Street Market Project

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Because it occupies the road space, a traffic jam can be caused by a street market. Preparing processes and ordering online might result in crowded traffic.
Think of a city and what comes to mind? It is streets. If a city's streets look interesting, the city looks interesting; if they look dull, the city look dull.

-----Jane Jacobs “The Death and Life of Great American Cities”
What are the key features that will give a city “vitality”? What are the features of a city that will give a tourist (a stranger to a city, temporary visit) or a local resident (an acquaintance to a city, a person who lives in a city for a long time) a good impression so that people will enjoy the time in the city? One of the most important parts of the impression of a city comes from STREET. Jane Jacobs said in her book “The Death and Life of Great American Cities” that: “Think of a city and what comes to mind? It is streets. If a city’s streets look interesting, the city looks interesting; if they look dull, the city look dull.

Chinese cities have developed very fast these years. For a city under fast developing – the whole urban topology could be changed in a few years – what are the identical elements in a city should be maintained to still give people feelings that “I am still in Hefei” but not anywhere else. Cities all around the world almost all have the same elements: infrastructure, streets, skyscrapers, seems like a lot of cities around the world have very similar images. Especially Chinese secondary cities such as Hefei, Changsha, or Nanchang. Different from Beijing or Shanghai that have developed for a bit of time and have developed their unique culture for many years, those secondary cities on the spot that should start to think about their future now. Hefei, a city that is under developing, and the speed of development is over fast. Under this condition a city’s image could have been changed in a very short time: new identical buildings could be built in a very short time. For cities like Hefei under fast developing, what is the theme of the city so that the city can still keep its own image? I think that the answer is culture and people’s life. Even though the buildings are all look similar, when people talk with local residents and listen to their dialects; when people live there and have some very local customs; when people eat very local food; people can feel that they are in a very different city. However, how could we promote that culture through architecture, is a question that a city like Hefei should think about.

The government of Hefei wants to promote Hefei into a tourist city. In China, it looks like a trend in China these years to build series projects that can get a certificate from China National Tourism Administration then they start to claim that they are “tourist city”. The criteria of getting the certificate are based on how many tour guide work in the tour place; how many tourists come to visit and how much money has invest to the tour place but nothing about culture or satisfaction from tourists. However, those projects cannot really reflect a city but to “create” a new image of a city to tourists. Most of those tour places in China that only strangers will go to visit because there are tons of advertisement and promotion about those tour places online. However, once a place is defined as a “tour place” then it will be banned by local residents. Local residents describe tour places as “place for outsiders”. Because of high liquidity of tourists, tour places never considered to have repeat customers. As a result, tour places never care about tourists’ feeling: sell over expensive products; not delicate food; over promoted unreal local food and so forth. For example, after graduate from college, I was planning to go to Nanjing. Before I left I looked up information about Nanjing online, and almost every website introduced Confucius Temple to tourists. However, when I was trying to get some information from my friends in Nanjing, they told me that I can go to Confucius Temple but it is a place for outsiders. And they also said that I could try different things, but most of them are not authentic Nanjing food, and their flavor is way lower than average restaurants in Nanjing that is not opened in tour places.

A city could take advantages of tourism is for sure. However, I don’t think that tourism should separate local residents’ and tourists’ life. They should mix together, so that local residents could lead tourists to see real culture of a city; on the other hand, tourists could bring economics benefits to the city for residents. However, what is the media that can link tourists and residents together? To make a tour place worth to go, at the same time can also make people feel the local life and customs in a city? My answer is market.

Market is a place that can be very identical, where is a place that tourists and local residents can exchange resources and information. New shopping types are created with time going. Regular market, shopping pedestrian, cluster shopping center, shopping mall and street market. Shopping and food, are two of the biggest cultural activities in China. Especially recent years. Shopping and food can give Chinese tremendous satisfaction; not just for tourists but also for local residents.
In Chinese, city (城市) and (市场), they shared the same character “SHI”, because ancient Chinese believe that city comes from market. At first, there are only farms; but people has needs of exchanging goods; for doing that, people from various places gather together, exchange goods for getting what they want. When more and more people gathering together, then market has formed. When the market’s size is big enough, then the place will gather more people. When more and more people come to a place, then the relative infrastructures are going to develop becaue of it. When infrastructures become more complete, there city is.
Meaning of Street Market: Approach to Touch Authentic Culture

Shopping mall’s running mode has already defined the products inside that cannot have local characteristics. High rent is the reason that only big brand have the ability to afford. Products inside shopping malls have high repetitions.

Different from shopping malls, street market has low cost to start, allows local culture mixed into products from street markets. Especially food, is a category that can make people immediately feel the customs of a city.
Meaning of Street Market: Vitality of a City
Mening of Street Market: Facilitate Social Exchange

- Street Market Stalls bring convenience to low-income people on their way to work and home when they need food.
- Street Market Stalls can provide fresh fruits or vegetables and bring convenience to local residents.
- During purchasing, customers sometimes talk with each other, exchange some information.
- Vendors talk with each other to exchange information about prices of products.
- Street market can provide job positions for laid-off workers.
- Stalls provide repair services to local residents.

Social Values of Street Market

- Vendors talk with each other to exchange information about prices of products.
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- Vendors talk with each other to exchange information about prices of products.
- Street market can provide job positions for laid-off workers.
- Stalls provide repair services to local residents.
Comparison of various shopping modes
6 Problems of Street Market

- Occupy Street Space
- Products quality cannot be Guaranteed
- Heavy Oil Fume and Smoke and Noise
- No Fixed Spot
- Garbage scattered everywhere
- Conflicts between "ZouGui" and Police
01 Current Situation
**Historical Shifting of street Market**

**The Republic of China Period**
Back to The Republic of China period, street market is allowed informal market, to meet needs of exchange. During that time, police’s job is to coordinate conflicts between vendors and customers.

**The Cultural Revolution Period**
During cultural revolution, street market is considered as “capitalism”, which is not allowed. A series of policies also make the environment is not good for developing of street market.

**Reform and Open Period**
After cultural revolution, street market gradually recovered to old days’ prosperity; however, since then, the position of city police has changed, their job becomes to expel street market.
Problems of Street Market

Food Safety

- Purchase
- Delivering & Receiving
- Storage
- Preparation
- Cooking
- Consumption

Garbage Problems

Quality of Products
Surveys of Street Market

我们需不需要路边摊档？

上海市最新出台的《城市设摊导则》规定，从今年下半年起，政府将一改往日对马路摊点一律封杀的做法，部分市区路段经市民同意，便可设置部分便民类摊点，政府将为他们颁发临时许可证。对此，您的看法是什么？央视《东方时空》邀请您参与调查，谢谢您的参与。

1. 您在路边摊档上买过东西吗？
   a. 经常买
   b. 偶尔买
   c. 从来不买

2. 您比较的是买哪类东西？
   a. 日杂用品（如座垫、手机套等）
   b. 维修类的（如修车、配锁等）
   c. 食品类（如水果、蔬菜、红薯等）
   d. 文化用品（如书籍、报纸刊物等）
   e. 其他

3. 您在路边摊档上买东西的主要原因是什么？
   a. 方便
   b. 便宜
   c. 有些东西商场买不到
   d. 其他

4. 总体上，您认为路边摊档是扰民多还是便民多？
   a. 扰民多
   b. 扰民多
   c. 说不清

5. 您认为路边摊档是否会影响城市的形象？
   a. 会
   b. 不会
   c. 说不清

1. Have you ever bought anything in street markets?
   a. often
   b. sometimes
   c. never

2. What are the things that you buy the most often?
   a. daily products (e.g. cushion, cell phone case)
   b. repair service (e.g. lock, bike repair service)
   c. food (e.g. fruit, vegetable, tapa)
   d. stationary and literature (e.g. books, magazines)
   e. other

3. What is the main reason that you purchase in street market?
   a. convenient
   b. cheap
   c. something that can only get in street market
   d. other

4. in general, do you think street market gives more convenience or more problems?
   a. more convenience
   b. more problems
6. 您是否赞成像上海这样的解禁规定？
a. 赞成
b. 不赞成
c. 说不清

7. 如果取消路边摊档，您认为最大的负面影响是什么？
a. 影响人们的生活便利度
b. 一些风俗文化传统无法保持
c. 增加下岗待业等人群的就业难度
d. 无法满足低收入人群的消费需要
e. 其他（请注明）

8. 您认为您所在的小区生活便利度如何？
a. 非常方便
b. 比较方便
c. 不太方便
d. 很不方便

c. difficult to say.

5. Do you agree with the idea that the street market will give bad city impression to people?
a. yes, I agree
b. no, I don’t think so
c. don’t know

6. How do you think about the new policy in Shanghai? Agree or disagree?
a. agree
b. disagree
c. don’t know

7. If there is no street market, what is the biggest negative influence to the city in your opinion?
   a. less convenience to people who live here
   b. causing losing of customs and culture
   c. made laid-off people even more difficult to find other jobs
   d. low-income people will have difficulty to get products that they need
   e. other (please indicate)

8. How do you think about the level of convenience in your living neighborhood?
a. very convenient
b. not bad
c. not good
d. super inconvenient
解禁路边摊卫生咋管 方便市民健康难保证

To Set Free Street Market Have to Solve Food Safety Issue

2007年2月，上海政府首开先例，出台《城市设摊导则》明确规定，政府将对马路摊点一律封杀的做法；部分市区路段只要经市民同意，便可由政府颁发临时许可证，合法设置便民摊点。

此规定一出，立刻引起“一石激起千层浪”，引得重庆、南京、郑州、石家庄等城市纷纷效仿。根据出台路边摊解禁的地方性文件。对此，拍手叫好者众多，表示强烈担忧者也不在少数。

在一片争议声中，全国人大代表许爱娥提出议案，建议地方政府允许小贩在路边合理摆摊经营，陈文占、罗益锋代表也表示，希望北京可以适当解除禁止路边摆摊的禁令。但据记者了解，2007年北京市即将制定的《城市管理综合行政执法规定》中却并未提及路边摊解禁问题。

路边摊的确能方便市民

有一句话叫“存在即是合理”，路边摊似乎也是如此。记者在北京朝阳区的某主要路口，看到有多达十几个的“野摊点”一字排开，早上的煎饼摊刚刚“唱罢谢幕”，烤红薯、糖葫芦、烤香肠、毛鸡蛋、掉渣饼等摊位又开始“粉墨登场”，而且各个生意红火。

北京市民李先生：我的早餐通常就是在路上解决，所以在等车时，会顺便买俩鸡蛋灌饼吃，总比饿着肚子去上班强。

在北京市国贸附近工作的田小姐则表示，自己经常在楼下的流动摊点买水果和烤红薯。“餐馆里吃不到烤红薯，小摊上每天都能买到热烘烘的，还便宜，我觉得挺好。”

而说起自己的红火生意，在上海街头卖羊肉串的马波（化名）可是信心满满：“你瞧瞧！这些都是我的回头客，味道不会比韩国烤肉差多少。”身边一个过路客可能是他的熟客，听说记者在此，特意对路边摊赞了一番，大拇指竖了又竖。

驻德国特约记者王怀成：德国也有不少从事这种户外经营的人，他们大都会开着专用车，停下来稍作改造就可以成为一个流动售货亭。不用汽车的一般搭建简易的临时售货台，还有有改造后的非机动车作为售货台的，而最简单的一种则是挂在身上的烧烤，但不管是哪种形式都很方便，生意也兴隆。

卫生问题让很多人担忧

既然路边摊有这么多人捧场，为何解禁又这么难呢？《深圳晚报》今年3月份曾作过的一项调查，对于“你赞成路边摊开禁的原因”有47%的人给出的回答是“可能带来一些卫生问题”，排名所有原因之首。
02 Field Trip
Vendor’s stall visited in total: 237

Formed market size: 6

1. University City
2. Qianjin Xiang
3. Qingfeng Road
4. Chenghuang Temple
5. Huailelu Pedestrian
6. Xinduhui Commercial area

Investigation mainly focused on two places:
University city: Representation of free street market
Huailelu Pedestrian: representation of street market under management

Problems of street market in Hefei
1. address chosen: perisitic to commercial area
2. clean condition: don’t have to worry about diarrhea after eating in street market
3. about environment: don’t let noises and smoke interrupt residents
4. about uniqueness: one place to have the whole world’s food
5. about price: cheap price that even low-income people can afford
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- no fees for renting places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less initial capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- less burden of cleaning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- cold or windy weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- competition with stores or restaurants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- earn trust from customers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advantages and Difficulties of Vendors

Compared with stores or restaurants, street market stalls do not have to pay for rent for stores or places, but will be dramatically influenced by weather and space, cannot form big enough size to have commercial value. Occupy street space, without plan, at the same time have to take care of city police, make their life even worse.

No matter students or local residents, they all enjoy the convenience that was brought by street market, but at the same time they were upset by poor food safety guarantee, no guarantee of products quality, cannot provide sturdy supply, traffic jam etc. In addition, consumers lack of shopping guarantee and comfortable shopping environment, made street market cannot fully play its role.

Thus, under this condition, to properly give street market space to develop, not just can promote the area’s economic develop, at the same time can give people reasons to go outside of buildings to enjoy outer space, give vitality to the city.
Vendor's Distribution

Approach:
Observing Counting

University area street market distribution map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Stalls</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School gate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads intersections</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalks near bus station</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalks near stores</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On campus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey’s Result about Vendors

Approach:
Talking and Recording

Because vendors are working when I did surveys, it was inconvenient to ask them to fill out the form. Thus, I chose to talk with them and then wrote down their answers.

Questions that I asked

1. Why did you choose to become a vendor? Before that what did you do?

2. What is the biggest difficult?

3. Do you have to pay for anything if you have a stall here?

4. How will you clean the trash that you produced?

5. Where did you get the ingredients that you need?

6. What are the procedures of preparation before you start to sell your products?

7. How did you get your cart? If you designed your cart by yourself, where did you make it?

8. Do you have fixed position? Can you transfer your position if you do not want to continue this job?

采访时所问的问题

1. 你当初为何选择摆摊？

2. 在这里做生意，最大的困难是什么？

3. 需要交什么费用吗？

4. 你如何清扫摊位所产生垃圾？

5. 都有哪些进货渠道呢？

6. 出摊之前都有些什么准备工作？要花很长时间准备吗？

7. 你的车是怎么来的？如果是自己设计的，你在哪里制作的？

8. 你的摊位位置是固定的吗？如果有一天你不想摆摊了，你可以把你的摊位转给别人吗？
Vendor’s Structure

Sorting by Purpose

1. start up of business
   - have clear goal to achieve
   - willing to be managed by P.M.C

2. career
   - follow requirements
   - protot
   - city police
   - do not take art courses
   - do not understand requirements

3. survive
   - do not want to have constrains
   - do not follow and do not understand requirements

4. free schedule
   - story of Laoganma

5. experience life
   - story of fine art student
Vendor’s Life

TIME SCALE

3:00 4:00 5:00 6:00 7:00 8:00 9:00 10:00 11:00 12:00

Ingredient purchase
Preparing Ingredients

13:00 14:00 15:00 16:00 17:00 18:00 19:00 20:00 21:00 22:00 23:00 0:00 1:00 2:00

Move from home to market
Opening time
Garbage clean
Ingredient Purchase

Zhougudui Wholesale Market

Agreement between vendors and sellers inside Zhougudui Wholesale Farmer's Market:

Vendors need large amount of ingredients; however compare with big size restaurants (main customers of wholesale market), the amount is still not large enough to give a good price. But vendors could be their long term customers. So that Vendors and farmers have an agreement: vendors and sellers have long term cooperation relationship, sellers provide good price to vendors.
Preparing before Selling (Cooked Food Making Process)

Some of ingredients are very difficult to prepare, labor is also a part of cost. To reduce the cost, some of vendors will do everything they can and forget about food security. If do not wash vegetables, residues from agrochemicals on agricultural products will damage health.

Cleaning hands before chopping is very important. Some of vendors do not really be careful when they are chopping ingredients. Virus go to food through not clean hands to customers, make them sick.

Same problem as chopping. Knead dough is even more important to have clean hands than chopping. Even though to have clean hands, some vendors knead dough along street, exhaust gas, dust in the air will also go to food, damage health of customers.

Especially for grilled food, pre-made raw food will take so much long time to prepare. After chopped ingredients to pieces, vendors also need to string pieces together. Vendors’ hands will directly touch food at this moment as well.

Some of ingredients are very difficult to prepare, labor is also a part of cost. To reduce the cost, some of vendors will do everything they can and forget about food security. If do not wash vegetables, residues from agrochemicals on agricultural products will damage health.
Preparing before Selling (Cooked Food)

Preparing at Home

Problem: Hogwash Oil

Sale

Restaurants

Street Market

Oil from leftover

Unhealthy oil (Animal Inerds)

Hogwaste oil factory

Caused reason: lower the cost
Preparing at Home

Problem: Meat

Left over Meat

Duck Meat as Lamb

Bad meat (Soaked into chemicals)

Spices

antidiarrheal inside spices

expired

Preparation before Selling (Cooked Food)

Caused reason: lower the cost
Preparing on site

Problem:
Dust, exhaust gas from street will contaminate ingredients during preparing process.

Advantages:
The process to be shown to customers, do not have chance to make any backstage operation so that customers can trust food that made from street market. Compare with restaurants, food from street market has potential to have even healthier food.
Custom Made Cart (Photos)
Custom Made Cart (Analysis)

Features:
- High mobility
- Flexible storage space
- Flexible operating surface
- Publicity for identity
- Covering equipment for weather condition
- Heat source for cooking
- Trash collecting for cleaning

Problems:
- Safety from heat source
- Don’t spit out ingredients during moving.

After talking with each of vendors, I got that all vendors based on their needs designed their own cart. Most of them went to store that welding “security windows” to custom made their cart.
Custom Made Cart (Preparing for design)

- cover for weather condition
- operation surface
  - preparing
  - cooking
  - selling
  - collect money (clean & convenient)
- storage space
  - heat source (safety)
  - ingredients (convenience)
  - trash collection (clean)
  - money tray (security)
  - personal stuff (needed)
- movable part (tricycle)
- publicity element
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Engaged Time</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>working time</th>
<th>Main Customers</th>
<th>Charged Fee</th>
<th>Trash Disposal</th>
<th>Business Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grill</td>
<td>Just Started</td>
<td>Fixed location</td>
<td>16:00-</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>cleaning fee</td>
<td>clean a little bit</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wongton</td>
<td>1.5 years</td>
<td>Fixed location</td>
<td>17:00-</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>cleaning fee</td>
<td>clean a little bit</td>
<td>not very well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothes</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>17:30-</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>no fees</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pancake</td>
<td>4 month</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>16:30-</td>
<td>local residents</td>
<td>no fees</td>
<td>trash can</td>
<td>not bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry</td>
<td>6 month</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>17:30-</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>no fees</td>
<td>by self</td>
<td>Ok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapas</td>
<td>Just Started</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>17:00-</td>
<td>students</td>
<td>no fees</td>
<td>by self</td>
<td>very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>Movable</td>
<td>16:00-</td>
<td>local residents</td>
<td>no fees</td>
<td>by self</td>
<td>very well</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lisence and P.M.C vendors from university area street market

- Have license
- University city area

- Cleaning fee: ¥300/month
- Profit

- Health certificate for vendors
- Clean after mess
- Give license
- Give certain spot

- No license
- Huaihelu Pedestrian Area

- Vendors from Huaihe pedestrian street market

- No cleaning fee
- Spot no guarantee
- Clean by self after mess: clean by A.M.P

- Traffic jam caused by street market because it occupies the road space
- Art school
- Student cleaner
- Property Management Company

- Huaihelu Pedestrian Area

- Street market

- Vendors from university area street market

- Have license
- University city area
Conclusions from Site Visiting Investigation

All those problems listed prevent prosperities and bright future of street market. The system is not complete yet.

Questions of street market in Heifei

1. location chosen: penistic to commercial area
   How the street market can borrow the popularities of existing commercial area while at the same time do not form competition between stores and vendors, let stores and street market support each other, and also let street market brings convenient that stores inside commerical areas cannot offer is very important.

2. clean condition: don’t have to worry about diarrhea after eating in street market
   Even though some of the cooking process is very obvious to customers, however, there are still a lot of dark part when vendors are preparing food. How to make those process also public to customers to prevent corruptions and to provide security of food is also a question.

3. about environment: don’t let noises and smoke interrupt residents

4. about uniqueness: one place to have the various culture of this place
   When tourism is getting involved to street market, we have to think about what are the products we should allow to put inside the market to have “authentic culture” of the street market. On one hand is to preverve existing street market culture; on the other hand is to create a new culture to this area.

5. about price: cheap price that even low-income people can afford

6. Opportunistics sellers should not be allowed to mixed inside the vendors market
   The purposes of vendors have chosen to start their business from street market is various. But there are one purpose is not allow to exist in the street market: that is the opportunistic sellers. To create an atmosphere that gives oppotunistic vendors pressure so that they do not want to start their business.
03 Social Networks
Because street market is part of informal market, it runs based on agreements other than rules or regulations. Because of this, the networks between vendors and other related people are very important. To understand how agreements work in this system is very helpful to understand how street market work.
Social networks between vendors and other people

- Vendors
- store owners
- cleaners
- customers
- city police

Vendors compete for customers and bring in new business opportunities. They also clean the environment and coordinate with store owners to ensure a clean and safe environment for customers. Supervisors oversee vendors to ensure they are adhering to regulations.

Vendors bring people and coordinate conflicts with store owners. They supervise cleaners and exchange goods with customers. Cleaners bring customers to stores and provide a clean environment.

City police supervise vendors, ensuring they maintain a safe environment. They also coordinate with other city officials to maintain order.

Overall, this network involves various stakeholders who rely on each other for various services and support.
Supervise networks for vendors
04 Case Studies
Street Market in Hong Kong
In the 1960s, New York City experienced many of the problems of social unrest that engulfed other American cities. Crime rates increased along with racial tensions. As a result, a quickly growing industry of private livery services emerged. Unofficial drivers were barred from picking up people on the street, but they readily found business in under-served neighborhoods.

In 1967, New York City ordered all "medallion taxis" be painted yellow to help cut down on unofficial drivers and make official taxicabs more readily recognizable. The wife of the president of New Departure, Nettie Rockwell, particularly liked the color yellow and it therefore became the color of the new Rockwell taxicabs. The Rockwell Service Cab became the Yellow Taxicab when Mrs. Rockwell selected that as her choice of color for the auto.
The street vendor project

There are perhaps 20,000 street vendors in New York City. They have been an integral part of our city for more than 200 years. They sell hot dogs, handbags, and almost everything in between.

Vendors are small business people struggling to make ends meet. Most are immigrants and people of color. Many are U.S. military veterans. They work long hours under harsh conditions, asking for nothing more than a chance to sell their goods on the public street or sidewalk.

Yet many wealthy corporations and individuals would prefer to see no vendors on our streets. These special interests are very effective at manipulating our government to "crack down" on street vendors, usually in the name of "quality of life" enforcement. In the average year, there are more than 40,000 tickets written to vendors, and about 10,000 arrests.

The Street Vendor Project is a membership-based project with more than 1,500 active vendor members who are working together to create a vendors' movement for permanent change. We want more power and more respect. We are part of the Urban Justice Center, a non-profit organization that provides legal representation and advocates for marginalized New Yorkers.

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3 main problems of street market

1. occupy street space - caused traffic jam
2. food security
3. environmental sanitation - garbage system