - Roland
Alexander; Flute - Carlos Ward; Piano - Dollar Brand;
Flute - Carlos Ward; Piano - Dollar Brand; Percussion - Roy
Brooks;..... Trumpet - Cecil Bridgewater, Charles Sullivan,
Enrico Rava; Trombone - Kiani Zawadi; Alto Saxophone -
Sonny Fortune; Tenor Saxophone - John
Stubblefield;..... Trombone - Kiani Zawadi;
Trumpet - Cecil Bridgewater, Charles Sullivan,
Enrico Rava;..... Bass - Cecil McBee;
Flute - Carlos Ward; Alto Saxophone -
Sonny Fortune;

1976. 06. 16

In Soweto, whispers became shouts,

born from a silenced language,

June unfurled its cold dawn,

Children bearing not books but the weight of history,

They sought not the echo of their voices in the halls of

power,

But the right to speak in tongues untethered,

Afrikaans, the oppressor's syllables,

clashing with the rhythm of their hearts,

English, another chain, they argued,

burrying in the dust of their township.

A bullet does not discriminate,

Nor does it philosophize about the tongues of the

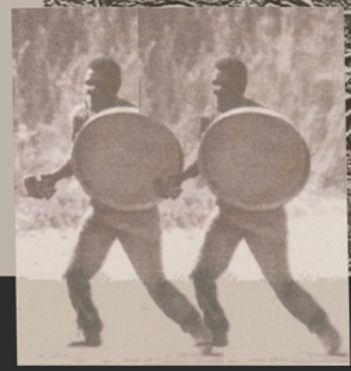
oppressed,

It only silences,

In the streets, it silenced many.



COMMEMORATE
YOUTH
UPRISING



► **UNITY**
► **DEMOCRACY**
► **AND**
► **COURAGE**



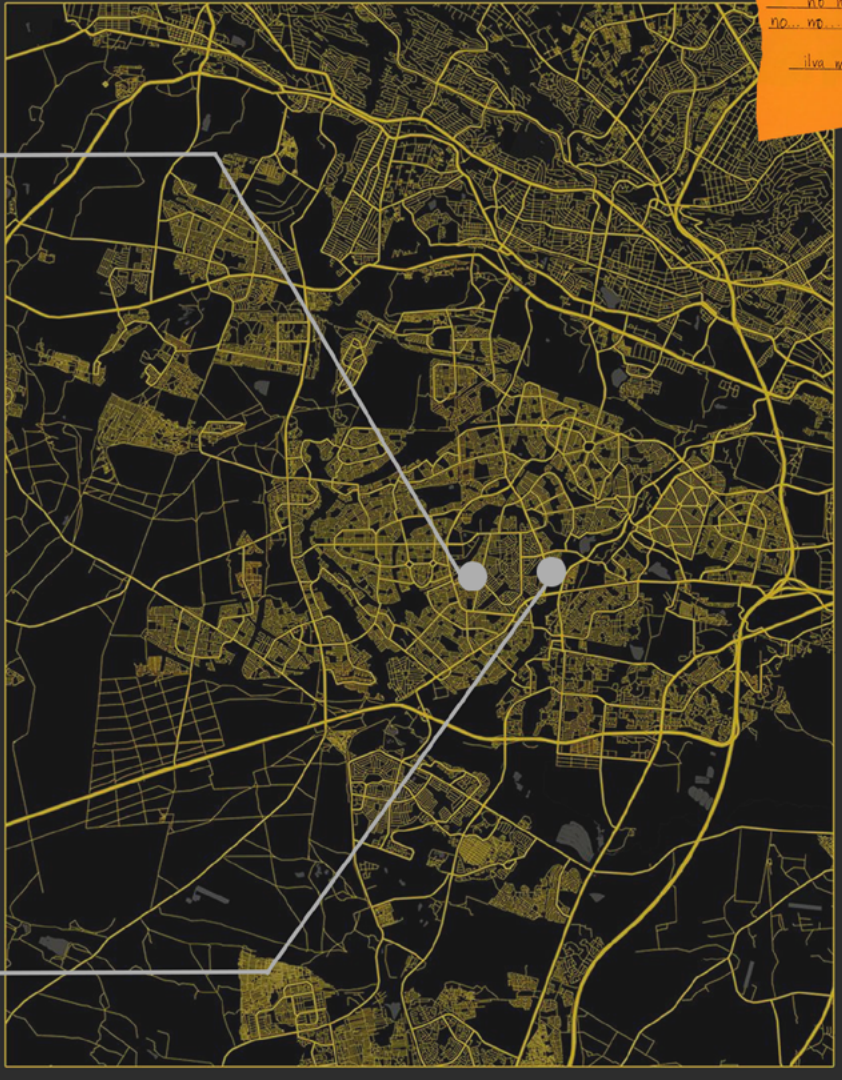
Officially named Soweto in 1963
Population is between 1.3 million and over 2 million people
Approximately 200 square kilometers

Unemployment Rate estimates up to 30%
Households with Access to Electricity over 90%

Tens of thousands Housing Units Built Post-Apartheid
At least 3 significant malls including Maponya Mall
More than 10 major clinics and hospitals

Approximately 300 primary and secondary schools
Around 5 main libraries serving the community
2 Main Stadiums

The protest was estimated 20,000 students participating.
Claimed 23 students were killed
Estimates of fatalities have ranged from 176 to over 700



I am
part of me
You are
part of me
We are
the people
We are
the majority
We were
the silent majority
No more...
no more...
no... no... no...
...iva...makay...

THE PEOPLE/

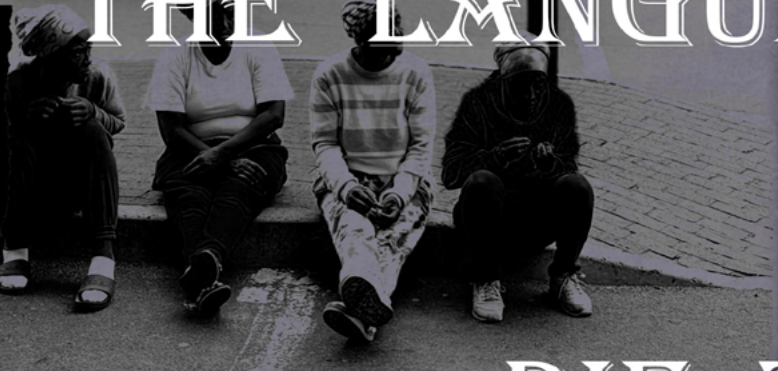


DIE MENSE

&



THE LANGUAGE/



DIE TAAL



DO NOT WANT
AFRIKANS

4 DEAD, 11 HURT AS KIDS RIOT

Whites
ordered
out

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
FREEDOM IN OUR TIME

TO FIGHT
WITH
AFRIKANS



Neurographed cartridge powder inside. Thought of reactors has so far plications, process is very right explosive bolts on

listen...

The Echoes of

The Voice

(1) Do you know and understand the contents of this declaration?
ANSWER...
(11) Do you have any objection to taking the prescribed oath?
ANS...
(111) Do you consider the prescribed oath to be binding on your conscience?
ANSWER...

I am an/a adult/minor White/Bantu/Asian/Coloured male/female residing at... and employed at... I know the deceased as...



South African regime
Peter Magubane

Hector Petersen, first casualty of the Soweto uprising
Sam Nzima



On... I went to the government mortuary at Johannesburg where the body of an/a... was shown to me which I identified to the Assistant Curator as being that of...





SEP 12 1997
Dollar Brand at Festival d'été de Québec, Québec, Canada

SEP 12 1984
Dollar Brand at The Bamboo, Toronto, ON, Canada

MAR 22 1983
Dollar Brand at Fasching, Stockholm, Sweden

SEP 26 1982
Dollar Brand at Mühle Hunziker, Rubigen, Switzerland

NOV 14 1981
Dollar Brand at Stadtkeller, Lucerne, Switzerland

MAR 1 1981
Dollar Brand at Bazillus, Zurich, Switzerland

JUL 10 1980
Dollar Brand at Moncalieri Estate 80, 1980, Cattedrale Arci S. De Gau, Moncalieri, Italy

FEB 29 1980
Dollar Brand at Meltina, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Notes Become Dates, Music Changes History

JUN 30 1979
Dollar Brand at University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada

NOV 29 1978
Dollar Brand at Cégep Limoilou, Quebec City, QC, Canada

MAY 28 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada

MAY 27 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada

JUN 18 1978
Dollar Brand at Salle Communale, Nyon, Switzerland



MAY 25 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada

MAY 26 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada

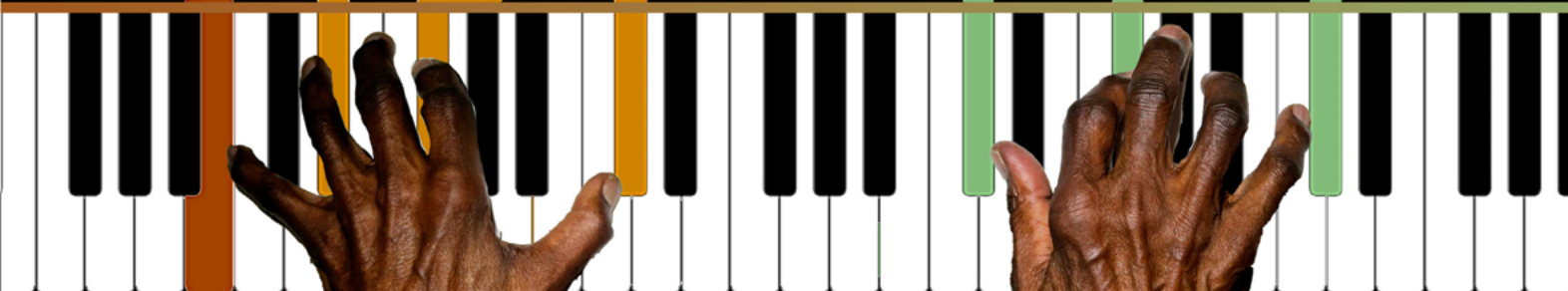
MAY 24 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada

MAY 23 1978
Dollar Brand at Rising Sun, Montreal, QC, Canada



JUN 6 1977
Dollar Brand at Universität, Zurich, Switzerland

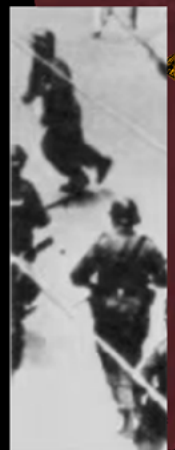
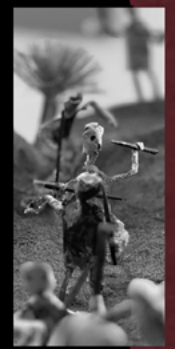
JUN ? 1976
Dollar Brand at Cape Town, South Africa



VICTORY TO THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

February
1960 -

N O W



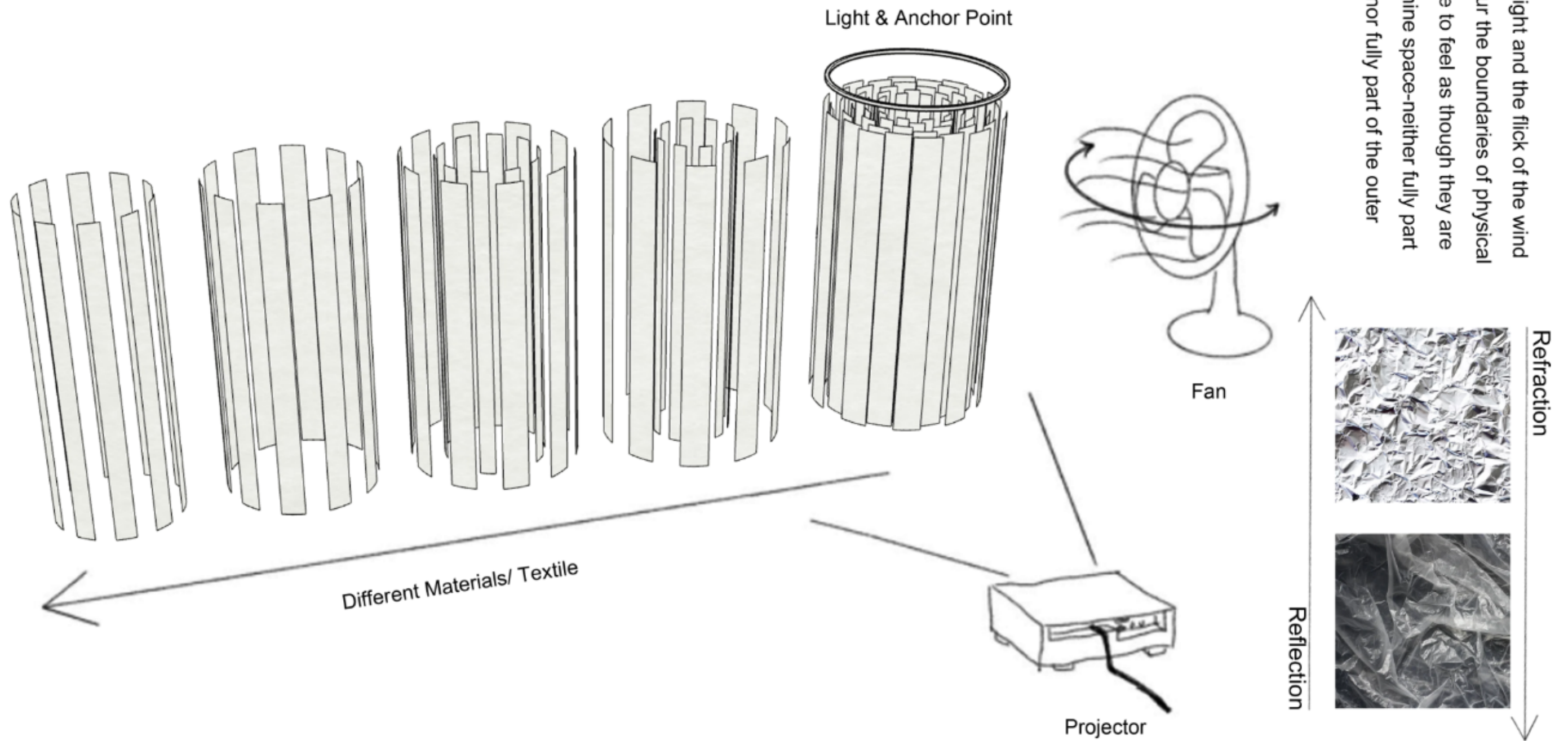
S O U T H A F R I C A

A R O U N D

U S

Flowing Boundaries

Early Concept



Metropoliton

<https://youtu.be/2MgRGwjbKdI>



The Housing Crisis in Algeria

ARCHA4385- Arab Modernisms

He Ma, Houming Lu, Tianyu Lyu

The Housing Crisis in Algeria

Abstract

The modern crisis of housing is able to be traced back to the 19th century when Algeria was still under colonial governing. In this colonial period, the french authorities proposed and then applied the policies that tried to marginalize the local Algerians, leading to unequal opportunities of accessing the land ownership and affordable housing. This disparity created by the discrimination policies continued after Algerian people gained the independence they fought for, and even got worse because of the rapid urbanization, population growth, and the lack of urban planning. Thus, the housing crisis still exists in this recent decade, accompanied by many issues, such as overcrowding, informal settlements, and a shortage of affordable housing, that are affecting many Algerians. Of course the authorities in Algeria have made many efforts, but the reforming progress still remains slow amid economic constraints and bureaucratic hurdles.

Within the land under crisis, the colonial heritage plays a role of seed, the failed bureaucracy is the stem, thoughtless policies are the branches, and the rigorous housing conditions are the fruits nourished by the nutrition called national finance. What our team aims to do is investigate the relationships among the national housing ability and related government systems. Thus, in order to ravel out the complicated knot, we will try to assess the objective factors involved in the crisis by analyzing different cases from the multi-source materials. With the support of case studies, arguments will be validated and by which the readers and ourselves are able to understand the circumstances in Algeria and extend the knowledge as an interdisciplinary approach.

Historical Background

As mentioned in the abstract, the housing crisis should be traced back to the French colonial ruling in Algeria throughout the 19th century, starting from 1830 when France gradually subjected Algeria to colonial status in both political and economical aspects, which had significantly impacted Algerian society, economy, and culture. In the 1830s, the french military invaded the north part of Algeria and occupied the country gradually. The reason for this

invasion is that the French government was seeking more resources in its expanding colonial empire, and to enhance its power over the Mediterranean region. During the colonial period, France utilized its old pattern of colonial policies in Algeria, including land and labor expropriation, resource deprivation, and cultural suppression. All these policies exacerbated class conflicts between indigenous Algerians and French colonizers, or can say, proletariat and bourgeoisie.



(Figure1 .Getty. Hundreds of thousands of people were killed during Algeria's war for independence from French rule)

Subsequently, Algeria engaged in an eight-year-long fight for independence in order to gain their own autonomy and end French colonial rule from 1954 to 1962. The organization National Liberation Front was the primary resistance organization in the independence war, and it utilized both political and military methods. Algerian people finally achieved independence in 1962, however, post-colonial Algeria faced significant challenges in politics, economy, and society as it sought to establish a democratic, independent, and developed nation.

In the 1990s, terrorism and the internal conflicts in both political and military struck the modernism process severely and resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths and deeply affected

the Algerian society till nowadays. The conflict arose in the early 1990s following the cancellation of the 1991 parliamentary elections, which the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) was poised to win. The cancellation of the elections by the military-backed government led to widespread disillusionment and outrage among Islamist factions, sparking a violent insurgency. The conflict had a great impact on the whole Algerian society, the violence impeded the development of the economic system because of the fear of foreign capital.

Reviewing the history of Algeria in these recent two hundred years, the most obvious reason that caused all these turmoils is the societal fragmentation from the colonial period, just like the roots growing from a seed. In order to understand this “fragmentation”, it is important to analyze the combination of the social components of Algeria. “Subject to multiple invasions and colonization over the past several millennia, Algeria by the time of the French conquest in 1830 was comprised of multiple language, religious, and ethnic groups, including several distinct Berber tribes, Arabs, indigenous Jews, ‘Andalous,’ or Muslims chased from Spain, Turks, Kouloughlis, freed African slaves, and Mozabites, among others. There were also multiple active and relatively distinct legal systems.” (Smith, 1996, p.33) The ethnic diversity in Algeria is the foundation of most of the contradictions happening in Algerian modern history and similar cases can be found in many countries’ histories.

Taking the Yuan Dynasty in China as an example, the Mongol invaders occupied the Central Plains of China and continued to expand their territories in Eurasia. This also created similarities between Chinese society at that time and modern Algeria. Compared with the short-lived world where France controlled Algeria, the Yuan Dynasty was relatively stable and could be long-lasting if the technology are developed enough to control the large territory. We believe the reason lies in the rulers' respect for and compromise with the culture and customs of the occupied areas, as well as the caste system, which has drawbacks but is effective. French colonizers tried to impose the systems of the Western world on the Arab country which has high ethnic diversity, for an example, “A commission formed in 1839 to regularize the educational system and religious practices of the Algerian Jews recommended the community's complete incorporation into the French Consistoire system.” (Smith, 1996, p.39) But as a comparison, the Mongolian empire learned the traditional Chinese culture and kept most of the local political systems, so that the society remained relatively stable.

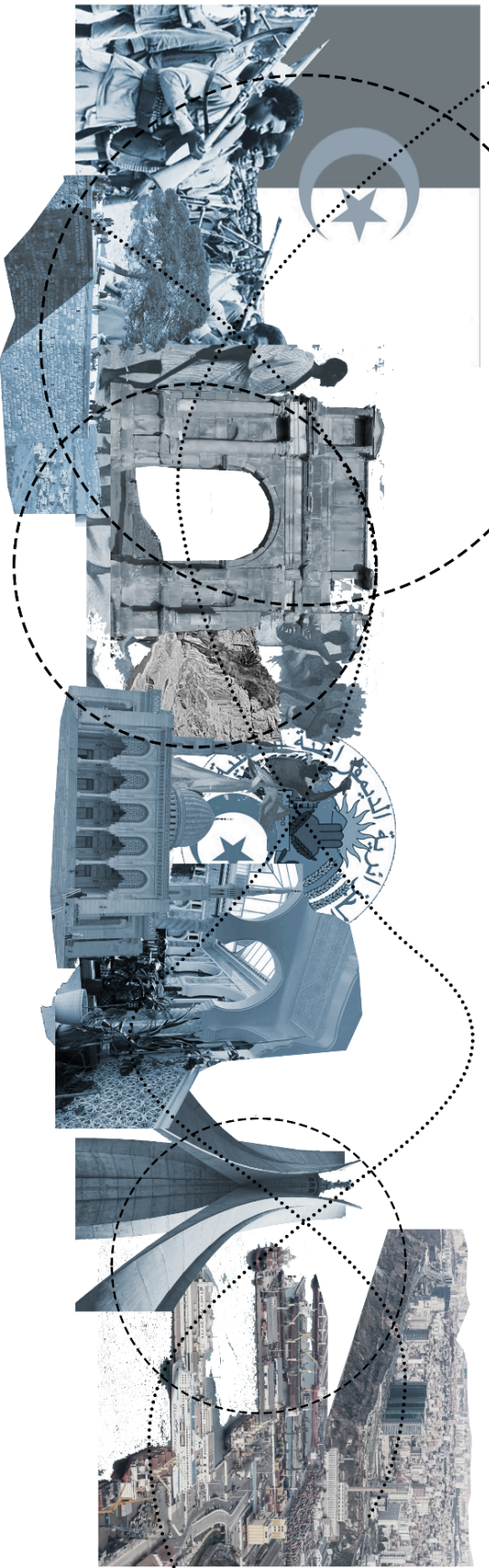
Besides, the vague and unfair treatment of the colonized by the colonizers will not only cause confusion and resentment among the people, but will also create many real social contradictions. “ How would the French colonial state cope with this ethnic diversity? The array of indigenous

and European ethnicities presented a challenging continuum of identities that did not 'sort' easily. Groups like the Arabic dialect-speaking Christian Maltese, for example, posed problems; their very existence risked calling into question the 'naturalness' of the categories "colonized" and "colonizer," and thus the legitimacy of the entire social order." (Smith, 1996, p.33)

Definition might be inappropriate in the 21st century because of affirmative actions, but it is crucial for laws for sure. French colonizers failed to draw clear boundaries and establish strict laws, because of the long-term warfare. "The colony was ruled by the military and administered as a department of the Ministry of War until 1870, and policies during this time shifted with the strategies and styles of its individual governors." (Smith, 1996, p.36) This kind of complexity existed in Algeria makes the difficulty of legislation skyrocketing, while the enforcement power of the law drops.

The last and also the most eternal division was in Algeria, is the class conflict led by color differences. " The colonial world is a world cut into two. The dividing line, the frontiers are shown by barracks and police stations...this world cut in two is inhabited by two different species...what parcels out the world is to begin with the fact of belonging to or not belonging to a given race, a given species....The cause is the consequence; you are rich because you are white, you are white because you are rich." (Fanon, 1963, p.38) The conflicts among one society can be reasonable if they are led by the unequal wealth division, or the solidification of classes after the accumulation of capital, even the dictatorial regime, however, they cannot led by unchangeable elements such as sex, color, or ethnics. Otherwise, people tend to change the ones who made the rules instead of the rules they cannot live with. Sadly, while most of the countries in the world entered a new era of globalization, the Algerian people started to deal with internal conflicts right after their valuable independence.

As we reflect on the historical trajectory outlined above, it becomes evident that the roots of Algeria's housing crisis extend deep into its colonial past and the subsequent struggles for independence. The ignorance discrimination of local culture, and the unclear laws published by the authority because of the ethnic diversity, and the stubborn class conflicts are all the culprits of the societal fragmentation in Algeria. This fragmentation has extended to all aspects and continues its negative effects. These divisions rooted in class conflict and racial disparities, have continued to shape the socio-economic landscape of Algeria long after gaining independence. After all, the housing crisis after the 20th century is only one small fruit dangling on a thin branch, reflecting the hidden inequities and injustices that have poisoned Algerian society for generations. Thus, only after understanding the seed and roots, we can observe the stems and branches more accurately; and only after understanding the reason caused this social problem, we can see the hope for a better future.



1

Dey (1671 ~ 1830) period
France invades Algeria
In July, Deï Hussein surrendered, and the French army occupied Algiers, beginning a 132-year colonial rule and a large-scale anti-French colonial rule war.

2

The rise of the nationalist movement in 1919
Algeria began to move towards a modern nation-state. Nationalist parties such as the Federation of Native Parliamentarians, Star of North Africa, the Ulema Association, and the Algerian People's Party were established one after another.

3

In 1954, the Algerian National Liberation Front was born and became the core leadership of Algeria's armed struggle for national independence.

4

On March 18, 1962, Algeria and France signed the "Evian Agreement", and both parties agreed to a ceasefire. On July 3, 1962, Algeria declared independence.

5

The period of building Arab socialism (1962~1988)
Ben Bella became the first president of Algeria and began to implement self-management socialism with Algerian characteristics.

6

The period of building Arab socialism (1962~1988)
Ben Bella became the first president of Algeria and began to implement self-management socialism with Algerian characteristics.

7

Multi-party democracy period (1999 to present)
Algeria's political order has gradually been restored, its economic situation has improved, and its international image has improved.

Historical legacy

Algeria's housing problem today is deeply linked to its past under colonial rule and the policies after gaining independence. During both these times, the types of homes built were not fit for the people living in Algeria. The French rulers liked modern, easy-to-build homes that saved money but didn't think about the local weather, culture, or how people lived. As Lalonde notes, "the urban plans in colonial times did not match the social and cultural life of the locals, making the housing issue worse." (Lalonde, 2010, p.221) From 1830 to 1962, cities grew mostly for European settlers, ignoring the needs and cultural tastes of the original people of Algeria.

The colonial rulers brought in building styles and city designs that were strange to Algerians, aiming to make them a part of French society and culture. Yet, these housing rules left out Algerian society and were trying to stop the Algerian fight for freedom. (Djafri et al., 2015, p.222) This gap between colonial home designs and what locals needed started ongoing housing problems.

Factors such as rapid industrialization and urbanization under colonial rule were behind the ever-growing rural-to-urban migration among Algerians. Nonetheless, "the procedures followed in the framework of the national reconstruction policies have resulted in radical changes of its urban composition" (Djafri et al., 2019, p.531). The deficit in the need for enough affordable housing, mainly for those people migrating to the urban centers, expanded the shantytowns and informal settlements. Thus, when the country of Algeria gained independence in 1962, it was left with an aggravated housing deficit and a large, unplanned spread of neighborhoods. In the post-independence era, the government of Algeria had a socialist orientation, and industrialization and the building of the nation took center stage. Although some attempts to address the crisis were made, such as the ZHUN housing program in 1975, "the initiative did not achieve its objectives" and "failed to solve the housing crisis" (Merzag, 2015, p.224). Housing production has been persistently lagging behind strong population growth and urbanization. Further, the government approach to the design of housing often remained rather distanced from the architectural heritage of Algeria and the socio-cultural needs of the inhabitants.



(Figure 2. Location of the west ZHUN in Biskra.)

As Naceur put it, "ZHUN housing programmes were incomplete or poorly finished and deprived of their required facilities" (Naceur, 2013, p.224). The lack of this kind of design flexibility in this no-home setting may mean that the people staying here do not have the provision of changing living areas to meet needs and cultural practices that change over time. The historical legacy, first of colonial-era urban policies geared toward settler needs, then of post-independence policies that emphasized industrialization over housing and imposed ill-adapted architectural models, have marked Algeria's chronic housing crisis.

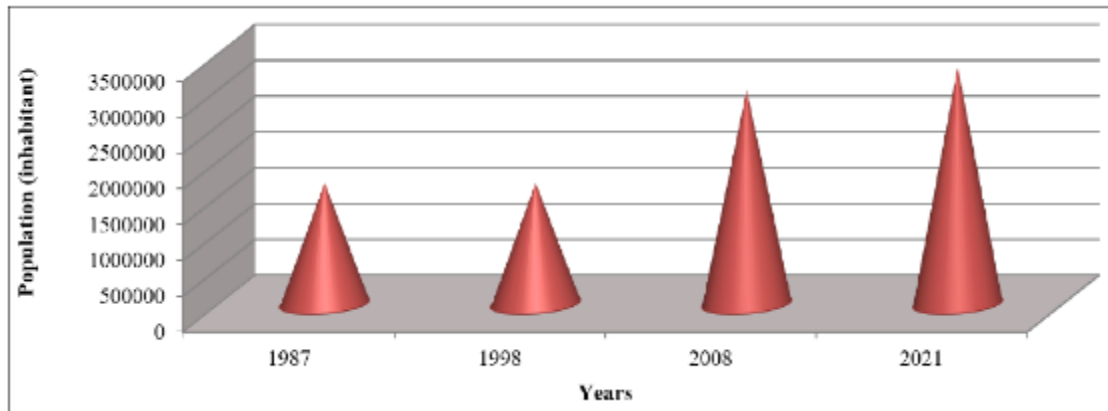
This has resulted in "a series of dysfunctions that stigmatize these [housing] areas as violence and unsecured neighborhood areas" (Bendib & Naceur, 2018, p.221). Exiting from the crisis thus means increasing, for sure, the production of affordable housing and, above all, developing participatory and locally adapted forms of housing and urban planning that break the missteps of the past.

The social and spatial impact is to aggravate already existing inequality, displacing further the poorest low-income populations into areas and marginal neighborhoods with poor services. Housing development did not integrate with broad urban planning goals concerning transportation, employment, and community amenities. This incoherency has led to a mismatch in housing supply and the needs of a massive, rapidly urbanizing population.

The increased natural population growth rates in combination with significant rural-urban migration contribute to putting huge pressures on cities in terms of being able to provide enough housing and services to this swelling population. Uncontrolled population growth, occurring among many developing countries, including Algeria, and the high natural growth, added with massive rural-urban migration of the population in search of gainful employment and a better way of life in towns, further fuels this catastrophe.

Rapid urbanization and population growth

The population in Algeria has been growing by 1.85% every year because of the high fertility level coupled with a decrease in mortality rates. Therefore, a high natural increase rate can be attributed to a young age structure, better living conditions, and lesser diseases. The concentration of economic activities, infrastructure, and services in urban areas has, at the same time, combined to attract significant rural-to-urban migration in search of better employment opportunities, improved educational prospects, and living conditions (Algerian National Report on Housing, 2014).



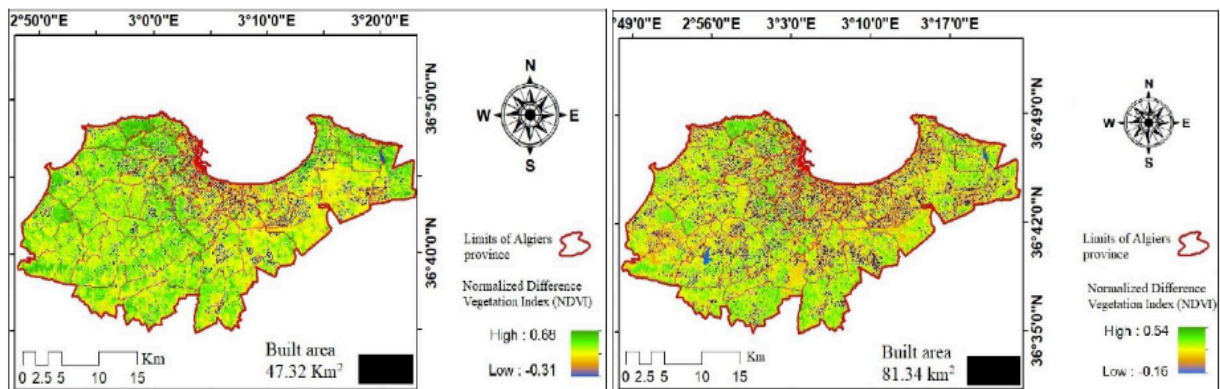
(Figure 3 . Evolution of the population of Algiers from 1987 to 2021.Source: DPSB, 2021)

The implications of such rapid growth in population were really dire for the housing sector of Algeria. The demand on housing certainly outran supply, obviously leading to a terrible case of housing shortage, particularly in urban areas. Complicating this issue is the fact that planning and housing production were not in any way responding to the population growth or demands. It manifests in the continued growth of informal settlements and slums due to an inability to provide a good number of affordable houses to the rising population in urban centers, most of which continue to be without basic services and infrastructure, and in deplorable conditions (Algerian National Report on Housing, 2014). This is not balanced with appropriate urban infrastructure development, which has not kept pace with the influx of population. The challenge of rapid urbanization is huge in Algeria because the proportion of the urban population, today almost three-quarters of the total population, has grown exponentially (Worldometer, 2020). The capital city, Algiers, is where most of the urbanization has taken place in the last decades, in line with the rising demand for housing. This rapid urbanization has not only overwhelmed existing housing stock but has also fueled uncontrolled urban sprawl, frequently encroaching on precious agricultural lands. Urban sprawl has irradiated in all directions around Algiers (Otmani et al., 2020), and at the same time, it has been simultaneous with the consumption of large amounts of land and the loss of agricultural areas (Rabehi et al., 2019, p.531). Rapid population growth also overburdens urban infrastructure and services, including transportation, water supply, and sanitation, among other health facilities. Furthermore, urban sprawl has crept up in all directions, most often encroaching on valuable agricultural land and natural resources as cities grow to contain a growing population (Otmani et al., 2020, p.532).

This is a clear indication that the constant housing deficit prevails in a country, despite the big vision the government housing programs hold, of meeting the housing demands of the ever-increasing urban population. The demand for housing continues to outstrip supply as the population growth of the cities. However, there is a failure to anticipate and proactively plan for the pace of rapid urbanization, which has still left critical shortages in Algerian cities of affordable formal housing.

So, addressing these issues should take a 360-degree proactive approach that goes deeper into the root causes of this housing crisis while promoting a balanced, comprehensive urban development that is sustainable and resilient. To this end, one solution is to develop long-term comprehensive urban development plans that anticipate growth in population and give priority to the provision of affordable and adequate housing, infrastructure, and services. These plans should ensure there is compact, mixed-use, and sustainable development fostering in nature, to minimize the land use and hence reduce urban sprawl (Djafri et al., 2019, p.230). Further, there is a high need for the enforcement of all-inclusive housing policies that shall be able to address the accommodation needs towards affording accommodation for the low-income group of the entire group in the income range. This may include a mixture of public housing, the provision of subsidized housing, and incentives to the private sector for participation in affordable housing development.

Similarly, the upgrade of the existing informal settlements should focus on enhancing living conditions, provision of basic services, and the integration of the areas into the formal urban fabric. This must be done in consultation with local communities and with a focus on minimal displacement. This would also encourage more balanced regional development and reduce the pressure on megacities. This might involve policies to improve economic decentralization and include improvements in rural infrastructure and services, at the same time offering incentives that would encourage businesses to move to smaller towns and cities (Abbas et al., 2023, p.540). Lastly, the hallmark of these initiatives is sustainable land use practices that conserve valuable agricultural land and natural resources from urban growth. This could be implemented in the form of urban growth boundaries, density bonuses for infill developments, and incentives for brownfield redevelopment.



(Figure 4 . Algiers' urbanization in 1984/ 2021 was compared with NDVI analysis Source: Landsat 5.8)

Urbanization has also been very rapid, many times above what local authorities have been able to achieve in enforcing planning regulations and building standards effectively. Thus, many of the new urban developments were built with poor quality of construction, substandard services, and inadequate infrastructure so as to accommodate the growing population. The national reconstruction policies have turned out to be radical changes in the urban composition, hence gave birth to varied patterns in the usage of space by the urbanites. The rapid growth was predominantly experienced in all provinces, and all this was done with distinct expansion and land allocation building permits for housing (Mouaziz-Bouchentouf, 2018, p.224). Such urban growth is uncontrolled and unregulated, generating an inharmonious and chaotic landscape of the city.

Fast urbanization, in many instances, has outpaced the ability of local authorities to enforce building regulations and planning standards. Much of the new urban-based housing development is built to house the burgeoning urban growth, characterized by "outdoor spaces which are poorly maintained, suggesting no form of appropriation" (Bendib and Naceur, 2018, p.221). The result of poor regulation and oversight, therefore, is such that there are now many poorly built and unsafe houses, creating "dysfunctions that stigmatized these areas as violence and unsecured neighborhood areas." Added to these problems is the absence of an overall integrated comprehensive approach to urban planning and housing provision in the country. As Djafri have argued, "there is a need to search for strategies of appropriation to provide solutions to their problems. This concerns all Algerian cities." This will involve large-scale efforts to produce houses and, at the same time, fundamentally rethink, in some of its key aspects, the urban planning and frameworks of governance to manage the needed growth, safeguard vital resources, and make cities more livable.

In short, if rapid urbanization in Algeria was to be fast, it would further add its country to the housing crisis in many of its cities. As a result, current urban growth has brought a severe housing shortage, widespread informal development, and unsustainable urban sprawl through the set of urban planning and housing policies that have not been able to pace with the pace of urban growth. Solving the housing crisis means many more homes will have to be produced, but it also means that more forward-thinking, comprehensive strategies will have to be devised for managing urban growth and fostering more livable, equitable cities. The urban planners and policymakers must also develop long-term urban development plans, precisely with an objective to forecast future growth, safeguard critical natural resources, and integrate the provision of housing with infrastructure, services, and economic opportunity investments. The country hopes to realize a more sustainable and inclusive urban future for its citizens, only to the extent of getting ahead of the urbanization curve.

Economic Factors

Inefficient Housing Budget:

The government's allocation for housing is far below the rising demand in Algeria. A good example of this is the tension between the budgetary allocation financed for the construction of housing by the government and the projected demand for new housing according to the National Institute of Statistics. Recent governmental allocation to housing has not covered even a fraction of the required demand. This has hence led to a severe housing shortage that has been escalated due to the increasing population and urbanization rates, only to complicate the nature of the housing crisis. A crucial factor to note is the relationship between the average income of Algerian households and the cost of housing. The IMF or the World Bank statistics reveal that the increase in housing prices has increased at a rate far greater than that of the increase in the average household income. This has made it increasingly impossible for the average Algerian household to afford appropriate housing, hence forcing more people to live in slums or into the informal housing sector with services that are substandard and lacking in legal protection. Between 1999 and 2018, around 3.6 million housing units were provided, an effort which has considerably reduced the average household size. Still, the annual increases in total and urban population have put a strain on the available housing resources. The government's financial commitment, although one of the highest in the world—equal to 5% of total government spending or 2.2% of GDP—still faces challenges in keeping pace with the demand, as the housing budget between 2010 and 2014 accounted for 17.4% of total government spending. (Oxford Business Group, 2018, p.151)

Social Factors

Household Size and Demand for Housing:

Another social variable that defines the housing demand in Algeria is the structure of Algerian households. The average size of an Algerian household is roughly seven individuals, which is much larger than the global average. Such a large household size calls for much more space, which puts additional pressure on already scarce housing. Such a disjunction between available housing and the needs of a larger household will increase the housing shortage and ensure overcrowded housing, which is likely to have an impact on the health of the population.

Social Structures and Housing Models:

This is compounded by the legacy of colonialism, and particularly, by the perversion of French housing models that do not match very well with the Algerian context. Traditional French

housing models, designed for nuclear families, often don't work too well with Algerian families that often live together under one roof. The mismatching leads to a situation where living conditions are inadequate, and that the housing provided does not take care of the social and cultural needs of the families. The consequences are deep and far-reaching, affecting not only the immediate living situation but also the social cohesion of a community that could lead to social unrest.

The French model is based on smaller, separate living units, a great contradiction with Algerian preferences for larger communal spaces that reflect a deeper cultural emphasis on family and community. As a result, most Algerian families will find themselves in a position of difficulty-having to adapt to housing which reflects neither their social habits nor their cultural practices, which can lead to feelings of alienation and frustration.

These economic and social factors combine to paint a complex picture of the housing crisis in Algeria. Under-investment in housing by the government coupled with a high population growth rate and faulty housing models has forced a significant chunk of the population into being placed in precarious situations where they cannot find proper housing. This has implications not only in the social and economic realms but also adversely affecting the overall productivity and quality of life of the affected population.

This requires an integrated approach. The economic need is that more resources and capital be channeled into ensuring proper and adequate provision of housing to cater for the actual needs of the population. That is, there is a need to build more houses, but these houses need to cater to the needs of larger families and be affordable for the average man on the street.

Socially, the policy of housing should shift to incorporate cultural preferences and social structures in housing designs. This may necessitate a shift from the French housing model to more culturally relevant designs that accommodate large family structures and include communal spaces that reflect the traditional ways of Algerian life.

Public-private partnerships could be encouraged to complement housing development through the efficiencies and innovation of the private sector and tempered by public sector concerns of affordability and cultural suitability.

Policy and Management

In most cases, housing projects in Algeria are severely delayed and inefficient due to complex administrative procedures. Administrative bottlenecks, besides causing delays in project implementation, make housing development projects very complicated to pursue. A common issue observed is poor fund management, which usually leads to overspending of projects and unclear financial budgets. This financial maladministration greatly reduces resources that are available to improve housing supply and, therefore, the impact of governmental housing policies. One of the significant challenges that affect housing development in Algeria is the land problem. Ambiguities in the classification of public and private lands, in addition to complex land laws, introduce significant challenges. The land issue not only limits the expansion of the housing market but also increases the cost of development, making it difficult to realize new projects efficiently. The complexity of acquiring land therefore directly affects the speed and cost of housing development.

High Demand for Public Housing Programs and Self-Build in Informal Markets:

Algeria's Housing market has recorded increased demand for both public housing and self-built houses in the informal market. The rise in demand has resulted in an increase in prices, creating a great disparity between demand and supply. This demand-supply gap makes housing unaffordable especially to low-income families whose resources are strained to cope with the rise in costs. This demand-supply divide further aggravates the crisis that already exists in housing provision, thus making housing unattainable for these families. This complexity is due to ambiguities in the classification of public versus private lands and the intricacies of land laws, which not only limit market expansion but also escalate development costs. Efficient management of these issues is essential for improving the speed and cost-efficiency of housing development projects in Algeria. (World Bank. "Land." 2023)



(Figure 5. Extract from:<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/disasterriskmanagement/brief/global-program-for-resilient-housing>)

The challenges outlined necessitate a restructuring of housing policies in Algeria. Efficient management of funds and simplification of administrative procedures stand necessary for the timely and inexpensive completion of housing projects. Land acquisition and land ownership laws need to be simplified to lighten the burden of development costs and hasten the availability of housing projects. In addition, the high demand in both the formal and informal housing sectors calls for innovative measures to increase supply through encouragement of private-sector participation and updating the criteria of the public housing program to better accommodate the demands of low-income populations.

A multi-pronged strategy combining policy reform, administrative simplification, and strategic financial management is urgently required to resolve these challenges. A clear and effective housing development framework will enable Algeria to better meet the housing demands of its populace. Incorporating international best practices and technology towards better project management and land registry processes will further strengthen the effectiveness of the housing program, for example the Sustainability Focus

In line with the SDG objectives, the national land use planning framework places significant emphasis on urban issues, advocating for urban renewal and sustainable city policies. This includes integrating social dimensions into urban planning to ensure inclusive development and integration of disadvantaged areas.

Regional Development Programs

The application of these land use instruments has also allowed Algeria to participate in several regional and international programs aimed at sustainable development. The success in aligning these policies with the SDGs has been significant, particularly in reducing extreme poverty and enhancing the quality of life through improved infrastructure and social services. (Besma and Bough, 2023, p.31-32.) These systemic issues have to be addressed to resolve Algeria's housing crisis and make affordable housing accessible to all sectors of the population.

Conclusion

From the roots deep down the colonial history to the challenges brought by the modern economic failures, the crisis reflected a stubborn societal fragmentation. Essentially speaking, this crisis is the destined consequence caused by historical injustices and systemic failures. The historical legacy of colonial ruling was characterized by the discriminatory policies and the ignorance of civilian's needs, which constructed the foundation of an unfair relationship between housing projects and urban development. After the independence, Algeria was still struggling with internal conflicts and unwise economic strategies, which had further exacerbated the housing deficit and the social inequalities.

Thus, in order to comprehensively address the housing crisis in Algeria, the society needs collaborative approaches that are different from traditional solutions. The political interventions have to prioritize the accessibility of affordable housing programs and acknowledge the cultural diversity existing that shaped housing preferences and the social-family structures. Besides, sustainable land using plans and comprehensive urban planning must be included in the developing schedule of the authorities instead of focusing on the short- term profits that can be gained from international capitals or local oligarchs.

To summarize, resolving Algeria's housing crisis requires efforts to eliminate the systematic barriers that continue inequality and marginalization. By the approaches that address colonial legacies, economic realities, and social dynamics, the people that are all related and we are able to pave the way for a more equal and sustainable housing future for all Algerian citizens.

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