Solidarity or Solo (Atlases)

Niels Schrader, Lauren Alexander

Essay – July 20, 2014

***Solidarity or Solo* is a research and design project executed by third-year Graphic Design students at the Royal Academy of Art (KABK) in The Hague, initiated by the tutors Niels Schrader (Graphic Design), Lauren Alexander (Interactive Media) and Maarten Cornel (Philosophy). The project encouraged students to investigate their own relation to, and opinions about, the European Union by using mapping, archiving and referencing methods to formulate a refreshing and articulated view of what the EU means to a younger generation.**

The Atlas of #Europe

Alyar Aynetchi, Sara Risvaag, Marinus Schepen & Sepus Noordmans

The Atlas of #Europe is an extensive collection of Instagram photos with EU-related hashtags that presents the new visual gestalt of digital Europe. Based on a radar chart, the authors developed a data visualization that combines 20 image characteristics to redraw the borders of the 28 current member states. By choosing Instagram with its self-curated user content as a source for visual research, this project's aim was to present a collective "autoportrait" – or selfie – of the European Union.

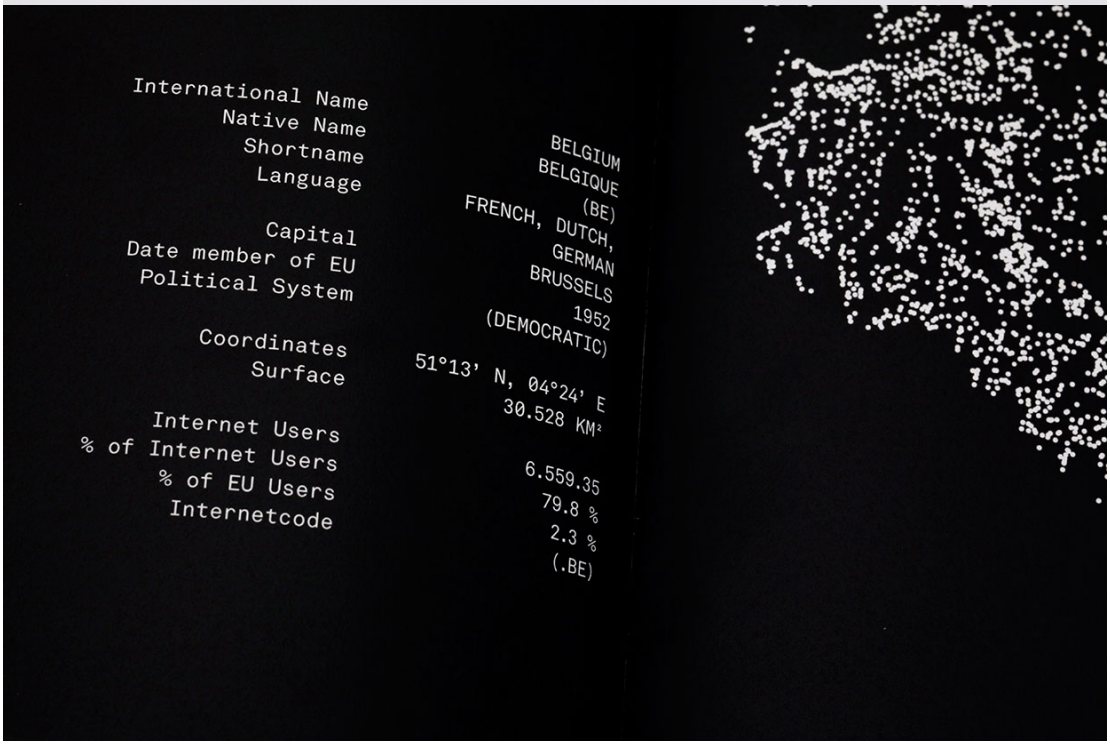


FINDING THE DIGITAL EUROPE

The project took off with an interest in the cultivation of contemporary European culture by participation in social media services like Instagram. An accommodating platform for millions of people who frame moments of their lives, culture and personalities in square format images. Which are accompanied by a palette of filters that emphasize specific characteristics in the users chosen context.

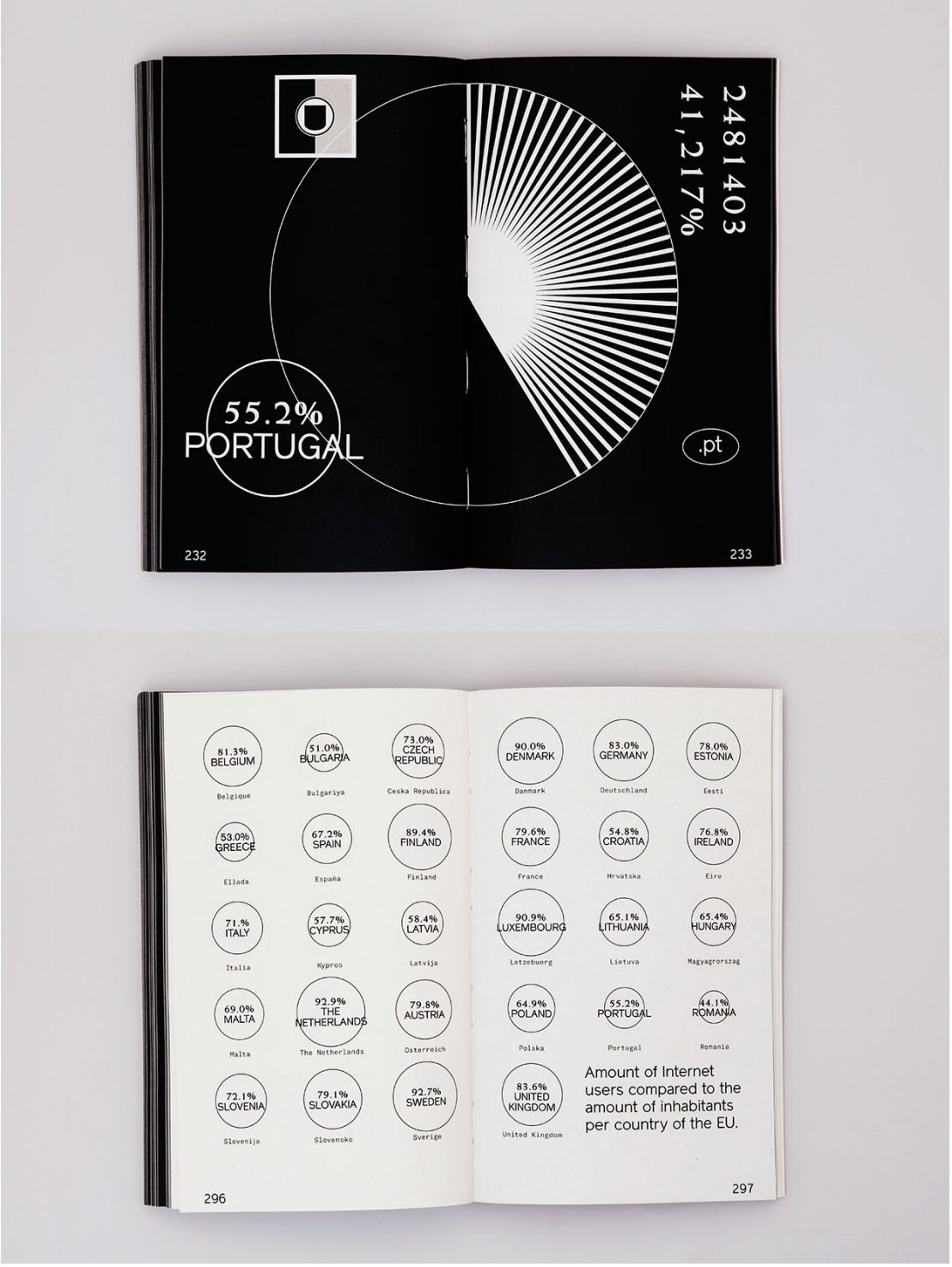
Considering the aim of a service like Instagram, and it's success at paralleling and blending our culture in such a way that there is no longer a division between online and offline. Likewise follows an interest in measuring polyphony, and how to measure the differences that coincide within Europe and the fragmentation of public spheres that keep the continent from becoming completely unified. There are multiple platforms and factors that can function as public spheres like: Governments, Newspapers, Demonstrations, Municipalities, Literature, but also the presence of the Internet. By looking at Instagram with it's wide reach around Europe, and a potential of self-curating, it is not always a platform for social discourse, but rather a platform where what is truly regarded as fragments of current culture, will be exhibited and reflected by users and the European populous.

The twenty-eight countries in the European Union are presented with individual profiles attached to each country regarding general geograph-




#DEUTSCHLAND
International Name GERMANY
Native Name DEUTSCHLAND
Shortname (DE)
Language GERMAN
Capital BERLIN
Date member of EU 1952
Political System (DEMOCRATIC)
Coordinates 52°31'N 13°23'E
Surface 356.854 KM²
Internet Users 67.483.860
% of Internet Users 83.0 %
% of EU Users 18.3 %
Internetcode (.DE)
56
57





The Dissociative European Atlas

Sanne Groenendaal & Max Lennarts

The *Dissociative European Atlas* is a collection of psychological tests that, similar to the Rorschach test, examine the distinctiveness of EU country shapes. Groenendaal and Lennarts asked randomly selected people to draw the EU's borders as well as those of individual member states from memory. Naturally, this resulted in many unique and imprecise versions of the geographical space and disclosed the personal relation that interviewees have with the European Union. The authors then playfully re-analysed the drawings and were able to capture imaginative and striking revelations about the way the EU is perceiveed.


The
Dissociative
European
Atlas
Sanne Groenendaal & Max Iannaris
A subjective view on Europe
Monaco


Rocks in a park with streetlights
Debbie Young (26), GB
Panther in the dark with glow in the dark paint on a few spots
Looks like cancer
Crumbs of bread
24
Toddler playing with ipad
Debbie Young (26), GB
Face of a mamak
Lion
Sheep
25
Chinese dragon
Neck-less sheep
Snail
Two dog heads
40
Miserable flag
Parts hunting
Stringe of flags
Stringe of flags
41


Shoe with high heels
Jolique Jacobs (23), NL
Busy crowd of people
Debbie Young (26), GB
A person throwing something in the air
Susan Rutgers (60), NL
The European Union
A serie of drawings of the European Union according to its inhabitants. These drawings are analyzed by a diverse group of people.
Did someone recognize the European Union?
Dwarf's hand
Face with a big forehead
Gerlok

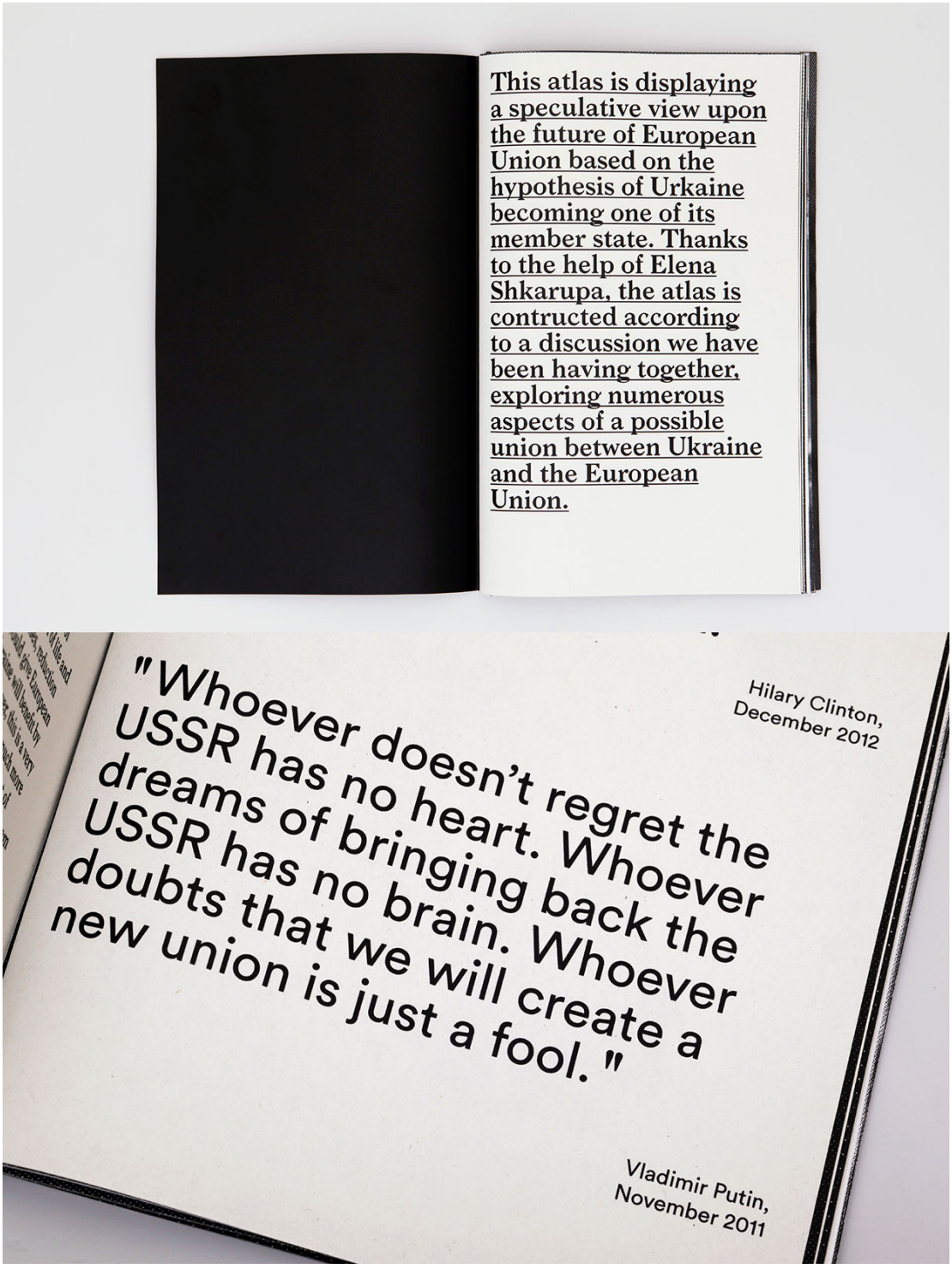


What if Ukraine Would Join the EU?

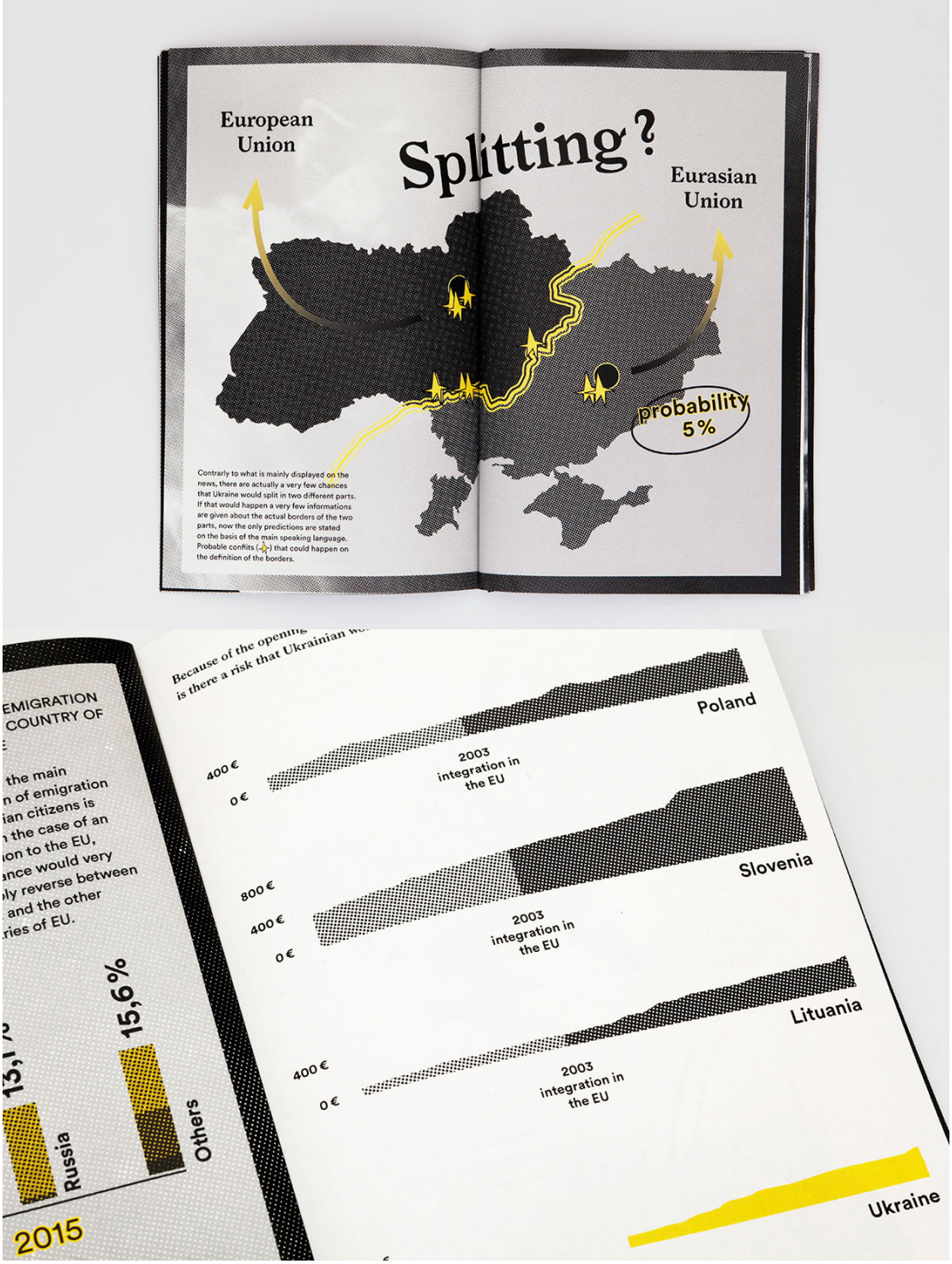
Nina Couvert

What if Ukraine Would Join the EU? is a thought-provoking atlas that evaluates the hypothetical scenarios of Ukraine either joining the European Union or the recently created Eurasian Economic Union. Couvert investigated the current political crisis in Ukraine by interviewing a fellow Ukrainian student and then juxtaposing her personal observations with what the Western public generally reads in the news. The question arises: Which viewpoint comes closer to the actual truth that of the individual testimony of a witness or the statistical data published by the media.




This atlas is displaying a speculative view upon the future of European Union based on the hypothesis of Urkaine becoming one of its member state. Thanks to the help of Elena Shkarupa, the atlas is contructed according to a discussion we have been having together, exploring numerous aspects of a possible union between Ukraine and the European Union.
"Whoever doesn't regret the USSR has no heart. Whoever dreams of bringing back the USSR has no brain. Whoever doubts that we will create a new union is just a fool."
Hilary Clinton, December 2012
Vladimir Putin, November 2011


European
Union
28 member states:
Germany, Austria,
Belgium, Bulgaria,
Cyprus Croatia,
Danemark, Spain,
Estonia, Finland,
France, Greece,
Hungary, Ireland,
Italy, Lettony,
Lituania, Malte,
Luxembourg,
Netherlands,
Poland, Portugal,
Czech Republic,
Roumania,
United Kingdom,
Slovaquia, Slovenia
and Sweden.
Possible extension
with Ukraine in the
next years
In the case of an union with
Ukraine, the European Union
would be added an area of
603700 km² and a population
of 45426200 inhabitants.
The EU would keep its rank
of the 3rd most populated
country and of the 6th biggest
area of the world.
probability
60%



We All Live in Europe

Janine Terlouw & Eline van der Ploeg

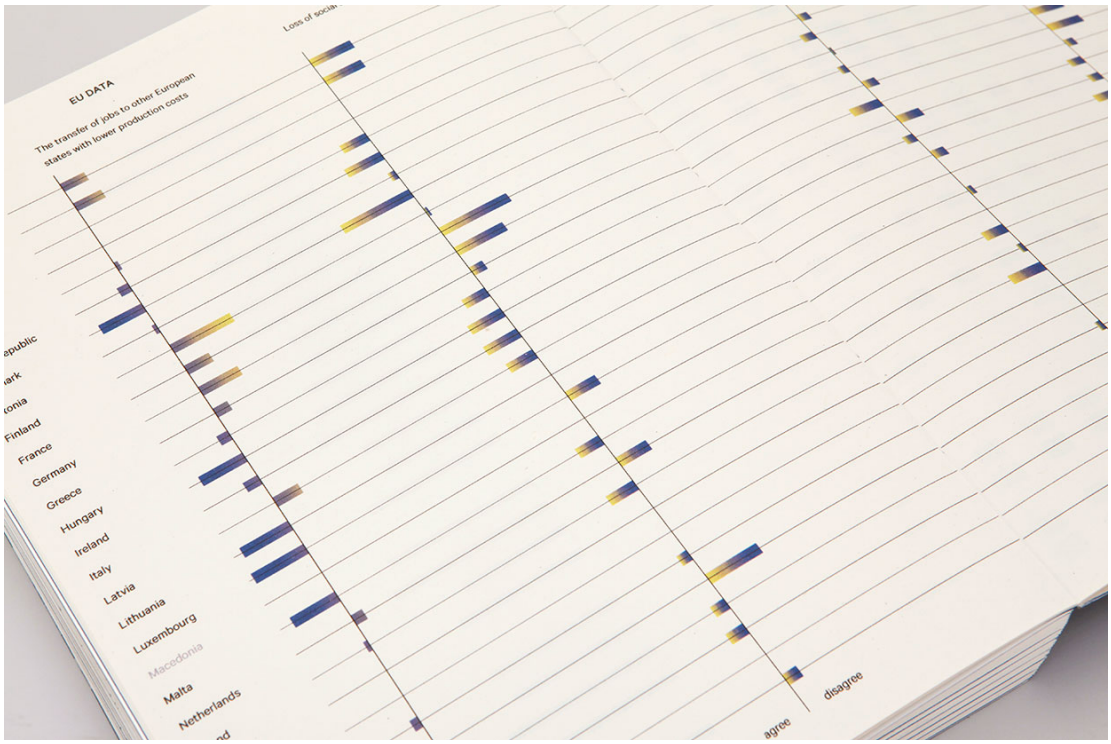
Terlouw and van der Ploeg's compendium *We All Live in Europe* investigates the cultural similarities and differences between European Union member states. Their extensive research was conducted entirely online to focus on the virtual presence of the EU. This Internet-specific data from image-based platforms like Flickr, Tumblr and Instagram then allowed the duo to compare factors such as the wealth, ethnicity, age and income of the EU member states. Family portraits, photographs of interior furnishings, food images and street views served as reliable indicators for such characteristics as e.g. social status and lifestyle choices.


We all
live in
Europe
The Personal Atlas


FI
GENERAL INFORMATION
103
FI
Finland
Geographic
Population
5,266,000
19164,484 *
Area
338,100 km²
171,139 km² *
Density
16
159 people per km² *
EU Related
EU member
Since 1995
Currency
Euro
Government
Republic
Ethnic Groups
Finns 93.4%, Swedes 5.6%, Sami 0.1% - Russians 0.5%,
Estonians 0.3%, Romani 0.1% and Turks 0.05%. (2006)
Personal
Official and national Languages
Finnish (suomi) 93.4%, Swedish 5.9%
Other spoken Languages
small Sami- and Russian-speaking minorities
Life expectancy
81
Income
€ 3,190.00
Working women
60.4%
Working men
62.1%
Single households
25.6%
Single households (65+)
13%
Weekly meeting relatives
41.3%
Desired number of children
2.41
* average of all the countries in the EU


FI 104 FAMILY PORTRAITS
FAMILY PORTRAITS 105 FI
There are 204 IKEA stores in Europe
LACK
Coffee table, black
€ 34.95


Livingroom
Kitchen
INTERIOR
217
MK
Bedroom
270m² - €80 000
100 m² - ???
EU 366 ENVIRONMENT
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Macedonia
Malta
Netherlands
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Search criteria: All the locations are randomly chosen, by throwing ten rice grains on a printed map.
We dropped the yellow Pegman at same place in Google Street View.
ENVIRONMENT 367 EU
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
France
Germany
Greece
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom

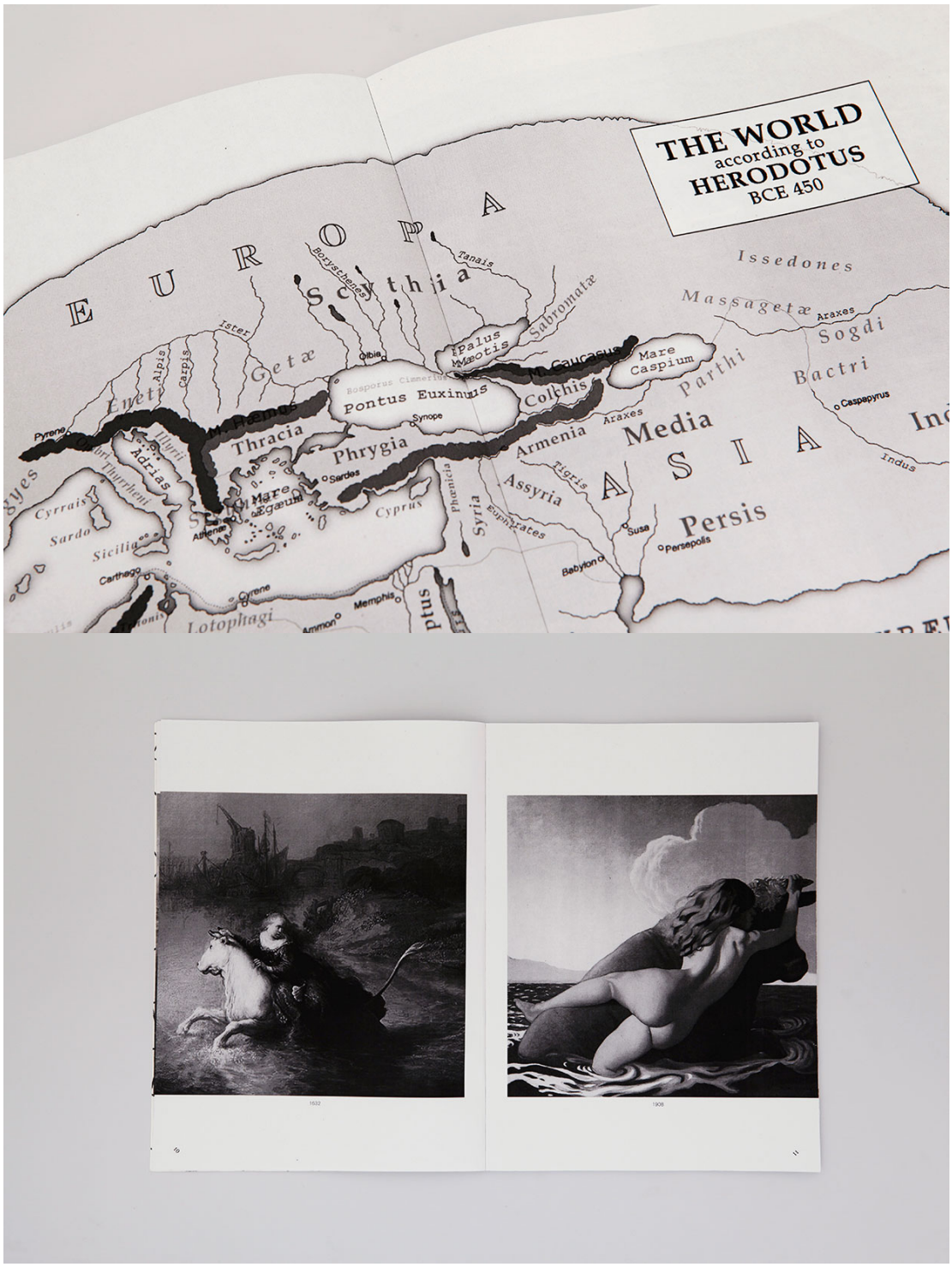


Europa

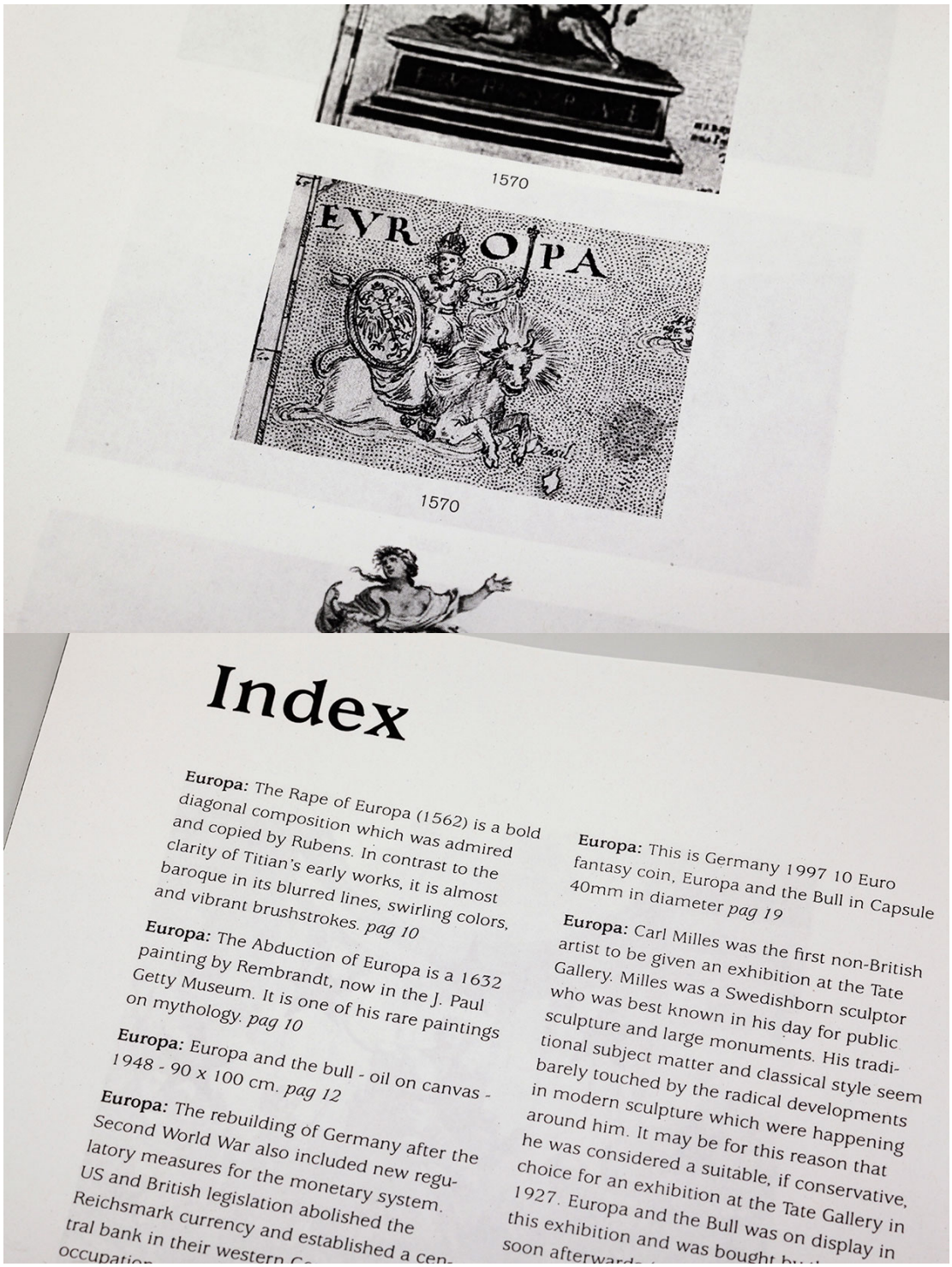
Wilco Monen

Wilco Monen's ***Europa*** documents the semantic evolution of the word "Europe". He collected references to the word in images and texts over time, and then presented them in form of a logo gallery. The word originates from the Greek myth of Europa, the lover of Zeus and has since turned into a fashionable buzzword. Its positive and pristine connotations have, in recent times, led to its overuse in company slogans, mission statements, marketing communications and corporate branding. As a result words like "Euro", "Europe" and "Europa" have become empty placeholders that have exacerbated Euroscepticism and have served as a backdrop for the projections of ultra-nationalists.




THE WORLD
according to
HERODOTUS
BCE 450
EUROPA
Scythia
Issedones
Massagetæ
Sogdi
Bactri
Parthi
Media
ASIA
Persis
Armenia
Assyria
Colchis
Mare Caspium
Pontus Euxinus
Thracia
Phrygia
Mare Ægæum
Cyprus
Syria
Sardes
Synope
Olbia
Tanais
Borysthenes
Ister
Alpis
Carpis
Pyrene
Adrias
Cyrrais
Sardo
Sicilia
Carthago
Cyrene
Lotophagi
Memphis
Ammon
Babylon
Susa
Persepolis
Tigris
Euphrates
Araxes
Caspapyrus
Indus
Sabromatæ
Palus Mæotis
Mt. Caucasus
Mt. Hæmus
Bosporus Cimmerius
Phœnicia
Illyrii
Thyrrheni
Athenæ


The Entertainment Group
2007
1970
600 BC
1955



Crisis Situations and Unrest in Europe

Ieva Valule & Fedor Velyaminov

Crisis Situations and Unrest in Europe maps European conflicts over the past decade. Not only does it shed light on Europe's current political flashpoints of a more global nature, but also offers insights into regional European disputes. Valule and Velyaminov compiled a total of 45 conflicts and documented them with the help of timelines, newspaper articles and encyclopaedic information.


CRISIS AND UNREST IN EUROPE
SITUATIONS
Crisis situations and unrest in Europe
(2004-2014)
+
+
FEDOR VELYAMINOV & IEVA VALULE
"In the 19th century in Europe, the basis on which Western history had developed for thousand of years, i.e., the foundation of culture, religion, philosophy and arts, was collapsing. The ground on which the human existence depended was totally shaken and the being of our own existence became hopelessly questionable. The Crisis was indeed about Western Reason."
The crisis of philosophy and the philosophy of crisis 1936 by Eliché Shomomas
Every year, around the world, old conflicts worsen, new ones emerge and, some situations improve, but overall we tend to split our attention and forget many events. One person's priority might well be secondary for others. Civil wars, armed warfare and terror attacks, unrest and protests have unfortunately become routine rather than an exceptional, episodes in the last few decades. We turn attention to clashes within engaged sides ,finding relation and causes of these circumstances. It is rather difficult to convey all of this information in a list or written text, we believe that visual representation of maps serves as easily understandable media to layout available data. A map is non-prioritized contrary to listed information. We seek to include a mix of the obvious risks and statistical information. Eventually conflicts that are mentioned and described are shaping the domestic policy and international politics.
Crisis situations are an unstable and dangerous condition that affects an individual, group, community, or society in general. In a like manner unrest is involving public demonstrations or disorder within a group of people. We chose to display the last decades most excessive and dreadful events across Europe that reflects upon occasions when the state system functions poorly. All those critical conditions reflects human's interactions with nature, other humans, nations as well as politics, religion and philosophy. Under those circumstances the last ten years have resulted with perhaps the greatest apogee of the 21st century Europe - Ukraine crisis for example. It is interesting to crystallize those events through mass media like news and search engine keywords that are intended to reach and to be acknowledged by a large number of audiences. However we can question wether it is politically accurate or dictated by certain political aspects. The same way it is fascinating to look back at the duration of one event that remains its relevance.
Humans organize themselves into societies, cultures, nations, religions, genders, and races, but even so, listed societies experience arguments and external disasters. Consequently mentioned social disorders and political chaos threatens the foundation of morality state systems. Specifically if we look into certain cases of the 21st century's "unrests" - we can see that person transform into an actor, using his knowledge and research as political tools. We tend to rely much more on our self understanding rather then authorities.
As a final point we would like to stress that by looking back in the recent history we can gain a lot of valuable information ,that helps us understand causes of many evolving present conflicts. It helps to predict and set up actions that could be taken in order to prevent certain scenarios in the future.
It is essential to follow reaction of mass media and to look at the relation of how and when certain events are disappearing from mass media horizons. In some cases relevance of media implies particular country involvement - some countries benefit from others due to certain political situations by showing media. the news becomes more globally relevant because more countries are involved in one way or another and the event becomes more important. Under those circumstances it is indeed easier to develop assumptions of freedom of speech or liberation of society. Therefore this map layouts political and social health of european community and one's own responsibility to overcome the crisis that they had faced.
+
+
INTRODUCTION
INTRODUCTION


SPANISH PROTESTS
Location: Spain
Date: 15 May 2011 — ongoing
Causes: unemployment, economic conditions, welfare cuts, political corruption, patriarchy, democratic deficit
The 2011–present Spanish protests, also referred to as the -15M Movement (Spanish: Movimiento -15M), the Indignants Movement, and Take the Square #spanishrevolution, are a series of ongoing demonstrations in Spain whose origin can be traced to social networks such as Real Democracy NOW (Spanish: Democracia Real YA) or Youth Without a Future (Spanish: Juventud Sin Futuro) among other civilian digital platforms and 200 other small associations. The protests started on May 2011 ,15 with an initial call in 58 Spanish cities.
la Repubblica
Monti: no alla concertazione
"Spanish protests"
2013
2011
2009
2007
2005
Crisis and unrest in europe
These protests are not only about unemployment. They are about the unfair political situation that exists in Spain. We protest against the political situation that allows more than 100 people who are accused of corruption across the country to stand in the next elections. Moreover, it is about the electoral law in Spain, which has a vote computing system that benefits the big political parties, leaving the small ones without any choice of achieving any success.
Milena Almagro Garcia
Protestor
Spain's European Union membership represents an important part of its foreign policy. Even on many international issues beyond western Europe, Spain prefers to coordinate its efforts with its EU partners through the European political cooperation mechanisms. Is a member of EU since since 1986.
Country name: Spain
Capital city: Madrid
Inhabitants: 46.704,31
Area: 505.992
Currency: Euro (€) (EUR)


place
2011
Northern Ireland riots
+
Portuguese protests
+
Domodedovo Airport bombing
North Kosovo crisis
+
Greek protests
Events
that
took
2011
E.coli O104:H4 outbreak
London anti-cuts protest
+
Russian protests
+
Spanish protests
+
North Kosovo crisis
Norway attacks
Events
that
took
place
LONDON ANTI-CUTS PROTESTS
Location: Central London
Date: 1–3 September 2004
Methods: Demonstrations, rioting, car burnings, gun battles
+
The 2011 anti-cuts protest in London, also known as the March for the Alternative, was a demonstration held in central London on 26 March 2011. Organised by the Trades Union Congress (TUC), it was a march against planned public spending cuts by the Conservative-Liberal Democrat
Crisis and unrest in europe
2011
Het PAROOL
ondense rellen slaan over
eurskoersen opnieuw in vrije val



Europe Utd.

Menno de Bruijn & Kasper Pyndt

Europe Utd. is an album of soccer-related imagery that deals with socio-economic issues such as nationalism, xenophobia, hooliganism, corruption and religion. According to De Bruijn and Pyndt, soccer creates a common ground of understanding that allows for a comparison of the highly diverse cultures of the European member states. In their atlas, the authors illustrate the overlapping values of sports-related communities and lay bare the interconnections between soccer teams, executives and supporters around the world. These connections were then added to the selected imagery in the form of page links, which create a dense network of thematically related topics.


Europe
Utd
Identity
06-17
Politics
18-27
Economy
28-37
Ideology
38-45
Violence
92-101
Migration
46-53
Sexuality
84-91
Self-expression
74-83
Race
64-73
Religion
54-63

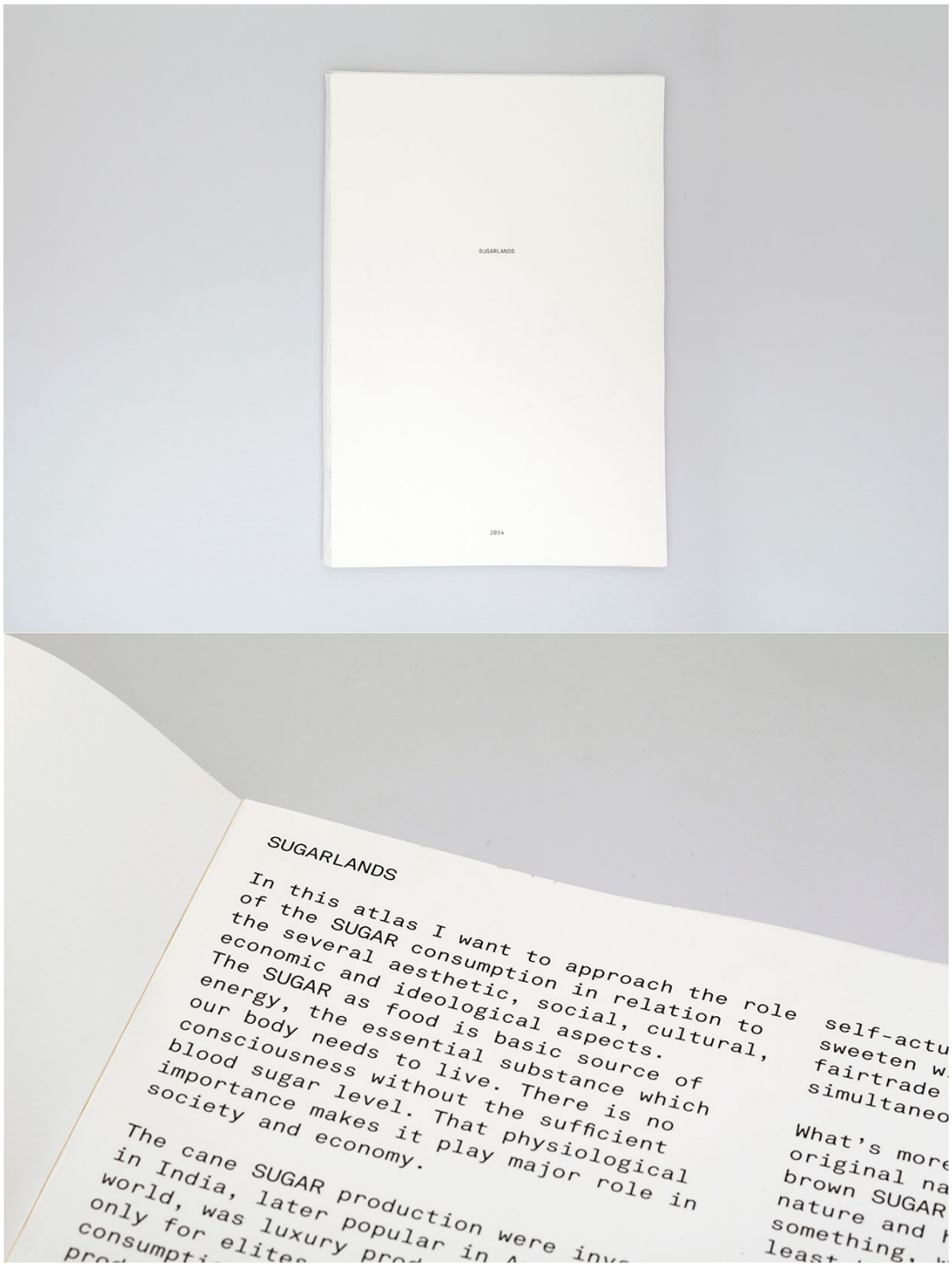

Monkey gesture performed by
a Chelsea supporter.
68
→ 16.1, 23.2, 25.1,
42.X, 43.X, 50.1,
52.1, 72.X, 99.1.
IDENTITY
10.1
FC Barcelona fans with the Catalan flag.
→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X,
171, 22.X, 23.X,
50.1, 52.1, 53.1.
10.2
Stadium info reading out "CATALONIA".
→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X,
171, 22.X, 23.X,
50.1, 52.1, 53.1.
10
CATALONIAN INDEPENDENCY
11.1
INDEPENDÈNCIA ★ SOCIAL
casal
independentista
de Sants
Graffiti calling for an
independent Catalonia.
→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X,
171, 22.X, 23.X,
50.1, 52.1, 53.1.
11.2
Fans with the Catalan flag.
→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X,
171, 22.X, 23.X,
50.1, 52.1, 53.1.
11



Sugarlands

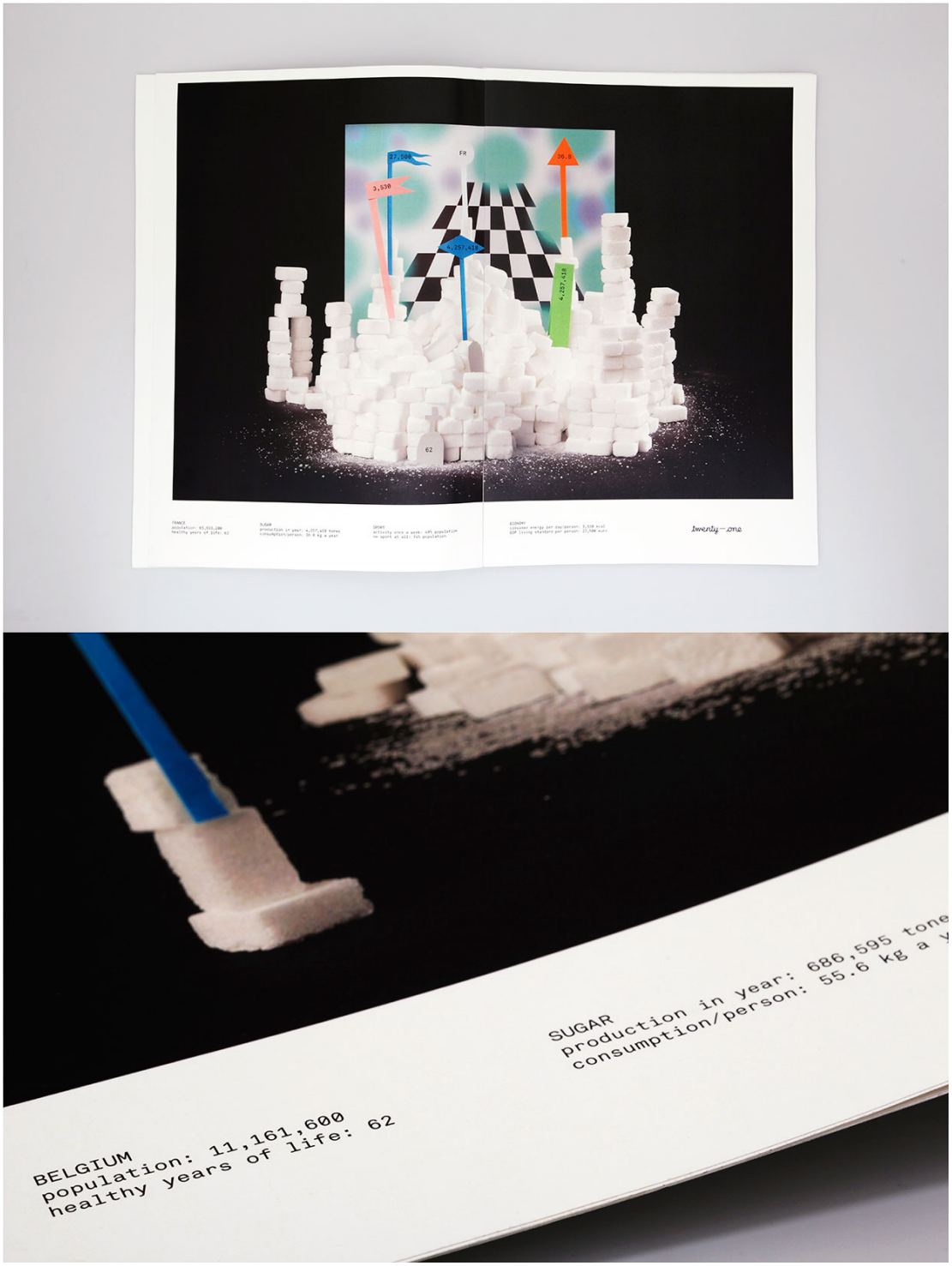
Tereza Rullerová

Tereza Rullerová's ***Sugarlands*** not only portrays the amount of sugar consumed in each European country, but also reveals the economic importance of sugar as a luxury item. The atlas gathers statistics on sugar-related topics such as health, nutrition and food habits. Moreover, the book also discusses the historical impact of sugar on the political landscape and its role as a "soma". Rullerova coined the term ***Sugarlands*** and presents her findings in the form of 28 photographic sugar landscapes that refer to the individual countries using the visual appearances that are characteristic for each country.


SUGARLANDS
2014
SUGARLANDS
In this atlas I want to approach the role
of the SUGAR consumption in relation to
the several aesthetic, social, cultural,
economic and ideological aspects.
The SUGAR as food is basic source of
energy, the essential substance which
our body needs to live. There is no
consciousness without the sufficient
blood sugar level. That physiological
importance makes it play major role in
society and economy.
The cane SUGAR production were inv
in India, later popular in
world, was luxury
only for elites
consumpti
self-actu
sweeten w
fairtrade
simultaneo
What's more
original na
brown SUGAR
nature and
something,
least


14,200
CZ
3,280
59
thirteen

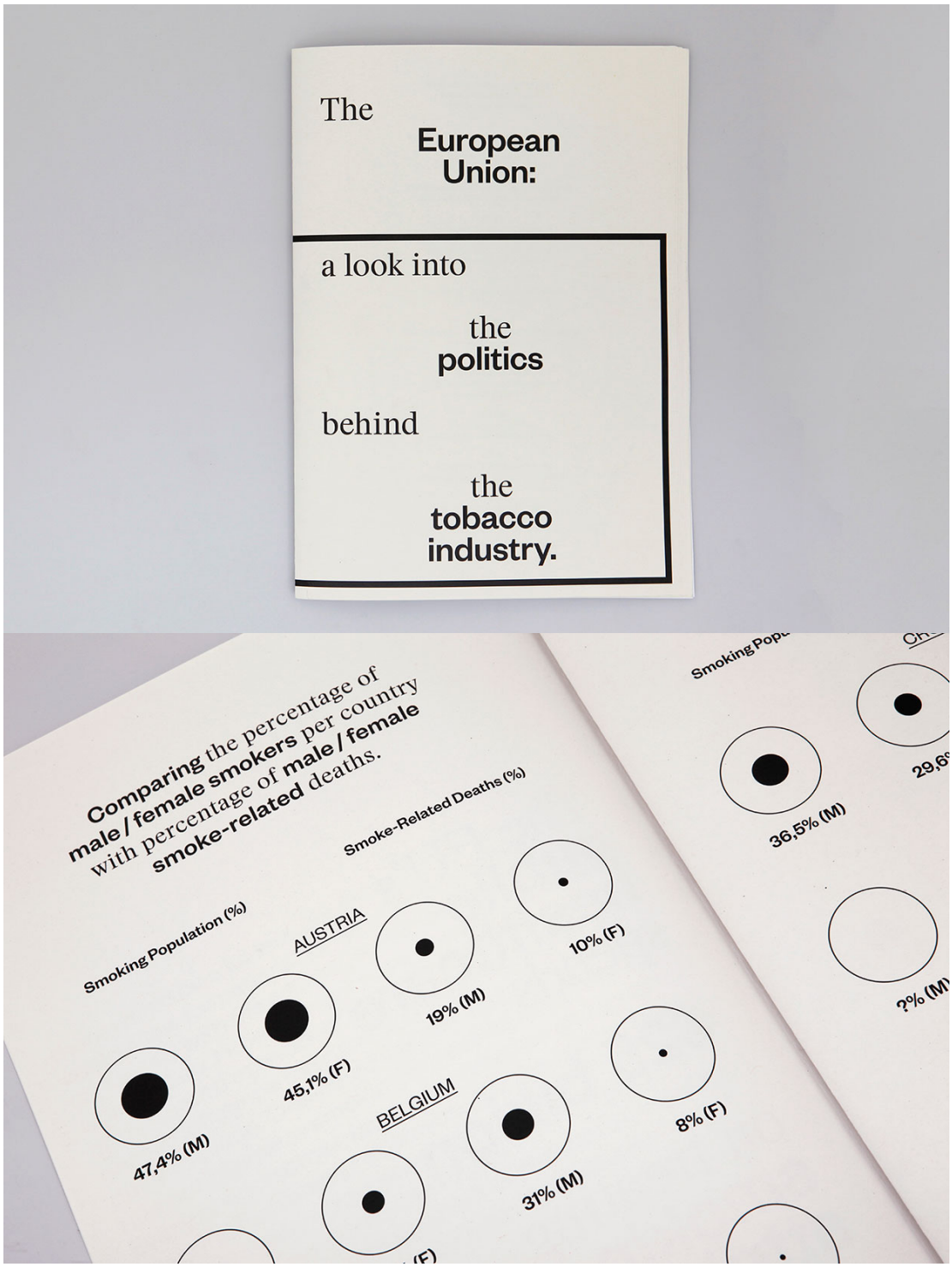

36
46
3,430
11,700
72,000

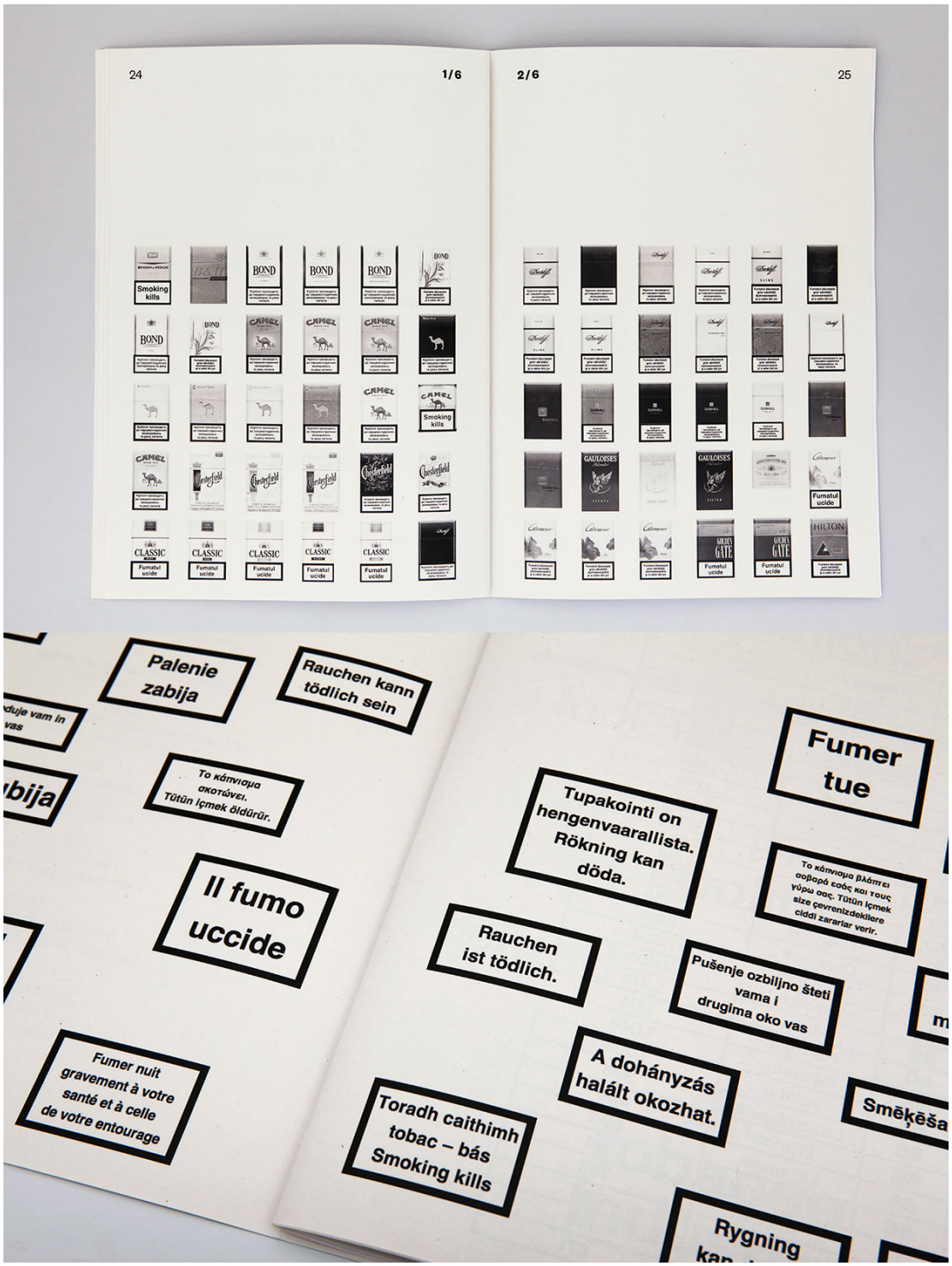


A Look Into the Politics Behind the Tobacco Industry

Ines da Costa

What happens to the tax revenues that governments collect from the tobacco industry? *A Look Into the Politics Behind the Tobacco Industry* offers a peek into European smoking ban regulations, tobacco taxation, health-related spendings and hidden political agendas. Da Costa's documentation is an eye-opening example of how the EU's primary ambition of providing first-class health care for its citizens can turn into an over-regulated, bureaucratic dilemma.


The
European
Union:
a look into
the
politics
behind
the
tobacco
industry.
Comparing the percentage of male / female smokers per country with percentage of male / female smoke-related deaths.
Smoke-Related Deaths (%)
Smoking Population (%)
AUSTRIA
10% (F)
19% (M)
45,1% (F)
47,4% (M)
BELGIUM
8% (F)
31% (M)
36,5% (M)

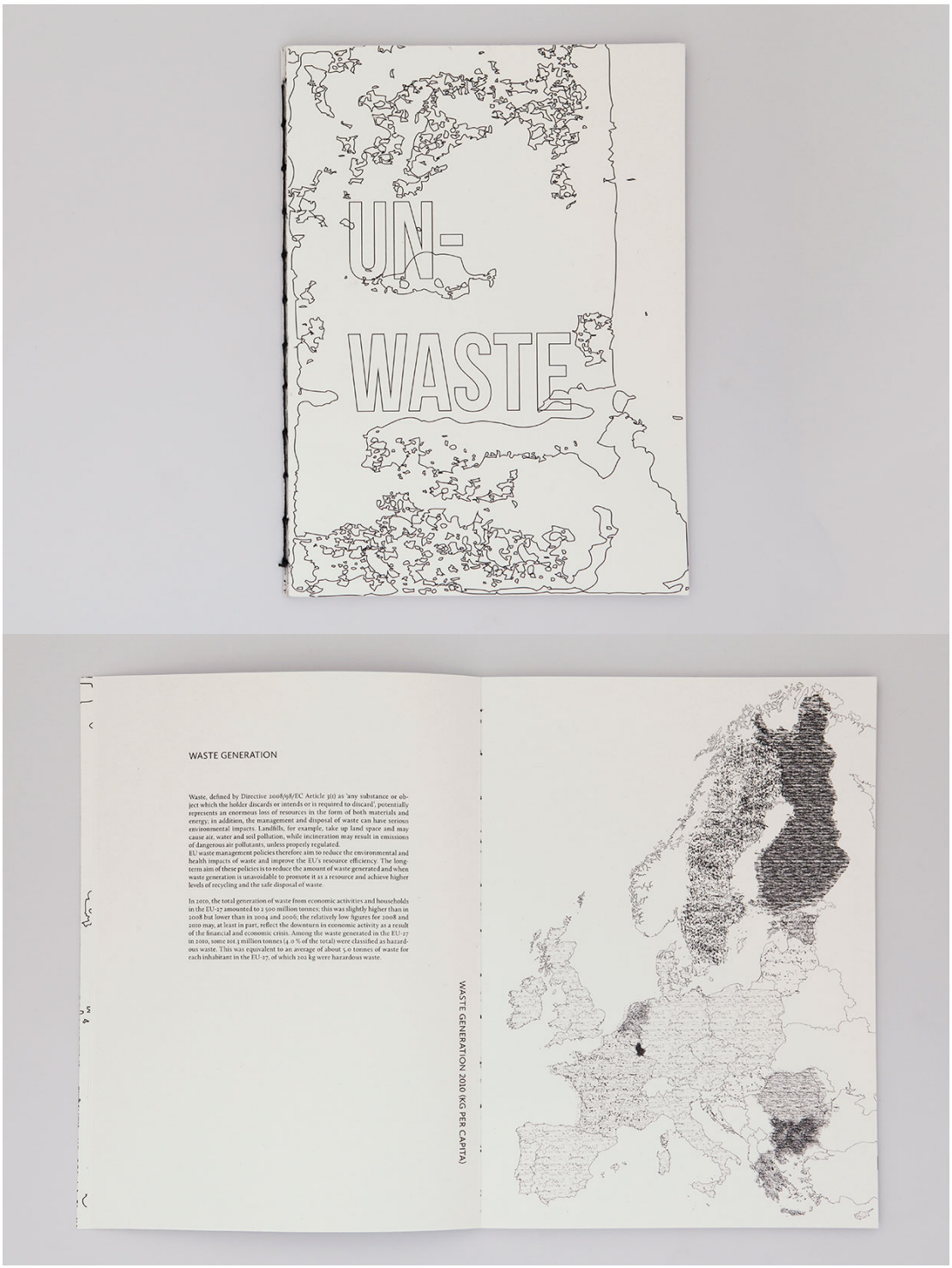

24
1/6
2/6
25
Smoking kills
BOND
CAMEL
Chesterfield
CLASSIC
Fumatul ucide
GAULOISES
GOLDEN GATE
HILTON
Palenie zabija
Rauchen kann tödlich sein
Το κάπνισμα σκοτώνει. Tütün içmek öldürür.
Il fumo uccide
Fumer nuit gravement à votre santé et à celle de votre entourage
Tupakointi on hengenvaarallista. Rökning kan döda.
Fumer tue
Το κάπνισμα βλάπτει σοβαρά εσάς και τους γύρω σας. Tütün içmek size çevrenizdekilere ciddi zararlar verir.
Rauchen ist tödlich.
Pušenje ozbiljno šteti vama i drugima oko vas
A dohányzás halált okozhat.
Toradh caithimh tobac – bás Smoking kills
Rygning

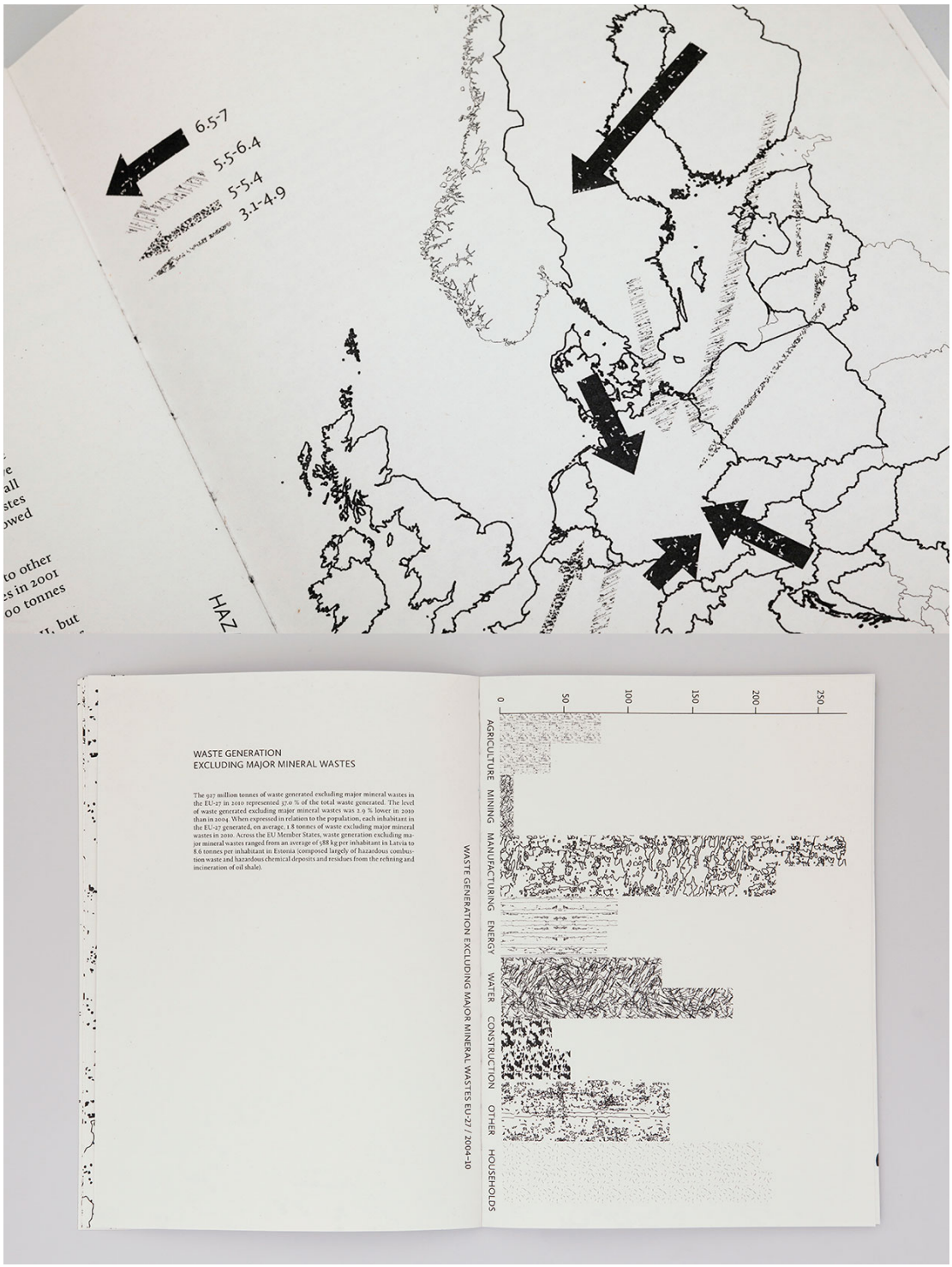


Unwaste

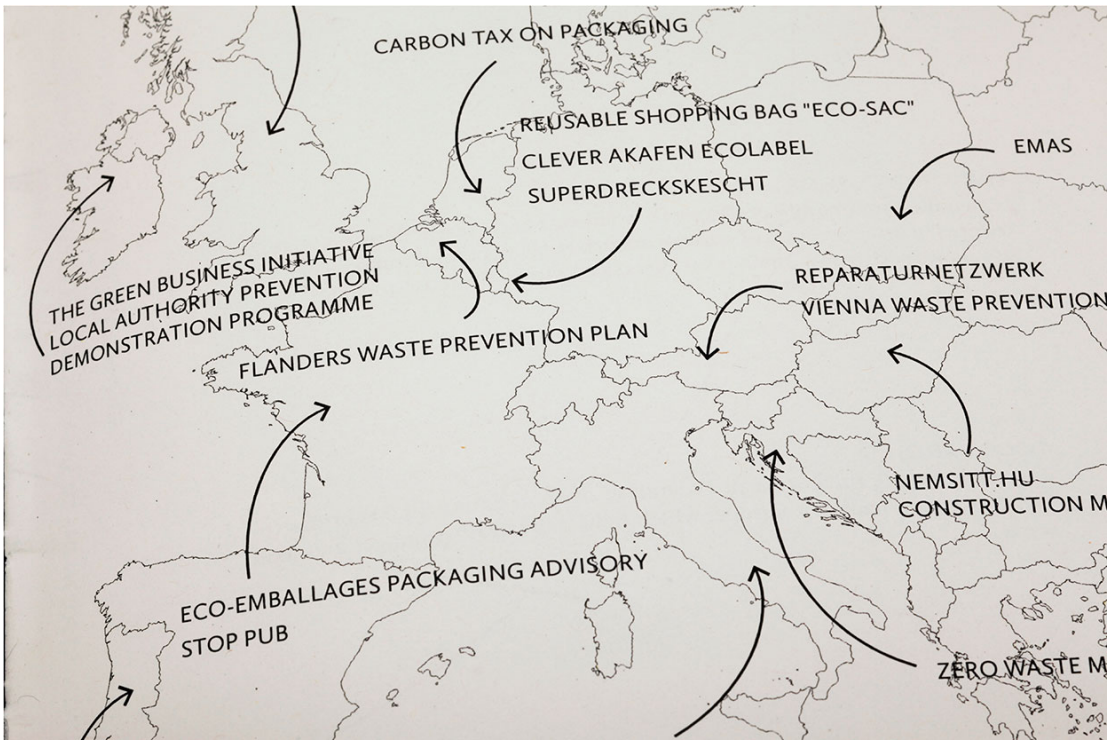
Martyna Wyrzykowska

Unwaste presents a thorough investigation of waste generation in the EU, including what waste consists of and what happens to the waste we produce. Wyrzykowska compares recent statistics to discover that the financial crisis has actually led to an increase in waste production in the European Union. However, what is even more shocking is to discover that many EU member states continue to use landfill to dispose of their waste. The author documents waste treatment throughout Europe, in various industries and offers an overview of the environmentally friendly plans that are currently being implemented to combat the production of new waste.


UN-
WASTE
WASTE GENERATION
Waste, defined by Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3(1) as 'any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard', potentially represents an enormous loss of resources in the form of both materials and energy; in addition, the management and disposal of waste can have serious environmental impacts. Landfills, for example, take up land space and may cause air, water and soil pollution, while incineration may result in emissions of dangerous air pollutants, unless properly regulated.
EU waste management policies therefore aim to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve the EU's resource efficiency. The long-term aim of these policies is to reduce the amount of waste generated and when waste generation is unavoidable to promote it as a resource and achieve higher levels of recycling and the safe disposal of waste.
In 2010, the total generation of waste from economic activities and households in the EU-27 amounted to 2 500 million tonnes; this was slightly higher than in 2008 but lower than in 2004 and 2006; the relatively low figures for 2008 and 2010 may, at least in part, reflect the downturn in economic activity as a result of the financial and economic crisis. Among the waste generated in the EU-27 in 2010, some 101.3 million tonnes (4 % of the total) were classified as hazardous waste. This was equivalent to an average of about 5.0 tonnes of waste for each inhabitant in the EU-27, of which 202 kg were hazardous waste.
WASTE GENERATION 2010 (KG PER CAPITA)


6.5-7
5.5-6.4
5-5.4
3.1-4.9
HAZ
to other
25 in 2001
000 tonnes
WASTE GENERATION
EXCLUDING MAJOR MINERAL WASTES
The 937 million tonnes of waste generated excluding major mineral wastes in the EU-27 in 2010 represented 37.0 % of the total waste generated. The level of waste generated excluding major mineral wastes was 2.9 % lower in 2010 than in 2004. When expressed in relation to the population, each inhabitant in the EU-27 generated, on average, 1.8 tonnes of waste excluding major mineral wastes in 2010. Across the EU Member States, waste generation excluding major mineral wastes ranged from an average of 588 kg per inhabitant in Latvia to 8.6 tonnes per inhabitant in Estonia (composed largely of hazardous combustion waste and hazardous chemical deposits and residues from the refining and incineration of oil shale).
0
50
100
150
200
250
AGRICULTURE
MINING
MANUFACTURING
ENERGY
WATER
CONSTRUCTION
OTHER
HOUSEHOLDS
WASTE GENERATION EXCLUDING MAJOR MINERAL WASTES EU-27 / 2004-10


HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION
MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATED IN 2009
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
CH DE AT NL SE DK BE NO LU FR IT FI UK ES PT IE SI IS HU EE PL MT EL CZ SK CY LV LT TR HR RO BG MK BA EU 27
COMPOSTING
RECYCLING
INCINERATION
LANDFILL



In Varietate Concordia

Ilse Modder

This passport-sized atlas discusses the true meaning of the EU's official motto "United in Diversity". By using heraldic symbols, the atlas reveals both the importance of integration for peace and prosperity, and the necessity of autonomous, national decision-making to conserve distinctive cultural identities. Modder's book reminds us that the European Union operates on the premise of any healthy democracy, that of maintaining a balance between giving and receiving. Freedom for the one implies commitment to the other, while privilege for the one implies responsibility to the other.




UNITED IN DIVERSITY
Europe is at a crossroad. It is not just a matter of which road we'll choose to come out the euro crisis. The euro crisis above all sets the debate about the future direction of the European Union on edge. Most European leaders formulate a vista or final destination, but they are now planning a clear path forward to a "genuine economic and monetary union". Participants in this debate often take extreme positions: super state or nation state, Europhilia or Europhobia. In a Christian-political vision of the EU, we do not need to cling to the nation state, but neither to euro- centralism. There is indeed an alternative. This vision combines the importance of integration with a commitment to cultural diversity amongst Member States. It is about finding the right balance between unity
JEDNOTNÁ V ROZMANITOSTI
GOD
EN MIJN
RECHT
DIEU ET MON DROIT


MET ZIJN
DRIEËN
STAAN
WE STERK
NETHERLANDS
IN
VERSCHEIDENHEID
VERENIGD
IK
ZAL
HANDHAVEN
JE
MAINTAINDRAI



Een eenheid van verscheidenheid

Mike Kokken

Een eenheid van verscheidenheid (A unity of diversity) is a flip-over atlas that can be read from both front to back and vice versa. In one direction it displays news events related to the Netherlands while in the opposite direction it displays current affairs that affect the European continent as a whole. Kokken's layout emphasises the interconnections between micro and macro levels, how incidents such as the eruption of Iceland's Eyjafjallajökull volcano can lead to a total paralysis of European air traffic and how the increasing popularity of low-cost airlines affects cannabis consumption in Amsterdam.


EUROPESE UNIE
EEN<<EEN<HEID<<<VAN<
<<VER<SCHEIDEN<HEID<
EEN<<EEN<HEID<<<VAN<
<<VER<SCHEIDEN<HEID<



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FITNA FILM <NEDERLAND> <2008
FITNA
38
02
TERRORGEVAAR <DUITSLAND> <2008
NLD
SCHAAL



Niels Schrader (1977, Caracas, VE) is a concept-driven information designer with a fascination for numbers and data. He is founder of the Amsterdam-based design studio Mind Design and member of the AGI – Alliance Graphique Internationale. Next to his design practice Schrader has been lecturing at the Delft University of Technology, ArtEZ – Academy of Art & Design in Arnhem and Willem de Kooning Academie in Rotterdam. Since January 2013 he is co-head of the Graphic Design department at the Royal Academy of Art in The Hague. In his work, Schrader plays the role of both a mediator and a designer. He considers communication to be an interactive process that requires participation through questioning. See further: www.minddesign.info.

Lauren Alexander (1983, ZA) is a designer and artist. She teaches in BA and MA Graphic Design at the Royal Academy of Art, The Hague (KABK) and in 2019 she was a member of the KABK Research Group chaired by Alice Twemlow. Her collaboration with designer Ghalia Elsrakbi (1978, SY) initiated in 2009 has informed her practice and teaching. As Foundland Collective Lauren and Ghalia explore under-represented political and historical narratives by working with archives via art, design, writing, educational formats, video making and storytelling. The duo critically reflects upon what it means to produce politically engaged work from their position as non-Western artists working between Europe and the Middle East. Foundland Collective was awarded the Smithsonian Artist Research Fellowship for research in the largest Arab American archive in 2015, the outcome of which was presented as a video installation at Centre Pompidou in Paris (2017) and their short video, 'The New World, Episode One' premiered at the Rotterdam Film Festival (2018). The duo have lectured and exhibited internationally including at ISPC, New York, Ars Electronica, Linz, Fikra Biennial, Sharjah and Tashweesh Feminist Festival, Cairo and Brussels. Their work has been shortlisted for the Dutch Prix de Rome in 2015 and Dutch Design Awards in 2016.

Photography: Roel Backaert

Tags

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