

borderine

*“every line drawn is
political.”*

dedication

abuelito luis, this book is for you, for taking us to the united states. for dreaming.

abuelita toñe, this book is for you, for every encouragement. i'm graduating as an architect. we did it.

abuelito eli, this book is for you, for every laugh and story we share. you inspire me to live without limits.

abuelita yoli, this book is for you, for every cookie. you taught me that creating something is important only when made with love and given to others. you fed me, and i was filled with love.

this book comes from a granddaughter's love. you have given me hope that life is an adventure, and that it's meant to be lived to the fullest. you have taught me that the family is the foundation of society. this book is a manifesto to protect families. each of us are grandsons and granddaughters of royalty. i hope that each family is treated with the same dignity.

dedicación

abuelito luis, este libro es para ti, por llevarnos a los estados unidos. por soñar.

abuelita toñe, este libro es para ti, por cada "animo". ya me graduó de arquitecta. lo hicimos.

abuelito eli, este libro es para ti, por cada risa y historia compartida. me inspiras a vivir sin limites.

abuelita yoli, este libro es para ti, por cada pastelito. tu me enseñaste que crear algo es importante sólo cuando está hecho con amor y dado al prójimo. tu me distes de comer y me llene de amor.

este libro viene del amor de nieta. ustedes me han dado la esperanza que la vida es aventura, y que hay que vivirla. ustedes me han enseñado que la familia es la base de la sociedad. este libro es un manifiesto para proteger a las familias. cada uno de nosotros somos nietos y nietas de reyes. espero que cada familia sea tratada con esa misma dignidad.

acknowledgements

to my parents, thank you for instilling in me the joy of education. this final study is a reflection of the social activism that you've taught me. mabrouk to us.

to my family and friends, thank you for your love and support.

to my professors and mentors, especially my committee thank you pushing me personally, architecturally and professionally. thank you for believing in this new social space and for giving me the opportunity to serve our community through architecture.

agradecimientos

a mis padres, gracias por inculcarme la alegría de la educación. este estudio final es un reflejo del activismo social que me han enseñado. mabrouk para nosotros.

a mi familia y amigos, gracias por su amor y apoyo.

a mis profesores y mentores, especialmente a mi comité, gracias por empujarme personalmente, arquitectónicamente y profesionalmente. gracias por creer en este nuevo espacio social y por darme la oportunidad de servir a nuestra comunidad a través de la arquitectura.

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15

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61

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91

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111

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91

proceso

111

diseño

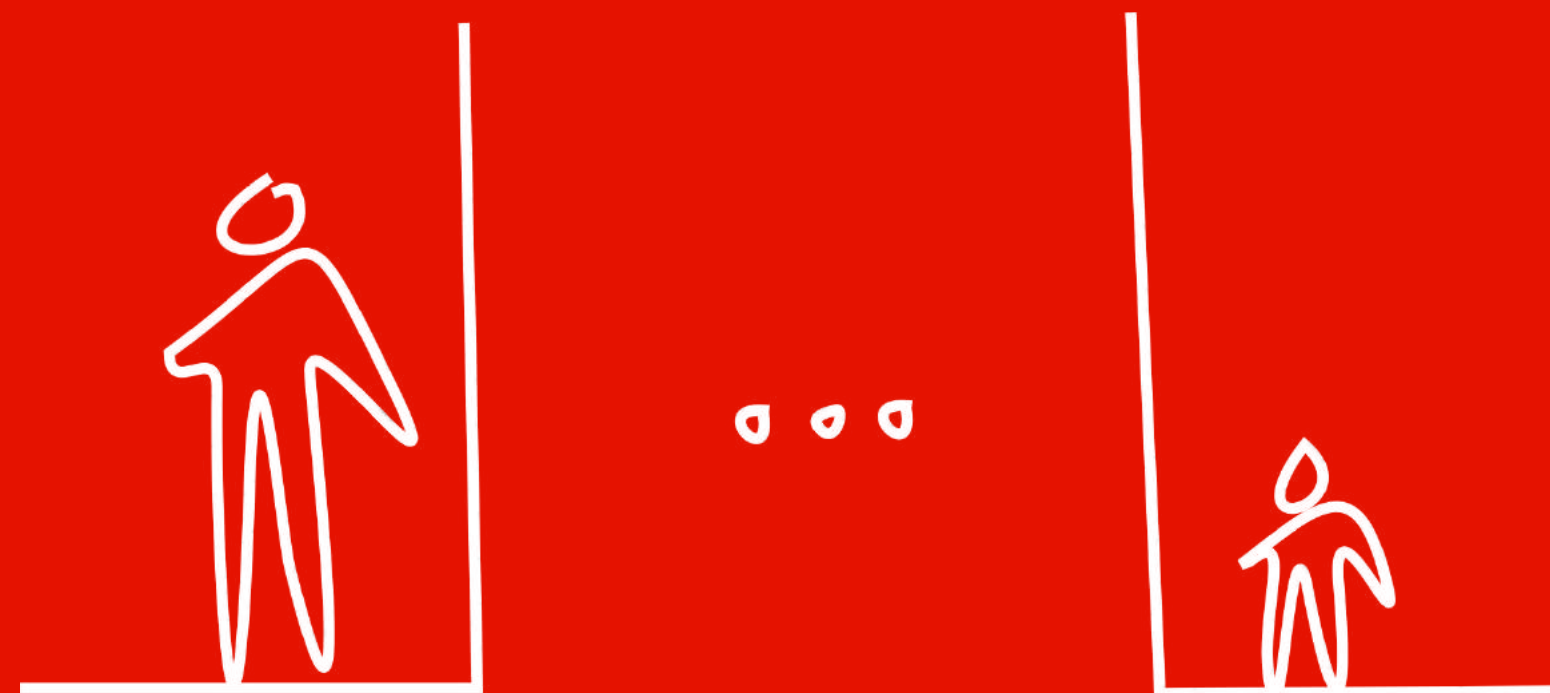
architecture social activism

the architect as an activist analyzes social, political and economic issues, exploring the spaces through which these processes flow. through these explorations, the architect/activist designs solutions that engage users to encounter each other and themselves in a new light - a light that brings innovation, creativity, community, and life. *borderline* explores u.s. immigration detention practices, the separation of families on the southern border, and the psychological effects of dehumanization. this final study advocates the architect/activist to design spaces that bring dignity back to marginalized populations through the development of public space. developed in el paso, this project serves as an opportunity to design a new building type, a family reunification center, in a border city within an urban and social context framed by the physical border wall. the site allows the project to dually mediate between architecture and memory and architecture and politics. by utilizing the physical border wall as the structural integrity of the center, families once divided by the wall can now inhabit it and independently flow through, over and under it as public space. *borderline* spatially returns to families their psychological and physical freedom of movement.

el arquitecto como activista analiza los problemas sociales, políticos y económicos, explorando los espacios por medio de los cuales fluyen estos procesos. a través de estas exploraciones, el arquitecto/ activista diseña soluciones que involucran a los usuarios para que se encuentren entre sí y bajo una nueva luz, una luz que trae innovación, creatividad, comunidad y vida. *borderline* explora las prácticas de detención de inmigrantes en los ee.uu., la separación de familias en la frontera sur y los efectos psicológicos de la deshumanización. este estudio final aboga por el arquitecto / activista a diseñar espacios que devuelvan la dignidad a las poblaciones marginadas a través del desarrollo del espacio público. desarrollado en el paso, este proyecto que sirve como una oportunidad para diseñar un nuevo tipo de edificio, un centro de reunificación familiar, en una ciudad fronteriza dentro de un contexto urbano y social enmarcado por el muro fronterizo físico. el sitio permite que el proyecto medie entre la arquitectura y la memoria; la arquitectura y la política. al utilizar el muro fronterizo físico como la integridad estructural del centro, las familias que alguna vez estuvieron divididas por el muro ahora pueden habitarlo y fluir independientemente a través de él, por encima y por debajo, como espacio público. *borderline* espacialmente regresa a las familias su libertad de movimiento psicológica y física.

borderline analyzes the political nature of architecture as a line. lines define space, creating boundaries. this project studies the international border separating the u.s. and mexico and current detention practices. *borderline* proposes a new building type: **a family reunification center**, a space that reunites migrant guardians to their children. exploring the relationships between architecture and memory; architecture and politics; and the elasticity of vernacular architecture in its materiality, elegance, flexibility and sustainability; this project proposes the u.s.-mexico border is vernacular to the area, and as such historic preservation of the border as repurposed or redefined is intrinsic in repairing divides between both countries and developing peaceful relations.

borderline analiza la esencia política de la arquitectura como una línea. las líneas definen el espacio, creando límites. este proyecto estudia la frontera internacional que separa los estados unidos y México y las prácticas de detención actuales. *borderline* propone un nuevo tipo de edificio: **un centro de reunificación familiar**, un espacio que reúne a los guardianes migrantes con sus hijos. explorando las relaciones entre arquitectura y memoria; arquitectura y política; y la elasticidad de la arquitectura vernácula en su materialidad, elegancia, flexibilidad y sostenibilidad; este proyecto propone que la frontera entre los estados unidos y México sea vernácula al área y tal preservación histórica de la frontera, tanto reutilizada como redefinida es intrínseca para reparar las divisiones entre ambos países y desarrollar relaciones pacíficas.



01 research

the line

la línea

every line drawn is political. whether drawn by a politician or an architect, the line defines the space. it designates certain individuals to inhabit the spaces it creates. these lines impact people.

the *borderline* defines latin america and the united states. it designates certain individuals to inhabit the spaces it creates. this line impacts millions of people. this line has killed thousands of people. the significance of this line has killed hundreds of thousands of people.

borderline as a linear architectural form and as an ideological expression confronts the “internalized border” that potentially constitutes the mental condition of those whose lives have been overshadowed literally and figuratively by the presence of the border. the project redefines the line, taking the essence of its steel physicality and manipulating its properties to allow the user to inhabit the line and designate where he or she occupies.

cada línea dibujada es política. ya sea dibujado por un político o un arquitecto, la línea define el espacio. designa a ciertos individuos para habitar los espacios que crea. estas líneas impactan a las personas.

la línea de la frontera define américa latina y los estados unidos. designa a ciertos individuos para habitar los espacios que crea. esta línea impacta a millones de personas. esta línea ha matado a miles de personas. la importancia de esta línea ha matado a cientos de miles de personas.

el límite como una forma arquitectónica lineal y como una expresión ideológica confronta el “borde interiorizado” que potencialmente constituye la condición mental de aquellos cuyas vidas se han visto ensombrecidas literal y figurativamente por la presencia del borde. el proyecto redefine la línea, tomando la esencia de su fisicalidad de acero y manipulando sus propiedades para permitir al usuario habitar la línea y designar cuál es el lugar de cada usuario.

history

the following timeline traces the united states' immigration history from the 18th century to the 21st century.

the almost 2,000 miles of border between the u.s. and mexico trails urban, desert, water and various other terrains. in the mid-1800s, surveyors and commissioners marked the new line on the ground, forming it as a result of the resolution of the mexican american war via the treaty of guadalupe hidalgo and ensuing gadsden purchase. some fences were built to mark territories, to limit livestock mingling, and for security. during the mexican revolution and world war i, both countries constructed larger fences. in 1917, el paso, texas began using toxic chemicals on migrants crossing the border such as forced gasoline baths, pesticide ddt spraying, and poisonous gas zyklon b. some reported forced cryolite baths and shaving migrants' head to alleviate the fear of typhus entering the united states through lice. el paso's typhus rates were comparable to other states at the time, making the delousing more about culture and eugenics than disease. the sterilization continued on the border for over forty years, surpassing any sort of typhus fear. the u.s. used noxious chemicals on hundreds of thousands of immigrants. the border wall physically began manifesting itself into its more grotesque presence during this time, with a boom in 2006 and billions more invested post 2010, demarcating the graves to 6,000 migrants. the 700 miles of border constitute single, double, or triple layers and follow various typologies: pedestrian, vehicular, bollard, hybrid, levee, natural, virtual, landing mat, anti-ram, floating, and diy. the *borderline*, now 170 years old, marks our foreign relations with latin america and those who crossover. the development of culture and the political nature of the border make its preservation into a symbolic transformation an opportunity to redefine borders - particularly the u.s.-mexico border - back to its more simple state. borderlines around the world today prove to be predominantly physically manifested spaces of tensions. with the largest refugee crisis post-wwii growing, borderlines around the world will continue to be places of death unless new border concepts or spaces for seeking asylum are developed.

since july 2017, under trump's policies, more than 5,000 children have been separated from their families at the u.s.- mexico border. the psychological trauma of the detention center, the dividing, and the crossing refer back to the borderline, the politics of space, the politics between leaders and the memory of those who survive the passing.

historia

la siguiente línea cronológica traza la historia de inmigración de los estados unidos desde el siglo xviii hasta el siglo xxi.

las casi 2,000 millas de frontera entre los ee. uu. y méxico recorre los terrenos urbanos, desérticos, acuáticos y varios otros terrenos. a mediados del siglo xix, los topógrafos y comisionados marcaron la nueva línea en el terreno, formándola como resultado de la resolución de la guerra mexicana americana a través del tratado de guadalupe hidalgo y la consiguiente compra de gadsden. se construyeron algunas cercas para marcar territorios, para limitar la mezcla de ganado y para la seguridad. durante la revolución mexicana y la primera guerra mundial, ambos países construyeron cercas más grandes. en 1917, el paso, texas, comenzó a usar productos químicos tóxicos en los migrantes que cruzaban la frontera, incluyendo baños de gasolina forzados, fumigación con pesticidas y gases venenosos. algunos reportaron baños forzados de criolita y afeitados a cabeza de todos para aliviar el miedo de que el tífus ingrese a los estados unidos a través de los piojos. las estadísticas de tifus en el paso eran comparables a las de otros estados en ese momento, lo que hacía que el desprecio se centre más en la cultura y la eugenesia que en la enfermedad. la esterilización continuó en la frontera durante más de cuarenta años, superando cualquier tipo de miedo al tifus. estados unidos. usó productos químicos nocivos en cientos de miles de inmigrantes. el muro fronterizo comenzó a manifestarse físicamente en su presencia más grotesca durante este tiempo, con un auge en 2006 y miles de millones más invertidos después de 2010; delimitando las tumbas a 6,000 migrantes. las 700 millas de borde constituyen capas simples, dobles o triples y siguen varias tipologías: peatonal, vehicular, bolardo, híbrido, dique, natural, virtual, colchoneta de aterrizaje, antimisil, flotante y diy. la frontera, que ahora tiene 170 años, marca nuestras relaciones exteriores con américa latina y aquellos que se cruzan. el desarrollo de la cultura y la naturaleza política de la frontera hacen que su preservación en una transformación simbólica sea una oportunidad para redefinir las fronteras, y particularmente la frontera entre méxico y estados unidos, de vuelta a su estado más simple. los límites de todo el mundo hoy en día demuestran ser predominantemente espacios de tensiones físicamente manifestados. con la mayor crisis de refugiados después de la segunda guerra mundial en crecimiento, las fronteras en todo el mundo seguirán siendo lugares de muerte a menos que se desarrollen nuevos conceptos fronterizos o espacios para solicitar asilo.

desde julio de 2017, bajo las políticas de trump, más de 5,000 niños han sido separados de sus familias en la frontera de méxico con estados unidos. el trauma psicológico del centro de detención, la división y el punto de cruce alude a la frontera, la política del espacio, la política entre los líderes y la memoria de quienes sobreviven al fallecimiento.

1790 naturalization act

- 1. U.S. citizenship may be granted to free white persons of "good moral character," native-born Americans, children of Americans, free blacks, and Asians were effectively excluded
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1823 johnson v. m'intosh

- 1. ruling that established the U.S. government's sovereignty over Indian land and land owned on the "doctrine of discovery" by European administration of the native lands
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1850 first privately-run prison

- 1. California state prison leased out to private management. It was plagued by mismanagement, corruption, and escapes before being returned to state management in 1858
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1882 the chinese exclusion act

- 1. prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States for 10 years, making the first color of people excluded based on race. The act gave rise to the nation's first immigration inspectors and a process of deportation
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1891 immigration act

- 1. created the first immigration department, created laws of exclusion, deportation, and created first border enforcement procedures
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Allowed for deportation of persons deemed "dangerous to the safety and security of the United States"

1798 alien and sedition act

U.S. citizenship may be granted to free white persons of "good moral character," native-born Americans, children of Americans, free blacks, and Asians were effectively excluded

1840 indian removal act

established slavery but with a loophole, "except as punishment for crime," leaving the way for the convict lease system that allowed the federal lands to be exploited by private interests for profit throughout American south

1865 passage of the 13th amendment

first challenging Chinese exclusion act ruling that excluding immigrants from entering country was an extension of sovereignty belonging to the gov (known as "possest possest" doctrine, in which power to control immigration is connected to the executive and legislative branches)

1889 chae chan ping v us

1892 ellis island opened

- 1. first federal immigration detention facility in the world, also, island immigration station in New Jersey, opened
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

1896 wong wing v. u.s.

- 1. ruling held that unlawful residency was not a crime, and therefore immigrants unlawfully in the country were to be arrested and forcibly removed from the country without formal imprisonment, essentially created the civil immigration detention system
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

required all Chinese laborers to register with the government or be subject to arrest and deportation, and then deportation

1892 geary act

ruled that all appealing immigrants were an extension of sovereignty belonging to the U.S. government and deportation was not a punishment for crime, therefore the constitutional protection did not apply to them procedures. This case has been cited subsequently by the Supreme Court over many times

1893 fong yue ting v u.s.

18th-19th century

1904 partrolling

- governor for the U.S. Department of Commerce and
label images controlling the U.S. national flag.

1921 emergency quota act

- restricted number of immigrants admitted from any country, virtually to all points of the compass of residents from that same country living in the U.S. as of the 1931 census. Immigrants assigned to these western European countries, as they had a higher quota.

1924 american indian citizenship act

- most native people did not have a connection with the passage of this act - yet even after its passage some native people weren't allowed to vote until as late as 1957 because the right to vote was governed by state law

1928 convict leasing system ends

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 2
- ☐ D. 3
- ☐ E. 4

1907 the gentleman's agreement

- and informed legislation. A Schengen Free United States and again, effectively removing immigration from bloom.

1924 johnson-reed immigration act

- which known as the national religion of a good many countries and communities immigrated further to the number of immigrants enrolled here very quickly amounting to 2 percent of the entire who were already living in that is before the 1900 census, recorded as "persons without homogeneity".

1924 u.s. border patrol

- i.e. powder which usually formed through the above mechanism and

1929 immigration act

- largest increase and improvement ratings in work and life that demonstrated statistically reaching to the U.S. abroad, the 40 (40) jobs people voluntarily entering the U.S. (unwilling) were awarded a \$100,000 award for the 2006-2007 time frame up to 1 year of prison.

1929-1936 mexican repatriation

- median net-worth score throughout the year
• depression, including main round-ups and
• deportation of Mexicans and Hispanic estimates
of total deportation (range from 500,000 to 2 million)
of returns, a likely 60% were U.S. born citizens

1942 internment

- in a world with a massive, persistent market of transnational organized crime (from 2000)
- establishing i.e. an industry based on and providing for the international \$21,000 per person annual cost of the war as well as the military personnel and the infrastructure
- the United Nations' 2000

1942 creation of the bracero program

- ☐ If provided temporary agricultural loans to people from abroad in an effort to fill the world with a famine-fuel shortage in the U.S.

1952 immigration and nationality act

- ① mentioning the groups for which a restriction can
 be placed (from among the i) or decided
 ② evaluating criminal history or radical political views
 and how decline in the systematic use of
 ③ immigration selectively (except during periods of
 racialised allegations of Muslims in the 1970s
 and ban on in the 1970s)

1954 to 1956 "operation wetback"

- 1 a targeted immigration/enforcement campaign
- 2 launched by the Eisenhower Administration during
- 3 which over 1 million Mexicans, many who arrived
- 4 under the Bracero program, were targeted for
- 5 deportation
- 6
- 7

1965 hart-celler immigration act

- 1 renewed 1921 national origins quotas and
- 2 replaced it with a preference system based on
- 3 immigrants' family relationships with U.S. citizens
- 4 or legal permanent residents, placing limits on
- 5 immigration from later arrivals for the first time, act
- 6 led to a rise in "unauthorized immigration" from
- 7 this region in subsequent decades

1981 reagan policy

- 1 president 1980 reagan announces new detention
- 2 policy aiming to penalize/ deter future immigration
- 3 legislation, including admission of asylum seekers
- 4 renewed "war on drugs" that would pave the way
- 5 for increased militarization of border enforcement
- 6 and escalation of drug and immigration
- 7 enforcement through interdiction programs

1983 mass immigration emergency plan

- 1 the reagan administration forms its mass
- 2 immigration emergency plan, requiring that 10,000
- 3 immigration detention beds be located and ready
- 4 by use at any given time
- 5
- 6
- 7

1984 geo group

- 1 geo group, formerly the wackenhut corporation,
- 2 was formed
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

bracero program ends

1964 bracero program ends

u.s. begins a new round of mass immigration
detentions in response to the migration of
"wetbacks or the mariel boatlift," in addition to
residents and central american fleeing
authoritarian governments and civil war

1980 cubans in the "mariel boatlift"

reagan administration comes the first year
detention center on a former u.s. navy base in
puerto rico to detain cubans, this facility was
already being converted by the earlier
administration to detain cuban and latin
refugees

1981 fort allen detention center

the world's first private prison company
immigration corporation of america (ica), which
changed its name in 2010 to corecivic, was
founded, and entered into its first federal
government contract for an immigration detention
facility in texas

1983 world's first private prison company

1986 immigration reform and control act

- 1 granted a blanket amnesty for undocumented
- 2 arrivals and placed limitations on employers of
- 3 unauthorized workers, the act was largely
- 4 unenforced
- 5
- 6
- 7

1988 national apology

- 1 president george h.w. bush issues a national
- 2 apology to japanese-american interned during
- 3 world war ii, amounting reparations of \$20,000 to
- 4 each family affected by internment
- 5
- 6
- 7

1994 nafta

- 1 the u.s., canada, and mexico signed the north
- 2 american free trade agreement (nafta), which
- 3 provided for long-term job ties with economic
- 4 integration in mexico and the displacement of
- 5 millions of small farm operators and workers
- 6
- 7

1995 for-profit immigration detention

- 1 series of updatings in for-profit immigration
- 2 detention facilities
- 3
- 4
- 5
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- 7

god's school facility opens in taredo, texas, and
is the first immigration detention facility to detain
infants and children

1985 child detention

required the mandatory detention of all non-
citizens who had committed an "aggravated
felony," beginning a new era of mandatory
immigration detention

1988 the anti-drug abuse act

u.s. opens an immigration detention facility, the
migrant operations center, at the u.s.-mexican border in
guantanamo bay, cuba. 1990s this central zone was
used to hold prisoners of war voluntarily as part of
the "war on terror" this facility was used to hold
asylum seekers and refugees

1991 the migrant operations center

border enforcement program under Clinton
administration that promised the doubling of border
patrol officers, construction of 5 miles of a border
wall along the u.s.-mexican border in new
mexico, california, and additional fencing in arizona
these measures forced migrant routes into more
hazardous desert regions, resulting in increased
deaths in u.s. borderlands (borderlands over 9,000)

1994 "operation gatekeeper"

the illegal immigration reform and immigrant
responsibility and act the anti-terrorism and
effective death penalty act known together as
"the 1996 laws," they've had the greatest impact
on expanding the u.s. immigration detention
system by expanding the list of "crimes of violence"
foreigners "including non-violent drug and other
charges" laws can be applied retroactively

1996 iirira + aedpa

20th century

2001 zadvydas v. davis

- 1 case limiting the "daisy power doctrine," or the authority of the U.S. government to detain immigrants indefinitely if they do not have a country that will receive them after they are released.
- 2
- 3
- 4
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2002 Guantanamo Bay

- 1 Guantanamo Bay U.S. military prison established as when the base had previously been used as an immigration detention site from the 1970s-90s to detain Cuban and Haitians.
- 2
- 3
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2003 department of homeland security

- 1 the federal immigration and naturalization service (INS) is dissolved and reformers are then introduced: a) citizenship and immigration services (HHS), customs and border protection (CBP), and immigration and customs enforcement (ICE) (the immigration detention system now falls under the purview of ICE).
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2009 immigration detention bed quota

- 1 created by Congress, the DHS now maintains a maximum of 34,000 detention beds across the country on any given day.
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2011 "secure communities"

- 1 the DHS's immigration expands the "secure communities" program, which raised city, federal and local law enforcement's authorities to carry out local detention functions.
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- 1 a terrorist attack occurred by the group al-Qaeda on September 11 hijacked four commercial airplanes and killed 2,853 people in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania, effectively beginning the U.S. "war on terror." The U.S. government passes the new Patriot Act to expand surveillance, espionage and highlights targeting of Arab and Muslim immigrants for detention.
- 2
- 3
- 4
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2001 "war on terror" begins

- 1 Supreme Court ruling upholding the federal government's right to detain legal immigrants during deportation proceedings.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

2003 demore v. kim

- 1 ruling for the criminal prosecution of people apprehended at the border (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

2005 "operation streamline"

- 1 DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
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2009 temporary end to family detention

2014 family detention resumes

- 1 DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
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2016 private prison industry stock rises

- 1 DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

2017 trump executive order

- 1 Trump signs executive order on immigration, promising to build and expand U.S. immigration enforcement, expedite and the immigration system.
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

2019 trump caps refugees

- 1 Trump signs executive order on immigration, promising to build and expand U.S. immigration enforcement, expedite and the immigration system.
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- 3
- 4
- 5

- 1 the DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
- 4
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2012 DACA

- 1 U.S. states announced and the DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
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2016 DHS phase out of private prisons

- 1 DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
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2017 Obama's highest deportation

- 1 U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security announced a new "zero-tolerance" policy (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
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2018 "zero tolerance policy"

- 1 DHS's new detention facility (and is too fast) in privately-operated criminal labor requirements (as) prison and administered by the Bureau of Prisons.
- 2
- 3
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2020 trump suspends immigration laws

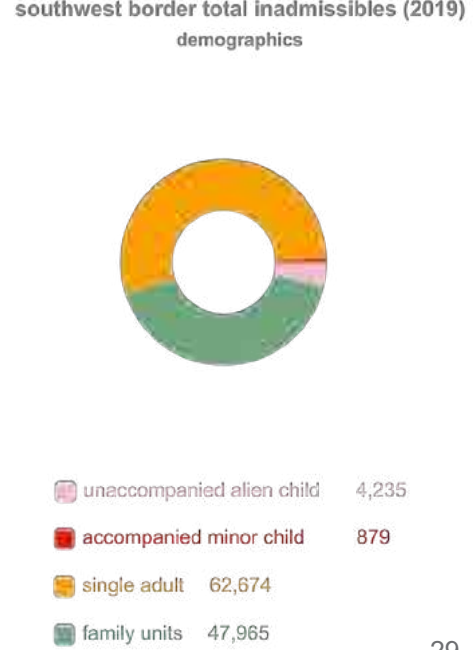
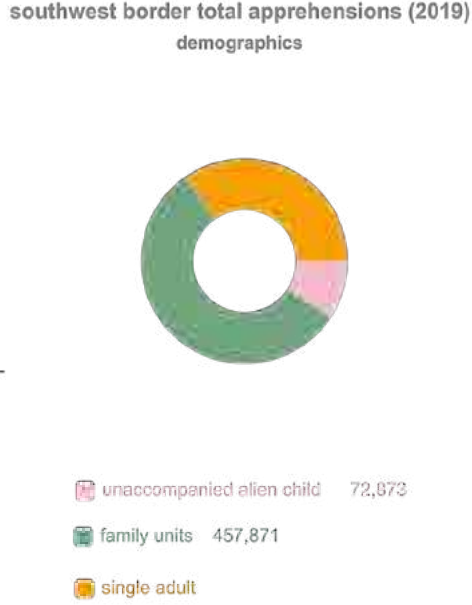
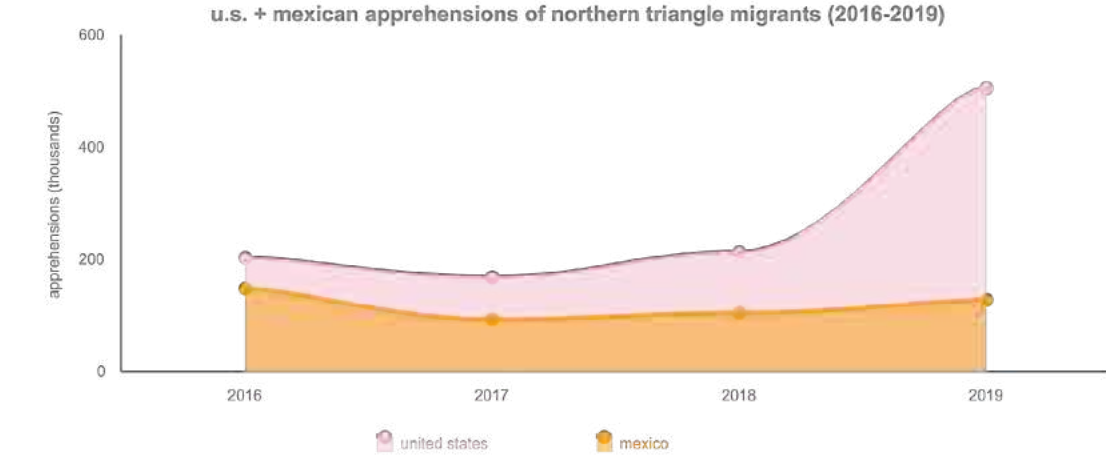
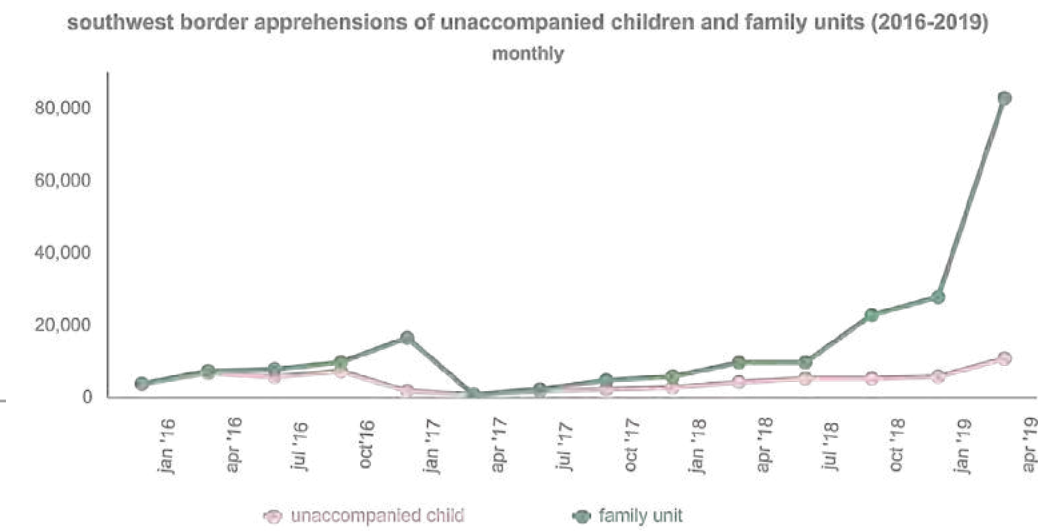
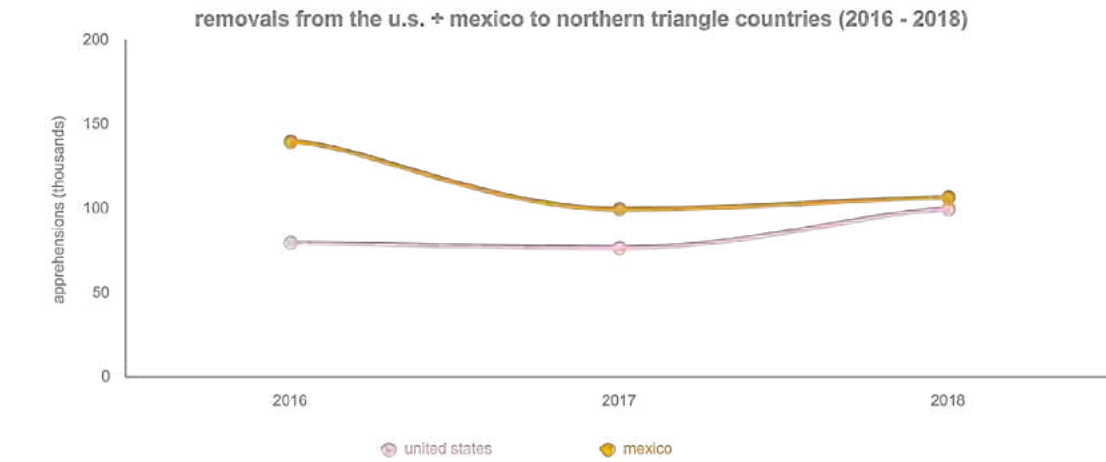
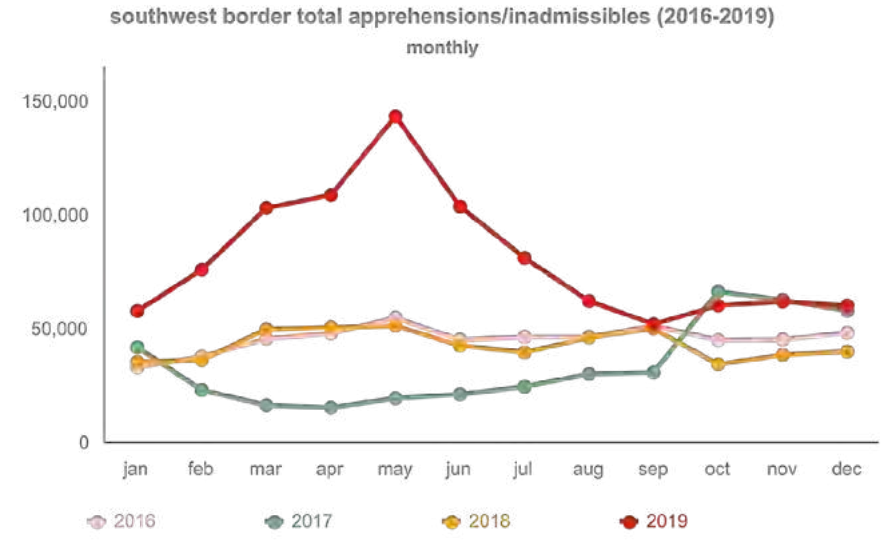
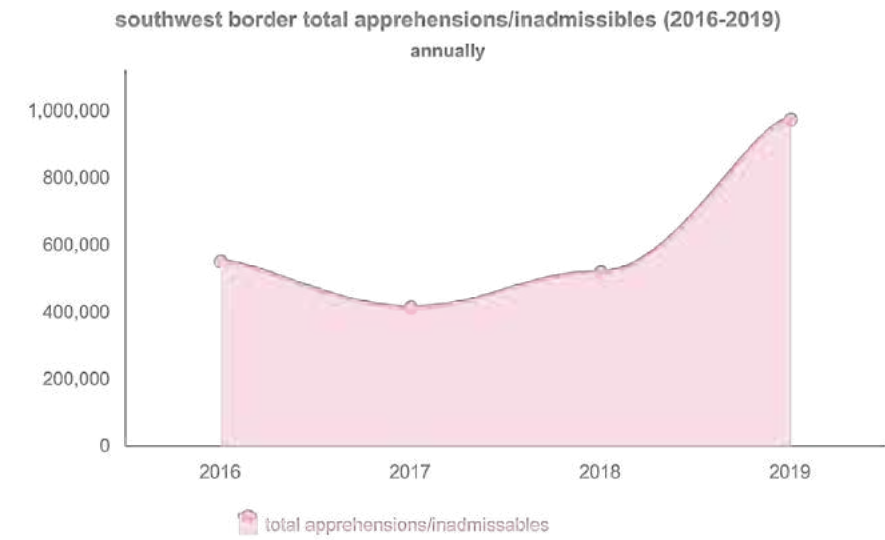
21st century

immigration

u.s. immigration trends saw a spike in southwest border apprehensions/inadmissibles in 2019 and a spike in family units crossing, particularly coming from the northern triangle, including el salvador, guatemala, and honduras.

inmigración

las tendencias de inmigración vieron un aumento en los arrestos / inadmisibles de la frontera suroeste en 2019 y un aumento en el cruce de unidades familiares, particularmente provenientes del triángulo norte, incluidos el salvador, guatemala y honduras.



economics

annual remittance flows to central america have spiked from almost none in 1980 to nearly 23 billion u.s. dollars by 2018. that same year, the united state’s gross national income per capita was about seven times that of mexico’s, fourteen times that of guatemala’s, sixteen times that of el salvador’s and twenty-six times that of honduras’s gni. the northern triangle’s rise in corruption and gang violence are fueling the influx of migrants crossing. despite the hundreds of thousands of migrants crossing, hundreds of thousands are being removed from mexico and the us.

today, the most popular immigration pathways for legal permanent residents from central americans are through being immediate relatives of a u.s. citizen or through family-sponsored preferences. other pathways include employment based preferences, refugee and asylum status, etc.

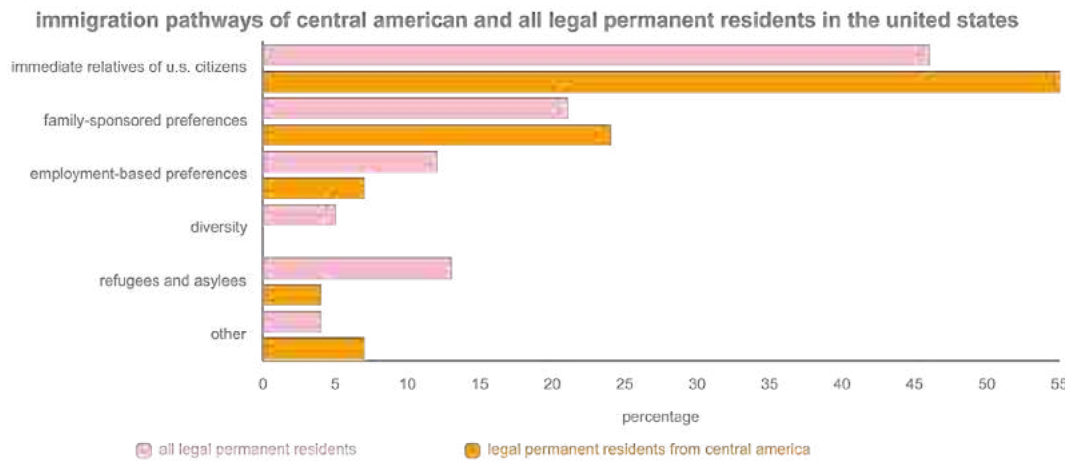
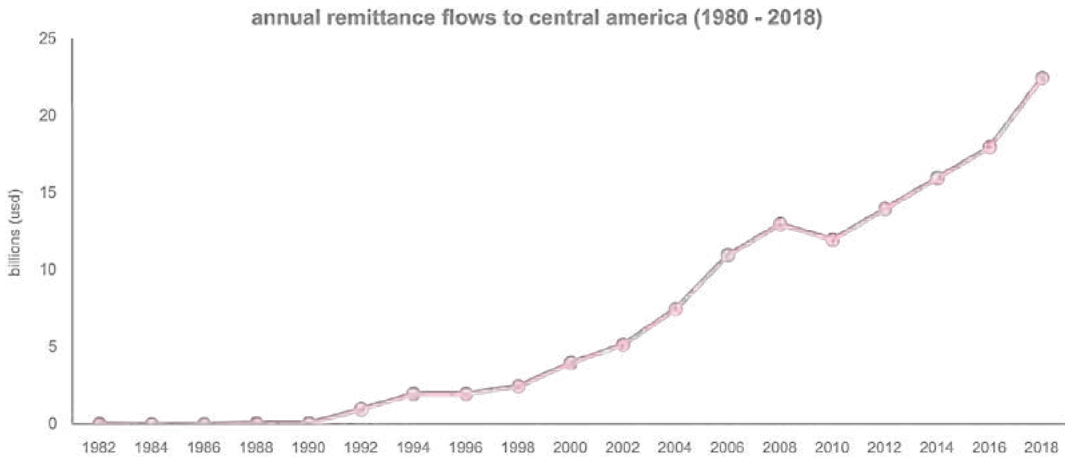
ciencias
económicas

los flujos anuales de remesas a américa central han aumentado prácticamente nada en 1980 a casi 23 mil millones de dólares en 2018. ese mismo año, el ingreso nacional bruto per cápita de los estados unidos era aproximadamente siete veces mayor que el de méxico, catorce veces mayor que el de guatemala, dieciséis veces mayor que el del salvador y veintiséis veces mayor que el del gni de honduras. el aumento de la corrupción y la violencia de las pandillas en el triángulo norte está alimentando la afluencia de migrantes que cruzan. a pesar de los cientos de miles de migrantes que cruzan, cientos de miles están siendo retirados de méxico y de los estados unidos.

hoy en día, las vías de inmigración más populares para los residentes legales permanentes de los centroamericanos son ser parientes inmediatos de ciudadanos americanos o mediante preferencias patrocinadas por la familia. otras vías incluyen las preferencias basadas en el empleo, la condición de refugiado y asilo, etc.

economic indicators for the united states, mexico + northern triangle countries (2018)

	gross national income (gdp) per capita (2018)
united states	\$62,850
mexico	\$9,180
guatemala	\$4,410
el salvador	\$3,829
honduras	\$2,390



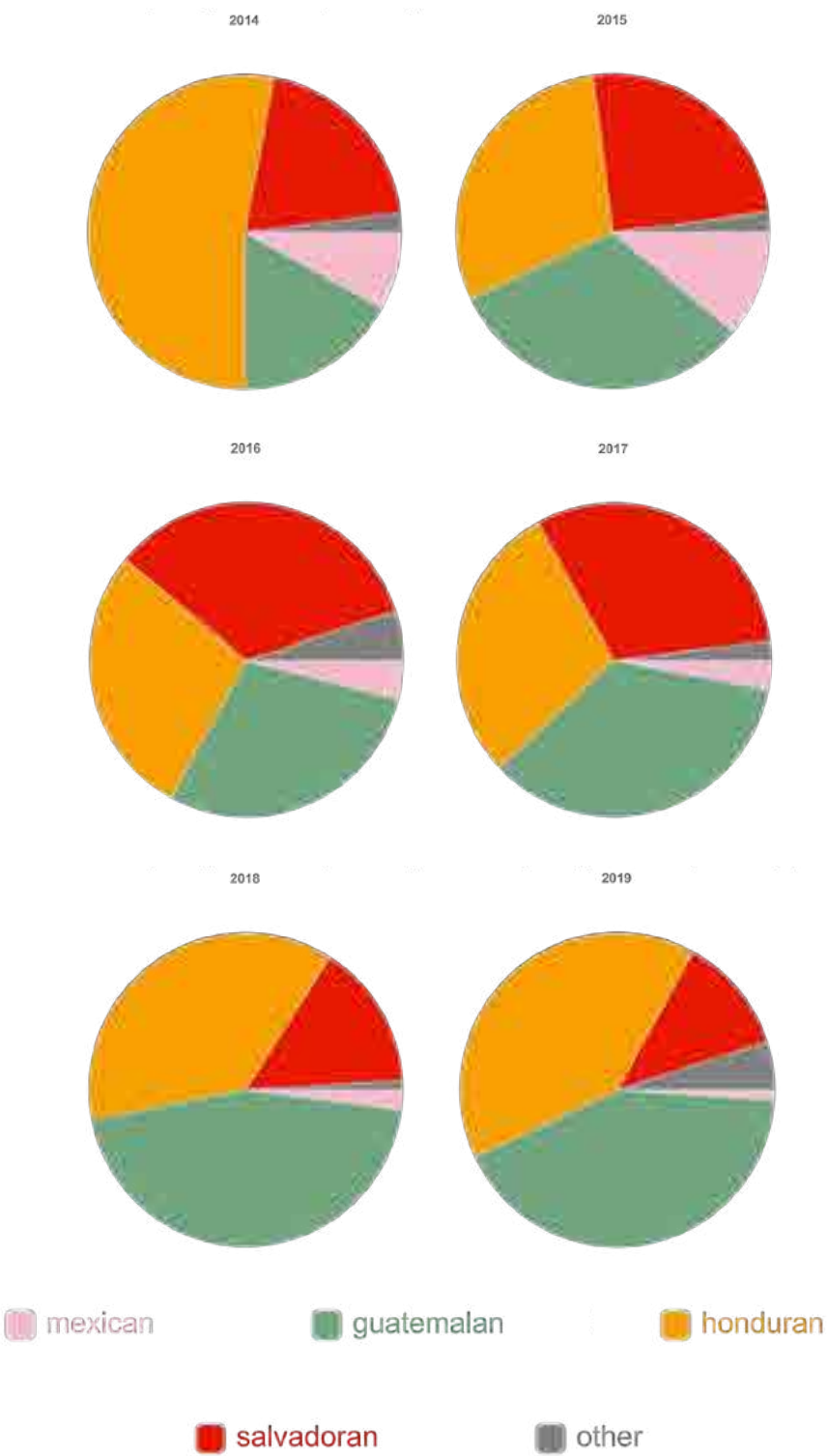
demographics

within the last twelve years, citizenship demographics of migrants apprehended at the border have changed extensively. in 2008, over 80% of all migrants crossing were mexican. by 2019, less than a quarter of migrants were mexican and about 70% were from the northern triangle. additionally, most family units crossing are families from the northern triangle.

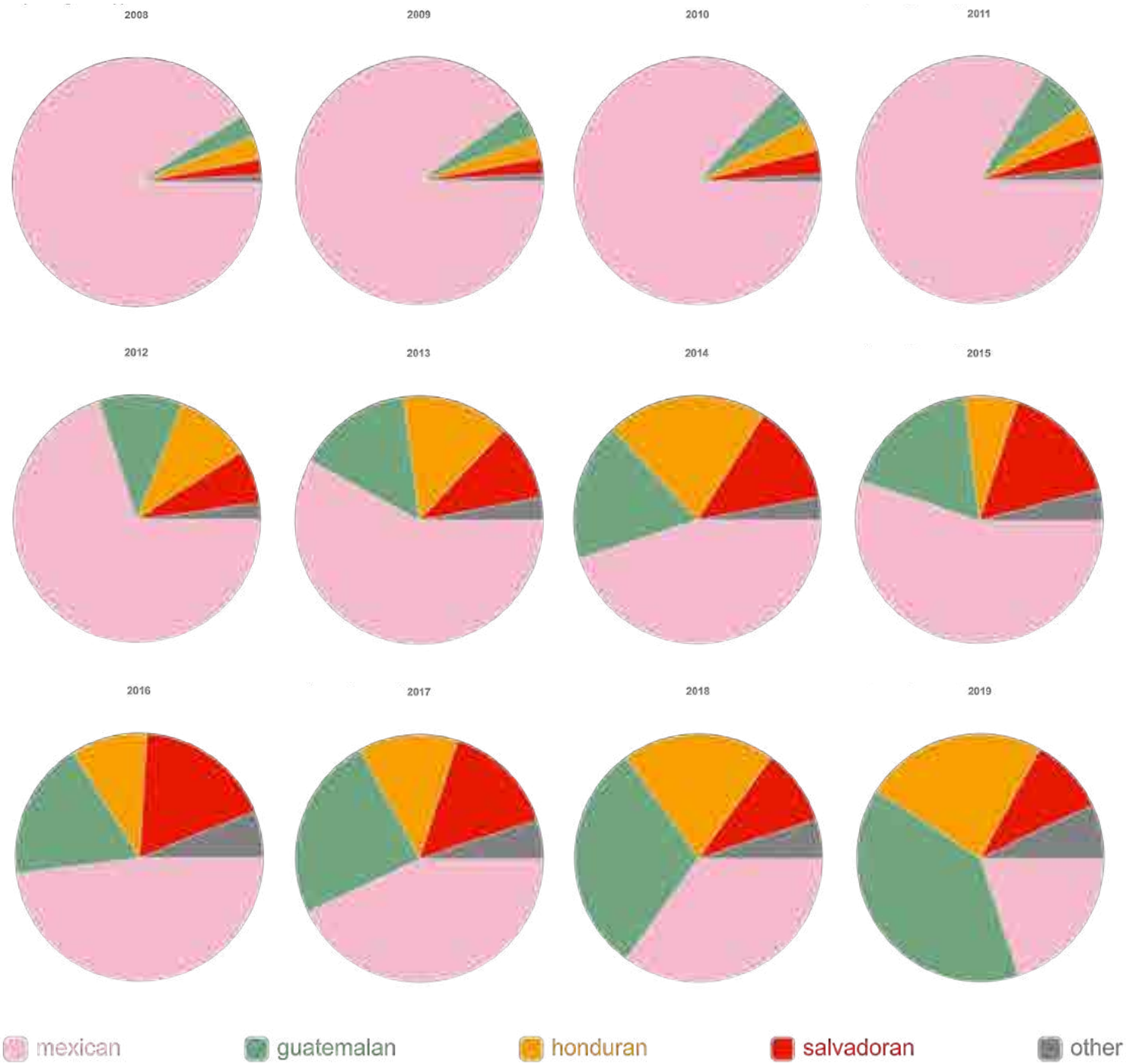
demografía

en los últimos doce años, la demografía de ciudadanía de los inmigrantes detenidos en la frontera ha cambiado ampliamente. en 2008, más del 80% de todos los migrantes que cruzaban eran mexicanos. para 2019, menos de una cuarta parte de los migrantes eran mexicanos y aproximadamente el 70% eran del triángulo norte. además, la mayoría de las unidades familiares que cruzan son familias del triángulo norte.

sw border family unit apprehensions by citizenship



citizenship of migrants apprehended at sw border



smuggling

the following graphics address international smuggling passages, routes, and costs. in comparison to the estimated magnitude and value of smuggling routes into europe, across african borders, and within and out of asia, smuggling of migrants to north america reports the highest number of migrants smuggled along the route with an estimated revenue of upwards 4.2 billion us dollars.

contrabando

los siguientes gráficos abordan pasajes, rutas y costos de contrabando internacional. en comparación con la magnitud y el valor estimados de las rutas de contrabando hacia europa, a través de las fronteras africanas, y dentro y fuera de asia, el tráfico de migrantes a américa del norte trae el mayor número de migrantes contrabandeados a lo largo de la ruta con un ingreso estimado de más de 4.2 mil millones de dólares estadounidenses.

estimated magnitude and value of selected smuggling routes		
route	estimated number of migrants smuggled along this route only per year, 2016 or earlier	estimated revenues for smugglers along this route only, per year, 2016 or earlier (us dollars)
smuggling into the european union		
total for the three mediterranean routes	approx. 375,000	320-550 million
smuggling of migrants across african borders		
land routes from sub-saharan africa to north africa	approx. 480,000	1-1.5 billion
different routes to south africa	approx. 25,000	approx. 45.5 million
sea routes from the horn of africa to the arabian peninsula	approx. 117,000	9-22 million
smuggling of migrants within and out of asia		
from neighboring countries to thailand	550,000 (in 2010)	192 million (in 2010)
land route from south-west asia to turkey	approx. 162,000	approx. 300 million
smuggling of migrants to north america		
land route to north america	735,000-820,000	3.7-4.2 billion

factors determining the demand for smuggling

need to migrate due to armed conflict, persecution, socio-economic hardship or other reasons

mobility regulations and restrictions

expensive and lengthy procedures to obtain regular travel documents

marketing and misinformation by smugglers

smugglers' recruitment and community pressure

services supplied by smugglers

transportation, guiding and escorting during irregular border crossing

accommodation along the route

planning and contacts along the route

information and corruption

travel documents (counterfeit, false, fraudulently obtained, etc.)

smuggling fees		
smuggling passage or route	type of smuggling	reported costs (us dollars)
eritrea - sudan/ethiopia - libya/egypt	land route	around \$4,000
malia (somaliland)-sudan - libya/egypt	land route	from around \$2,000 - \$3,500
horn of africa to southern africa	mainly land route (possible sea route deviations)	around \$3,000 - \$3,500
agadez (niger) - libyan coast	land route	around \$2,000 - \$3,000
agadez (niger) - sabha (south-west libya)	land route	around \$100 - \$300
turkey coastline - greek islands	sea route	from around \$1,000 up to \$8,000
malta to italy (eu secondary movement)	sea route	\$1,100
france to uk (eu secondary movement)	sea or land route	\$5,000 - \$7,500
libya - italy	sea route	from around \$500 - \$2,500
ethiopia - bossaso (somalia) - saudi arabia	land-sea-land route	around \$900
ethiopia - obock (djibouti) - saudi arabia	land-sea-land route	around \$850
bossaso (somalia) - yemen	sea route	around \$120 - \$150
obock (djibouti) - yemen	sea route	around \$60 - \$200
nepal/india to the us	air route	from around \$27,000 - \$47,000
india to europe (schengen area)	air route	from around \$15,000 - \$30,000
afghanistan - western europe	air route	around \$10,000 - \$15,000
afghanistan - western europe	land route	around 10,000
pakistan - western europe	land route	from around \$3,000 up to \$8,000
pakistan - western europe	air route	from around \$12,000 up to \$18,000
viet nam - western europe	air and land route	from around \$7,000 up to \$15,000
central america, across mexican border to texas (us)	land route	from around \$4,000 up to \$15,000
mexico to the us	land route	range around \$5,000

business

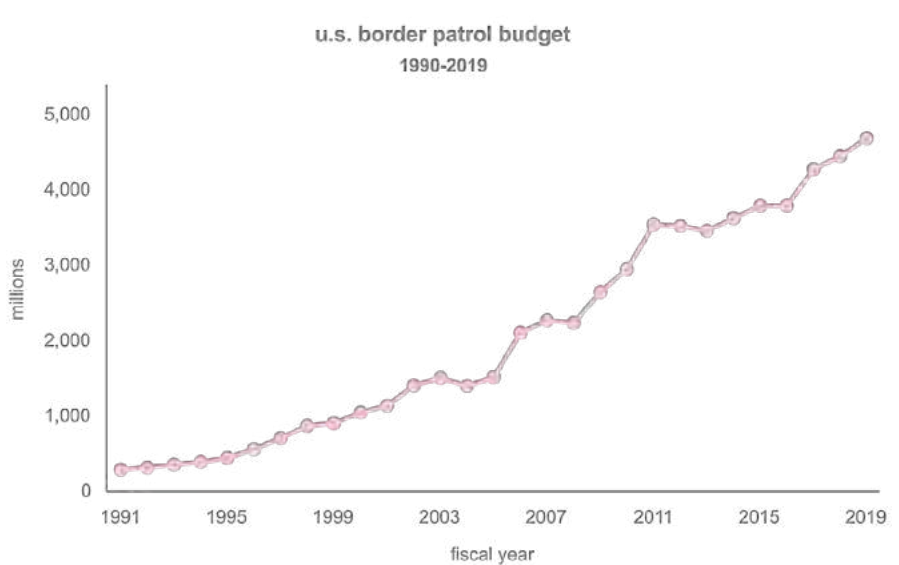
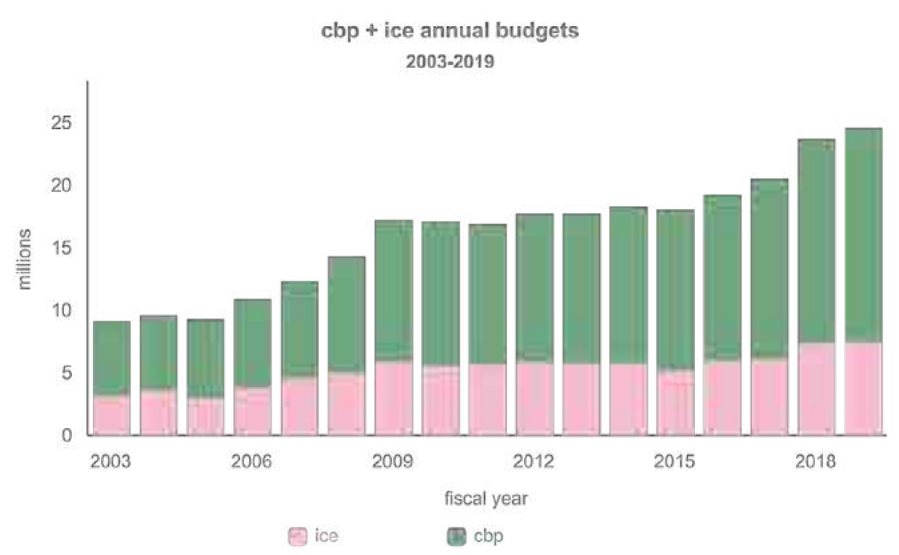
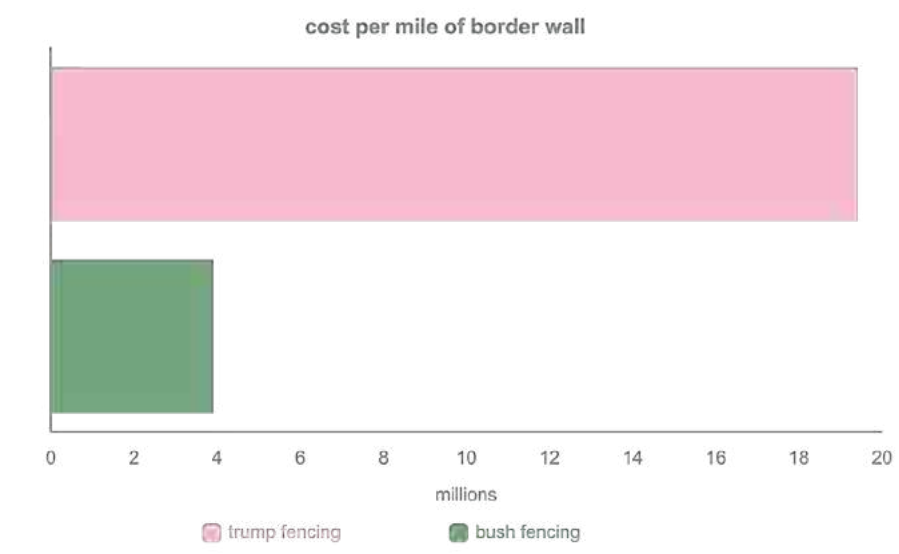
the u.s. government budgets \$500 million from taxpayers for privatized immigration detention, \$4.7 billion for border patrol, \$7.6 billion for ice, and \$17.1 billion for cbp annually. trump aims to build an additional 450 miles of border wall, costing \$20 million per mile, making it the most expensive and tallest border wall in the world. israel's apartheid wall on the west bank ranks as the second most expensive border wall in the world, ranging from \$1 million to \$5 million per mile. analysts estimate trump's wall will cost over \$11 billion, of which \$3.6 billion has been approved. the cost of maintaining the existing 700 miles of border wall is estimated at \$864,343/mile of border fence per year. that's about \$605 billion u.s. dollars a year. it costs u.s. taxpayers 14 times more to maintain the border wall than to pay border patrol, ice, cbp, privatized immigration detention, and even trump's new wall combined.

despite the government's billions of dollars spent on immigration, *borderline* would be run by a foundation dedicated towards fostering healing spaces for immigrant families, developing community relationships and designing entrepreneurial hubs. a foundation would be able to provide the consistency necessary for *borderline*'s program and for the families the spaces serve.

negocio

el gobierno de estados unidos presupuesta \$ 500 millones de los contribuyentes para la detención de inmigrantes privatizados, \$ 4.7 mil millones para la patrulla fronteriza, \$ 7.6 mil millones para ice y \$ 17.1 mil millones para el cpb anualmente. trump tiene como objetivo construir 450 millas adicionales de muro fronterizo, con un costo de \$ 20 millones por milla, lo que lo convierte en el muro fronterizo más caro y más alto del mundo. el muro del apartheid de israel en palestina se ubica como el segundo muro fronterizo más caro del mundo, con \$ 1 millón a \$ 5 millones por milla. los analistas estiman que el muro de trump costará más de \$ 11 mil millones, de los cuales \$ 3.6 mil millones han sido aprobados. el costo de mantener las 700 millas de muro fronterizo existentes se estima en \$ 864,343 / milla de cerca fronteriza por año. eso es alrededor de \$ 605 mil millones de dólares al año. A los contribuyentes estadounidenses les cuesta 14 veces más mantener el muro fronterizo que para la patrulla fronteriza, ice, cbp, detención de inmigración privatizada e incluso el nuevo muro de triunfo combinado.

a pesar de los miles de millones de dólares gastados por el gobierno en inmigración, *borderline* sería administrada por una fundación dedicada a fomentar espacios de curación para familias inmigrantes, desarrollar relaciones con la comunidad y diseñar centros empresariales. una fundación podría proporcionar la consistencia necesaria para el programa *borderline* y para las familias a las que sirven los espacios.



detention

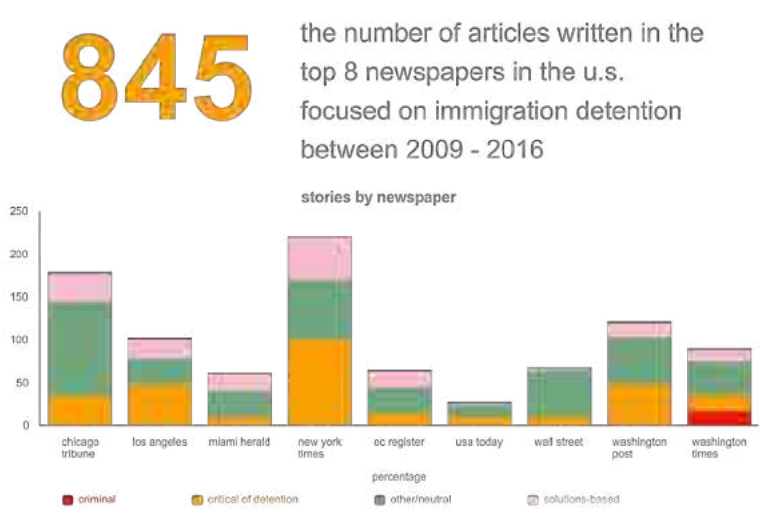
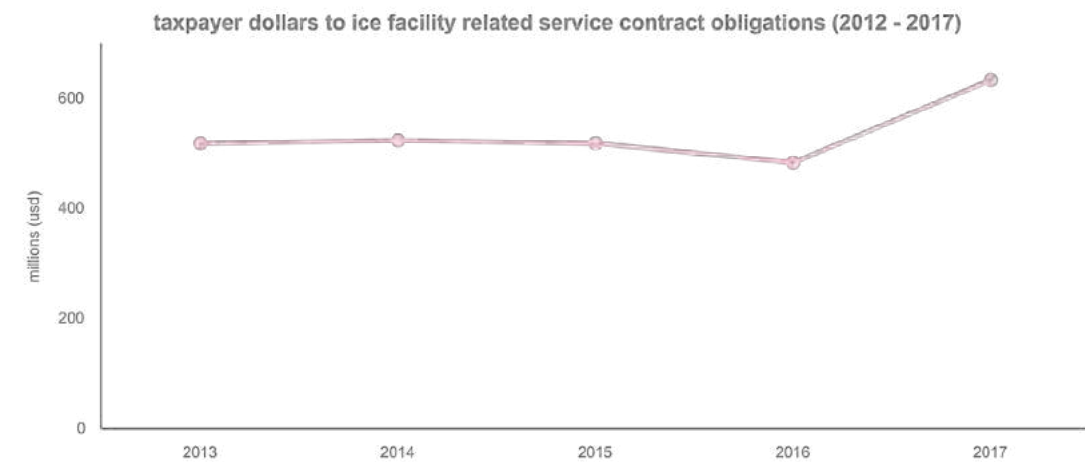
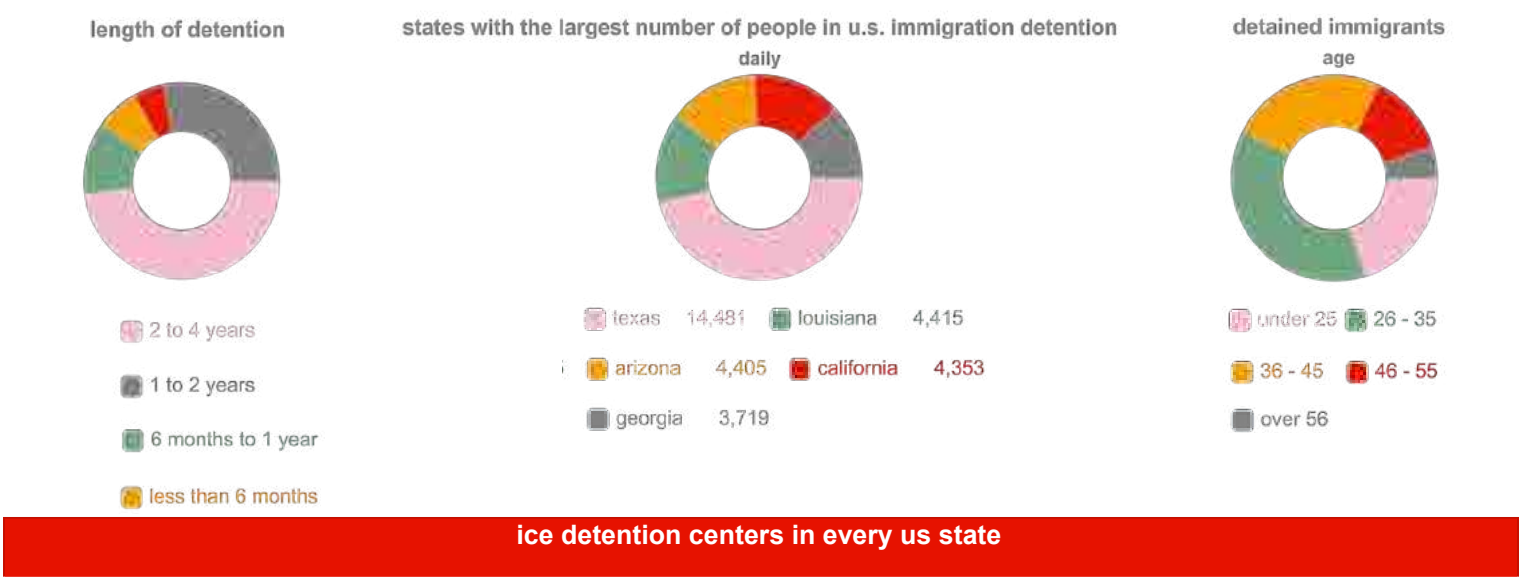
according to the federal government, 70% of people are held in privately-run immigrant prisons. despite over 500 million taxpayer dollars going towards privatized ice (immigration and customs enforcement) contractors annually, only 845 stories from the top 8 newspapers in the u.s. focused on immigration detention between 2009-2016. few offered any solutions and most articles took on a neutral perspective.

most people in immigrant detention stay in detention for 2-4 years. most detained immigrants are 26 to 35. 14,481 people are detained in texan immigration detention daily, making texas the state with the largest number of people detained daily.

detención

según el gobierno federal, el 70% de las personas se encuentran en prisiones de inmigrantes privadas. a pesar de que más de 500 millones de dólares de los contribuyentes se destinan anualmente a contratistas privatizados de ice (inmigración y aduanas), solo 845 historias de los 8 principales periódicos de los ee. uu. se centraron en la detención de inmigrantes entre 2009-2016. pocos ofrecieron soluciones y la mayoría de los artículos tomaron una perspectiva neutral.

la mayoría de las personas en detención de inmigrantes permanecen detenidas durante 2-4 años. la mayoría de los inmigrantes detenidos tienen entre 26 y 35 años. 14,481 personas son detenidas diariamente en detención de inmigración en texas, lo que hace que texas sea el estado con el mayor número de personas detenidas diariamente.



profit

\$184 million

amount GEO Group received in 2017, the most taxpayers dollars for immigration detention than any other ice contractor

other ice contractors

- people's accident information service inc.

m v m inc.

k'oyill'ots'ina limited

global precision systems llc

akima global services llc

valley metro-barbosa group jv

g4s plc

doyon/akal jv i
- nana regional corporation inc

spectrum security services inc.

other vendors

doyon/ akal jv ii

trailboss enterprises inc.

ahna incorporated

asset protection + security services l.p.

corrections corporation of america

documented abuses

- medical issues

nutrition issues

prolonged detention

other issues

legal issues

hunger strike

solitary confinement

family abuse
- cleanliness issues

phone access

physical issues

access issues

detainee worker issues

religious issues

sexual issues

separation

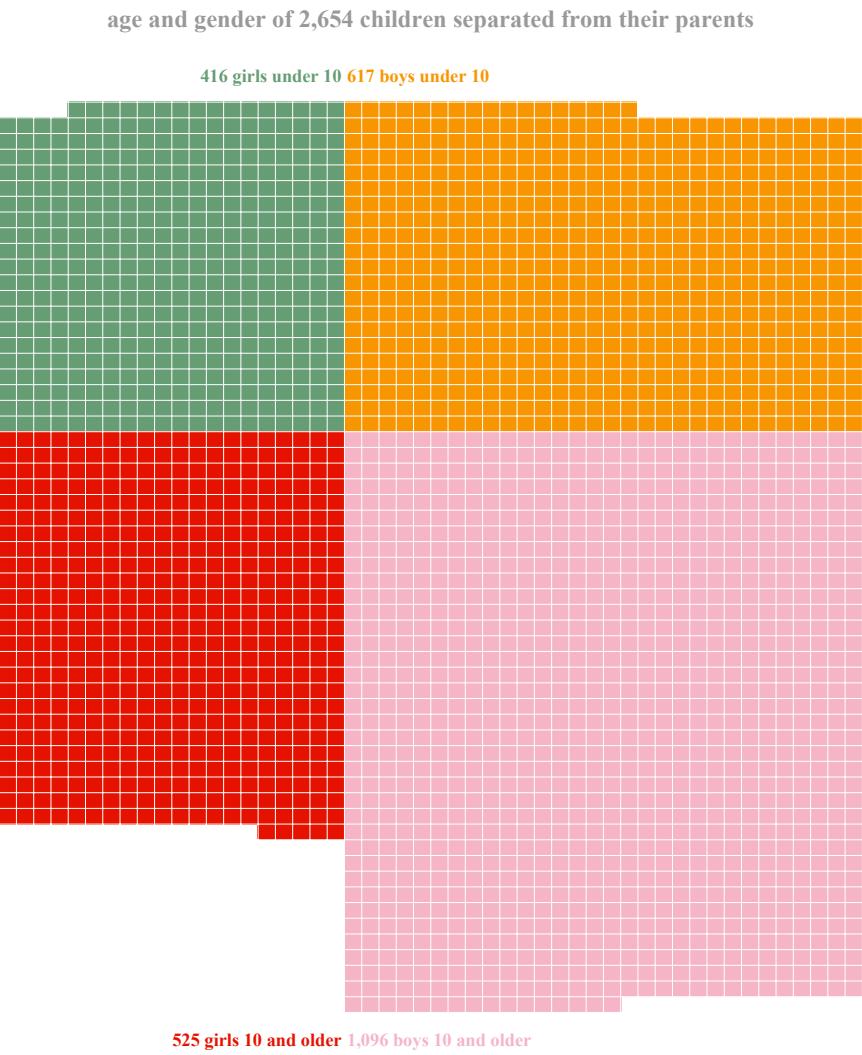
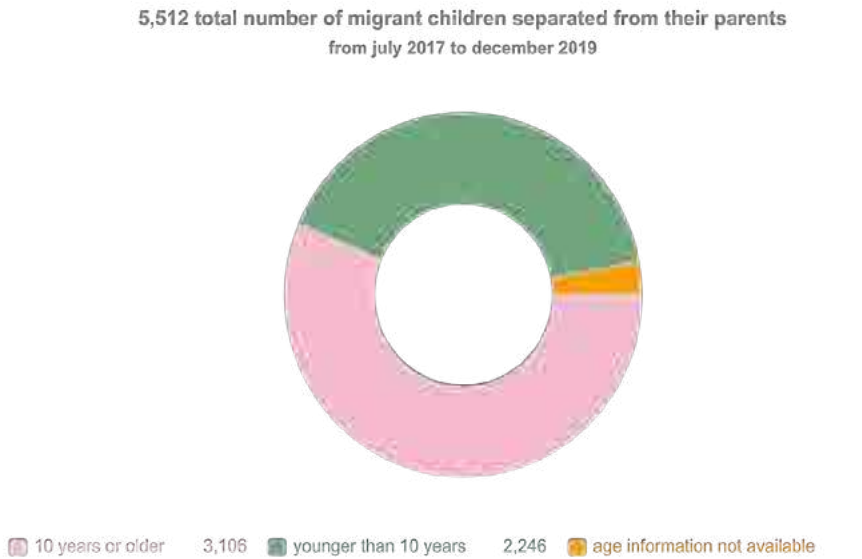
family separation was planned and tested in el paso, texas first from july 2017 - october 2017 under the trump administration. from july 2017 to december 2019, 5,512 migrant children were separated from their parents. 17 asylum-seeking parents and nine children who were separated by the u.s. government in 2018 were psychologically evaluated by physicians for human rights. all adults were previously exposed to targeted acts of violence in their home countries (countries belonging to the northern triangle) and almost all children had faced severe harm before seeking asylum. gang activity, death threats, physical assault, relatives killed, extortion, sexual assault, robbery, poisoning, kidnapping, and child drugging were among some of the acts of violence mentioned. they reported immigration authorities' lack of communication, some taking their children in secret and without explanation, and some described being mocked by immigration officials. half of the parents reported poor conditions in detention facilities and some of the children were mistreated or living in poor conditions in the facilities and while in foster care. most of the families were held in different states and some were transferred to several different facilities. parents were held in arizona, montana, new jersey, and texas while children were in foster care homes in kansas, michigan, new york, pennsylvania, south carolina, and other undisclosed states. there was minimal to no contact allowed between parent and child. all but two adults showed signs of trauma, whether ptsd, depression and or anxiety. all children exhibited one to all three. even after reunification, all families reported struggling with familial trauma by the family separation policy.

one of the clinician's in the study described a mother separated from her son, "she and her son need time and a place in which to recover emotionally from the scars of the trauma they experienced upon entering the usa." *borderline* provides this space.

separación

la separación familiar se planificó y probó en el paso, texas, primero desde julio de 2017 hasta octubre de 2017 bajo la administración de trump. desde julio de 2017 hasta diciembre de 2019, 5.512 niños migrantes fueron separados de sus padres. 17 padres solicitantes de asilo y nueve niños que fueron separados por el gobierno de eeuu. en 2018 fueron evaluados psicológicamente por los médicos de los derechos humanos. todos los adultos estuvieron expuestos previamente a actos de violencia selectivos en sus países de origen (países pertenecientes al triángulo norte) y casi todos los niños habían sufrido daños graves antes de solicitar asilo. la actividad de pandillas, amenazas de muerte, asalto físico, familiares asesinados, extorsión, asalto sexual, robo, envenenamiento, secuestro y drogadicción de niños fueron algunos de los actos de violencia mencionados. informaron la falta de comunicación de las autoridades de inmigración, algunos llevaron a sus hijos en secreto y sin explicación, y algunos describieron que los funcionarios de inmigración se burlaron de ellos. la mitad de los padres informaron de malas condiciones en los centros de detención y algunos de los niños fueron maltratados o vivían en malas condiciones en las instalaciones y en hogares de guarda. la mayoría de las familias fueron retenidas en diferentes estados y algunas fueron trasladadas a varios centros diferentes. los padres fueron retenidos en arizona, montana, nueva jersey y texas mientras los niños estaban en hogares de acogida en kansas, michigan, nueva york, pennsylvania, carolina del sur y otros estados no revelados. hubo un mínimo o ningún contacto permitido entre padres e hijos. todos menos dos adultos mostraron signos de trauma, ya sea trastorno de estrés postraumático, depresión o ansiedad. todos los niños exhibieron uno o los tres. incluso después de la reunificación, todas las familias informaron que tenían dificultades con el trauma familiar por la política de separación familiar.

uno de los médicos del estudio describió a una madre separada de su hijo, "ella y su hijo necesitan tiempo y un lugar para recuperarse emocionalmente de las cicatrices del trauma que experimentaron al ingresar a los estados unidos". *borderline* proporciona este espacio.



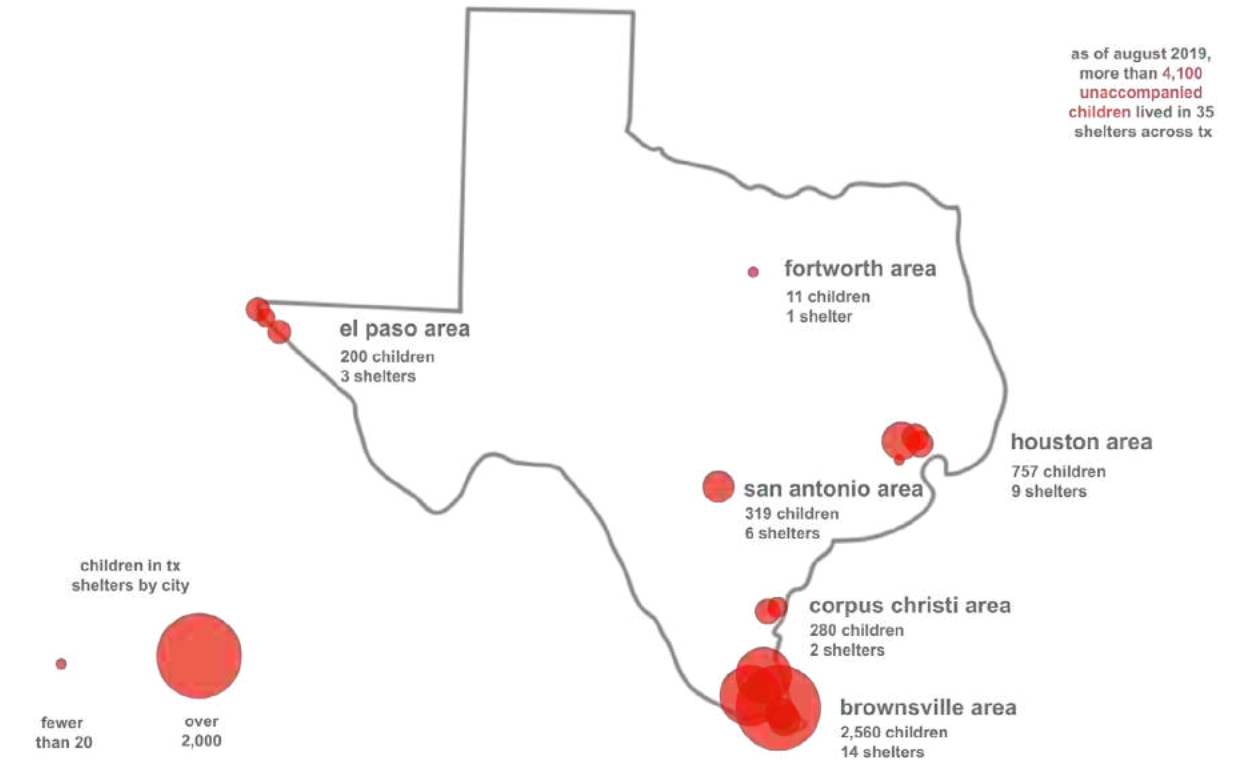
the persistent psychological effects of family separation

mental health diagnoses of migrant parents and children separated by u.s. immigration policies

parents						
gender	age	country of origin	duration of separation	diagnoses		
				ptsd	depression	anxiety
male	36	el salvador	26 to 30 days	-	-	-
female	30	honduras	< 30 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	28	el salvador	30 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	26	honduras	40 to 41 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	-
female		guatemala	57 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
female	24		< 60 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
female		honduras	60 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	27	guatemala	60 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	39	honduras	60 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	-
male	40	el salvador	60 days	diagnosed	-	-
female		el salvador	66 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	29	guatemala	71 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	-
female	45	el salvador	73 days	diagnosed	-	-
male	32	honduras	73 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
female	29	honduras	< 90 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
female	24	honduras	around 90 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	-
	33	honduras	n/a	-	-	-

children						
gender	age	country of origin	duration of separation	diagnoses		
				ptsd	depression	anxiety
female	7	el salvador	30 days	-	-	diagnosed
male	8	honduras	40 - 41 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
male	8	honduras	44 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	6	guatemala	51 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
male	6	guatemala	60 days	diagnosed	diagnosed	diagnosed
male	9	honduras	60 days	diagnosed	-	-
male	17	el salvador	60 days	diagnosed	-	-
female	6	guatemala	4 months	diagnosed	-	-
male	8	honduras	> 4 months	-	diagnosed	diagnosed

- key
- symptoms suggestive of trauma
 - split personality features
 - gender withheld at attorney's request
 - age withheld at attorney's request
 - country of originwithheld at attorney's request



precedents

historical, architectural, and artistic precedents heavily influenced the design. the following precedents were studied: refugee camps (international influence), detention centers (national influence), the berlin wall (historical influence), tatiana bilbao (latin american architectural influence), anna heringer (vernacular architectural influence), and fernando llort (salvadorian artistic influence).

precedentes

los antecedentes históricos, arquitectónicos y artísticos influyeron fuertemente el diseño. se estudiaron los siguientes precedentes: campos de refugiados (influencia internacional), centros de detención (influencia nacional), el muro de berlin (influencia histórica), tatiana bilbao (influencia arquitectónica latinoamericana), anna heringer (influencia arquitectónica vernácula) y fernando llort (influencia artístico salvadoreño).

international



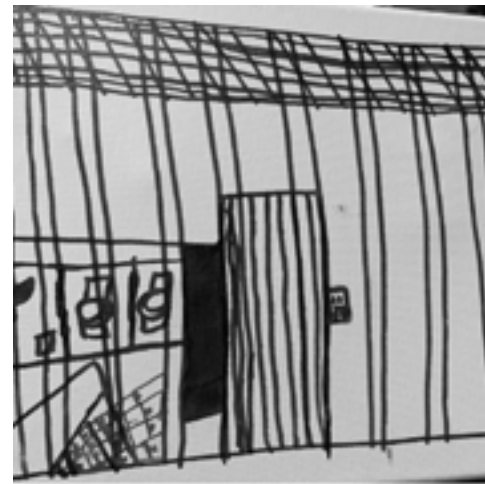
vernacular



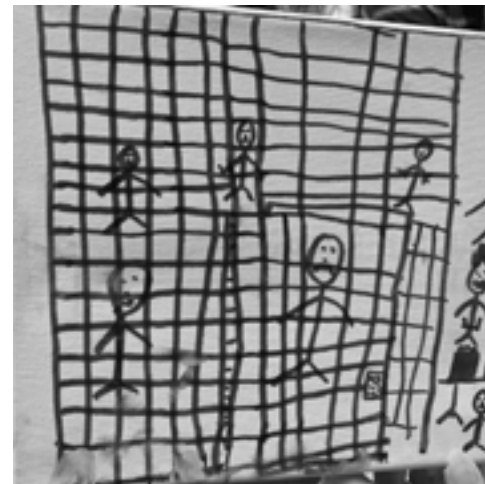
national



artistic



latinx



historical



refugee camps

multiple international refugee camps were studied from dadaab and kakuma in kenya to moria and pikpa in greece to zaatari in jordan to the jungle in france. the following image was taken in 2016 behind the jungle in calais, france, during a mid-day break to the beach. we found ourselves on a secluded beach with new friends, refugees from afghanistan, pakistan, eritrea, iran and spain. we noticed a few oblong shapes protruding out of the sand. this is mohammed reza, a 21st century refugee from iran, walking towards an unexploded wwii bombshell. collateral damage.

war makes people collateral damage. the wars we begin do not end with us but continue and affect the generations after us. this photo is the basis of *borderline*.

upon observing the jungle in calais, france, the largest refugee slum in europe in 2016 comprised of over 10,000 refugee men, we noticed how refugees congregated in terms of geographic origins, organizing themselves by nation. the sudanese ate together; the afghanis built restaurants; the eritreans built the christian church. this project develops defined shared spaces for shared activities of eating and washing clothes, shared active spaces, and shared market spaces as an opportunity to increase social integration with each other and the el paso community.

campos de refugiados

se estudiaron múltiples campos internacionales de refugiados desde dadaab y kakuma en kenia hasta moria y pikpa en grecia hasta zaatari en jordania y el jungle en francia. la siguiente imagen fue tomada en 2016 detrás del jungle en calais, francia, durante un descanso de medio día a la playa. nos encontramos en una playa aislada con nuevos amigos, refugiados de afganistán, pakistán, eritrea, irán y españa. notamos algunas formas oblongas que sobresalen de la arena. este es mohammed reza, un refugiado del siglo xxi de irán, caminando hacia una bomba de la segunda guerra mundial sin explotar. daños colaterales.

la guerra hace que las personas sufran daños colaterales. las guerras que comenzamos no terminan con nosotros, sino que continúan y afectan a las generaciones que nos siguen. esta foto es la base de *borderline*.

al observar el jungle en calais, francia, el barrio marginal de refugiados más grande de europa en ese momento en 2016, compuesto por más de 10,000 hombres refugiados, notamos cómo los refugiados se congregaban en términos de orígenes geográficos, organizándose por nación. los sudaneses comieron juntos, los afganos construyeron restaurantes, los eritreos construyeron la iglesia cristiana. este proyecto desarrolla espacios compartidos definidos para actividades compartidas de comer y lavar ropa, espacios activos compartidos y espacios de mercado compartidos como una oportunidad para aumentar la integración social entre ellos y la comunidad de el paso.



detention centers

centros de detención

the following graphics question the right of space.

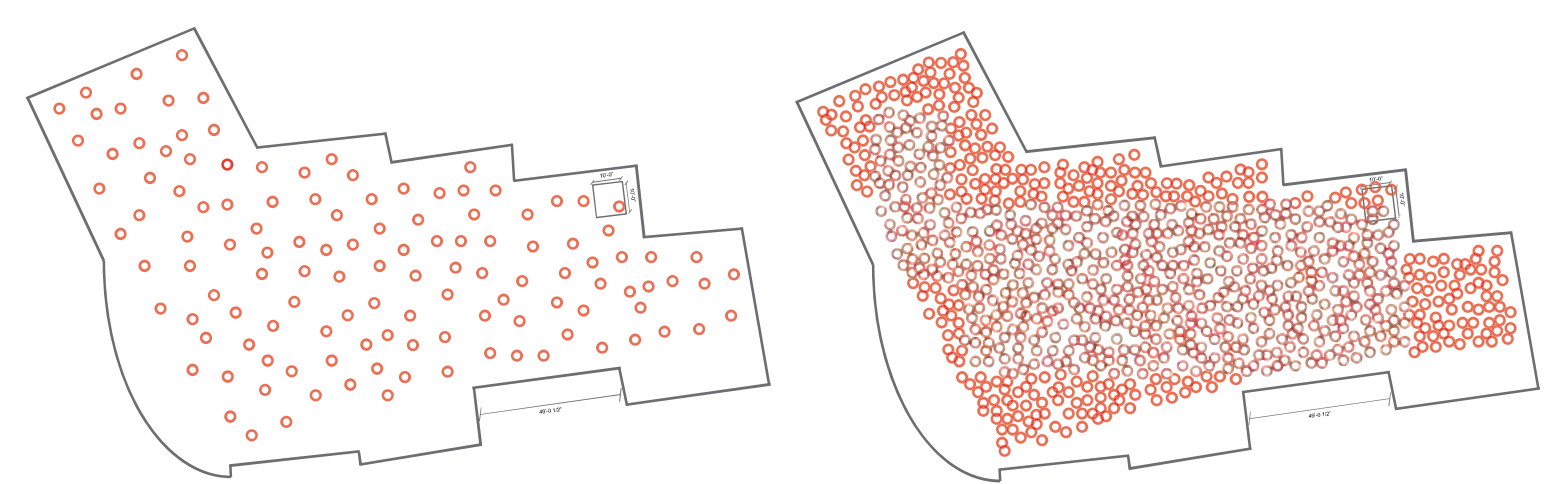
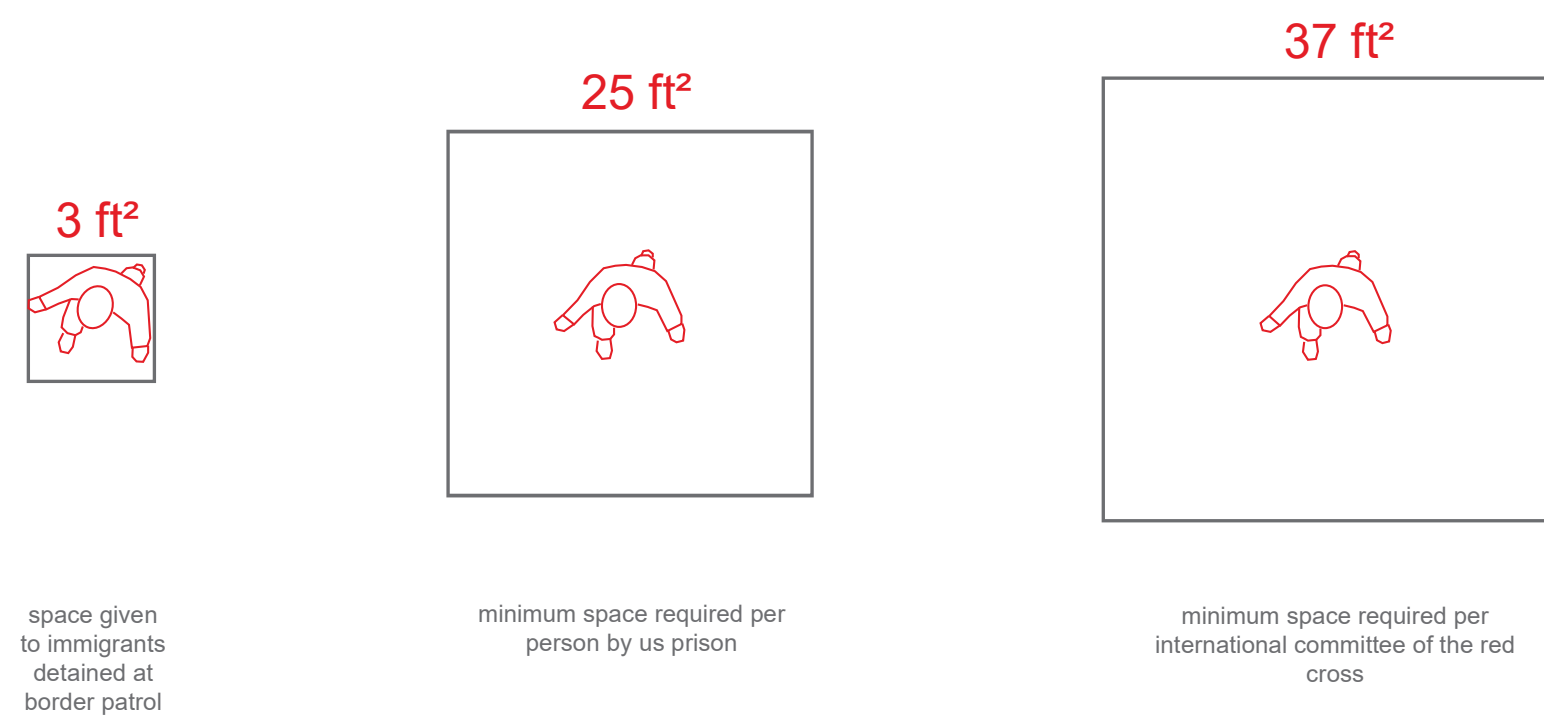
graphic of el paso detention center.

detention and space.

los siguientes gráficos cuestionan el derecho del espacio.

gráfico del centro de detención de el paso

detención y espacio.



el paso processing center
watchdog finds detainees ‘standing on toilets’ for breathing room at border facility holding 900 people in space meant for 125

the berlin wall

the berlin wall as a political line manifested in its architectural form exhibits the power of collective memory. the building, the existing, the dividing, and the falling reveal the duality of memory politics and architecture, “les lieux de mémoire,” (site of memory) within certain social groups, exposing the relationships developed between space and memory that affect collective and individual identity.

the liminal space between the two concrete walls that formed the berlin wall was known as the death strip. This “landscape of trauma” was transformed into recreational space. postdamer platz with its own history pre wwii was bisected by the berlin wall. today, it sits as a major business district. berlin’s 302 watchtowers echo u.s. border patrol. five of the remaining towers were turned into secret gardens. these “eastelands, no man’s land, dead zones, urban voids, and terrain vague”, this negative space has transformed into positive architecture. how can we transform the liminal space between mexico and the border wall? pieces of the berlin wall are spread around the world in museums as objects or placed for public observance. what if the object of the u.s. - mexico border, with its structural integrity intact, could be used as the structural integrity of architectural spaces that reunite the countries it once divided? how can we transform material objects that manifest “les lieux de mémoire?”

el muro de berlín

el muro de berlín como línea política manifestada en su forma arquitectónica exhibe el poder de la memoria colectiva. el edificio, lo existente, la división y la caída revelan la dualidad de la memoria política y arquitectónica, “les lieux de mémoire” (sitio de la memoria) dentro de ciertos grupos sociales, exponiendo las relaciones desarrolladas entre el espacio y la memoria que afectan al colectivo y la identidad del individuo.

el espacio liminal entre los dos muros de hormigón que formaban el muro de berlín se conocía como la franja de la muerte. este “paisaje de trauma” se transformó en espacio recreativo. postdamer platz con su propia historia pre wwii fue atravesada por el muro de berlín. hoy, es un importante distrito de negocios. las 302 torres de vigilancia de berlín hacen eco en ee. uu. patrulla fronteriza. cinco de las torres restantes se convirtieron en jardines secretos. estas “tierras del este, tierra de nadie, zonas muertas, vacíos urbanos y terrenos vagos”, este espacio negativo se ha transformado en una arquitectura positiva. ¿cómo podemos transformar el espacio liminal entre méxico y el muro fronterizo? las piezas del muro de berlín se extienden por todo el mundo en museos como objetos o se colocan para la observación pública. ¿qué pasa si el objeto de la frontera del ee. uu. - méxico, con su integridad estructural intacta, podría utilizarse como la integridad estructural de los espacios arquitectónicos que reúnen a los países que alguna vez lo había dividido? ¿cómo podemos transformar los objetos materiales que manifiestan “les lieux de mémoire”?

u.s.-mexico border wall



palestine-israel apartheid wall



berlin wall

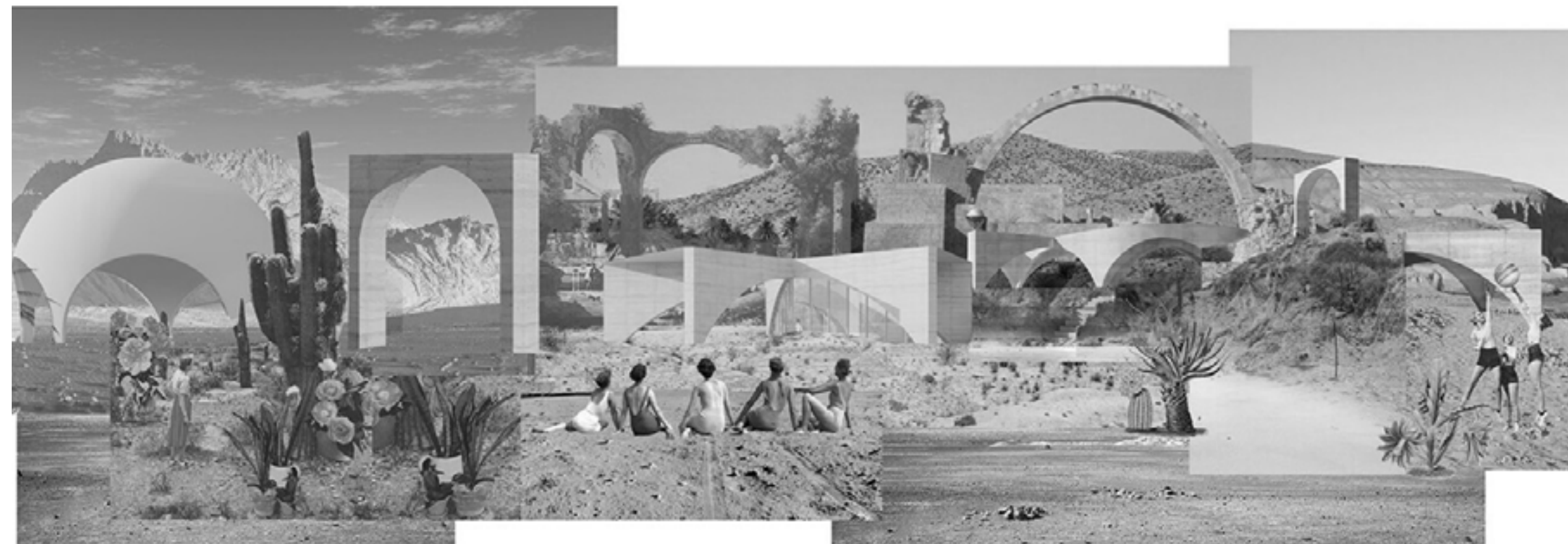
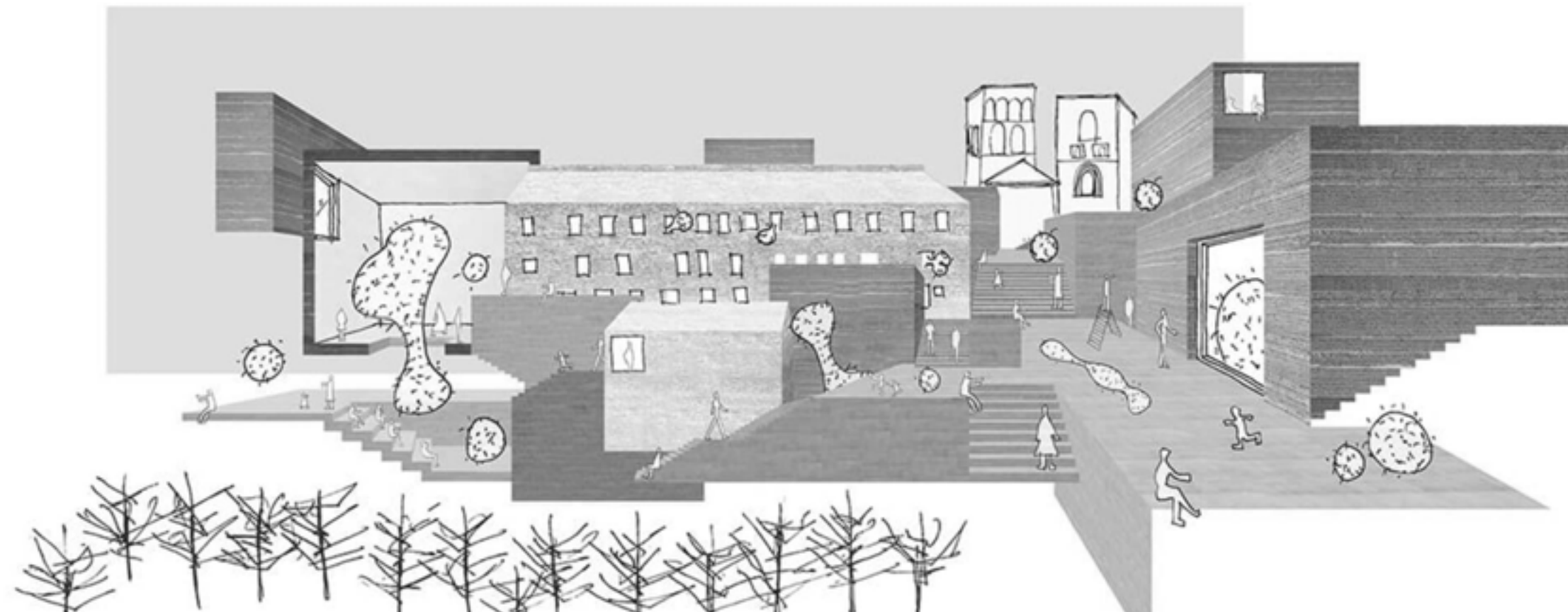


tatiana bilbao

tatiana bilbao's work focuses on the revitalization of the urban social environment through collaborative efforts with specialists from different disciplines. her emphasis on humanizing architecture and influencing communities inspired *borderline's* spaces. taking into account cultural and economic development and the urgency to imagine and innovate, her work studies how people choose to live through honest architecture that merges the spatial + the social + the material + the political + the practical + the aspirational. the architectural space is therefore only "activated" and valued when occupied by its inhabitant. this emphasis on the inhabitant, the inhabitant's needs and desires, and the inhabitant's cultural and economic development humanizes architecture. *borderline* draws from tatiana bilbao's theory, latin american influence and collage style throughout the project.

tatiana bilbao

el trabajo de tatiana bilbao se centra en la revitalización del entorno social urbano a través de esfuerzos de colaboración con especialistas de diferentes disciplinas. su énfasis en humanizar la arquitectura e influir en las comunidades inspiró los espacios de *borderline*. teniendo en cuenta el desarrollo cultural y económico y la urgencia de imaginar e innovar, su trabajo estudia cómo las personas eligen vivir a través de una arquitectura honesta que combina lo espacial + lo social + lo material + lo político + lo práctico + lo aspiracional. por lo tanto, el espacio arquitectónico solo se "activa" y se valora cuando está ocupado por su habitante. este énfasis en el habitante, sus necesidades y deseos, y el desarrollo cultural y económico del habitante, humaniza la arquitectura. *borderline* se basa en la teoría de tatiana bilbao, la influencia latinoamericana y el estilo de collage a lo largo del proyecto.



anna heringer

anna heringer calls to question architectural lifespans and the future of its materiality. her emphasis that “earth is for everyone” propels her work, focusing on vernacular architecture. The meti school in bangladesh inspires *borderline*’s incorporation of el paso’s vernacular materials of earth and border steel, as well as community involvement through craft. to anna, “a happy architect is an architect who has the opportunity to do something beautiful + meaningful, who can work in a way that is sustainable in every sense: economical, social and environmental.” *borderline* addresses the economical, social, and environmental needs of its users and fosters community engagement through interactive public space.

anna heringer

anna heringer llama a cuestionar la esperanza de vida arquitectónica y el futuro de su materialidad. su énfasis en que “la tierra es para todos” impulsa su trabajo, centrándose en la arquitectura vernácula. la escuela meti en bangladesh inspira la incorporación de los materiales vernáculos de tierra y acero fronterizo de el paso, así como la participación de la comunidad a través de la artesanía. para anna, “un arquitecto feliz es un arquitecto que tiene la oportunidad de hacer algo hermoso + significativo, que puede trabajar de manera sostenible en todos los sentidos: económico, social y ambiental”. *borderline* aborda las necesidades económicas, sociales y ambientales de sus usuarios y fomenta la participación de la comunidad a través del espacio público interactivo.



fernando llort

fernando llort's influence in salvadorian art and his “la semilla de dios” (the seed of god) workshops created an artisan movement, becoming a cultural reference for el salvador. his art workshop inspired *borderline's* ground floor art spaces and mural, allowing families coming from the northern triangle an opportunity to create together while surrounded by familiar creative environments.

fernando llort

la influencia de fernando llort en el arte salvadoreño y sus talleres de “la semilla de dios” creó un movimiento artesanal, convirtiéndose en una referencia cultural para el salvador. su taller de arte inspira los espacios artísticos y murales de la planta baja de *borderline*, que permiten a las familias que vienen del triángulo norte una oportunidad de crear juntas rodeadas de entornos familiares creativos.





02 concept

how can we explore the relationships
between **architecture +
memory** and
architecture + politics?

how can we explore
vernacular architecture in
materiality,
elegance, flexibility + sustainability?

¿Cómo podemos explorar las
relaciones entre **arquitectura
+ memoria** y
arquitectura + política?

¿Cómo podemos explorar la
arquitectura vernácula en
materialidad, elegancia,
flexibilidad + sustentabilidad?

the literature of architecture

borderwall
as
architecture
by: ronald
rael

a house is
not just a
house
by: tatiana
bilbao

perspectives
by: tatiana
bilbao

the future of
architecture
by: herman
hertzberger

forty
chances
by: howard
g. buffett

the moment
of lift
by: melinda
gates

historic preservation

is the physical border wall vernacular to the border area? is using the border considered vernacular architecture? can the foreign materials we impose in an area that has such a vast effect on its residents' physical, psychological, cultural, religious and social state become the material of the space? can foreign materials become the significant presence of space making it vernacular? this study proposes they can, and the border wall does. transforming negative architecture into architecture of memory is imperative in the healing process; whether in east or west berlin, north and south korea, palestine-israel or u.s.-mexico.

preservación histórica

¿el muro fronterizo físico es vernáculo al área fronteriza? ¿usar la frontera se considera arquitectura vernácula? ¿pueden los materiales extraños que imponemos en un área que tiene un efecto tan vasto en el estado físico, psicológico, cultural, religioso y social de sus residentes convertirse en el material del espacio? ¿pueden los materiales extraños convertirse en la presencia significativa del espacio haciéndolo vernáculo? este estudio propone que sí pueden, y el muro fronterizo lo hace. transformar la arquitectura negativa en arquitectura de la memoria es imprescindible en el proceso de curación; ya sea en el este o el oeste de berlin, corea del norte y del sur, palestina-israel o estados unidos-méxico.

materials
vernacular arch

borderline uses border wall steel, wood, tile, rammed earth, gravel, and cobogo throughout the complex.

second life
the border wall and rammed earth additionally emphasize *borderline*'s sustainability through repurposing of material. the materials of the building take on a second life and transform into a healing space, reflecting the inner transformation of its users. by painting residential and art walls white, art workshop participants can express themselves through different colors, sharing cultural traditions of latinx populations. these bright color workshops appeal to children and their guardians, converting the wall steel into a welcoming and playful canvas.

materiales
arqui vernacula

borderline utiliza paredes de acero, madera, azulejos, tierra apisonada, grava y cobogo en todo el complejo.

segunda vida
el muro fronterizo y la tierra apisonada también enfatizan la sustentabilidad de la frontera a través de la reutilización del material. los materiales del edificio adquieren una segunda vida y se transforman en un espacio curativo, reflejando la transformación interna de sus usuarios. al pintar de blanco las paredes residenciales y artísticas, los participantes del taller de arte pueden expresarse a través de diferentes colores, compartiendo tradiciones culturales de las poblaciones latinas. estos talleres de colores brillantes atraen a los niños y sus guardianes, convirtiendo el acero de la pared en un lienzo acogedor y lúdico.

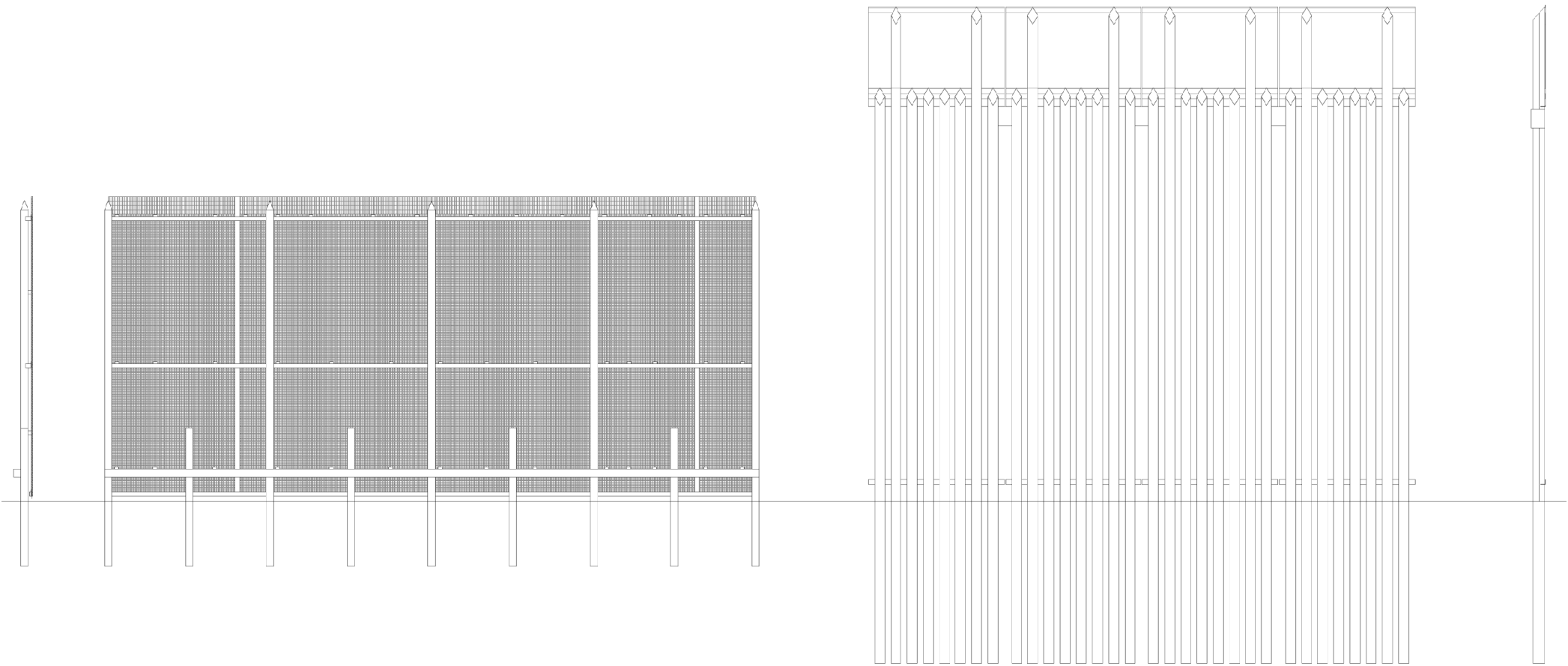


steel

the facility takes measurements of several border walls along the u.s.-mexico border, two of which were hand measured while on the site visit to el paso. all sun-shading fins, structural columns, non-load bearing walls, and railings use present-day border wall measurements and properties.the structurally reinforced steel columns are composite columns filled with concrete. all structural columns and interior, residential/art non-load bearing walls are painted white to ease familial transition into the space. the brightness within the residential spaces reflect the intended interior transformation of healing and hope. the white walls also allow for the residents to decorate and paint their space to humanize their individual rooms.

acero

el centro toma medidas de varios muros fronterizos a lo largo de la frontera entre méxico y estados unidos, dos de los cuales fueron medidos a mano durante la visita a el paso. todas las aletas de protección solar, estructurales columnas, muros de carga y barandas utilizan medidas actuales de muros fronterizos y propiedades. las columnas de acero estructuralmente reforzadas son columnas compuestas rellenas con hormigón. todas las columnas estructurales y muros interiores, residenciales / artísticos sin carga están pintados de blanco para facilitar la transición familiar al espacio. el brillo dentro de los espacios residenciales refleja la transformación interior prevista de curación y esperanza. las paredes blancas también permiten a los residentes decorar y pintar su espacio para humanizar sus habitaciones individuales.

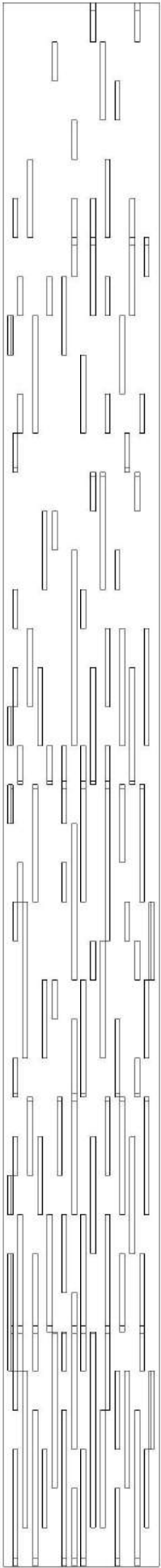


panel

the panels were designed using the exact measurments of the walls measured in el paso, texas. taking into account the grade a steel and its capacity, the panel reflects the transformation of the u.s. - mexico border into a line of transparency. rather than creating a closed building, the shading devices open the building up and allow for users and those around the community to interact with each other. the design reflects the different levels of transparency as the lines rise. they also reflect the idea of change and personal growth.

paneles

los paneles se diseñaron utilizando las medidas exactas de las paredes medidas en el paso, texas. tomando en cuenta el grado de acero y su capacidad, el panele refleja la transformación de la frontera de los estados unidos y méxico como una línea de transparencia. en lugar de crear un edificio cerrado, las aletas de protección solar abren el edificio y permiten a los usuarios y a los de la comunidad interactuar entre ellos. el diseño refleja los diferentes niveles de transparencia a medida que las líneas se elevan. también reflejan la idea de cambio y crecimiento personal.

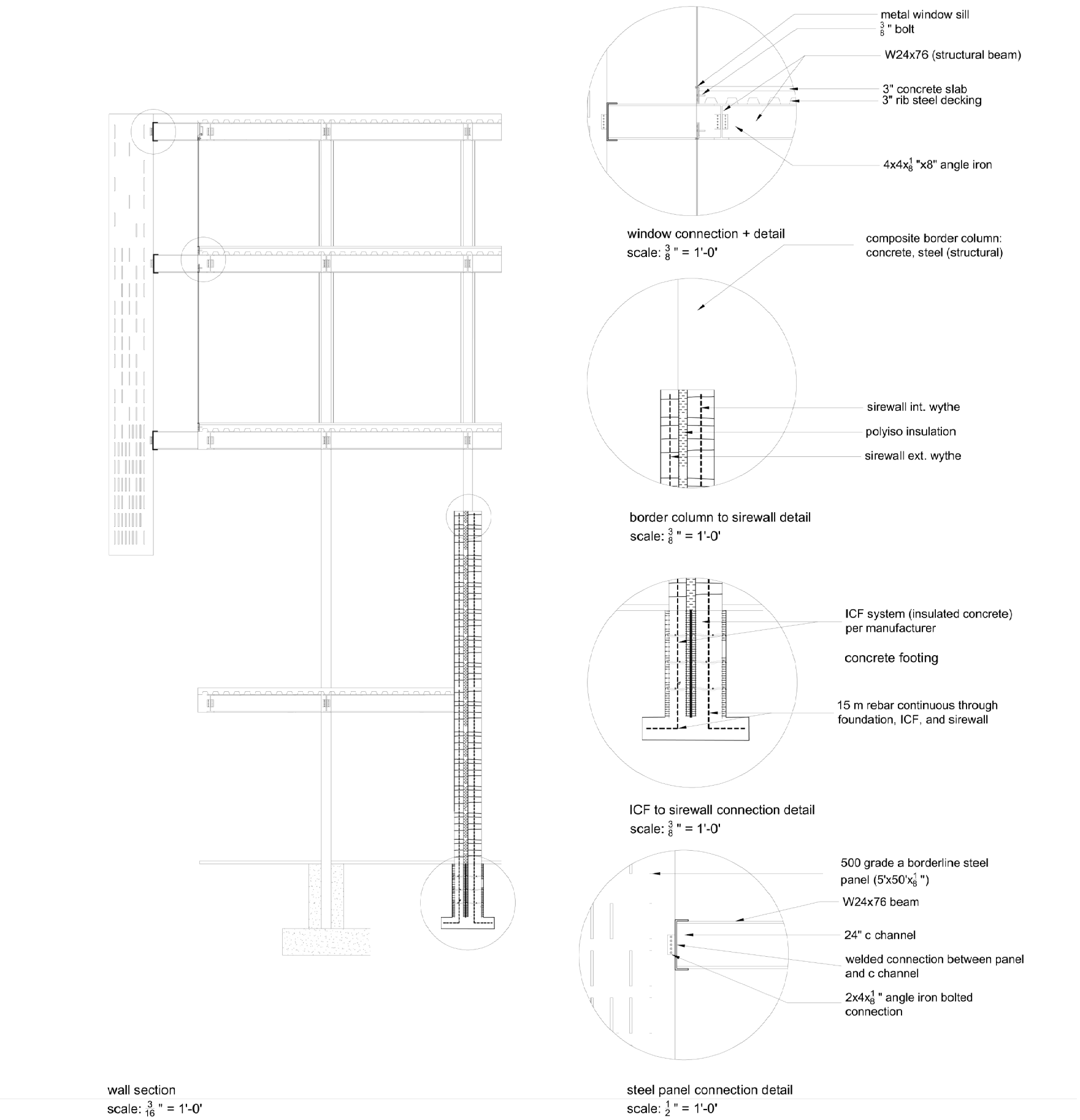


rammed earth

tierra apisonada

inspired by tatiana bilbao and anna heringer, the rammed earth calls to common ground. despite the divide of a wall, northern triangle countries, mexico, and the u.s. share the same earth. the rammed earth is used to demarcate public space as well as circulation, emphasizing the public nature of the building. the stair circulation light wells illuminate the rammed earth, so residents and the public can always ground themselves in the space. utilizing sirewall’s rammed earth process, the rammed earth is structurally insulated and can reach heights up to 100’. its texture, height, color and aesthetic guide the user, “using gradient to distinguish and separate space.” according to tatiana bilbao, this material’s “alludes to the site’s location... whose rocky mountains bring texture + depth to the urban space, [and] the bands of faded colors hint at the buildings function as a series of horizons between [...] the city, between the public plaza, the underground, the parking area [...]” the rammed earth calls for sharing common ground with one another through the delineation of public space. the elegance of rammed earth rests in its ability to honestly maintain its material expression.

inspirada en tatiana bilbao y anna heringer, la tierra apisonada llama a un terreno común. a pesar de la división de un muro, los países del triángulo norte, méxico y los estados unidos comparten la misma tierra. la tierra apisonada se usa para demarcar el espacio público y la circulación. los pozos de luz de circulación de la escalera iluminan la tierra apisonada, por lo que los residentes y el público siempre pueden asentarse en el espacio. utilizando el proceso de tierra apisonada de sirewall. la tierra apisonada está aislada estructuralmente y puede alcanzar alturas de hasta 100 '. su textura, altura, color y estética guían al usuario, “utilizando gradiente para distinguir y separar el espacio”. según tatiana bilbao, este material “alude a la ubicación del sitio ... cuyas montañas rocosas aportan textura + profundidad al espacio urbano, [y] las bandas de colores desteñidos insinúan que los edificios funcionan como una serie de horizontes entre [...] la ciudad, entre la plaza pública, el subterráneo, el área de estacionamiento [...]” “la tierra apisonada exige compartir puntos comunes entre sí a través de la delimitación del espacio público. la elegancia de la tierra apisonada se basa en su capacidad para mantener honestamente su expresión material.



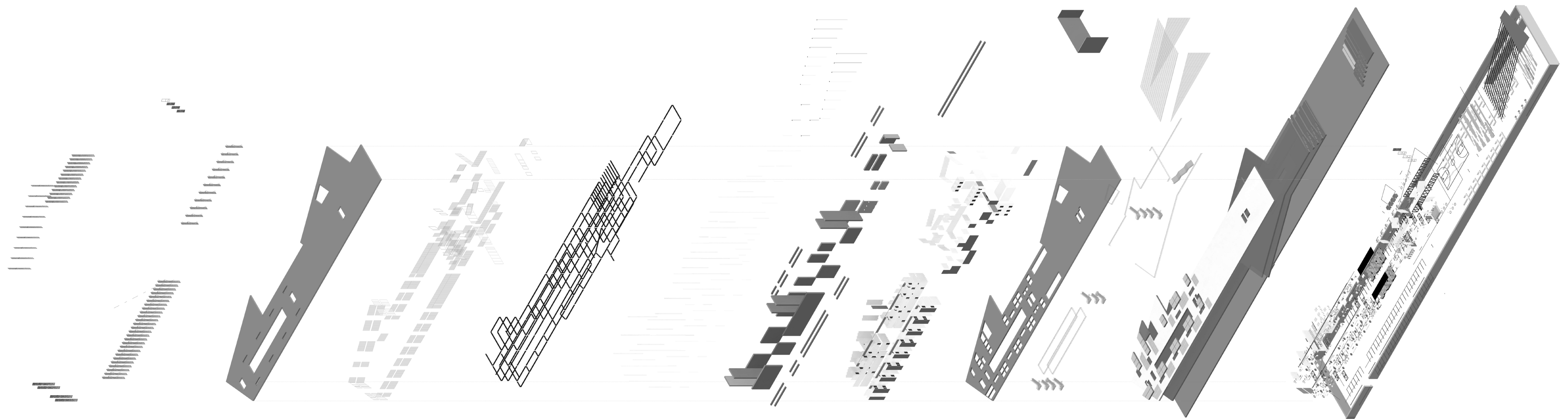
sun-shading
fins

structural
composite
columns

non-load
bearing
walls

railings

second life materials
rammed earth
border steel



program

therapy
work study
entrepreneurship
startup accelerators
literacy classes
financial classes
self-defense
empowerment
cultural orientation services
child care services
art programs
law services
refugee resettlement agencies
residential
health/wellness
market
meeting spaces
performance spaces

programa

terapia
estudio y trabajo
emprendimiento
aceleradores de arranque
clases de alfabetización
clases financieras
autodefensa
empoderamiento
servicios de orientación cultural
servicios de cuidado infantil
programas de arte
servicios de ley
agencias de reasentamiento de refugiados
residencial
salud y bienestar
mercado
espacios de encuentro
espacios de actuación

program analysis

run by a foundation, the building allows for the interdisciplinary intersection between agencies, startups, and university partnerships, creating jobs and increasing the local economy. the center redesigns the mexican national market and creates spaces for vendors to sell their goods underground and on the ground floor connecting to the san jacinto plaza.

análisis del programa

administrado por una fundación, el edificio permite la interacción interdisciplinaria entre agencias, nuevas empresas y asociaciones universitarias, creando empleos y aumentando la economía local. el centro rediseña el mercado nacional mexicano y crea espacios para que los vendedores vendan sus productos bajo tierra y en la planta baja, conectando con la plaza de san jacinto

agencies

refugee resettlement agencies, law services, residential services, financial services, and therapy services can work together on the fourth floor in their respective spaces. these staff members are among the first point of contact with families entering the center.

agencias

agencias de reasentamiento de refugiados, servicios legales, servicios residenciales, servicios financieros y los servicios de terapia pueden trabajar juntos en el cuarto piso en sus respectivos espacios. los miembros de estas agencias se encuentran entre los primeros puntos de contacto con las familias que ingresan al centro.

mercado					interiors				
sector	rooms	unit	area	subtot					
			sq ft						
market hall	main entrance	1	2695	2695					
	reception	1	2450	2450					
	stalls	50	650	32500					
	seating	1	7015	7015					
	cafe	1	3650	3650					
	learning stairs	1	2750	2750					
	drop off area	1	3315	3315					
	bathrooms	3	70	210					
services	general storage	1	5800	5800					
	parking glrarge	112	320	65200					
	parking garage ramp	1	5100	5100					
	mechanical room	1	2100	2100					
circulation and walls				22765					
total				146,550					

services					interiors				
sector	rooms	unit	area	subtot					
			sq ft						
personal development	entrepreneurship hub	1	12990	12990					
	playroom 1	1	5830	5830					
	playroom 2	1	2145	2145					
	common space	2	395	790					
	performance space	1	9225	9225					
	balcony	1	770	770					
offices	administration	1	230	230					
	housing	1	230	230					
	refugee services	1	230	230					
	legal services	1	230	230					
	case aid services	1	230	230					
	job development and financial literacy	1	230	230					
	cultural orientation services	1	230	230					
	child care services	1	230	230					
	interpretation/translation services	1	230	230					
	art directors	1	230	230					
	volunteer services	4	35	140					
	conference rooms	2	960	1920					
	hub	1	1470	1470					
	therapists/trauma specialists	1	790	790					
services	bathrooms	3	70	210					
	mechanical room	2	655	1310					
circulation and walls				17000					
total				66,790					

recreational/wellness					interiors				
sector	rooms	unit	area	subtot					
			sq ft						
amenities	playroom	1	4075	4075					
	learning stairs	1	4390	4390					
	welcome space	1	6555	6555					
	outdoor market	1	1275	1275					
	hub space	1	4300	4300					
	outdoor art	1	8085	8085					
	outdoor park	1	74525	74525					
	extension to plaza	1	38200	38200					
	library patio	1	4600	4600					
	study space	1	265	265					
	atrium	1	3600	3600					
	art room	2	2100	4200					
	meeting hub	2	4455	8910					
	covered deck	1	1050	1050					
	basketball/soccer	1	5700	5700					
	stands	1	3140	3140					
	outdoor yoga	1	4935	4935					
housing	covered deck	1	1930	3860					
	group workout space	2	800	1600					
	boxing ring	1	565	565					
	bike room	1	1100	1100					
	meditation room	1	650	650					
	self defense classes	1	720	720					
	weight room	1	1975	1975					
	common space	1	550	550					
services	bus area	1	10690	10690					
	bathroom	3	70	210					
	bathroom/showers	5	110	550					
	lockers	45	8	355					
circulation and walls				32635					
total				233,265					

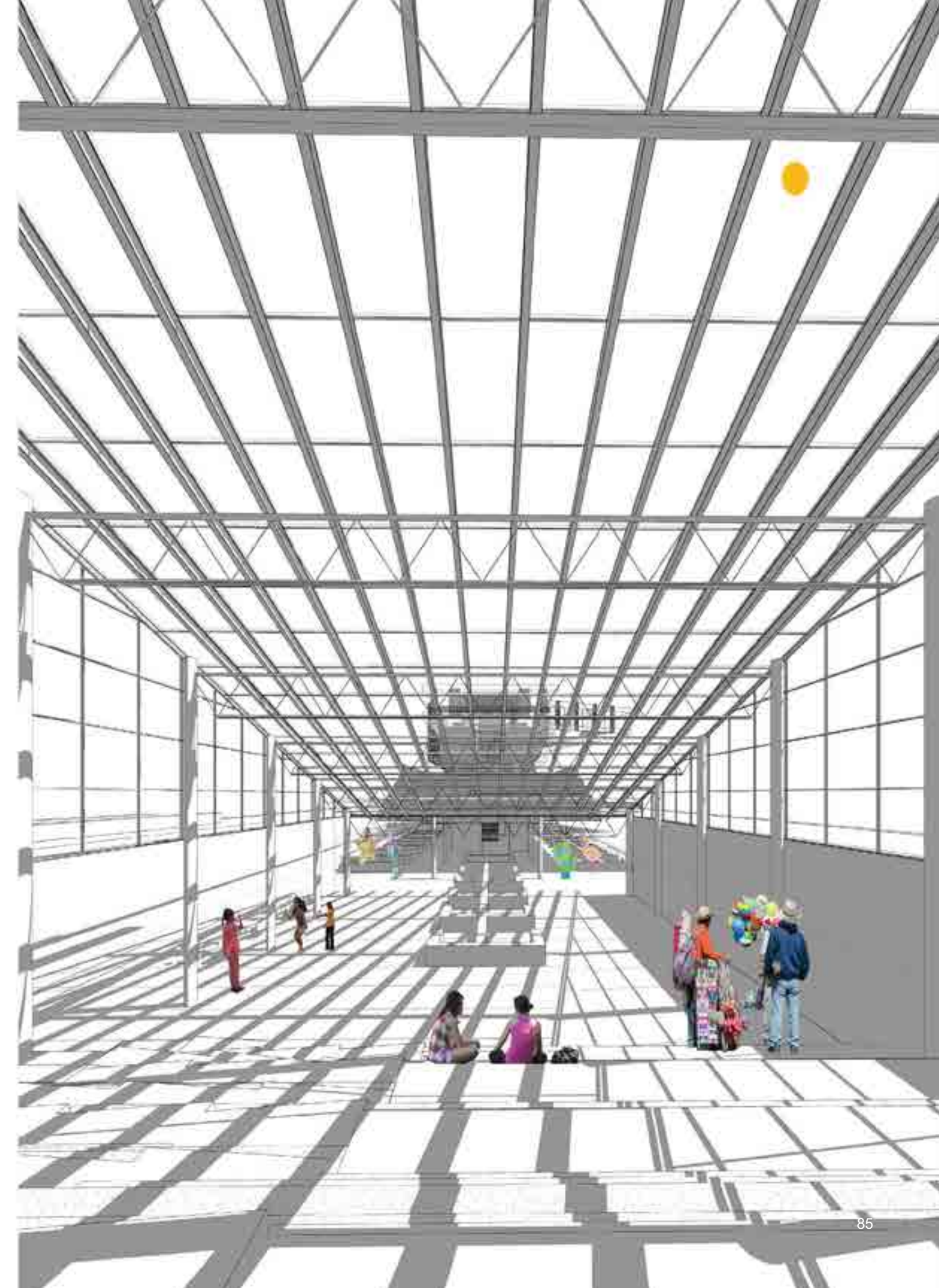
housing					interiors				
sector	rooms	unit	area	subtot					
			sq ft						
guardian(s) + child	2 Rooms	8	570	4560					
	bathroom								
	cooking area								
	living room								
multifamily	4 Rooms	6	1160	6960					
	bathroom								
	cooking area								
	living room								
multifamily + guardian(s) + newborn	4 Rooms	2	1360	2720					
	bathroom								
	cooking area								
	living room								
guardian(s) + child (3)	3 Rooms	2	1425	2850					
	bathroom								
	cooking area								
	living room								
	playspace								
multigenerational	4 Rooms	2	1610	3220					
	bathroom								
	cooking area								
	living area								
services	common area	2	600	1200					
	cooking area	2	1910	3820					
	laundry room	2	450	900					
	air dry clothes line	2	600	1200					
	mechanical room	2	655	1310					
circulation and walls				14040					
total		20		42,780					

startup culture

families will not only receive services but develop their skills to serve their community. the center is a work-study program. families will help maintain the facility through rotational programs while developing their skills in entrepreneurial workshops. the startup accelerator program will bring in members of el paso's innovative community to work together with the families, creating joint ventures and bridging the gap between experiences. startup culture will serve to inspire autonomy, passion and curiosity.

cultura de inicio

las familias no solo recibirán servicios sino que desarrollarán sus habilidades para servir a su comunidad. el centro es un programa de trabajo y estudio. las familias ayudarán a mantener las instalaciones a través de programas rotativos mientras desarrollan sus habilidades en talleres empresariales. el programa acelerador de startups atraerá a miembros de la innovadora comunidad de el paso para trabajar junto con las familias, creando empresas conjuntas y cerrando la brecha entre las experiencias. la cultura de startups servirá para inspirar autonomía, pasión y curiosidad.

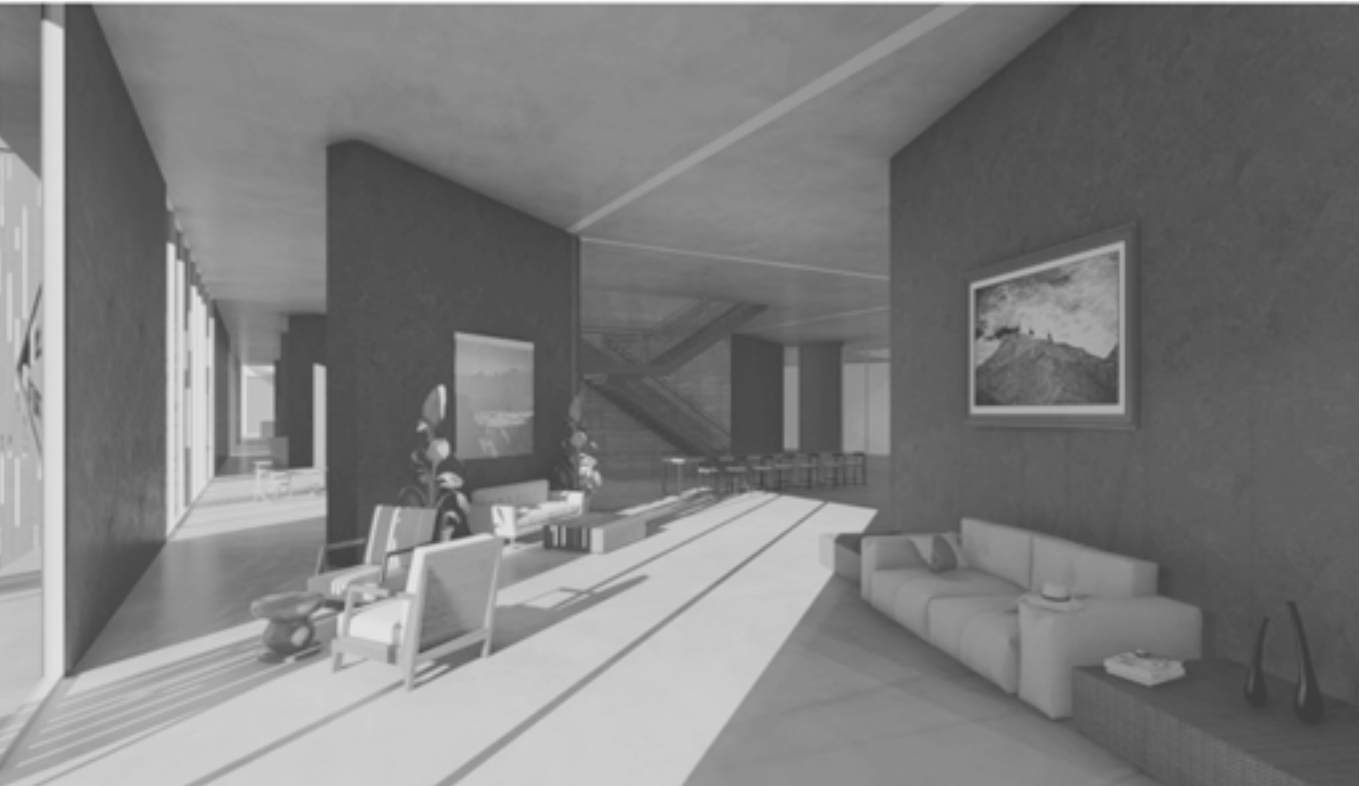


service

by partnering with universities like the university of texas at el paso, among other local colleges and universities, the center advances high impact service opportunities. by connecting students to families, *borderline* provides spaces to develop relationships between guardians, children and students who can all learn from each other. education and human development students can practice tutoring children, teach ged classes or lead naturalization classes. art students can lead the workshops. sociology students can observe for their research. psychology students can shadow therapists and work with families through personal improvement workshops or mental health clinics. health students can teach nutrition and lead clinics as well as share healthcare access information. foreign language students can teach english while families teach them spanish through dual language programs. kinesiology students can teach exercise classes and lead sports, camps and activities for children. horticulture, agriculture and nutrition and food science can work together to promote he calthy eating and bring cooking classes. dentistry students can provide check ups; medical students can provide immunizations and physicals. different departments can work with the foundation to bring collaboration events and work with the families to develop workshops, research or hubs. hiso gives students experience in their field while fostering relationships and gives families the opportunity to become leaders in their communities. through hiso training, families begin to lead local/community volunteers, creating an accountability system within the center.

servicio

al asociarse con universidades como la universidad de texas en el paso, entre otros colegios y universidades locales, el centro promueve oportunidades de servicio de alto impacto. al conectar a los estudiantes con las familias, *borderline* proporciona espacios para desarrollar relaciones entre tutores, niños y estudiantes que pueden aprender unos de otros. los estudiantes de educación y desarrollo humano pueden practicar tutorías para niños, impartir clases de bachillerato o dirigir clases de naturalización. los estudiantes de arte pueden dirigir los talleres. los estudiantes de sociología pueden observar para su investigación. los estudiantes de psicología pueden seguir a los terapeutas y trabajar con las familias a través de talleres de mejora personal o clínicas de salud mental. los estudiantes de salud pueden enseñar nutrición y dirigir clínicas, así como compartir información de acceso a la atención médica. los estudiantes de idiomas extranjeros pueden enseñar inglés mientras que las familias les enseñan español a través de programas bilingües. los estudiantes de kinesiólogía pueden impartir clases de ejercicio y dirigir deportes, campamentos y actividades para niños. la horticultura, la agricultura y la nutrición y la ciencia de los alimentos pueden trabajar juntas para promover una alimentación saludable y ofrecer clases de cocina. los estudiantes de odontología pueden proporcionar chequeos; los estudiantes de medicina pueden proporcionar vacunas y exámenes físicos. diferentes departamentos pueden trabajar con la fundación para llevar eventos de colaboración y trabajar con las familias para desarrollar talleres, investigaciones o centros. estas oportunidades de servicio de alto impacto universitario brinda a los estudiantes experiencia en su campo al tiempo que fomenta las relaciones y brinda a las familias la oportunidad de convertirse en líderes en sus comunidades. a través de esta capacitación, las familias comienzan a dirigir voluntarios locales / comunitarios, creando un sistema de responsabilidad dentro del centro.

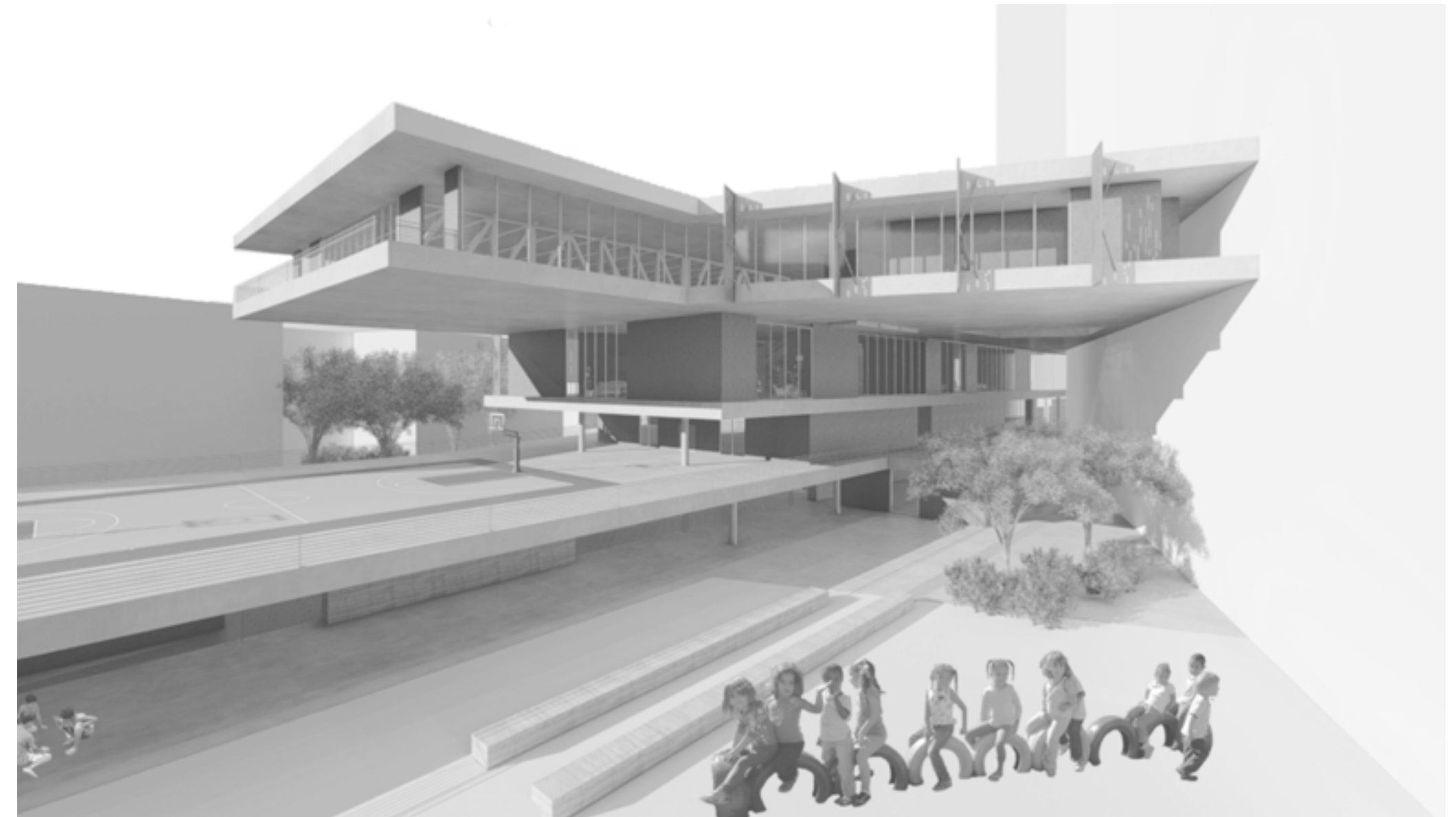


future use

borderline's present use serves as a public space aimed at integrating migrant populations into local communities through transformative healing processes. once all families that have been separated on the border are reunited in centers like *borderline*, the building can repurposed as a reintegration center for marginalized people, especially women, rescued from trafficking and/or domestic violence. it has the potential to house unaccompanied minors and is flexible enough to hold conferences for startup communities among other creative disciplines.

un uso futuro

el uso actual de *borderline* sirve como un espacio público destinado a integrar a los migrantes poblaciones en comunidades locales a través de procesos de curación transformadores. una vez que todas las familias que han sido separadas en la frontera se reúnan en centros como el proyecto *borderline*, el edificio puede reutilizarse como un centro de reintegración para personas marginadas, especialmente mujeres, rescatadas de la trata y / o violencia doméstica. tiene el potencial de albergar a menores no acompañados y es lo suficientemente flexible como para organizar conferencias para comunidades de inicio, entre otras disciplinas creativas.





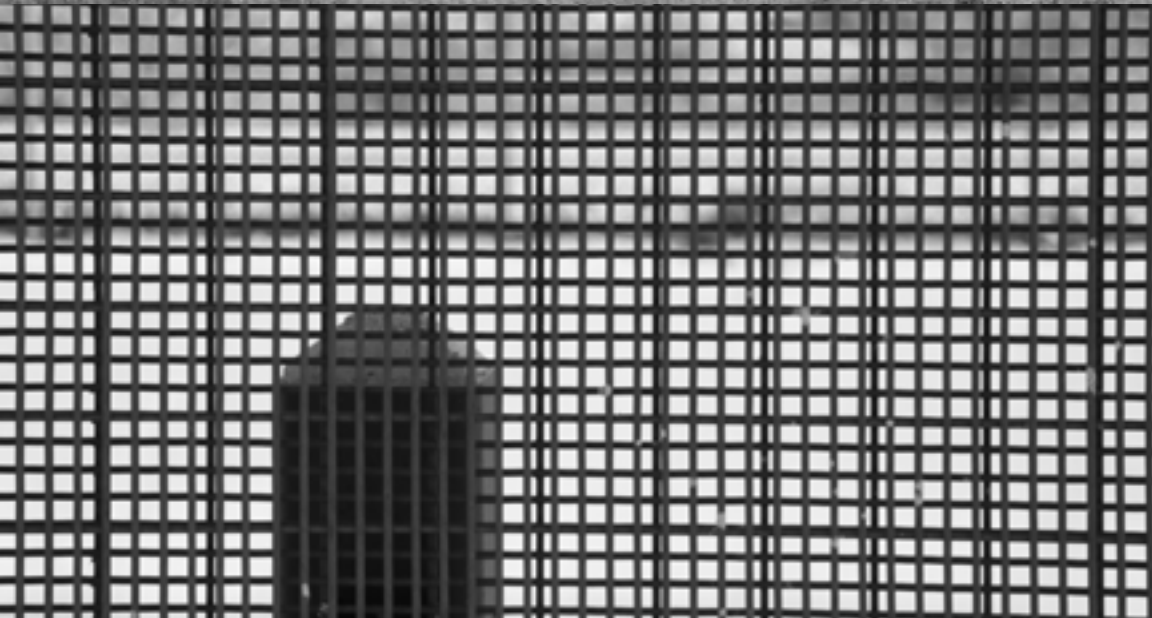
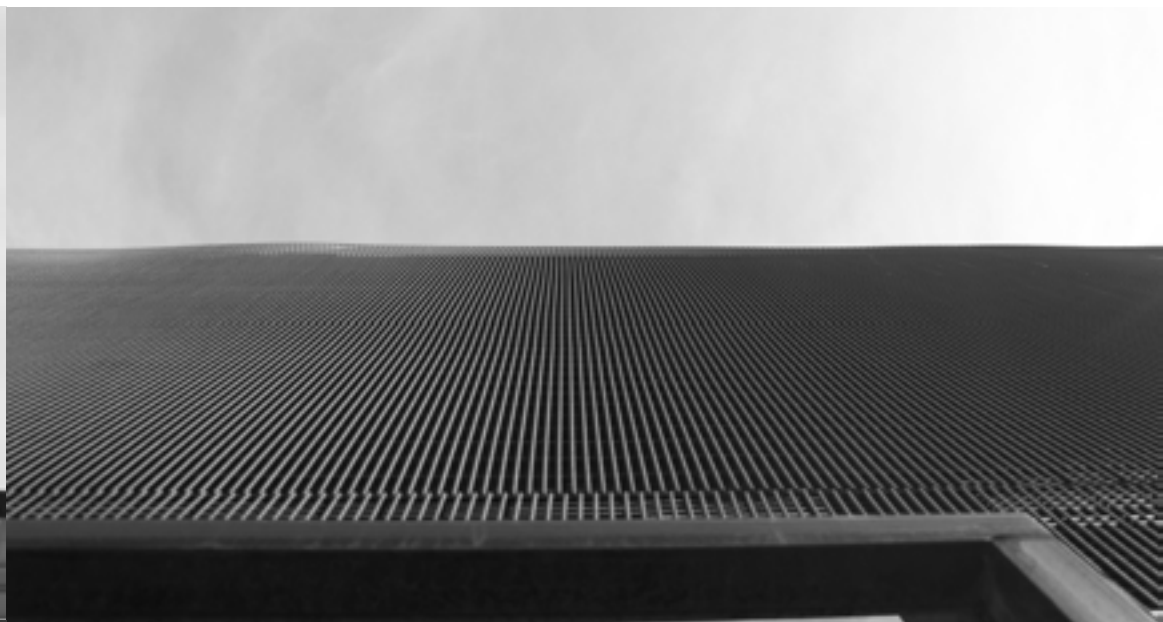
03 process

site analysis

taking into consideration plan el paso's downtown revitalization plan, *borderline* activates in the city's downtown, connecting the baseball stadium to the san jacinto plaza through a bold, oriented form. this connection of an american icon to a historically latin american space through a 1,000' linear element brings both cultures together. crossing three blocks, *borderline* sits within the museum district, next to the el paso museum of history, el paso museum of art and the snohetta's new children's museum. the building is also adjacent to the el paso public library and its public transit, a few cafes and a parking garage. the site has views to the mountains in el paso and the mountains in juarez. in response to el paso's hot, arid climate, the building incorporates active and passive climate responsive features through atrium spaces, open ground floor plan for air ventilation, roof solar panels, recessed adjustable windows, xeriscaping, and sun shades.

análisis de sitio

teniendo en cuenta el plan de revitalización del centro de el paso, el límite se activa en el centro de la ciudad, conectando el estadio de béisbol con la plaza de san jacinto a través de una forma audaz y orientada. esta conexión de un ícono americano a un espacio históricamente latinoamericano a través de un elemento lineal de 1,000 'une a ambas culturas. cruzando tres cuadras, *borderline* se encuentra dentro del distrito de museos, al lado del museo de historia de el paso, el museo de arte de el paso y el nuevo museo para niños de la snohetta. el edificio también está adyacente a la biblioteca pública de el paso y su transporte público, algunas cafeterías y un estacionamiento. el sitio tiene vistas a las montañas de el paso y las montañas de juárez. en respuesta al clima árido y cálido de el paso, el edificio incorpora características activas y pasivas que responden al clima a través de los espacios del atrio, planta abierta en la planta baja para ventilación de aire, paneles solares en el techo, ventanas ajustables empotradas, xeriscaping y paneles de sombra.



pictures taken on site visit to el paso, tx. fotos tomadas en la visita in situ a el paso, tx

plan el paso

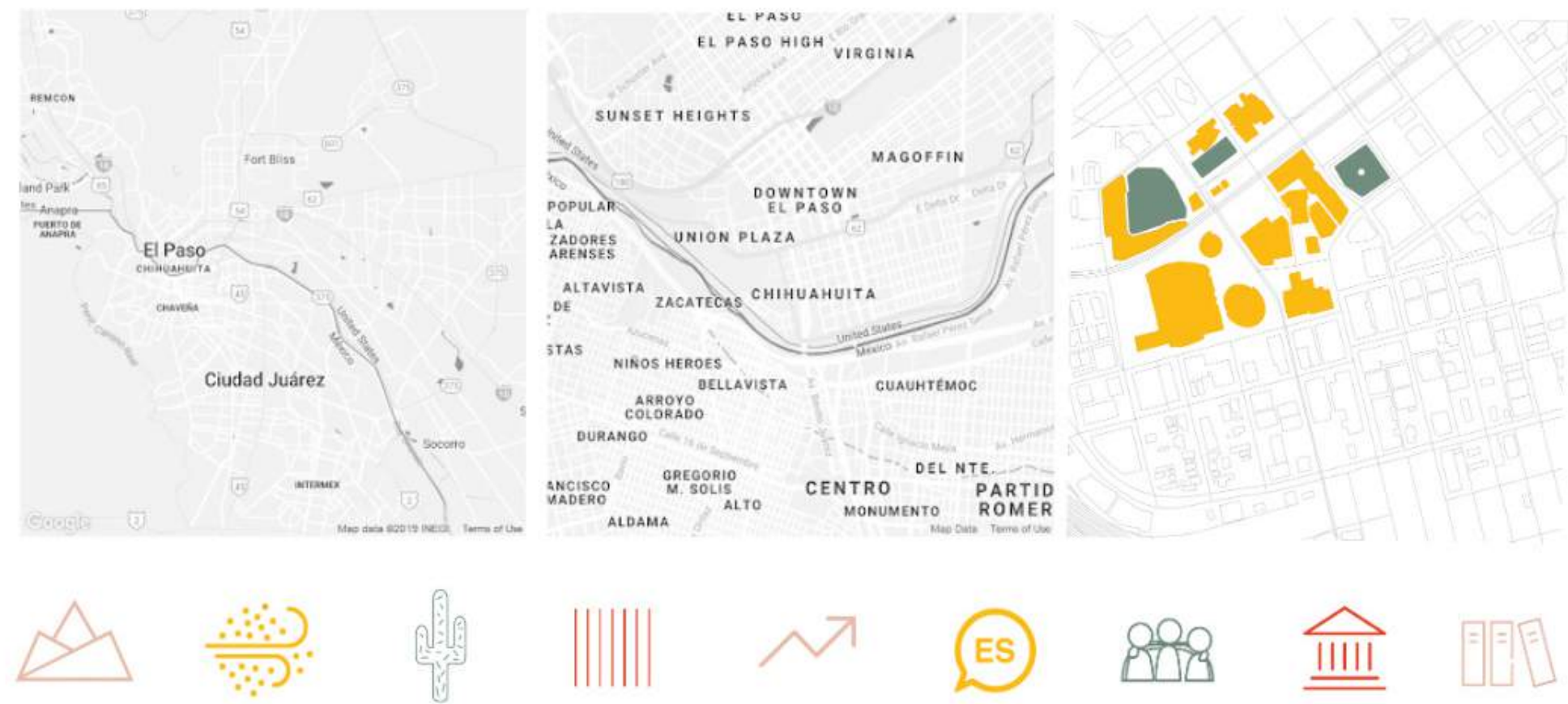
el paso directly translated means “the pass,” fitting its essence as a border city. based on plan el paso, the city of el paso’s comprehensive plan, the city of el paso is looking to revitalize downtown, specifically downtown’s public facilities. taking into account the city’s policy guide for the next 25 years, *borderline* addresses the city’s specific needs for increasing physical, educational, and recreational activity; developing border relations; providing economic development; inspiring innovation; intersecting education and workforce spaces; creating places to work, live, and meet; planning housing; revamping the mexican national market; filling lot vacancies; generating more food options; and enhancing downtown spaces. *borderline* builds on the sister city mentality between el paso, texas and ciudad juárez, mexico: “one people, one community.”

additionally, this project takes into account plan el paso’s building style, emphasizing the need to preserve local culture and social traditions. the building provides relief from the sun while capturing as many breezes as possible. additionally, the majority of spaces have tall ceilings, full height windows, shade gardens, fans, and no decorative elements without a functional purpose. additionally, the windows are set in to have depth and feeling of substantiality. the rammed earth’s texture adds complexity, especially with shadows, and the building’s main form is rectangular with subordinate masses added that balance each other.

plan el paso

el nombre el paso se ajusta a su esencia como una ciudad fronteriza. con base en el plan el paso, el plan integral de la ciudad está buscando revitalizar el centro de la ciudad, particularmente las instalaciones públicas del centro. teniendo en cuenta la guía de políticas de la ciudad para los próximos 25 años, *borderline* aborda las necesidades específicas de la ciudad para aumentar la actividad física, educativa y recreativa, desarrollar las relaciones fronterizas, proporcionar desarrollo económico, inspirar innovación, conectar la educación y la fuerza laboral, crear lugares para trabajar, vivir y reunirse, planificar viviendas, renovar el mercado nacional mexicano, llenar las vacantes de lotes, generar más opciones de alimentos y mejorar los espacios del centro. *borderline* se basa en la mentalidad de la ciudad hermana entre el paso, texas y ciudad juárez, méxico: “un pueblo, una comunidad”.

además, este proyecto toma en cuenta el estilo de construcción del plan el paso, enfatizando la necesidad de preservar la cultura local y las tradiciones sociales. el edificio proporciona alivio del sol mientras captura la mayor cantidad de brisa posible. además, la mayoría de los espacios tienen techos altos, ventanas de altura completa, jardines con sombra, ventiladores y ningún elemento decorativo sin un propósito funcional. además, las ventanas están configuradas para tener profundidad y sensación de sustancialidad. la textura de la tierra apisonada agrega complejidad, especialmente con sombras, y la forma principal del edificio es rectangular con masas subordinadas agregadas que se equilibran entre sí.



form

taking into account the spatial relationship of the border, users can confront the wall by going over, under, or through it. the spatial approach to the wall can yield three transformations: division, manipulation, or removal. by taking the border wall's bold, oriented form, *borderline* divides spaces yet provides horizontal, vertical, and diagonal views to develop stronger connections; creates forms within thresholds; and eliminates walls altogether in certain spaces to emanate presence. these architectural transformations allow the user's experience with the wall to transition from isolation to solitude, transform, and liberate.

the underground market entrance between the el paso museum of history and the el paso children's museum alludes to the louvre's triangular extrusion. the social and political references of an underground market as well as the evolution of museum from objective observance to relational cultural activity revitalizes the mexican national market while developing spaces of reflection.

the building's physical connection to the parking garage and public transit through subordinate massing as well as extension to the plaza through a permeable public ground space increase communal activity.

as a 1,000' linear architectural element, the building itself is the line.

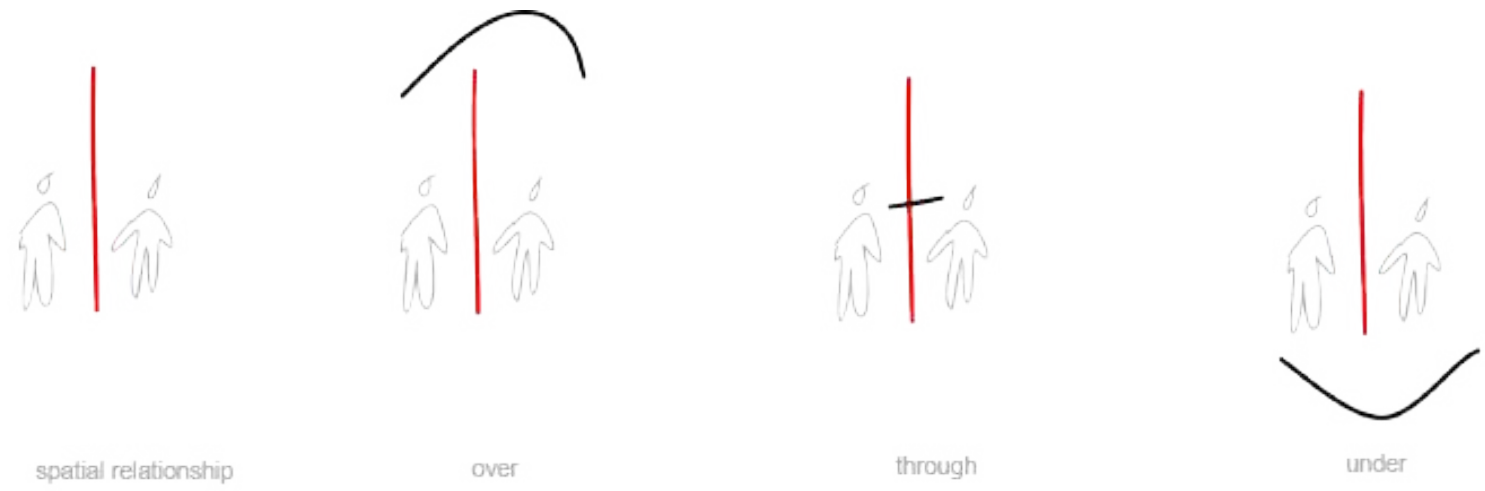
forma

teniendo en cuenta la relación espacial de la frontera, los usuarios pueden enfrentar el muro al pasar, debajo o a través de él. la aproximación espacial al muro puede producir tres transformaciones: división, manipulación o eliminación. al tomar la forma audaz y orientada del muro fronterizo, *borderline* divide los espacios pero proporciona vistas horizontales, verticales y diagonales para desarrollar conexiones más fuertes, crea formas dentro de los umbrales y elimina los muros por completo en ciertos espacios para emanar presencia. estas transformaciones arquitectónicas permiten que la experiencia del usuario con el muro pase del aislamiento a la soledad, la transformación y la liberación.

la entrada subterránea del mercado entre el museo de historia de el paso y el museo para niños de el paso alude a la extrusión triangular del louvre. las referencias sociales y políticas de un mercado subterráneo, así como la evolución del museo desde la vista objetiva hasta la actividad cultural relacional revitaliza el mercado nacional mexicano y desarrolla espacios de reflexión.

la conexión física del edificio con el estacionamiento y el transporte público a través de la concentración subordinada, así como la extensión a la plaza a través de un espacio público permeable aumentan la actividad comunitaria.

como elemento arquitectónico lineal de 1,000 ', el edificio mismo es la línea.

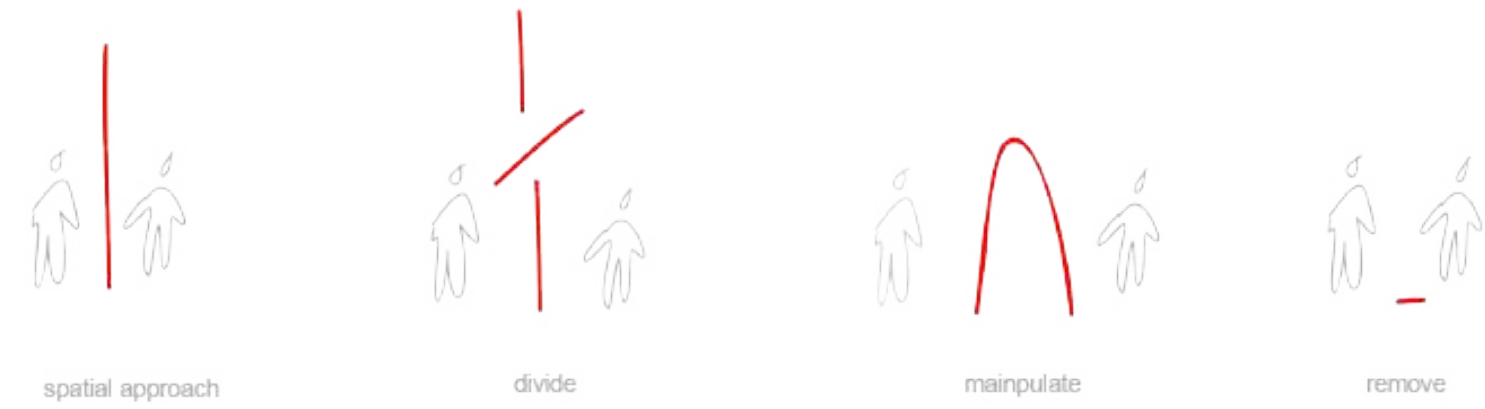


spatial relationship

over

through

under

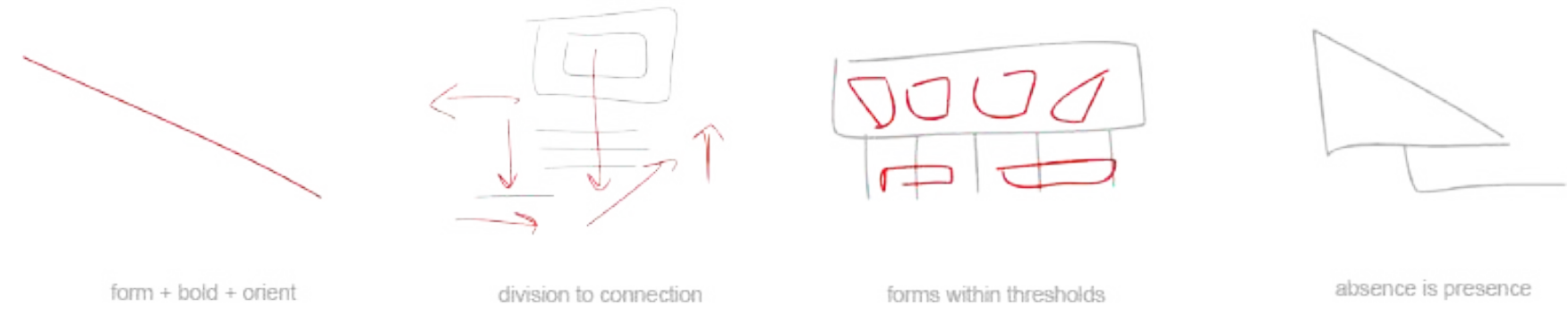


spatial approach

divide

mainpulate

remove

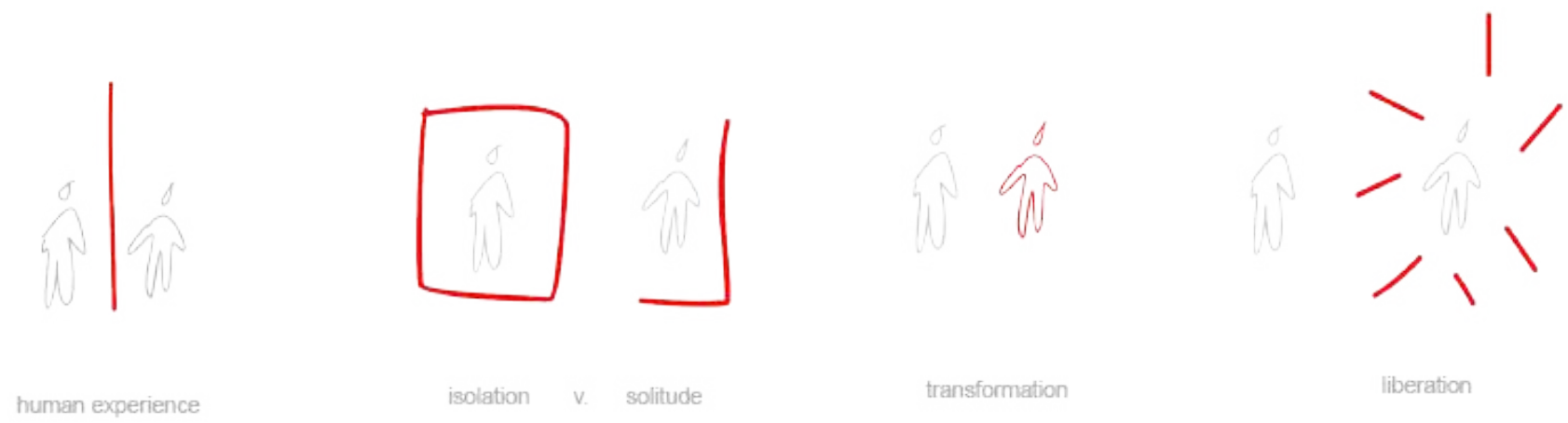


form + bold + orient

division to connection

forms within thresholds

absence is presence

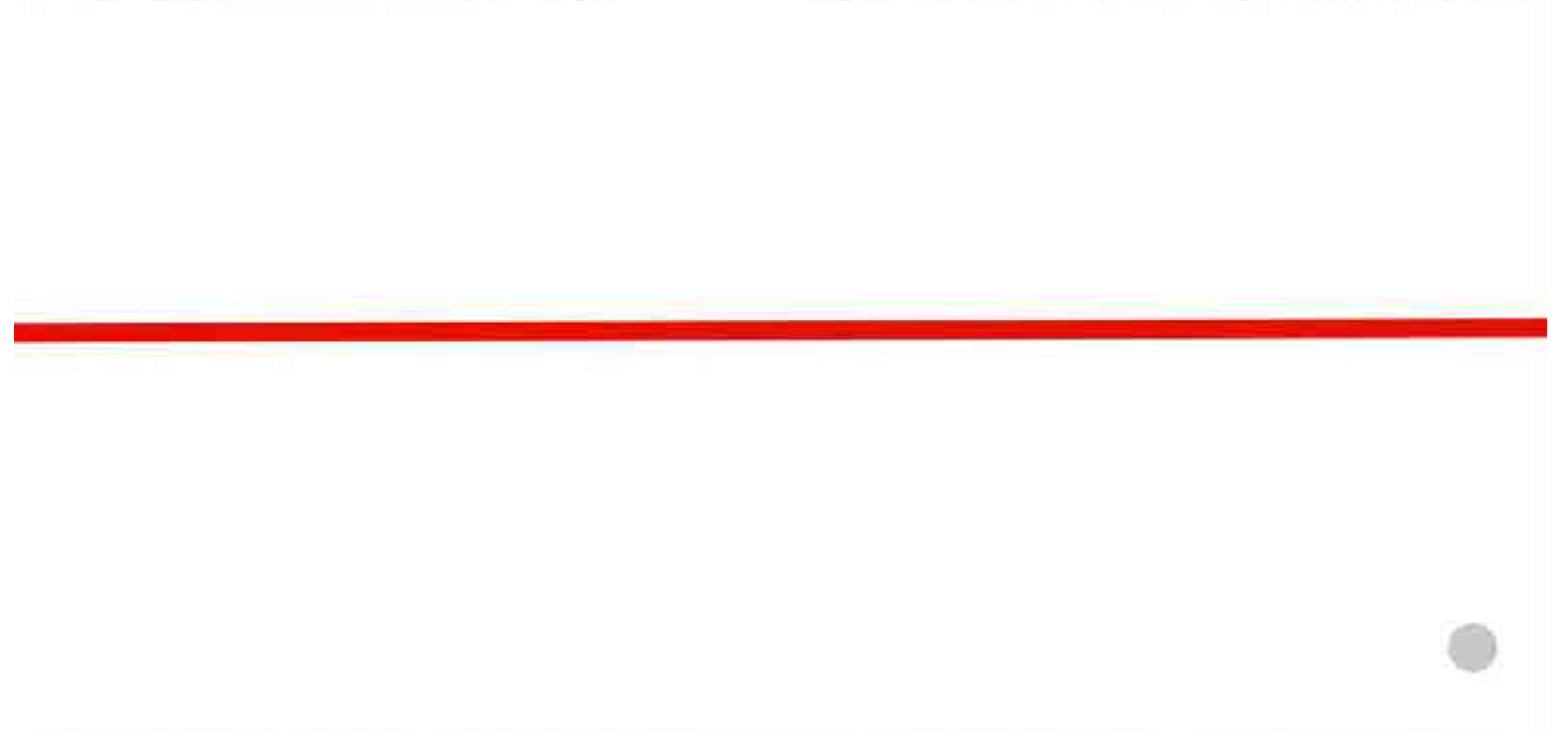
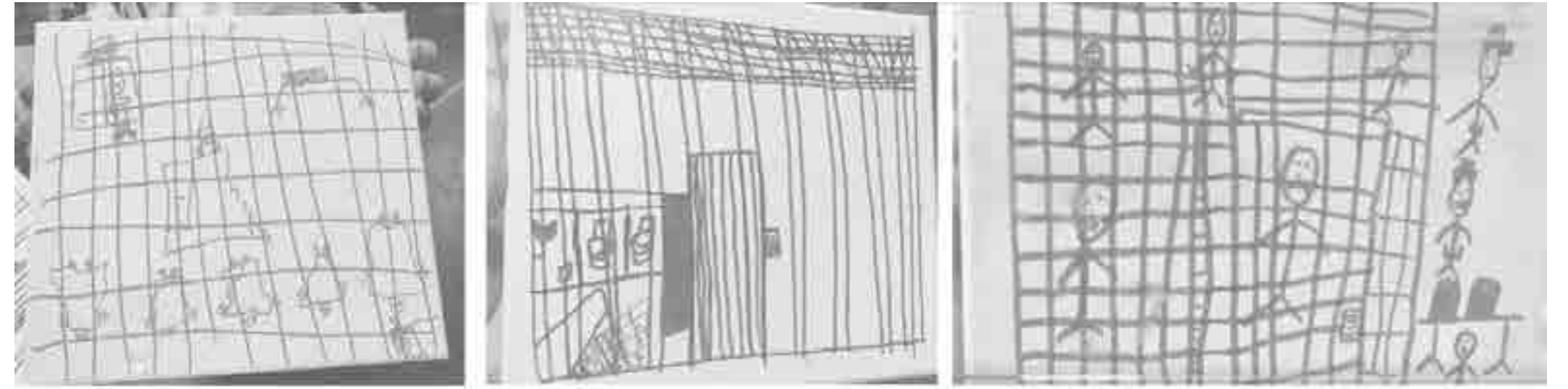


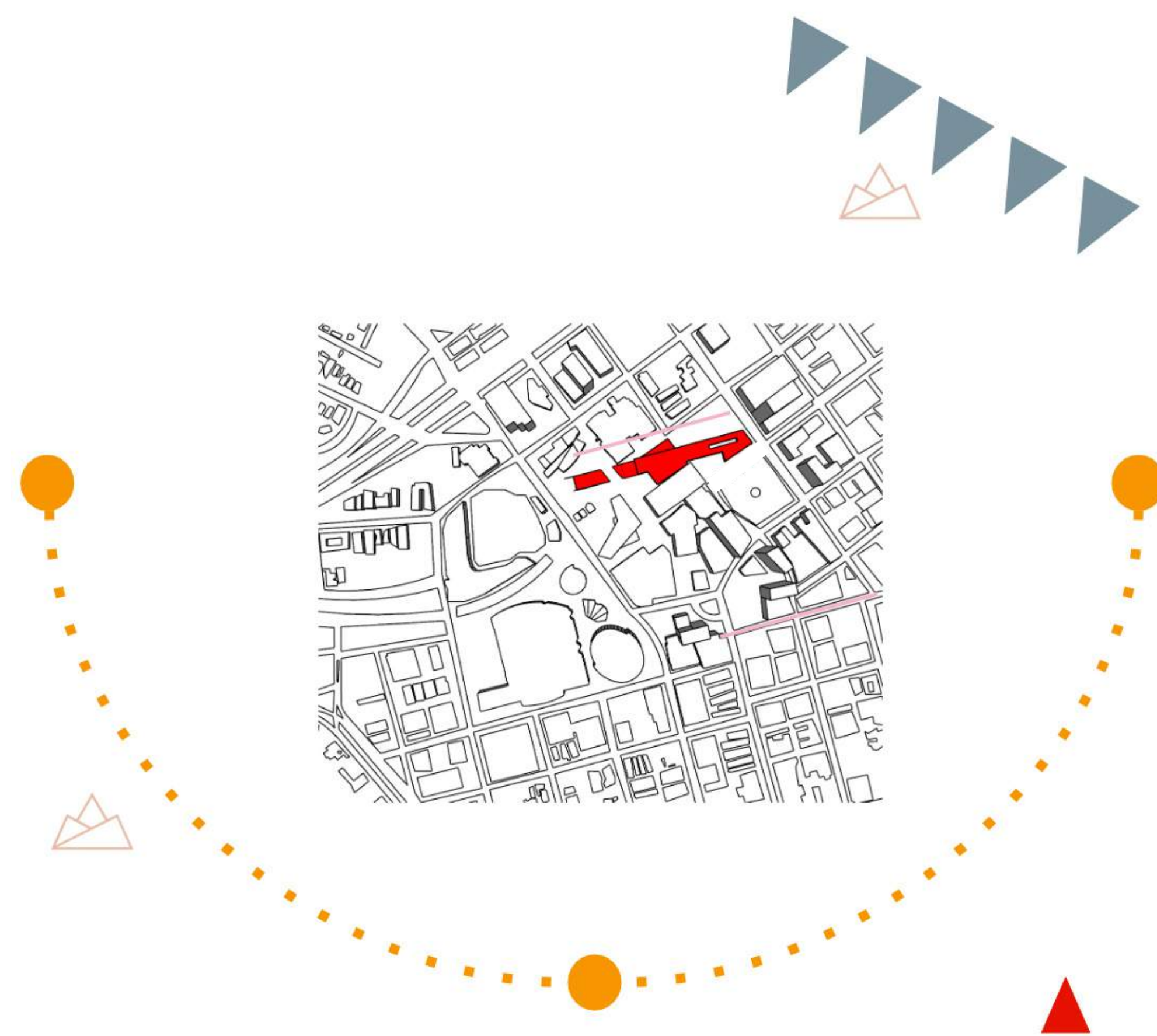
human experience

isolation v. solitude

transformation

liberation

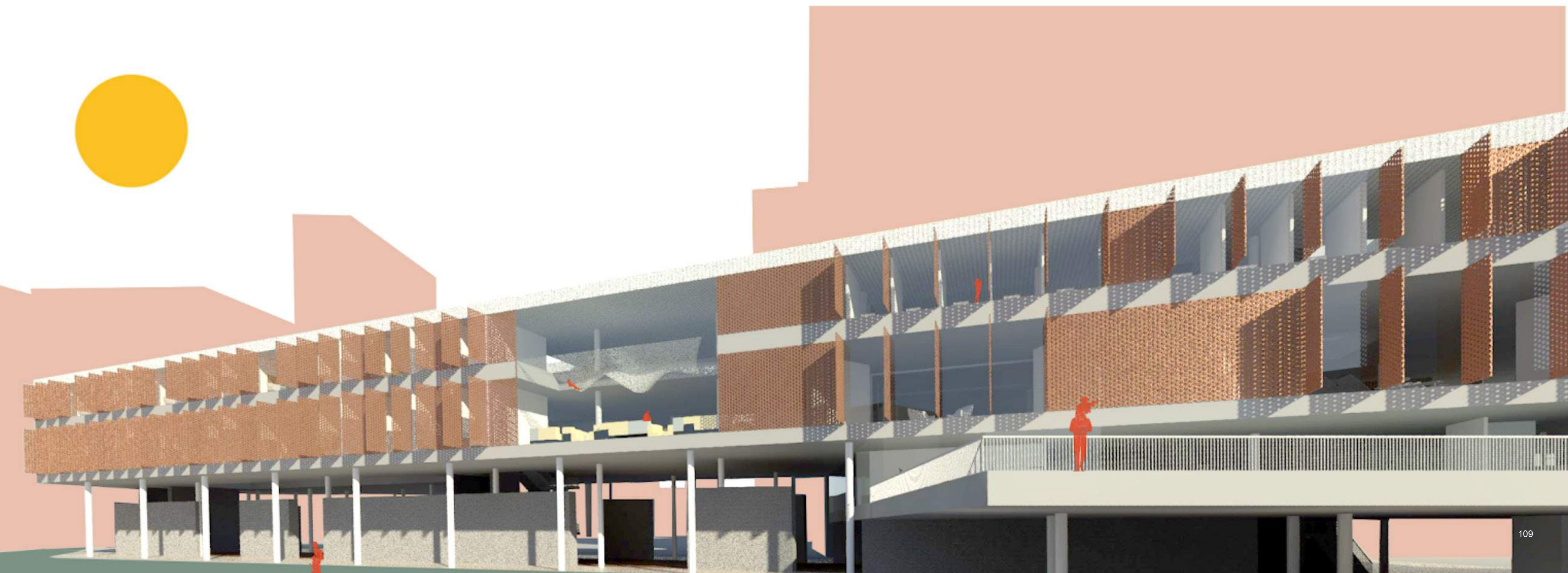




process renders











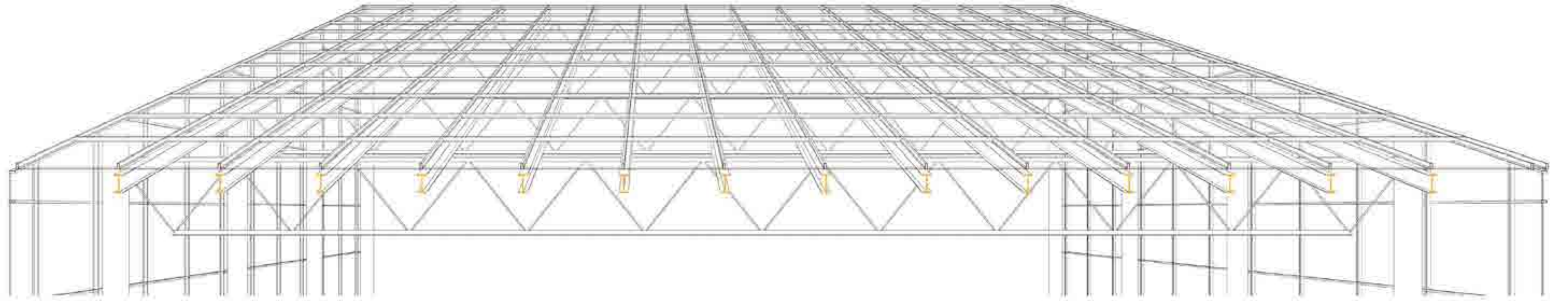
04 design

drawings

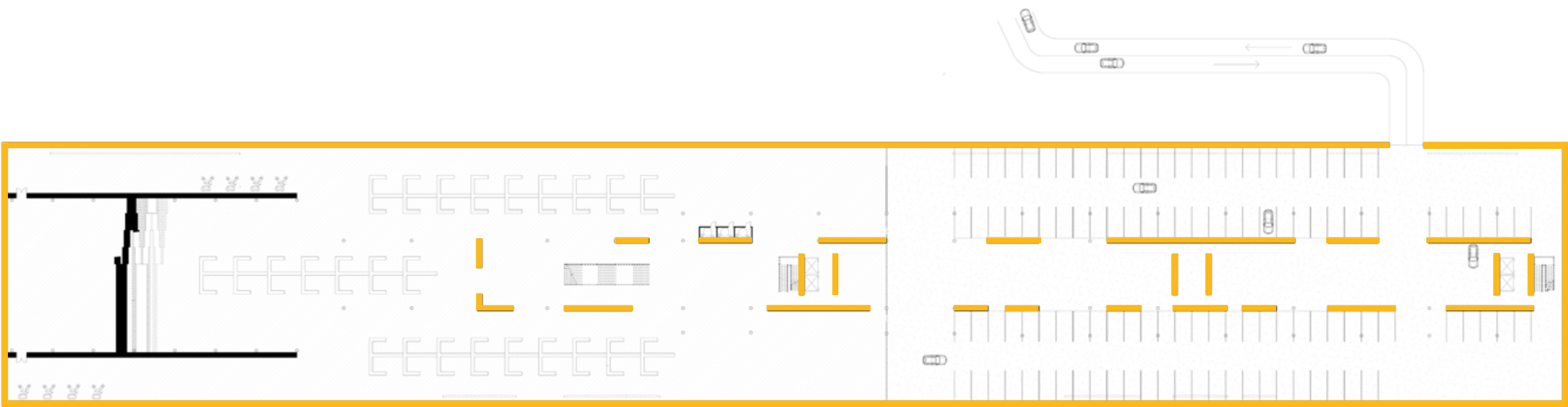
architectural drawings, sections, renders

dibujos

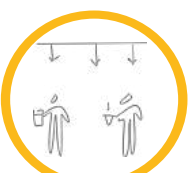
dibujos arquitectonicos, secciones, renders



level 0



learning stairs



coffee shop



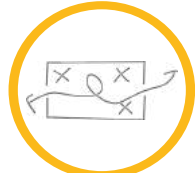
market



parking



loading



flexible space



study area



level 1



plaza access



bus access



art classes



playspace



classroom



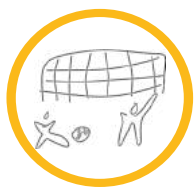
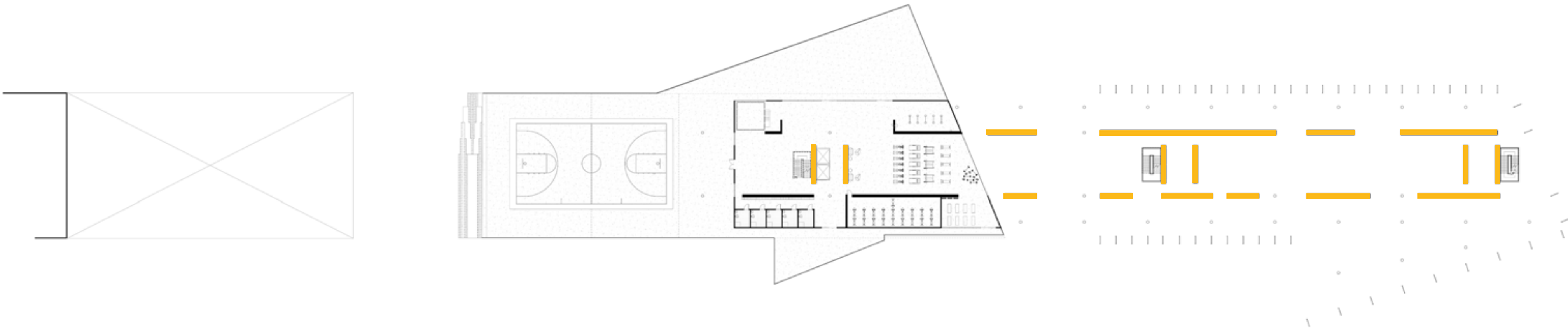
hammock



market



level 2



soccer



showers



basketball



yoga



weights



self-defense



lockers



level 3



laundry



housing



entrepreneurship hub



conference



personal study



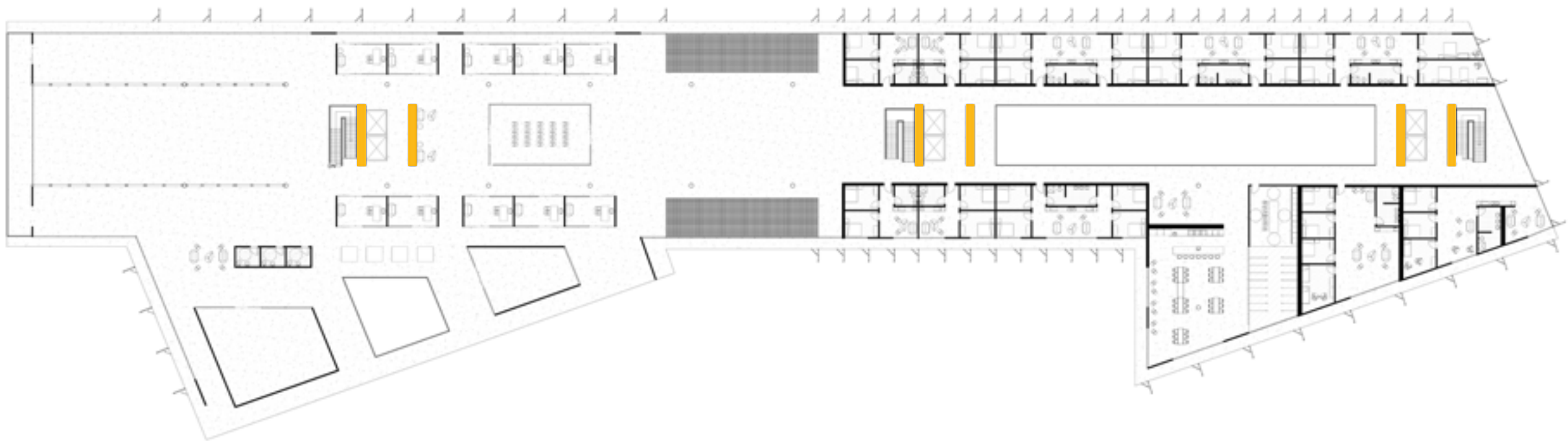
playspace



communal cooking



level 4



therapy



playspace



refugee services



performance space



laundry

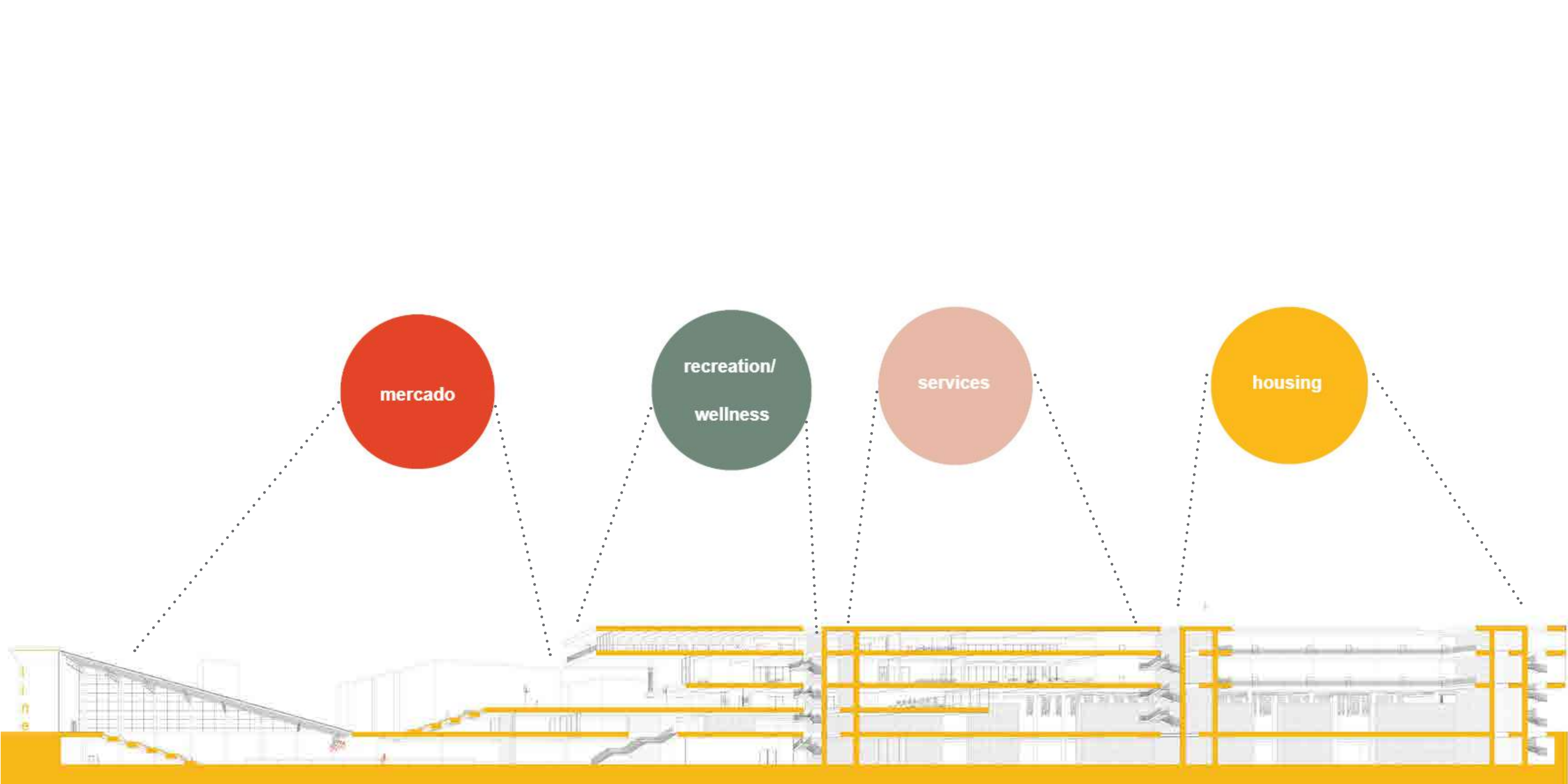


housing



communal cooking





	sun	water	air	view	interaction	individuality	sequence	flexibility	diversity	spontaneity
orientation										
facade										
permeability										
scale										
proportion										
connection										
metabolism (how the system is fed)										
safety										











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