# Article information:

Connecting to the World: Christopher Alexander’s Tool for Human-Centered Design - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405872620300666>

# Article summary:

1. Christopher Alexander's tool for human-centered design: The article discusses how Christopher Alexander introduced a connecting tool that facilitates human-centered design. This tool involves the organic projection of the designer's "self" onto the object being designed and its physical context, creating a sense of biological connectedness.

2. Disconnection in dominant design culture: The article highlights that for the past century, dominant design culture, particularly in architecture, has promoted disconnection from the material world. This disconnection has made it impossible to have a visceral connection to the artificial environment. The article suggests that this disconnection was implemented by modernist design pioneers who suffered from mental damage, making informational connection to the environment painful.

3. Reviving visceral connection and implementing Alexander's method: The article emphasizes the importance of reviving the visceral connecting process and implementing Christopher Alexander's method for human-centered design. It suggests that this could revolutionize design and potentially produce a nourishing art and architecture. Recent developments in biophilia and neuro-design are also mentioned as tools to better understand Alexander's ideas.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

对于上述文章的详细批判性分析，以下是一些观点和问题：

1. 偏见及其来源：文章中提到了现代主义设计先驱们实施断开连接的原因是因为他们患有精神损伤。然而，这个观点没有提供充分的证据来支持，并且忽略了其他可能的原因。这种偏见可能源自作者对现代主义设计的负面看法。

2. 片面报道：文章中只提到了建筑领域中美学被忽视的问题，但没有探讨其他设计领域是否存在类似的情况。这种片面报道可能导致读者对整个设计行业产生误解。

3. 无根据的主张：文章声称连接工具可以改变设计，并产生新的艺术和建筑形式，但没有提供足够的证据来支持这一主张。缺乏实例或案例研究来验证该方法是否真正有效。

4. 缺失的考虑点：文章没有考虑到人们对美学和连接方式的不同偏好。不同文化、背景和经验可能会影响人们对美学和连接性的理解和感受。

5. 所提出主张的缺失证据：文章中提到了最近关于生物恋物（biophilia）和神经设计（neuro-design）的研究，但没有提供具体的研究结果或数据来支持这些主张。

6. 未探索的反驳：文章没有探讨与作者观点相反的观点或研究结果。一个全面的分析应该包括对不同观点和证据的考虑。

7. 宣传内容：文章中使用了一些宣传性语言，如“连接工具可以革命性地改变设计”，这可能使读者对作者的观点产生怀疑，并认为文章更像是一篇宣传性质的文章而不是客观分析。

总体而言，上述文章在提出关于人类中心设计和美学连接方面的观点时存在一些偏见、片面报道和缺乏充分证据的问题。一个更全面、客观和有根据的分析将有助于读者更好地理解这个话题。

# Topics for further research:

* 现代主义设计先驱的精神损伤证据
* 其他设计领域中的美学忽视问题
* 连接工具改变设计的证据
* 不同文化对美学和连接性的影响
* 生物恋物和神经设计的具体研究结果
* 与作者观点相反的观点和研究结果

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