



TREATY

1890 → creation

station → how it's now?, comparation

culture, traditions → black and white photographs
clothes

labor movement on the railway during the dictatorship of Franco.

how small villages manage
the change?

the different
states on people

social
issues

מִיכָּרְבֵּד

↓
how people travel
in different countries

10 of 10

↓
tradition

↓
symbols of
Spain

¹⁴
impact of the
railway

"Adiós Cordoba" → story

"Diary of a railway"
"My Hontanaku station"

how the train impacted on the people of the village

how the railways impacted
in the villages

social
classes

MICAVU

↓
how people travel
in different countries

The diagram is a hand-drawn mind map with 'symbol of the train' at the center. Major branches include:

- in films:**
 - Murder in the Orient Express
 - Around the World in 80 Days
 - Los Gringos
 - La Colmena
 - old films
 - Wes Anderson
 - ways of narration
 - vandalism
- in books:**
 - books
 - train workers
 - tools the used
 - hour punching machine
 - stamps
- in history:**
 - the general, Buster Keaton
 - Lengua de las mariposas
 - LOS Santos Incidents
 - Ana Karina
 - How they have evolved
 - the different nits
 - the conditions on the world
- in real life:**
 - different years
 - different events
 - traditional tailors
 - traditional ways to make clothes
 - comparison to the actual ones.

A hand-drawn mind map diagram centered around the question "How do they work". The central node is "How do they work" with an arrow pointing to it from the left. Four main branches radiate from this center:

- Steam engine**: An arrow points from this branch to the top-left.
- the rails**: An arrow points from this branch to the top-right.
- mined them**: An arrow points from this branch to the top-left.
- 1925**: An arrow points from this branch to the bottom-left.

The "Steam engine" branch has a downward-pointing arrow leading to the "mined them" branch. The "mined them" branch has a downward-pointing arrow leading to the "1925" branch. The "1925" branch has two arrows pointing to its right: one to "interiors" and one to "vintage papers and tickets they used to use". The "interiors" branch has two arrows pointing down to "lamps" and "couches". The "vintage papers and tickets they used to use" branch has an arrow pointing down to "the exploitation of people".

How it has helped
people in different
world events

its functions in this event.

↓

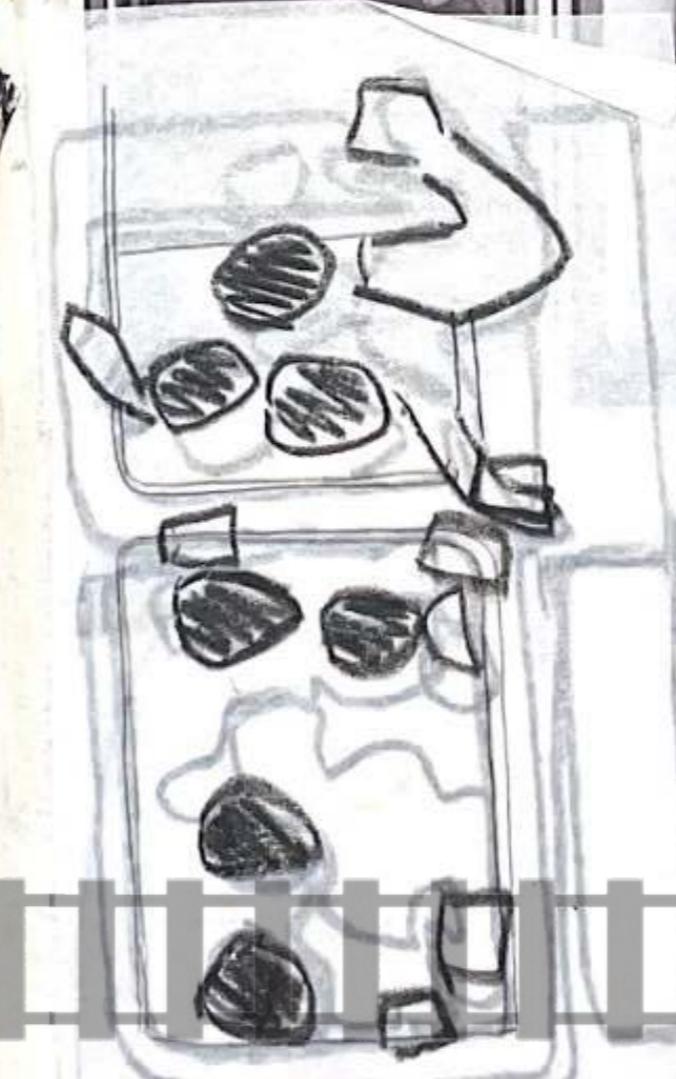


TRAIN REVOLUTION

The history of all existing society is the history of class struggles

Station

BOL 17N 21	Habitación de Búho	
35 DIC 2023	soñar	
5 - FEB 2014	los avestruces	
- 9 ABR 2016	Volando en avioneta	
6 - MAR 2017	lesiona	
2 - DIC 2015	Habitaciones de dragón	
- 7 FEB 2017	Habitaciones de dragón	
-- JUN 2021	Habitaciones de león	
12 AGO 2013	lesiona	
33 OCT 2024	Habitaciones de león	
57 DIC 2014	lección	
12 DIC 2019		
6 B FFI 2025	lesiona	
9 MAY 2020	lesiona de cuello sección por trabajo de grupo	
1 JUL 2020		
15 JUL 2020		
23 MAR 2022	Algunos días tarde ERSTE VALIJA	
12 JUL 2022	VANDERDE	
15 SEP 2022	FRANIA	
1 JUL 2023	MARIA	
15 NOV 2023	NOTA DE CITA	



→
NO MEASURE,
NO LAW,
NO THINKING.
IT PANEL L4T
THAT'S SAFE?

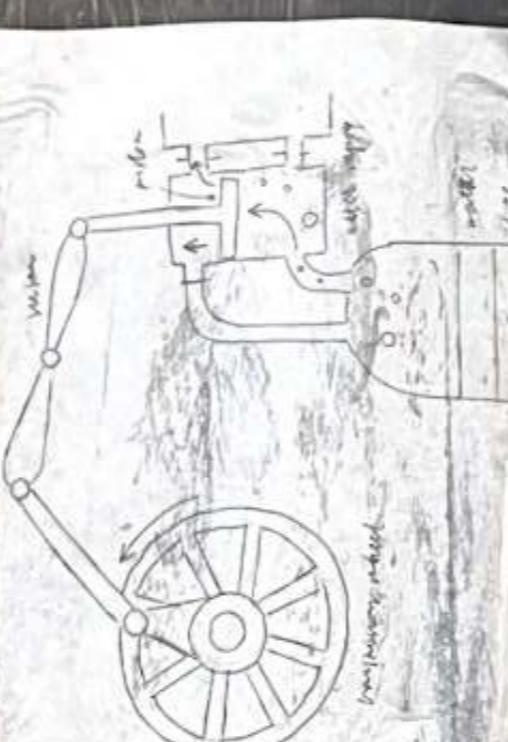


10/1/91
The act of press and
society we can feel
while traveling in a place
and feel it's inevitable
you travel with other people,
the sense of being bound, the
discomfort small that would
be felt when one people stop people
pushing to get in the small
place. You feel start feeling
decoy and most you are having
part of comfort
and then another step
you are getting back
and all this
when you are about 100 feet
from the to have all right on
you say over again the the not just
YOU REPEAT

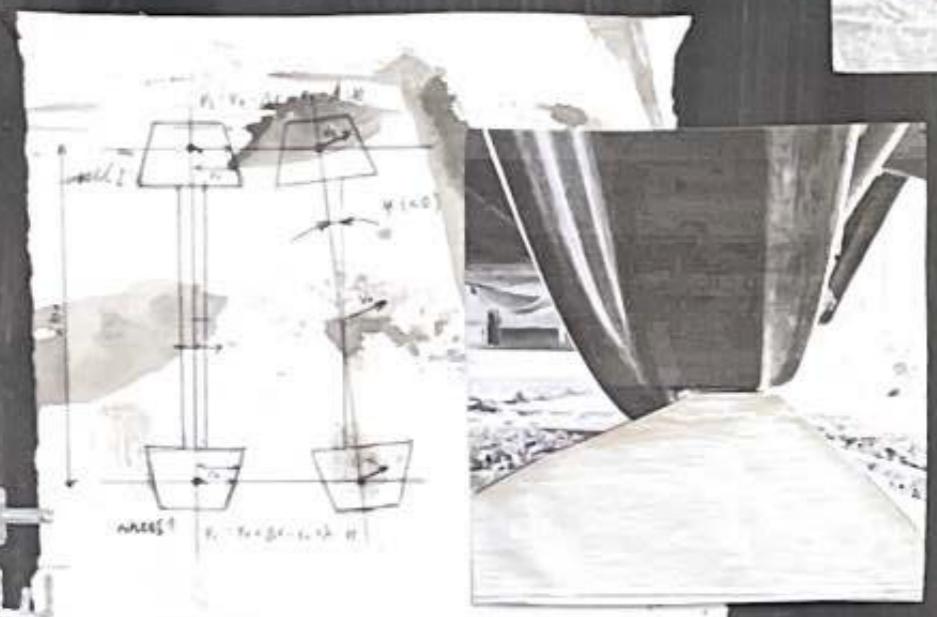
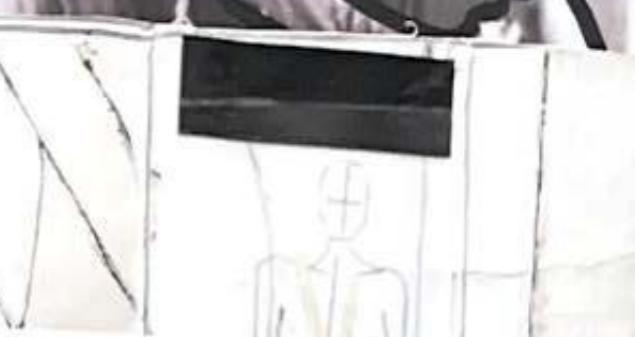
TECHNICAL SHEET

In steam trains, movement began in the boiler, where high-pressure steam was generated. This steam was directed to cylinders, where it pushed pistons connected to a system of rods and cranks. This mechanism converted the piston's linear motion into rotational motion, which turned the driving wheels.

The wheels were connected by rods, with synchronized movement. This was essential to ensure the locomotive advanced without losing traction.

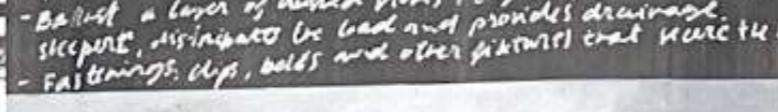
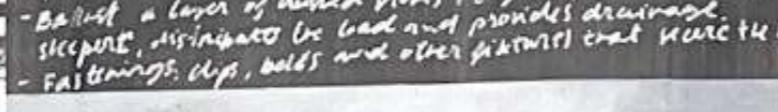


- Subgrade and foundations: The foundation of the track, which consists of compacted soil or other materials that provide stability and prevent sinking.
 - Switches and crossings: Special track components that allow trains to change tracks or cross other tracks.
 - rail joints and welds: Connections between rails sections either through mechanical joints or seamless welding for a stronger joint.

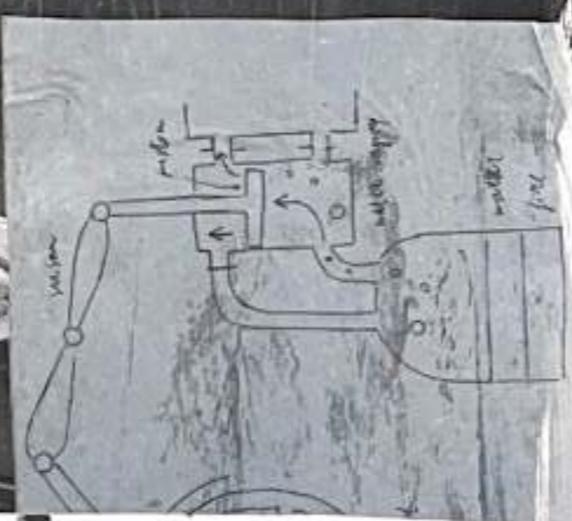


Train wheels have special conical profile and an inner flange. This design serves several purposes:

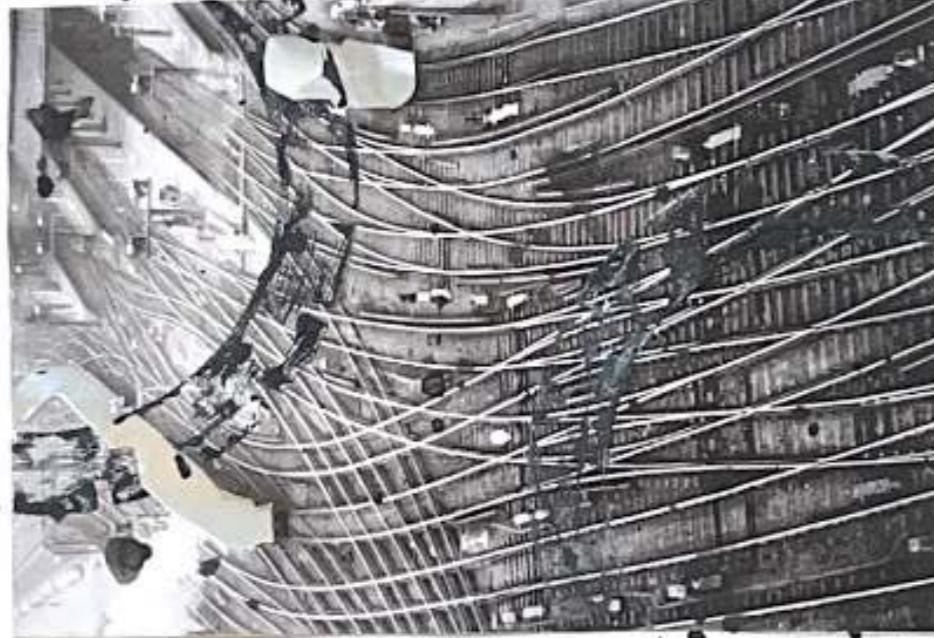
- Prevents horizontal - the outer flange keeps the wheel on the road to ensure the train stays on track.
 - Facilitates stability on curves, adjusting their relative speed and preventing excessive wear.
 - Reduces friction and wear: the contact between the wheel and the road is minimized, decreasing resistance and energy consumption.



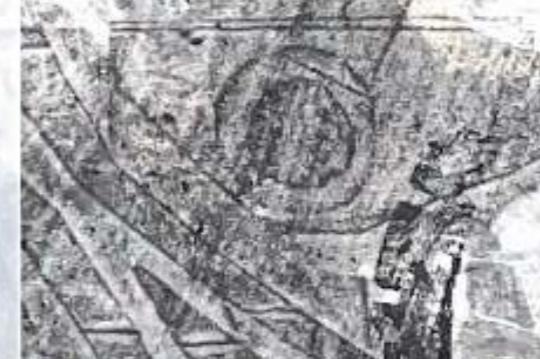
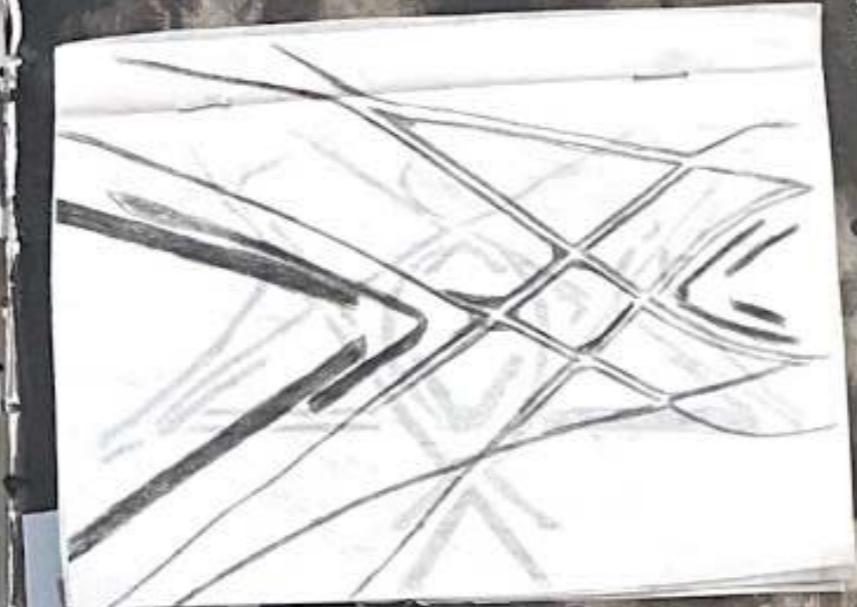
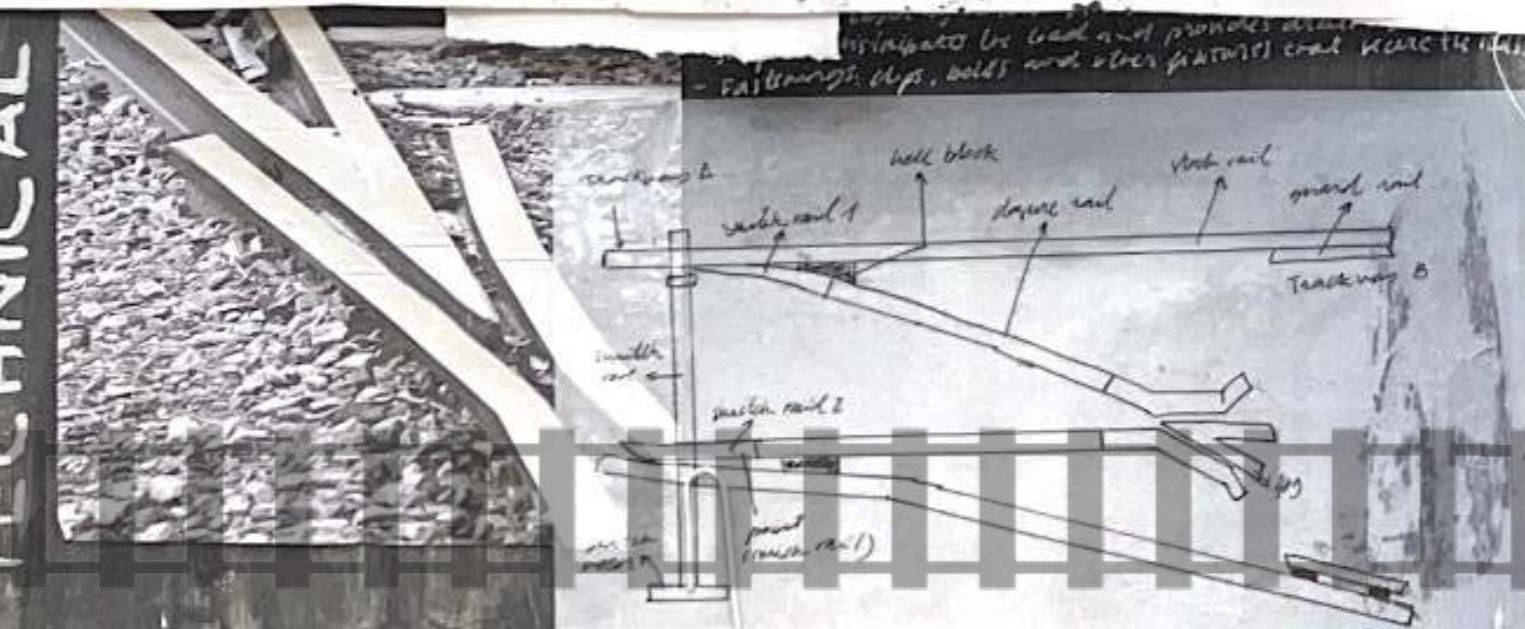
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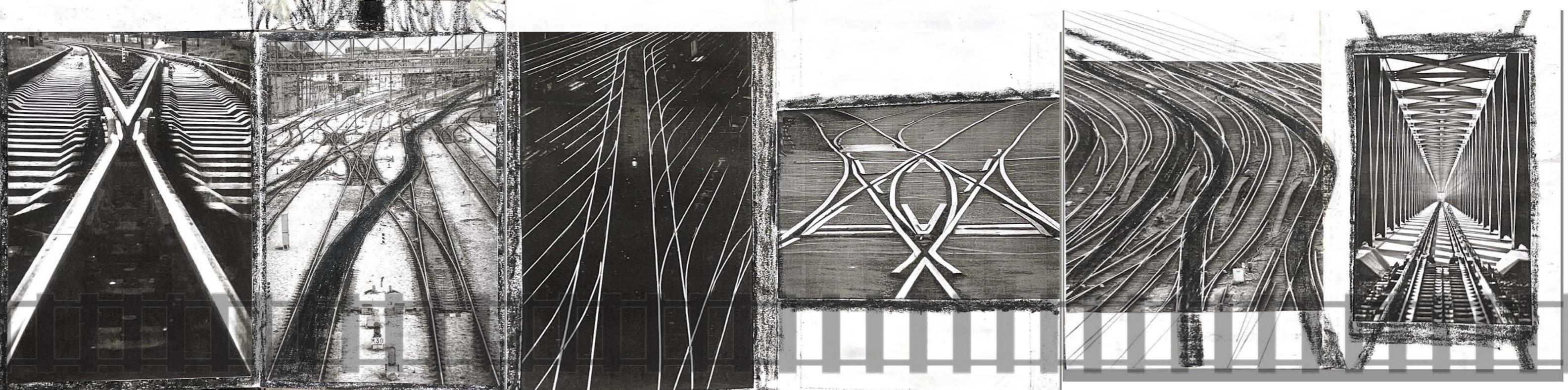


- **Subgrade and foundations:** the foundation of the track, which consists of compacted soil or other materials that provide stability and prevent vibrations.
 - **Switches and crossings:** special track components that allows trains to change tracks for cross rail tracks.
 - **Rail joints and welds:** connections between rails sections, either allowing mechanical joints or seamless welding for a smoother ride.



TRANSFORMATION





Railway Tracks

History and materials

Railway tracks have played a crucial role in the development of transportation and industry since their inception. Their evolution reflects technological advancements, from primitive wooden rails to the modern steel tracks that enable high-speed trains today.

The earliest form of railway tracks date back to ancient civilizations where wooden planks were used to guide carts pulled by animals. In the 16th century, miners in Europe started using wooden rails to transport heavy loads more efficiently. However, these wooden tracks were not suitable, leading to the introduction of iron reinforcements.

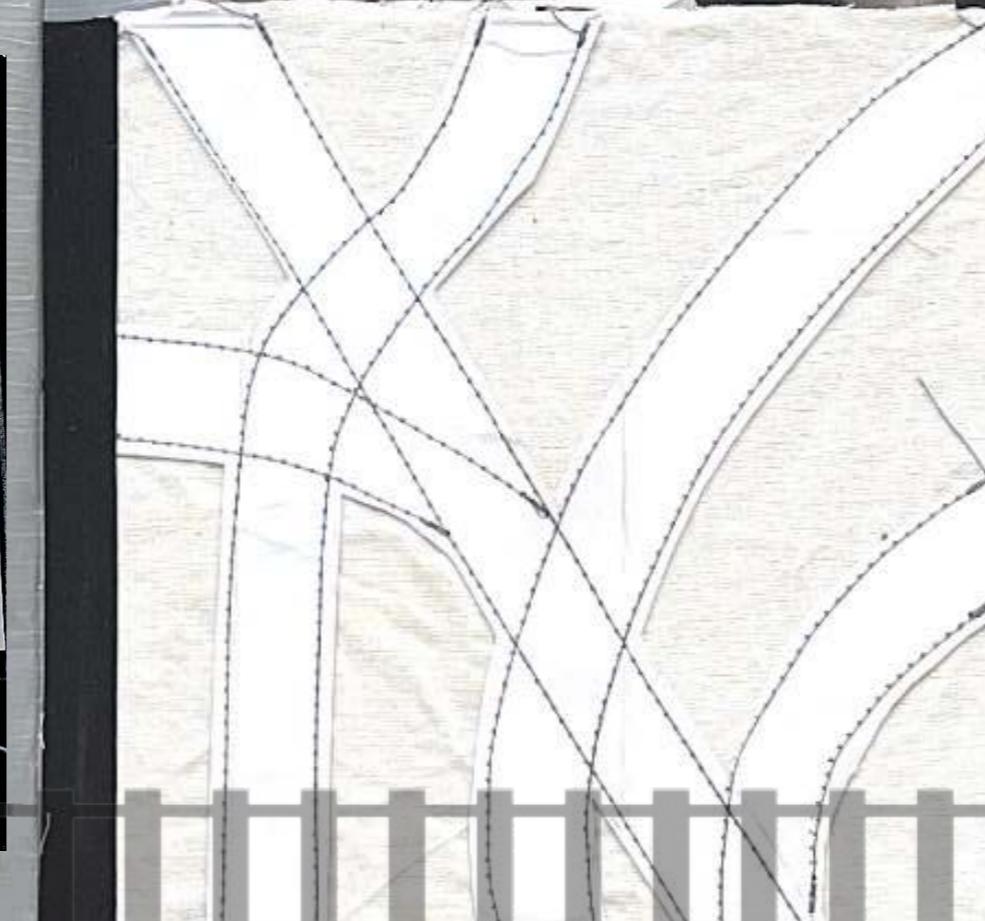
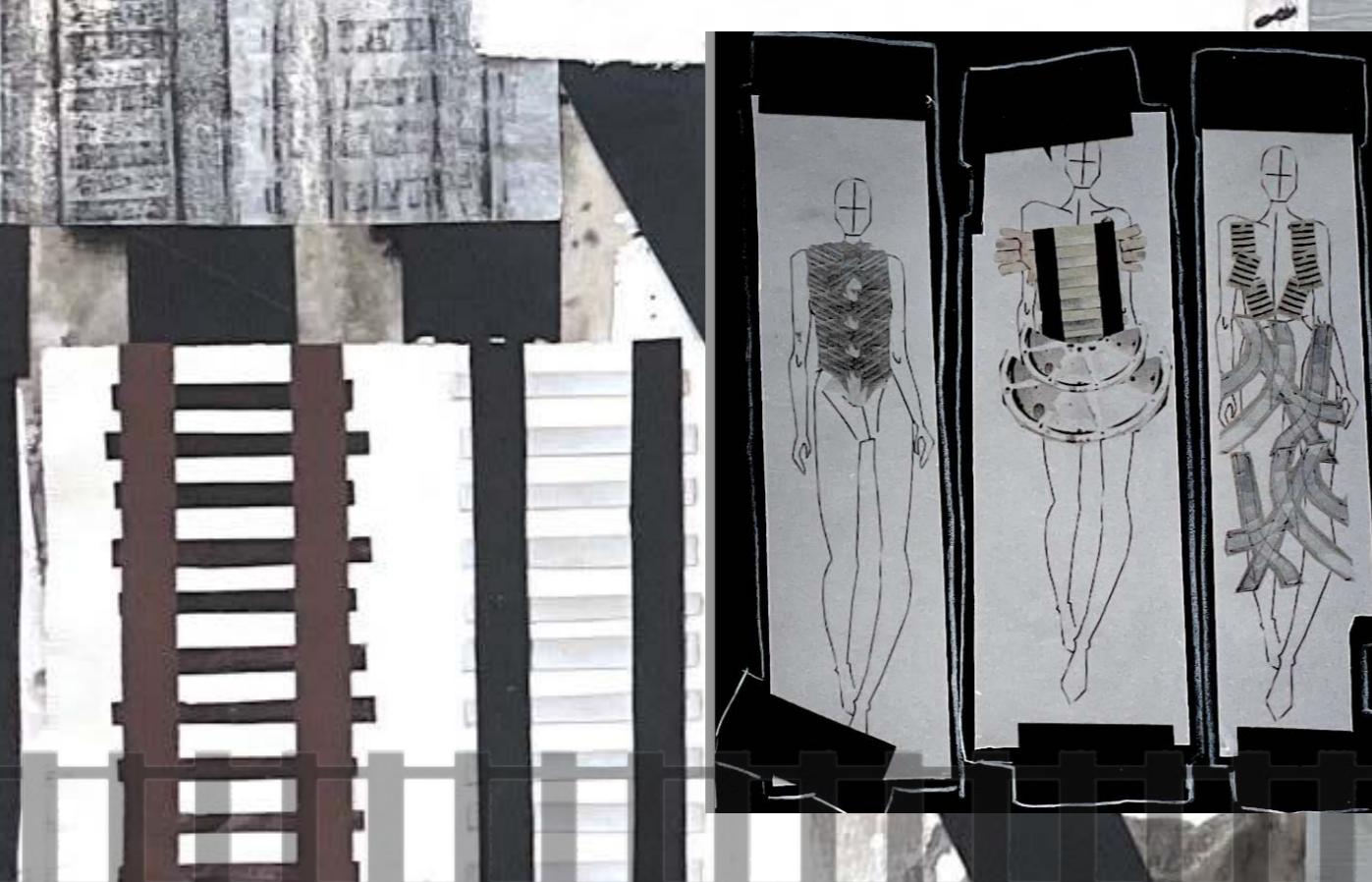
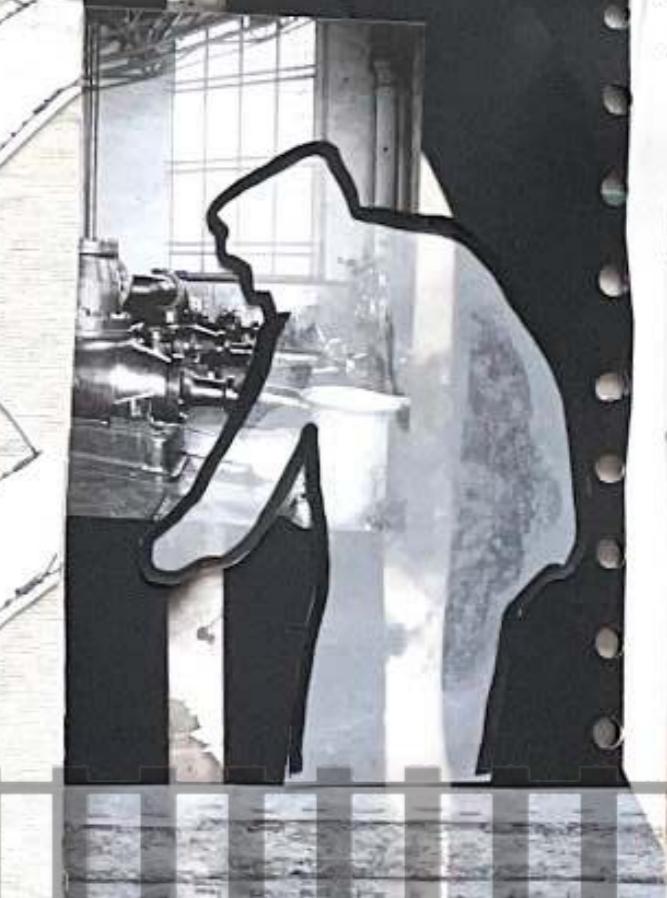
Today, railway tracks are primarily made of high-quality steel, specifically designed to resist wear and fatigue. Concrete or wooden sleepers (also called ties) support the rails, carrying stains and distributing weight evenly. Ballast, usually made of crushed stone, surrounds the sleepers, absorbing vibrations and improving drainage.

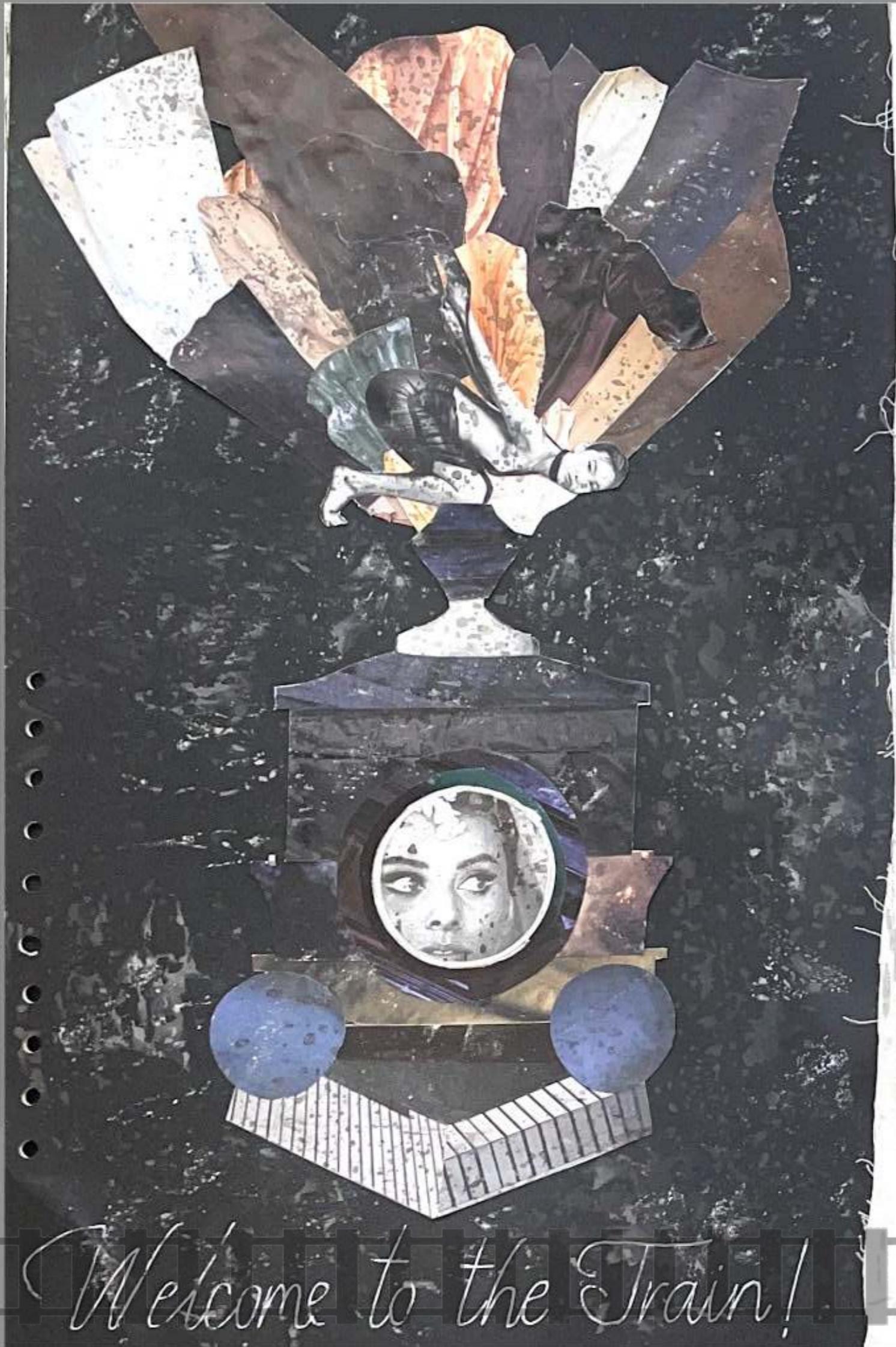
Some modern rail systems, such as high-speed railways and urban transit networks, use advanced materials like pre-stressed concrete for sleepers and continuously welded rails to maximize durability and improve ride quality.

The late 18th and early 19th centuries marked a significant transformation in railway construction with the advent of iron tracks. Stronger materials were needed to support heavier trains. Cast iron rails were the standard, but they were brittle and prone to breaking under stress. By the mid-19th century, wrought iron replaced cast iron, providing greater durability and flexibility.

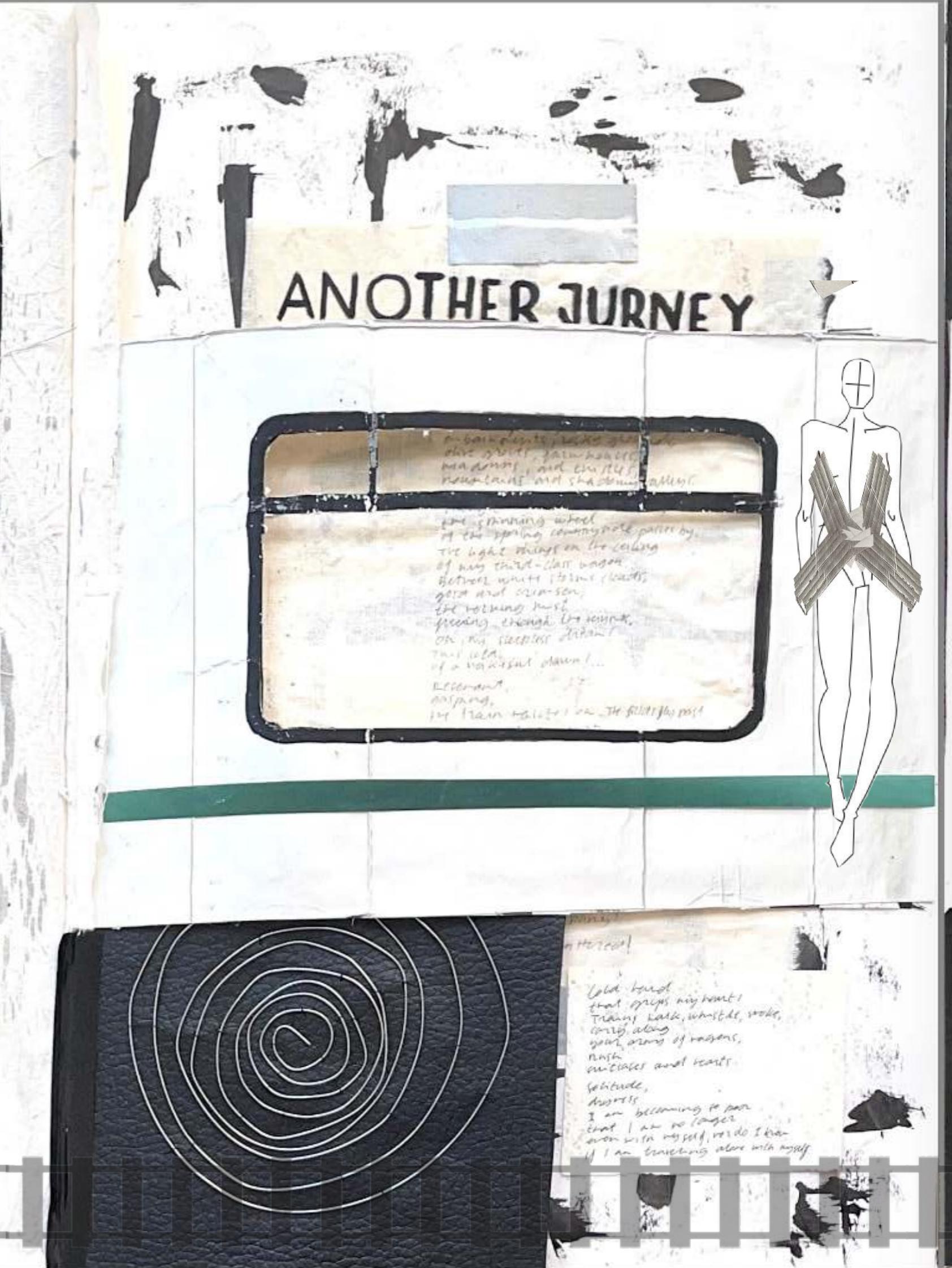
The 18th Revolution
The introduction of the Bessemer process in the 1850s allowed for the fast production of steel, revolutionizing railway construction. Steel rails were stronger, longer-lasting, and could withstand faster increasing weight and speed of trains. This innovation led to the expansion of railway networks worldwide.

Industrial Revolution





Welcome to the Train!

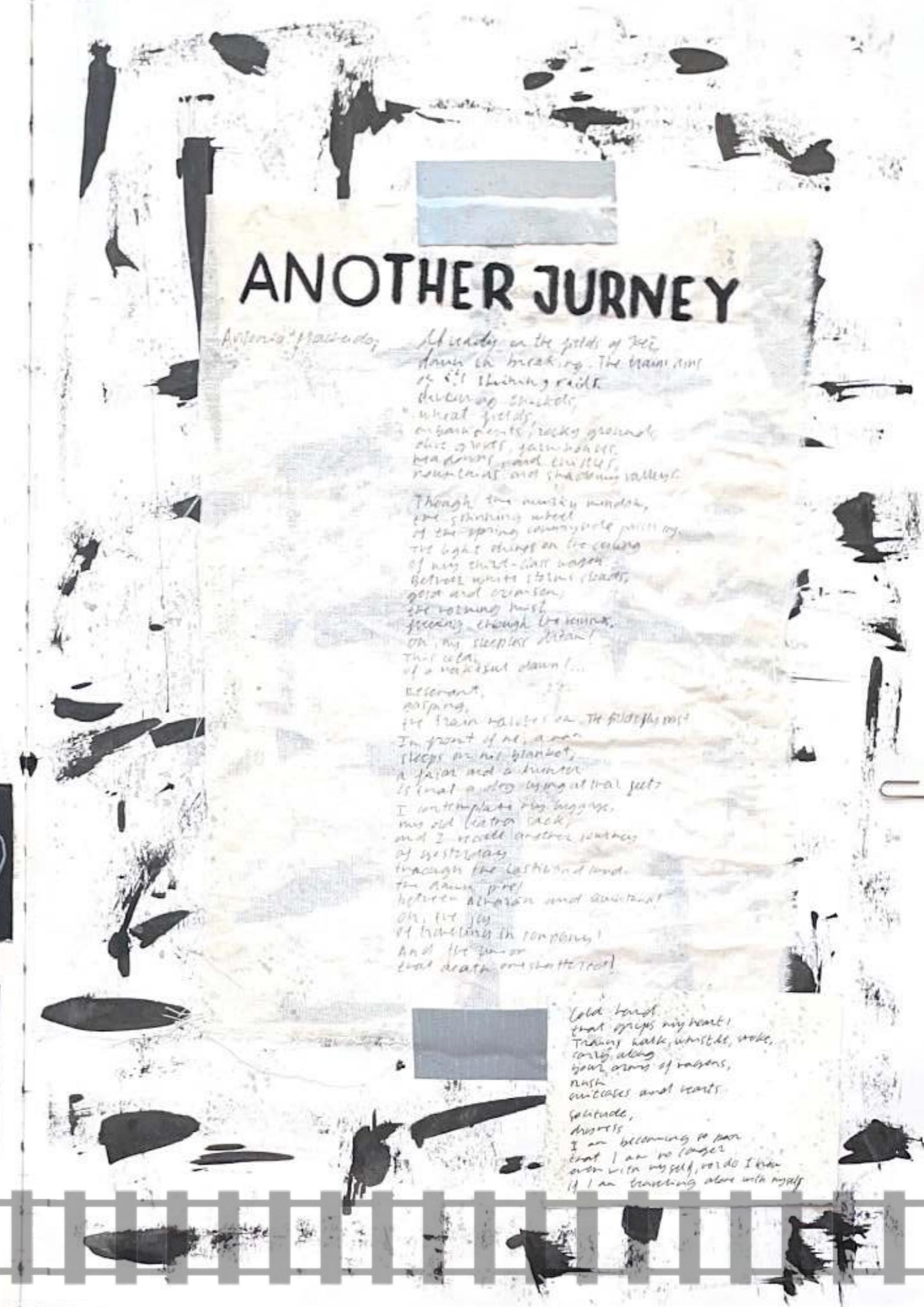


Cold hand
that grasps my heart!
Train, table, whistle, smoke,
going along
your array of wagons,
rush
outpaces and beats
solitude,
progress

I am becoming so poor
that I am no longer
even with myself, and do I know
if I am traveling alone with myself



ANOTHER JOURNEY



Antonio Fracido,

already on the fields of Tell,
down in breaking. The train runs
in it's thumping ride,
dancing through wheat,
wheat fields,
countryside, rocky ground,
dust of soil, grain fields,
head down, road, line like
mountain, and shadowing valley.

Through the muddy mud,
the churning wheel
of the spring country road will fly.
The light strings on the ceiling
of my third class wagon
between white stone blocks,
gold and crimson,
the morning mist
peering through the window.
Oh, my sleepy train!
This calm
of a makeshift dawn...

Efficient,
carrying,
the train halts on the fields of Tell.
In front of me, alone,
sleeps on his blanket,
a fawn and a human
is (not a dog) lying at their feet.
I contemplate my luggage,
my old leather pack
and I recall another journey
of yesterday
through the Castilian land
the train goes
between Alcañiz and Almansa
oh, the joy
of travelling in company!
And the sun on
that death one short train!

Cold hand
that seizes my heart!
Travelling walls, whistle, smoke,
carrying along
your arms of reasons,
mash
outcomes and hearts.

Goliath,
Arabs
I am becoming so poor
that I am no longer
even with myself, words I know
if I am travelling alone with myself



HISTORY OF THE TRAIN

The train is one of the most revolutionary inventions in transportation history. Its origins date back to the early wooden tracks used in mines during the 16th century, but it wasn't until the 19th century that the train became dominant mode of transportation with the advent of the steam locomotive.

The first railway systems operated as wagonways, wooden tracks used in mining operations in the early modern period. These allowed heavy loads to be transported more efficiently than by horse-drawn carts or rough wagons. By the 18th century, iron rails replaced wood, improving durability and efficiency.

The major breakthrough came with the invention of the steam locomotive. Engineers like Richard Trevithick and George Stephenson developed locomotives that used steam power to rotate wheels through a system of axles and couplings.

epson's "Rocket" (1827) was landmark in railway history demonstrating the viability of steam-powered transport at high speeds.

The working principle of steam locomotives is based on the heating of water in a boiler to produce steam. This steam expands and pushes a piston, which in turn drives the wheels through a system of rods and gears. Over time, technological advancements led to more efficient designs, resulting in power and speed while reducing coal and water consumption.

As railways spread across continents, different power sources were introduced by the early 20th century, electric trains now have higher and velocities, achieving speeds of over 300 km/h (186 mph).



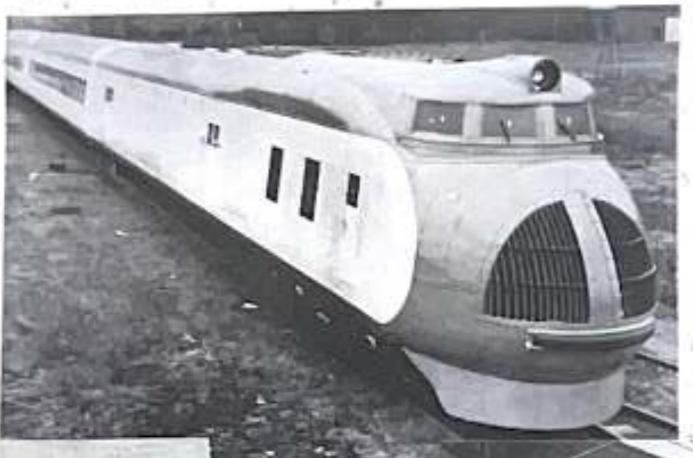
PESONG

As artistic and design movements evolved in the 19th and 20th centuries, cars also underwent stylistic transformations during the Art Deco era of the 1920s and 1930s, locomotives adopted sleek, aerodynamic shapes with luxuriant interiors, as seen in the famous Union Pacific M-1000 or the Streamliner trains.

The industrial movement, with celebrated speed and the technical age, often led train racing as promoting competition, found forms that merged motion and static stationary. Similarly, the steaming movement, which sought to beautify industrial products, emphasized revolution and elegance in railway racing. This can be observed in locomotives like the NYC Hudson.
4-6-1882 the first Shinkansen train from Japan.



TRAIN



M - 10000



• TRAINS FORGED THE PATHS THAT UNITED NATIONS AND ACCELERATED HUMAN PROGRESS



Social Impact and Labor Movements
The construction and operation of railroads provided the prospect of work opportunities and incomes to thousands of jobs, free-skilled migrants and migrants to unskilled migrants who had no access. However, railroad workers were often harsh and repressive, especially to immigrant laborers, such as the Chinese workers who built the American Transcontinental Railroad or the Indian laborers who worked on British colonial rail projects. These workers suffered low wages, poor pay, and inhumane working conditions, leading to the rise of labor unions and strikes. The path to workers' rights, safety, regulation, and social justice became part of the broader labor movement during the Industrial Revolution.



THE HISTORY OF MANKIND
IS THE HISTORY OF CLASS STRUGGLE

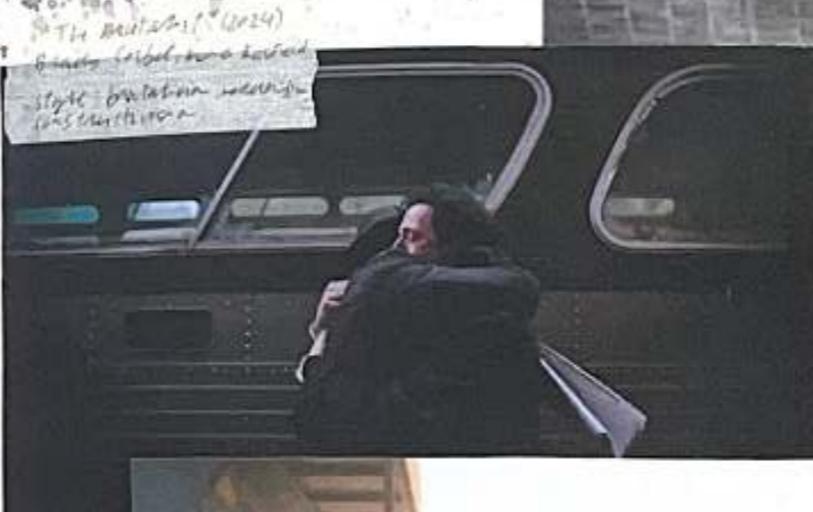
- Karl Marx

The role of railroads in globalization
Trains played a crucial role in connecting distant regions and driving global trade, particularly during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The transcontinental railroad in the U.S. completed in 1869 allowed goods, raw materials, and people to move rapidly from the eastern coast's trade hubs to the western frontier, boosting economic development and corporate expansion. Similarly, the Trans-Siberian Railway (completed in 1916) stretched over 9,000 kilometers, linking Moscow to the Pacific Ocean and opening up vast territories of Russia for economic exploitation and settlement. The railway system not only facilitated industrial growth but also promoted cultural exchange, migration, and international relations.



"The General" (1927)
Buster Keaton, Kyle Baldauf-style silent-grade masterpiece

Symbol of progress: modernity and technological advancement, epitomized by the grand association with speed, power and progress



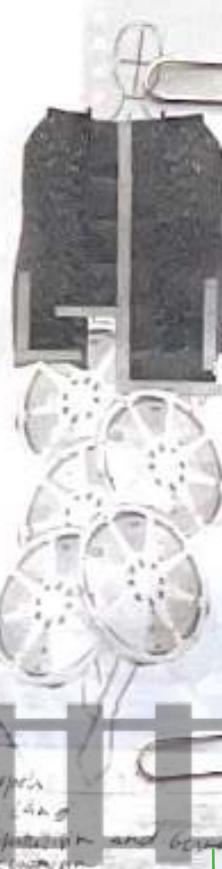
"The General" (1927)
Buster Keaton's silent-grade masterpiece



"The Warlock Limited" (1927)
W.S. Van Dyke
Style: Art Deco and Art Moderne

The train has been a powerful symbol and tool in cinema, often used to convey a range of themes. From progress and technological advancement to industrial transformation and the tension between nature and technology. Trains in film have appeared as metaphors for journeys both physical and emotional, and as integral elements of action sequences and historical contexts.

N



Patagonia
Film and
Visual Journalism and
Exhibition

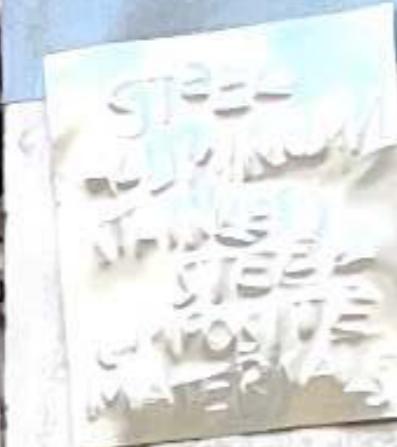
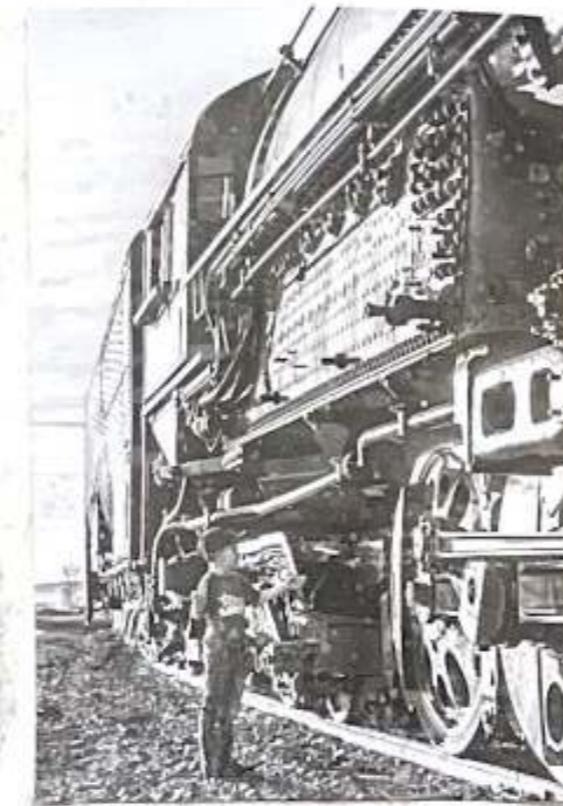
TRAIN



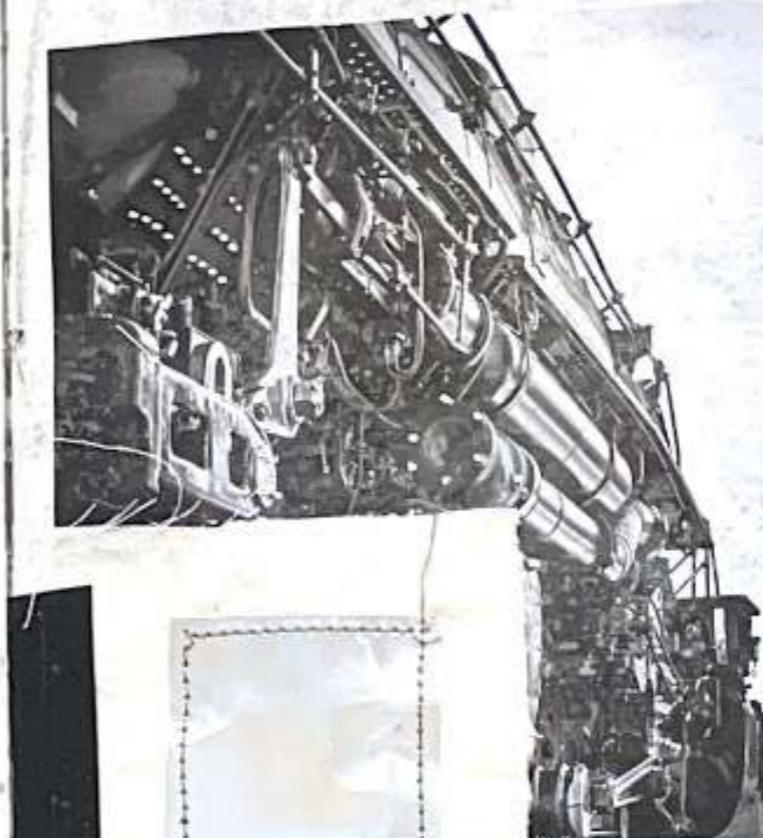
The exterior of a train is subject to significant forces, weather conditions, and long-term wear while maintaining aerodynamic efficiency and structural integrity. Train cars (wagon or carriages) are built with strong yet lightweight materials, ensuring safety, durability and fuel efficiency.

Structure of Wagons:
Trains are composed of multiple wagons, each designed for a specific purpose. Passenger trains have more room for running seats and sleeper cars, while freight have steel, cranes and flatcars for transporting goods. Each wagon has a rigid frame supported by bogies that allow smooth movement along the track. The body of the wagon is usually riveted, or welded to the frame, ensuring stronger while minimizing vibrations.

The metal used in Train Construction:
Trains are primarily constructed from high-strength metals, chosen for their durability, vibration resistance and weight efficiency.



- Steel traditional trains were mostly built from steel due to its strength and impact resistance. However, steel is heavy, which cuts speed and fuel efficiency.
- Aluminium modern high-speed and commuter trains use aluminium alloys, which are lighter and more resistant to rust, making them ideal for faster, energy-efficient trains.
- Stainless steel core trains use stainless steel for added corrosion resistance, especially in coastal areas where salt exposure is high.
- Composite materials cover trains, such as composite carbon fibers and reinforced plastics to further reduce weight and improve aerodynamics.

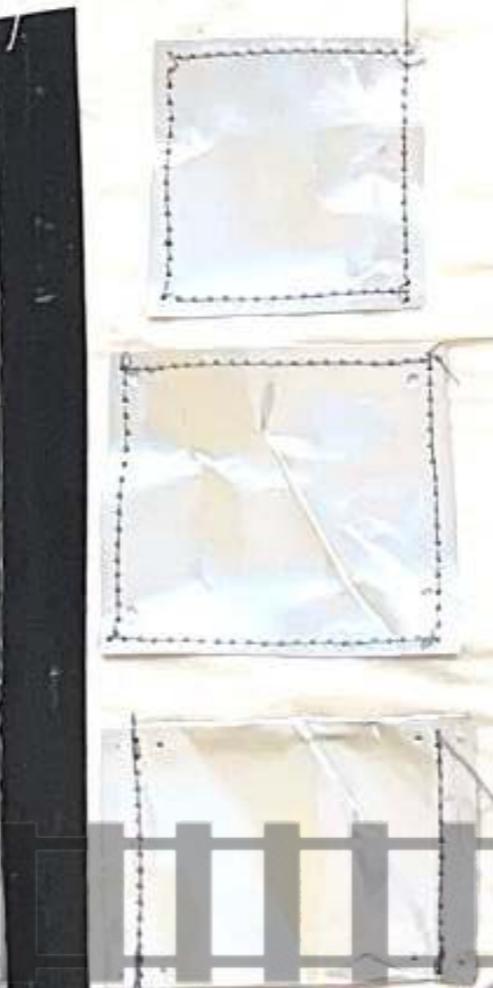
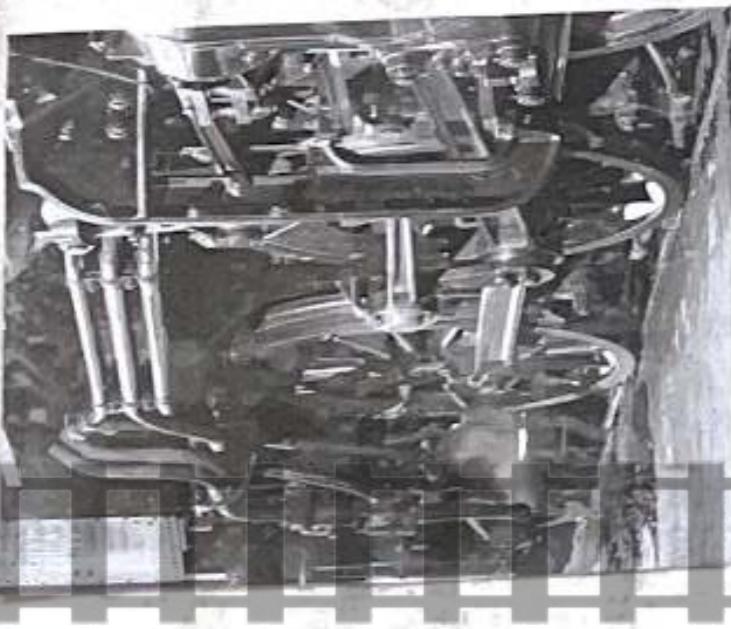


The role of Bolts, Screws and Nuts

The metal panels and structural components of the train are held together by bolts, screws and nuts each serving a specific purpose.

- Nuts: In older trains, nuts were the primary method of holding metal parts together. They create strong, permanent joints that could withstand high vibrations and heavy loads.
- Bolts and screws: modern trains use high-tension bolts and industrial screws, used often for easier maintenance and repairs while still providing strong, vibration-resistant welds.

- Welding: many train exterior panels are welded together, creating a seamless aerodynamic design that reduces air resistance and improves fuel efficiency.





TRAIN ENGINEERS

"The engineer, more than a relay could compromise the integrity of the schedule, urged his machine forward with all the power it could muster. The great wheels, driven by theullen force of steam, roared by the walls at an astonishing speed. The fireman, covered in coal, carefully worked coal into the fiery furnace, making sure that the water remained at full pressure. Together, they guided the locomotive through vast landscapes, their eyes fixed on the track ahead, knowing that time was their greatest enemy."

Jules Verne
Around the World in 80 Days



The Role of Train Engineers

Train engineers are responsible for operating locomotives and ensuring the safe transport of passengers or cargo. Their job has evolved over time from the early days of manual steam engine operation to today's highly automated trains with computer-controlled systems.

Early Train Engineers (Steam Era)

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, train engineers had a physically demanding job. They worked alongside firemen, who shoveled coal into the boiler to produce steam. Engineers had to carefully monitor steam pressure, water levels and mechanical components to keep the train running smoothly. Many early engineers were self-taught mechanics who understood the inner working of locomotives, allowing them to make emergency repairs on the tracks.

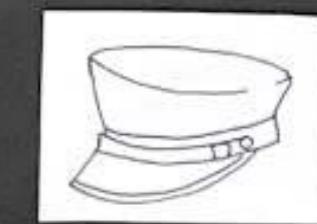


Diesel and Electric Train Engineers:
With the introduction of diesel and electric trains, engineers transitioned from manual labor to centralized expertise. Instead of feeding coal into a furnace, they operated control panels, throttles and braking systems. Engineers had to communicate with railway control centers, following complex signal systems and ensuring precise scheduling to avoid collisions.

Maintenance became an essential part of the job, as modern locomotives required electrical troubleshooting and mechanical repairs.

→ Conductors (Supervisors of Train Operations) (Clothes)

- Classic look (19th - 20th century)
- Navy or black uniform: a formal jacket with red or white buttons.
- Hat with a badge: typically a peaked cap with the railway company's emblem.
- White gloves: in some cases, conductors wore gloves as a sign of authority.
- Pocket watch: used to ensure strict time keeping, especially in early train travel.
- Modern uniform:
- Still formal, but now often consists of a suit-style jacket, shirt and tie.



→ Train Engineers (Clothes)

- Traditional Uniform
- Cap: a sturdy, brimmed engineer's cap (often striped or solid colored) to shield from sun and rain.
- Overalls or coveralls: made of durable denim or canvas to protect from oil, grime and coal dust.
- Gloves: leather or heavy-duty fabric gloves to handle hot surfaces and metal components.
- Bandana or scarf: worn around the neck to protect from inhaling coal dust and to wipe sweat.
- Boots: steel toe boots for safety and traction.

Modern Uniform

Engineers today wear largely issued shirts, cargo pants and reflective safety vests.

Gloves and protective glasses are common in maintenance heavy roles.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

REVOLUTION



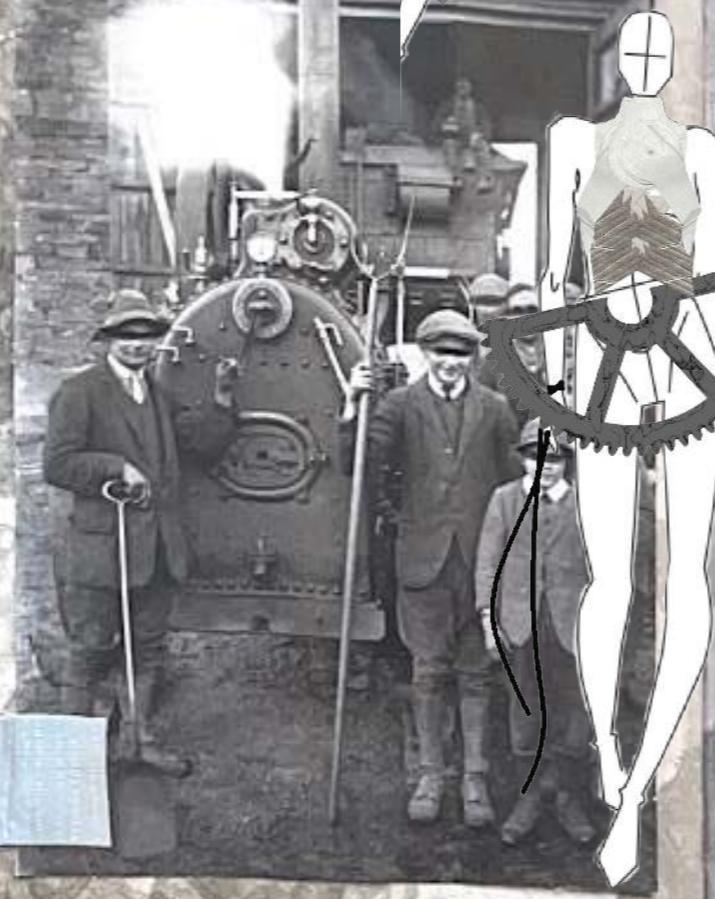
"THE HAND-MILL GIVES YOU SOCIETY WITH THE FEUDAL LORD; THE STEAM-MILL, SOCIETY WITH THE INDUSTRIAL CAPITALIST"

- KARL MARX

The Industrial Revolution (18th-19th centuries) was a period of rapid technological, economic and social change that transformed industries, cities and societies.

One of the most significant innovations was the RAILWAY SYSTEM which revolutionized transportation, trade and labor.

As Karl Marx suggested (in the quote at the top of the page), industrialization fundamentally reshaped social structures, shifting power from landowners, aristocrats to industrial capitalists, while the working class bore the brunt of factory labor. By 1850,



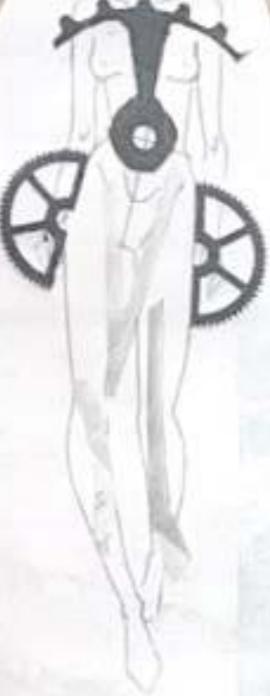
• ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the late 18th century before spreading to Europe and North America. It marked the shift from agricultural (economy), driven by innovations in technology, factories and energy sources. Key factors that enabled industrialization included:

- The steam engine (James Watt 1769) provided efficient power for machines and transportation
- Textile innovations (Spinning Jenny, power loom) increased production speeds in the textile industry
- Iron and steel production (Bessemer process, 1856) allowed for stronger machinery, buildings and infrastructure.

- Coal mining expansion: fuel steam engines and factories.

- Factory system: mass production replaced cottage industries, leading to urbanization.



The invention and expansion of the rail-road system played a central role in accelerating industrialization, but there also generated political conflicts between those who controlled production and those who worked under exploitative conditions.



TRAIN IMPACT

TRANS

Trains became a symbol of progress and one of the most transformative innovations of the Industrial Revolution. They revolutionized transportation, trade and labor dynamics, contributing to urbanization and economic growth.

- How trains transform industry and society?

Faster transportation: Railways cut travel times dramatically, making movement across cities and countries faster and more reliable.

Expansion of trade: raw materials like coal, cotton and iron could be transported quickly and in greater quantities, allowing industries to expand and increasing the flow of goods.

Urbanization and labor migration: railways connected rural areas to industrial cities, encouraging rural migration in search of jobs, fueling urban growth.

Tourism and mobility: railroads made long-distance travel affordable and accessible to the growth of middle class, while also enabling workers to move in search of better conditions.



→ Railways were also a tool of capitalism, controlled by industrialists who sought to maximize profits. The exploitation of railroad workers and passengers became a key issue in the labor and anarchist movements.

SOCIAL CLASH AND POLITICS

The Industrial Revolution widened the gap between social classes and railroads played a major role in deepening these inequalities.

- Capitalism and the Industrial Era

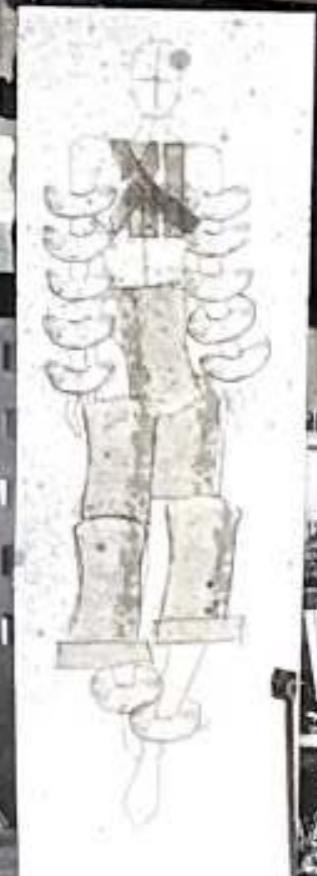
In capitalist and railroad owners became notably wealthy, reinforcing the capitalist system and operated for profit, while workers faced harsh conditions.

Railroads generated significant free market competition, allowing railroad companies to negotiate favors with other corporations.

Credits from the film "Metropolis"



↑ Labor strikes became legal when the government ruled power to the workers.



CAPITALISM IS ORGANIZED CRIME

REFLECTION OF Capitalism



→ THE WORKING CLASS AND EXPLOITATION

Factory and railroad workers forced low wages, long hours and dangerous working conditions. Third-class train cars were overcrowded and uncomfortable showing clear class segregations. The struggle of workers against capitalist exploitation became a central theme in socialist, communist and anarchist ideologies.

→ STRIKES, LABOR MOVEMENTS AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

As railroads expanded, railroad exploitation increased, leading to widespread strikes and the creation of workers' unions. The movement became deeply committed to socialist, communist and anarchist philosophies.

The basis of socialist and communist movements founders like Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels argued that railroads, like all means of production, should be owned collectively by workers rather than by capitalists.

The Communist Manifesto (1848) criticized capitalism's exploitation of railroad and factory workers, advocating for workers' revolutions.

Socialist parties across Europe pushed for better wages, working conditions and state ownership of railroads.



→ CHILD LABOR AND THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Children as young as five years old worked in factories, mines and railroads often under dangerous and exploitative conditions.

Political response to child labor:

Capitalists defended child labor, arguing that it was necessary for industrial growth.

Socialists and communists opposed it, calling for education over exploitation.

Anarchists saw it as a symptom of capitalist greed, advocating for an economy free of coercion and hierarchy. Governments eventually introduced minimum wage laws to combat child labor.

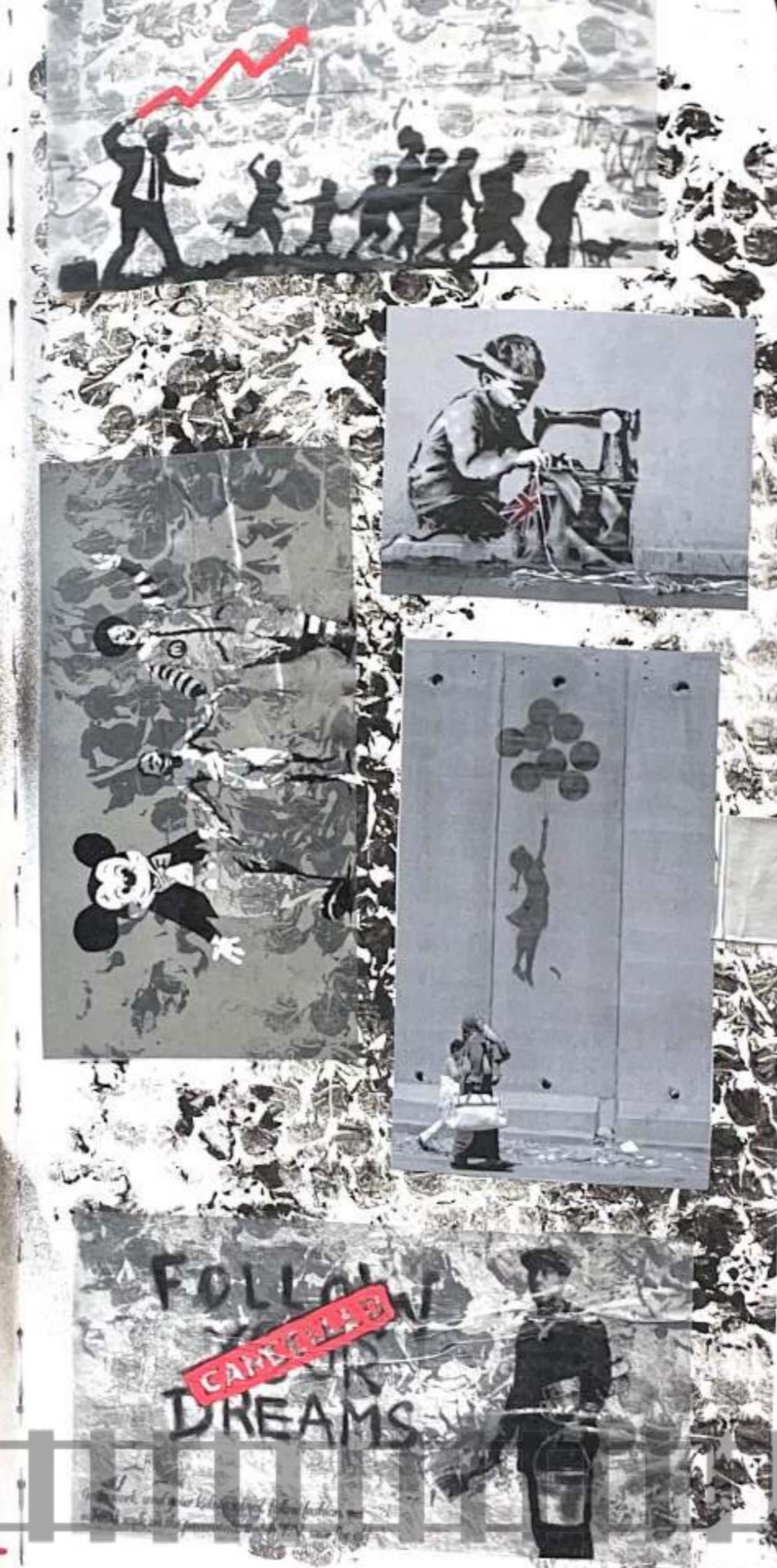


DO YOU
BELIEVE
IN LIFE
AFTER
WORK?

The working class and exploitation

factory and railroad workers forced to work long hours and dangerous working conditions
and class train cars were overcrowded and uncomfortable
during clear class segregations
the struggle of workers against capitalist exploitation
are a central theme in socialist, communist and anarchist ideologies

worker, labor movements and political ideologies
railroads expanded, labor exploitation increased.
leading to widespread strikes and the creation of
WORKERS' UNIONS. These movements became deeply connected
socialist, communist and anarchist philosophers
as well as socialist and communist movements
members like Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
argued that railroads, like all means of production
could be owned collectively by the workers rather than by
capitalists.
a communist manifesto (1848) criticized capitalism's
exploitation of railroads and factory workers, advocating
for workers' revolutions.
socialist parties across Europe pushed for better wages,
working conditions and state ownership of railroads.



Banksy is a world-renowned satirical street artist from the United Kingdom, known for his provocative, politically charged and often darkly humorous work.
Emerging in the early 1990s as part of the Bristol underground scene, Banksy creates graffiti with distinctive stencil painting techniques to depict powerful social and political issues such as war, capitalism, surveillance and inequality.

Style - Banksy is best known for using stencils, with allow for quick replication, ideal for illegal street art. His imagery often features children, policemen, rats, and apes, usually paired with short, ironic slogans.

He doesn't criticize directly in academic terms but instead exposes its contradictions and impacts on society through powerful visual metaphors.

- Famous works:
- Girl with a Balloon - A young girl reaching for or letting go a heart-shaped red balloon. It's one of his most recognizable.
 - Flower Thrower - A worked protester throwing a bouquet of flowers instead of a Molotov cocktail.
 - Kissing Coppers - Depicts two British policemen kissing, a commentary on authority and LOVE AT NIGHT.
 - "SOL" - Destructing Art in 2018. Big girl with balloon partially shredded itself, balloons after being sold at Sotheby's for over \$1 million, making headlines worldwide. The title was later changed to "LOVE IS IN THE BIN".

REVOLUTION

"However, it was no less evident that the general interest in wealth concentrated to destroy and in a certain sense imposed the destruction of meritocratic society. In a world where citizens worked ten hours, had enough to eat, lived in a house with a bathroom and a refrigerator and owned a car or even a airplane, the restorative and perhaps most important form of inequality would have already disappeared. If health were to become widespread, it would no longer make any difference. It was utterly impossible to imagine a society in which health, understood impartially and personal possession was equally distributed, where power remained in the hands of the middle caste. But in practice such a society could not be stable for long, because there would be no longer anyone worried about security, the greatest of all the incentives maintained by



ESTE NÚMERO
ESTÁ VISADO
POR LA CENSURA

CONTROL

WOULD EVENTUALLY BECOME EDUCATED
AND LEARN TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

SOONER OR LATER → THEY WOULD
REALIZE PRIVILEGED MINORITY HAD NO REAL
FUNCTION
A HIERARCHICAL SOCIETY WAS ONLY
POSSIBLE IF FOUNDED

ON POVERTY AND

IGNORANCE

— 1984 George Orwell



THINK

it's not illegal yet

there was still interest in overthrowing the dictatorship through
revolution, they can completely turn back of society and



THE REMOV IS ABOUT TO BE TELEVIS

The Party could never
fix anything if it had
to do it on their own.
Brotherly
incomprehensible
and uncommunicative
in one by
one, in pieces.

But the
world
needed
saves us



Imperialist



First sketch of the
worker's pants

THE RUST FABRIC

This fabric is dyed using
rust, sugar and water, to
get that red and rusty color
I wanted a fabric that you
really need to wash
it doesn't look like it was
washed. I decided to use
rusty metals to get that look,
I wanted only spots but
well I did wash + getting the
result I wanted. I started
to put the rusty strands and
weld them into a pair and combine
them with some vinegar or
baking soda when the metal
started to get sharp the rust
and I prepared the bottle
with a red collector I put the
fabrics in.

the different shades of the
fabric appear because of the
amount of rust in the
fiber can make the color
darker.



→ Bowl with the
rust and willow



After all, I decided to
separate the fabrics into
stripes. For one of the looks
I intend to make one pants
where all the stripes and
strings go down. With
this, I try to represent the
liberation of the workers
from the system, the
strings tend makes the
products of the system
and seen more.



→ Hand-interpretation
of rust art



MOULAGE



COLOUR BOARD



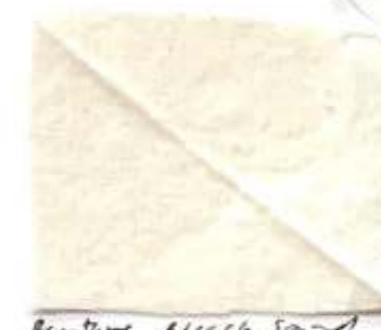
Pantone 14-1112 TCX
pebble



Pantone chartreuse



Pantone - 19-4010
by soft



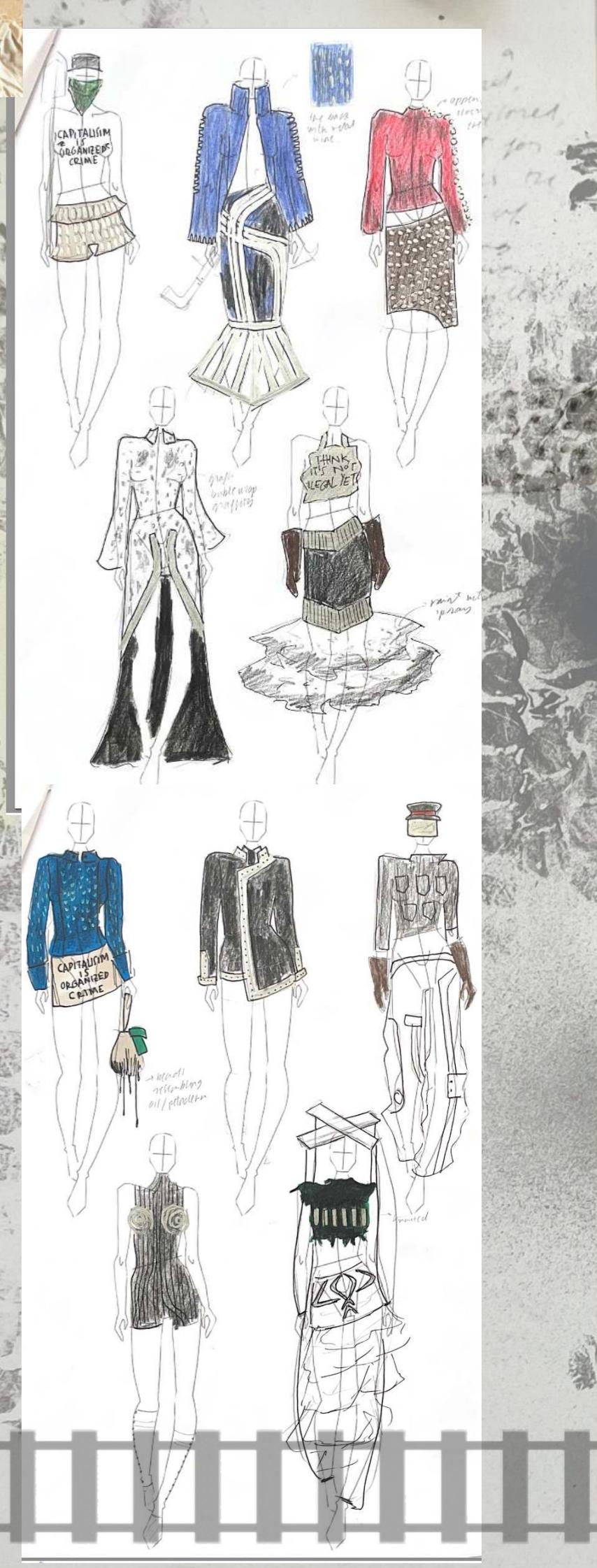
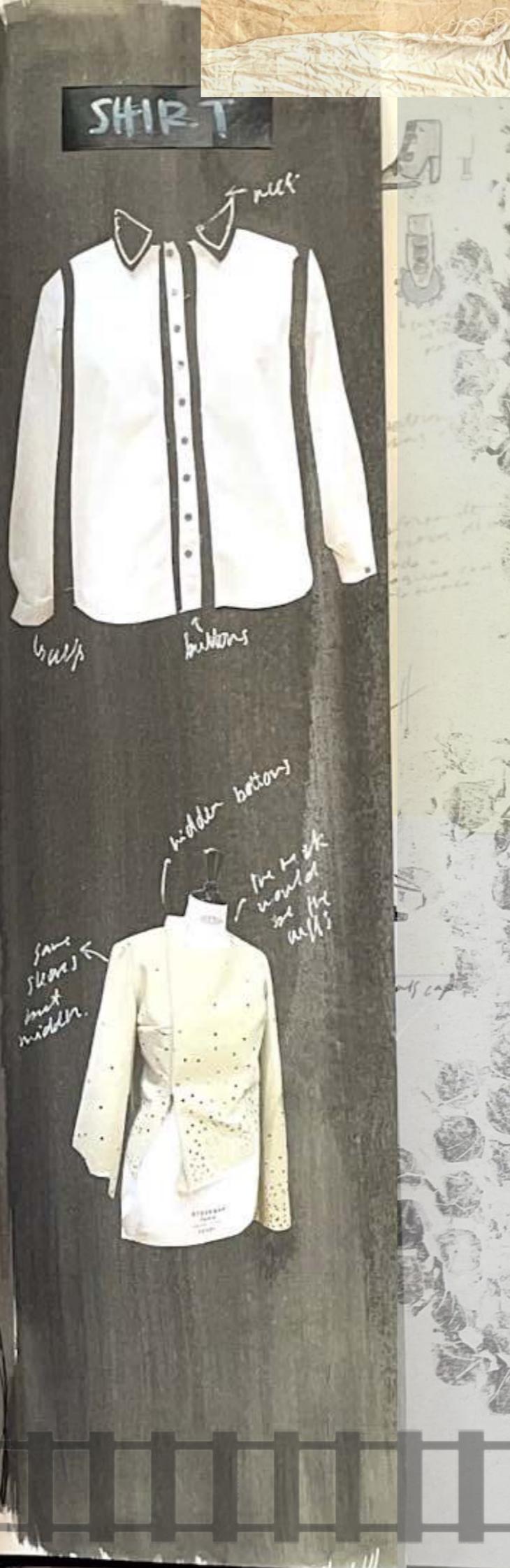
Pantone Bleach Sand
13-1008 TCX



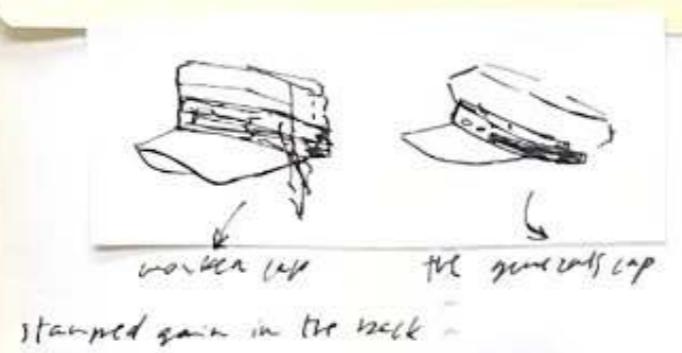
CUSTOMER TARGET

The clothes are made for anyone that feels that nowadays we need a change and we need to active what is by art.
These garments are for people that appreciate art. Any age or any gender, only people that values like the clothes and compromis with taking care of them.

30 RANGE PLAN



The 50 range
is a mix of opulence
and rock
looks.



This look is inspired by a high-ranking train guard, a reinterpretation of a tailored, pristine uniform not meant for labor. It symbolizes the powerful image of capitalism: strong and flawless on the outside yet fragile underneath.



This look is made up of two garments and two accessories. The first garment is a jacket just of holes made with a laser cutter. The silhouette of the jacket is made like that to give a more mysterious vibe. The garments are not centered than in the other look, to represent the polish and neat of an officers uniform.

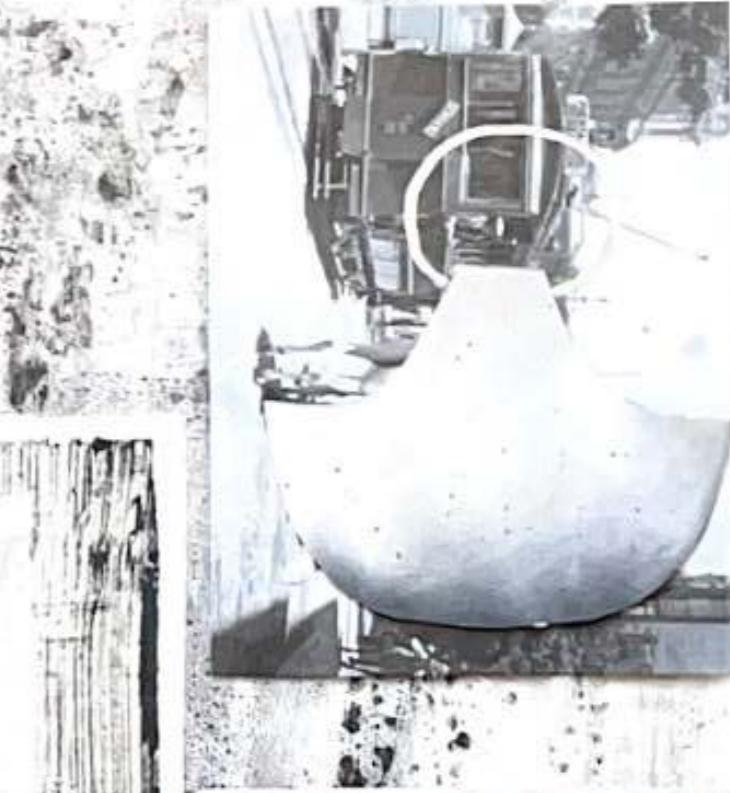
At the bottom you can find a pair of trousers with pointed edges representing the train tracks.



In the pants you can also see a pattern of a map of the trains route with white threads and on the back, in the belt's part there is a green stamp.

For the accessories I made gear, that's why it has metal handles. I also spray painted it with black to give a old look, like "being sitting on a pile of iron".

For the last piece, the cap, I bought a second hand hat and customized it with the same fabric of the jacket.



This look is composed of several garments, on top is blue a small cape made of paper, that aim to reflect a new art piece of 1984, with top with neck intertwined and on your bottom a pair of pants made with dyed fabric of rust.

These garments seek to illustrate the clothes of a worker that has informed capitalism's deception (the paper bag) and broken free from the system's control, shown by the puppet like strings hanging from the trousers.

Also to add that style of old clothes, I made the cap and the paper they looked ill-fitting or worn-out, as if passed down.



DUIS ET REVOLUTION EDUCATION



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