

Borders, walls and imaginaries. Mexico Global Centrality

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ABSTRACT

The globalization generate that different groups leave their country of origin in search of better opportunities. In the countries of the developing world, mainly in Latin America, there are deficiencies that make communities migrate, these groups conform in their minds to a social imaginary of a possible new life, which is based on the "American dream". Dreamers cross the country of Mexico from various areas of the world to reach the United States of America, but it is currently a topic in controversy with the proposed policies for the construction of a wall on the northern border by the president Donald Trump. The importance of this work is grounded on an analysis of the contrast of the social imaginary of migrants with the imaginary of students in Architecture and Urbanism in a semiotic and phenomenological way into the complex thought.

Keywords: borders, imaginary, globalization, policies, walls.

Date of Submission: 3 August 2018

Date of Publication: 7 August 2018

I. INTRODUCTION

The hypothesis proposes that currently in various parts of the world, there are movements of various social groups or communities, moving from their country of origin to reach the United States of America, influenced for the globalization, the internet, and ease of travel, however, individuals who decide to change their residence have a need to satisfy an improvement of their conditions and opportunities, but they are being held back by various causes that shrinking their human rights. Therefore, the approach of the problem is based on the proposal by Donald Trump to carry out the construction of a wall that has originated diverse social reactions in the Mexican territory since different communities come from South America and other zones of the world with the intention of to cross the north border but they do not manage to do it and they are stranded in the country. The document starts with the following questions:

- How do these communities mean the reach North American territory?

- Is there really an improvement in living conditions if one crosses the USA-Mexico border?
- Is it possible to build the wall along the entire northern border, between Mexico and USA?
- How meaningful the students of upper level that study urbanism and architecture in the city of Mexico see this problem?

Therefore, this work addresses as a general objective, the evaluation of the impacts on society caused by the existence of walls in the history of the world and the contrast it with what is currently happening in the Mexican territory that functions as a centrality global of circulation, considering its south and north border to analyze what happens in both and to glimpse collective and social imaginaries of the diverse migratory groups that pursue that American dream and are affected with hegemonic policies of the American government to regulate in strict way the crossing, in contrast to the vision that to have the students in Urbanism and Architecture according to their academic training of two important universities in Mexico, the UNAM and the IPN.

Since the beginning of the mandate of Donald Trump, a symbolic wall has been created under the threat of the construction of a physical wall that limits the passage of migrants who are staying, in some cases, in new communities settled in Mexico, such as the case of the Haitian community.

Secondary objectives start by synthesizing some common imaginaries between these groups or communities, observing their new living conditions in the change of residence, and describing the conditions of the wall and its possible construction.

The justification of the topic is based on the need to analyze the problem from its different dimensions and edges to act promptly on the possible problems that would be generated in the Mexican territory with migrant groups as a result of these hegemonic policies of the North American government.

The contribution is based on managing the analysis from a complex approach based on Hermeneutics, art of explaining a problem, by means of the meaning given by individuals.

This phenomenon can be analyzed using the Semiotics, the cultural background of these groups and the contrast in a phenomenological way with the visions of the students of Architecture and Urbanism obtaining through the dialogue of the seminar an epoché from eidetic reductions that separate the essence generating a moment of suspension of judgment and a new vision of the theme based on knowledge.¹

Chapter one, talks about the background of the walled territories and the change of meaning in the course of history.

Chapter two, talks about the current context in the borders of Mexico.

Chapter three, tries to base the theory in the complex thought by medium the philosophical theories about semiotic and phenomenology.

Chapter four analyzes the method based in questionnaires' applicability to students of Urbanism and Architecture of UNAM and IPN

Chapter five presents the results of the questionnaires, and the sixth is a discussion hermeneutics in the seminar. In the seventh chapter is contemplated the conclusion of the topic in relation to the contribution to the research problem.

¹This means that the shape of seeing things changes after the empirical analysis and of making a debate of the theme.

I. ANTECEDENTS OF THE TOPIC: MEANING

1.1 Borders, walls, and imaginaries. Mexico as a global centrality?

In relation to the context it is necessary, to explain the antecedents and the election of the title. It can be said that a one word can mean different things in the time, space and in relation of culture, in addition to the individual interpretation grounded in the experiences of each person. That it is to say, if there is a meaning of different acts, everyone, governments or individuals can be establishing borders with different approaches in their reality and in their imagination.

And consequently to the above the crossing that occurs in the country of Mexico of diverse cultural groups, and communities that come from all over the world, makes it a central and global place.

1.2 Diachronic and synchronic semantics. The concept of border, wall and imaginary

Semantics refers to the interpretation of linguistic signs as words; can be classified in diachronic and synchronic, the first is identified with the history of language and studies their evolution, and the second is interested in a precise moment of history. Which means that a word will not mean the same in a certain time, the words are evolving and the individuals give meaning in different forms, as Umberto Eco explains, in his Treatise on General Semiotics, by saying that an individual means an object in different phases: 1. Recognition, 2. ostentation, 3. combined units (symbols) 4. Vectors and stylizations and the most complex of 5. Invention. Meaning is based on a meaning given to an object by the interpreter according to its cultural background. (Eco, 2000)

The meanings also are derived from its semantic explanation as will be seen to next,

"Semiotics began neo-empirically in the school of the Vienna Circle in 1923 with Maritz Schlick. Their approaches are based on the verification of observed facts. This school later joins Pierce's pragmatic represented by the Chicago school." (Camacho 2006: 9)

The transcendental Phenomenology goes further, the subject interprets and means through eidetic experiences and of the reductions of essences according to Edmund Husserl, the first meaning of the reality is an objective way and the second is only a product of experience without knowledge, that is, it is merely intuitive. In that process can be generated a change or suspension of judgment. Finally, these two philosophical perspectives, the Semiotics and the Phenomenology, complements them with another developed by Cornelius Castoriadis on the social imaginary in which he says that "social significations are modified according to the needs of a historical, social, political moment and economic. meanings come from the bottom of the social historical. Thus, a new meaning emerges, which organizes in two stages. The firsts or centrals are explicit institutions of society, the seconds, arise and depend on the primaries. (Castoriadis 2007) The social imaginary also means, but it does so through social representations, things that give meaning to life, that differentiate us from animals and that are based on a society instituting and in the instituided.

The instituting society is the self-destruction of society as instituted, it is the self-creation of another society as a palimpsest. In the apparent conservation of modes and forms, what remains constantly is the alteration of them, that is, it is maintained thanks to the incessant transformations. (Castoriadis 2013:323) He tells us that there is an institute of power that turns the social into something unstable, far from equilibrium; the agent that activates and mobilizes that destructive power is the town, the people; (Castoriadis 2007:1)

Unlike semiotics and phenomenology, to mean through the social imaginary requires at least two subjects who interpret similar things.

Otherwise, in the history, cities delimit their borders by building physical walls or are delimited by the physical aspects of the place, some technical definitions are presented, which can be oriented to the study of the phenomenon.

Border: it is a conventional line that marks the confinement of a State. Borders can be delimited in a physical way (with walls or wire fences), although this does not always happen in this way. That is why we talk about convention: the different countries agree to the extent of their respective limits; When passing this limit (the border) enters the territory of the neighboring country²

Wall: (From the lat.*Murus*, wall, defense Wall, cover, wall (Camacho 2007: 517) Wall: (Of Italian *Muraglia*.) Defensive wall that surrounds a square a fort or a territory. Camacho 2007: 517)

Imaginary: from the latin *imaginarius*, that which exists only in the imagination. Representation in the mind. There is another imaginary that is this primary ability to imagine, which is an inexhaustible magma to create permanently representations and meanings. It is an inexhaustible creation of representations in individuals, of significations in collectives, and that is the concept of radical imaginary. (Mañero 2001)

The cities have delimited the perimeter / border, from a physical wall and others was walled territories, also the physical elements like orography, rivers, lakes, etc., have been those that divided to the society.

1.3 Walled territories in the history of the world

These walls at other time were designed for defense by different cultures in some cases for warlike purposes and in others in order to avoid invasions, however, some has the purpose of avoiding immigration as shown below in table 1.

TYPE	LOCATION	PERIOD	PURPOSE	MEASUREMENTS
Wall	Lugo , Galicia Spain	Year 13 A.C.	PreventInvasions	2,263.00 meters. of length ; 7 meters of high
Wall	Jerusalem, Israel	10th Century BC 587 A.C	Cult place	488 meters long. Original
Walledterritory	China	5th century BC To the XVI century	PreventInvasions	21.196 km. Of length 7.6 meters. average high
Walledterritory of Adriano	Inglaterra	Years 122 al 132	PreventInvasions	117 km. of length ; 3 to 4 meters
Walledterritory	Ceuta, Melilla, Spain	Years 429 a 1549	PreventInvasions	170 meters long and 8 meters high
Walledterritory	Cartagena , Colombia	Years 1586 - 1796	Defense and separate rich from poor	2,600 meters of length
Walledterritory	Campeche , México	Years 1663 – 1704	Defending	2,620 meters. Long. Originals; 600 m
Walledterritory	New York	Years 1600-1699	Protection of Indians	
fence	Corea del Norte y del Sur	Año 1953	Separation of a country	238 km. of length; 4 kms. Wide in two planes
Wall	Berlín	Years 1961 a 1989	Separation of a city in two countries	43 kms of length; 4 mts. High
Fence	Marruecos , África	1995	Avoidmigration	Illegal 9.4 km. of length; 6 mts. High
Wall	Israel –Cisjordania	Año 2002 – 2017	Ethnicseparation	409 km in length; 6 meters high
Fence	EU – Mèxico	Year 1990 San Diego California	Preventillegalmigration	2,130 kms of length; 4 meters high

Table 1 Walls in the world. Own elaboration

²<https://definicion.de/frontera/> Access 21 of August 2017

II. CONTEXT OF THE CURRENTLY PROBLEM

2.1 The southern border of Mexico

The southern border of Mexico borders two countries Guatemala since 1882 and the border with Belize in 1893.

The states bordering the border of Belize are Quintana Roo and a small stretch with Campeche. In the municipality of Santa Elena, Quintana Roo, is the crossing with Belize, in this section it can move from both countries without requirements.... "There is no great security here, there is no border patrol, a completely different picture than the North border with the USA"³ ...; The crossing over this place is through the International Bridge Subteniente López, the periphery of both countries is delimited by the Rio Hondo.

The other border, is that of Guatemala, with the Ciudad Hidalgo of the state of Chiapas, is one of the international crosses that the state has as in the border with Belize the border is delimited by the Rio Usumacinta, in which people pass daily Coming from Central America, going on to follow their path with what is the "American Dream" on this border compared to the border with Belize, they are pass by rafts made by the same settlers, and when the river is low, walking is possible.

Another pass that is not so well-known, but is notorious, is on the Yucatan peninsula, these are located only 400 km near the Cuban lands, the Cubans leave their country making rafts for the same people made with recycled materials Prefer to reach Mexican lands and to cross all country to the United States or settle in Mexico....

"In the scenario of improvement for the Cuban, Rubén Gavilán, who left Cuba legally as a musician and who for seven years resided in Yucatan, tells "El Financiero" that for his compatriots Cancun, the Mayan Riviera and Mérida, are already good places for to live, because it allows them to have a different level of life to that of their country, as well as offering them the possibility of being able to acquire nationality by having a safe and constant work. "... (Moguel, 2015)

On the southern border of Mexico, there is a pass of cultures from the American countries, people who circulate it are destined to reach the United States of America. However, there are also phenomena that we can't ignore, such as organized crime, which undoubtedly also have as a destination to reach the north, where the mexican territory becomes a centrality physically, among the dynamics that are developed related with those problems....

"The dynamics and border exchanges of varying intensity during several decades of the twentieth century were part of the daily landscape of the area." (Arnijo, 2011:37)
... "The local population, ethnic groups, relatives and merchants, among others." ... (Arnijo, 2011: 49)

2.2 Filtration to the country and routes to the northern border. Haitian community

Another case study is about the Migration of the Haitian Society, this movement occurred during the earthquake that happened in 2010, where some countries like Brazil opened its doors and gave asylum to more than 40 thousand people, this was positive since in 2014 and 2016 it was celebrated the soccer world cup and the Olympics this served so that these people could work in the equipment and the infrastructure of the country. Finishing these activities, they decided to migrate to the United States, passing through Central American countries, and arriving in Mexico.

In the South Mexican borders, they are set destination points, that some persons choose to reach Tijuana in the state of Baja California Norte, passing over the states of Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Michoacán, Colima, Jalisco Nayarit, Sinaloa, and Sonora, Moving in land transport.

At the moment, by the new American government that has just been established, the migratory groups have been settle in different points of the national territory, and especially in the border cities of the States

³Feature (2015), "Mexico-Belize, the Forgotten Border | News from Cancun ", TV AZTECA, access April 25, 2017

of the North of the Country (González, 2015) "Now globalization is not of equality and is imposed by economic and political power relating to the imaginary" (Gamero, 2007), in these societies have a rationalist conception away from what is true, fanciful, reproductive and memorable. They decide to stay in the territory since, it is possible to assimilate it before the American state, where it has new opportunities and do not risk crossing, for fear of being reported and return to the same conditions with which they were from the beginning.

Haitian Migration



- The journey is made by land.
- The entrance is by the southern border México - Guatemala
- The estimated travel time is three months to get to the border city of Tijuana Baja California

Figure 1. Haitian migration (Wachauf, 2016)

... "Regarding the admissions of Haitian citizens in Mexico, the INM from 2008 to 2012, a total of 9 thousand 551 procedures and rejected 354 foreigners for non-compliance with the regulations on the matter" ... (IMN, 2013)⁴

2.3 Migration flow statistics

The refugee agency in its text of borders and peripheries collects information from UNHCR (High Commissioner of the United Nations), where it exposes the displacements at the end of World War II to date.

"The forced displacement of population worldwide caused by wars, conflicts and persecutions, reached its highest level in 2014 since the end of World War II, 70 years ago." ⁵(Alba, s / f)

⁴<https://www.gob.mx/inm/prensa/reitera-inm-apoyo-a-extranjeros-haitianos-que-cuenten-con-requisitos-legales-para-ingresar-a-mexico>, access: 1 march 2018

⁵<http://www.acnur.org/noticias/noticia/el-desplazamiento-de-poblacion-por-guerras-y-persecucion-alcanza-el-nivel-mas-alto-jamas-registrado/> Access Augusto 2017

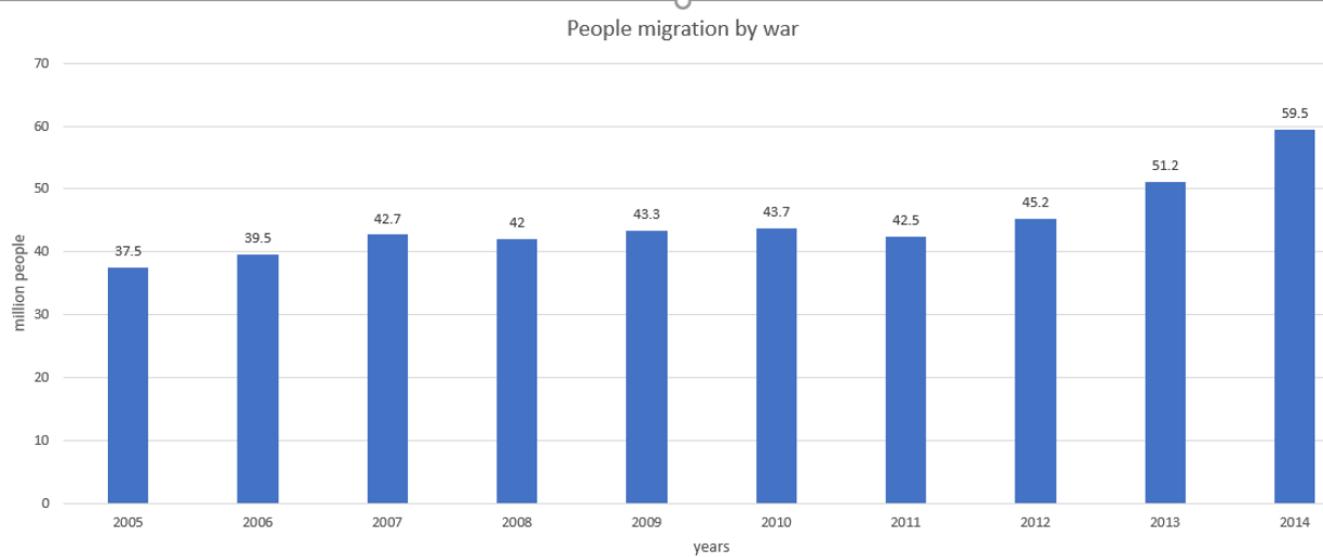


Figure 2. Displacement of population by wars.⁶

According to global migrations flows

Internal migration to the United States of America: 46,627,102.

In 2015, the immigrant population of the United States of America was 14.49% of the total resident population.

And the Mexico inward migration to Mexico: 1,193,155.

In 2015, the immigrant population of Mexico was 0.94% of total resident population.

The number of international migrants has grown rapidly during the last fifteen years: from 173 million in 2000 (2.8% of the world population), to 222 million in 2010 (3.2% of the world population) and to 244 million in 2015 (3.3% of the world population). Almost all the terms of all international migrants live in Europe (76 million) or in Asia (75 million). North America is the region that holds the third place in the reception of international migrants (54 million), followed by Africa (21 million), and Latin America. The biggest number of international migrants (47 million) resides in the United States of America and is equivalent to approximately one fifth (19%) of all migrants in the world. Between 2000 and 2015, positive migration contributed 42% of population growth in North America⁷:

2.4 The Donald Trump policies, the wall and the northern border.

Since his candidacy, he planned several proposals and one of them was the possible construction of a physical wall on the northern border bordering Mexico, so that it expressed the desire to contain or keep immigrants from Central America and Mexicans:

⁶ Graph courtesy of UNHCR <http://www.acnur.org/noticias/news-the-desplazamiento-de-poblacion-por-guerras-y-persecucion-alcanza-el-nivel-mas-alto-jamas-registrado/> Access August 2017

⁷<https://www.iom.int/world-migration> access 1 march 2018

"We will carry out the urgent task of rebuilding our nation and renewing the American dream." President Donald Trump on wednesday ordered the construction of a wall along the Mexican border, the creation of new centers to detain unauthorized immigrants in the country. Border and the reactivation of a federal program to expedite deportations"⁸

The policies of the American government are built on the grounds of avoiding migrations because they consider them dangerous to their population and cause of organized crime, then, before the phenomenon that happens about the migrations, put in plans the construction of a physical wall, preventing the passage of social groups. He said that the wall is necessary because "the Mexicans that arrive are a drug dealers, criminals, rapists, send the worst to the United States of America", this phrase generated discontent in Mexico.⁹

The United States authorities on Thursday, October 26, 2017 The eight prototypes of the wall that President Donald Trump wants to build on the border with Mexico.

Installed east of the Otay Mesa border crossing in San Diego, California, most models are made up of concrete and steel blocks, measuring just over nine meters in height.¹⁰

III. THEORY

The theoretical framework will complexly interweave several philosophical currents highlighting Semiotics with Phenomenology as mentioned above, and combining them with the modern and postmodern stages in addition to its relationship with migration and globalization from complex thought.

3.1 The Complex Thought of Edgar Morín

The approach fundamentally, is the complex thinking of Edgar Morín; With all the approaches that can be crossed, an open rationality will be applied, as he puts it in his book "Introduction to Complex Thought", which addresses a perspective that contemplates the phenomenal world, making a fabric of inseparable associates, theories that will league as if it were a tissue, where it will conclude with essential fields through a phenomenological application, which will be contrasted, with the semiotic perspective, where part of the concept space-meaning, where reality materializes reality, from the consciousness and Is analyzed with signs on several levels of referent: the ontological

pragmatic and semantic..¹¹ Complexity comprehends in general all our theories; we seek a global perception of the system leaving aside the details. (Valiñas 2016: 36) basing the complex unit on one main point:

The whole is only the sum of the parts, that is, the important thing is not to study the parts, but the interactions between all its elements and the networks that form it. "¹²

The fundamental principles of complex thinking are: hologramatic, recursive, contradictory and dialogical.

3.2 Philosophical theories: semiotics and phenomenology

Semiotics first developed in Europe. The ancestors are with the American Charles Sanders Peirce and the Swiss Ferdinand de Saussure, to him he is due to him the initial approach of the philosophical position.

Peirce posits a classification of signs based on the analysis of the possible nature of the three signic elements: the sign proper (also denominated or sign vehicle, its object, and the interpreter).

There is another tripartite classification of Peirce. It is established in function of the relation of the sign with its interpretant. (See table 2)

⁸<http://www.elfinanciero.com.mx/mundo/trump-firma-orden-para-construir-muro-en-frontera-con-mexico.html> access 25 January 2018

⁹<http://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-us-canada-37230916/drug-dealers-criminals-rapists-what-trump-thinks-of-mexicans> access February 2018

¹⁰<http://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-internacional-41771498> access 26 November 2017

¹¹ Ontological, they are the qualities of human beings in their substance and their parts.Pragmatic, aspects of life and subsistence of beings and their relationships with physical and chemical aspects that allow them to live.

¹² Networks, complexity and self-organization. Available at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xanObrMfcDo> (Access July 1, 2013).

Rhema:	Its interpretant is a sign of qualitative possibility.
Sign	Its interpretant is a sign of real existence.
Argument	Sign that for its interpretant is a sign of law.

Table 2. Peirce's tripartite classification. Own elaboration

The linguistic work of the swiss Ferdinand de Saussure in the last century, seeks his roots in the rationalist tradition¹³. It constitutes the key point of its theoretical construction are: the distinction in the global domain of language, the field of language and speech.

On Architecture and Urbanism applying Semiotics, the greatest representative is Tudela who proposes:

- The meaning of an architectural sign is an internal space but considered as a semiological identity, or always with a physical existence.
- The signifier of an architectural sign is an external space. Urban nature.
- The internal and external spaces are entities defined by mutual opposition. (Tudela 1980: 43)

In contrast, the Phenomenology, arises with Edmund Gustav Husserl, German philosopher. He realizes that it is possible to continue advancing, that there is an original experience of the universal and the abstract.

The experience of the universal is an experience that essentially differs from the experience of particular cases; It is an experience that makes it possible to trace the mere knowledge of individual things and of general ones which are formulated only as hypothetical generalities or as hypothetical judgments, that is, makes it possible to trace the empirical general towards an entirely abstract knowledge. This knowledge is based on a special class experience. Husserl calls generic intuition to this spatial and typical experience of the general. (Patočka 2005)¹⁴

Husserl distinguishes two categories of the abstract: the empirical and the eidetic.

-In the empirical group are grouped concepts that are based on repeated experiences of the individual.
"Eidetic abstractions¹⁵ are that they are inevitably related to every possible form of experience".
Phenomenology is the experience of the universal. Everything synthetic in our experience is a subjective aggregate that we put on top of the purely empirical.

This study follows the current of the Phenomenological school of Acatlán began in the year 1976, with Dr. Mario Camacho Cardona and the philosopher Francisco García Olvera, who began analyzing the currents of semic thinking. Part of the meaning concept space in the Mexico state.

3.3 Migration, Globalization, Modernity-Postmodernity and its relation to borders

From the activities and human practices, the new cities have been populated, unified and these have diversified to the world. This happened in Mexico and United States of America (See displacement model, figure 3)

¹³From there they have been detached others as is the Environmental Semiotics of Bodil who affirms on an environmental dimension of the culture the following thing: Each human group has a peculiar way of assigning meanings to the things and events that symbolize its environmental reality, what defines epistemic platform from which cognitive structures constituting the paradigm through said environmental reality addresses are created. (Bodil 2004: 51)

¹⁴Jan Patočka is the most influential Czech philosopher of modernity, was a pupil of Heidegger and guest in several studies of Husserl. It makes a renewal of the phenomenological philosophy. The radically phenomenological principles apply the transcendental subject, focus of criticism is not really a phenomenological construction.

¹⁵Abstracting means to discern and reflexively extract something that in reality can't be individualized.

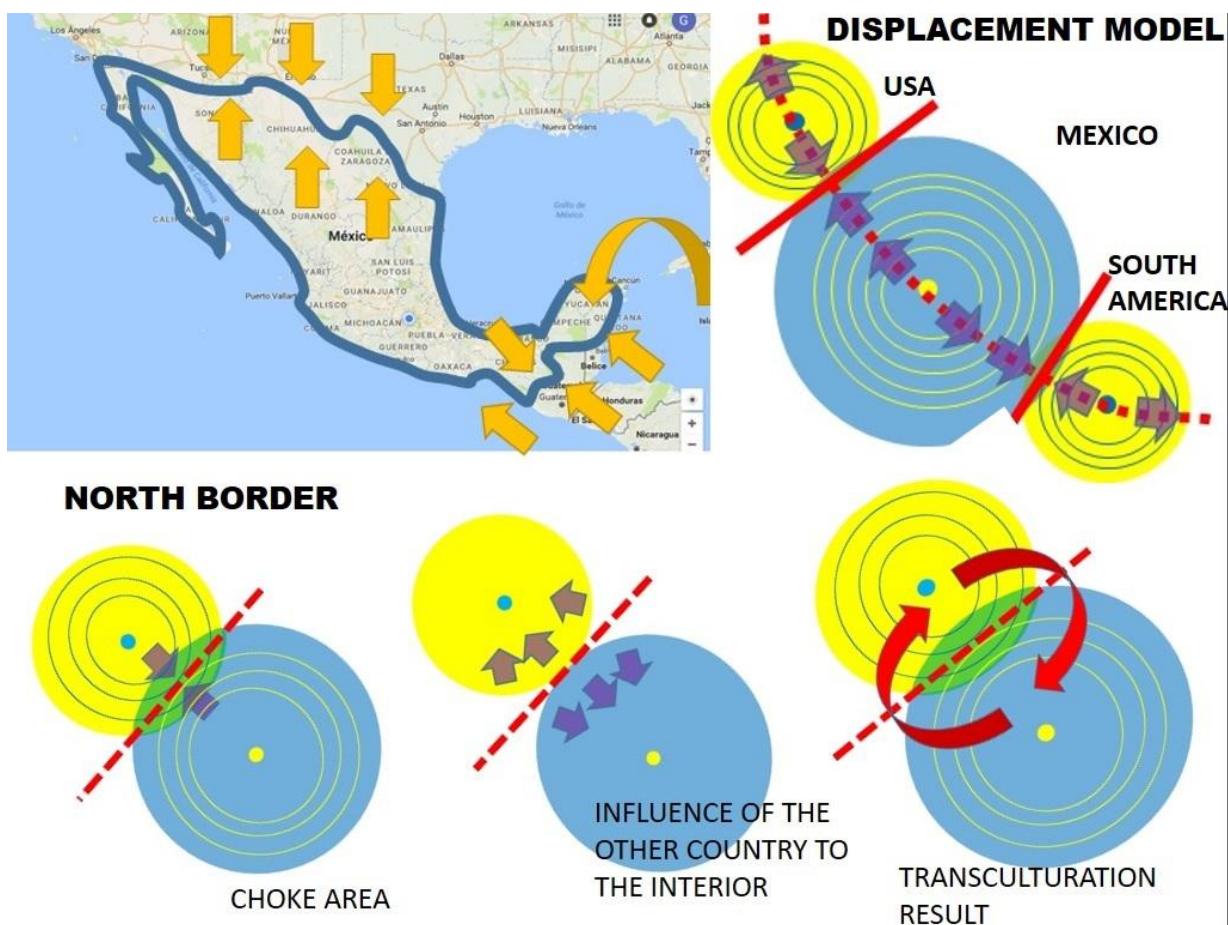


Figure 3. Displacement model (Christopher Sánchez)

These new populations have reconfigured the spaces, putting names to the things and transforming the surroundings, where they humanize these centers and the peripheries.

The transculturation that results is explained as follows:

"Far from looking at migrations as a threat to societies, recipients of these displacements, have facilitated, the process of global economic development, contributed to the social evolution of states and societies and enriched many cultures and civilizations" (Abu -Warda, 2008)

In modernity the state is trying to encapsulate the territory by setting limits of mobility where different social groups are left out, meaning that social groups that do not participate in the political divisions are left out.

In the movement of postmodernity and globalization, the increase of inequality, there generate an intense migratory flow (to overturn and to cross, symbolically the borders, as he comments (Bauman, 2015) "there is an end of the geography", in this time distance is relative to speed, where space time loses importance.... "that modifies its relations with other spaces incessantly and whose competitive advantages are fundamentally economic and technological. The territory, therefore, has become a relative entity "(Cohen, 2006: 87).

The border cities are the recipients of the migratory processes, forming marginal cords and human peripheries in the margins and limits of the cities.

The impacts generated; Border is a boundary, (container) of global economic processes, overturning the social systems of economic exchange and culture physical restraints symbolize and represent, rather than a physical impediment, the fear of return, to the past, to the previous condition of inequality.

The idea that there is a unique subject of the national-imaginary history of "the Mexican" - is a powerful cohesive illusion; Its structuralist or functionalist version, which thinks less of the Mexican as a subject and more of a specific texture, is also part of the cultural processes of political legitimization of the modern State (Mañero 2001)

The limiting condition of survival is an ambiguous, insecure and timeless reality that works with actors of an unprecedented social drama and culture.

In short, the old "hard" and impenetrable frontiers that the first modernity established, which prevented and contained populations and cultural flows, have been surpassed by the same dynamics that the global market has imposed on countries by making them porous and flexible.

"Border residents, temporary workers, local visitor's small-scale merchants, among others, apparently had freedom of movement, with or without documentation and established family and commercial ties that remain until the Present." (Arnijo 2011: 37)

Applying the concept of socio-cultural urbanization, it is handled that in the globalization no longer there are ethnic, religious, ideological, socio-economic and cultural differences this is related to the social imaginary where (Gamero, 2007), mentions that the imaginary is starting from the ideas, images, feelings, beliefs and common projects of society. (Tena, 2007: 99)

IV. METHODS

4.1 Explication of the method

Through a quantitative and qualitative analysis, questionnaires were applied to students of higher level of Architecture and Urbanism of two of the most important Universities in Mexico City, the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) and the IPN (Instituto Politécnico Nacional) and later the results were discussed in a focus group of the seminary of master in Urbanism of the school of engineering and Architecture Tecamachalco, ESIA of IPN, in Mexico state. Based on the complex thought of Edgar Morin (1998) where a complexus tissue is formed

4.2 Application of questionnaires

The following questions were applied to the students:

1. Historically the territories walled and the walls have served for?
 - a) Military protection, b) Territorial delineation and c) Political system protection.
Examples_____
2. Do you agree with the construction of the wall that promotes Donald Trump?
 - a) Yes, b) No. Why? _____
3. What do you think is the objective of USA for the construction of the wall?
 - a) Protection b) Privacy c) Discrimination Others_____
4. How do you consider the wall proposed by Donald Trump?
 - a) Profitable b) Protective c) Aggressive d) Discriminatory Others_____
- 5.- Will the wall serve to contain the illegal migration to U.S.A? a) Yes b) No Why?
- 6.- Does the wall serve to stop the flow of illegal merchandises to both countries?
 - a) Yes b) No Why? _____
- 7.-The wall will generate:
 - a) Anti-American sentiment b) The patriotic feeling of the Americans
 - c) The patriotic sentiment of Mexicans Why? _____
- 8.-Tension axes (reactions that identify that the wall can generate)
 - Development or Recession
 - Economic boom or Economic slump
 - Social fraternity or Social disintegration
 - Multiculturalism or cultural hegemony
 - Security or insecurity
 - _____

After applying the questionnaires and obtaining the results of the same, in the two universities, all the information will be examined; the historic antecedents and current problem, the answers of the students of UNAM and the IPN for the effect of the discussion managing a complex unit of analysis, for to generate an epoché based to the phenomenology perspective and semiotic of the students of the Master's Urbanism seminary ESIA Tecamachalco IPN (focal group) to generate knowledge of the topic, in the end session.

V. RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

A questionnaire type was applied to four groups of higher level of bachelor's and master's degree in Architecture and Urbanism, of two universities, the UNAM, and the IPN, with a total of fifty-three persons, students and teachers, however, the graphs obtained are not exacts, since there was the possibility choose two answers or respond one option that not appear in the list explaining it.

5.1 Quantitative results

According to the questions, were obtained the next graphics:



Figure 5 Graphics answers of questions 5-7 (Gemalli Muñoz)

8.-Tension axes (reactions that identify that the wall can generate)

UNIVERSITY	Development	Recession	Economic boom	Economic slump	Social fraternity	Social disintegration	Multiculturality	Cultural hegemony	Security	Insecurity
ESIA-IPN	4	23	23	23	3	5	14	22	3	2
UNAM	1	28	28	28	8	3	20	28	3	2
Total	5	51	51	51	11	8	34	50	6	4

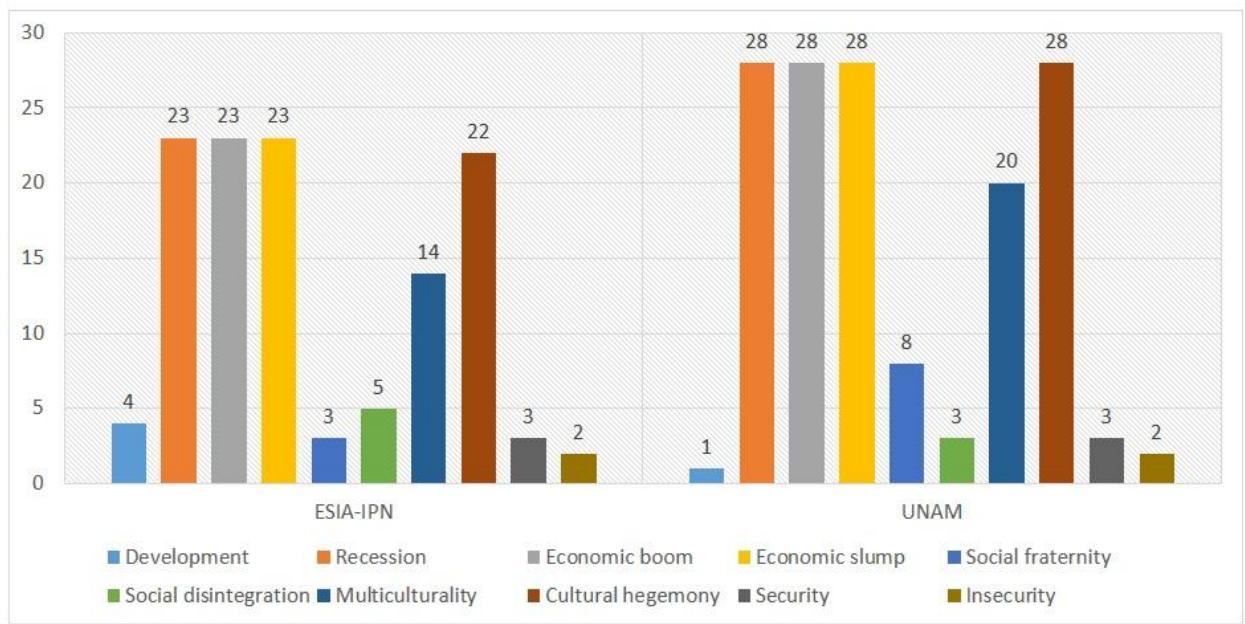


Figure 6 Tension axes (reactions that identify that the wall can generate)

5.2 Qualitative symbolic answers

Accord to the questions there are answers with very important vision of what is happening
IPN students think:

- I do not agree with the construction of the wall because we promote a protectionist policy and **return to a political and economic model against the global**, which is not feasible.
- I am in favor of building it and not building it because it is necessary to control the number of migrants, but it is a general repudiation for Mexico.
- The wall will generate "patriotic feeling of the Americans", but favors "The differentiation and generation of **segregation and contradiction**".

Presentation of IPN Academics:

- "It was just a slogan of his election campaign."

UNAM students answer:

- The wall is a sample against cultural exchange. "It will not stop the migration."
- There is currently a stretch with a wall and even then there is illegal migration.
- USA needs cheap hand work.

- The wall will generate "patriotic feeling of the Mexicans" and "the Mexicans can get to unify themselves after said event".
- The wall conceives feelings that provoke a division but also have a change of a generation or an identity reinforcement. "Every division generate and tends to look for an identity".
Academics from UNAM answer:
 - The wall is "aggressive and discriminatory", also comments that "it can be seen in relation to internal policy, useful, but not in foreign policy".
 - It will not contain illegal migration, "because the problem of migration is multifactorial".

In both universities, there are the same number of respondents think that the wall will not serve because of the corruption there are in the government, the interests of businessmen and the need of illegal goods through other systems.

Few persons think that blocks the flow of illegal merchandises and they are perceiving a flow obstruction.

VI. DISCUSSION OF THE COMPLEX UNIT

In the end session, thirty-five students participated in the seminary for deep to the complex unit or theme, on the one hand, the imaginary of persons that to crossing and built your ideas based on experiences of life, and for other part, students and teachers with the study in antecedents, current actors, and theories of globalization, with dialogues approach the subject. Also these meetings are nurtured by others communication as tv., internet, etc., and for the cultural background of each person, which transcends our own imaginary as teachers, to seek alternative answers.

6.1 The semiotic and phenomenological contrast from the analysis in the Seminary

The physical walls, would be only stones with mortar, if there was no historical meaning, that semiotic part of human interpretation, that history that has been conformed by centuries of walls and walled territories; The students express them as forms and linked events that have been presented, associating the construction of walls with political forces limit the passage, reflecting class struggles, and a separation as a mark of identification in space. In some cases, they function as filters, to limit the passage of immigrants. Noetic acts according to the phenomenological essences in objective facts based on the experience of those who are residing in the United States of America who did manage to pass at some time and legalize their residence, confirms a sought social welfare by which one can risk the your life and that is part of that community imaginary that represents the American dream. But previously in noesis, that intuitive act that drives them to leave their country of origin is not always successful, as is the case of the Haitian community that remained settled in the North of the Mexican Republic. Although these acts emerge from the established social imaginary, which gives meaning to its existence, and the meaning of its life, reflects an oppression of races, where white is favored by capitalism and is in the USA with great strength and Is closing the way with threats to build a wall and policies aimed to this end, however that the majority of the northern border already has walls and other segments have a fences, that is, that the speech It becomes a nonexistent symbolic wall that is more powerful than the threatening physical wall itself.

6.2 Hermeneutics of the topic

The academics and students think the wall of the northern are have economy policies against the globalization, that is not factible, because generate segregation and contradiction, that is false the build, because is a slogan of presidential campaign, but the numbers statistics of "Global migration flow", show a serious problem in USA because have the biggest number of international migrants and is equivalent to approximately one fifth of all migrants in the world. However, the discourse of close of border is only for Mexico as a medium of discrimination and racism with words as "rapists and criminals" a Mexicans. All above limit the transculturality of one natural form. The ideal would be generate sufficient employments and opportunities in the development countries with politicies economics and governmental that favors of equality in the current society.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

The most difficult wall to overcome is the one generated mentally in consciousness, although it can exist in a physical way, the speech generates a symbolic wall that fulfills an ideological, political, economic function, imaginary, and ideology. The imaginary is constituted by a series of ideas that remain in the subjectivity, as a way of life.

Globalization has overthrown many frontiers where the movement of social groups occurs naturally overcoming the limits, however there are still hegemonic groups that maintain their economic power with the construction of walls to prevent invasions and although these are no longer on the part of Military groups as in the past, if they are against immigrant groups that are considered inferior as is the case of Latinos in the United States, this process revalues and understands symbolic systems and how they are linked to the meaning of life.

In this process the Latin American communities move to North America with the hope to seeking to fulfill your American dream that is opposed to the American dream of the North Americans that mean as a reconstruction of their nation. The emigrants cross natural or man-made barriers supported in a social imaginary to get to build centralities in other places that provide economic resources to their places of origin. These centers are "cities" that have been formed by displaced persons from different locations in the world as the Haitian community and reflect different cultural practices, which transmit in the landscape, promoting a transculturality, where there are, at the same time, the discrimination and racism with the symbolic opposition of the white and the black, through a symbolic and physical wall.

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