

<https://info.nodo50.org/Las-ruinas-de-Detroit.html>



# Las ruinas de Detroit

- Multimedia - Fotos -



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En el año 2005, los fotógrafos franceses Yves Marchand y Romain Meffre se toparon en internet con una fotografía de la estación central de Michigan abandonada. Cautivados por la escena, ambos viajaron hasta Detroit durante varias semanas entre 2005 y 2009 y retrataron el interior de decenas de edificios abandonados en el centro de la ciudad. El resultado es un libro titulado "The Ruins of Detroit", en el que se pueden apreciar la magnitud del deterioro y abandonos sucesivos que ha sufrido la ciudad en las últimas décadas.

Sacudida por la crisis del sector del automóvil, y la aparición de modelos más baratos fabricados por los japoneses, la ciudad se fue despoblando sucesivamente a partir de los 70 hasta perder la mitad de sus habitantes. La población blanca se fue desplazando hacia el extrarradio y el centro fue olvidado por las autoridades hasta que la gente terminó por huir. En el camino quedaron iglesias, escuelas, juzgados y comisarías cuyo interior quedó congelado por el tiempo como una especie de metáfora del esplendor y ocaso del capitalismo salvaje.

Fuente: [Fogonazos](#)

At the end of the XIXth Century, mankind was about to fulfill an old dream. The idea of a fast and autonomous means of displacement was slowly becoming a reality for engineers all over the world. Thanks to its ideal location on the Great Lakes Basin, the city of Detroit was about to generate its own industrial revolution. Visionary engineers and entrepreneurs flocked to its borders.

In 1913, up-and-coming car manufacturer Henry Ford perfected the first large-scale assembly line. Within few years, Detroit was about to become the world capital of automobile and the cradle of modern mass-production. For the first time of history, affluence was within the reach of the mass of people. Monumental skyscrapers and fancy neighborhoods put the city's wealth on display. Detroit became the dazzling beacon of the American Dream. Thousands of migrants came to find a job. By the 50's, its population rose to almost 2 million people. Detroit became the 4th largest city in the United States.

The automobile moved people faster and farther. Roads, freeways and parking lots forever reshaped the landscape. At the beginning of the 50's, plants were relocated in Detroit's periphery. The white middle-class began to leave the inner city and settled in new mass-produced suburban towns. Highways frayed the urban fabric. Deindustrialization and segregation increased. In 1967, social tensions exploded into one of the most violent urban riots in American history. The population exodus accelerated and whole neighbourhoods began to vanish. Outdated downtown buildings emptied. Within fifty years Detroit lost more than half of its population.

Detroit, industrial capital of the XXth Century, played a fundamental role shaping the modern world. The logic that created the city also destroyed it. Nowadays, unlike anywhere else, the city's ruins are not isolated details in the urban environment. They have become a natural component of the landscape. Detroit presents all archetypal buildings of an American city in a state of mummification. Its splendid decaying monuments are, no less than the Pyramids of Egypt, the Coliseum of Rome, or the Acropolis in Athens, remnants of the passing of a great Empire.

This work is thus the result of a five-year collaboration started in 2005.

Fuente: <http://www.marchandmeffre.com/detroit/>