

# socially enormous disruptures



*A manifestation of current societal and  
economic tribulations as architectural prompts*

# architecture society & truth

Reality and truth are not found in the commodified environment of today. Architecture has turned into objectivist, self-centered displays of superficial significance. Increased reliance on technology and mass production fueled by the **bureaucratic capitalist-driven machine** has condensed experiences into rapidly-produced images, objects, and activities. The **loss of experiential depth** within architecture paired with the commercialization of society has drained the environment of its emotional content.

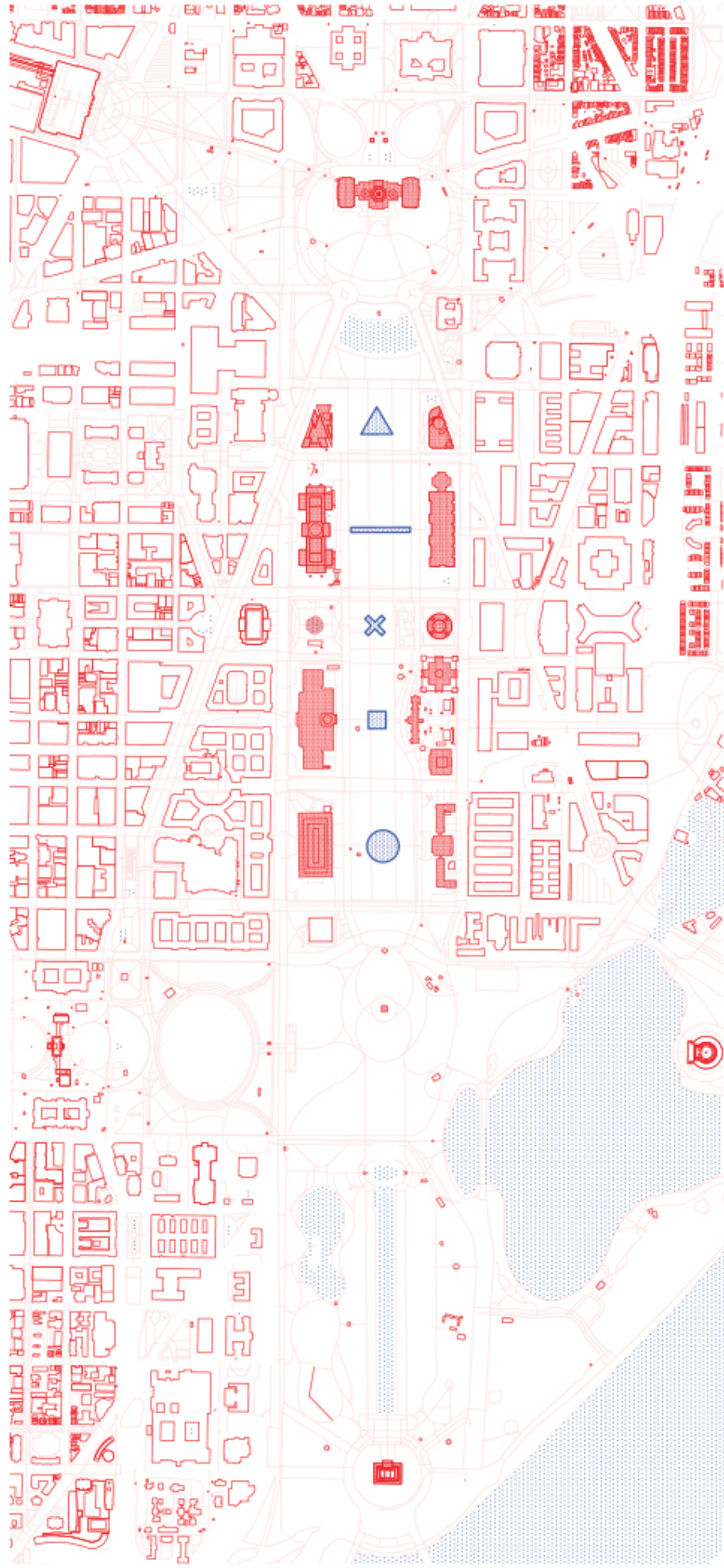
Architecture is not just about making beautiful forms or functional spaces. Improving the world's condition, **distributing balance** and being cognizant of cultural systems, while remaining sensitive to the natural landscape is essential. Public spaces must become advantageous, helping to resolve cultural opposition by addressing our current societal conditions. The built world must also respond to human existential questions by **challenging conventional constructs**, crafting dreamlike, surreal places offering refuge from stress, negativity and adversity. Our environment is capable of inspiring action, guiding decision, and providing continuously original, vibrant experiences; it's dependent on architecture to show **what is and what could be**.

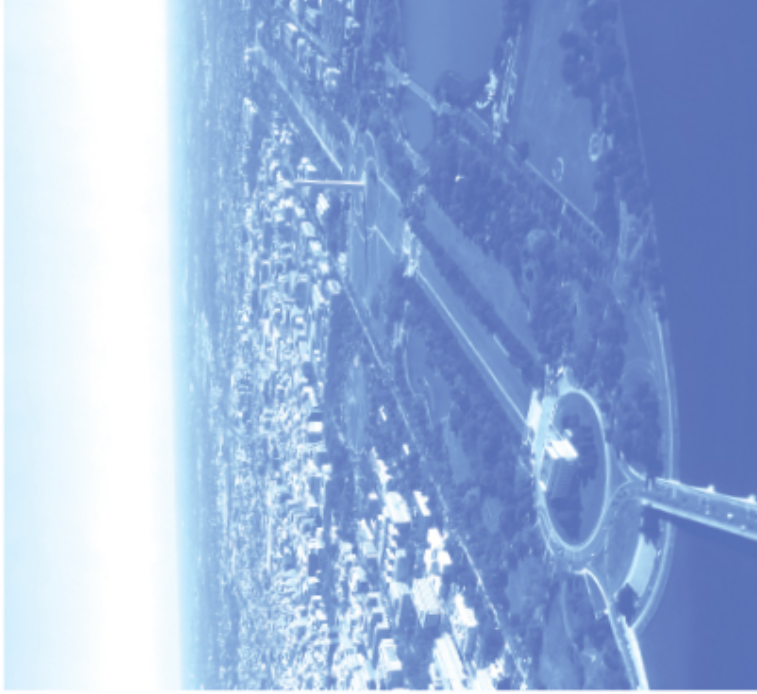
# monument

mon·u·ment | 'mān-ye-ment  
(noun)

**a statue, object,  
or (inhabitable)  
structure  
erected to serve  
as a reminder  
of the past and  
the present,  
for the future,  
representative  
of a specific  
period in time**







Washington D.C., our nation's capital, is host to a collection of relics which serve as powerful reminders of the country's great achievements. Space exploration, technological innovations, artistic creations and displays of various cultural histories serve as architectural markers throughout the city, while great monuments and memorials celebrate tremendous accomplishments of America's leaders and military forces.

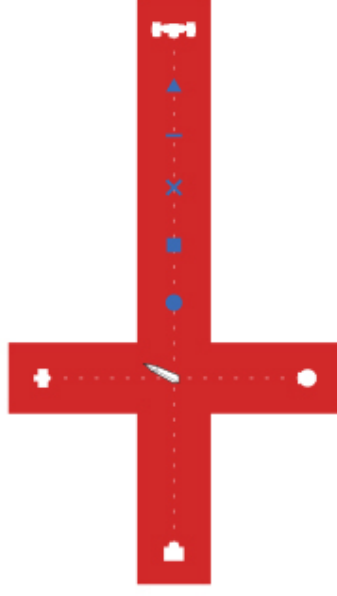
Characterized by pristine marble exteriors and High Classical detailing, these monuments attract visitors to experience America's impressive, decorated past. The architecture itself symbolizes independence, equality, strength, and optimism – all displays of the philosophy and ideals of what made America great.

However, we have entered a time where these monuments have become dated, unsuitable representations of our country. They are remnants of a very different time period. And their stories, albeit grand and glorious, are written by the victors. The victors in this case were the founders of this great nation who formed a government and country for themselves.

**american  
legislation  
– and symbolically  
the national mall –  
was created by  
america's founders:  
white  
monuments+  
museums  
christian  
lawn plan  
men  
phallic structure  
which d.c. was  
planned around**

The full narrative of America's past is concealed, not discussed, and essentially ignored by those with the most to lose.

Today, America is more tarnished than ever before. Failures within society, the political system, and the economy are ever-present. Issues such as discrimination, wastefulness, and inequality are exponentially growing trends with extensive lineages going back to the founding of our country. These national issues are massively invisible objects, things we can't reach out and touch, that remain incredibly under-represented. They are intangible concepts that are difficult to visualize and even harder to comprehend.



*“if they didn't want it to be like this, they wouldn't have designed  
the nation's capital with this at the center”*

**socially enormous disruptions** is a collection of follies that are centered along a prestigious strip of land known as the National Mall – a great urban space straddled between the Washington Monument and the Capitol Building, and crown jewel of our nation's capital.

Each folly exposes a colossal issue that is significant today and deeply rooted in the bureaucratic system which was initiated by the founders of our country and perpetuated by subsequent leaders, policymakers and influential figureheads. The personification of issues using the same tactics which celebrate the nation's past glory will focus on interrelated themes focused on overconsumption of resources and the environmental impact, the country's structural injustice based on its policies and laws, and the lasting consequences for various groups of minorities.

Similar to the existing monuments and museums surrounding the Mall, these structures are not meant to correct the problems they highlight, but rather to educate the masses through experience – giving people the knowledge that power for change can come from within.

Using the original axes established by the primary landmarks framing the Mall – the Lincoln Memorial, White House, the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial, and the U.S. Capitol Building – the proposed monuments will question their aging counterparts, and serve as testimony to the current state of the nation.

**What happens when the monument is not used to create a symbol of celebrated achievement, but rather of horrifying truth?**

# 1

memorial to  
the essentials:  
a systemic shift  
from simply  
surviving  
to living in  
excess

Before North America was colonized, native people lived sustainably from the natural land. They fabricated tools, weapons and shelter from raw materials and animal remains; every part of a slain animal was utilized – meat was consumed, bones translated to durable objects, and hides were turned into pouches, shields and covers. Timber was obtained and produce harvested with a mindfulness of seasonal rhythms and natural cycles. With an abundance of natural resources and a lifestyle that produced *little to no waste*, the pre-colonized America was fertile and clean.

For the next four hundred years the manufacturing of objects was performed in people's homes, using hand tools and (in the early 1700's) basic machines. Then the Industrial Age took hold in the mid-18th Century with a proliferation of innovative, specialized machinery, the introduction of factories and mass production.

Increased capitalism and commercialism promoted by governmental direction transformed America into a country of overconsumption.

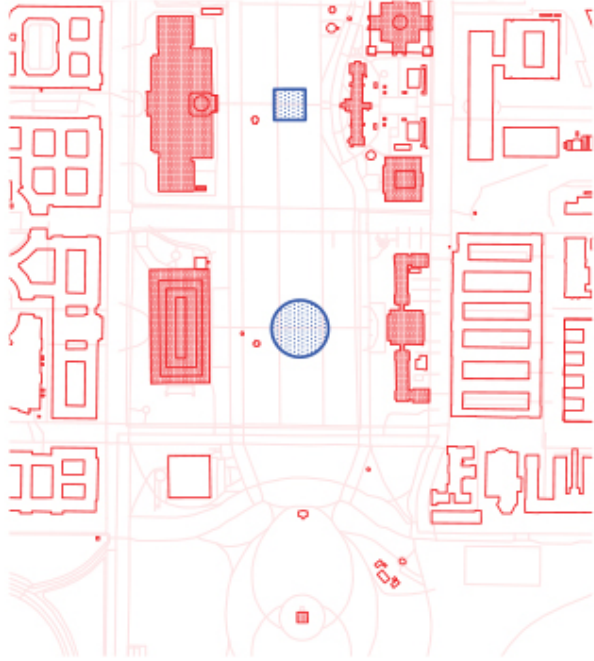


Implanted intentionally by global corporations, we have intrinsically accepted the notion of *perceived obsolescence* – a societal construct aimed to make consumers believe their products have lost their value and must be replaced after a few years' time. We have become accustomed to throwing away and replacing well-functioning things, creating a massive amount of waste. We have designed landfills to contain our trash, islands to house our wastefulness, and resorted to launching our garbage into outer space. Our forests are run-down, Earth's atmosphere is perforated, and nonrenewable resources are diminishing daily.

This drastic psychological shift – from living each day minimally with little waste, to a lifestyle of overconsumption of resources and energy which has resulted in immense environmental detriment – cannot be overstated. This outrageous misappropriation of the world's limited resources begs the question, what is necessary to survive, and what is essential?

the average  
person lives  
in excess,  
owning more  
objects and  
things than  
ever before,  
begging the  
question:  
what is  
necessary  
to survive,  
and what is  
essential?

memorial to  
the essentials



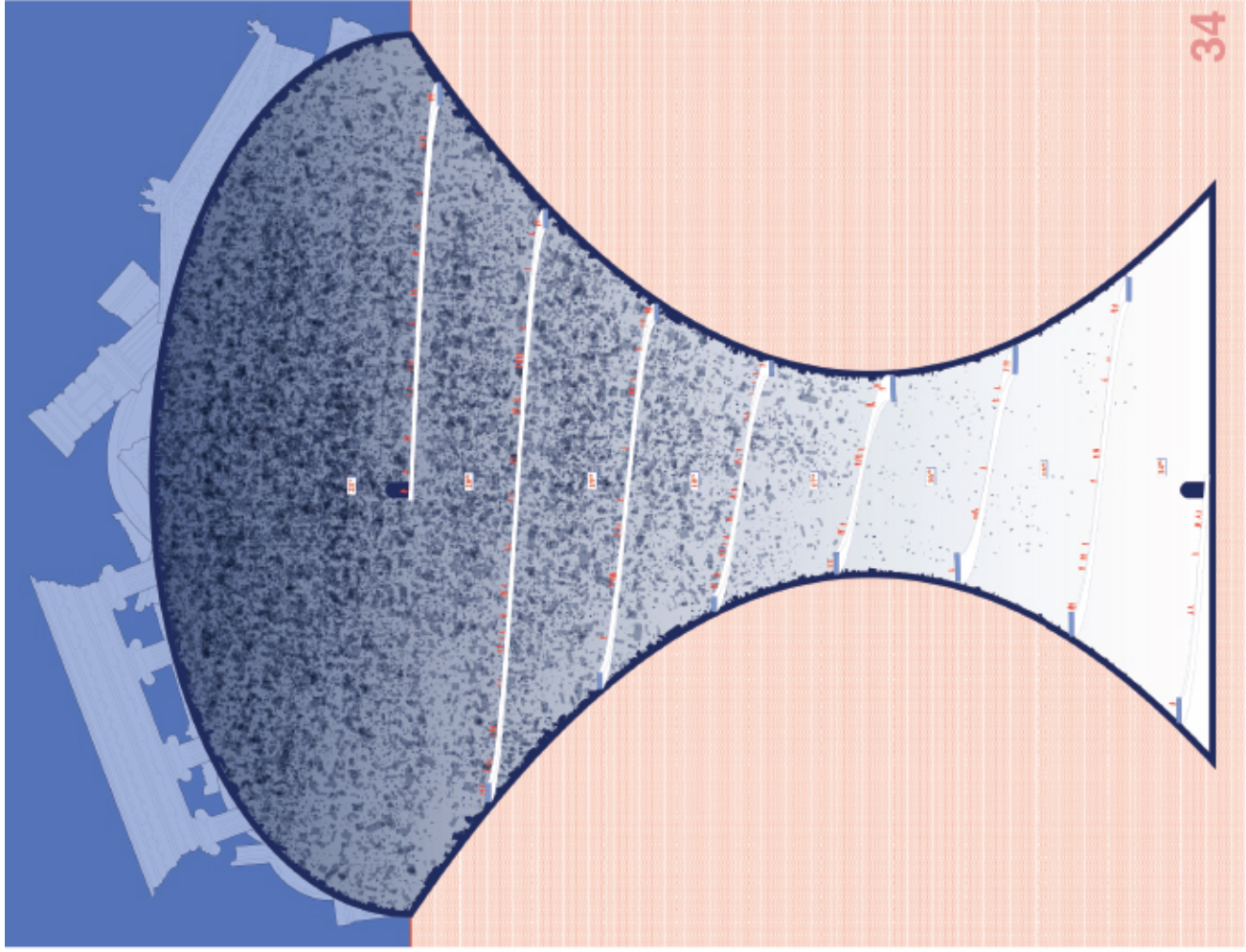
The beginning of the National Mall is marked by the Washington Monument and a string of national museums. One museum in particular – The Smithsonian National Museum of American History – houses approximately two million artifacts related to America’s social, political, and scientific heritage. While this institution preserves one of nearly every creation America has produced, the adjacent **memorial to the essentials** retains the excess stuff.

The external massing, composed of neoclassical architectural elements, relates directly to the formal language of the surrounding monuments and museums; however, these elements have been discarded, forming a mound not dissimilar to a landfill. The overall form of the memorial is a parabolic cylinder which is representative of the inverse relation of waste to natural resources throughout America’s history. The depth of the memorial was taken from the verticality of the Washington Monument (555’).

Visitors can access the structure through entrances on the Mall level or below grade via a deep elevator. Once inside the memorial, tourists will be confronted by everyday products completely covering the interior walls and dome and a downward-winding path.

The spiral is widest at the top, where technological advancements and cheaper production costs have led to the purchase and consumption of the unneeded. Synthetic materials and products – clothes, accessories, appliances, toys, cars and gadgets – line the walls of the 21st Century.

## memorial to the essentials



**21st Century**

- translucent concrete
- artificial hearts
- Apple iPhone (1st generation)
- selfie-sticks
- Apple iPhone XS (12th generation)
- artificial photosynthesis
- YouTube
- water-powered jet packs
- K-cups
- GPS
- USB flash drives
- Nintendo Wii
- retinal implants
- Facebook
- squatty potty
- emergency brake systems
- Flair Hair Golf
- the hair hat
- high-density battery packs
- airbirds
- self-cleaning windows
- fuel cell bikes
- Amazon Kindle
- 3D printing
- nanotechnology
- jogggers
- birth control patch
- Solar Towel
- virtual keyboards
- Bitcoin
- Flower Sound
- Skype
- capsulized endoscopy
- NetFlix
- hydrogen-powered vehicles
- robotic body parts
- if you're still reading i don't think you get the point....

**20th Century**

- vacuum cleaner
- air conditioner
- modern escalator
- double-edged safety razor
- ersyona
- windshield wipers
- tractor
- cellophane
- instant coffee
- neon lighting
- radial tires
- oral contraceptives
- synthesizer
- nonstick cooking pan
- lasers
- microchip
- crossword puzzles
- Valium
- stainless steel acrylic paint
- compact disks
- Pivex
- bandhoid calculators
- floppy disks
- Pong
- laser printers
- radio tuners
- digital answering machines
- Viagra
- fortune cookies
- cellular phones
- the World Wide Web
- high-definition television
- Doppler radar
- pop-up toaster
- Rubik's cube
- polaroid camera
- liquid-filled rockets
- microwave oven
- audio cassette
- Astroturf

**19th Century**

- computer
- telegraph
- steam-powered locomotives
- refrigerator
- steel
- electric bulb
- sewing machine
- rotary washing machine
- cash register
- toilet paper
- photographs
- stethoscope
- soda fountain
- electromagnets
- respers
- stereoscopes
- propellers
- revolver firearm
- antiseptics
- man-made plastic
- traffic lights
- contact lenses

**17th Century**

- refracting telescope
- human-powered submarine
- steam turbine
- pendulum clock
- barometer
- air pump
- slide ruler
- champagne
- calculating machines
- pressure cooker

**16th Century**

- steam engine
- flush toilets
- horizontal water wheel
- thermometer
- compound microscope
- bottled beer
- knitting machine
- pocket watch

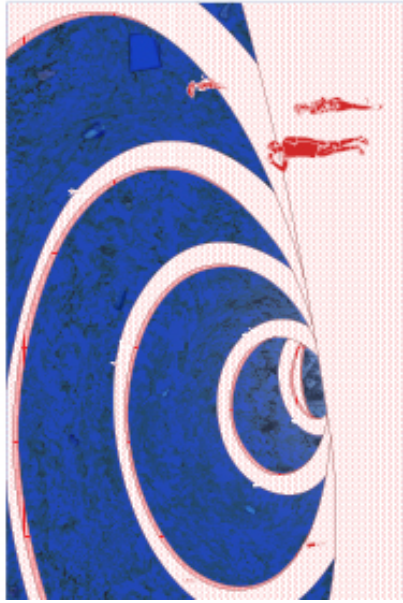
**15th Century**

- printing press
- triggers
- muzzle-loaded rifles
- hoisting gear
- drypoint engravings
- parachutes

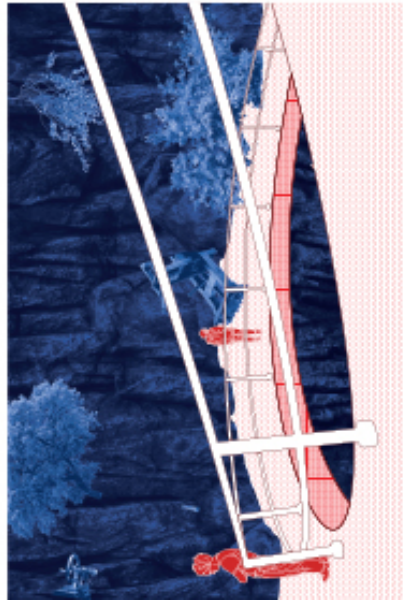
**14th Century**

- stone
- timber
- clay
- wild plants
- animal hides
- fur
- bones

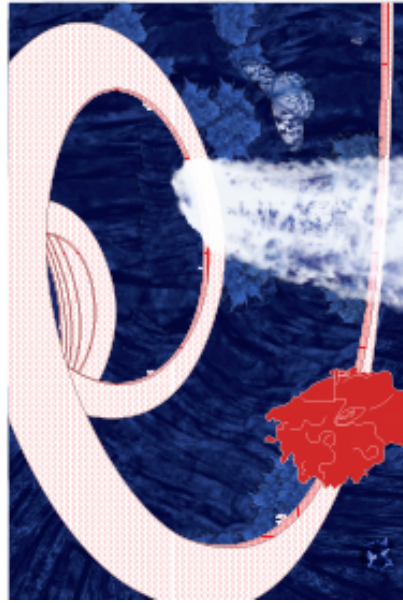
memorial to  
the essentials



21st Century – Wasteful Living



17 Century – Turning Point



15th Century – Beautiful Survival

Descending the spiral path is like being transported in a time machine; each tier of the structure is split by centuries (indicated by engraved stone blocks) – essentially showing a timeline of activities and ways we inhabited the country. The spiral reaches a *turning point* in the mid-18th Century (a time when the Industrial Age took hold) and the walls become less occupied by consumer products and machines.

Approaching the lowest sector, rather than showing the *lack of waste* expelled by natives occupying the country in the 14th Century, the cavernous walls are enveloped in lush vegetation, waterfalls, and various tools made from animal remains and raw materials. The flora and fauna of the environment thrived before European intervention; the generally untouched and abundant natural materials are reflected in this bottom tier.

The progression from a synthetic world full of wasteful overproduction (modern day America) to the natural beautiful world (pre-colonialization) reminds visitors that, as the years go by, we are producing at ever-increasing pace. The memorial's colossal stature depicts an authentic history of our consumerist ways, and shows how times were perhaps simpler and vibrant when we consumed less. After all, how many selfie sticks, Magic Bullet blenders, and Pokémon trading cards do we really need to survive?

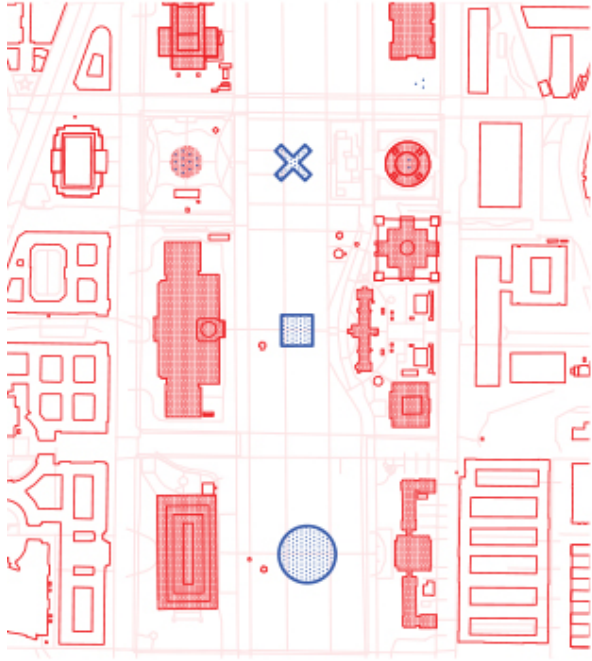
# 2

a monument to the  
new geological  
climate:  
a structure  
dedicated  
to the  
anthropocene

The effects of commercial construction and manufacturing practices at such immense magnitudes – destroying the atmosphere, altering the natural topography and geological makeup of the planet to implant mechanized, artificial landscapes, massive urban metropolises, and produce an overabundance of machine-made items – has caused irreversible planetary instability.

Primary energy consumption from industrial crop production, global transportation and emissions from power plants generates a large amount of greenhouse gases speeding up climate changes. The creation of vast dams changes natural river flow, altering global water cycles. Overuse of fertilizer leads to marine dead zones from an overabundance of phosphorus and nitrogen. Carbon dioxide caused by deforestation & emissions from fossil fuels and nitrous oxide caused by agricultural practices is warming the climate at an extremely high rate. Earth's surface temperature is becoming permanently altered, endangering animal and human livelihood in coastal cities and other vulnerable ecosystems. These emissions are changing the chemistry of oceans, making them more acidic and uninhabitable for coral and shellfish, and threatening biological annihilation.

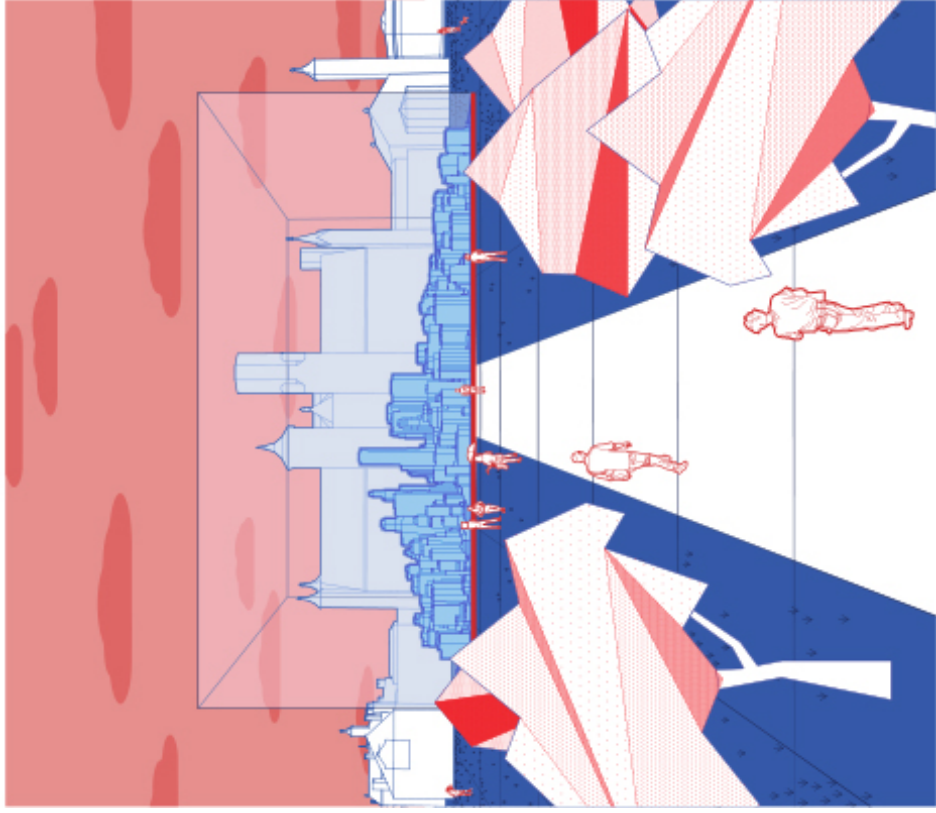
Human activity is now the dominant influence on Earth's climate and environment. As we begin the new geological era dubbed the Anthropocene, we must ask ourselves: what is the new reality of our natural world?



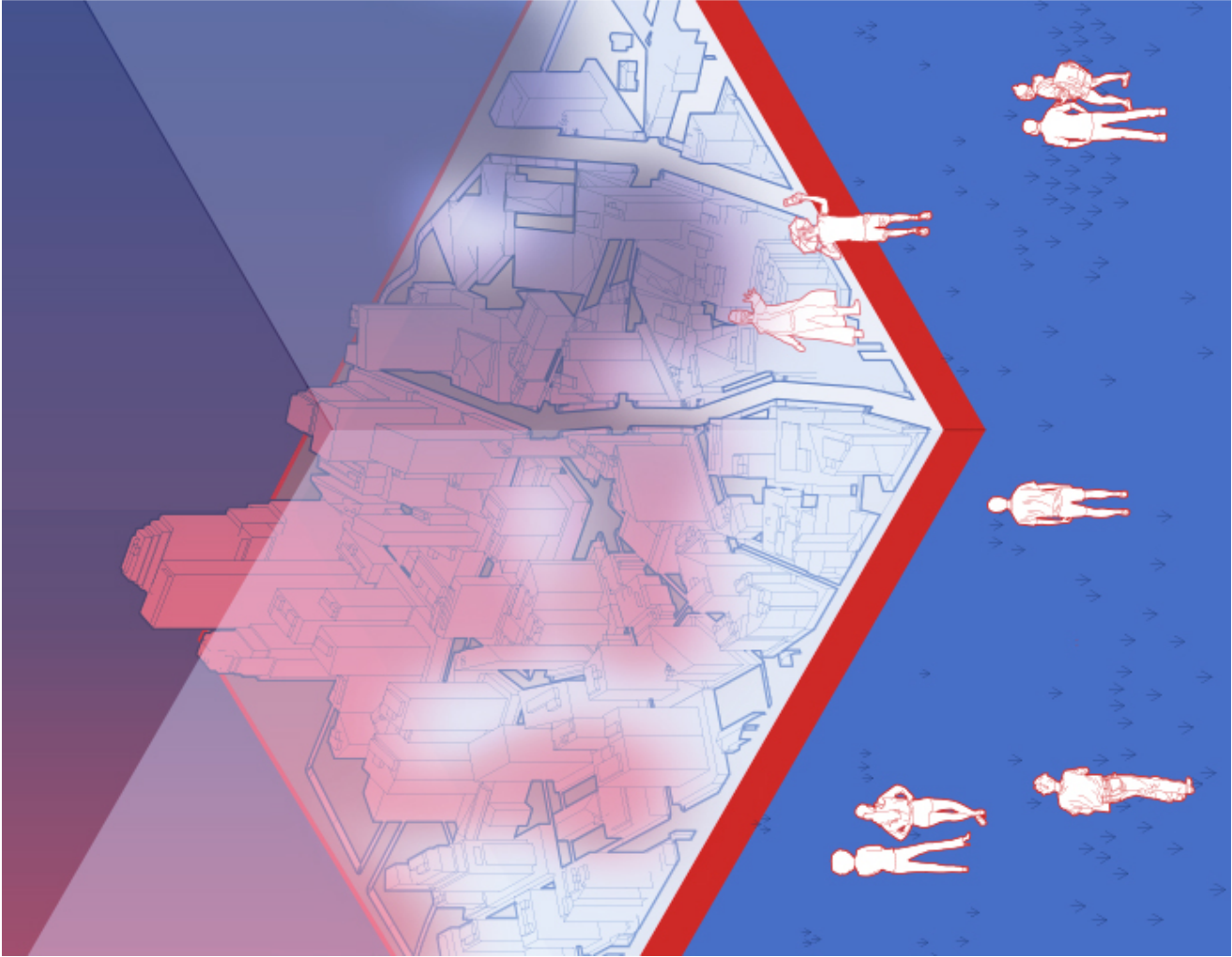
Building upon the previous memorial to the essentials, the monument directly due East shows how the overconsumption of resources will lead to a new geological climate. Situated along the same North-South axis as the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History – a place that documents the history of the Earth and how humans interacted with the environment – resides **a monument to the new geological climate.**

This monument reveals a more ominous narrative, showing a glimpse of the dystopic future that we all appear to be comfortable heading toward. The truth of our planet's environmental condition has been minimized, so what better location to demonstrate this likely reality than in front of the climate deniers and doubters in the nation's capital.

**a monument to the  
new geological  
climate**



this  
monument  
reveals a  
glimpse  
of the  
dystopic  
future  
that we  
all appear  
to be  
comfortably  
heading  
toward

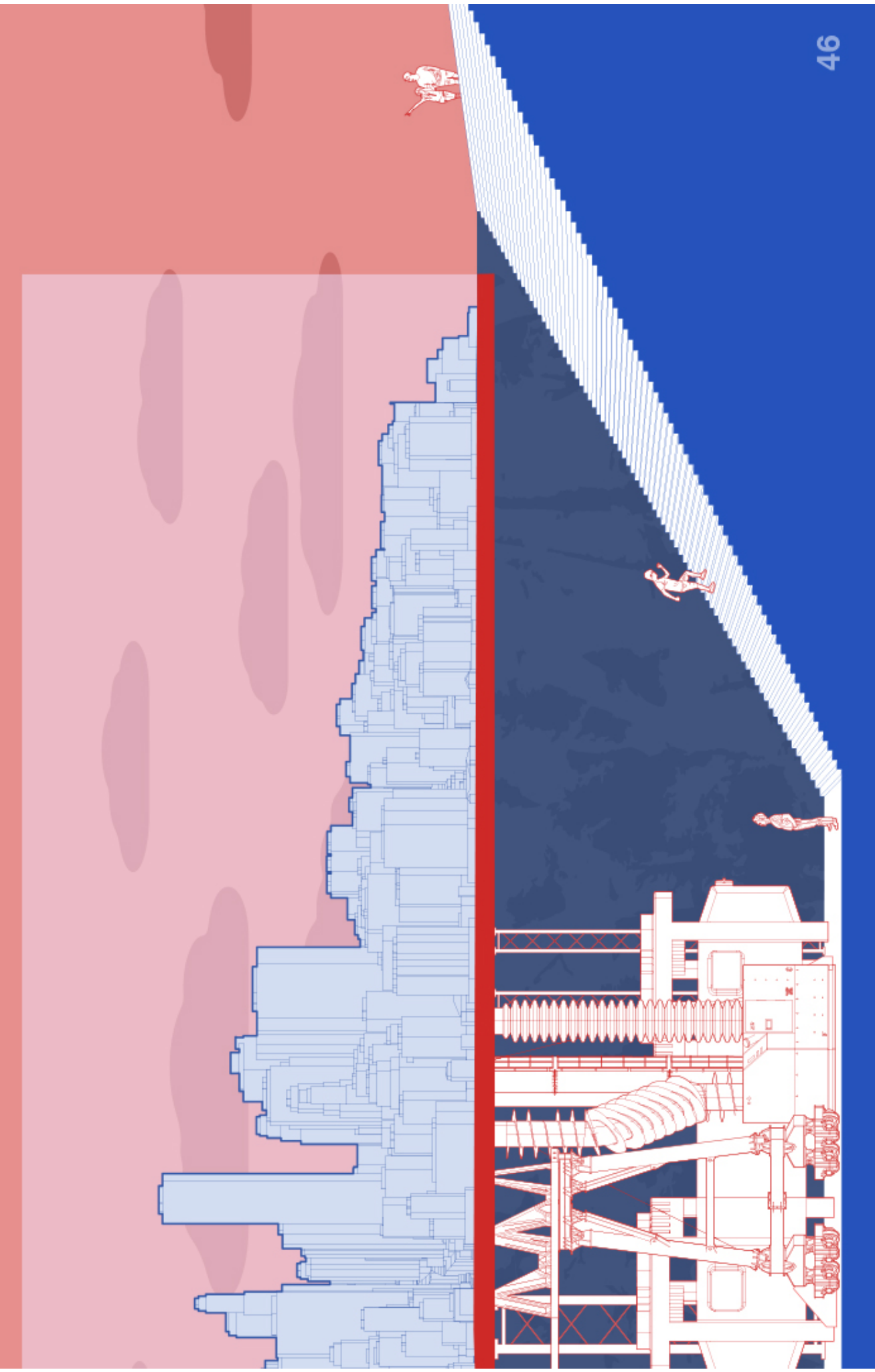


On the surface, a perfect square is cut from the lawn, extracting a large chunk of Earth, and replaced with a modern-day cityscape encased in glass. Water can be seen leaking from the glass box, as thick smoke emits from unseen sources overcoming the scaled-down metropolis. Performance artist wander the peripheries of the downtown area dressed in HAZMAT suits – a necessity while living their daily lives scavenging.

Upon closer inspection, a large flight of stairs leads underneath, into the darkness below the cube. Visitors are confronted by a complex system of infrastructure – pneumatic manipulators, mechanisms used for hydraulic fracturing (fracking), drills, and other invasive tools – acting as support to the destruction of the city.

This industrialized, synthetic *ecological machine* directly impacts environmental change and causes irreversible conditions where no one will be safe, where we all must adapt. **a monument to the new geological climate** reveals our not-so-distant future, and is a place where science fiction may become scientific fact.





# 3

As populations in emerging metropolitan areas such as New York, Chicago and Philadelphia began to explode in the late nineteenth century, so too did the amount of people living on the streets. In the twentieth century, an intense downturn in the economy known as *the Great Depression* triggered an unstoppable wave of poverty and homelessness. However, the concern with these issues did not match accordingly.

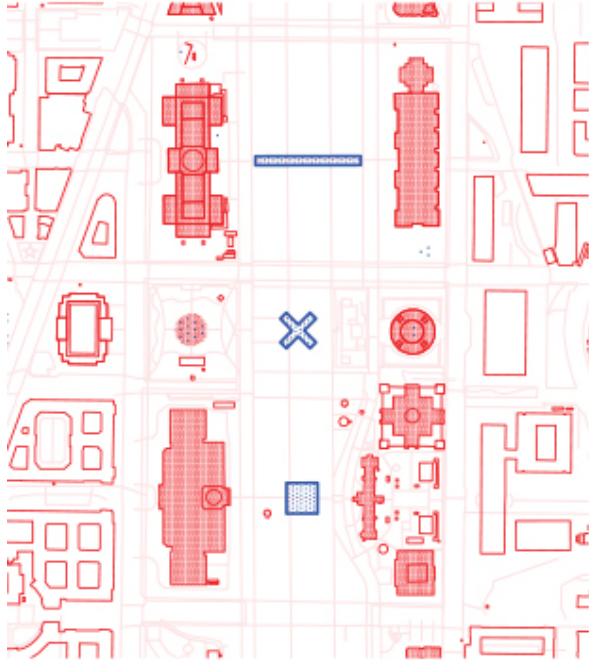
Factors compounding the number of homeless individuals were the migration of two-million people across the U.S. in the earlier 1900's, the release of patients from state psychiatric institutions in the 1960's, and the reduction of housing and social service benefits in the 1980's.

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, approximately 30 million people or 11% of the U.S. population as of the year 2000 lived in poverty. Poor education and unemployment are just two explanations for families in poverty. The overarching reason is an *inequality in opportunity*, which has remained unchanged over generations of families being in lower socioeconomic tiers.

The relationship between homelessness and poverty exists as such: those living in poverty must decide between what is frivolous and what is essential. What do they need to live, and what can they survive without? Those in poverty often choose food and clothing over shelter, making homelessness a byproduct of poverty.

Subsequently, the primary causes of homelessness are *domestic violence, declining wages, lack of affordable housing, mental illness, and substance abuse.*

**national  
monument to  
the homeless:  
american's plight:  
a lifetime of  
displacement  
& poverty**



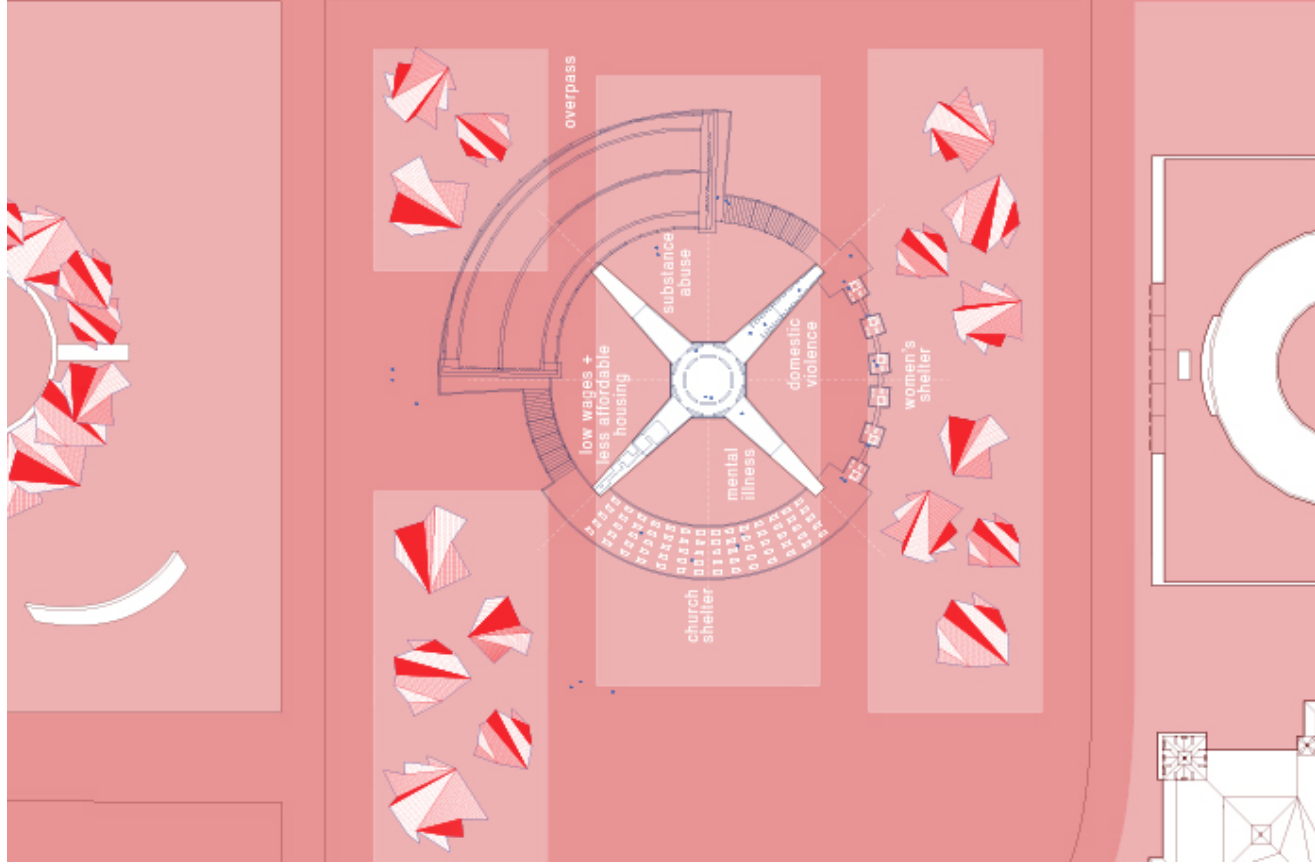
Along the longitudinal axis of the National Gallery of Art Sculpture Garden and the Hirshhorn Museum sits **the national monument to the homeless american's plight**. Using the X as a symbolic form, representing a place you do not want to be, the monument fits within the landscape by playing tic-tac-toe between the circular Sculpture Garden (to the North) and the cylindrical Hirshhorn art museum (to the South).

On grade with the National Mall are monolithic tablets inscribed with revealing facts, statistics, and first-hand stories related to the experiences of poverty and homelessness. The stone tablets organized as overlapping concentric structures reveal poverty as a vicious cycle of injustice, uninterrupted and unbroken – a succession of events that is near-impossible to escape.

Pathways radiating from the central node of the X lead visitors downward. *The four access points which become enclosed corridors are the four main causes of homelessness physically manifested.*

**national  
monument to  
the homeless  
american's plight**

fitting within  
the landscape  
*in plan as an X,*  
the monument  
plays  
tic-tac-toe  
between  
the circular  
*national*  
*sculpture*  
garden and  
the cylindrical  
*hirshhorn*  
*museum*

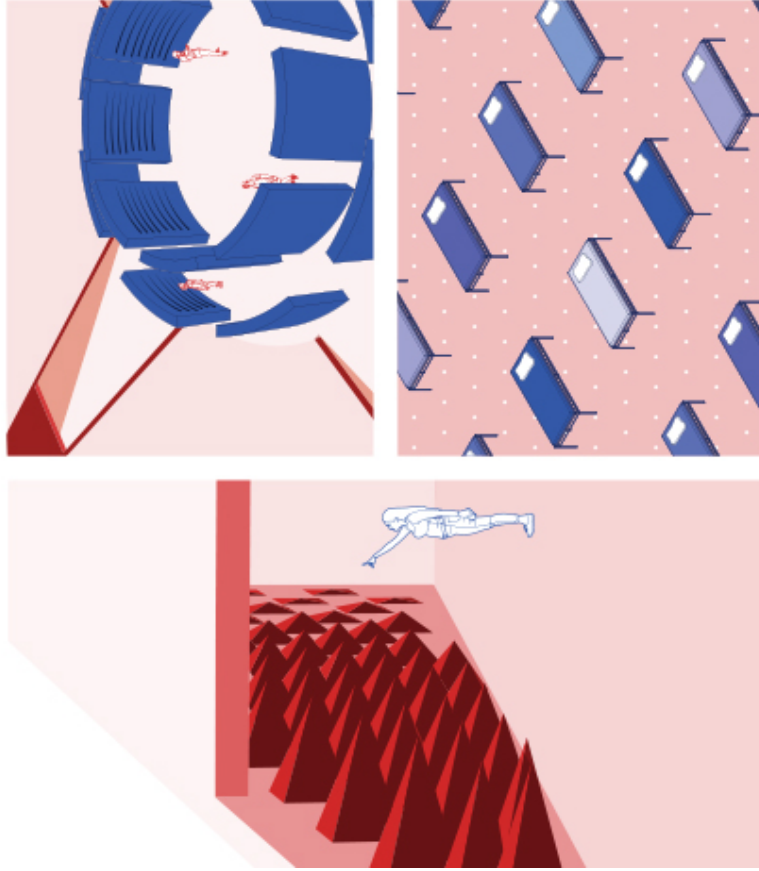


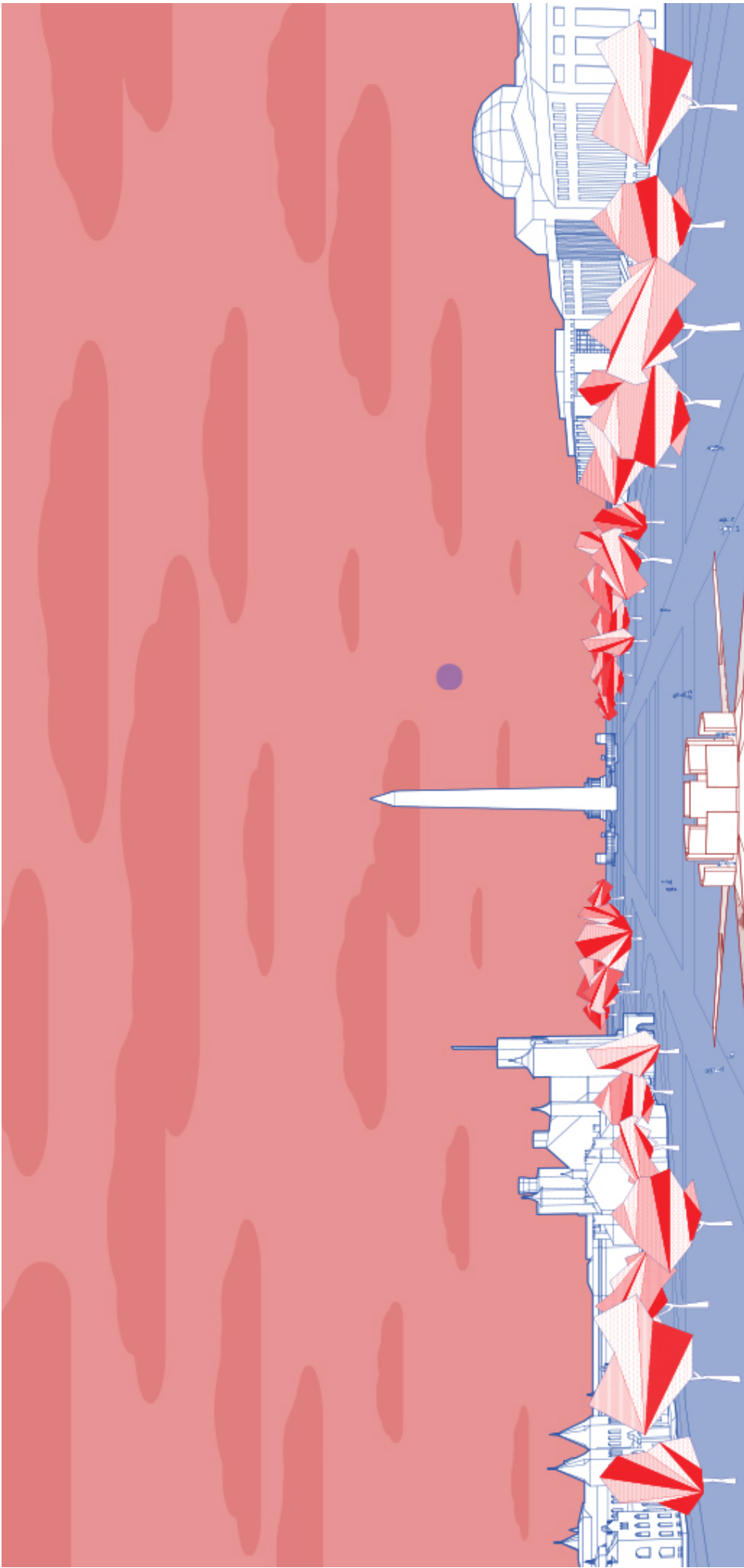
Half of all homeless women and children are fleeing because of domestic violence; they are essentially leaving violent, turbulent places seeking (not necessarily) shelter, but *safety*. The idea of moving from pain to safety is characterized by sharp pyramidal forms protruding from the walls, growing duller and smaller the further one travels, until receding fully by the corridor's end.

Using similar tactics as a memorial to the essentials, the path of substance abuse is littered with drug paraphernalia, spilled pill bottles, pipes, and syringes coffered into the wall surface. An increased cost of living combined with a reduction of affordable housing equates to a passageway made of smaller, tightly-enclosed spaces which fluctuate in height. The corridor of mental illness is flooded by LEDs from above, emitting a bright white light, and smooth walls evocative of a psychiatric hospital.

These passages open into underground chambers portraying the various shelter-types for displaced people: a women's shelter of small bedrooms and few amenities; a church sanctuary with rows of cots; and two versions of *street architecture* – sidewalks paired with found objects (cardboard, blankets, mattresses and miscellaneous furniture pieces) constructed into shelters, and urban infrastructure used as protection (highway overpasses used informally as roofs and fenced gates as walls).

The connective arrangement of chambers occupies varying subterranean depths, creating an inhabitable underground community where visitors can share the discomfort, perils and plight of homeless Americans.





# 4

## the monument of bureaucracy: indifference of difficultly of attaining the American Dream

According to the Trump Administration on [whitehouse.gov](https://www.whitehouse.gov), legal immigration undercuts American workers and strains public resources (schools and hospitals primarily). Additionally, illegal immigration is related to criminal activities (gang violence and the trafficking of drugs and people), and creates a cover for terrorists.

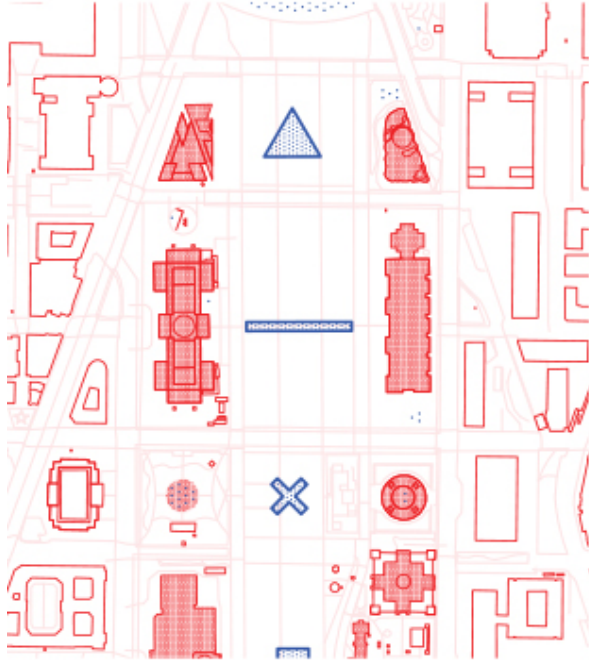
The reality of the situation is, incoming migrants are moving to escape racial, religious, and national persecution, families may be seeking refuge after being displaced by natural disasters and other environmental factors, and others may relocate to experience better living conditions with regard to employment, healthcare and education.

Upon arriving to the U.S., they can gain legal, temporary access through school and work visas, or they may become permanent residents through a number of steps, including certain eligibility requirements, forms, tests and personal interviews.

The complication of admitting the “right” people is made even more complex by government policy and red tape aimed at restricting, slowing down, or making extremely difficult the process of attaining U.S. citizenship.

Feelings of resentment are held by current citizens towards legal and illegal immigrants, concerning national safety, job security, the availability of public resources, and (quite frankly) the language barrier. The lack of understanding – related to the *who* and *why* of situations and reasons for relocating – has cultivated a lack of empathy, plus unwarranted hatred and aggression towards different ethnic and religious groups of American citizens, as well as immigrants.

For a nation built on immigration, where independence, freedom and equality were once trademarks of this progressive country, immigrants are now perceived as detrimental.



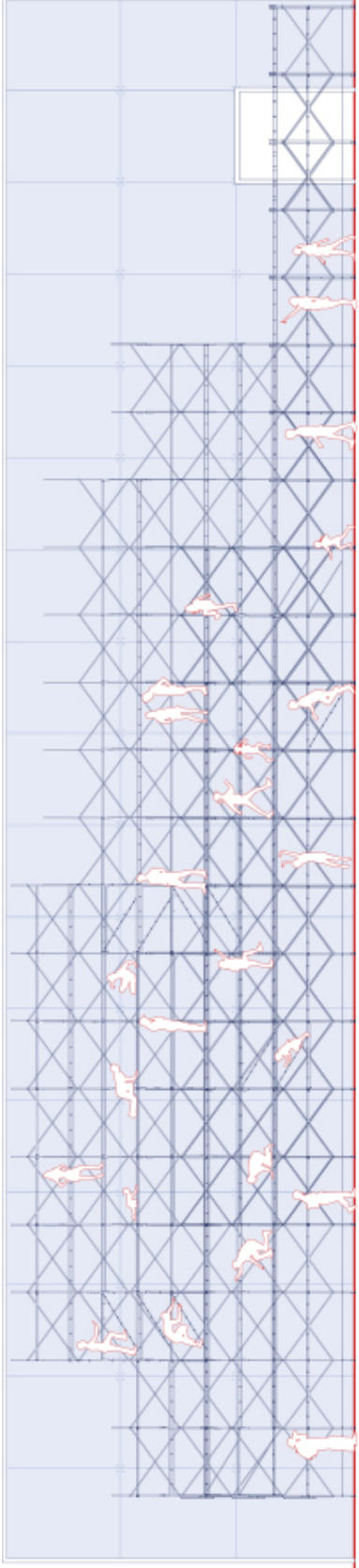
Between two pillars of extraordinary American achievement – The National Air and Space Museum (home to the largest collection of artifacts and materials related to aeronautics, space travel, and study of the universe), and The National Gallery of Art (boasting an accumulation of Western artwork originating from the Middle Ages to the present) – counters **the monument of bureaucratic indifference.**

The monumental form is a large rectangular prism, acting as a barrier that divides the National Mall.

By simply standing outside of the structure, you do not have the ability to identify specific people inside the monument; you can only make out their silhouette due to the monument's opaque façade. This relationship between exterior and interior refers to certain groups' lack of compassion toward immigration: If you did not immigrate to this country, if no one in your family or social circle immigrated to this country, then you have no personal connection to immigration.

**the monument  
of bureaucratic  
indifference**



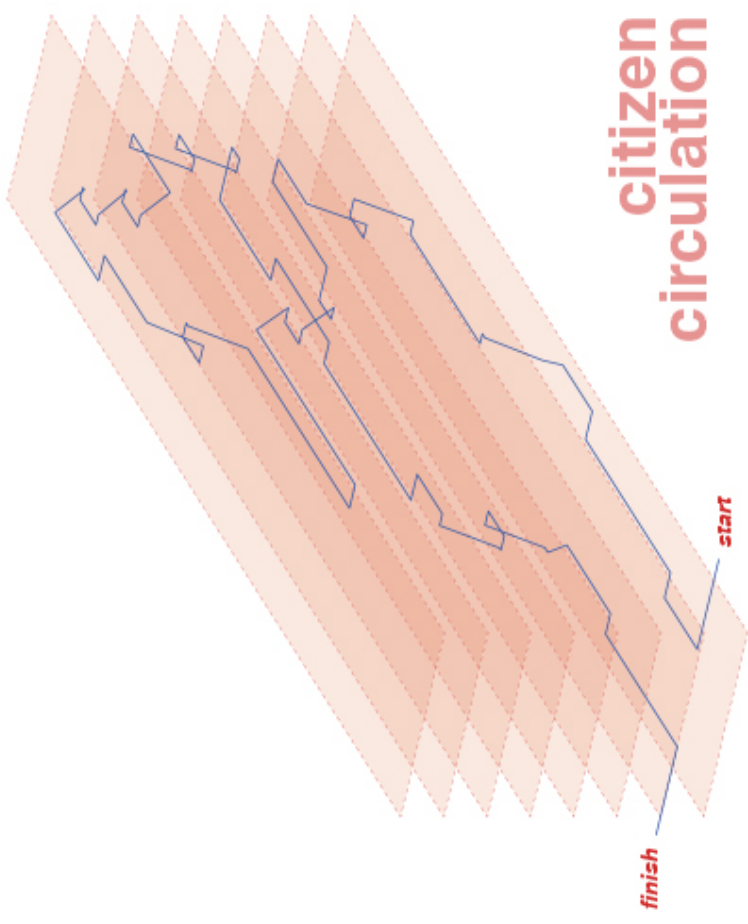


section

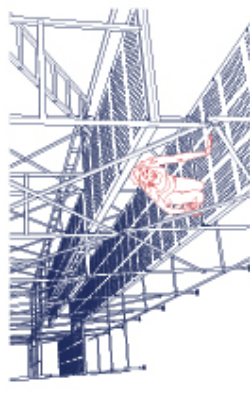
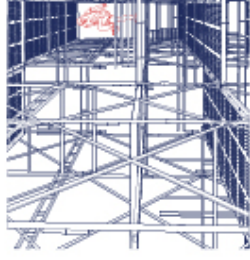


elevation

**climbing**  
**ducking under**  
**stepping over**  
**crawling**  
**overthinking**  
**waiting**  
**running**  
**wasting time**  
**bureaucratic**  
**gymnastics**



**citizen**  
**circulation**

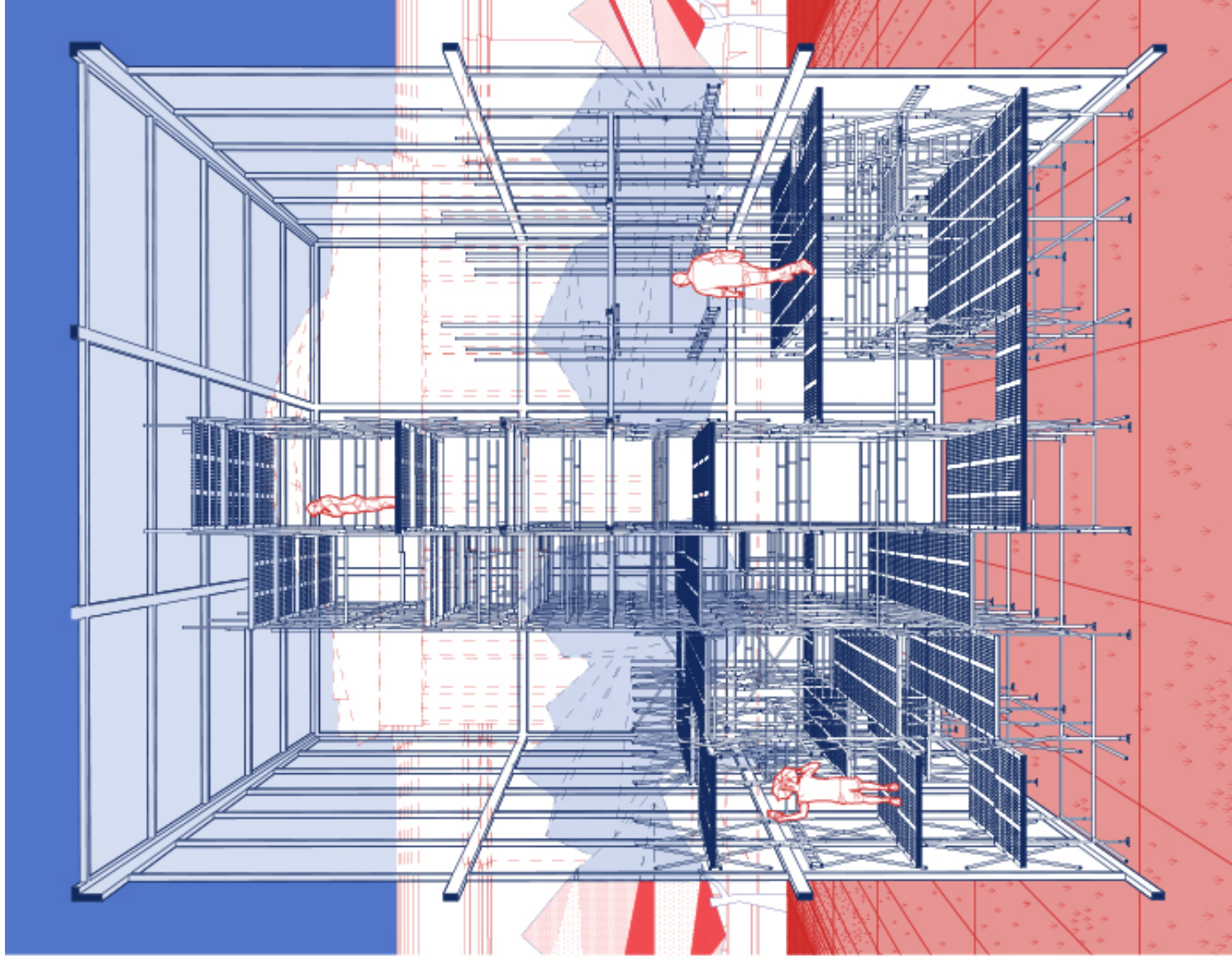


A small entrance allows tourists inside one at a time. Upon entering the monument, the path to the exit appears a straight shot, but because of impeding structural systems, it's much more than a few steps... it's a jump, a climb, a crawl, and a leap.

A sequence of carefully placed scaffolding elements, complete with obstacles and intrusions lining the path toward the exit, act as a simulation of the immigration process in the United States.

Visitors must participate in a series of *bureaucratic gymnastics*, such as waiting, crawling, overthinking, crying, and running, to fully understand the trials and tribulations of the average immigrant – being granted a green card, attaining naturalization, or entering a lottery in hopes of extending their time as a citizen.

The simple structural nature speaks to a very straightforward concept *which the process of immigration should be*, yet it is clouded, covered in countless obstacles, and misconstrued by those failing to recognize the truth of the matter.



# 5

a monument  
for everybody,  
(but really, it's  
for a few):  
manifesting  
structural  
inequality

The initial assumption of power by one particular demographic – *wealthy white Christian men* – established a set of rules to regulate our newly colonized continent, one best suited for their specific interests. This political system was not simply advantageous for that group of individuals, but directly restricted the opportunities and effectively suppressed the freedom of everyone else. This over-arching *ordering system* became a powerful socializing agent, effectively declaring who can go where and what they may achieve.

Inequality is structural when laws and policies restrain selective groups from acquiring resources to improve their lives. A system of privilege has been created by discriminatory legislation, gaining total control over institutional structures such as labor practices, the education system, health care, and the media.

Lack of wealth in certain districts is limiting housing options and creating unequal access to medical care, employment and educational opportunities, *perpetuating a vicious cycle of economic disparity*. Caucasian adults without a high school diploma and full-time job often have more wealth than minority households whose primary breadwinner has completed more education and works longer hours. *By making optimal life choices, it is not enough* for minority families to accumulate as much wealth as their white counterparts.

Civic leaders are also preserving systemic segregation through zoning regulations. Neighborhood amenities like parks and parking lots are allowed into wealthy white areas, whilst halfway houses and low-income housing complexes are positioned in minority boroughs.

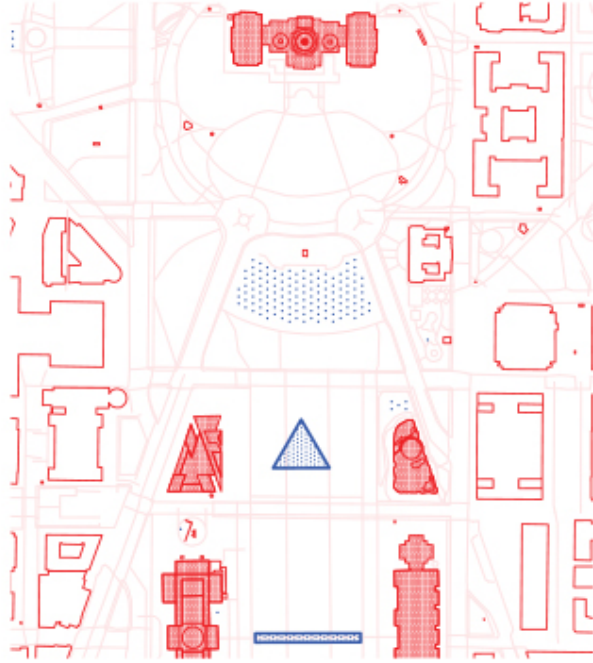
While policymakers uphold these power structures, disenfranchised people across America will continue to struggle thanks to the consequences of an unjust system.

Situated between I.M. Pei's *National Gallery East* and the *National Museum of the American Indian*, and pointing directly toward the U.S. Capitol Building, stands **a monument for everybody (but really, it's for a few)**. The U.S. Capitol Building, a place where congressmen decide national laws and policies, acts as a natural neighbor to this monument dedicated to structural inequality.

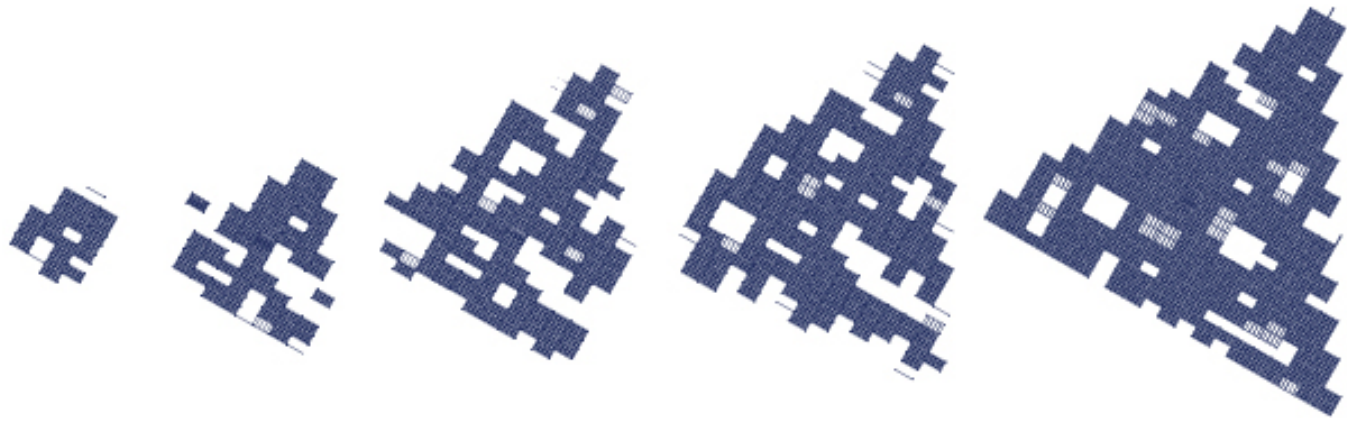
Paralleling the pair of triangular-shaped museums which conclude the East end of the National Mall, **a monument for everybody** emerges as a pyramid, a hierarchal form rooted in antiquity as a structure *built by slaves for those in power*. Each tier of scaffolding recedes in square footage as floor panels and vertical supports are removed.

There are two routes up the monument. The first way is by traveling on foot, from tier to tier, dealing with many dead ends and breaks in the path, while trying to find the ladder upward.

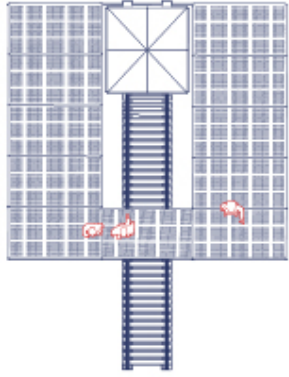
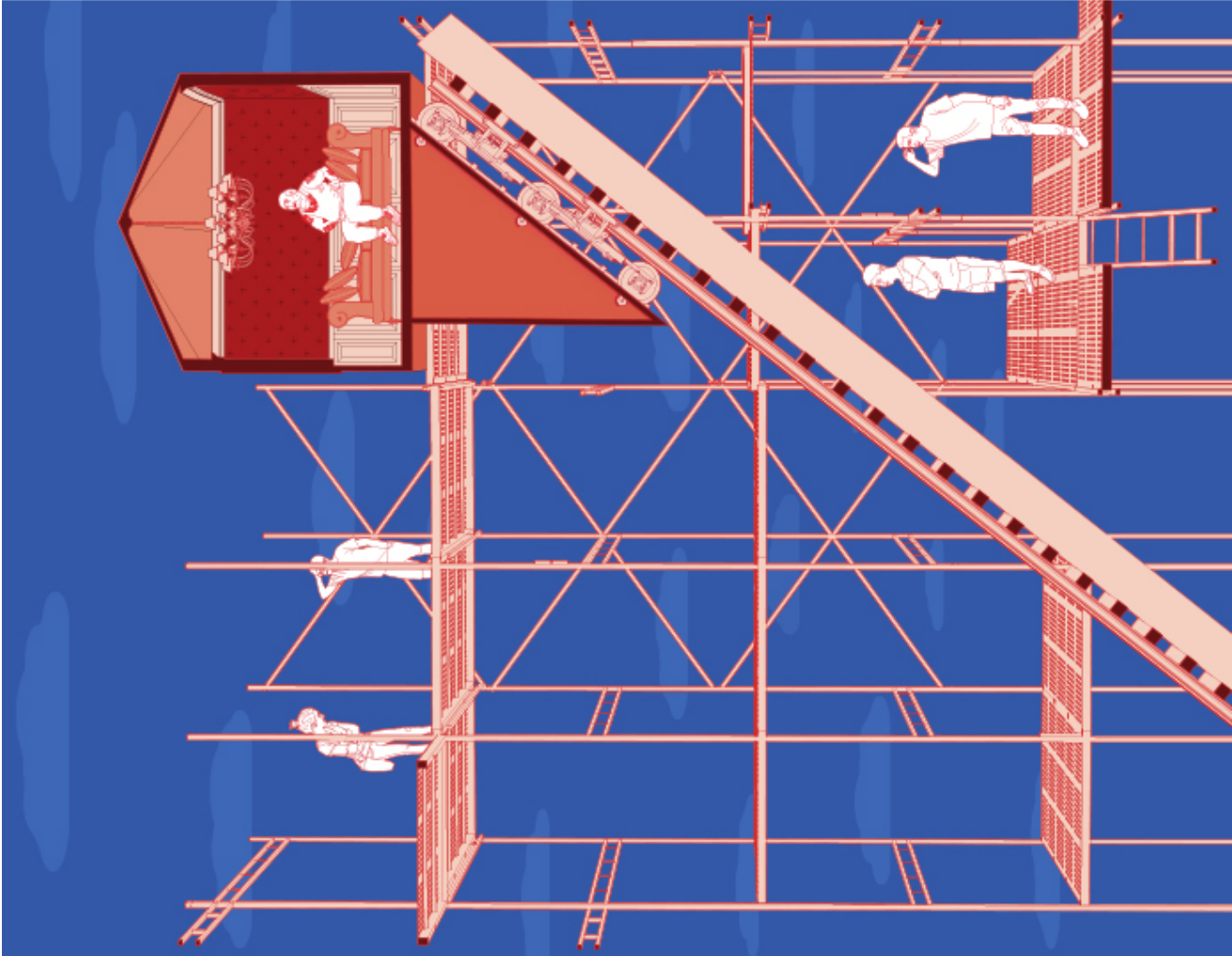
This difficulty wayfinding is not exhibited in the second path. Positioned at the monument's base, a neoclassical temple-front marks the entrance reserved for a select few. There are certain rules as to who may enjoy this less challenging ascent upward via a funicular (cable car). Skin color, economic status, gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation and height restrictions are placed in order to bar specific people from access.



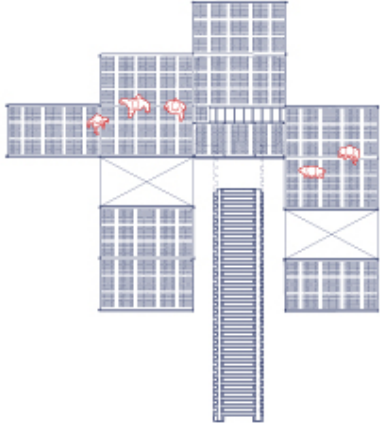
**a monument  
for everybody  
(but really, it's  
for a few)**



the  
overarching  
ordering  
system  
became a  
powerful  
socializing  
agent,  
effectively  
declaring  
what was  
possible for  
certain people  
to achieve in  
society



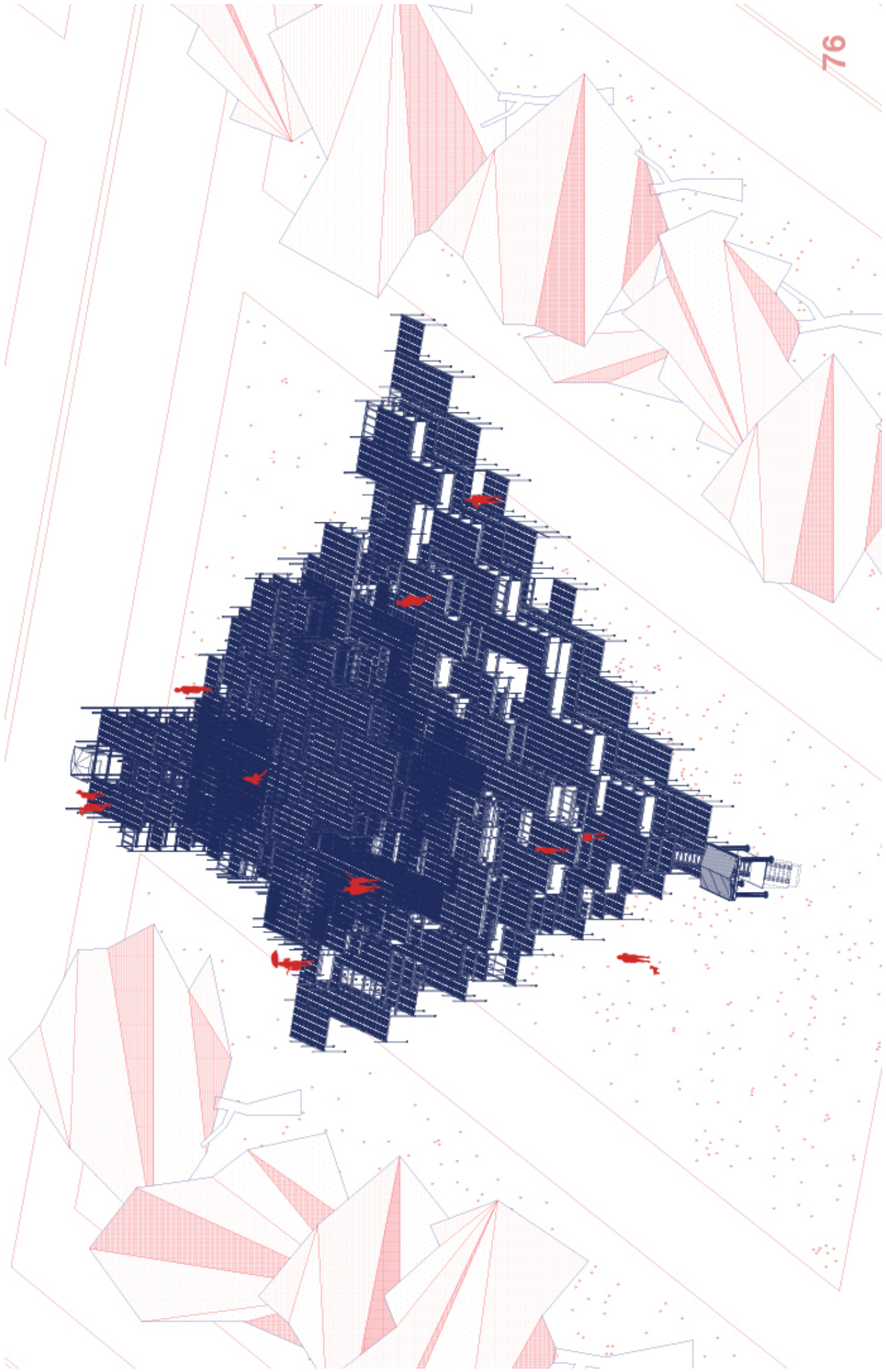
top plan  
(for the few)



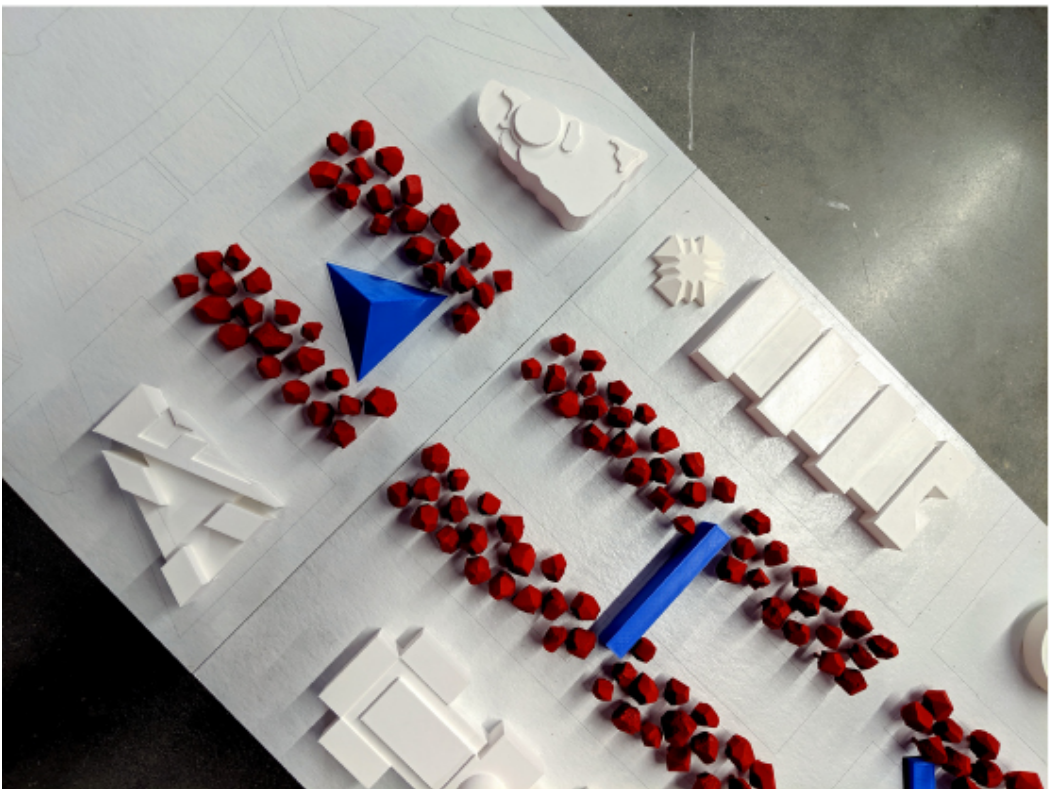
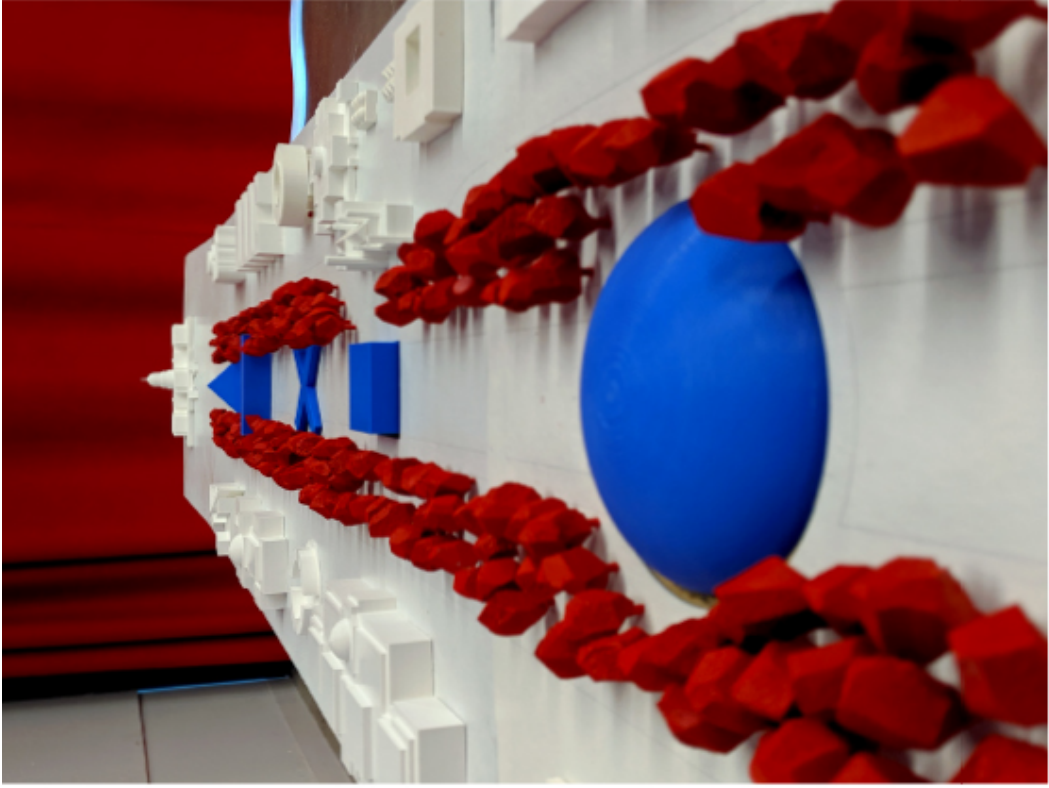
underneath plan  
(for everybody else)

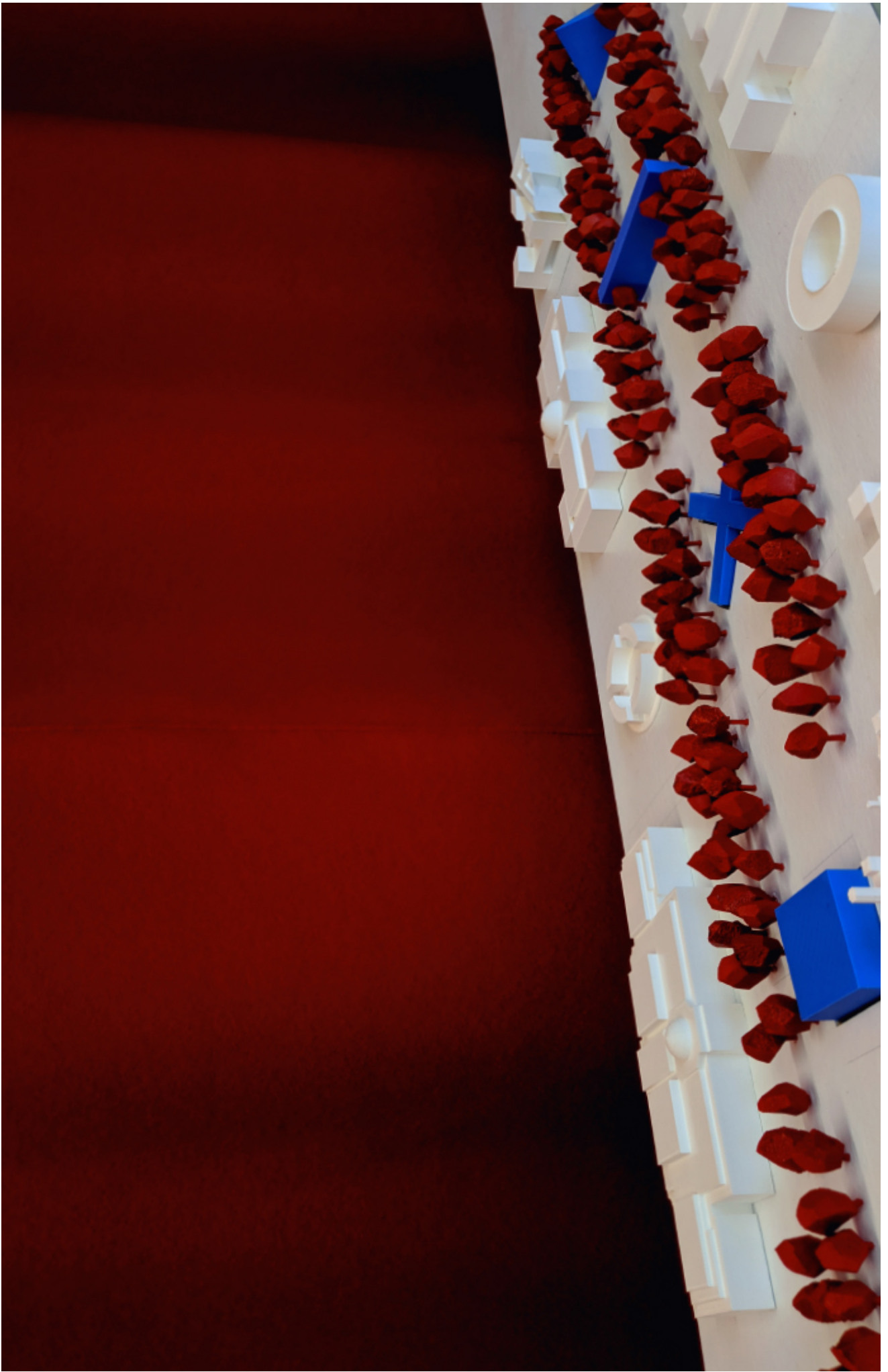
Once aboard, the empowered people can sit back and relax in the lavishly decorated, air-conditioned carriage, as they look below at the struggling haves-nots. As soon as the funicular reaches the pyramid summit, a fantastic panoramic view of the Capitol Building is front and center. The same cannot be said for those forced to take the challenging path. Physically and mentally exhausted, the backpacking tourists will be extremely upset upon realizing they cannot reach the very highest tier, not to mention their view of the Capitol is impeded by the funicular track.

**a monument for everybody (but really, it's for a few) openly points at the U.S. Capitol Building as the agent of structural inequality, with the repercussions being the diverging paths of ascent, and the boundaries of where each American may go.**









These follies have the power to provoke wide-spread action.

Instead of displaying problems of yesteryear, this series of monuments respond to our nation's ever-present, unresolved problems of today. Each monument physically manifests the cause and effect of issues in our country, intent on presenting digestible information to the public on the steps of the U.S. government.

Experiencing the discomfort, frustration and anxiety after confronting the physical realness of an overwhelming magnitude will give visitors reason to reflect.

Recognizing these greatly overlooked issues that are tearing at the fabric of our environment and creating disturbing social norms within our society (living in excess, ecological destruction for capital gain, and focus on the individual rather than the community) will shake people from their mechanized, repetitive ways of living.

Albeit powerful reminders of our day, the outlandish, whimsical, and unorthodox nature of **socially enormous disruptions** pales in comparison to the incredibly-surreal, absurd *reality* they represent. This is a display of history in the present, an exhibition of truth.

**socially enormous disruptions manifests the cause and effect of our country's issues, but pales in comparison to the incredibly-surreal, absurd reality they occupy**

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