GRACE ALLI

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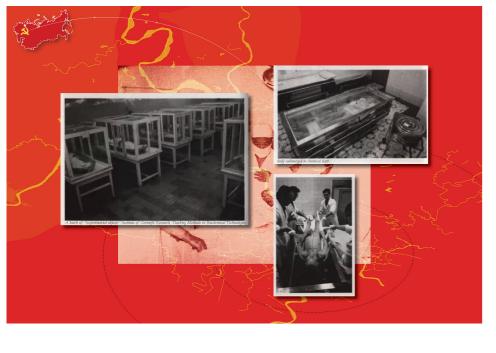


ACADEMIC WORK

Columbia University GSAPP M.Arch

Studio_Cultural Agents Orange (Vietnam War)

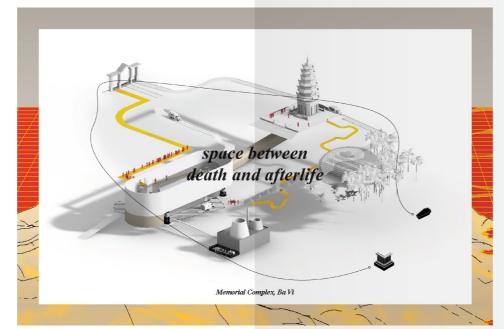
ADV Studio VI Spring 2020 Critic: Mark Wasiuta TA: Jarrett Ley Individual Project: Militarization of Memory: Ho' Chi Minh's mummy-stem, the mausolem-labratory, and the architectures of afterlife

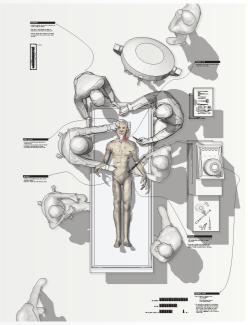


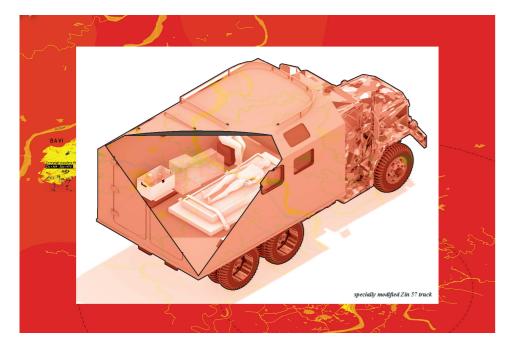


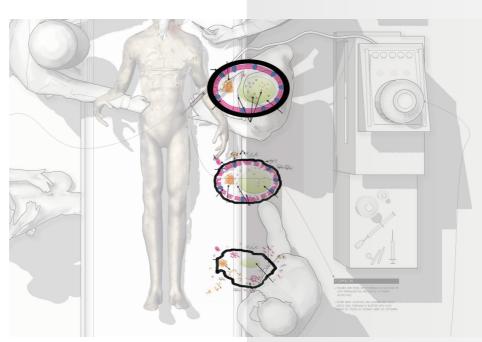


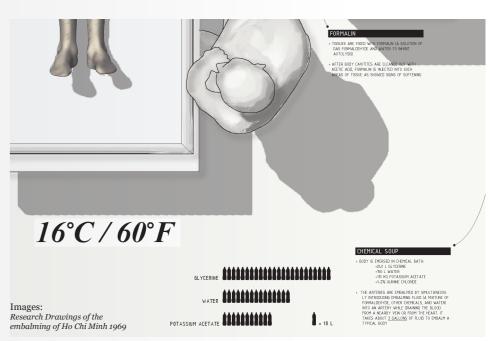












BODY-POLITIC

In 1965, at the height of the Vietnam War, the North Vietnamese Politburo secretly declared Ho Chi Minh's body national property.

In Ho Chi Minh's Final Testament, he requested that his remains be cremated, stating "There should be no stone or bronze statue, but rather a small ceramic urn on tree-lined hills for visitors" Denying his final requests, the party began preparations for the preservation of his body through a series of secret military operations.

A Special Committee of Vietnamese Medical Experts was sent to the Soveit Union, where they met the scientists of the notorious embalming laboratory—the Lenin Lab. Here, they engaged in intensive and practical research learning the painstaking procedures and techniques of embalming. By the time Ho died in 1969, everything was in place.

The embalming team, a collection of 6 Soviet and Vietnamese embalmers, worked to remove critical organs. His lips were sewn together, false eyeballs were implanted to prevent drooping, and his eyelids were sewn shut. The body tissue was fixed with a formaldehyde solution to delay the cell walls from breaking down. His blood was drained. 2 gallons of formalin was injected into the arteries and vulnerable parts of the flesh. The work was completed under strict environmental requirements that provided a stable temperature at 16 degree Celsius. Ho's body marinated in a chemical bath for three months; This chemical soup is still used every 18 months for routine maintenance.

All this meticulous work was in constant danger—not only due to extensive air raids taking place in wartime Hanoi, but also due to the fact that Ho's body was a U.S. target. *Ultimately his body was moved 6 times* throughout the course of the war. Each time involved a complex system of military savvy. A special modified truck was used for transport. The body was moved at night on a previously mapped route to avoid problematic bumps. Massive ice blocks were used as air conditioners. The team carried enough chemicals for the unscheduled maintenance of Ho's body in the jungle. Specially modified shock absorbers were reinforced with a reasonable air pump to reduce vibration.

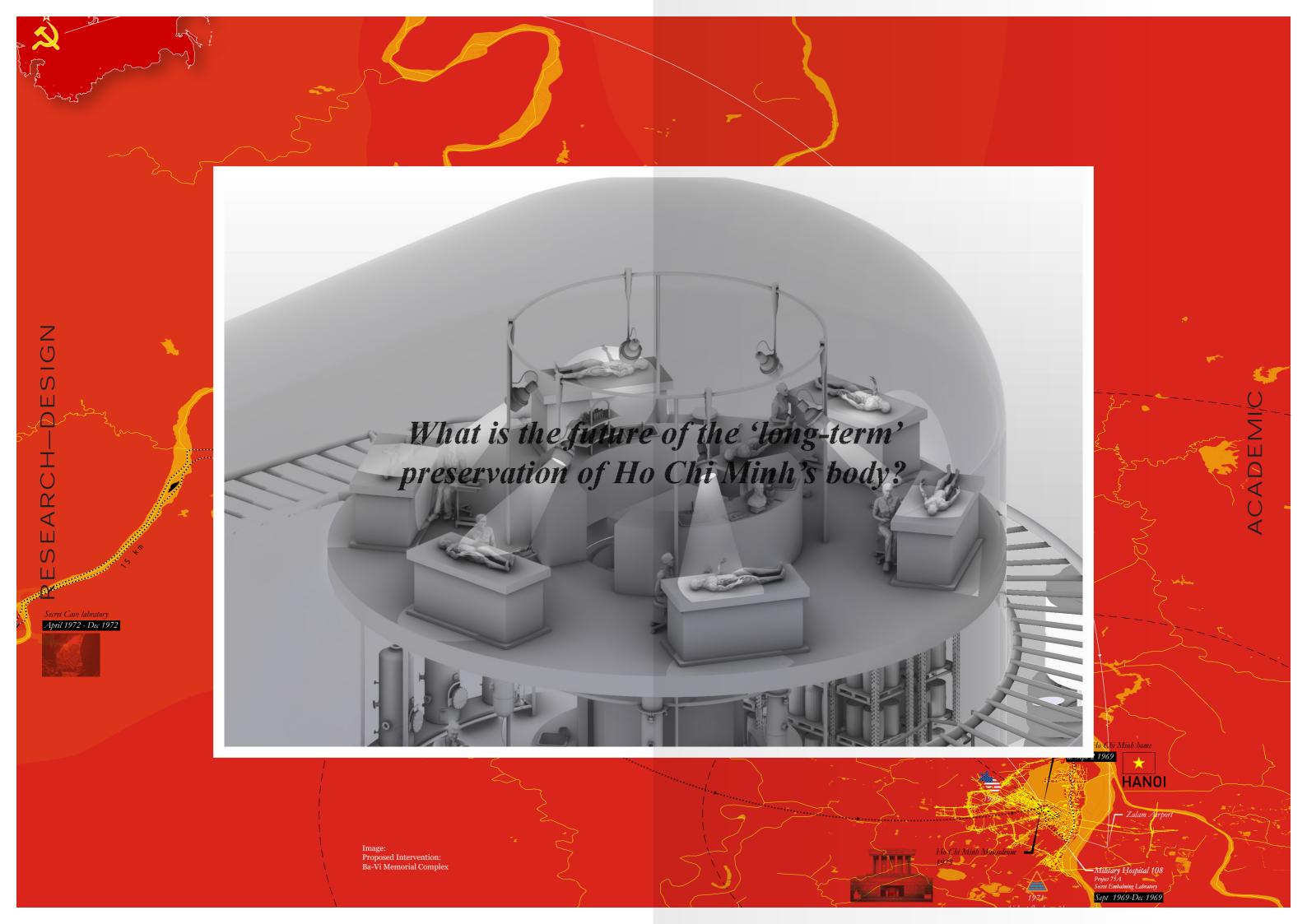
A Special Engineering Brigade was assigned to survey and reconstruct a new lab at the K9 military base, located at Ba Vi mountain in the jungle. The site had to be equipped with running water, electricity, and proper air conditioning. A 65 meter deep well supplied water and three diesel motor generators would work to supply electricity to operate the embalming machines.

An existing glass hut at the base was used to house the body. A 5 m wide 6 meter deep pit had to be built underneath. No explosion was used. Instead 1800 manual drill twists lifted the hut, in order for the pit to be duq.

TODAY

Little of this military history remains on the site. The Ba Vi mountain is now an ecotourism site. In the early 2000s, the state built a Temple dedicated to 'Uncle Ho' here. This event perhaps uncoincidentally occurred soon after the true contents of Ho's will were leaked.





BA-VI MEMORIAL COMPLEX

What is the future 'long term' preservation of Ho Chi Minhs Body?

Re-orienting the state's sacred and memorial core away from Mausoleum in Hanoi, the project proposes a new and expanded memorial complex to the long-term preservation of Ho Chi Minh, located at Ba Vi Mountain. The site seeks to both expose and expand the material production of Ho Chi Minh's body and the architectures of his afterlife. Here, the project proposes a new space for the ritual embalming Ho Chi Minh - at the site of the original act.

An expansion to the commemorative stateapparatus, the site's architecture extends beyond the Temple at Ba Vi to include Laboratory-Museum and embalming school, a refrigerated storehouse and a re-routed entry to the existing temple.

The Laboratory-museum inverts the logic of the Mausoleum-Laboratory. The support structure to the Mausoleum that is often hidden from public view, the laboratory here is instead fully on display, dually acting as an embalming

Mimicking the military architectures of the site, visitors and museum-goers enter individually on a mechanized curved rail track system that circumnavigates a monolithic, hermetic glass tube, housing the laboratory spaces. Classroom programming associated with the embalming school here act as stations of re-enactment for museum goers.

A cosmetic station displays the invisible surfaces, the sculpting and re-sculpted of test bodies where the practice of Restorative Art, Cosmetics, Manual Dexterity are put on display. Certain donated test bodies that enter the school act as surrogate bodies, in which the rituals associated with the care and maintenance of the body replicates those used for Ho's body. An embalming station and auditorium becomes the new space where Ho's body is ritually embalmed every 18 months. Surrogate bodies are displayed in this space in the interim for the ritual re-enactment of the embalming maintenance procedure.

The complex expands the understanding and complexity of the state apparatus by calling attention to a monumental construction and manipulation of dead bodies. It exposes all of the work necessary to make the work of the Mausoleum possible.

An extension of the state, the waxy 129 year old body we see displayed in a glass capsule in Hanoi, is the product of a complex military project to not only preserve but display. Mimicking architectures of display, the Memorial Complex here performs, namely by accounting for bodies not only as symbols, but as integral part in the realization and the continued mechanization of Ho's memory. Rather than placing the emphasis on a secret imaginary, the project instead relies on constituent and citizen participation; It focuses the view on the concreteness of surrogate bodies, their agentive presence as an integral part to understanding and exposing the history and militarism associated with Ho's memory.

This newly expanded Memorial Complex and state-apparatus ultimately exposes the many complexities involved in the continued long term preservation of Ho's body, and uses them for display.

ACADEMIC WORK

ADV Studio VI







The exhibition examines one of the most pressing and transformational conditions of the last half century—the overlapping and intertwining of cities, people, and information systems. The exhibition shows this in two episodes. The first covers the prescient use of computers in the 1960s by the Greek architect and internationally celebrated planner of cities, Constantinos A. Doxiadis through the work of DACC—the Doxiadis Associates Computer Center. The second episode traces these computational practices to present day Europe, with new research into the physical form, technical administration, and territorial spread of Mediterranean border management systems.

Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki GLM_computer printouts Doxiadis Associates Computer Center



COLLABORATIVE WORK

Onassis STE

xhibition, 2023

Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki UDA maps_Developing Urban Detroit Area_Doxiadis Associates



COLLABORATIVE WORK Onassis STEGI

Exhibition, 202

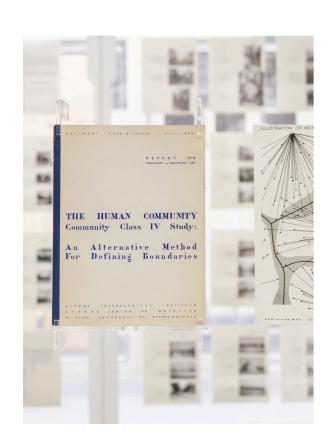
Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki HUCO survey maps_Athens Doxiadis Associates





COLLABORATIVE WORK Onassis STEGI

Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki Doxiadis Associates Computer Center



COLLABORATIVE WORK Onassis STEGI

Image @ Margarit Yoko Nikitaki HUCO report

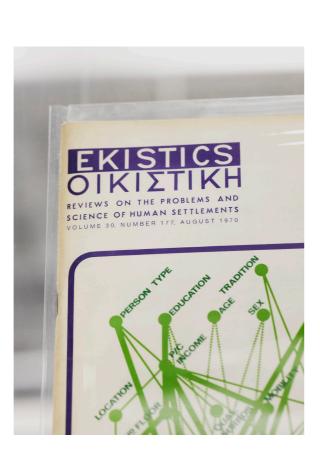
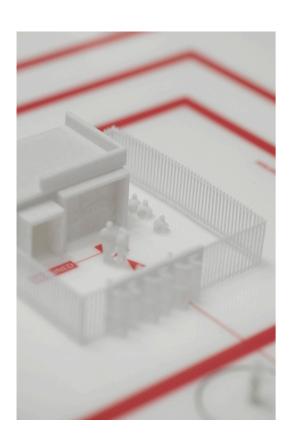




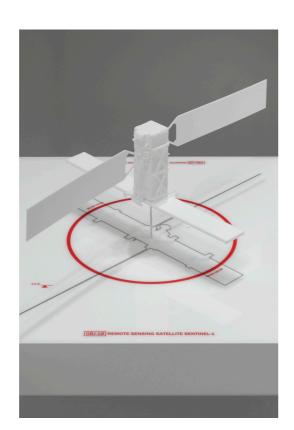


Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki Site table_extraction devices & Mediterranean border sites



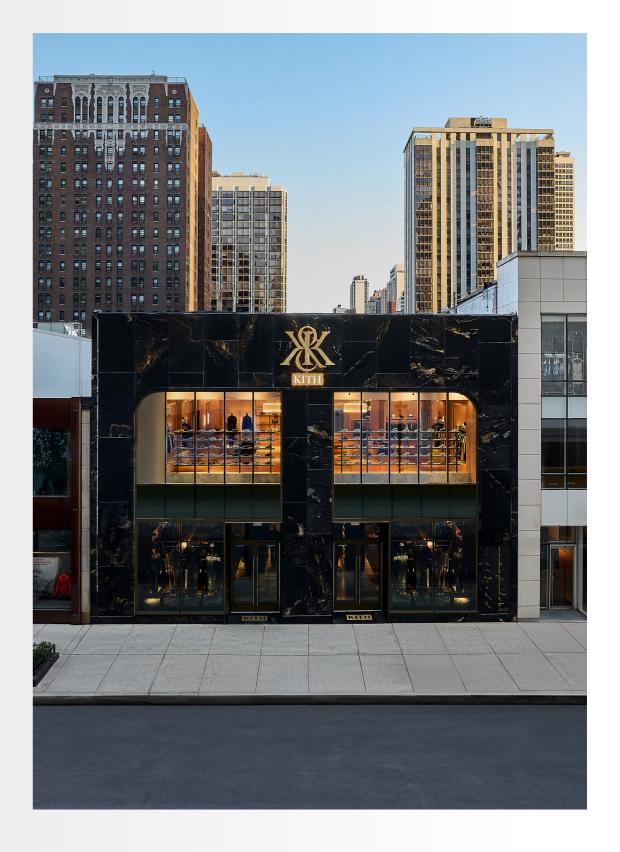
COLLABORATIVE WORK Onassis STEGI

Image @ Margarita Yoko Nikitaki Site model_detained









Images: Facade details and elevation Bellatrix schist-full slab exterior



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Built, 2025

Project Lead Grace Alli Image: Men's 1st floor_custom millwork ceiling



PROFESSIONAL WO

Porto Architecture

Kith Chicago Built, 2025

Image: Women's Apparel_2nd floor Image: New Stair custom millwork & danby marble treads



PROFESSIONAL WORK

Porto Architecture, Brooklyn NY Kith Chicago Built, 2025

Project Lead Grace Alli

mage: Men's footwear 1st floor_custom cases selvedere quartzite



PROFESSIONAL WORK Po

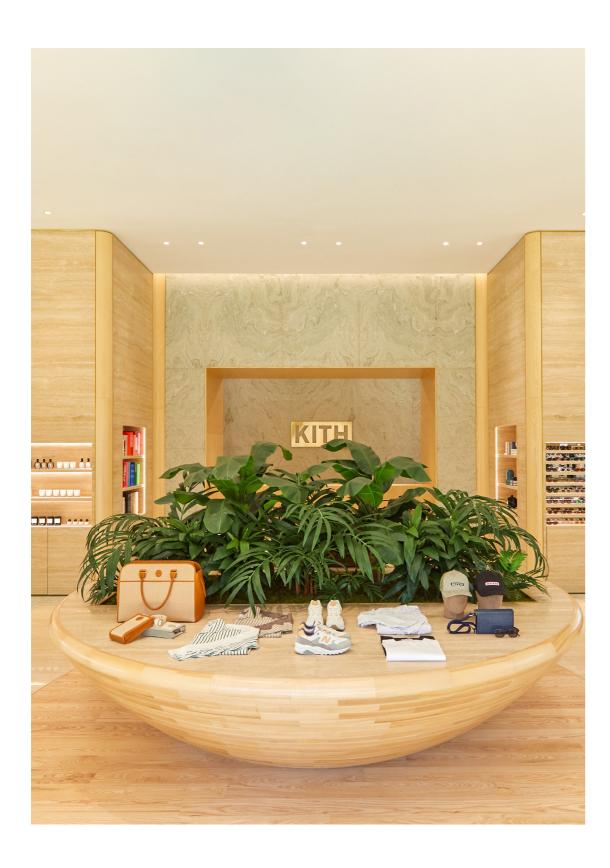
rto Architecture, ooklyn NY

Image:



Image: Women's hallway





PROFESSIONAL WORK

Porto Architecture, Brooklyn NY

Kith Malibu Built, 2024

Project Lead: Grace Alli

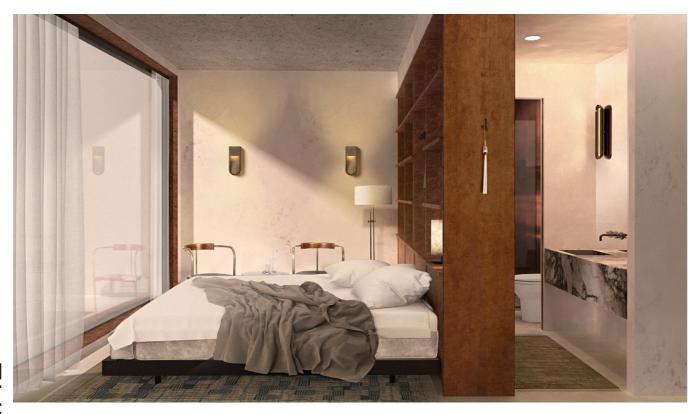
Structural: Ashley & Vance MEP: AlfaTech Lighting: Viabizzuno AOR: Loescher Meachem Architects

4,748 SF (single story) New Interiors





 $Image: \\ Footwear_millwork fins \& suspended stone shelf$



PROFESSIONAL WORK Studio Tack (now Post Company)
Brooklyn NY

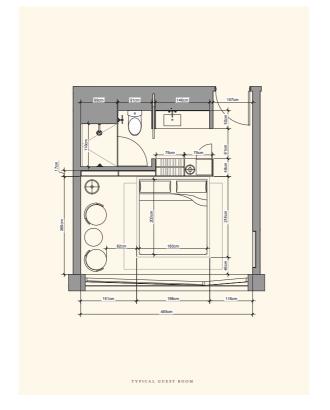
Image: typical guest room render



PROFESSIONAL WORK Studio Tack
(now Post Company)
Brooklyn NY

Melbourne boutique hotel Schematic, 2019

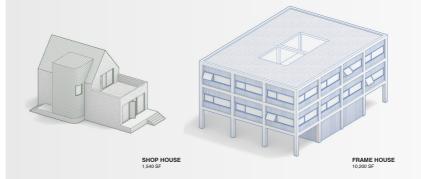
Image: typical floor plan





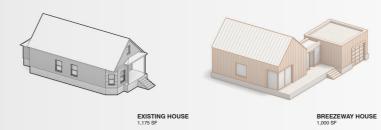
FIVE TYPES

The four new typologies of housing join the current housing stock, existing somewhere between a house and a corner store, a factory and an apartment building, an art gallery and a garage. They offer a diverse set of spatial experiences and a range of different ways of living, making room for creatives, makers, seekers of community, and providing space for living, working and playing.





THE ALLEY -51 *#17 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac





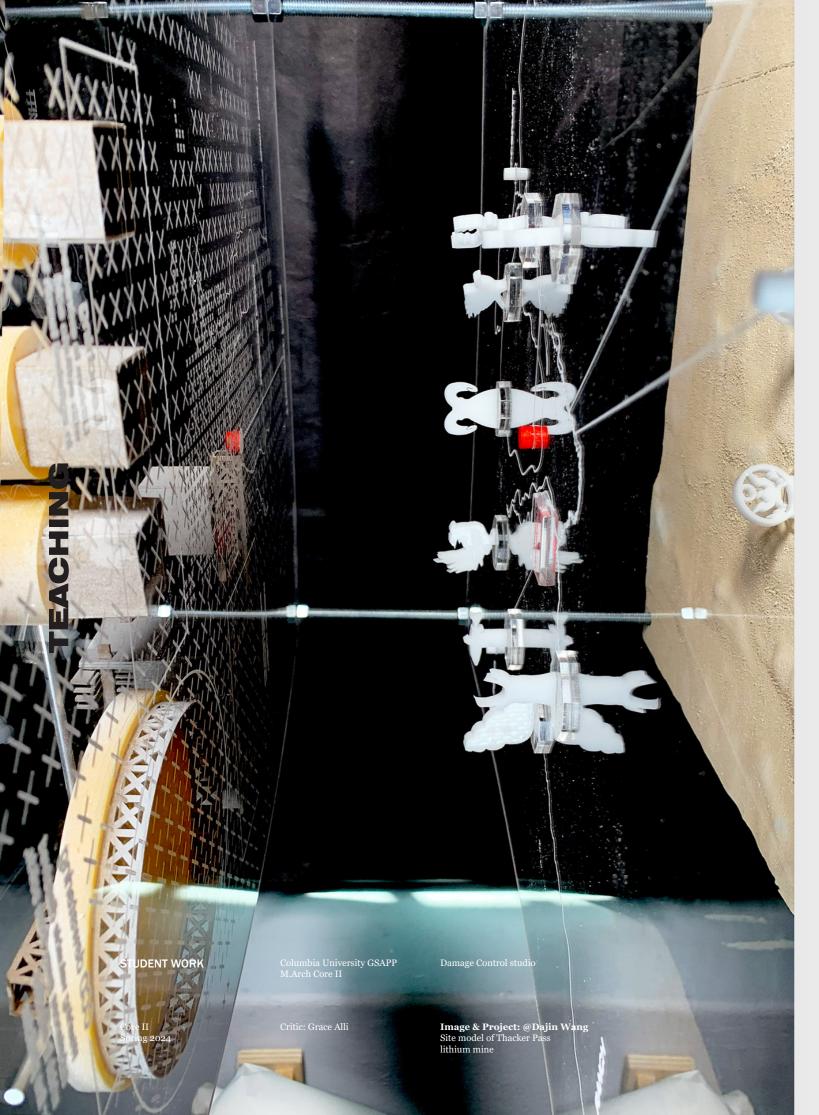


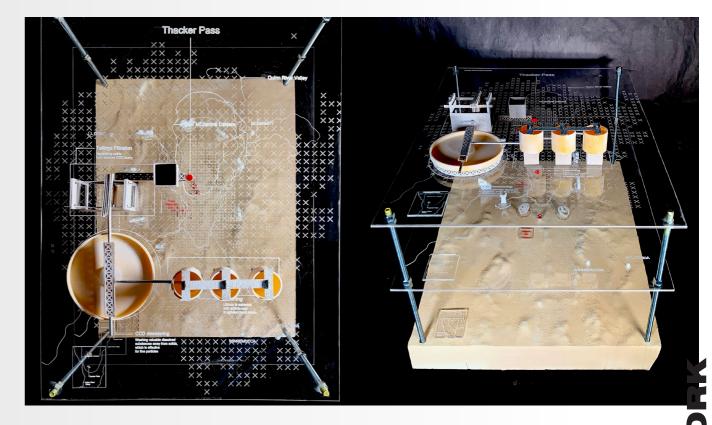
THE STAGE



PROFESSIONAL WORK Von Staden Architects Royal Oak, MI

Industry Village, Housing Develpment Core City, Detroit 2021 Schematic-Concept Living -61,500 SF Working -11,480 SF Flex Space -10,040 SF Retail / Studio -15, 250 SF

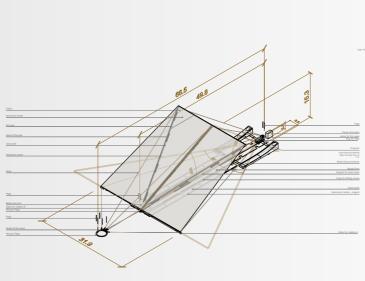




STUDENT WORK Columbia GSAPP Damage Control

Core II Critic: Gra

Images & Project @DAJIN WANG Site model_environmental damage at Thacker Pass



Thacker Pass

Pechee Muhuh

Pechee Muhuh

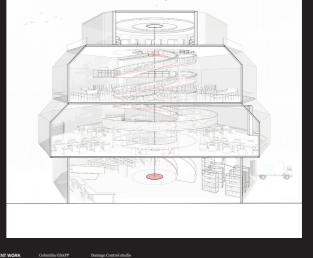
STUDENT WORK

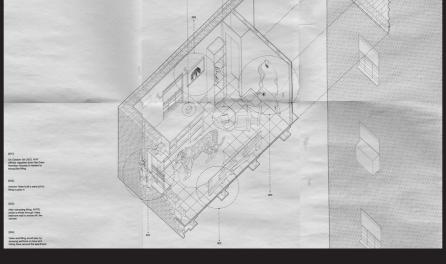
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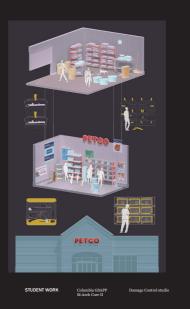
Damage Control studio

Core II Spring 2024 Critic: Grace All

Images & Project @DAJIN WANG Design intervention detail drawing at Thacker Pass Images & Project @DAJIN WANG DC01_Damage Systems drawing at Thacker Pass BACK TO SCHOOL ESSENTIALS



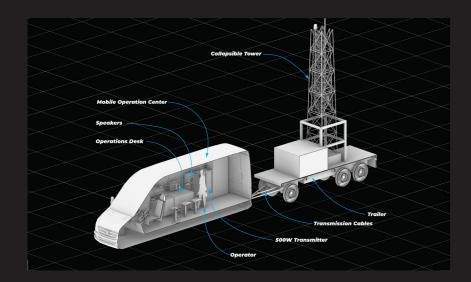


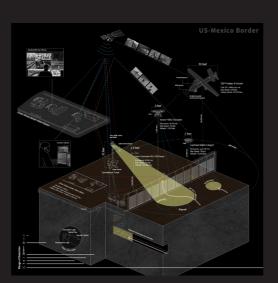


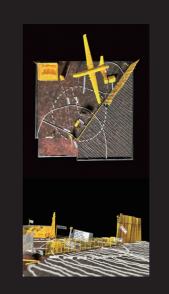


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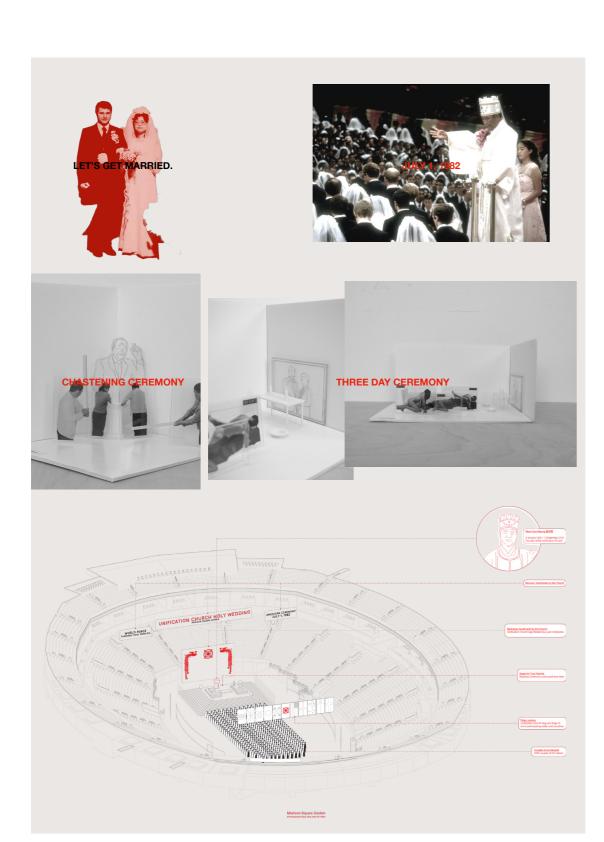
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STUDENT WORK

Columbia University GSAPP M.Arch Core II Damage Control studio

Core II Spring 2024 Critic: Grace Alli

Individual Project @Esther Su Victims of the Unification Church's 1982 Mass Blessing



GRACE ALLI

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