

FUSION CITIES

consolidation of movement

a seminar conducted by Julia-Kim Sieber, PAR, TU Darmstadt 2009

FUSION CITIES

CONSOLIDATION OF MOVEMENTS

Two cities divided by a border are growing together. The moving particles of this inter-cultural exchange leave their footprint in the landscape – the urban landscape. A border is a thin line between them, sometimes not even visible.

During the seminar of the summer term 2009 at PAR, TU Darmstadt, the students analyzed four different types of borders: natural, artificial, political, and social. Three analytical steps were taken by the students: borders, cities, movements to then finally distill a still image ‘consolidation of movement’.

BRAKIN_natural : Brazzaville and Kinshasa

SAN JUANA_artificial : San Diego and Tijuana

JERUSALEM_political : East and West Jerusalem

FAVEMINIO_social : Favela and Condominio in Rio de Janeiro

The language of this book here is mostly visual, which enables the viewer to an intuitive comparison of each of the fusion cities and the analytical steps.

Jula-Kim Sieber

has founded ar2com in February 2007 in order to research on the relations of ARchitecture (+urbanism) and COMmunications (dance, film, music, art, community spirit, web 2.0, etc:). Research published on the blog. Theory is put in to practice: communicative architecture.

has been assistant professor at PAR, TU Darmstadt since October 2008.

www.blog.ar2com.de
www.architektur.ar2com.de

GRENZEN

Was fasziniert uns eigentlich so daran, mit Grenzen auseinanderzusetzen, sei es physiologischer oder psychologischer, sozialer oder mentaler, politischer oder poetischer Art? Weil wir in Echtzeiten leben, in entgrenzten komplexen Räumen, weil wir als Architekten räumliche Grenzen setzen und sie verstehen müssen? Wir versuchen es in vielerlei Hinsicht.

Vor dem inneren Auge erscheint zunächst eine Linie, eine Naht, ähnlich dem Horizont. Es ist eine Linie, die weiterwandert, würden wir uns ihr nähern. Sie vertritt die Unerreichbarkeit und die irreparable Einsicht, dass sich „dahinter“ etwas Anderes befindet. Das kann etwas Ausgeschlossenes, Fremdes, Unsichtbares sein, und deshalb vielleicht sogar nicht Existentes? Doch anders als das Meer mit dieser Kante uns vorgaukeln will, springen wir längst von Seite zu Seite, oder wir versuchen es zumindest, und sprengen somit die Naht. Nein, vielmehr dehnen wir sie aus zu einem Raum durch das Erkennen und Wiedergeben. Sie ist elastisch!

Bei diesen Worten denke ich auch an de Certeau, der die Grenzerfahrung nicht treffender beschreiben könnte. Es umschlingen sich diese und jene Seite, *„... so daß der Reisende, der über die Brücke zurückkehrt und wieder in den umschlossenen Raum zurückkehrt, jetzt das Woanders wieder findet, das er zuvor gesucht hatte, als er aufbrach, und aus dem er dann flüchtete, als er zurückkehrte“*

— de Certau. Kunst des Handelns. [1980] 1988. Berlin. 235/236

Das passiert uns nicht nur als Passanten, sondern auch, wenn wir Grenzen abstrahieren, reflektieren, theoretisieren oder visualisieren. Wir betrachten beide Seiten der Grenzen, ihre Differenzen, Qualitäten, aber auch ihre Umarmung, die Art ihres Aufeinandertreffens, um daraus die Bedeutung der Grenze zu schöpfen. Wir betrachten sie schließlich von allen und durch alle Seiten und geraten dabei selbst in ihren Sog, in ihre Mitte. Die Grenze wird zu unserem Werkzeug. In Fusion-Cities ist das der Cutter, der zwei Hälften auseinanderkaffen lässt und sie dennoch über die Markierung zusammenhält. Fusion-Cities nimmt die fixen territorialen Grenzen zum Anlass, sie als „Reisende“ zu befragen, sie als Gebrauchsgegenstand zu umkreisen und aus ihrer Mitte heraus zum Werkzeug der Vermittlung zu machen. Die Wiederkehr hat eine schrille Flucht nach vorn erzeugt.

Ist es das, was uns erwartet, wenn wir uns der Naht tatsächlich nähern könnten? Ist es das, was uns erwartet, befänden wir uns in dem Raum der Naht?

Kathrin Wieck

ist Grenzgängerin über das Projekt **border**lining, ein Projekt von traila.network. Borderlining thematisiert das Übersetzen paralleler, simultaner und überblendeter urbaner Phänomene in Rio de Janeiro und Berlin.

www.traila.org
www.borderlining.wordpress.com

BORDERS

What is it that fascinates us about being confronted by boundaries, be they physiological or psychological, social or mental, political or poetic? Is it because we live and function in real-time hyperspace, not to mean only cyberspace, that we, as architects have to define and understand the boundaries we must create? We try in many ways.

The mind’s eye creates a line, a horizon, which is unattainable and provokes the curiosity of what lies ‘behind’. We know we can never cross this line, yet at the same time we are crossing these lines constantly in our everyday lives. No, actually we are creating spaces by acknowledging and reproducing boundaries. They are elastic!

Spaces flirt and merge with one another, *„...just as a traveller returns to an enclosed space and now finds the ‘elsewhere’ that he was searching for when he left – and from which he now flees because of his return.“*

— de Certau. Kunst des Handelns. [1980] 1988. Berlin. 235/236

This happens to us not only as passers-by but also while we are abstracting, reflecting, theorizing or visualising boundaries. We observe both sides: differences, qualities, that which they embrace and the nature of their encounters, to then birth the meaning of boundaries. They enthrall us! They are our tools.

In Fusion Cities, the blade carves it into two parts, but at the same time this very incision is what holds the two cities together. Fusion Cities play with fixed territorial borders to question the traveller and to encompass them as consumable entities. The return now creates a ‘forward flight’.

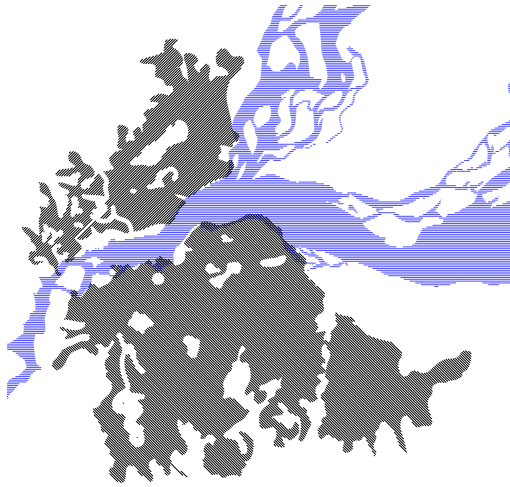
Is that what awaits us if we could actually approach the line? Is that what awaits us if we could be in the space beyond the line?

Kathrin Wieck

is a borderliner of the project ‘**border**lining’ by tralia.network. Borderlining addressed the translation of parallel, simultaneous and overexposed urban phenomena in Rio de Janeiro and Berlin.

www.traila.org
www.borderlining.wordpress.com

english short translation
Lauren Hammond



BRAKIN 9

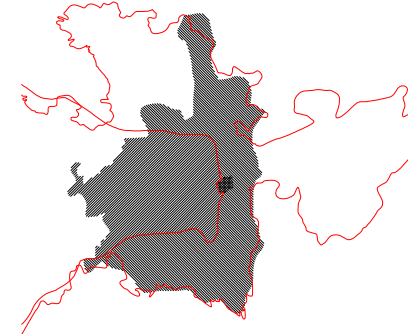
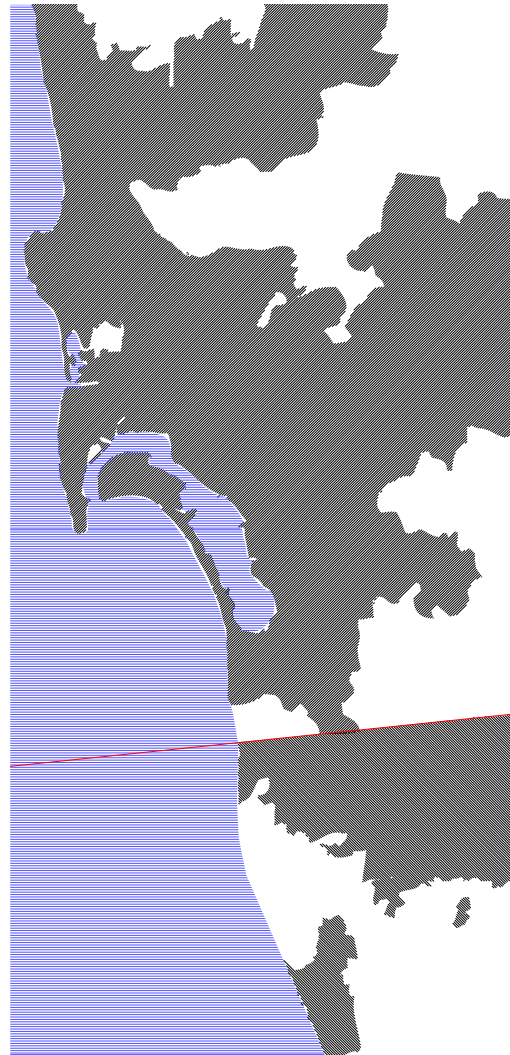
by Humerto Sarabio as **hus**
and Marion Bouchard as **mab**

a natural border between Brazzaville
and Kinshasa divided by the River
Kongo

SAN JUANA 33

by Julio Obregon Zepeda as **juo**
and Anne Touchet as **ant**

an articial border between San Diego
and Tijuana, US and Mexico



JERUSALEM 63

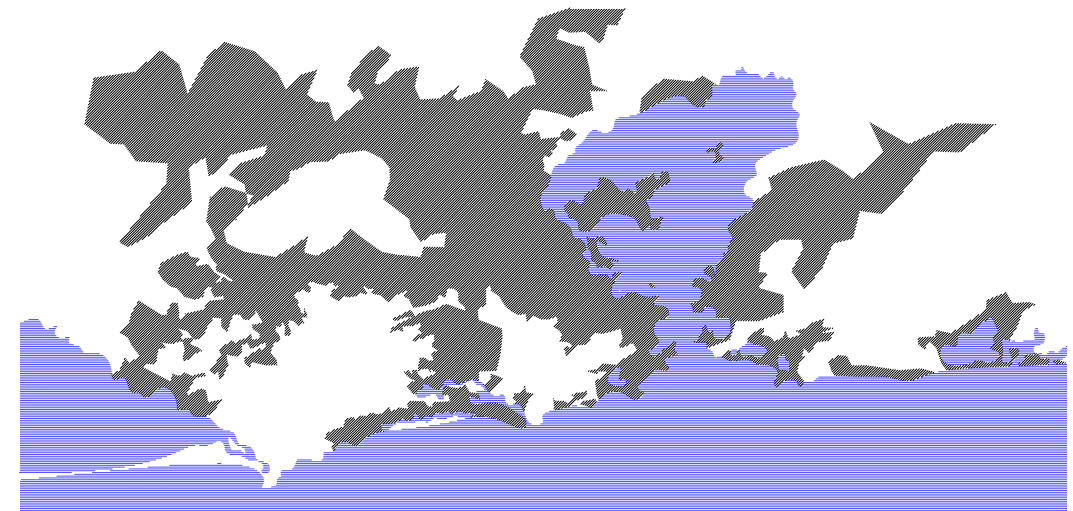
by Slobodan Subotić as **sls**
and Petko Gogov as **peg**

a political border in Jerusalem

FAVEMINIO 95

by Eleni Sougaris as **els**

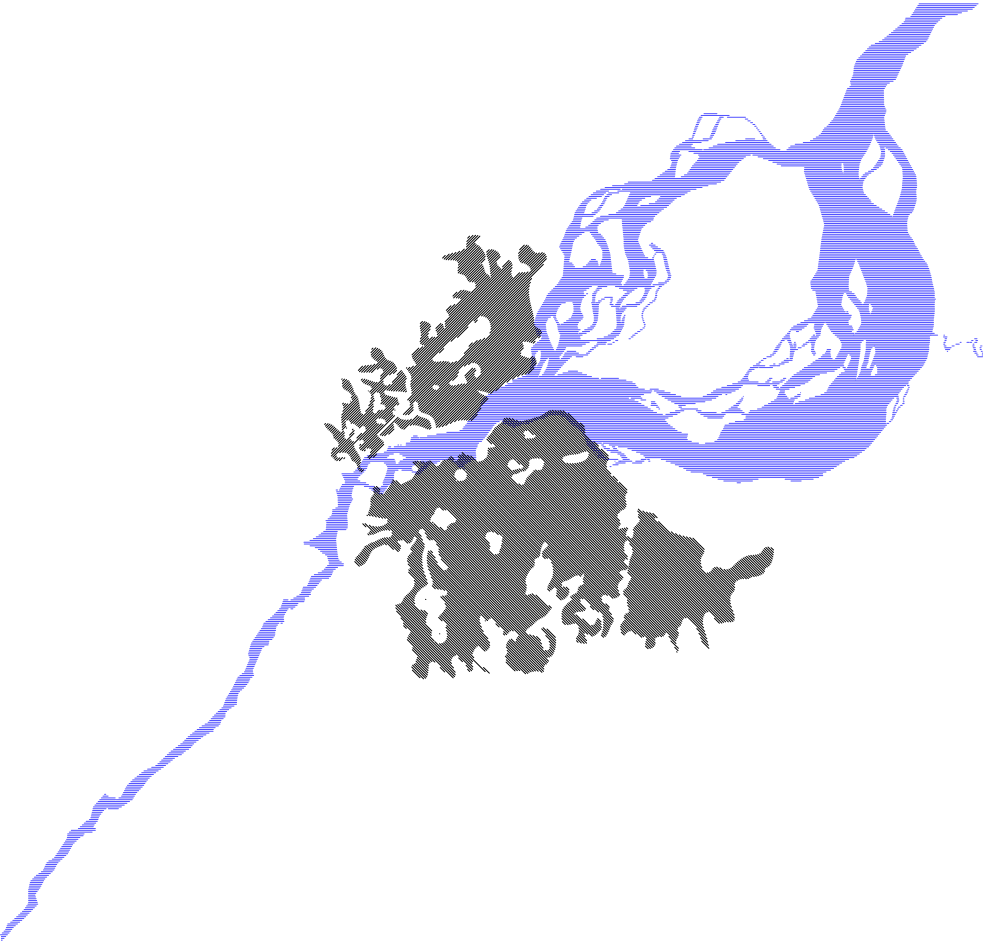
a social border in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
between favelas and condomínios



INDEX

BRAKIN 9

by Humerto Sarabio as **hus**
and Marion Bouchard as **mab**



HOW REMARQUABLE IS THE BORDER ?

Kinshasa and Brazzaville are the closest capitals of the world. They are separated by a river that has the same name as the countries they represent, 'the Congo'.

A NATURAL BOUNDARY

/ streams
/ marshes

The Congo River materializes the border between the Democratic Republic of Congo, also named Congo-Kinshasa on the south side, and the Republic of Congo or Congo-Brazzaville on the north side. It is 4.700 kilometres long and is the second river of the world for its rate of flow, after the Amazon.

Brazzaville and Kinshasa are situated on the Malebo Pool, ex Stanley Pool who discovered it.

From this pool until the Atlantic Ocean flows the Livingstone Falls, rapids and cataracts that make navigation impossible.

Due to the need for transport until the ocean, two railways were built parallel to the riversides, first in Congo-Kinshasa then in Congo-Brazzaville, the Congo-ocean.

To which country belong the numerous islands situated on the pool is not determined. As well, the real location of the boarder is uncertain. That's why some islands escape from the legislation and are places of informal or illegal trades.

Also parts of the river are free zone due to the variation of the fluvial ways following the seasons.



Another fact that limits the crossing the river is that on the sides and even more around the pool are marshes. These areas are unconstructible; the access is hard or even impossible.

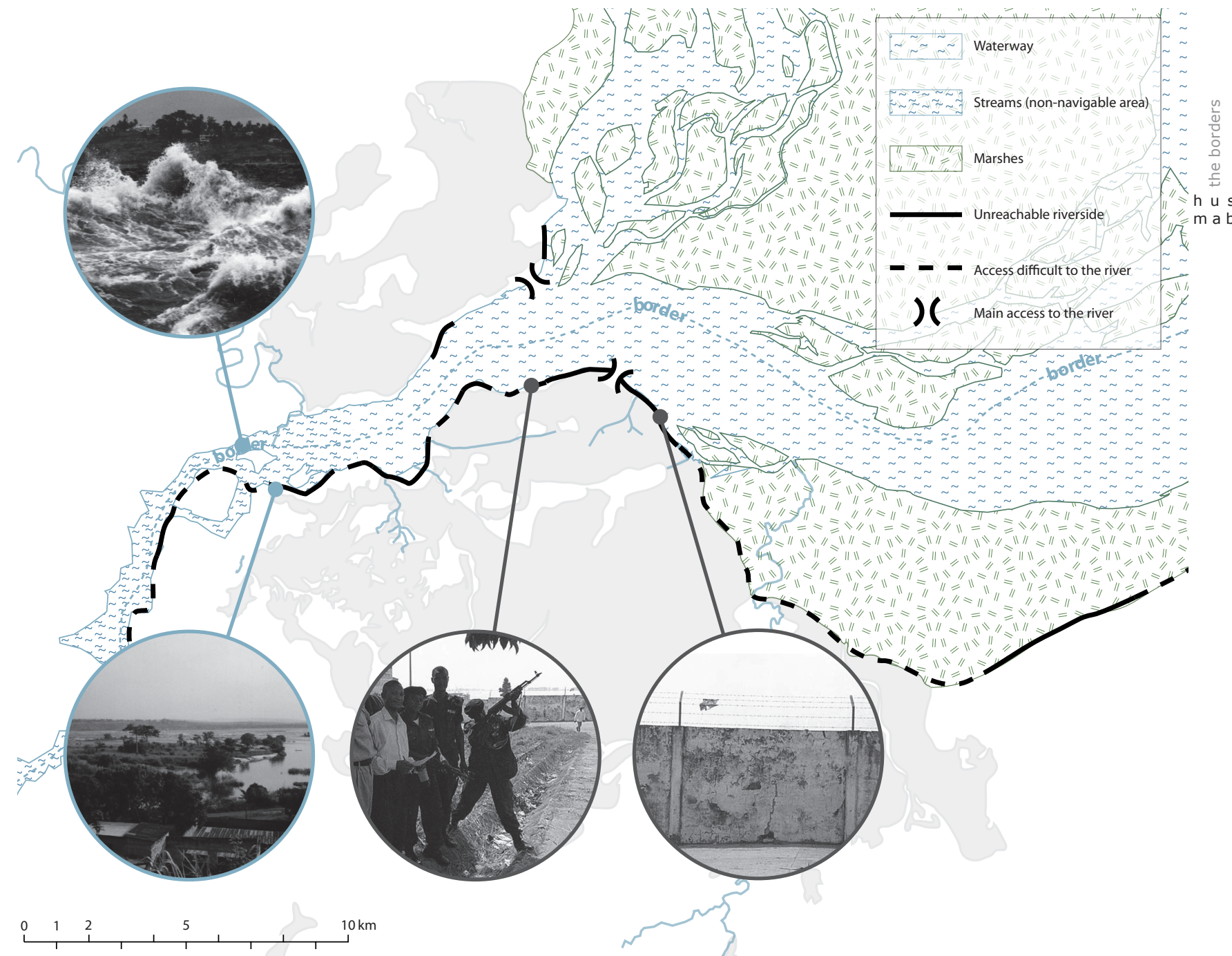
ARTIFICIAL BOUNDARY

/ wall
/ checkpoints

Since the foundation of both cities, the control of the access to the river is one of most important issues. Industry area and rich residences are privileged and have exclusive access to the river, restricting it, particularly on the south riverbank.

sources
BRAKIN
Brazzaville-Kinshasa: Visualizing the visible,
Wim Cuyvers, 2006, ISBN-10 3037780762;
www.wikipedia.com The Congo River;
www.britannica.com Livingstone Falls

HOW REMARQUABLE IS THE BORDER ?



CROSSING THE BORDER

THE FLUVIAL COMPANIES

ATF and Onatra are respectively the companies of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. They have the exclusive control of the river.

Each one owns a ferry with a capacity of 120 T, 1000 places and work 4 times a day (round trip). These take 15 to 20 minutes one way. They also have speedboats (crossing: 5 minutes) with capacities between 15 and 80 persons. The ATF subcontracts with some private boater that has smaller boats.

HYPOTHETIC BRIDGE: THE PROJECT

In 1991, the idea of a bridge between Kinshasa and Brazzaville, separated by 4 kilometres of water came up. It is a road and rail bridge providing the connection Kinshasa-Brazzaville-Pointe Noire, the main maritime port of Congo.

However, because of the instability of the political situation and the difficulty to obtain financing, the project was aborted. But the desire to unify the two riversides persists. Then again it is mentioned in 2003, in August 2005. However, essentially for economic reason, the democratic republic of Congo is still not realising the project.



AIRWAYS COMPANY

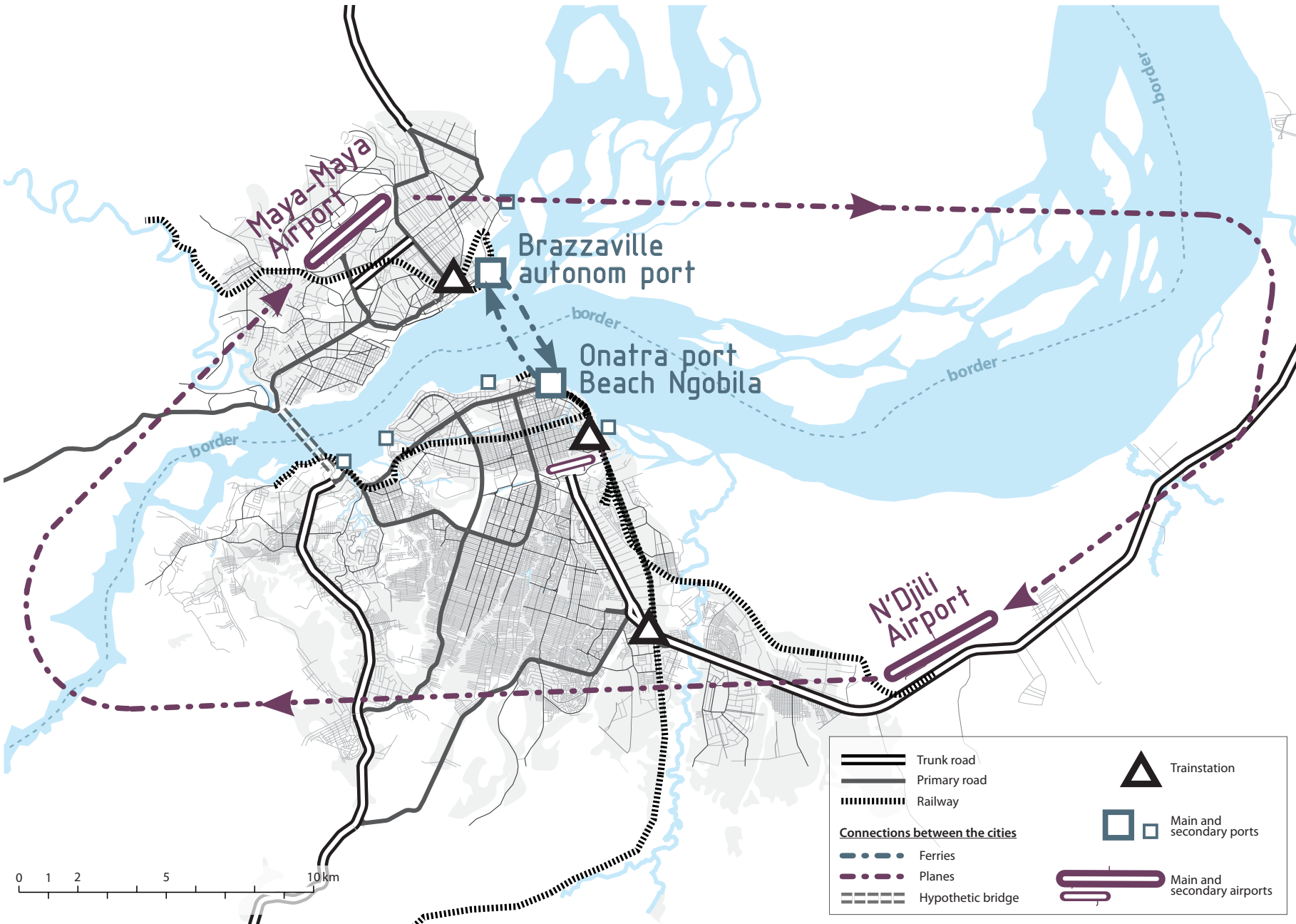
HewaBoraAirways
(Congo-Brazzaville)

Brazzaville Maya Maya Airport
Wenesday and Saturday
7:00-7:20 162\$

Kinshasa N'Djili Airport
Thursday and Sunday
21:30-21:50 215\$

sources
www.afriquespoir.com, le pont
gaboneco.com - L'axe aérien Brazzaville-Kinshasa renforcé - 26.09.08

CROSSING THE BORDER



CROSSERS

From the beginning on, even though the border was officially closed, the inhabitants penetrated the border. Many have family members on the other side.

Around 3 000 000 persons are crossing the border between Kinshasa and Brazzaville each year.



Brazzaville autonom port

Here is the monthly report of Onatra Company for June 2006
/ 1.226 tickets sold for speedboats (586 departures from Kinshasa and 640 from Brazzaville)
/ 16.906 tickets sold for the big ferry «Matadi» and the «Trans VIP» (11.848 departures from Kinshasa and 5.058 from Brazzaville)

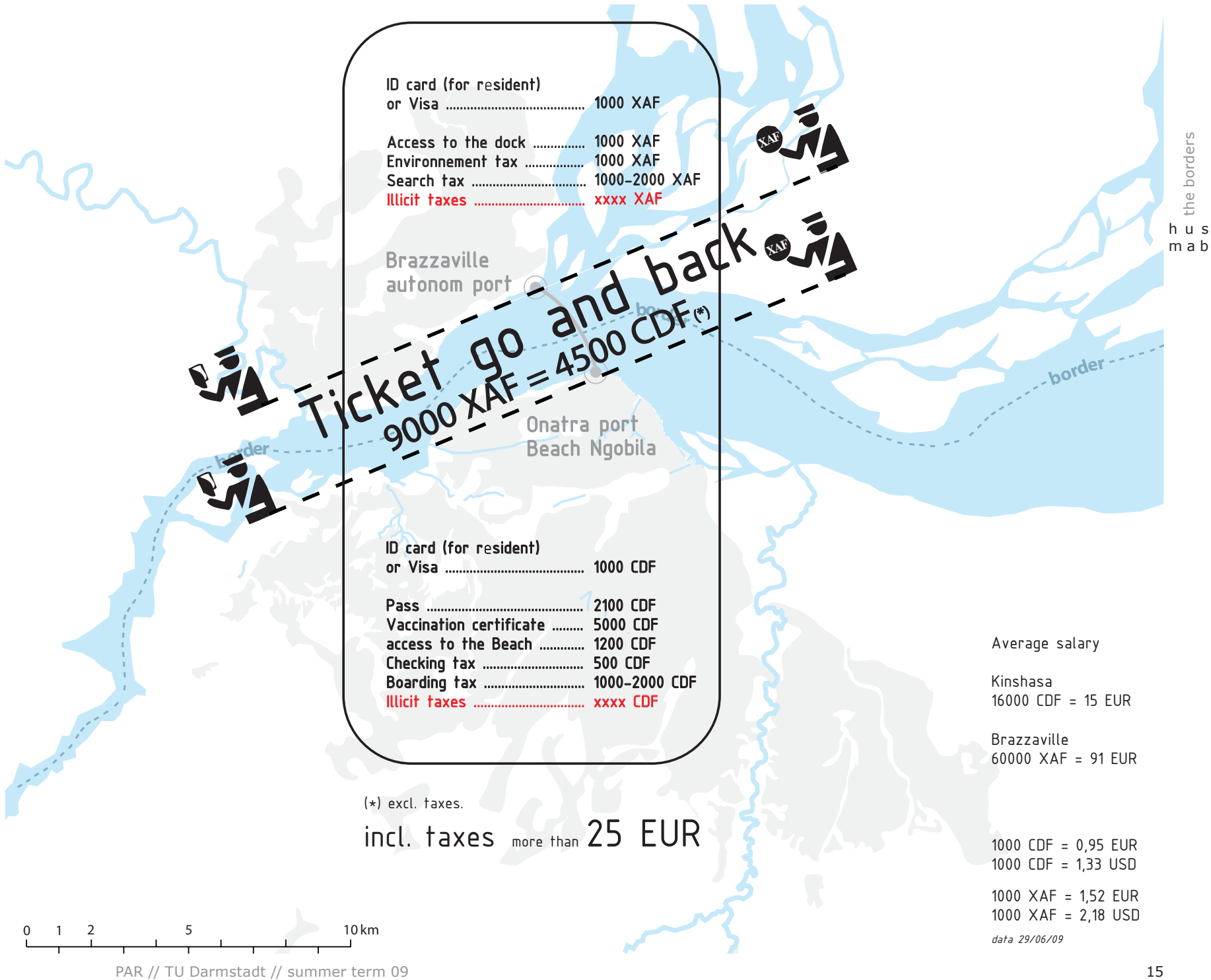


Onatra port- beach ngobila

Most of the people use ferries, which is the cheapest way to cross. The harbours are always crowded. Passengers before boarding are submitted to a long, fastidious and expensive control on each side.

The taxes change following the policemen and customs officers, and their imagination. It is very difficult to distinguish illegal from legal taxes. But any ways you have to pay it.

But in the mess of the port, some cheat and others deal with the authority. Everyone takes profit wherever he has the opportunity.



TOPOGRAPHY

Kinshasa and Brazzaville are built on a 300 meters high plateau overhanging a plain with marshes on the banks of the Congo River. Time passing, the cities grew upwards and climbed up the 600-700m hill surrounding them.

East of Kinshasa, the massif of the plateau dominates the city. The rich built in the upper leves while the poor reside in camps and popular quarters crammed in the valleys.

The marshes border the Congo River and increase in the Malebo Pool, forming an alluvial plain.

THE CONGO RIVER

In this place, the Congo River presents two opposite characteristics: upstream the Malebo Pool it is calm and ideal to navigate; downstream the rapids and the cataracts make navigation very dangerous, or even impossible.

M’bamou island is the main island in the Pool: 20 km long and 10 km large. It has a forest and marshes.

AFFLUENTS

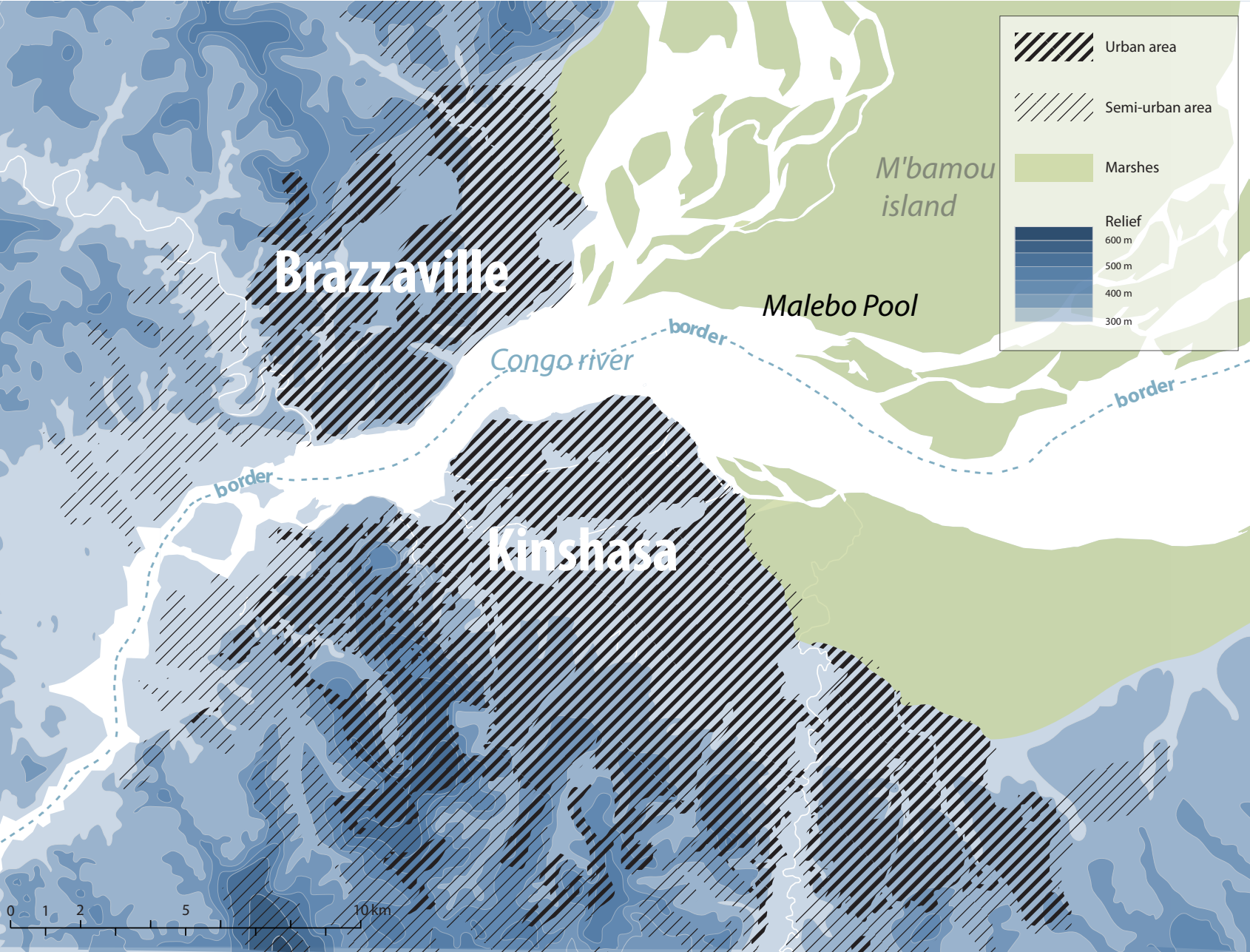
Several rivers formed in the hills, go through the cities before joining the Congo River.

CLIMATE

The climate is tropical, hot and humid, the rainy season lasts for 3 months from mid-September to mid-May, the rest of the season is dry. During the rainy season, the rain causes rift val-leys that brings damage and destruc-tion all over the slums.

sources
VILLES MIROIRS
Migrations et identités urbaines à Kinshasa et Brazzaville (1930-1970)
Charles Didier Gondola, 1997, ISBN: 2-7384-4868-2

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



The cities

KINSHASA

Administrative, economic and cultural centre of the Democratic republic of Congo.

- / superficy 9.965 km²
- / density plus de 1011 h/km²
- / population 7 500 000 h
- / languages French (official), Lingala (2nd language most spoken), Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba (dialects)
- / currency CDF
- / monthly middle-income 21.6 USD

DISTRICTS

- / Lukunga: Barumbu, Gombe, Kinshasa, Kintambo, Lingwala, Ngaliema and Mont-Ngafula
- / Funa: Bandalungwa, Bumbu, Kalamu, Kasa-vubu, Makala, Ngiri-Ngiri, Selembao
- / Mont-Amba: Lemba, Limete, Kisenso, Matetaae, Ngaba
- / Tschangu: Kiacmbanseke, Masina, Maluku, Ndjili, Nsele
- / Nsele

BRAZZAVILLE

Administrative capital

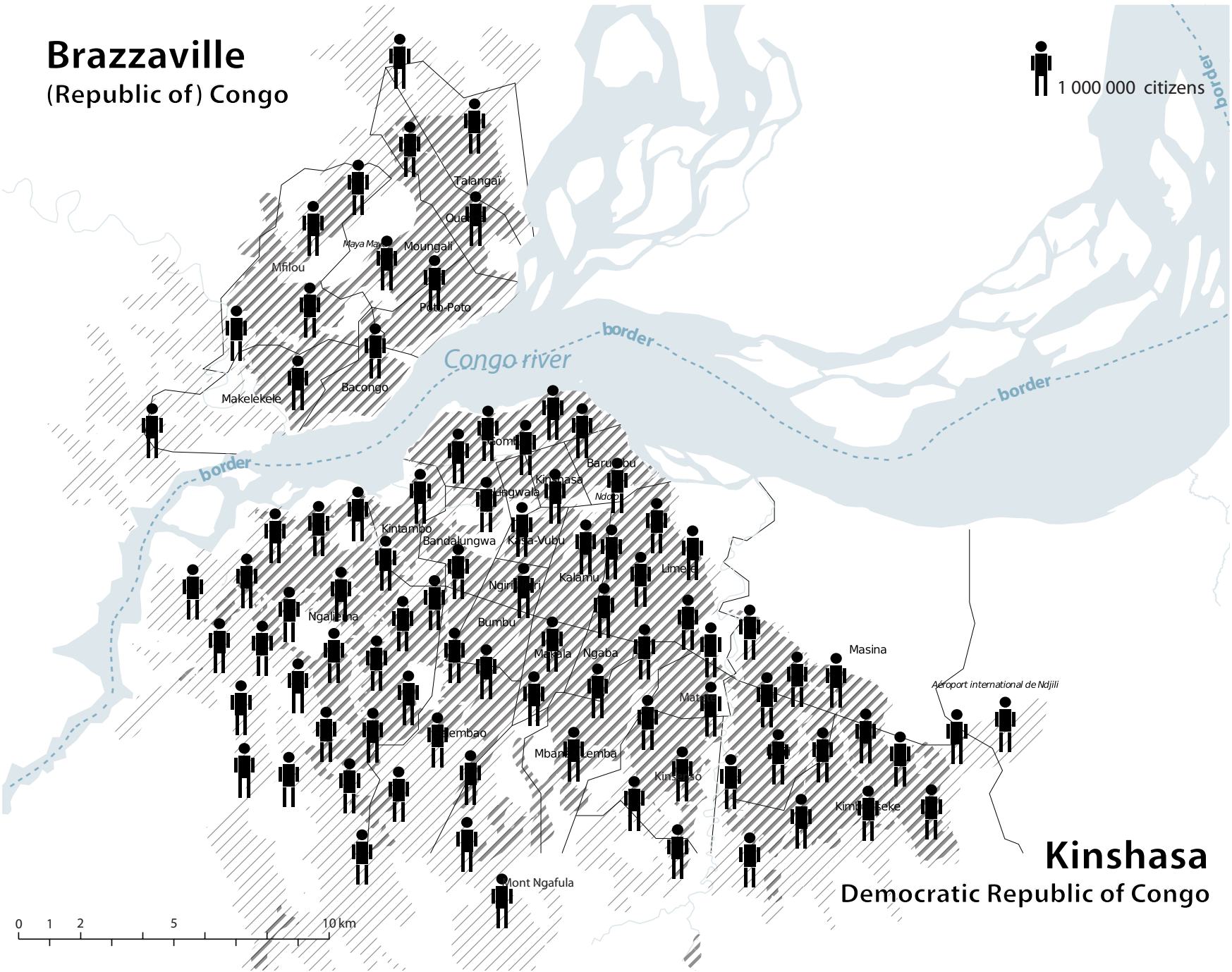
- / superficy 2000 km²
- / density 700 h/km²
- / population 1 300 000 h
- / languages French (official) linguala and kitumba
- / currency XAF
- / monthly middle-income 85 000 XAF

“ARRONDISSEMENTS” 7

- / Makélékélé
- / Bacongo
- / Poto-poto
- / Moundali
- / Ouenzé
- / Talangaï
- / Mfilou

sources
HVK Programme d’action.pdf @ <http://www.kinshasa.cd>

Brazzaville
(Republic of) Congo



AREAS

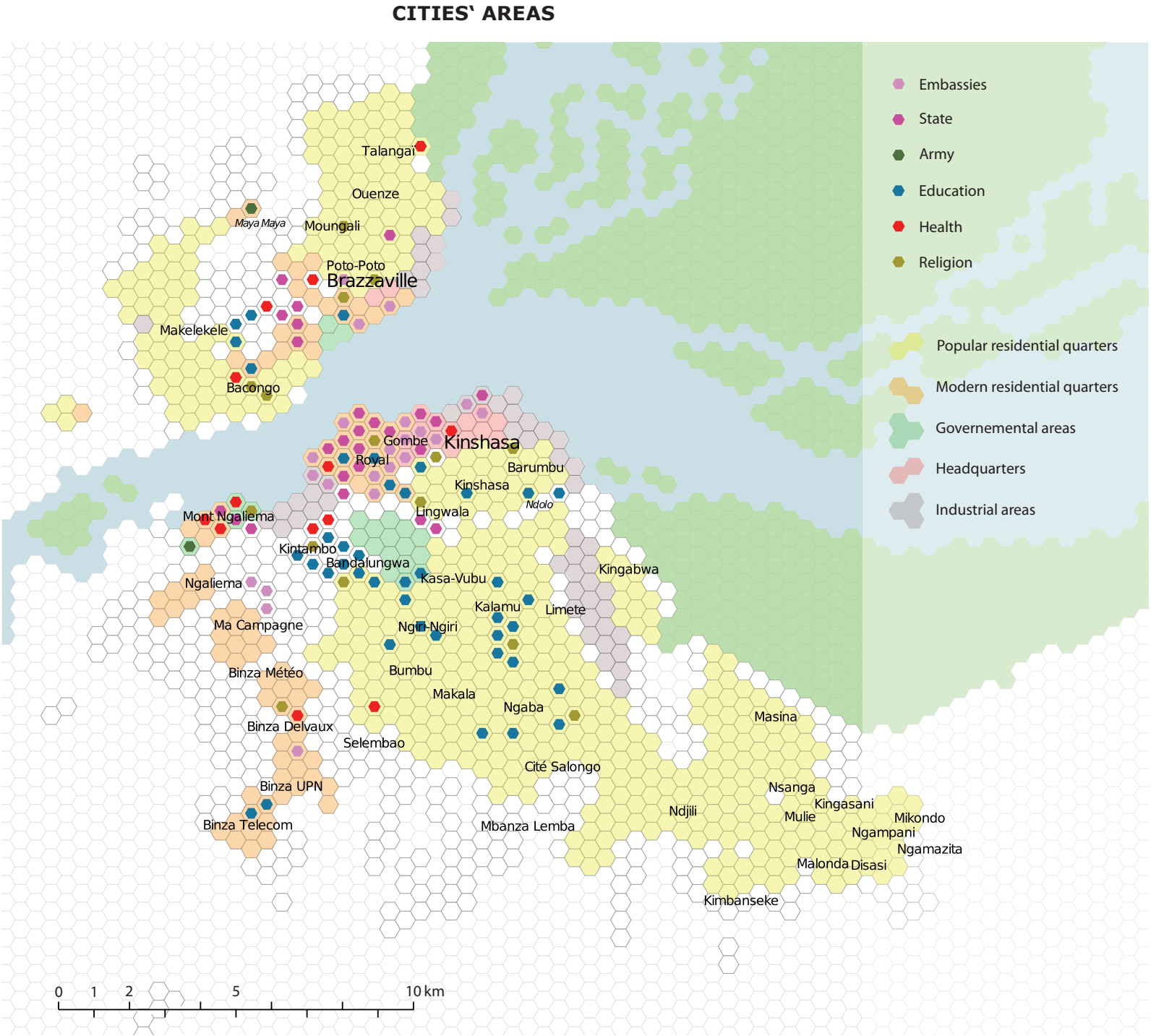
City centres concentrate economic and administrative activities and are located on the river.

Industrial areas are along the riverbank having a bigger importance for Kinshasa than for Brazzaville. However it represents nowadays only 12% of the economy of the city. Brazzaville had never been an industrial city. The primary sector has been for a long time the main resource.

The tertiary sector contributes in a rate of 60% in Kinshasa’s economy. Agriculture for a long time has not come over one percent.

The patterns of the residential areas are still due to the colonialism. Rich and secure residential areas are built on hills or near the centre. Poor, dangerous or simply popular quarters present a schematic grid plan, originally created in Brazzaville to segregate the black working population out of the city centre. Some of the poorest areas are refugee camps, where temporary habitations consolidated and mutated into slums.

sources
HVK Programme d’action.pdf @ <http://www.kinshasa.cd>



HISTORY

PRECOLONIAL AGE

Very early, the Pool is a zone of commercial activities particularly well developed on both sides. Several different ethnic groups from the savannah, sea or forest came exchanging in grains, fishes, and artisanal objects such as ivory. It had already a socioeconomic structure. Documents testify about 10.000 persons passing by the Pool in the middle of the 19th century. The tribe of the Bateke, fishers and inhabitants of this place controlled the Pool.

With the colonisation, commercial activities of natives stopped.

COLONISATION

Kinshasa and Brazzaville are colonial cities found in the early 1880. Even though, they have always been two distinctive cities, they had a simultaneous and similar growth. Brazzaville however has always stayed smaller due to modest ambitions by French colonists than by their Belgian neighbours.

1880: FOUNDATION OF CITIES

October, the 3rd: Brazzaville is found on the sites of Mfoa and Mpila. Kinshasa appear as Leopoldville August the 23rd, 1881 in two parts: Kintambo and Kinshasa

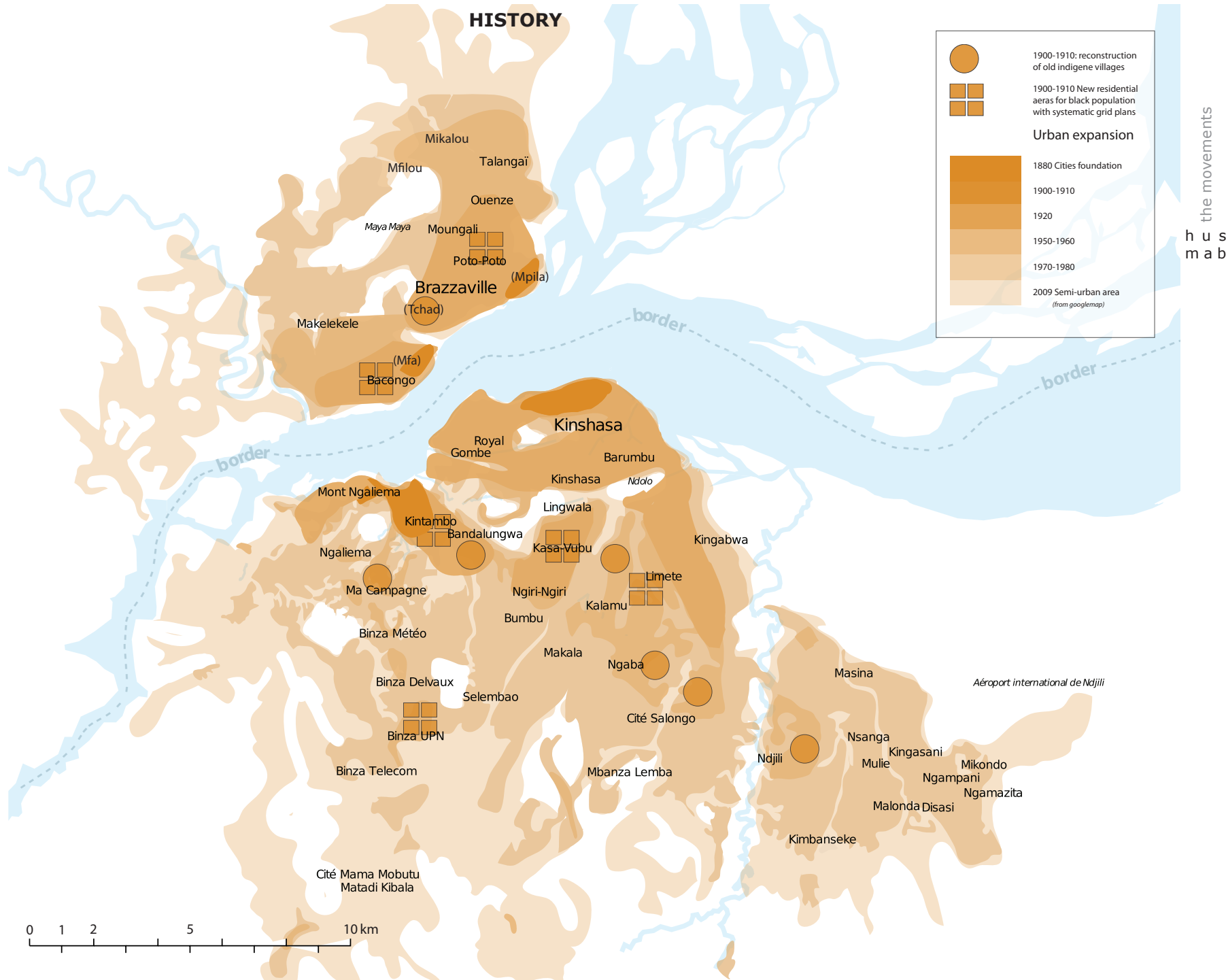
- The colonists introduced a lot of ethnic groups from other parts of Africa.
- / 1898: a railway reaches the maritime port of Belgian Congo, Matadi to Kinshasa
 - / 1909: first African villages in Brazzaville, in Bacongo and Poto poto.
 - / 1923: Leopoldville is no longer a binuclear city.
 - / 1934: Inauguration of the Congo-ocean, railway in the French side from the maritime port of Pointe Noire to Brazzaville

During the colonial period the relations between the two cities were very good. The purpose of these cities were economic and so, the cooperation between both were a base of economic development

1960: YEARS OF INDEPENDANCE

- Leopoldville counts now 400 000 habitants.
- / 1950-1970: anarchic urban expansion.
 - / 1966: Leopoldville became Kinshasa. 2 000 000 habitants
 - / 1996 The population of Kinshasa is 4 000 0000 habitants.

sources
VILLES MIROIRS
Migrations et identités urbaines à Kinshasa et Brazzaville
Charles Didier Gondola, 1997, ISBN: 2-7384-4868-2



MUSIC AND AUDIOVISUAL BROADCAST

Music has always been an important factor of unifying the two cities. But first at all it stands for the ethnical identities populating Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

The first fusion happened in the bars and clubs for dancing mixing white and black, colonizer and local.

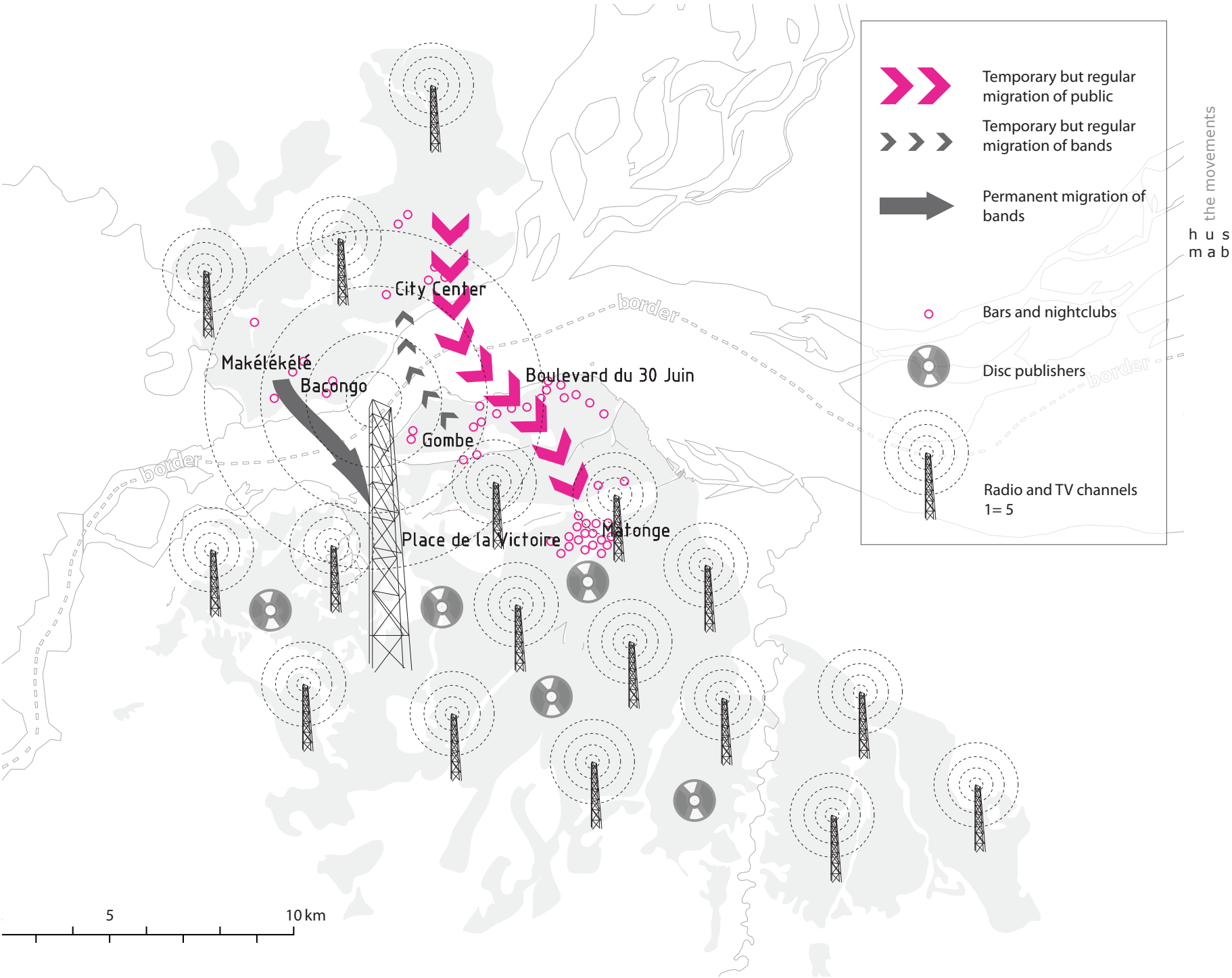
Before and during the colonization, people were already crossing the border to take advantage of the other town's 'better law'.

For a while Brazzaville was the point of attraction for nightlife.

Today, Kinshasa is famous for its nightlife and lot of young people from Brazzaville head out to the nightclubs on the south bank.

Kinshasa has disc publishers, Brazzaville does not; so to get a notoriety, bands from Brazzaville migrate. Lots of bands include musicians from the two sides. Nearly monthly, they travel to Brazzaville to give concerts.

There are also more than 30 radio and TV channels. Medias cover the news on the two parts. Some radio stations based in Kinshasa also cover frequencies in Brazzaville.



INFORMAL TRADES

A big part of the economies of the two cities is based on the informal activity. One of this is the commerce that takes place on the border, every day.

Lot of people are taking the ferries, not really to reach the other riverbank, but because this is the place where they work. In the chaos of the crowd, takes place a big informal market.

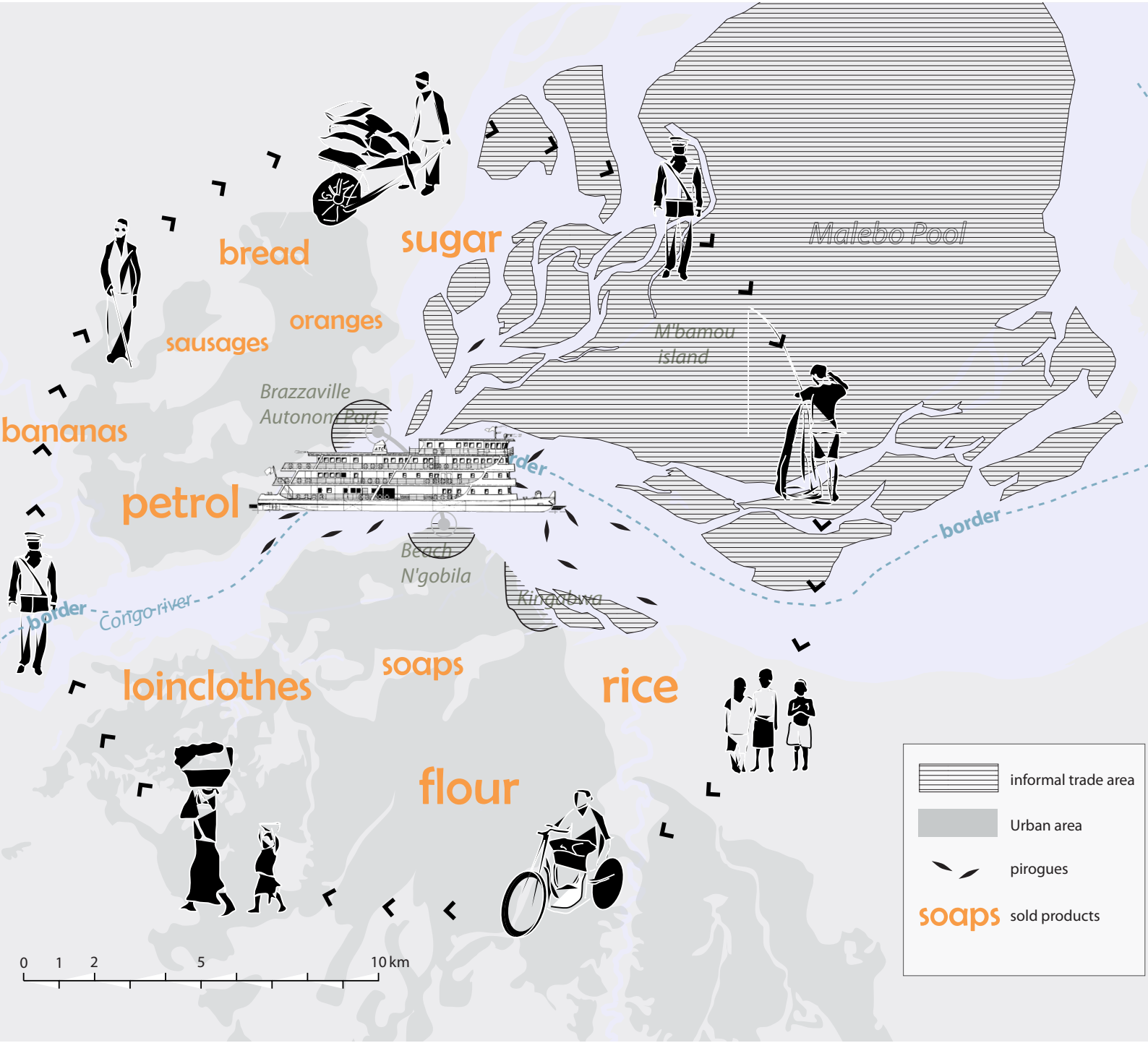


The economic dependence of the two countries is such that when politics disagree and close the borders the market augments. It is no illegal market but simply grains, fruits, meat, and other basic products like soap, shoes, cement, etc.

Successively, in case of penury on one side, the other side provides to the needy.

Handicapped persons, blind persons, street children, men and women, policemen, personnel of the companies, fishers take part in this market. Some of them, crossing 3 or 4 times a day.

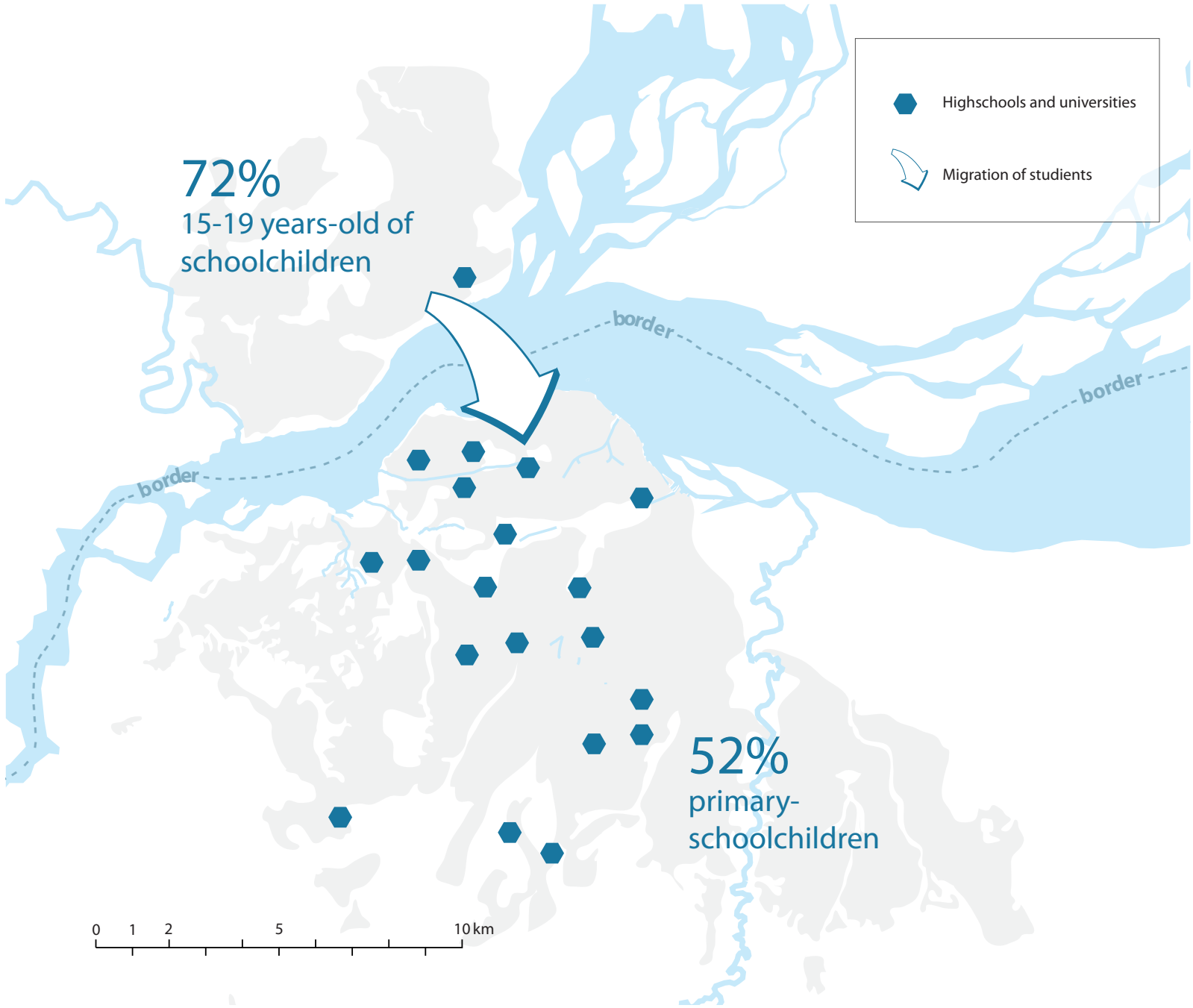
Improvised market takes place in the port area. Trade happens also on the islands M’Bamou and little ones, or a place on the south coast called Kingabwa, made easier by the pirogues



STUDENTS MIGRATIONS

Despite the efforts to ameliorate the education sector, Congo-Brazzaville has only one university: Marien Ngouabi University.

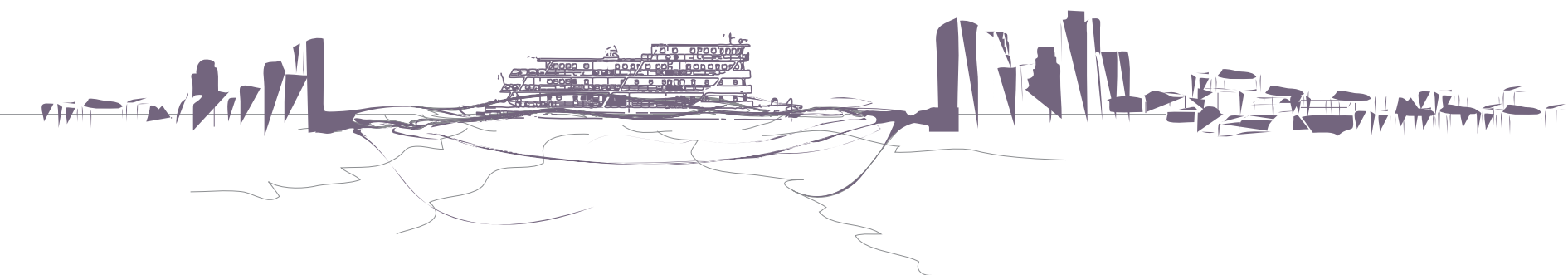
The rate of schooling until the age of 19 is high in Brazzaville; but Kinshasa has a better offer for High school and university education, that's why lot of students migrate to study there.



SECTION AND GROUNDPLAN

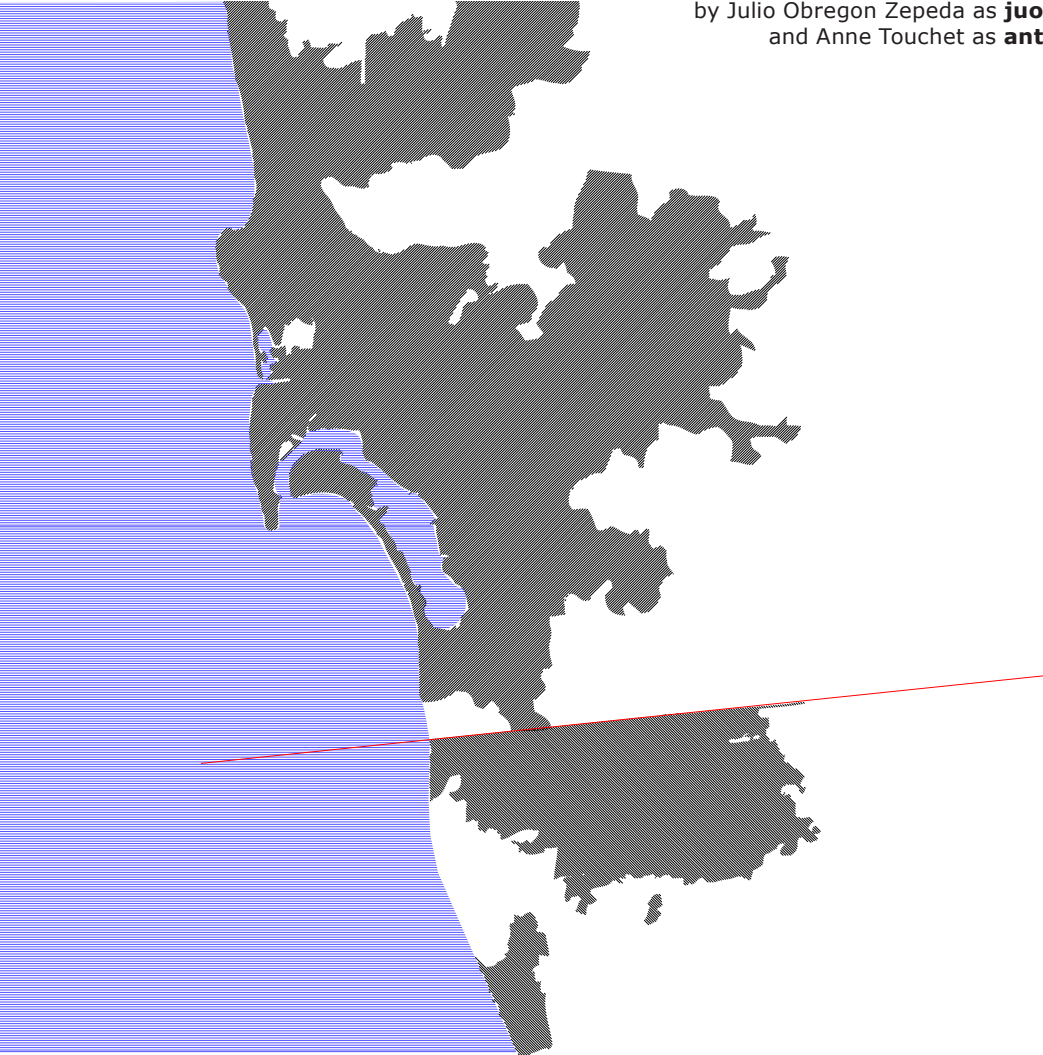
Consolidation of BRAKIN's movements: the ferries as a common downtown.

The prints of daily movements of the exchanges between the two cities reveal a moving and immaterialized but active and crowded centre.



SAN JUANA 33

by Julio Obregon Zepeda as **juo**
and Anne Touchet as **ant**



BORDER

As a result of the US-Mexican war, Mexico lost all of the Alta California. Tijuana aquired a new distinct character and purpose on the international Border.



THE POSITIV BORDER : LA LÍNEA

With about 300,000 people crossing every day, the San Ysidro (Tijuana - San Diego) border is the busiest in the world.

There are 2 check-points: San-Ysidro and Otay Mesa.

Currently, the San Ysidro port of entry serves non-commercial traffic while Otay Mesa handles both industrial and non-commercial traffic. Queues may take anywhere from a few minutes to more than an hour to enter the US, with several waiting hours on US national holidays or some Mexican holidays.

You may meet street vendors while waiting in line.

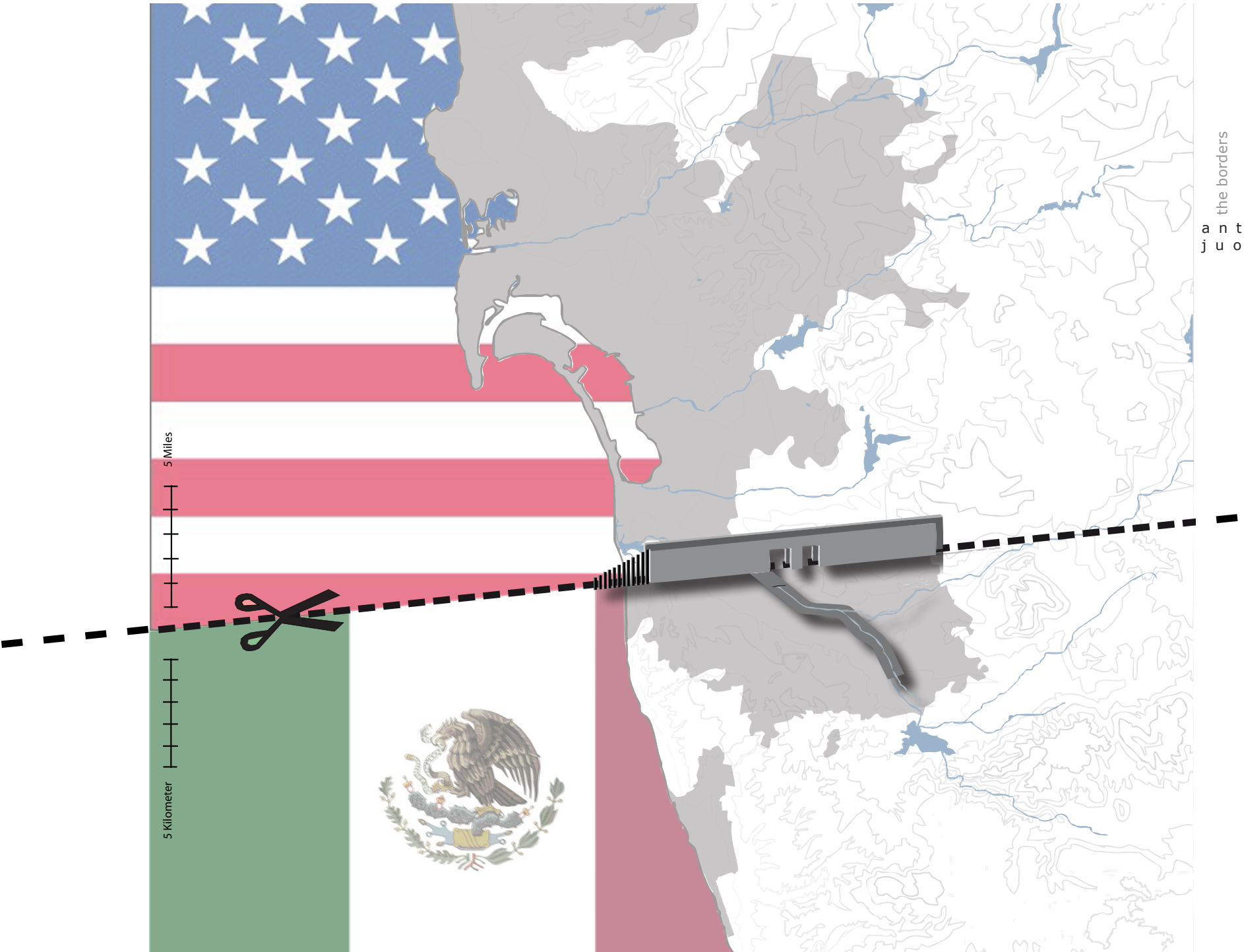
The 2 Walls, built by the US government, 1993 (the second one a few years later) . 14 miles long

The canal of the Rio Tijuana (only so on the mexican side)

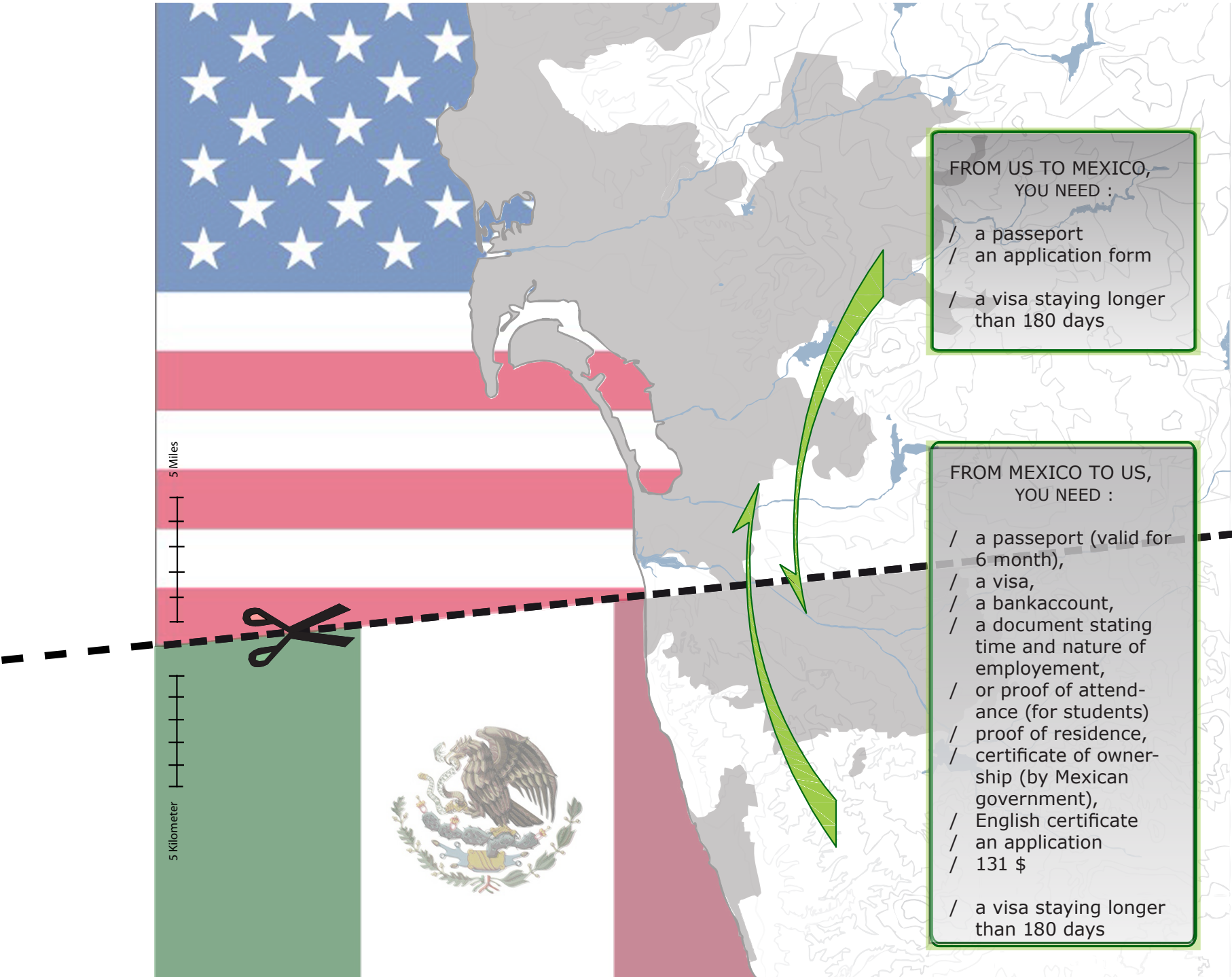
San Ysidro checkpoint



Some cross on foot, but you can also find bikers to cross; the fastest way to cross.



HOW TO PASS THE BORDER : LEGALLY



HOW TO PASS THE BORDER : ILLEGALLY



Close to the border, in the US

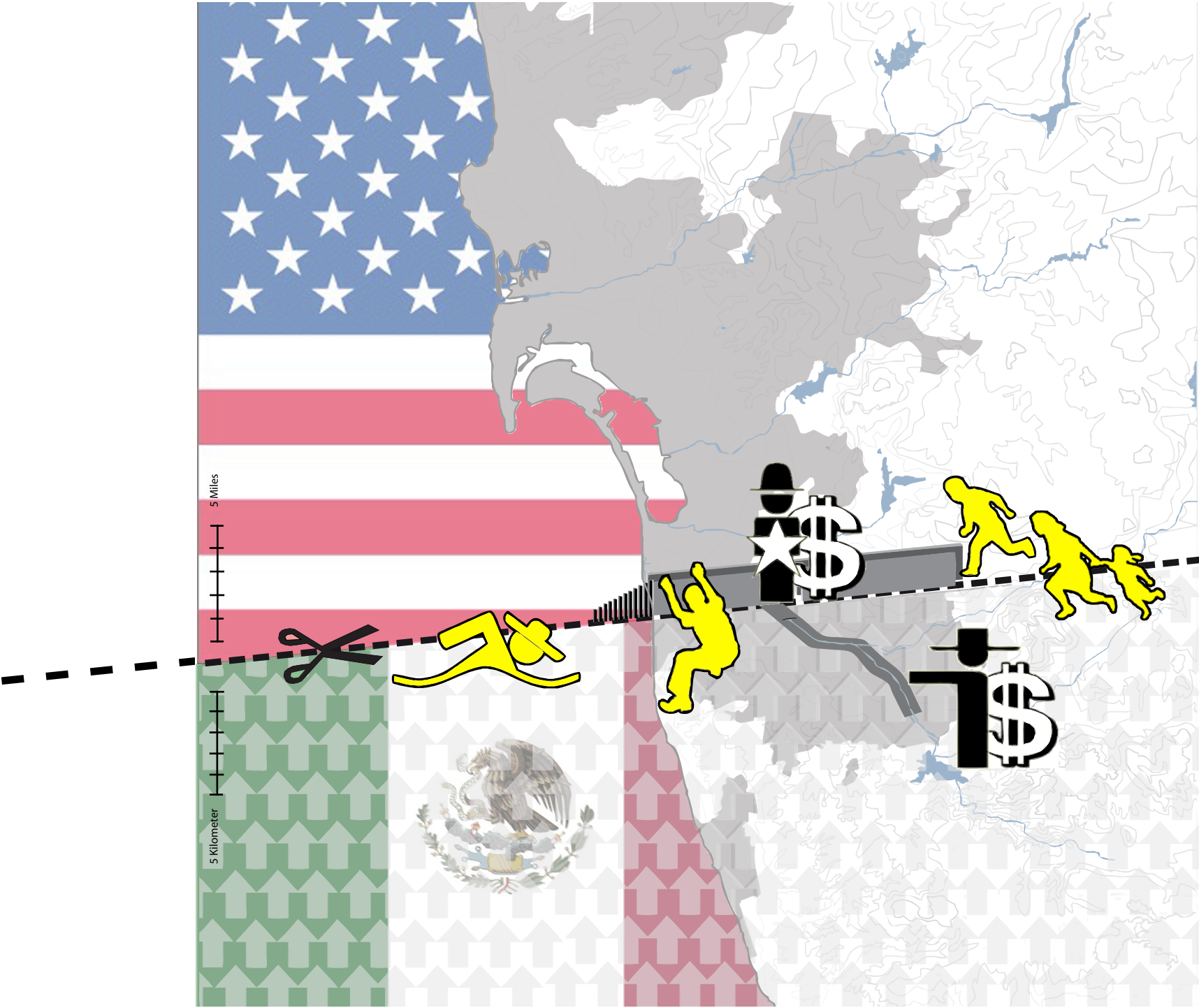


In the desert, the migrant have to care about their footprint



„Mojados“ meaning „wet“ is a nickname for US immigrants

To see also
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/immigration-2008.htm>



FACTBOOK OF THE CITIES

SAN DIEGO

/ Area 963.6 km² (372 sq mi)

Population 2009
/ total 1,353,993
/ 1,611.9 hab/km² (4,174.8/sq mi)



SAN TIJUANA METRO-POLITAN AREA

Rank 21 in the Americas
/ Area 12,496 km² (4,825 sq mi)

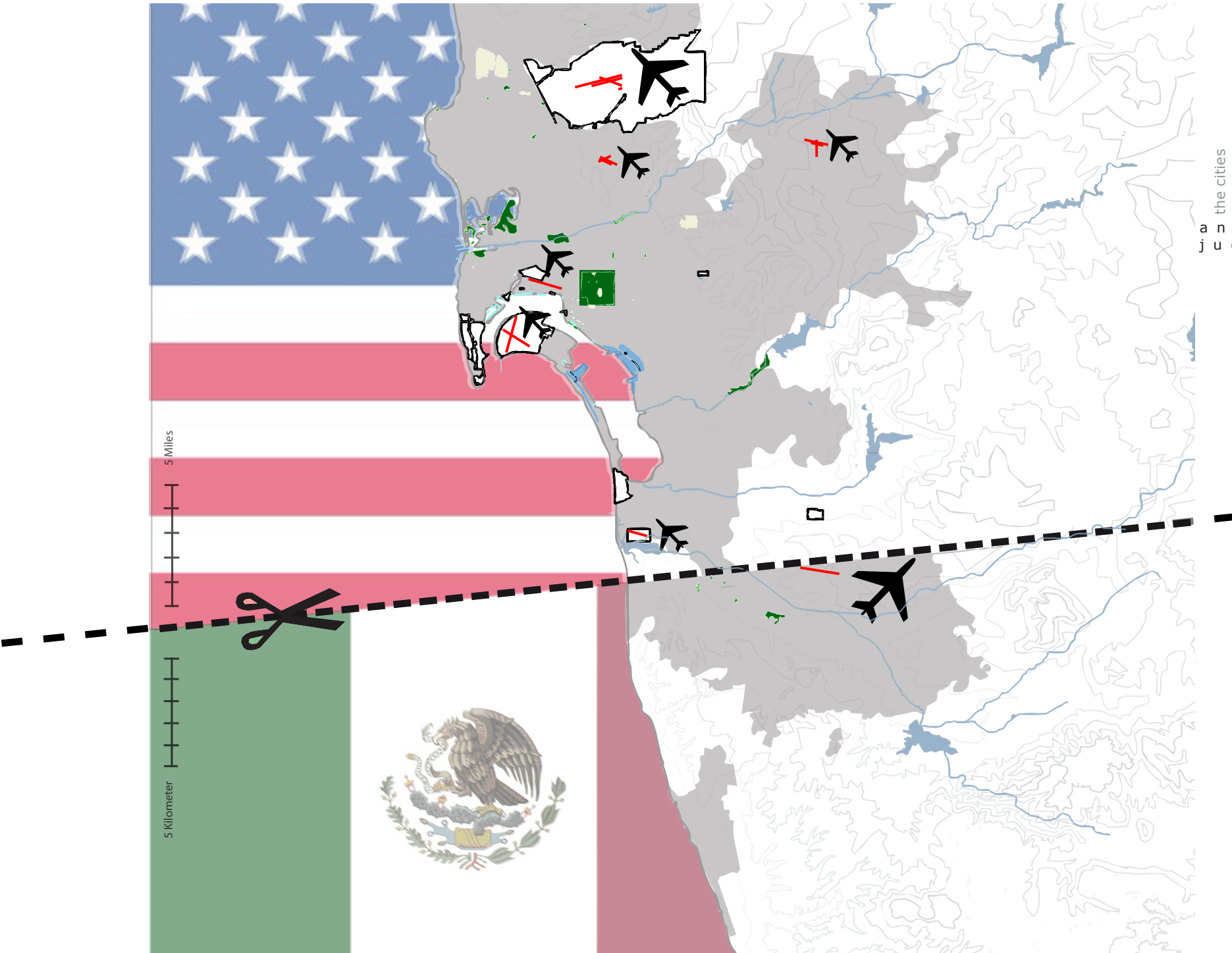
Population (2009)
/ total 5,009,170
/ 394 hab/km² (1020/sq mi)



TIJUANA

/ Area 637 km² (245.9sq mi)

Population (2005) :
/ total 1,286,187
/ 2,212 hab/km² (5,729/sq mi)



HETEROTOPIA



Every day 40.000 Mexicans cross legally the « línea » to go to work in the US and conversly many thousand US Americans cross to work in the maquiladoras.

Also, US-Americans (mostly from neighbouring San Diego) have been drawn to Tijuana due to cheap rents.



Pharmacy for US customers at Tijuana



YOU CAN FIND 651 MEXICAN RESTAURANT IN SAN DIEGO

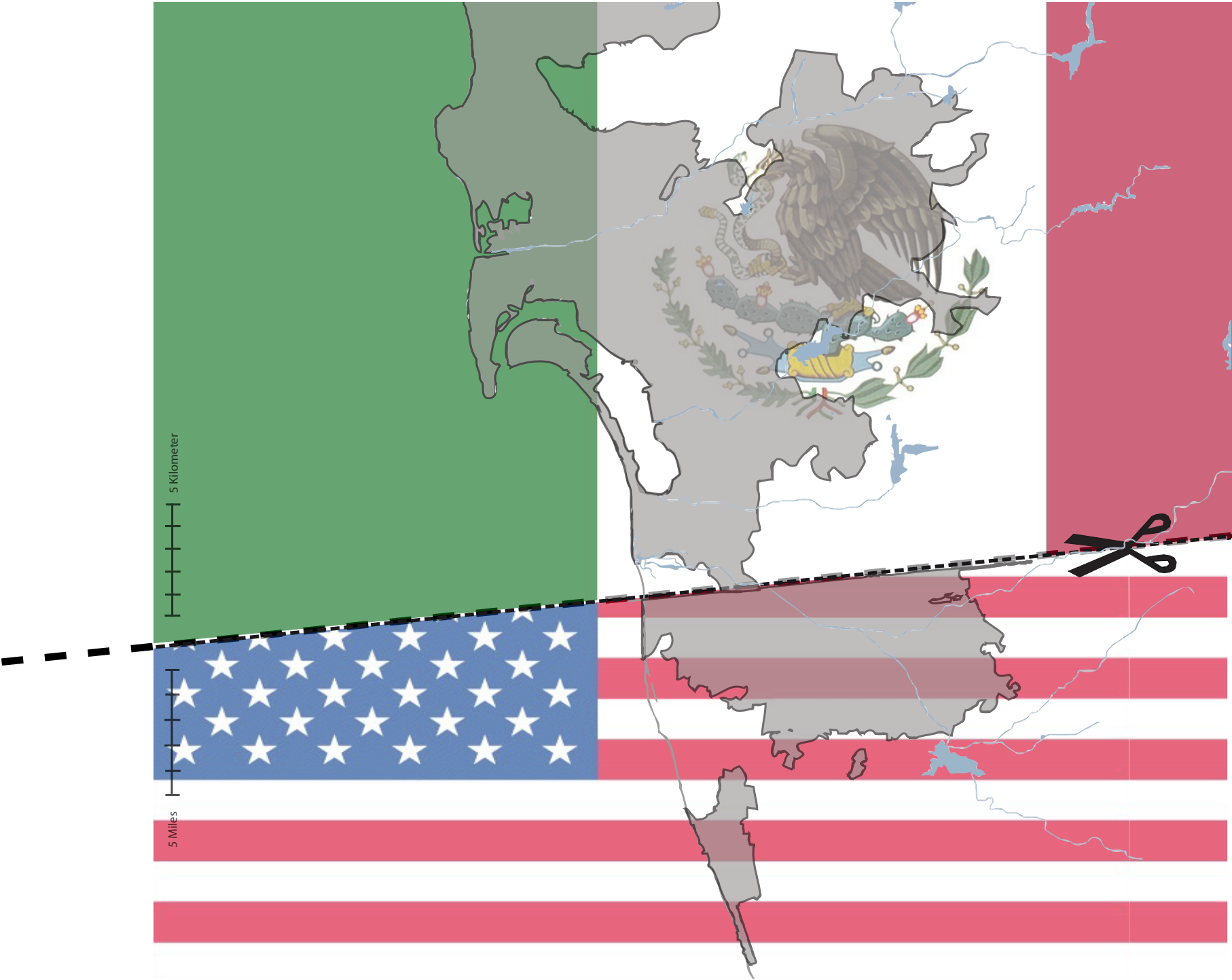
CALIFORNIA

Total population : 36,457,549
/ Hispanic origin: 13,074,155
(36%), (average in US 15 %)
/ Mexican origin : 10 841 524

LOCALISATION

Hispanics in San Diego in 1999

<http://www.uwec.edu/Geography/Ivogeler/w188/border/sdhispan.gif>
Source : US Census, Estimates 2006

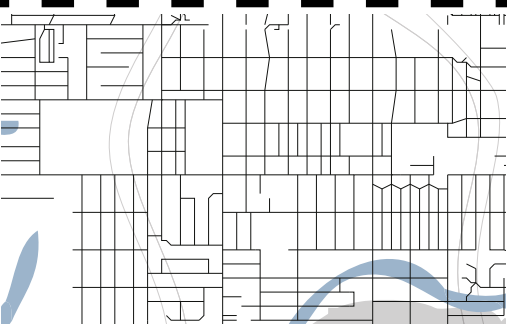


STREET PATERNS

In the US, the urban development is built upon an existing infrastructure. In Mexico, the infrastructure is badly upgraded in existent urban patterns.


A / Systematic US City : San Diego

In the westward development of the United States, the use of the grid plan was nearly universal in the construction of new towns. One of the largest advantages of the adoption of the grid plan was that it allowed the rapid subdivision and auction of a large lot of land.




B / Systematic Rich Quarter of Tijuana

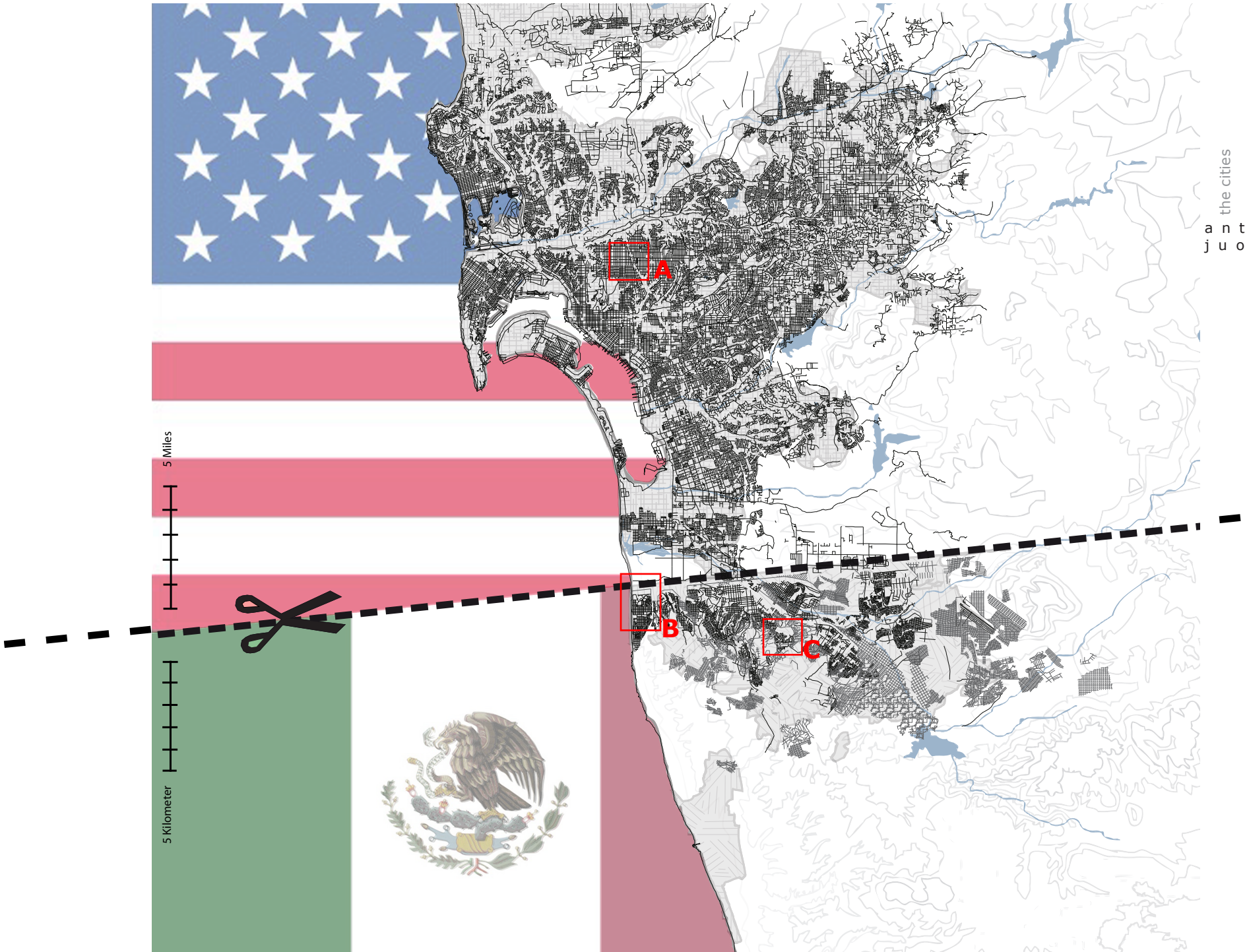
Tijuana is one of the wealthiest cities in Mexico. Some (mainly residential) areas of the city reflect the significant number of wealthy people who inhabit the city.



C / Informal Quarter of Tijuana

Tijuana is a transit point for illegal immigration into the United States, as well as a common destination for any illegal Mexican migrants deported from the West Coast in the United States. As such, some areas are overcrowded by poor rootless people, who inhabit shantytowns, growing into informal quarters.





Tijuana pushes against the wall, while San Diego distances itself from it.

Tijuana pushes against the wall, while San Diego distances itself from it.



THE MOVEMENT



HISTORICAL MOVEMENT

The area in which the city of Tijuana is situated was once inhabited by the Kumeyaay Indians, a tribe of Yuman-speaking hunter-gatherers.

Europeans first arrived in 1542, when the Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo toured the coastline of the area, which was later mapped in 1602 by Sebastián Viscaíno.

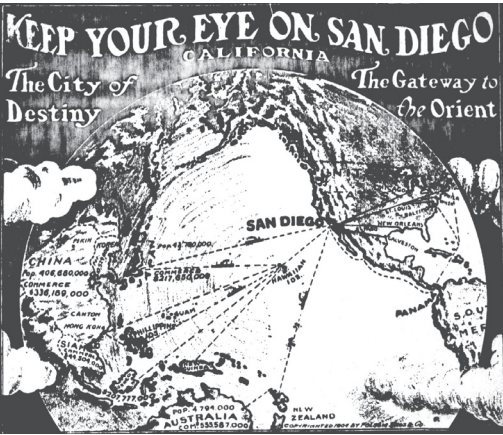
In 1848, as a result of the Mexican-American war with the United States, Mexico lost all of Alta California.

Tijuana acquired a new and distinct character and purpose on the international border. The city began to shed its cattle and began to play a new role by forming a socio-economic urban structure.

The agreement was dated July 11, 1889. WHICH AGREEMENT???

Before San Ysidro was called „tijuana california“ and Tijuana „tijuana mexico“.

San Diego 1912
"Keep Your Eye on San Diego - Gateway to the Orient" from Union-Tribune 1/1/1912

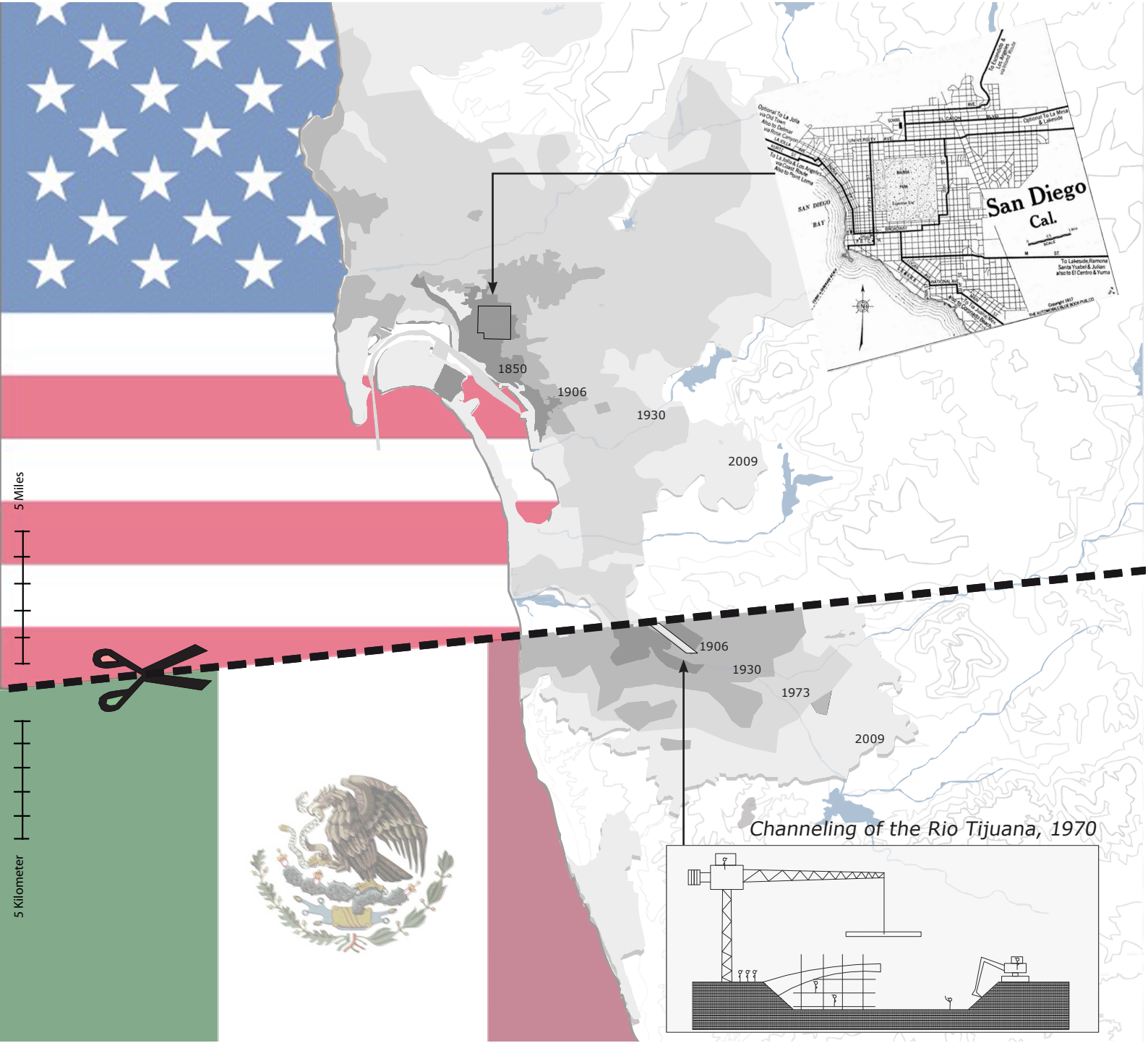
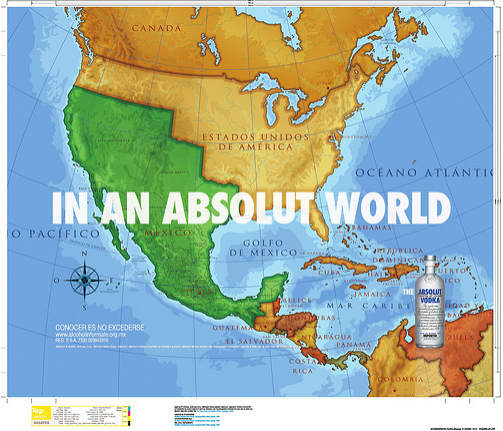


The latest advertising campaign by Absolut Vodka for Mexico.

The creative for the campaign returns the lay of the land in the Americas to what it once was. The map depicts the whole of California as still part of Mexican territory.

It was not shown in the United States, U.S. media outlets picked up on the ad, and after a barrage of complaints, Absolut's maker had to ceased the ad campaign.

You still can find a lot of discussion about it on the web ;).

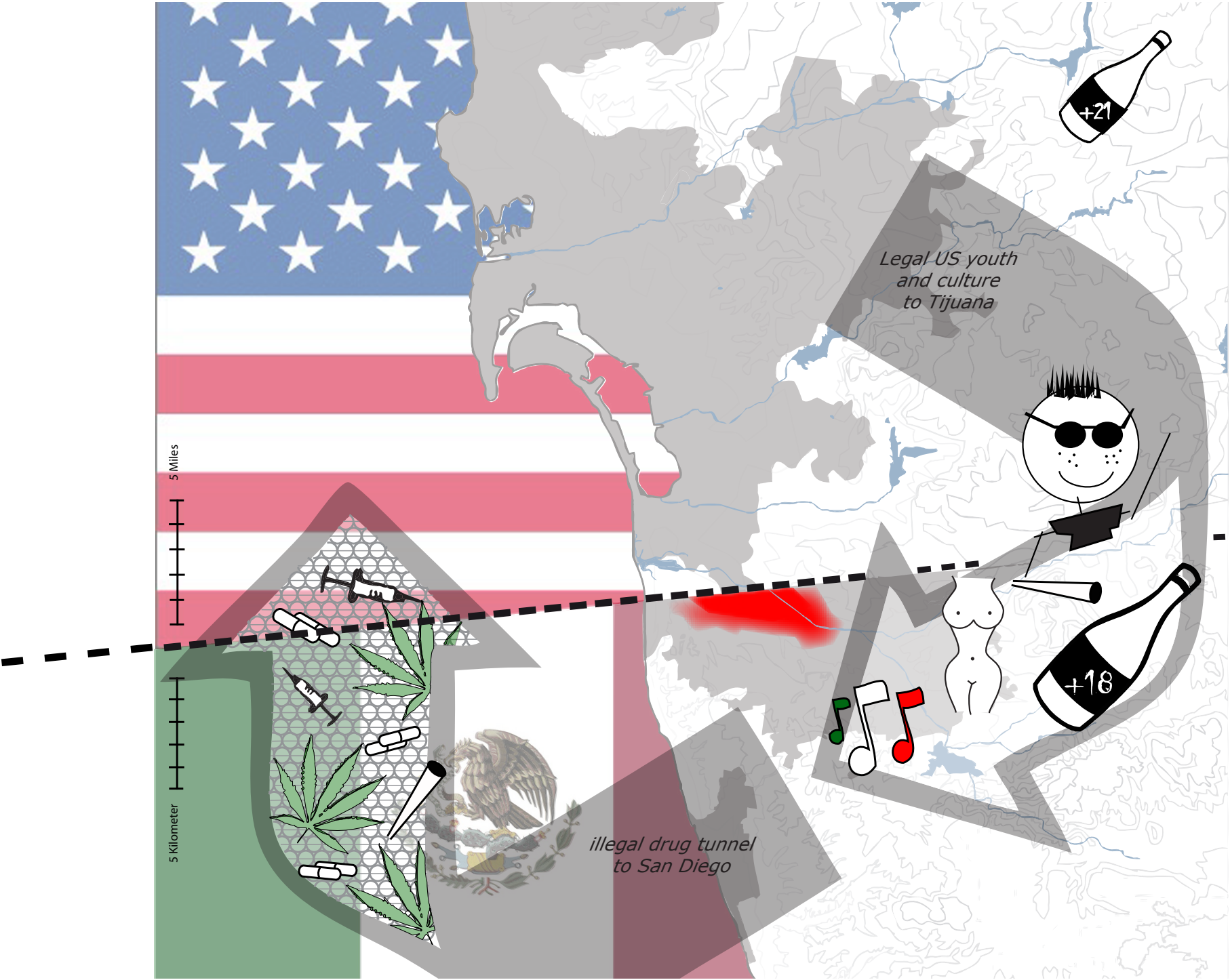


YOUNG CULTURE - (IL)LEGAL MOUVEMENT

WARNING: The United States State Department has issued a travel warning for all border areas of the United States and Mexico. Rival narcotics gangs have increased violent activities against each other and against non-involved citizens.

"The Department of State has issued this Travel Alert to update security information for U.S. citizens traveling to and living in Mexico. It supersedes the Travel Alert for Mexico dated February 20, 2009, and expires on February 20, 2010. (...)
A number of areas along the border Some recent Mexican army and police confrontations with drug cartels have resembled small-unit combat, with cartels employing automatic weapons and grenades. Large firefights have taken place in towns and cities across Mexico, but occur mostly in northern Mexico, including Tijuana, Chihuahua City, Monterrey and Ciudad Juarez. During some of these incidents, U.S. citizens have been trapped and temporarily prevented from leaving the area. "

— http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/pa/pa_4491.html



RECYCLING

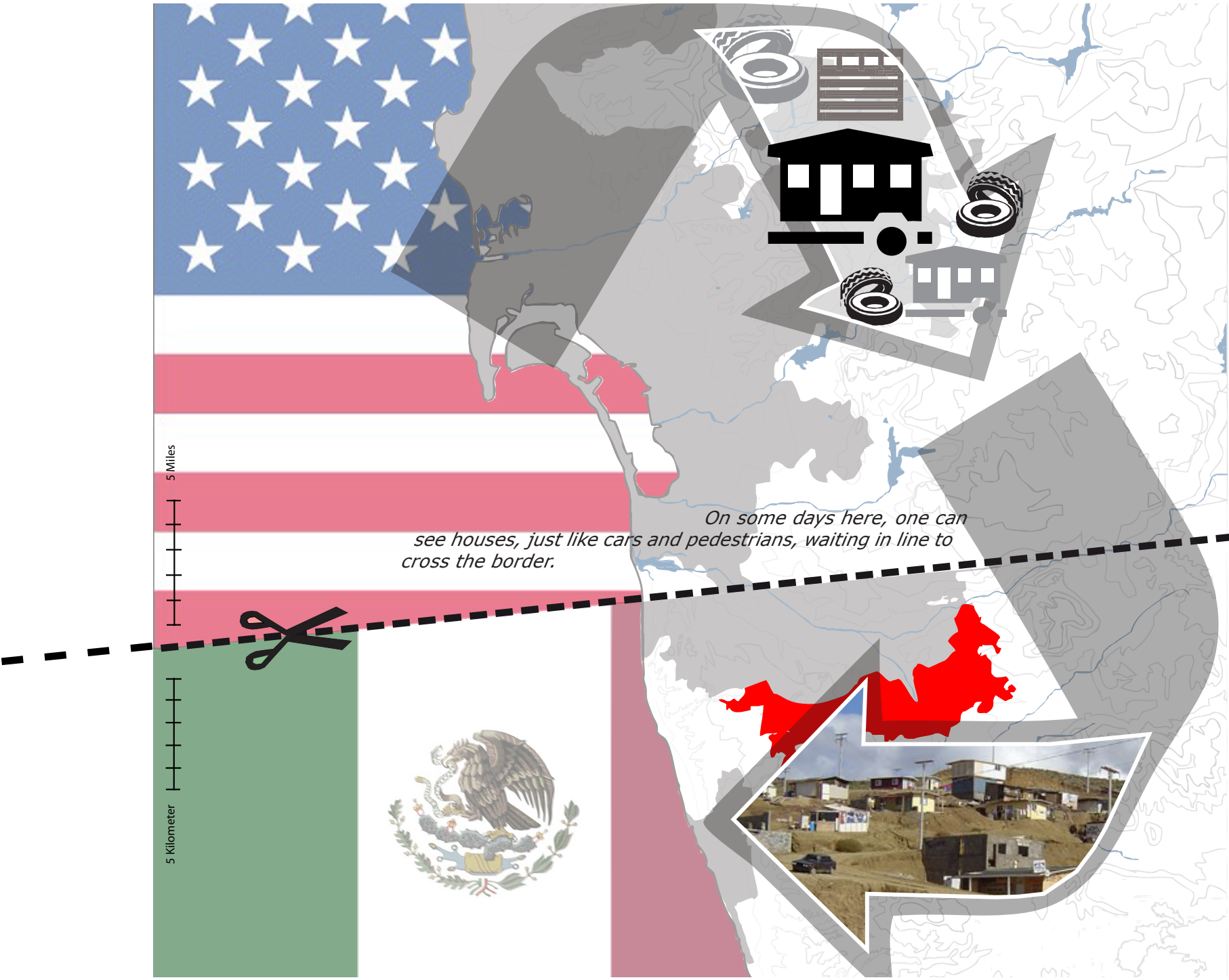
Teddy Cruz reports on a vast improvisational recycling project in which salvage materials from demolished suburban houses in San Diego are recycled into building elements for housing in Tijuana.

San Diego’s collar suburbs, with their modest bungalows, are morphing into McMansion zones. The postwar California dream spaces are being dismantled and trucked across the border.

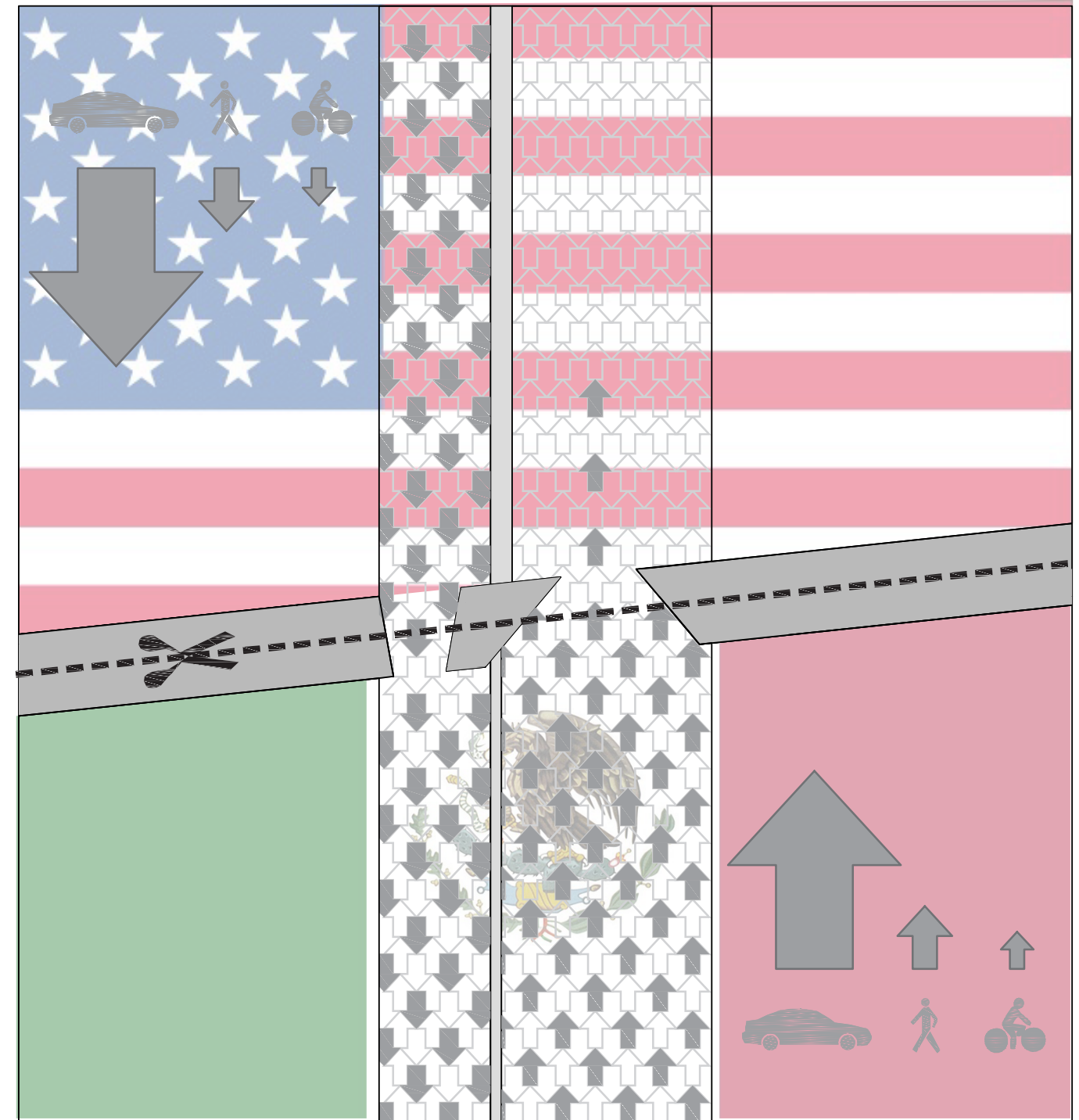
Garage doors are being repurposed into walls for housing on Tijuana’s hilly fringes. Entire Californian bungalows are lifted intact from their sites and dropped into parts of the Mexican city with astonishingly permissive building codes. The houses are often mounted on steel girders so that the space beneath them can be used for taco stands or other purposes.

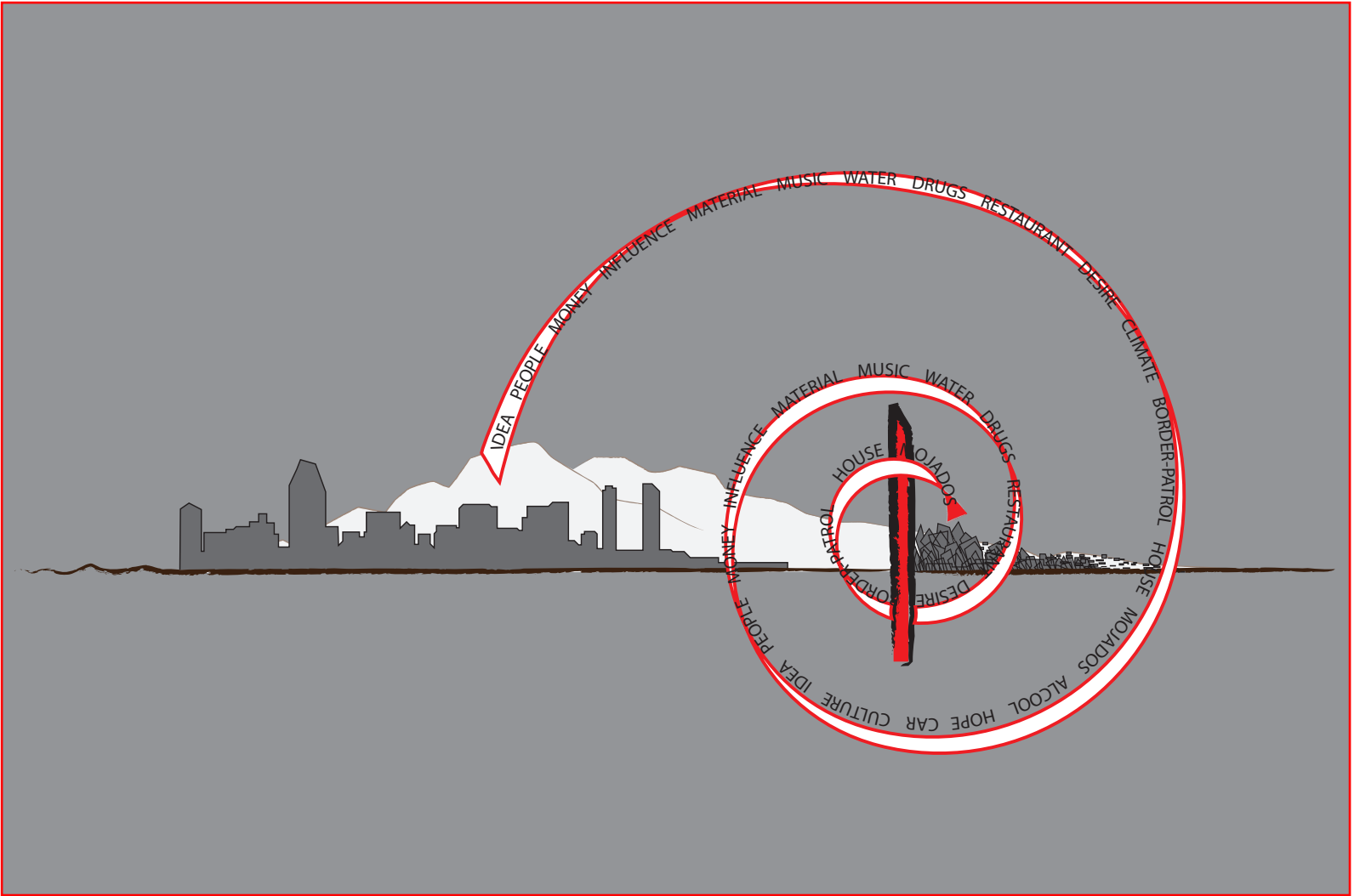
http://www.thenation.com/doc/20090216/cruz?rel=hp_currently

To reed more :
A City Made of Waste
By Teddy Cruz



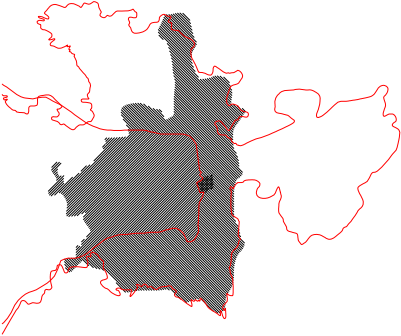
ABOUT 300,000
PEOPLE
CROSS THESE
BORDERS DAILY,
MAKING IT THE
BUSIEST ENTRY/
EXIT PORT IN THE
WHOLE WORLD.





JERUSALEM 63

by Slobodan Subotić as **sls**
and Petko Gogov as **peg**



"The view of Jerusalem is the history of the world; it is more, it is the history of earth and of heaven."

— Benjamin Disraeli

ISRAEL

Capital (and largest city): Jerusalem

Official languages
/ Hebrew
/ Arabic

Ethnic groups
/ 75.4% Jewish
/ 20.6% Arab
/ 4% minority groups

Demonym
/ Israeli Government Republic under Parliamentary democracy

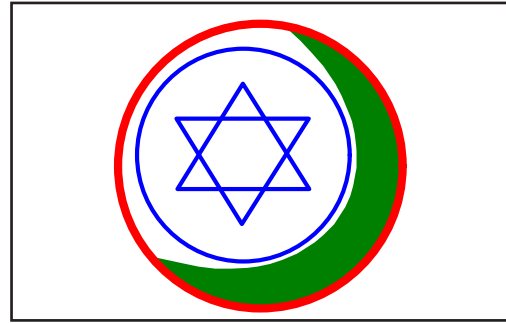
Independence from British Mandate of Palestine
/ Declaration May 14, 1948

Area
/ 20,770 km²

Population 2009
/ 7,411,0002


Density
/ 356.8 hab/km²

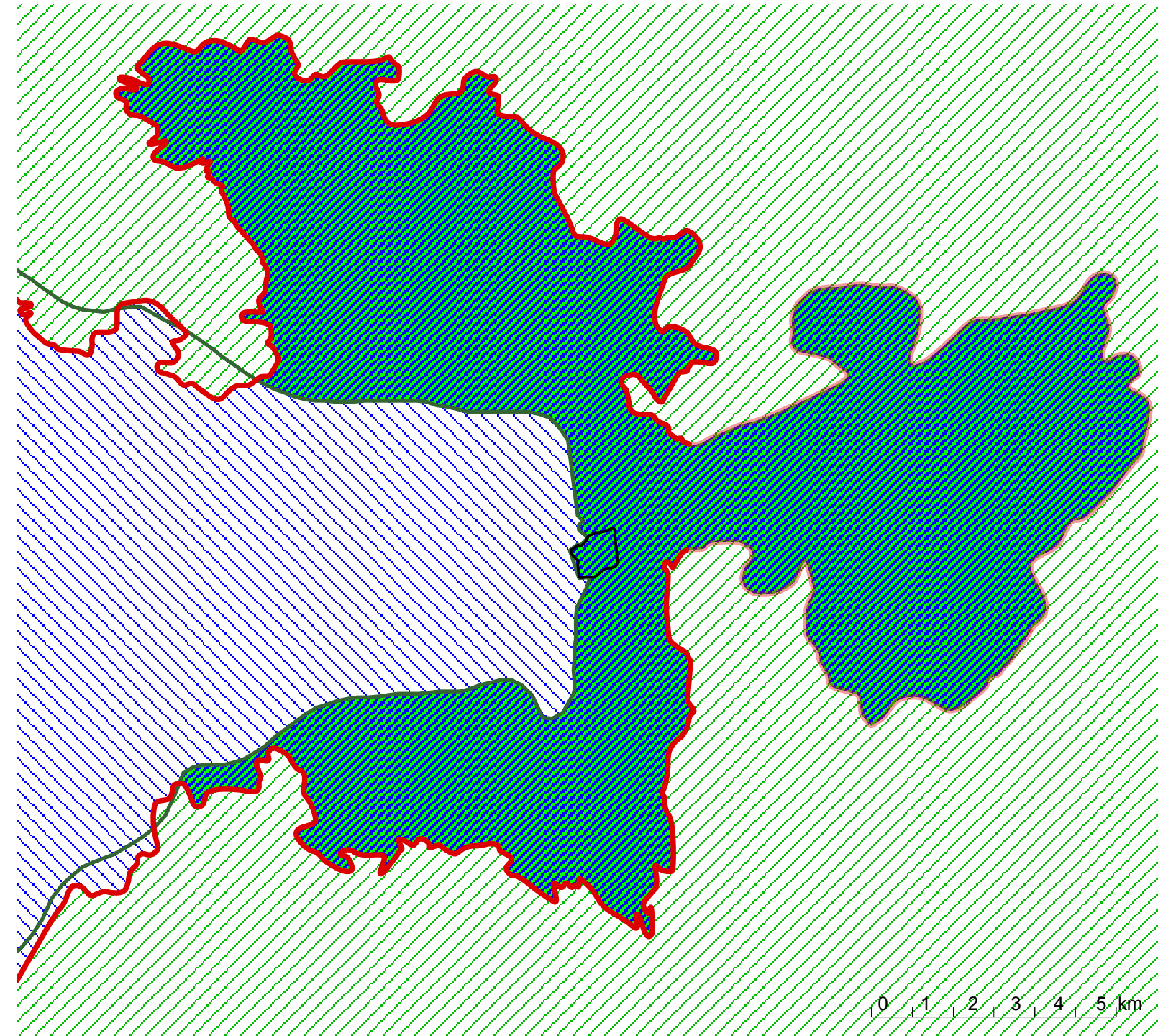




BORDERS

After years of violence in Jerusalem, under international pressure, in 1993 **Palestinian** and **Israeli** leaders met in Oslo to negotiate an agreement which was formally recognized a two state principle. However this limited self-rule for the **Palestinians** was combined with a new set of restrictive policies. **Israeli** checkpoints emerged, limiting travel to and from Jerusalem and separating East Jerusalem from its West Bank hinterlands.

The peace process collapsed in 2000. **Israel** started building an 8 to 12 meters high **wall** around the city and justified this as a temporary anti-terrorist measures. New rules of transportation were set up. The separation **wall** not only separates **Israelis** from **Palestinians**, but slices the **Palestinian** socioeconomic and cultural fabric between villages annexed  into **Israeli** Jerusalem, and their West Bank hinterlands.



JERUSALEM

Area 125.156 km²

Population (2009) 760,000

Ethnic groups

- / 474,000 Jewish
- / 242,000 Arab
- / 44,000 minority groups

WEST JERUSALEM:

Area 49.761 km²

Population 365,000

Ethnic groups

- / 294,000 Jewish
- / 42,000 Arab
- / 29,000 minority groups

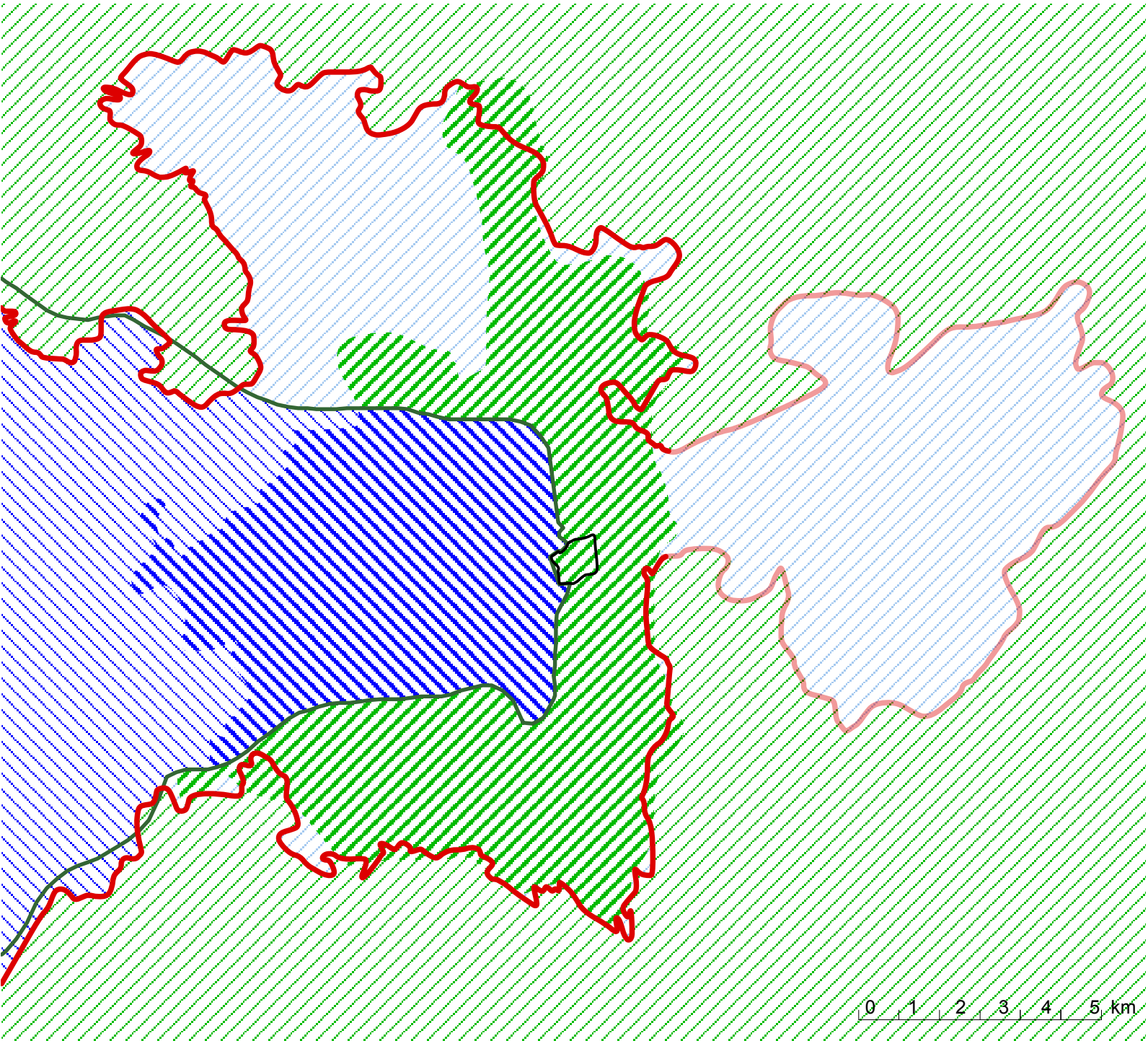
EAST JERUSALEM:

Area 75.395 km²

Population 395,000

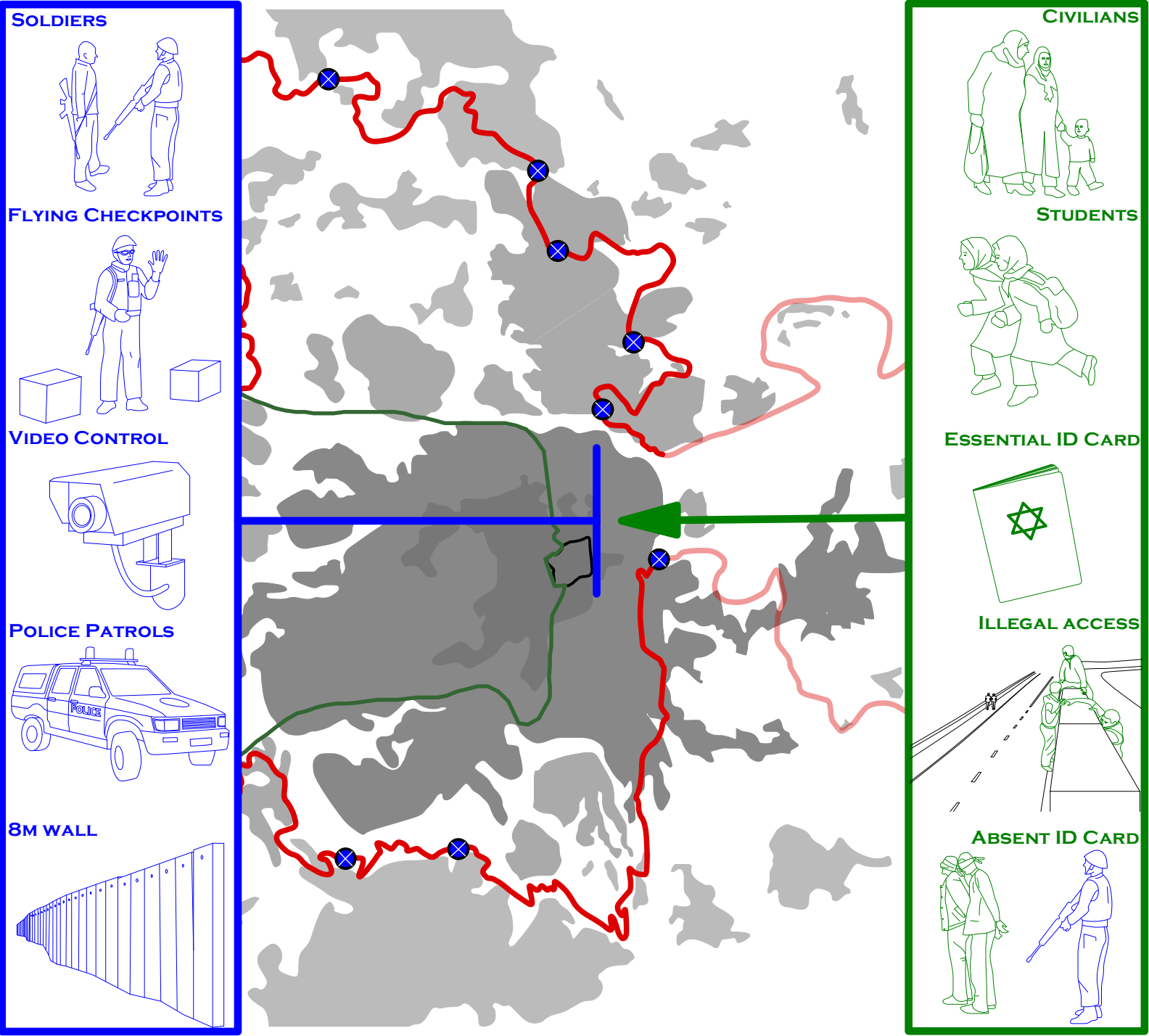
Ethnic groups

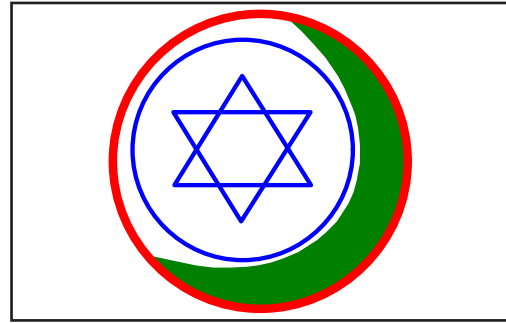
- / 180,000 Jewish
- / 200,000 Arab
- / 15,000 minority groups



CONTROL SYSTEM

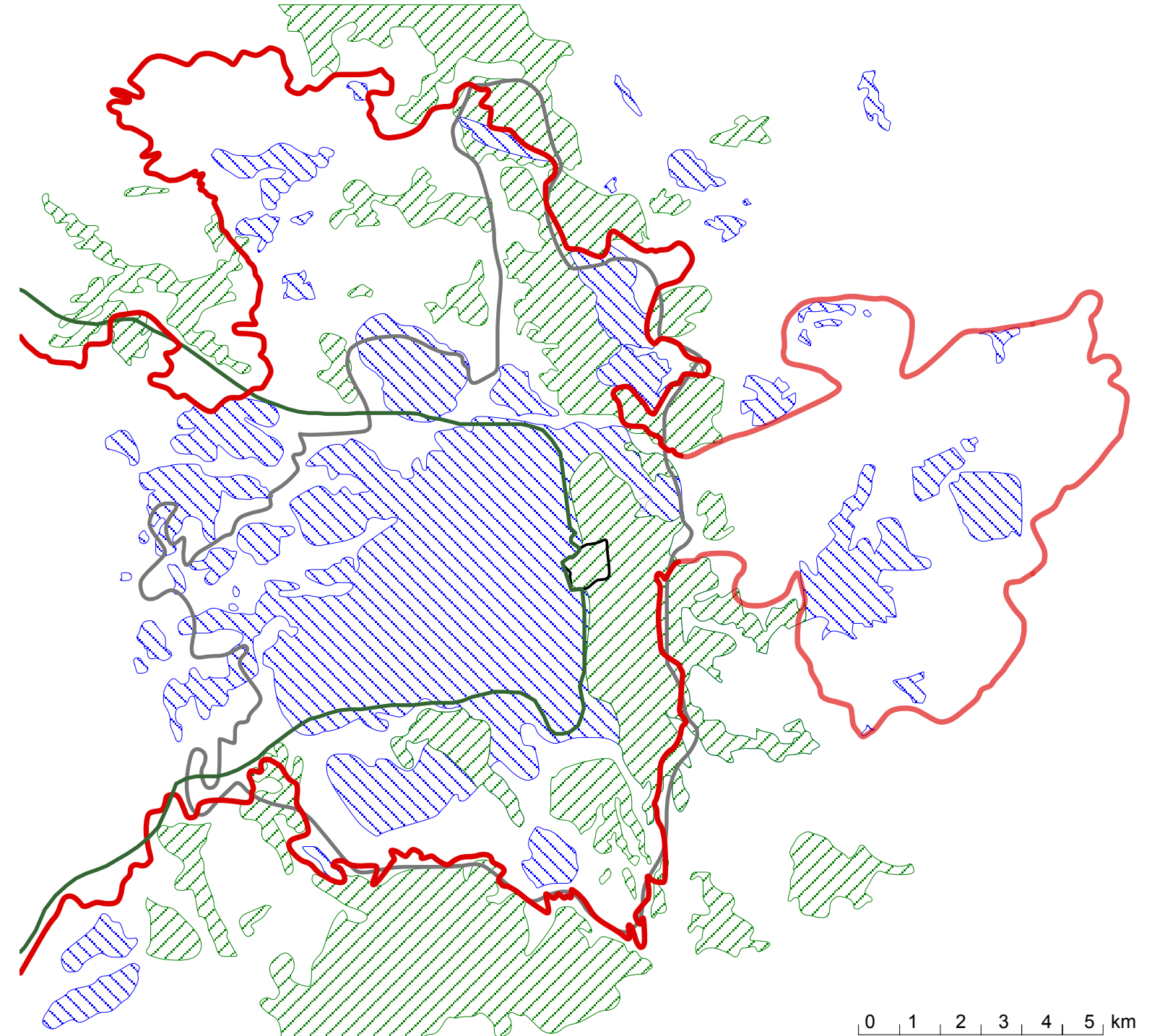
The ambient fear which overshadows civilian lives has led to an inflation of security systems. Israeli soldiers, police and security companies control public spaces and surroundings. The major roads are observed by frequent police patrols and flying checkpoints achieve periodic control of Palestinian traffic. To enter Israeli territory Palestinians have to pass one of the checkpoints with a valid ID card.





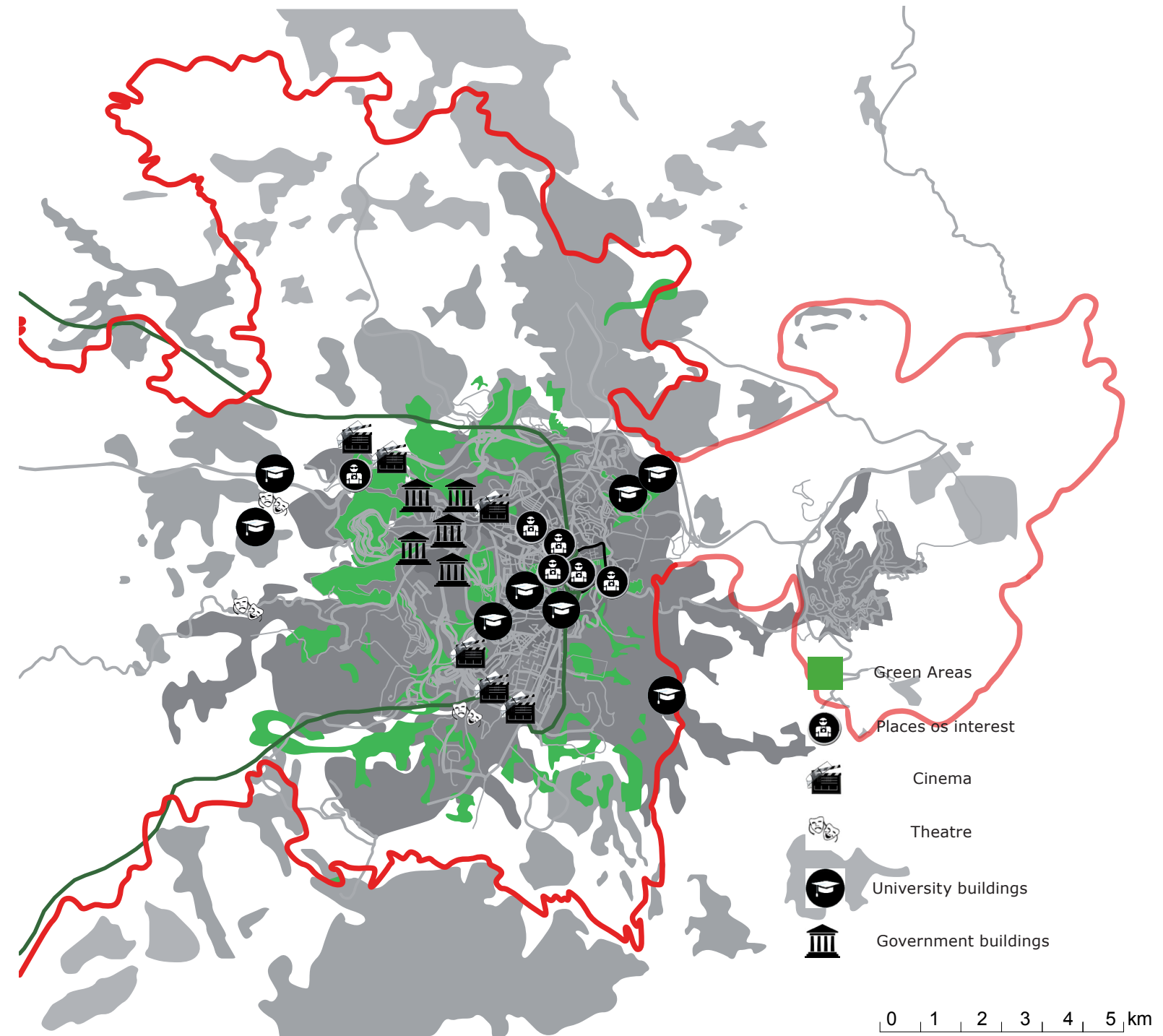
ETHNIC DISPOSITION AND TRANSFORMATION

Demographic control over Jerusalem has been one of the most contested issues and a key factor in the city's rapid growth. A disproportionately high portion of this growth was in East Jerusalem. More than 180,000 **Jewish Israelis** (total **Jewish** population: 474,000) were moved into East Jerusalem into 90,000 new housing units. While the **Jewish** population within the municipal boundaries grew by **135%** since 1967, the **Palestinian** population increased by **233%** during the same period, with 200,000 **Palestinians** living in East Jerusalem (total **Palestinian** population: 242,000). **Palestinian** growth was mainly fueled by a much faster natural growth rate. Large-scale expropriations for settlement building or designation of green areas prohibited from development led to extreme density and overcrowding among **Palestinians** - almost double the housing density of **Jewish Israeli** areas.




CULTURAL AND SOCIAL LIFE

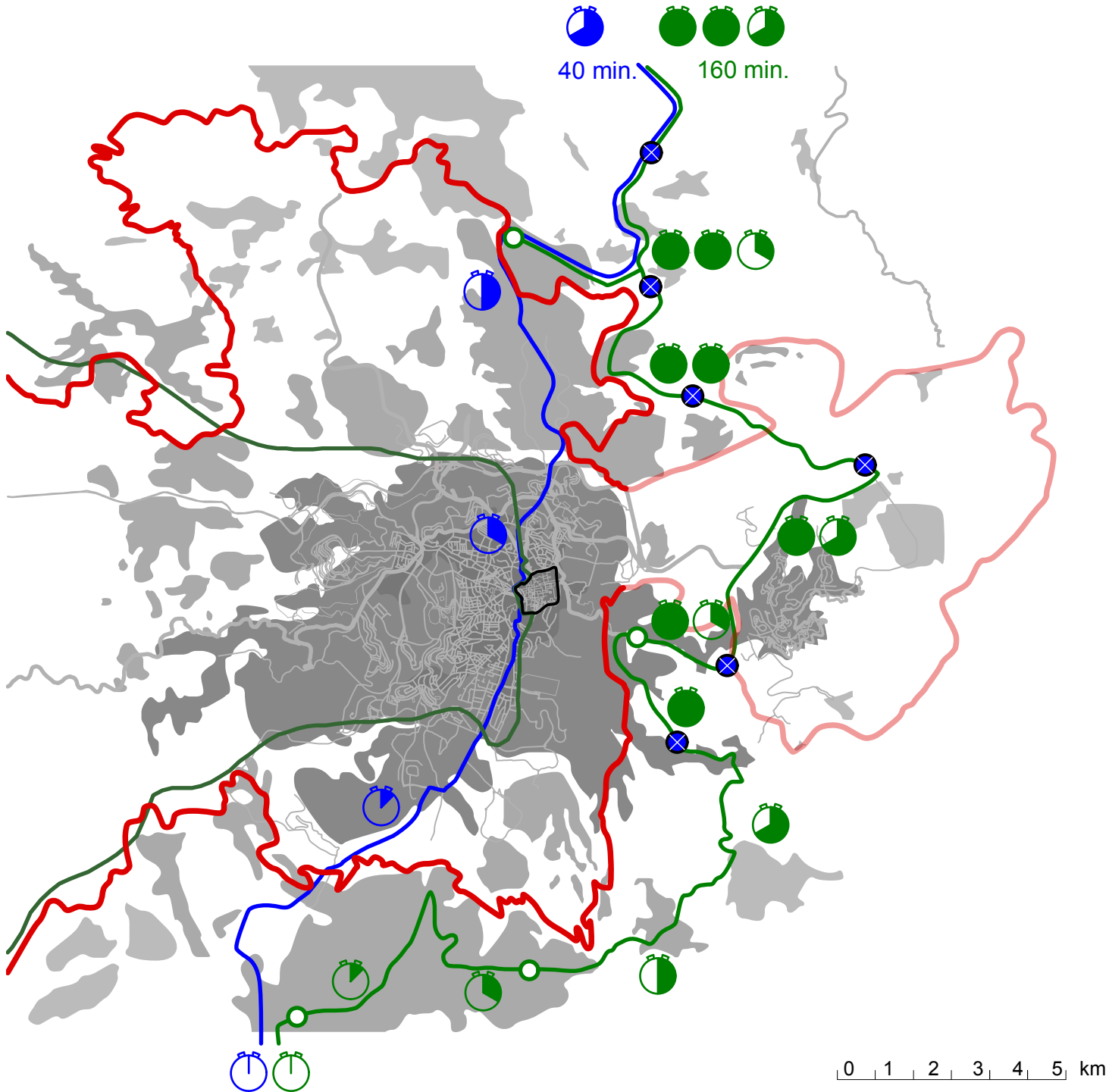
Almost all cultural and social institutions are located in West Jerusalem. Jerusalem's government invests a lot of resources in infrastructural projects in West Jerusalem, while East Jerusalem is left aside.



TRAFFIC

Nowadays the movement inside the West Bank is based on **two almost completely separated road systems** – for **Israeli** and for **Palestinian**. **Israel** began to invest in bypass roads which linked the most important settlements with **Israel** proper. The **Israeli** settlers no longer needed to drive through **Palestinian** towns and villages, and were able to maintain a suburban lifestyle working in the Jerusalem but living in the occupied territories. **Palestinians** on the other hand were **not allowed to set a foot on** these new roads; entrance and exit points were sealed. **Palestinian** traffic was left to use the old road system punctuated by checkpoints .

New restrictions of movement were set. **Palestinians** are exposed to a complex and constantly-changing regime of permits and checkpoints, while **Israelis** travel freely to Jerusalem on bypass roads.



HISTORY OF JERUSALEM

The history of Jerusalem is very rich and old, and goes back to the ancient times. It can be roughly divided into several periods, depending on the different rulers and migration movements of folks.

TEMPLE PERIODS

According to Hebrew scripture, King David was the first Jewish King reigning until 970 BCE and was succeeded by his son Solomon, who built the Holy Temple on Mount Moriah. For over 450 years the city was the political capital of first the United Kingdom of Israel than the Kingdom of Judah.

The first Temple period ended around 586 BCE, as the Babylonians conquered Judah and Jerusalem. banishing the Jews from the Holy Lands. After fifty years in Babylonian captivity the city was conquered by the Persians inviting the Jews to return and rebuilt Jerusalem and the Temple.

When Macedonian ruler Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire, Jerusalem fell under Macedonian control and was recast as a Hellenized polis. With the success of the Maccabean Revolt in 168 BC Jerusalem was proclaimed as capital of the new Jewish Kingdom (Hasmonean Kingdom).

THE ROMAN RULE

As Rome became stronger it installed Herod as Jewish client king and after a few wars against the Persians Jerusalem was taken under the Roman and later the Byzantine dominion. Jerusalem reached a peak in size and population. The city covered two square kilometers and had a population of 200,000. From the days of Constantine until the 7th century, Jews were banned from Jerusalem.

ARAB RULE

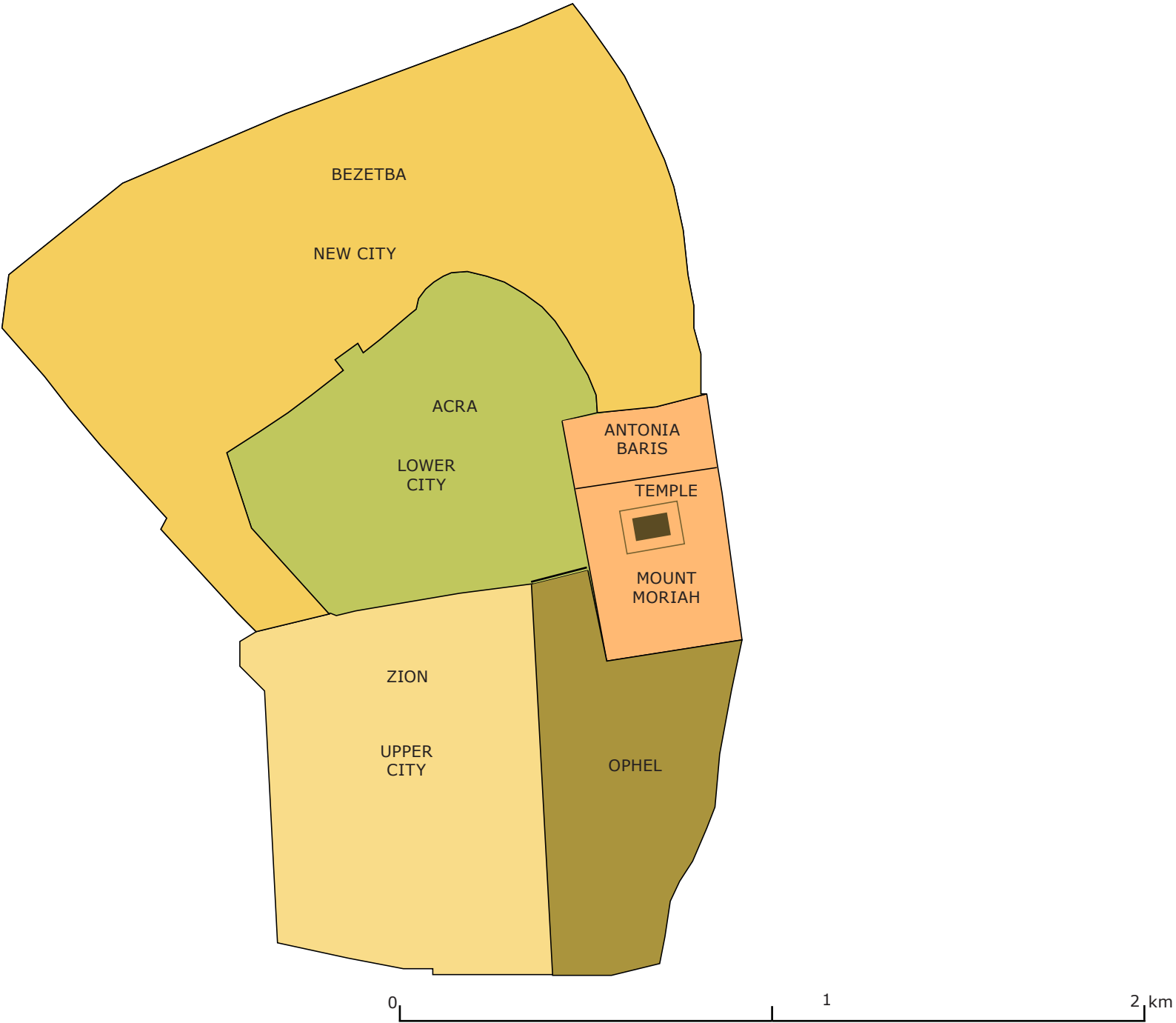
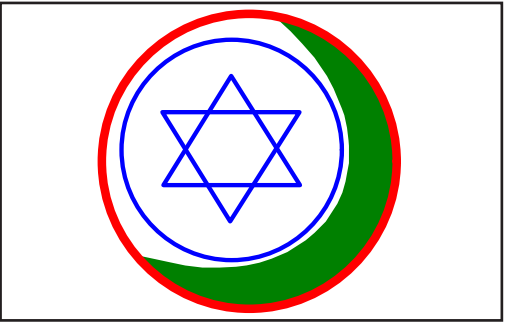
In 638, the Islamic Caliphate extended its dominion to Jerusalem and the Jews were allowed back into the city.

THE CRUSADER, AYYUBID, AND MAMLUK PERIOD.

In 1099, Jerusalem was conquered by the Crusaders, who massacred most of its Muslim and Jewish inhabitants, creating the Kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1187, the city was captured by Saladin; Muslims and Jews were permitted to return to the city. In 1244, Jerusalem was sacked by the Khwarezmian Tartars, who decimated the city’s Christian population and drove out the Jews. The Khwarezmian Tatars were driven out by the Egyptians in 1247. From 1250-1517, Jerusalem was ruled by the Mamluks, during which period many clashes occurred between the Mamluks as well as the crusaders and the Mongols. The area also suffered from many earthquakes and the black plague.

OTTOMAN ERA


In 1517, Jerusalem and environs fell to the Ottoman Turks, who generally remained in control until 1917.

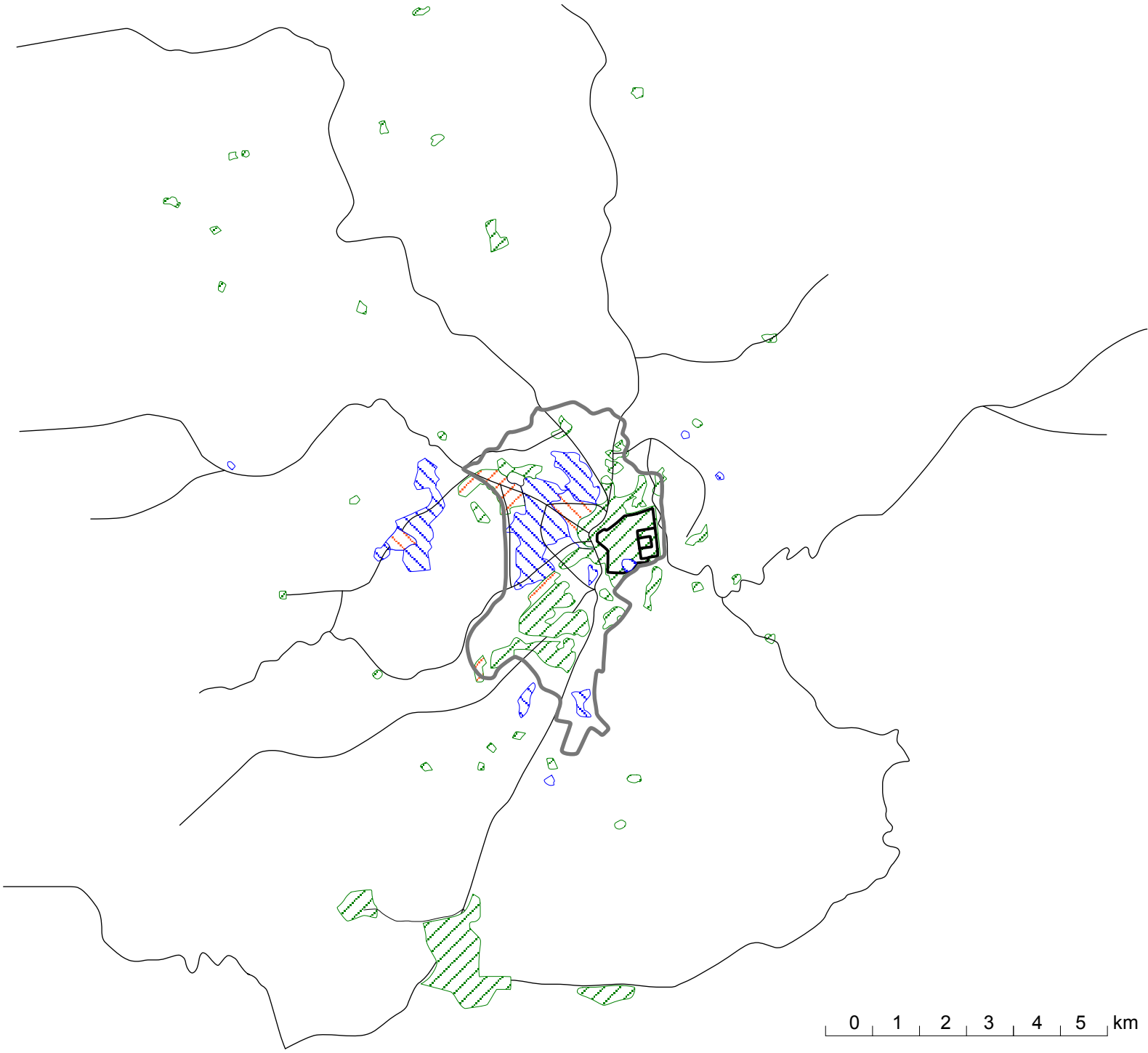


BRITISH MANDATE AND 1948 WAR

In 1917 after the Battle of Jerusalem, the British Army, led by General Edmund Allenby, captured the city, and in 1922, the League of Nations at the Conference of Lausanne entrusted the United Kingdom to administer the Mandate for Palestine.

From 1922 to 1948 the total population of the city rose from 52,000 to 165,000 with two thirds of **Jews** and one-third of **Arabs** (Muslims and Christians).

The effect on Jerusalem’s social, economic and cultural fabric were disastrous: Modernization, economic growth and expansion were increasingly driven by ethnic interests. While some mixed areas  remained, new neighborhoods were strictly segregated.

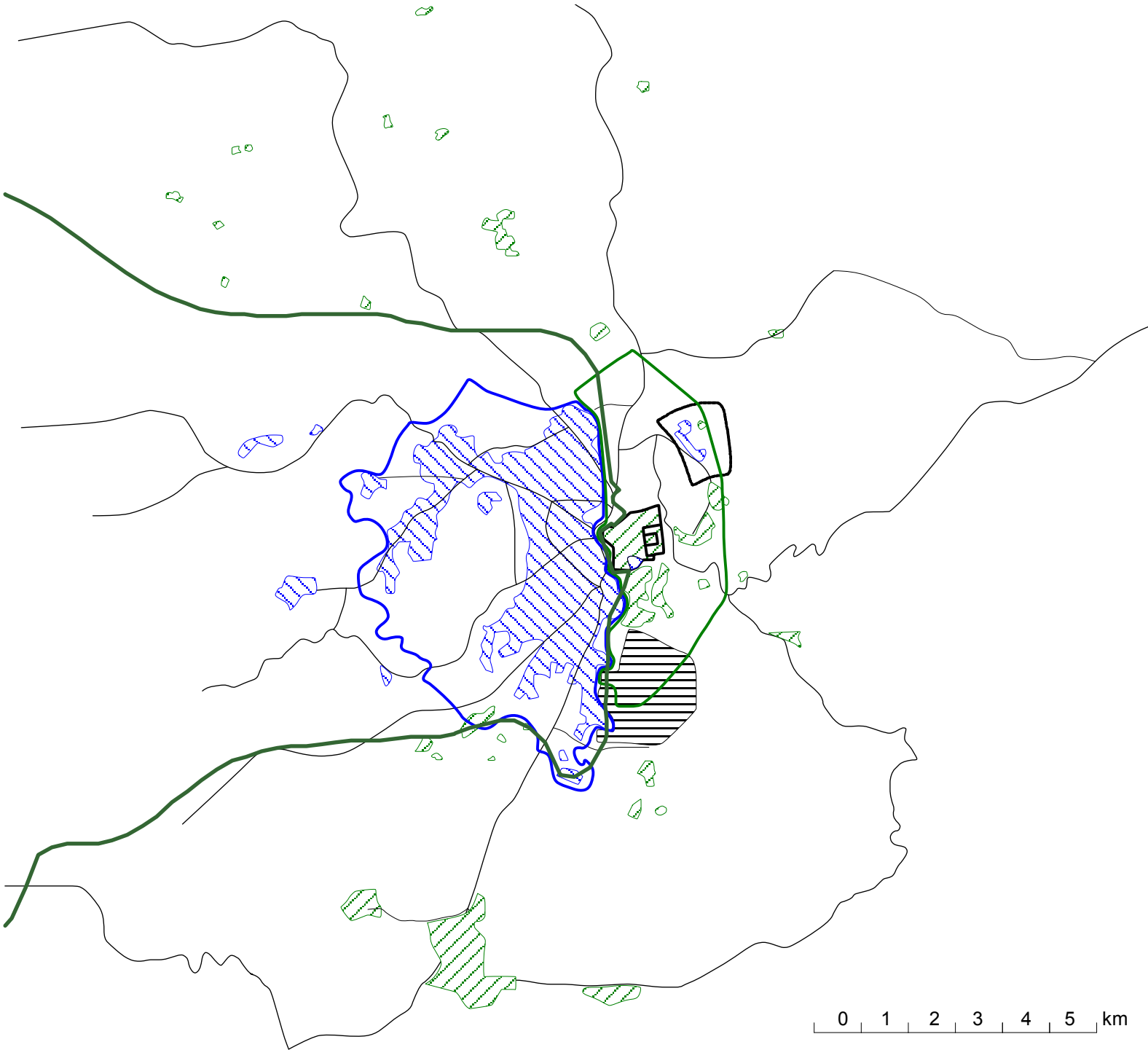


DIVISION AND REUNIFICATION

The no-man’s land between East and West Jerusalem came into being in November 1948. With the 1949 Armistice Agreements, the city was divided and left Mount Scopus as an Israeli exclave. Barbed wire and concrete barriers ran down the center of the city and military skirmishes frequently threatened the ceasefire. After the establishment of the State of Israel, Jerusalem was declared its capital. Jordan formally annexed East Jerusalem in 1950, subjecting it to Jordanian law. Jordan assumed control of the holy places in the Old City. Contrary to the terms of the agreement, Israelis were denied access to Jewish holy sites, many of which were desecrated, and only allowed very limited access to Christian holy sites.

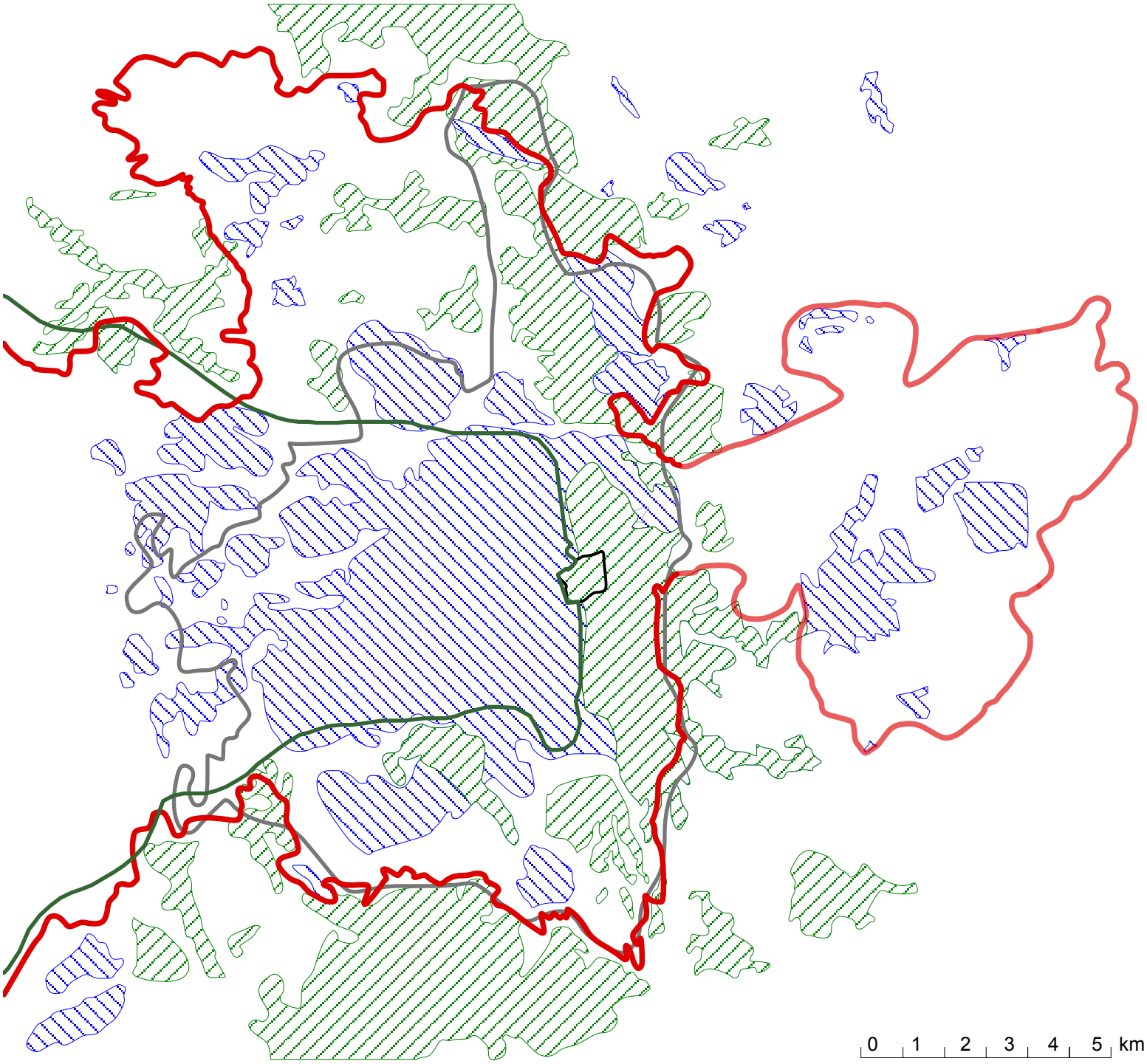
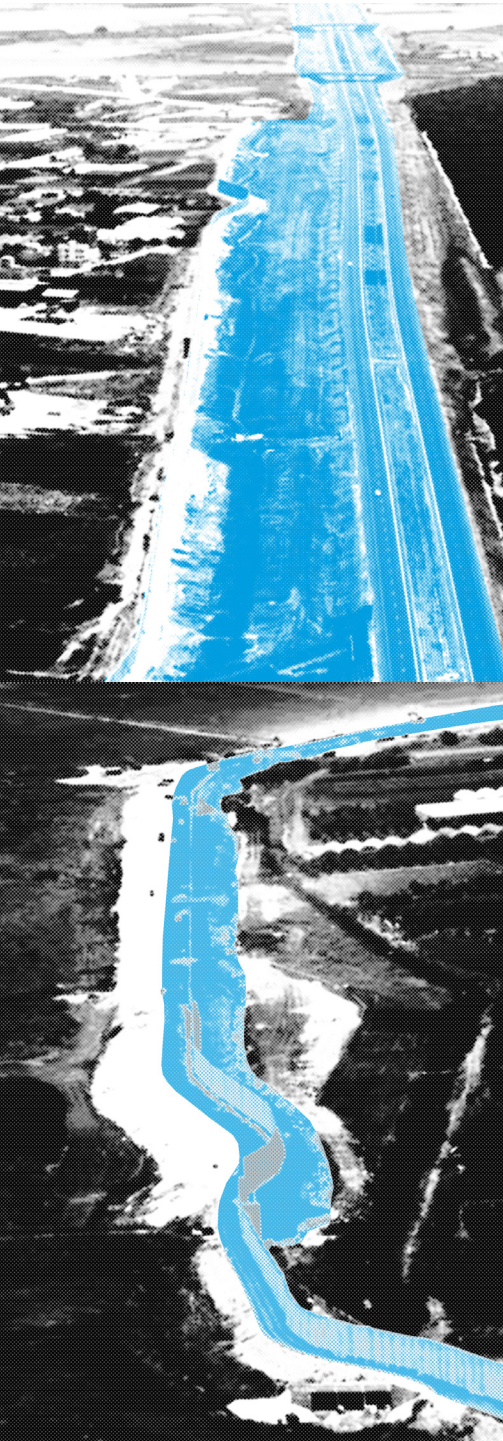
During the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel captured East Jerusalem and asserted sovereignty over the entire city. Jewish and Christian access to holy sites was restored, while the Temple Mount remained under the jurisdiction of an Islamic waqf.

The status of the city, and especially its holy places, remains a core issue in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Jewish settlers have taken over historic sites and built on land confiscated from Arabs in order to expand the Jewish presence in East Jerusalem, while prominent Islamic leaders have insisted that Jews have no historical connection to Jerusalem. Palestinian Arabs envision East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state, and the city’s borders have been the subject of bilateral talks. A UN administered armistice line (Green Line), split the city into a Jordanian half and an Israeli half.



WALLED JERUSALEM

Conflict ignited again during the first Intifada (1987-1993) against the persisting Israeli occupation. International pressure forced both parties to end the violence and formally recognize a two state principle. Negotiations led to the signing of the 1993 Oslo Accords. But limited self-rule for the Palestinians was combined with a new set of restrictive policies. Israeli checkpoints were set up limiting travel to and from Jerusalem, thus severing the eastern city from West Bank hinterlands. Settlement constructions were stepped up and Palestinian suicide attacks on Israeli civilians continued. The failure of Oslo to solve the Jerusalem crisis in part led to the collapse of the peace process in 2000, and then the al-Aqsa Intifada: an interminable cycle of military incursions, suicide attacks, and collective punishment. In this atmosphere, Israel was able to impose far-reaching physical changes justified as temporary anti-terrorist measures. An 8 to 12 meter high wall and fence complex follows a contorted path seeking Israeli demographic and spatial hegemony, while maintaining the pretence of a united city.



THE CHECKPOINTS

Everyday thousands of Palestinians cross the Qalandiya checkpoint which connects Jerusalem with the Ramallah and the northern West Bank. Israeli soldiers straighten the people in line, which at rush-hours stretches into the hundreds. The passengers are from different gender, age and social class: schoolchildren and teachers, students and professors, workers and shoppers, patients and doctors.

The mass transit of people is dominated by privately owned Ford vans, which are licensed to work on a set route under a local taxi office.

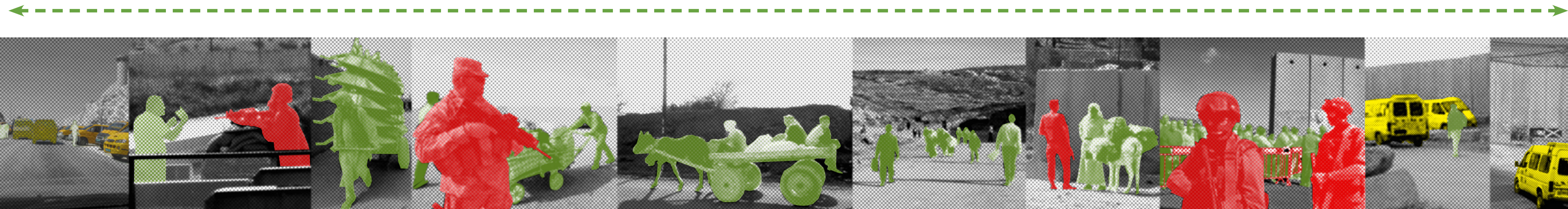
At the checkpoint they must get off and stand in line. After an ID control, all passengers must walk several hundred meters to the other side, where other cars are waiting. Most of them undergo this procedure everyday - a normal thing in everyday life.

The situation at Surda checkpoint, not far away from the Qalandiya checkpoint, is similar. Only here the distance between the two sides of the checkpoint is almost two kilometers. Goods and people, who cannot make the distance on their own are transported with a three-wheeled wooden pushcart, served from the so-called porters. For 10 Shekels (1.80 €) the porters carry the sick, the elderly, the children too small to walk alone,

but too large to be carried, as well as goods like meat, fresh fruits and vegetables for the supermarkets, glasses and plates for house ware shops, fabric for a tailor, everyday's edition of al-Quds newspaper.

The transportaion of the heavy goods such as building materials and large machinery proceeds through horse-drawn carts, which cost 6 Shekels. In busy times, 25 porters, 18 carriage

drivers, as many as 400 vans and another 30 small taxis are working at the Surda checkpoint. Every day more than 540 people are making a living off Surda checkpoint. That number does not include the service sector, which must feed and quench the thirst of the checkpoint workers and passengers, such as coffee-sellers, cigarette sellers, drink sellers, kebab stands and blacksmiths for the horses.

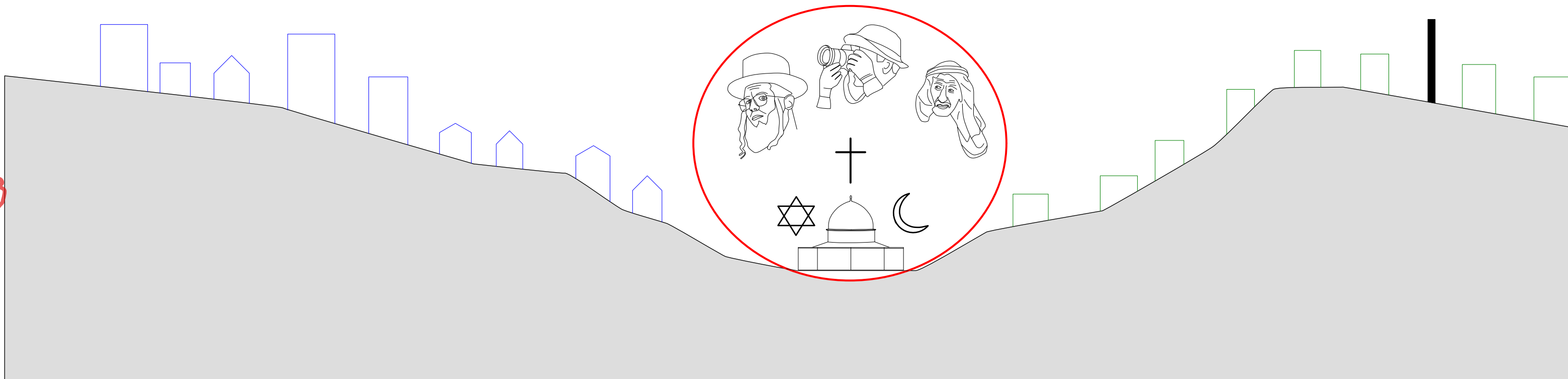
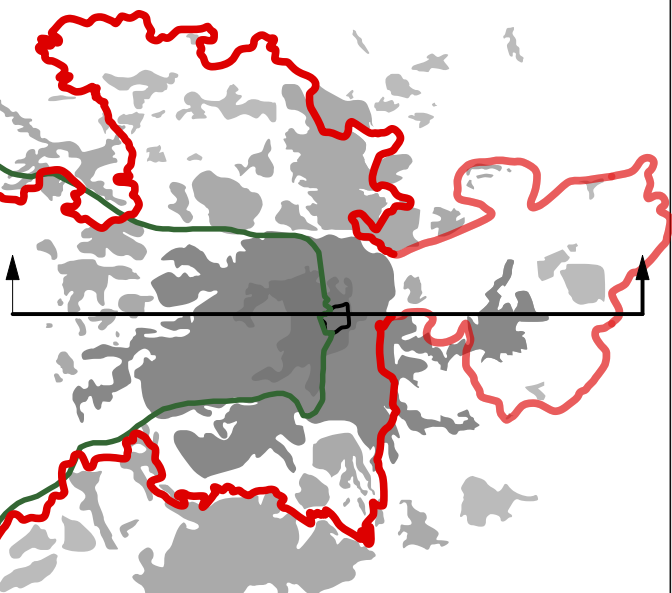


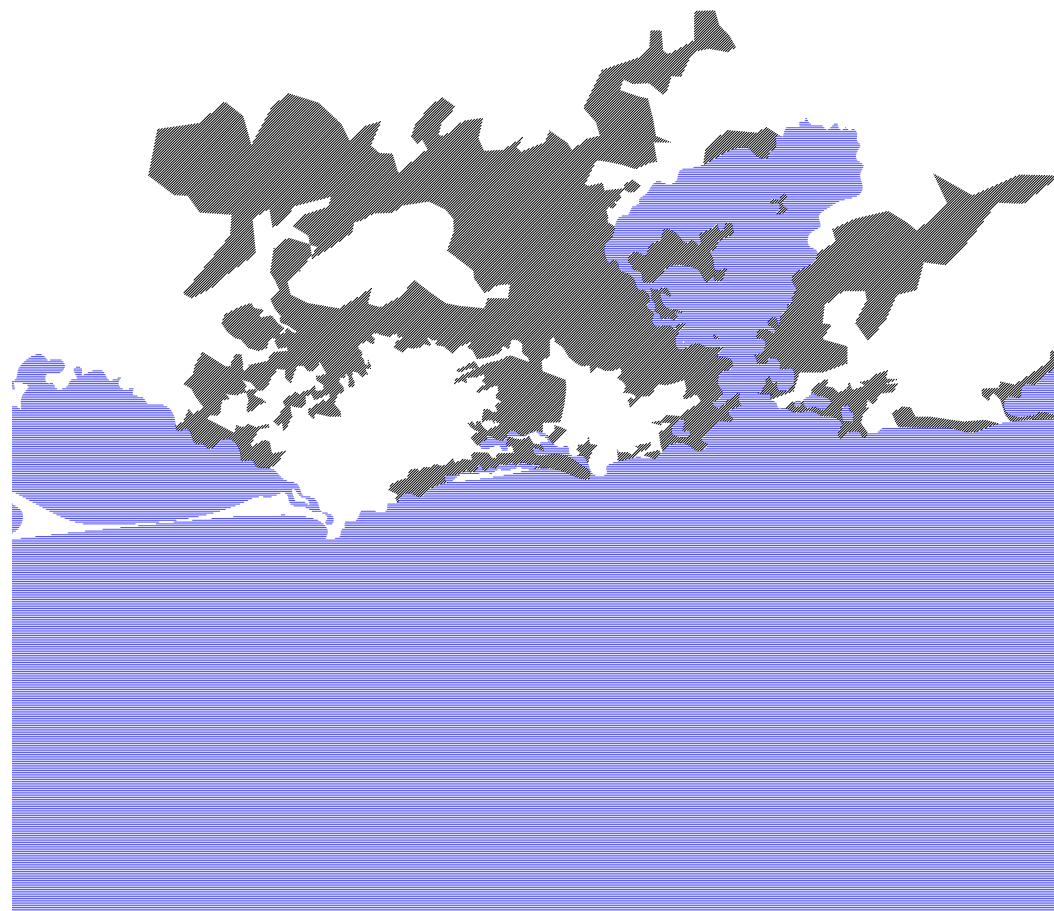
ISRAELI TRAFFIC

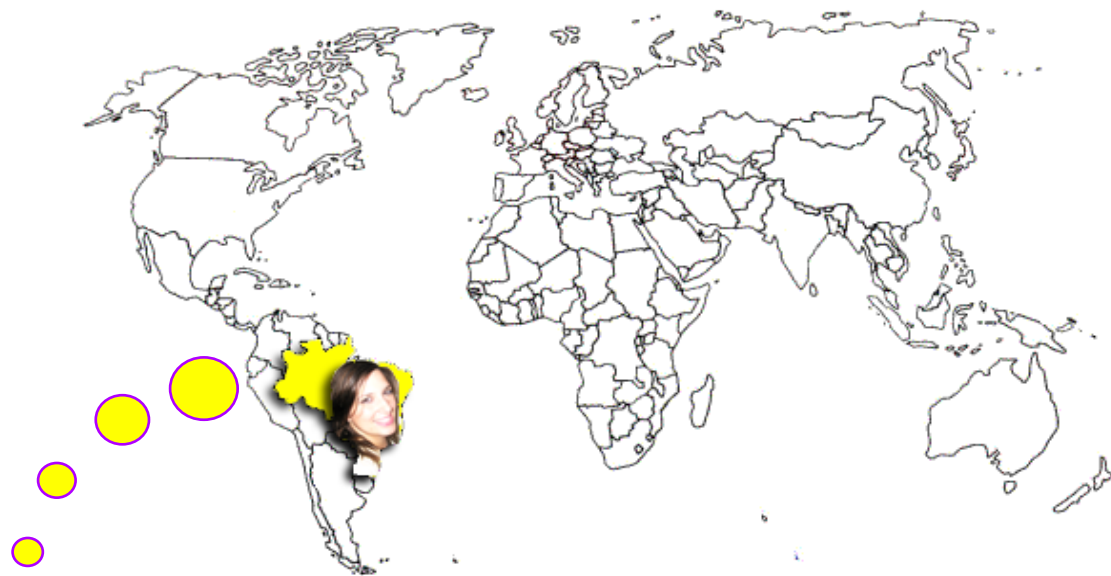
While Palestinian travelers are exposed to a complex permit and checkpoint system to enter Jerusalem, Israelis move freely on the newly built speed highways. A system of roads, bridges and tunnels allowing to bypass the Palestinian territory without entering Palestinian towns and villages.

Good example for the separation of the road system for Israelis and Palestinians is the newly built highway 443: Israel's forbidden road. Highway 443 was built hugely on private Palestinian land. It was legally challenged in the early 1980s, but the Supreme Court allowed the project to go ahead because the Israeli army claimed its purpose was to serve local Palestinians, not Israeli commuters. In the wake of stone throwing and several drive-by shootings (five people have been killed since 2001). However, Israeli authorities have blocked Palestinian access to the road.











• HELLO EVERYONE!

MY NAME IS ELENİ AND I AM GONNA TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT  RIO DE JANEIRO. RIO DE JANEIRO IS A CITY OF THE STATE RIO DE JANEIRO AND IT IS THE SECOND LARGEST CITY IN BRAZIL AND ITS IN SOUTH AMERICA, NEXT TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

IN THE CITY AREA 6.1 MILLION PEOPLE ARE LIVING THERE.

HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THE CARNIVAL IN RIO? ITS VERY FAMOUS FOR THIS. SO THERE IS A BIG CARNIVAL CELEBRATION,

BUT I AM GONNA TELL YOU THAT LATER ON. THERE IS A BIG STREET, A BIG PARADE WHERE THE SAMBA SCHOOLS ARE PERFORMING WHAT THEY HAVE REHEARSALED THE WHOLE YEAR. AND RIO ALSO IS VERY FAMOUS FOR THE HOTEL LINES TOURIST PLACES, LIKE THE  COPACABANA, THE IPANEMA.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THE CHRIST ON THE CORCONADO MOUNTAIN ? THEY CALL HIM CHRIST THE REDEEMER -'CRISTO REDENTOR'. RIO ACTUALLY HAS A LOT OF NATURAL SETTINGS ALSO. ITS JUST VERY BEAUTIFUL,

YOU HAVE TO VISIT IT. MOREOVER THERE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST FOOTBALL STADIUMS, THE MARACANA. THE WORLD CUP 2014 WILL BE HELD IN BRAZIL. IT IS GONNA BE THE FIFTH NATION TO HOST THE WORLD CUP FOR A SECOND TIME. 2016 THE OLYMPIC GAMES WILL PROBABLY TAKE PLACE THERE TOO, AND WE ALL CAN BE EXCITED TO WATCH.

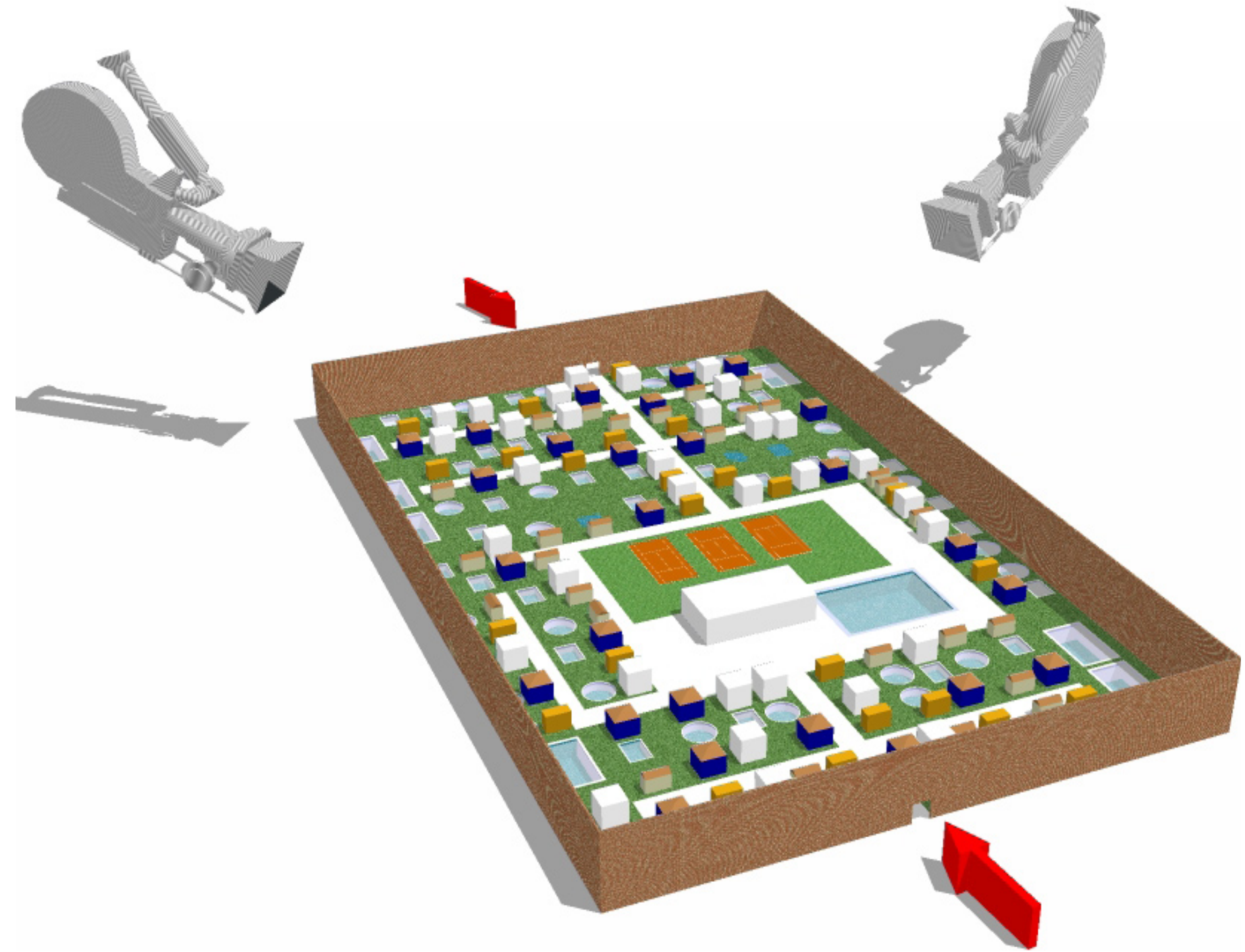
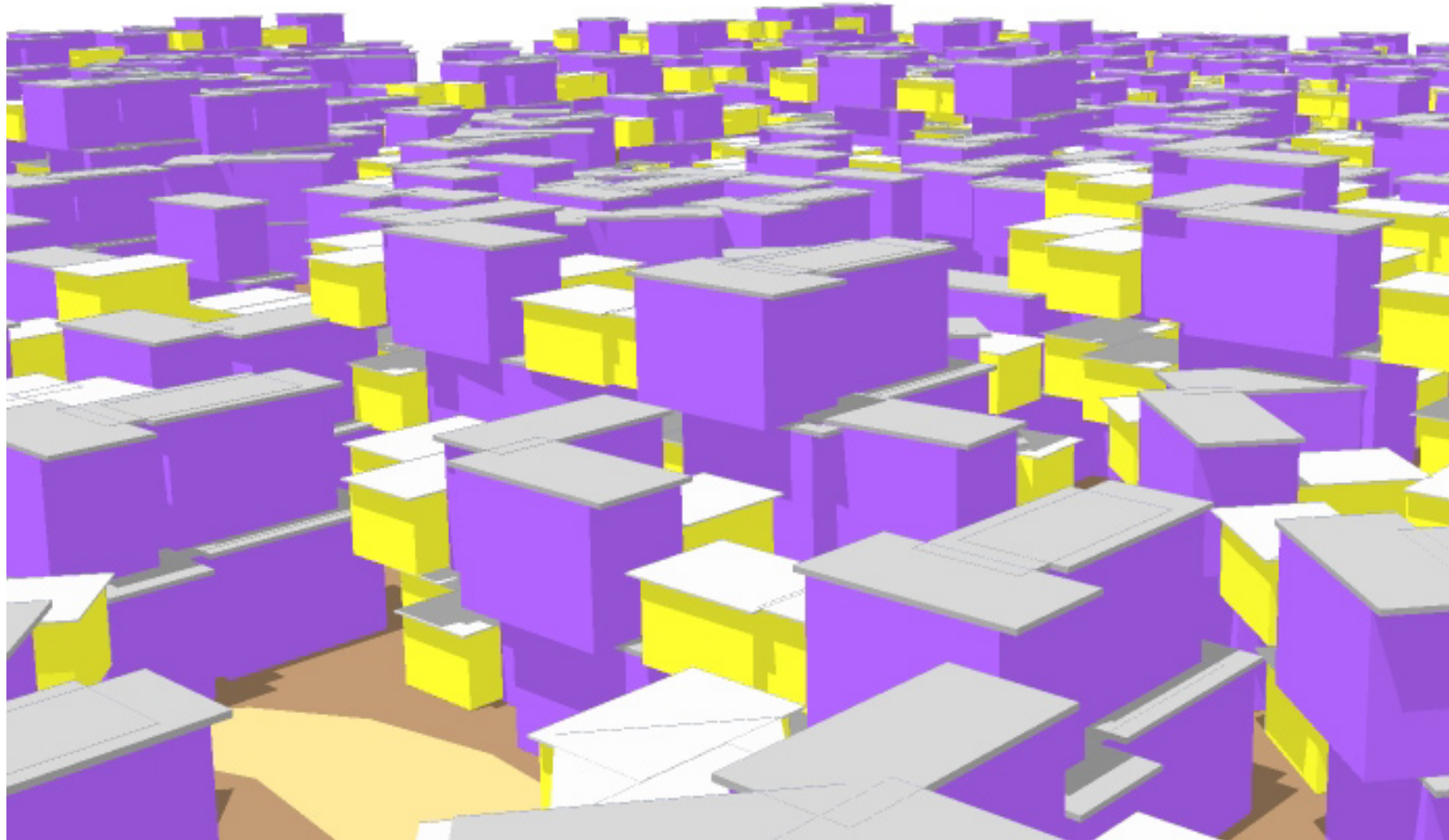
NEVERTHELESS RIO IS THE CITY OF CONTRAST. IT ALSO HAS A BAD SITE. VIOLENCE AND CRIMINALITY IS A WELL KNOWN PROBLEM ON A DAILY BASIS. USUALLY IT TAKES PLACE IN THE FAVELAS. A FAVELA IS A PLACE THAT EXPANDS VERY QUICKLY. PEOPLE LIVE ILLEGAL ON NONREGISTERED AREAS. IT STARTET IN 1920 AFTER THE ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY. THEN PEOPLE DIDN'T HAVE ANYWHERE TO GO, SO THEY STAYED WHERE THEY WERE. THE NAME FAVELA IS NAMED AFTER A PLANT THAT CLIMBS UP A WALL OR A MOUNTAIN.

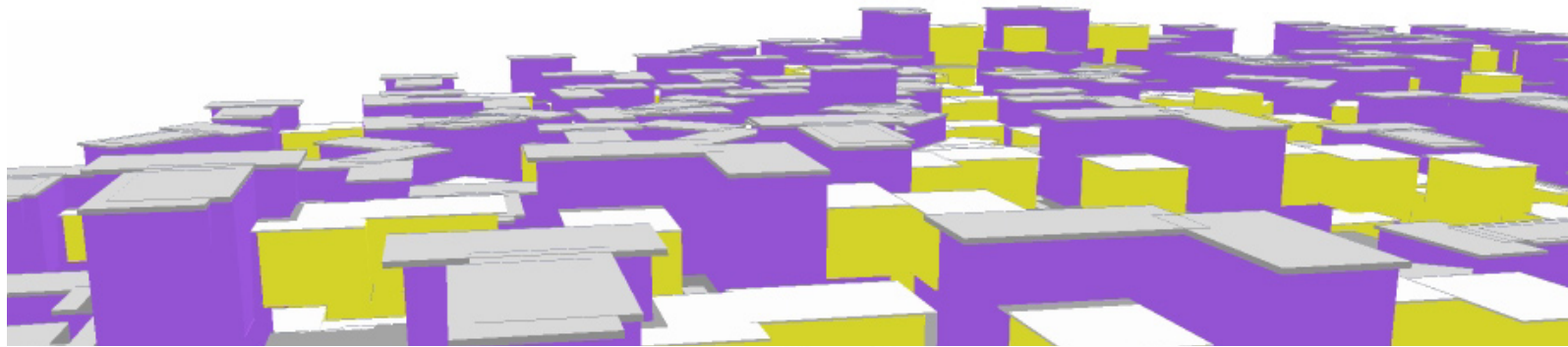
AND FAVELAS USUALLY ARE CLIMBING UP A MOUNTAIN. EVERYTHING THERE IS ILLEGAL. THERE IS NO LEGAL WATER, NO ELECTRICITY. THE FAVELADOS, AS SAY ARE CALLED, LIVE IN SMALL SELF-MADE HOMES, OUT OF WOOD AND METAL PLATES. YOU CANNOT COMPARE IT TO A "NORMAL" WAY OF STANDARD BASIC LIVING. EVERYTHING IS RULED BY A BIG BOSS THERE HAVING AN OVERVIEW ABOUT EVERYTHING. IT'S AN ENCLAVE. AND THE OTHER SIDE ARE THE CONDOMINIOS. THIS IS THE PLACE, WHERE THE RICH PEOPLE LIVE IN. IT IS SURROUNDED BY A HIGH WALL, WHERE NOT EVERYONE CAN ENTER THIS AREA. INFRONT OF THIS ENTRANCE, THERE IS SECURITY THAT WATCHES EVERYONE THAT WANTS TO COME INSIDE THIS PLACE. SO EITHER YOU LIVE THERE OR YOU DON'T. IF YOU LIVE THERE YOU ALREADY HAVE MADE IT IN LIVE, YOU ARE FINANCIALLY SAVED AND HAVE NO PROBLEMS AT ALL. YOU HAVE A JOB, YOU

HAVE A HOUSE WITH A POOL, YOU HAVE A TENNIS COURT, SO JUST ABOUT EVERY LUXURY. YOU CAN COMPARE IT TO PARADISE ON EARTH. NEVERTHELESS PEOPLE THERE LIVE IN A CAGE. I MEAN, THEY DON'T HAVE FREEDOM. THEY JUST LIVE IN THIS "VALLEY". THERE ARE NO SUPERMARKETS OR STORES. SO FOR THOSE SMALL THINGS THEY HAVE TO LEAVE THE CONDOMINIO, TO GO TO THE CITY, TO BUY THE THINGS THEY NEED, OR TO GO TO WORK AND THEN THEY COME BACK AND LIVE SAFELY, CAUSE NO BAD PEOPLE CAN ENTER THIS PLACE. AS I SAID, ITS SAVED UP WITH HIGH FENCES AND BEING CONTROLLED BY CAMERAS.



THE CITIES!!!

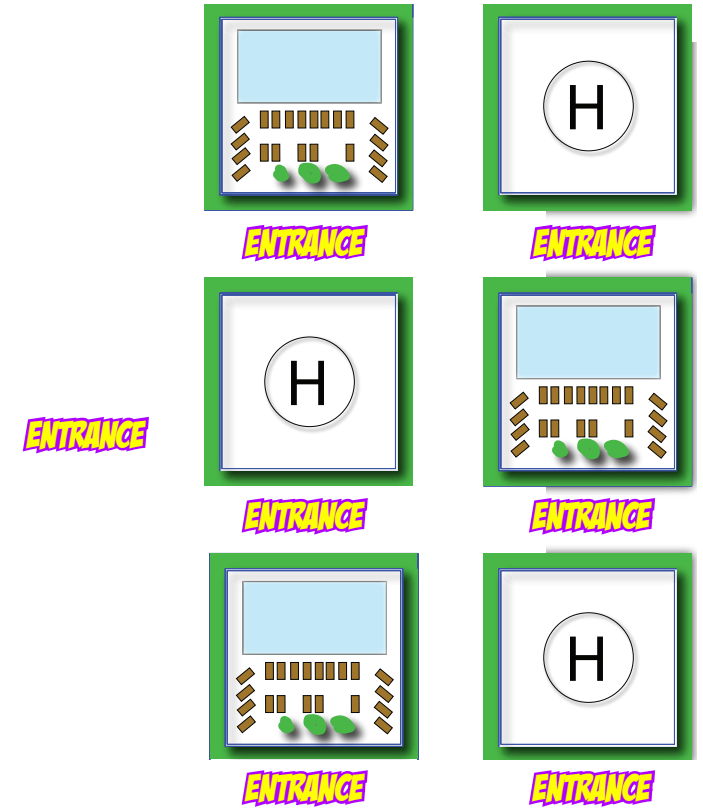
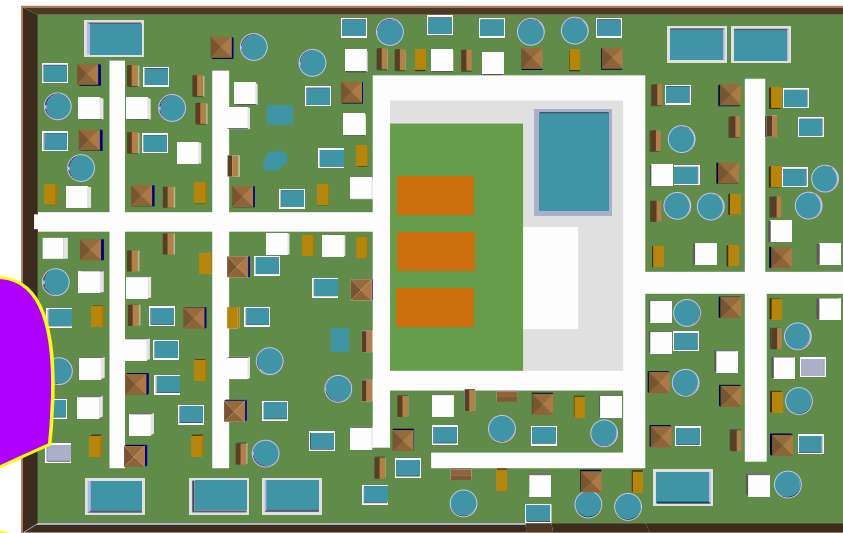
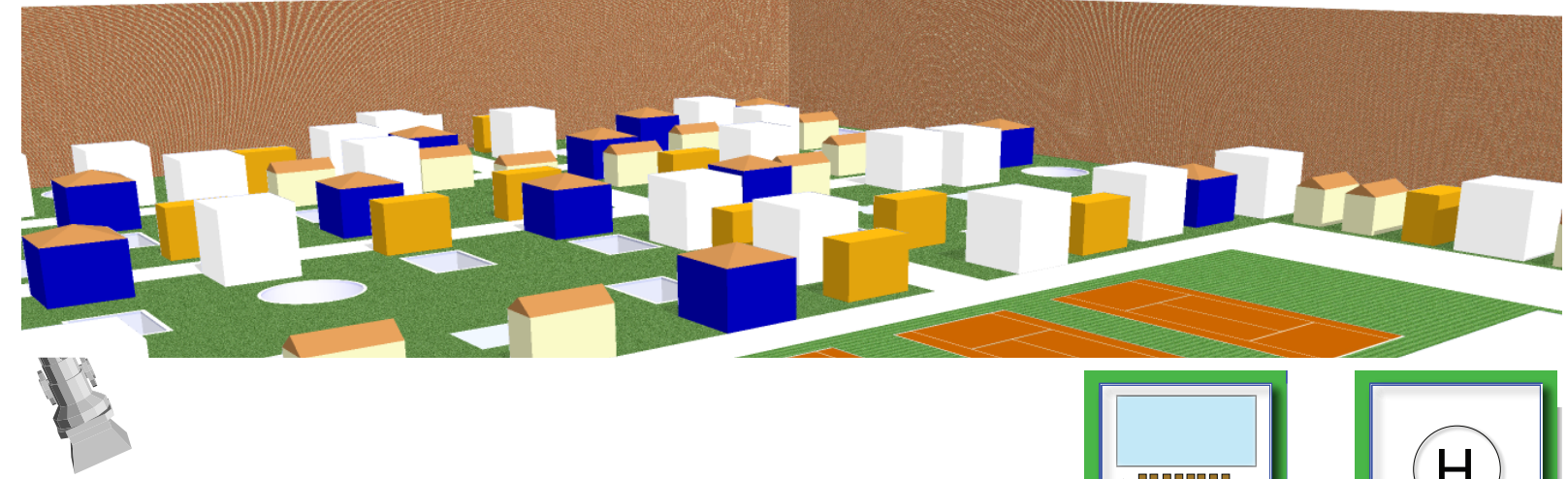




POOR



VS



RICH

ENTRANCE = HIGH SECURED

FAVELA



CONDOMINIO



CONDOMINIO



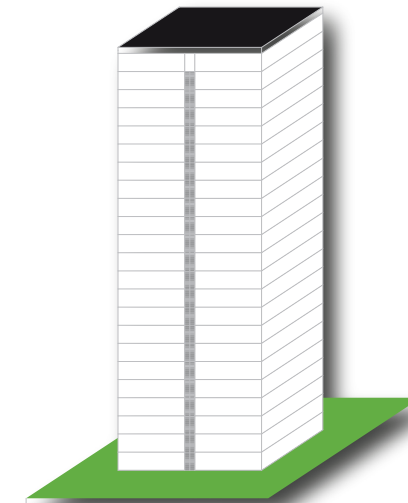
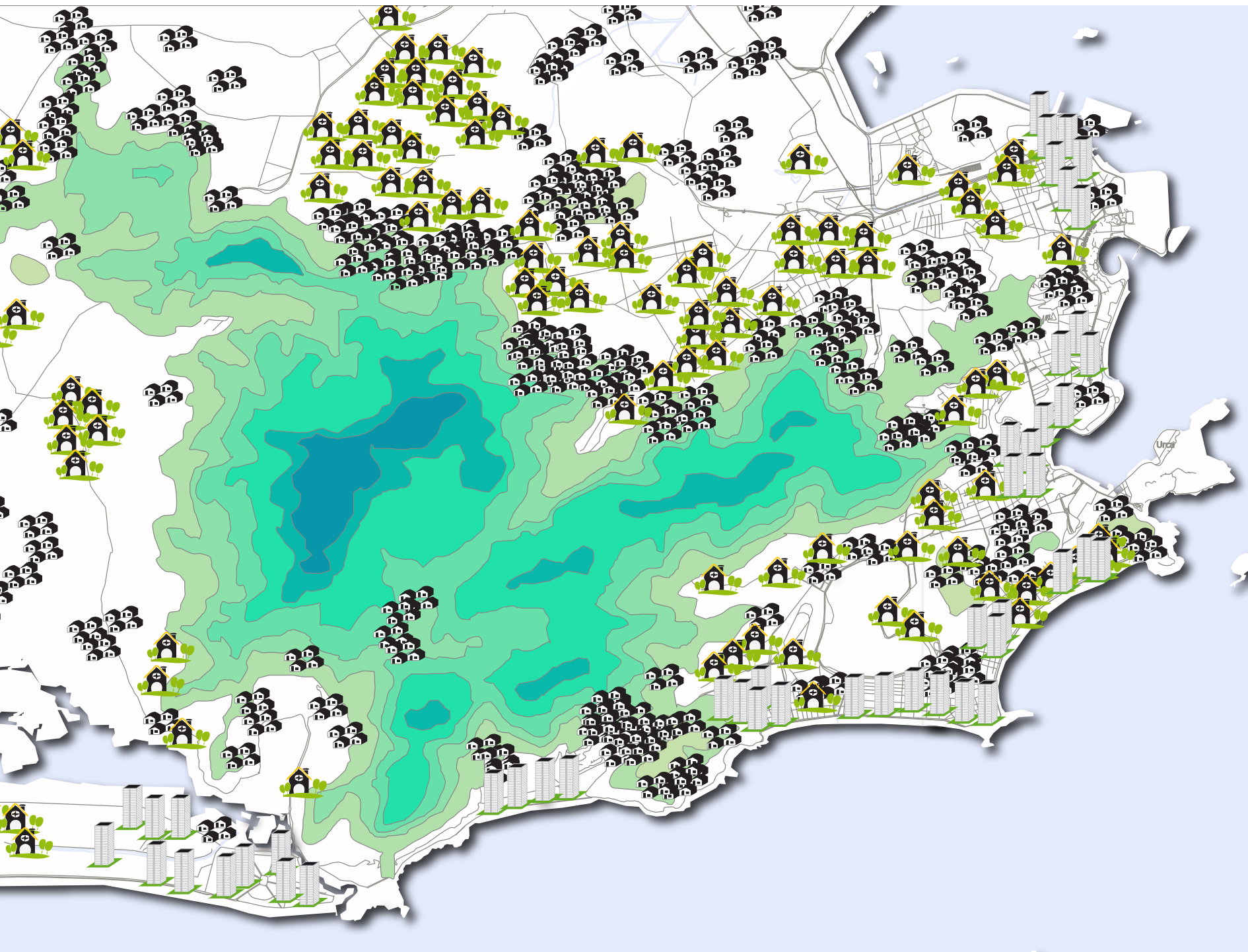
SECTIONAL DRAWING...HOW CAN SOMETHING BE SO CLEAR...BUT UNCLEAR...!!

15TH FLOOR OF A HIGH RISE CONDOMINIO:

OH THE FAVELADOS ARE SO POOR! HOW CAN THEY LIVE IN A PLACE LIKE THAT? IT IS SO DIRTY!!! AND WHY DO I HAVE TO LOOK AT THEM EVERY SINGLE MORNING WHILE WAKING UP BY LOOKING OUT OF THE WINDOW?! I MEAN I KNOW THAT THEY EXIST. AND IN MY OPINION THIS INFORMATION IS ENOUGH. I DON'T DESERVE THIS HAVING THEM LIVING NEXT TO ME. BUT YOU KNOW WHAT? ITS THEIR OWN FOLD! IF THEY WOULD BE WORKING THEY WOULD HAVE MONEY TO LIVE IN A CONDOMINIO. I GOT A CREDIT CARD ON MY 16TH BIRTHDAY. IT IS JUST SO EASY. I CAN GO SHOPPING EVERY DAY. SO, THEY SHOULD MAYBE THINK ABOUT THIS. WELL, MY GOAL TODAY IS TO DO MY NAILS. BY THE WAY, WHERE IS MY NAIL POLISH? "MARCELLA, HAVE YOU SEEN MY NAIL POLISH? I HAVE TO POLISH MY NAILS! I HAVE POLISHED THEM JUST YESTERDAY! MAR-CELLA, HAVE YOU DONE MY APPOINTMENT FOR THE HAIRDRESSER?!"

A FAVELA GIRL :

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL LIFE THEY ARE LIVING IN. LOOK AT THAT FURNITURE! I AM JUST SO SAID. I WANT TO HAVE THE SAME LIFE. HOW CAN LIFE BE SO UNFAIR? IT IS NOT MY FAULT. I WAS BORN INTO A FAVELA AND HAVE NO OPTION TO CHANGE MY LIFE. I AM WORKING AS HARD AS I CAN TO BECOME A FAMOUS SAMBA DANCER BUT CHANCES TO GET DISCOVERED ARE LOW. NEXT WEEK THERE WILL BE A MODEL SCOUT. I AM GONNA TRY OUT FOR IT. MAYBE THIS WILL BE MY WAY OUT?



**CONDOMINIOS
TOWER BLOCKS**



**CONDOMINIO
HOUSES**



FAVELAS

**AND HERE WE CAN SEE THE
ENCLAVES OF HABITAT IN THE
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO. EITHER YOU
BELONG TO THE RICH SIDE OR
YOU BELONG TO THE POOR ONE.**

**NONE OF THEM IS THE PERFECT
THOUGH. BOTH HAVE THEIR CONS
AND PROS. THE ONES LIVE IN A
CLOSED CAGE, THE OTHERS IN AN
OPEN ONE. NEVERTHELESS IT IS A
SIMILAR SITUATION.**

THE BORDER OF A CONDOMINIO IS A WALL, AND IT'S A BORDER BETWEEN THE CONDOMINIAN LIFE AND THE LIFE OF THE FAVELADOS. NON CONDOMINIANS DON'T HAVE THE CHANCE TO PASS THROUGH IT. AND ACTUALLY THIS IS A WALL OF COMMUNICATION TOO. I MEAN, THERE PEOPLE TAKE THEMSELVES APART. THEY DON'T INTERACT AT ALL, EXCEPT OF THE FACT THAT SOME WOMAN OF THE FAVELAS WORK IN THE HOUSEHOLDS OF THE CONDOMINIOS. SOME OF THOSE WOMAN LIVE THERE TOO, IN A ROOM NEXT TO THE HOUSE, BUT THEIR WHOLE FAMILY IS NOT LIVING TOGETHER WITH THEM. SO WHERE IS THE POINT? AND AS I SAID, PEOPLE DON'T HAVE THE CHANCE TO COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER ON A PROPER WAY. WHAT I WANT TO SAY IS, THAT IT DOESN'T MEAN, THAT BECAUSE OF THE REASON BEING A FAVELADO, II ARE NOT SUPPOSED TO BE A HUMAN BEING. THAT'S RIDICULOUS. IF I COULD SUGGEST ABOUT HOW TO CROSS THESE BARRIERS I WOULD SAY THAT EDUCATION IS A PRINCIPAL POINT TO START. AND THIS IS WHAT THEY UNFORTUNATELY



BORDERBORDERBORDERBORDERBORDER



DO NOT HAVE. AT LEAST MOST OF THEM DON'T HAVE IT, AND ESPECIALLY OLD PEOPLE DON'T HAVE IT, WHO LIVE THERE SINCE THE BEGINNING. AND THIS IS A FACTOR WHERE I WOULD SAY, THAT THEY HAVE TO GO OUT OF THE FAVELA. THEY NEED TO GO TO SCHOOL, TO GET A GOOD EDUCATION AND TO GET A GOOD JOB TO BE ABLE TO EARN MONEY AND THEREFORE TO START A BETTER LIFE. JUST THROUGH THIS THEY COULD HELP THEIR FAMILYS AS WELL ON A PROPER WAY, BY TAKING THEM WITH THEM. SO A NEW CHANCE FOR ALL OF THE FAVELADOS COULD START. ALTHOUGH THE FEVALDOS SEEM TO BE HAPPY WITH WHAT THEY HAVE. AND I AM SURE THEY DO, BECAUSE THEY DON'T KNOW IT ELSEWAYS. THEY ARE HAPPY TO HAVE A HOME, TO HAVE FOOD. NEVERTHELESS THE DON'T HAVE OPTION TO BE MINDFREE IN THERE, BECAUSE OF THE BIG BOSS THAT RULES ALL OVER IT. CAUSE AS FAR AS THEY DON'T TALK EVERYTHING IS FINE. AND EXACTLY THIS SHOULD BE CHANGED. THIS WOULD BE A NEW START TO A BETTER LIFE BY CROSSING THE BORDERS.

THE POSSIBLE MOVEMENT FROM THE FAVELA GETTING OUT OF THIS WAY OF LIVING WOULD BE I N MY CASE THREE THINGS

FIRST IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW WHAT YOU CAN DO BEST. FAVELDOS ARE TALENTED IN SAMBA AND SOCCER. THERE ARE SAMBA SCHOOLS AND OF COURSE THEY LEARN IT FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR LIFE. THEY GROW UP IN SAMBA. WOMAN DANCE AND MEN PLAY THE DRUMS. SO THIS IS ONE METHOD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEIR USUAL LIFE. BY MEETING TOGETHER FOR REHEARSAL SAMBA, THEY GET A CHANCE TO FORGET ABOUT THEIR CIRCUMSTANCES. THERE THEY CAN INTERCHANGE WITH OTHER FAVELADOS

BUT BY CONVINCING SOMEONE ELSE ABOUT IT, YOU REALLY HAVE TO WANT IT. OF COURSE A MAIN ASPECT WITH THE SAMBA ALSO IS THE SHOW AND THEREFORE THE COSTUMES. THE EXTREMER THE COSTUME IS THE HIGHER IS RECOGNITION. IF YOU HAVE NOTICED THERE ARE A LOT OF FEATHERS ON THE COSTUMES AS WELL. IN AFRICA FEATHERS WERE USED AS A SYMBOL OF THE ABILITY TO RAISE ABOUT PROBLEMS. SO YOU GOT TO HAVE TALENT. AND EXACTLY THIS IS A POINT WHERE YOU CAN GET OUT OF YOUR WAY OF LIVING. THE GOAL IS TO GET BETTER AND BETTER, AND ONE DAY, YOU MIGHT BE FOUND BY SOME TALENT SCOUT THAT WANTS EXACTLY YOU IN ONE OF HIS SHOW, AND THEREFORE YOU WOULD SIGN A CONTRACT FOR A MUSICAL FOR INSTANCE. I MEAN EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE, THERE ARE GERMAN MODEL AGENCIES THAT COME TO BRAZIL TO FIND THE NEXT NEW FACE THERE. AND VERY OFTEN SOME OF NEWLY MODELS BECOME MORE THAN FAMOUS. ALSO SOCCER PLAYERS GET A CONTRACT WITH SOCCER LEAGUES INTERNATIONALLY, ESPECIALLY FROM GERMANY. THOSE ARE THE PEOPLE THAT IN FACT CAN EXPERIENCE THEIR NEW LIFE. THEY CAN ESCAPE OF THE PAST. THEY BECOME A ROLE MODEL FOR YOUNGER GENERATIONS. CHILDREN ARE LOOKING UP TO THEM AND ARE MOTIVATED TO BECOME THE SAME. THIS IS THEIR KEY FOR RECOURSE.

I HAVE HEARD ABOUT SOME EXPERIENCES WITH FAVELA PEOPLE. MYSELF, I NEVER HAD BAD

EXPERIENCES WITH FAVELADOS. I DON'T THINK, THAT BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THEIR HERITAGE BEING A FAVELADO, THEY ARE BAD PEOPLE. THEY ARE NOT BAD PEOPLE, BUT THERE IS A LOT OF CRIME GOING, BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAVE NO EDUCATION, NO JOB. MAYBE THEY ARE UNSATISFIED WITH THEIR LIFE. AND BY THIS I MEAN THE YOUNGER GENERATION. BECAUSE EVERY CRIME THAT IS HAPPENING IS ABOUT THE YOUNGER GENERATION WHO DON'T HAS ANY OPTIONS IN THEIR LIFE. IT'S ALL ABOUT BEING IN A GANG. THERE ARE A LOT OF GANGS, AND THEY ARE FIGHTING AGAINST EACH OTHER. IT IS ALL ABOUT RESPECT AND DRUGS. THERE IS ILLEGAL DRUG TRADE GOING ON, WHICH ARE HIDDEN IN SECRET PLACES. THE DRUG THEY ARE TRADING IS KOKAIN. SO THE QUESTION IS. WHAT IS IT ABOUT THE DRUGS? WHY DO PEOPLE THERE WANT TO TAKE DRUGS? IS IT BECAUSE THEY HAVE ISSUES WITH THEMSELVES, AND WANT TO FORGET ABOUT THE REAL LIFE, OR IS IT THE OTHER WAY AROUND? DO THEY WANT MORE IN LIFE AS THEY ALREADY HAVE?

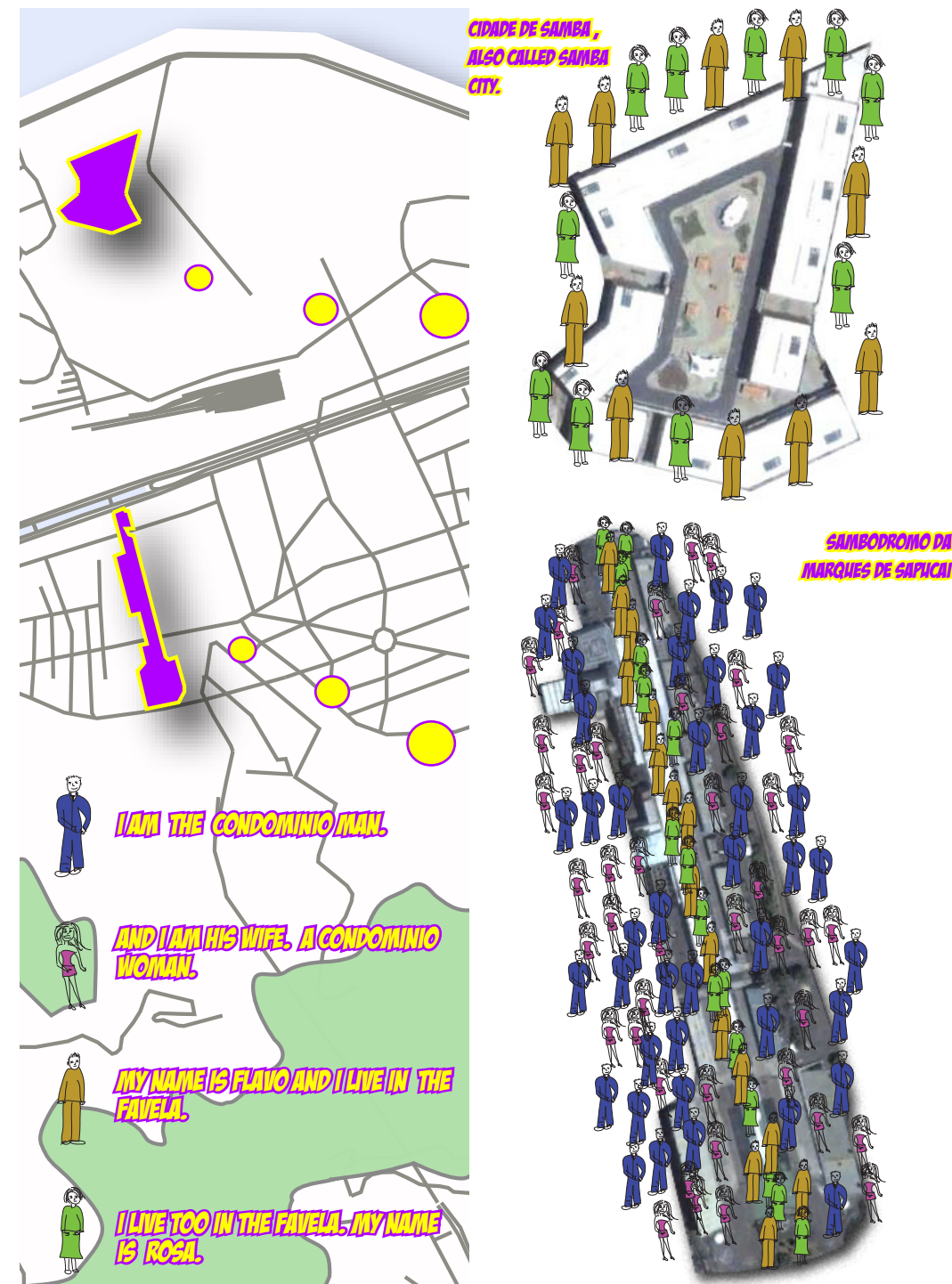
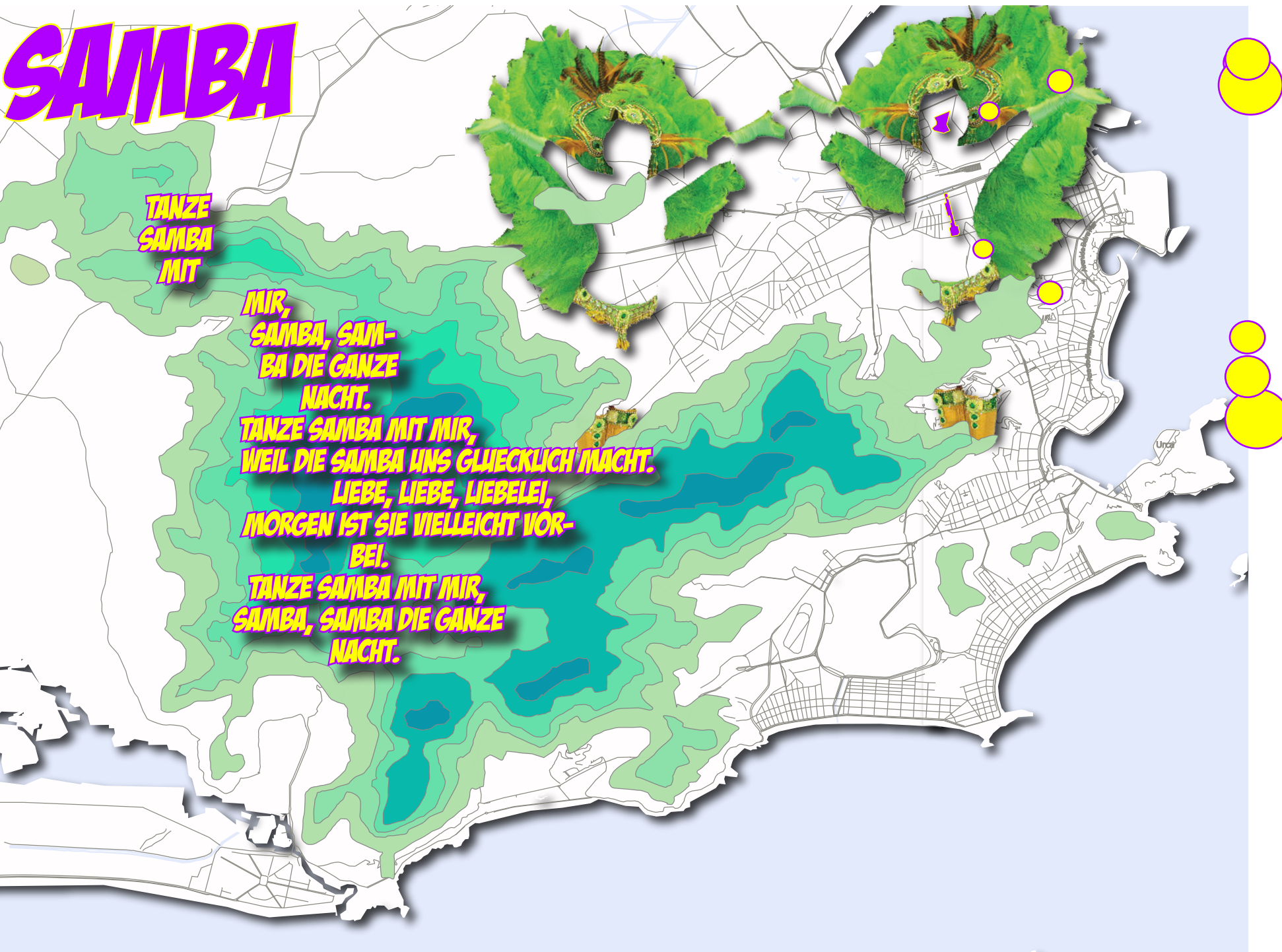
AT NIGHT IN THE FAVELAS THERE ARE PARTYS GOING. AND EXACTLY IN THOSE AGGRESSIVE FUNK PARTYS THE TRADE IS TAKING PLACE. DURING THIS EVENT RICH PEOPLE ARE COMING INTO THE FAVELA TO BUY DRUGS. AND BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT NO ONE REALLY NOTICES YOU CAN CHANGE BIG AMOUNTS.

I AM ASKING MYSELF, HOW CAN IT BE, THAT ON SUCH A BEAUTIFUL PLACE LIKE RIO DE JANEIRO A BIG PROBLEM OF CONTRAST CAN EXIST? THERE IS THE POOR SIDE AND THE RICH SIDE. AND A LOT OF THE RICH PEOPLE DON'T REALLY CARE ABOUT THE POOR ONES AT ALL. THEY ARE AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE FAVELADOS, BUT THEY DON'T NOTICE THEM. THEY DON'T CARE TO CHANGE ANYTHING, ALTHOUGH THEY CAN SEE THE FAVELAS EVERYDAY, SOMETIMES ALSO FROM THEIR LIVINGROOM IN THE HIGH RISE CONDOMINIO BUILDING. WHY NOT GIVING THE FAVELADOS A CHANCE TO START INTERACT BY STARTING TO TALK TO THEM? LATER ON,

PROJECTS COULD BE PREPARED OF WORKING TOGETHER. BEFORE THAT CONDOMINION PEOPLE EASILY COULD ARRANGE A TRAINEE PROGRAMME FOR THE FAVELADOS TO LEARN THE BASICS ON A PROPER WAY. SO IT IS IMPORTANT TO GIVE THEM A CHANCE TO PROOF THEMSELVES AND CHANGE THEIR LIVES. OTHERWISE THERE IS NO OPTION. EVERYTHING STARTS FROM THE PARENTS WAY OF LIFE. THEREFORE THERE ALREADY SHOULD BE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THEM. SECOND WOULD BE PROPER DAYCARE AND SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN, SO THEY WOULD BE AVOIDED FROM GETTING INTO DRUGS AND SEX.

THERE IS ALREADY A PROJECT GOING. THE FAVELA BAIRRO PROJECT, WHICH TRIES TO START GETTING BASICS SUCH AS INFRASTRUCTURE AND CLEAR LEGAL WATER INTO THE FAVELA.

THUS YOU HAVE TO START SOMEWHERE. AND THROUGH THIS THE CITY, STATE AND COUNTRY GETS STRONGER TOGETHER.

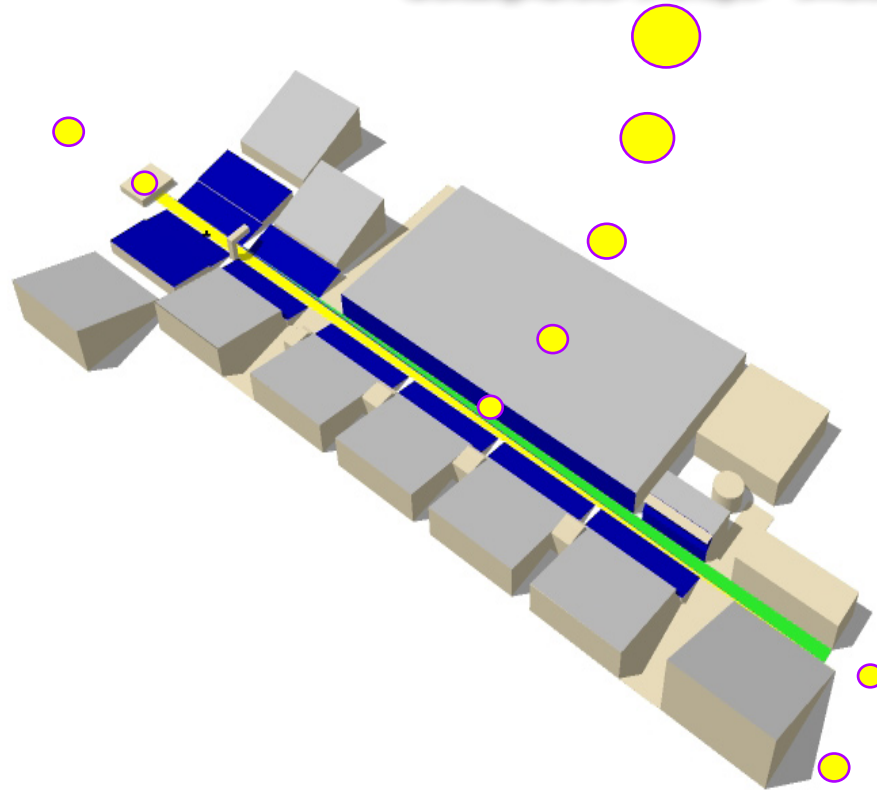


ONCE A YEAR THERE IS A BIG SAMBA PARADE AT THE SAMBODROMO IN DOWNTOWN. IT IS LIKE A CAT WALK JUST FOR ALL SAMBA SCHOOLS. THIS WALK, THE MARQUES DE SAPUCAI STREET, IS 700 M LONG. IT IS WAS DESIGNED BY OSCAR NIEMEYER AND IT IS A CLOSED PLACE WITH HIGH FENCES. BACKGROUND OF THIS EVENT IS THAT SAMBA SCHOOLS PARADE COMPETE EACH YEAR DURING CARNIVAL WITH A CAPACITY OF 90,000 PEOPLE, AND IS HELD FOR FOUR NIGHTS. IN THIS AREA THERE ARE SECTORS WHERE U CAN TAKE A SEAT IF YOU ARE LUCKY OR NOT A SEAT IF YOU ARE NOT LUCKY. EITHER YOU GET A SHITE OR NOT. IT DEPENDS HOW MUCH YOU WANT TO SPEND FOR A TICKET. USUALLY THE TICKETS ARE QUICKLY SOLD. ESPECIALLY THE ONE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, WHICH ARE EVEN MORE EXPENSIVE. IT

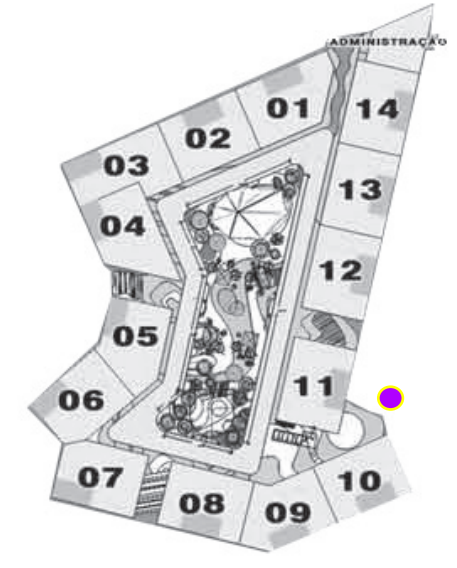
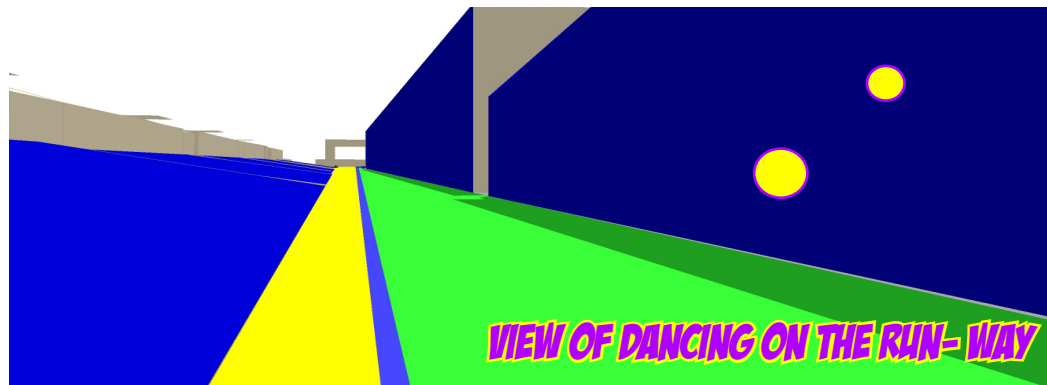


THE FINAL STEP OF THE RUN-WAY

PARADING AVENUE - THE SAMBA RUN-WAY



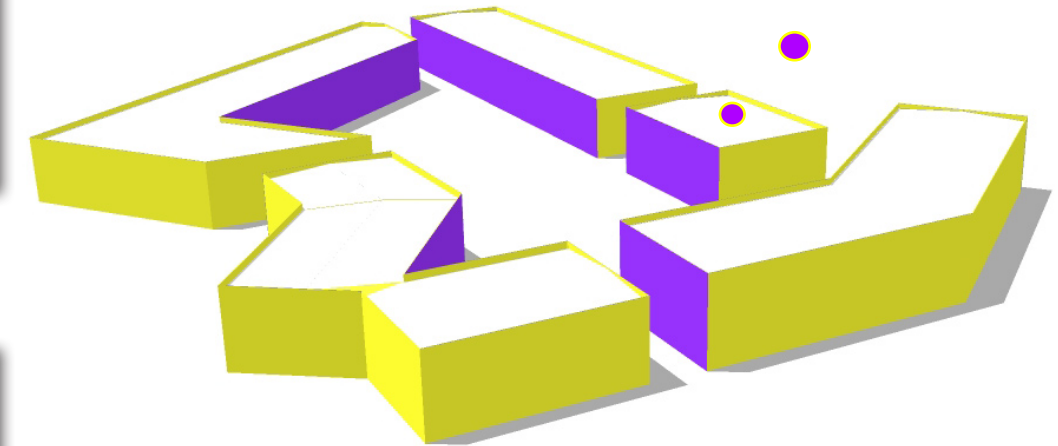
VIEW OF DANCING ON THE RUN-WAY



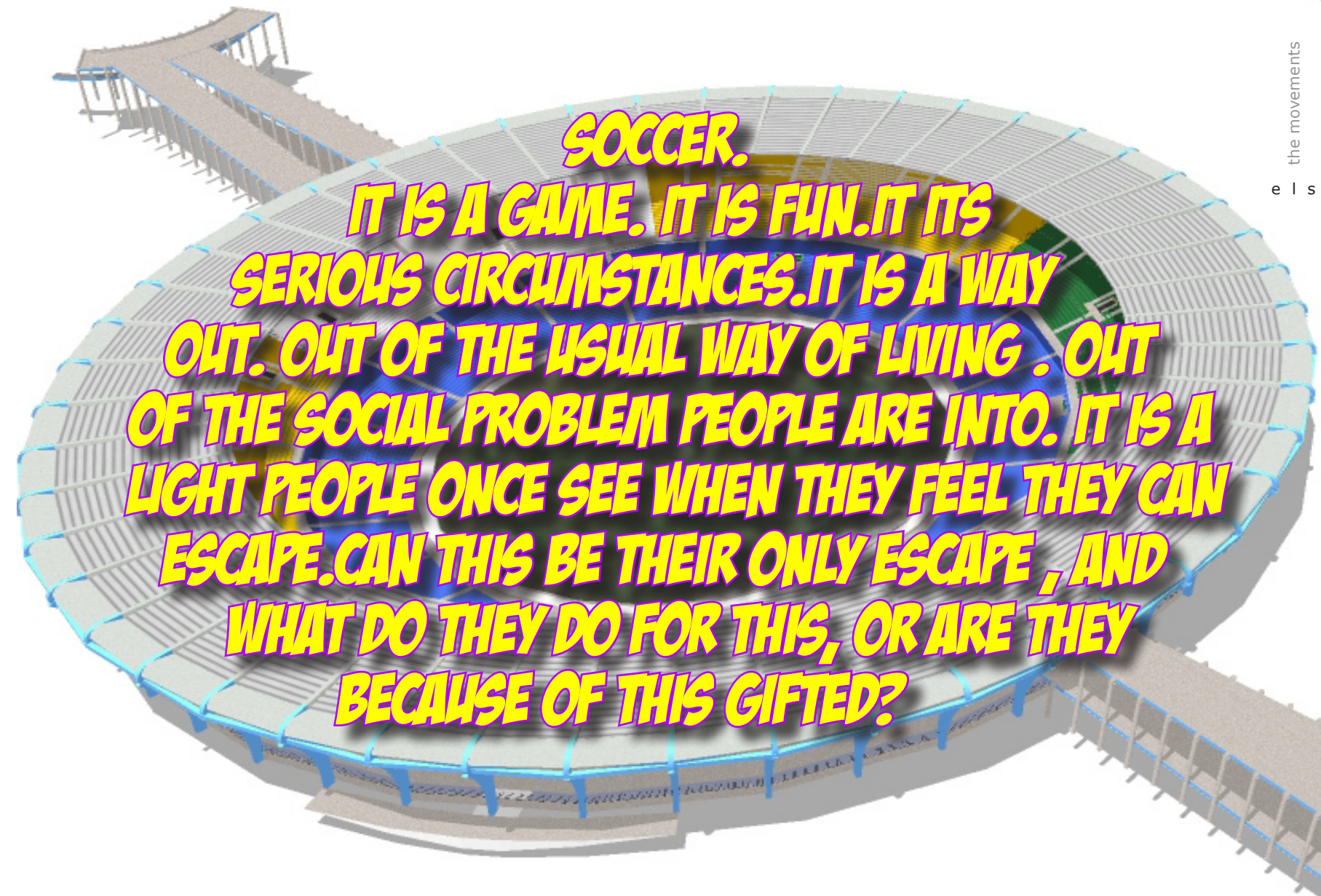
PURPOSE WAS TO BRING THE FACTORIES ALL SAMBA SCHOOLS UNDER ONE ROOF. THERE ARE 14 BLOCKS AND EVERY SCHOOL HAS ITS OWN ONE. COSTUMES AND FLOATS CAN BE PRODUCED THERE. FURTHER MORE IT IS USED FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION.

CIDADE DO SAMBA

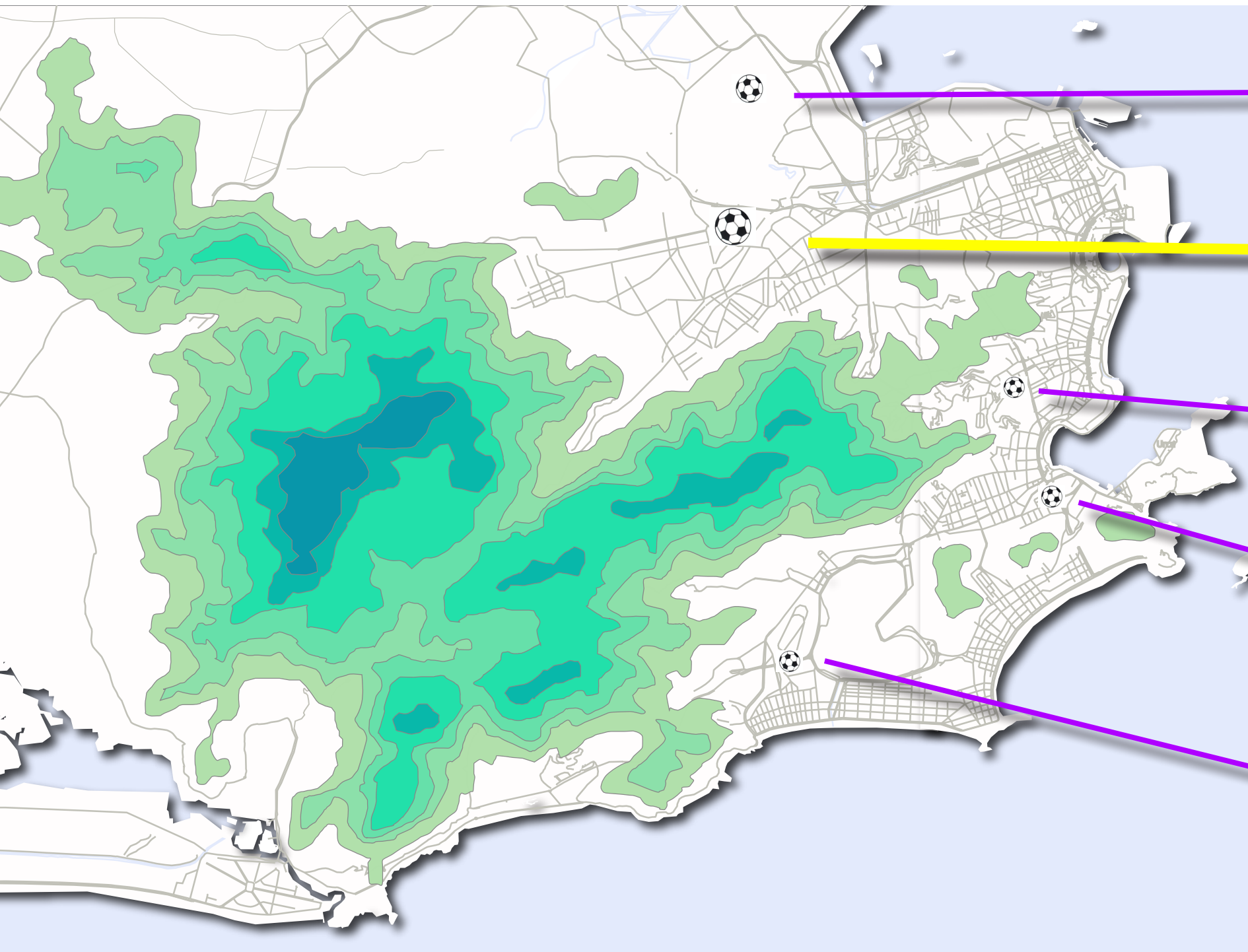
THIS IS BLOCK T1. ONE OF THE 14 BLOCKS.



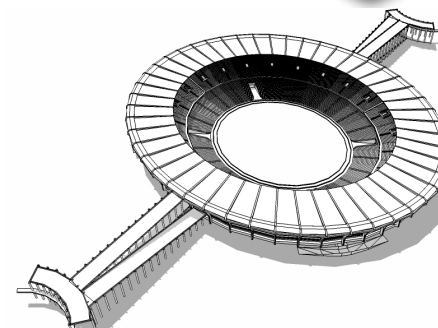
SOCCER



SOCCER.
IT IS A GAME. IT IS FUN. IT ITS
SERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. IT IS A WAY
OUT. OUT OF THE USUAL WAY OF LIVING . OUT
OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEM PEOPLE ARE INTO. IT IS A
LIGHT PEOPLE ONCE SEE WHEN THEY FEEL THEY CAN
ESCAPE. CAN THIS BE THEIR ONLY ESCAPE , AND
WHAT DO THEY DO FOR THIS, OR ARE THEY
BECAUSE OF THIS GIFTED?



CLUB DE REGATAS VASCO DA GAMA



MARACANA-STADION - ESTADIO JORNALISTA MARIO FILHO



FLUMINENSE FOOTBALL CLUB



BOTAFOGO DE FUTEBOL E REGATAS



CLUBE DE REGATAS DO FLAMENGO

THE DRUG MAN ANTONIO



Eleni: Hello Antonio , how are you?

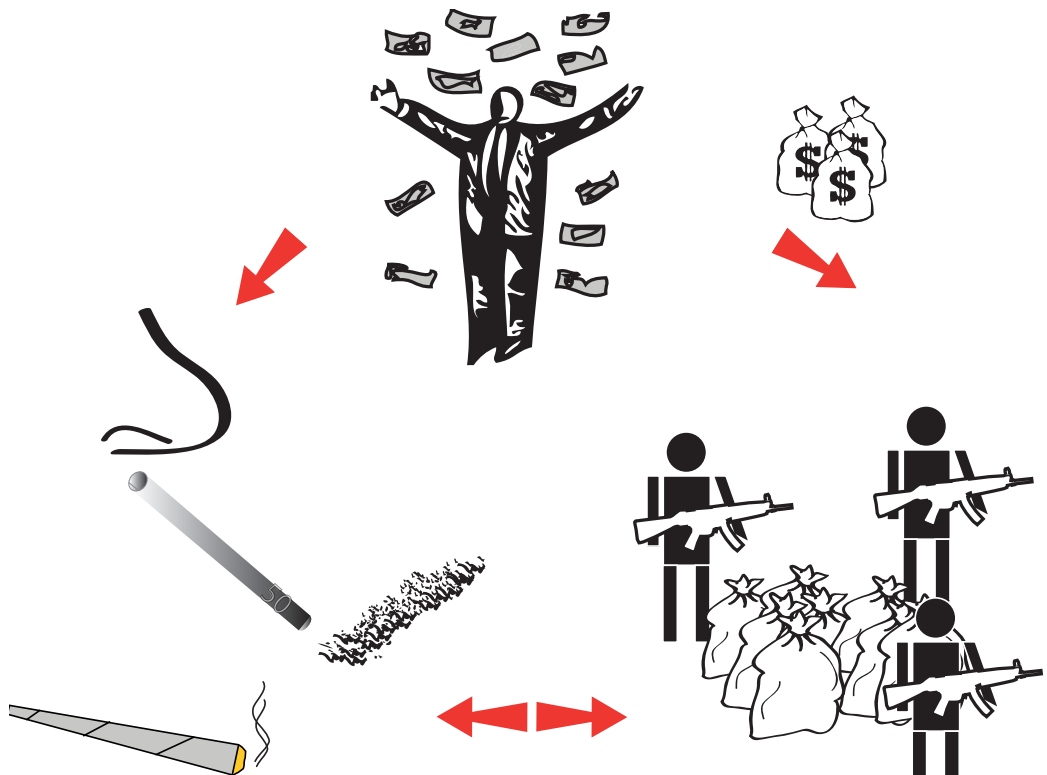
Antonio: Well, like it goes. And you?

Eleni: Yes , I am fine,thank you. You told me you wanted to stay anonymous. Why is that?

Antonio: Ya know, here in the favela are gangs who are fighting against each other. If they find out that I was talking to you about favelian secrets ,,they might shoot me.

Eleni: They will shoot you?

Antonio: Yes, if i tell you specific things about the illegal drug trade, they might shoot me.



Eleni: Have you ever been included into some drug traffic?

Antonio: Of course I was. I was in this gang.I was not the leader. There is always a gang leader. And we have a Big Boss also in there who rules about a whole favela. He controls us very often. Ya know, we are responsible to hide drugs and to sell drugs, and trust me , if something goes wrong it wont be a nice situation for you. You can get big problems. There was a big fight one day, where I really thought, that it was over for me.

Eleni: How old are you Antonio?

Antonio: I am 23.

Eleni: Quite old. All your brothers, they already died at 16 or 18.

Antonio: Yeah, because ahm...

Eleni:...You are clever?

Antonio: Yeah, i would say that. I have seen a lot of things and I did not watch over my brothers enough. Ya know, they were so innocent and young. They did not know about real life. They had no experience at all. and they were trading drugs at this other party were I was not. And it just happened.

Eleni: And you no? You still work for the drugs?

Antonio: That is the only thing i know about. It is my only option. I do not have any other option. I cannot read or write. No. I have never learned anything else but to have a weapon in my hands and to deal with drugs.

Eleni: When did you start?

Antonio: I was 10. Earlier. I was five.

Eleni: ..Hm, in the beginning , did you feel proud with a weapon?

Antonio: Of course? I was a kid and had a big weapon in my hand and I felt responsible already. And I felt I could fight for my family too. To make them proud. Ya know , to get some money. I mean, all my friends felt proud.

Eleni: And how many friends have u already lost?

Antonio: I cannot even count them anymore. I don't even know where they are. We split very fast from each other. Everyone went to different gangs, but I think I lost about all of them, as far as I heard. There might be still one , but I don't know , I have not seen him for quite a while.

Eleni: I am sorry. What was your dream in life?

Antonio: My dream in life? Ya know , I wanted to have a lot of money. I wantet to become a big boss , to have a lot of money and my own gang and a favela.

Eleni: A Big Boss of drugs?

Antonio: Ya know, this is all i have learned. When I was smaller I was proud to be like that. I never thought of becoming a lawyer or something like that. No, it never was my dream. I knew it was dangerous what I did, but it made me happy. It was my surrounding. My second family. It is

a good thing when you have power. Ya know , there was a period were I wanted to go to the army. But there was never a chance for me to enter a place like that. I had no one to lead me there. Alone it was not possible. I cannot read or write. Where should i have gone?

Eleni: Family life?

Antonio: What is that?

Eleni: Family life?

Antonio: Family life?

Eleni: Yeah, would you like to have a family?

DRUGS

Antonio: I dont know....aaahm....ya know, one day maybe, when I get older. But not now. I mean , I am 23 years old. I still have time to shoot. So first i might earn some more money with the drugs. And then maybe one day I can settle down. And maybe then I can have a family. Right now my life is so extreme. and it is so loud and so chaotic. Ya know , you are in a gang. You shoot people. You cannot come home after a day like that and having forgotten all about this.

Eleni: Did you get dramatised?

Antonio: Dramatised? In the beginning i was, but now its a normal day, nothing special. Still you think about it. I would say that I have a lot of experience in there. I saw people shoot each other. It is a normal way of living here. Ya know, it is like a war. You live in this war every single day and you cannot escape from it. I lived 23 years in this situation.

Eleni: Thank you Antonio for your time.

Antonio: Thanks, it was something new for me to be giving an interview. Bye.



WELL, THIS IS JOSE.

**I MET HIM ACCIDENTALLY IN SKY-
PE. AND EXACTLY THIS WAS THE
MOMENT WHERE I KNEW THAT
IT WAS THE CHANCE FOR ME
TO GET TO KNOW MORE ABOUT
THE THINGS I COULD NOT FIND
IN ARTICLES I HAVE READ. TO BE
ABLE TO ASK JUST ABOUT EVERY
QUESTION I WAS INTERESTED IN,
THIS WAS MY GOAL...**

[08.10.2009 20:00:43] Eleni: Hello,,,my name is Eleni,,,i do a project about rio de janeiro,,,,could i ask you some questions about living there?,,,

[09.10.2009 00:59:07] José: Hi
[09.10.2009 00:59:12] José: no problem

[09.10.2009 14:51:51] Eleni: hi
[09.10.2009 14:51:55] Eleni: are u online?

[13.10.2009 20:04:03] José: Yes
[13.10.2009 20:27:13] Eleni: hi
[13.10.2009 20:27:27] Eleni: still there?
[13.10.2009 20:35:08] Eleni: hello hello?
[13.10.2009 20:35:26] José: yes
[13.10.2009 20:35:45] Eleni: can i ask u some questions about rio?
[13.10.2009 20:36:00] José: ok
[13.10.2009 20:36:07] José: no problem
[13.10.2009 20:36:58] José: I’m working now.
[13.10.2009 20:39:58] José: You can ask and I will answering as soon as possible
[13.10.2009 20:40:48] Eleni: i am working at the problem between favela and condominio
[13.10.2009 20:41:12] Eleni: i need to know something about samba and soccer as well.
[13.10.2009 20:45:55] José: condominio is a good place to live, safer, security.
[13.10.2009 20:46:02] José: favela is poor place
[13.10.2009 20:46:10] José: a lot of violence
[13.10.2009 20:46:39] José: I can send fou you articles about both
[13.10.2009 20:46:51] Eleni: how does a border of a favela and of a condominio look like?
[13.10.2009 20:47:20] José: condominio is closed place
[13.10.2009 20:47:45] Eleni: what is the border of a favela and condominio ? ,,is it just a wall,,,or are there more borders such as moral borders?
[13.10.2009 20:48:16] José: favela is a big messy
[13.10.2009 20:48:31] José: very durty
[13.10.2009 20:49:21] José: I will send some pictures for you
[13.10.2009 20:49:24] José: can I send?
[13.10.2009 20:49:31] Eleni: sure
[13.10.2009 20:49:47] José: just a minute
[13.10.2009 20:53:20] Eleni: do u live in a condominio?
[13.10.2009 20:53:40] José: Im living in Usa at the moment
[13.10.2009 20:54:02] José: but I lived in Rio de Janeiro for 35 years
[13.10.2009 20:54:54] Eleni: but have u lived in a condominio?
[13.10.2009 20:55:08] José: yes
[13.10.2009 20:55:30] Eleni: and where you born into a condominio?
[13.10.2009 20:55:57] José: Barra de Tijuca

[13.10.2009 20:56:02] José: nice place
[13.10.2009 20:57:00] Eleni: i mean is it possible to live in a condominio when someone grew up in a favela?
[13.10.2009 20:57:55] José: yes, but is rare
[13.10.2009 21:01:16] José: sometimes, soccers player grow up in a Favela and when gave a lot of money they can live in a condominio
[13.10.2009 21:02:05] José: condominio
[13.10.2009 21:03:03] Eleni: have u ever had bad experience with a favela man?
[13.10.2009 21:03:39] José: me no, but one friend of mine yes
[13.10.2009 21:03:52] Eleni: is he also here in skype?
[13.10.2009 21:04:05] José: no
[13.10.2009 21:04:09] Eleni: what kind of experience was it?
[13.10.2009 21:04:27] José: I need to go out for 30 minutes
[13.10.2009 21:04:46] José: I will write u when I return
[13.10.2009 21:05:48] Eleni: hoping to see you soon in here
[13.10.2009 21:06:07] José: no problem
[13.10.2009 21:06:24] José: I will write you as soon as possible
[13.10.2009 21:06:29] José: nice to meet u
[13.10.2009 21:06:32] Eleni: yes, nice to meet you.
[13.10.2009 21:07:50] José: what time is it know
[13.10.2009 21:07:57] José: here 14:09
[13.10.2009 21:08:07] Eleni: here 21:09.
[13.10.2009 21:08:18] José: big difERENCE
[13.10.2009 21:09:24] Eleni: well, I am waiting here and working on the project, would be interesting to get small details to understand why there are those circumstances.
[13.10.2009 21:09:38] José: whats your name?
[13.10.2009 21:09:41] Eleni: eleni
[13.10.2009 21:10:03] José: ok
[13.10.2009 21:10:08] José: mine is José.
[13.10.2009 21:10:14] Eleni: Yes, I can read.
[13.10.2009 21:12:30] Eleni: well I am waiting here...
[13.10.2009 21:13:07] José: ok
[13.10.2009 22:50:17] Eleni: are u back?
[13.10.2009 23:32:53] Eleni: i think 2 hours past...

[14.10.2009 01:20:29] Eleni: well, good night José...
[14.10.2009 01:20:34] Eleni: maybe till tomorrow...

[20.10.2009 16:35:54] Eleni: hello José??,,,,,helloooo?

[25.10.2009 13:17:25] Eleni: José???,,,,José,,,,hello?

SINCE TODAY, HE HAS NOT RETURNED!!!

WHAT ABOUT THE MOVEMENT  OF THE CONDOMINIO ?

NOTHING

TO ADD !

CHAMPIONSHIP 2014 OLYMPIC GAMES 2016

WHERE SHOULD BE THE HOUSING FOR THE ATHLETIC? WHAT SCENARIOS WOULD I IMAGINE TO HAPPEN? IT IS A FACT, THAT ATHLETICS ARE SUPPOSED TO STAY AT THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE. THROUGH THIS EVENT THE FAVELADOS CAN BE INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION WORK OF THE NEW OLYMPIC VILLAGE. THROUGH THIS THEY GET A JOB AND THEREFORE MONEY BY CHANGING THEIR SURROUNDING FOR A SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD AND THEY WILL BE A PART OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES TOO. FURTHERMORE PEOPLE WILL BE NEEDED AS VOLUNTEERS FOR ADVISING VISITORS AND ATHLETICS IN THE STADIUM. A NEW PERSPECTIVE COULD BE OPENED TO

FAVELADOS. THERE ALSO IS THE SHOW IN THE BEGINNING AND IN THE END OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES. USUAL THE COUNTRYS, WHERE THE OLYMPIC GAMES TAKE PLACE, SHOW SOMAKIND OF TRADITION FROM THEIR COUNTRY. THE FAVELADOS COULD HAVE A CHANCE TO PERFORM THEIR SAMBA PARADE. THEREFORE EVERYONE WOULD BE NEEDED TO FULFILL THE PICTURES OF THE TEAM SPIRIT. AS A FACT THAT THE CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE IN 2014 AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES TWO YEARS LATER IN 2016 THEY STILL DO HAVE 5-7 YEARS OF PREPARATION TO GO. BUT WHAT HAPPENS TO THE LEFT OVERS OFF THIS EVENT? WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE? IS



IT GOING TO STAY EMPTY FOREVER? IS IT JUST GOING TO BE A PART OF SPORT HISTORY? WILL IT BE LIKE A MUSEUM? WHY SHOULD IT BE EMPTY, WHY SHOULDN'T IT BE USED FOR A GOOD REASON? A GOOD REASON TO GET THE FAVELADOS INTO A BETTER LIFE. JUST CHANGING THE SURROUNDING IT COULD BE A START IN A NEW LIFE! THE AWARENESS OF LIFE WOULD TOTALLY CHANGE, AND I AM VERY SURE, THAT THROUGH THIS THE CRIMINALITY AND THE VIOLENCE WOULD NOT RAISE BUT REDUCED.

SO LETS GIVE IT ALL A CHANCE TO OPEN A NEW DOOR. OPEN JOBS, OPEN SCHOOLS ,OPEN A FREE WILL AND A FREE LIFE. BECAUSE JUST TOGETHER WE REACH SUCCESS. TOGETHER WE GET STRONGER AND RAISE OUR LIMITS OF ABILITY. LETS BE A ROLE MODEL TO OTHER COUNTRIES AND SHOW THROUGH OUR ACTIONS THAT WE CAN CHANGE THINGS IN LIFE. IT IS EASY AND EVERYONE CAN DO THAT. STOP THE CRIME AND CONTINUE LIVING. THIS EXACT COULD BE THE CONSOLIDATION OF MOVEMENT!

TOGETHER WE WILL SUCCEED!!

FUSION CITIES CONSOLIDATION OF MOVEMENT

conception & direction jula-kim sieber | **institution** TU darmstadt, PAR, prof math  y | **cover** deniz k  se | **more information** www.fusion-cities.par-darmstadt.de

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