

Fire Station, Artist In Residence - Garage Gallery, Wadi Al-Sail,  
Civil Defense Roundabout. Doha, Qatar

# Domestic Affairs

The house is a home  
to a paradox

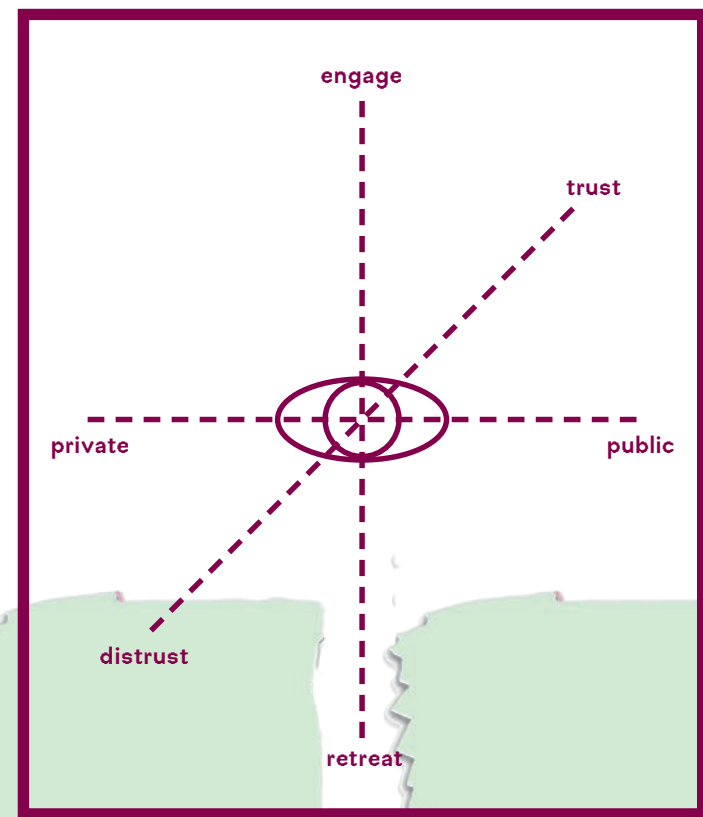


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# Domestic Affairs



## Ch-ch-changes

We live in an era of societal super-acceleration. The constant increase in the speed of change manifests itself in our everyday life, in how we work, socially relate and live.

On the one side, we find ourselves caught in a restless dream — some sort of Orwellian state of mind, where we are immersed in an endless sequence of interiors, where fear of never having enough privacy is a given, and a hyper-mediated ‘total experience’ lures us into escapism. On the other side, these same technological conditions and devices that are encompassing us serve the purpose of opening up a field of boundless possibilities.

Design in 21st century is characterised by such paradoxes. Democratization and horizontalisation of power structures changes the relation between the citizen, the corporation and the government. As our demographic and monetary situation and the structure of the political and financial landscape asks for a fundamental reorientation, our society tries to reorganise itself. Such a process has an impact on the domestic context and the way we live in it. Our homes have become the gateway to our world: they are the place where we can be reached by information, the place from which we engage in debates with local and remote interlocutors, and ultimately the place where we make our ethical and practi-

cal decisions about the way we live. These aspects ultimately impact the task, the agenda, and the sphere of the design discipline.

In the exhibition Domestic Affairs, we strive to understand the paradox of these conditions and their social, economic and political impact through the lens of the interior. The selected designers give meaning to their work beyond the mere commodity. Their practices should be understood as cultural signifiers of change: the use of local resources and cultural narratives, a notion of context that empowers communities or the establishment of parameters for open source design tools. Blurring the boundary of the interior and its relation to society, Domestic Affairs manifests these changes as they are captured through the goods and services that reach into and extend out from the walls of our homes.

Domestic Affairs explores the house as an interface to our social, economic, and political lives and has done so first in Cologne, Germany, and second in Shenzhen, China. This third iteration in Doha, Qatar, with contributions from local designers and design students of VCUQatar furthers our shared investigation on how the house can be understood as an interface that reflects our local and global context.

**Saskia van Stein**  
Director, Bureau Europa  
Platform for architecture  
and design

# The house is a home to a paradox

Domestic Affairs explores the house as an interface to our social, economic and political lives. Our home is not just the place where we live; it is a place where we encounter friends and strangers, where we exchange goods and services, where we engage and influence political systems, and where we participate in the global community.

The house is a home to a paradox. It houses the simultaneous desire to share private matters in the public realm and to seek privacy in public. While we install wifi-blocking technology, we invite unknown guests to rent one of our rooms for a night or two.

In our struggle to balance privacy and popularity, trust and distrust, engagement and retreat, the house becomes a filter for our societal relations, manifesting the attitude we have towards our local and global neighbours and political and economic systems. More than bricks and mortar, a financial asset, or a set of appliances and technologies, home is a state of mind.

**Giovanni Innella and Agata Jaworska,**  
Institute of Relevant Studies

When does a house turn into a home? We become familiar with surrounding objects in the house through time. When we reach a certain level of familiarity with the surroundings, our feelings towards a space shift from the unfamiliar to the familiar; therefore turning the house into a home.

Qatar is undergoing constant change. Living in this experience of transition from old to new at such a fast pace is amazingly overwhelming. The Fire Station building is one of the oldest iconic buildings in Qatar. It served as a civil defence building for over 30 years, but unlike many old buildings that got demolished, this building was repurposed to be an artist residency by Qatar Museums after the civil defence has moved into their new location.

This public building has a sense of home, a remembrance of the past. Hosting the Domestic Affairs exhibition in this location reinforce the paradox of home. When we become more familiar with public spaces, and less familiar with our own houses due to constant change, home becomes the place we are most familiar with.

**Aisha Al-Sowaidi**  
Curator, Fire Station  
Artist in Residence



## From preppers to haul girls and cam girls, the home has become a place of broadcast.

I arrived in Doha in 2010 to teach Time Based Media to the Freshmen of VCUQatar. It was my first time in the Middle East and I didn't know what to expect. During one of the first classes, in an effort to get to know my students, I asked them what kind of music they were listening to. One of the most modest and shy female students took her time and then said "I don't know who my favourite singer is, but I like Lady Gaga very much."

Her answer presented surprising visual contradictions. In that moment I suddenly understood that I was in front of the first generation completely exposed to the Internet and its globalised cultures and subcultures. With this realization I began to allow my students to guide my understanding of this articulated and fascinating culture. It has become clear during my experience here, that the world wide web and social media interactions have become relevant windows to frame the complex local domestic landscape of Qatar. Doha is an urban system in which solid local tradition and the peculiar internationality of the social environ-

ment intersect each other even while they remain separated in their own physical spaces.

We are glad to host this exhibition and to contribute with student work from the Art Foundation and the MFA programs. These two distinctive programs represent the beginning and the end of the creative journey we offer at VCUQatar. Multidisciplinary in nature, both programs expose students to a wide variety of methods, tools, research strategies and forms of critical thinking. Courses aim to develop self-driven, active learners who are positioned as primary researchers, makers and thinkers. Considering the specifics of the context in which we operate, these students are privileged observers. They represent the tradition, they embody the present and propose the future. As such, they are called to produce unique translations that define the evolution of the local domestic identity.

**Simone Muscolino**  
Director, Art Foundation,  
Virginia Commonwealth  
University in Qatar

# SMART HOME

## Honeywell, I'm Home!

### The Internet of Things and the New Domestic Landscape

by Justin McGuirk

In 1972, as part of MoMA's exhibition "Italy: The New Domestic Landscape," the Radical Design group Superstudio installed a small cubic room with mirrored walls that appeared to replicate itself into infinity. The group's proposal, submitted to the curator Emilio Ambasz, had taken the form of a one-page statement describing exactly how this "micro-environment" should be installed, followed by a further nine typed pages of theoretical exposition by Superstudio's cofounder Adolfo Natalini. In those nine pages—a manifesto of sorts, veering off into prose poems and short stories—Natalini outlines a new way of living. The attributes of this hypothetical existence include "permanent nomadism," "life without objects," and "life without work." These conditions are made possible by a mysterious gridded structure that Natalini refers to only as "the network."

It is only too easy to root around in the archives, extract something highly selective, and proclaim this or that radical to have been prophetic. In this case, however, Natalini's vision appears uncannily prescient. Of course, "the network" of his imagination was simply an act of wish fulfillment—he hadn't the slightest idea what it was exactly (although, by coincidence, 1972 was also the year that ARPANET was first demonstrated in public), he knew only that it was a "total system of communication." In Superstudio's photo-collages, it took the form of a grid—either an abstract gridded plane or a gridded megastructure called The Continuous Monument. There's only a mock utopia, serving to critique both modernism and consumerism, and yet, ineluctably, the network came to pass. It is not, however, a megastructure. In fact, for all intents and purposes—for the majority who cannot see the server farms and the undersea cables—it is invisible.

The effects of the network age on urban life in the early twenty-first century are roughly as Natalini predicted, if less utopian. Immaterial labor has led to a flexible but precarious existence in which, for the young at least, "permanent nomadism" is not so far from the truth. Objects, meanwhile, are dematerializing into live streams, downloads, e-books, smartphone apps, and the so-called "sharing economy." We have witnessed the primacy of software over hardware. Most significantly, what we think of as "domestic space" is being completely redefined. We need look no further than the rise and rise of Airbnb. The rental website epitomizes a new era of nomadic, vicarious living, in which one can simply slip into different lifestyles

like dresses. Its evangelists proclaim a utopian mission of sharing over-owning (CEO Brian Chesky famously claims not to own a home), and like good neo-Marxists they talk of use-value rather than exchange-value. But of course Airbnb enables a global population to be part of the rentier class. It is as much a symptom of precarity as of networked living—it is the means by which many now pay their own rents and mortgages. Airbnb is what we have instead of state-subsidized affordable housing, and it is leading to the wholesale commodification of domestic space.

For the first time since the mid-twentieth century—with its labor-saving household appliances and rising quality of life—the domestic is once again the site of radical change. And though domestic space appears to fall within the realm of architecture, architects themselves have been almost mute on the implications of such change. Architecture, it seems, has given up its dreams of imagining how we might live, and so into that void technology is rushing. That tired old trope of "the house of the future" has been replaced by what is now called the "smart home." The smart home is the network's great white hope for ubiquitous connectivity. It sounds benign enough, and may conjure Jacques Tati-style mise-en-scenes populated by absurd devices—the smart home is prime territory for farce—but it is also an ideology. It is the house-shaped manifestation of the internet of things, according to which all our devices and appliances will join the network, communicating with us and each other.

To say that the internet of things is an ideology is to suggest that the use-value of the concept has yet to be sold to the consumer. It is easily mocked by skeptical hacks who question the need for talking fridges and washing machines that you can program with your smartphone ("You still need to put the clothes in yourself, right?"). Bruce Sterling argues that the internet of things has nothing to do with the consumer and everything to do with the business interests of the service providers. Given that data is the new currency, the internet of things is an epic power grab by the lords of the network—Sterling focuses on the "big five" of Google, Amazon, Facebook, Apple, and Microsoft—to gain control of as much human data as physically possible.<sup>1</sup> As the primary interface of the internet of things, the smart home is effectively the tendrils of the network rising out of the ground and into every one of our household appliances to allow mass data collection and digital surveillance.

That, at least, is one interpretation. It

goes without saying that the internet of things agenda is being driven by the technology industry with the eager boosterism of the business community, which sees a blizzard of dollar signs. And while the evangelists of the IoT would hardly define themselves in Sterling's terms, neither do they contradict him. As an effusive cover story in the Harvard Business Review put it recently, "It is the expanded capabilities of smart, connected products and the data they generate that are ushering in a new era of competition."<sup>2</sup> For better or worse, the smart home is the new New Domestic Landscape.

The question is, what are the implications for architecture? Do these developments have spatial ramifications? Should we plan and build in new ways to accommodate this technological surge, or is it just a case of running a few extra wires into the walls? Can architects continue to design according to age-old principles of good form and sound proportions (or stick to the boilerplate floor plans prescribed by greedy developers, as the case may be)?

The history of architectural historians overlooking the impact of technological innovations is a long one, and its best chronicler was Reyner Banham. In The Architecture of the Well-Tempered Environment, he charts the effects of successive environmental revolutions, such as electric lighting and air-conditioning, on built form. Banham's geeky enthusiasm for ducting and electrical services enables him to propose a parallel history of architecture according to which the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast (1903), despite its outmoded, castellated styling, was "far more pioneering than anything that had been designed by Walter Gropius" because it was the first building to include a form of air-conditioning. The trajectory of this parallel history takes in the invention of the suspended ceiling, in the late 1940s, which was required to hide the electrical services once concrete floor slabs had done away with the "dead spaces" in which that messy tangle used to be hidden. Banham can gleefully point out that the advent of the suspended ceiling, now ubiquitous in commercial buildings the world over, passed without comment in architectural literature. And yet it is precisely such technical details that allow for the "Cartesian glass prism" of Le Corbusier's United Nations building in Manhattan—and thereafter the International Style—to exist in the first place.

So are we in danger of overlooking a similar technical detail when it comes to the internet of things and the smart home? After all, before revolutionizing architecture, air-conditioning was slow to catch on (introduced first in factories and then in cinemas, where it was most cost effective). But there is

one salient difference. When air-conditioning finally took off as a domestic revolution, after the Second World War, millions and millions of consumers knew exactly why they wanted it. One cannot yet say the same of the smart home.

Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so unnerving? The internet-of-things evangelists proclaim that it is that most "disruptive" of phenomena: a paradigm shift. Bearing in mind Banham's assertion that electrification was "the greatest environmental revolution in human history since the domestication of fire," one naturally looks for equivalent consequences when it is claimed (no doubt accurately) that "the network is the new electricity."<sup>3</sup> So just how, exactly, will the internet of things revolutionize domestic life?

The proposals to sell this revolution to the consumer are myriad and many splendors. But perhaps the poster product of this new domestic landscape is the Nest smart thermostat, which not only tells you exactly how much energy you're using but can also learn your energy-use patterns and adjust itself according to your established preferences. The ostensible motive is environmental sustainability—Nest is helping us be better planetary citizens. But of course the reason why Nest was purchased by Google is that its smart thermostat is also a data hoover—a point we shall return to later.

The potential applications of the domestic internet of things cover a whole array of multi-billion-dollar industries, from security and healthcare to lifestyle and gaming. Thus Microsoft is developing kitchen counters that can recognize foodstuffs and display appropriate recipes. There are smart mattresses that monitor your sleep patterns by measuring your breathing and your heart rate. There are any number of smart locks now available that open when you walk up to the door and that can be programmed to let in your friends or guests (perfect for the Airbnb generation). There is cautious excitement about the potential of "ambient assisted living" for the elderly. A University of Manchester research group has developed smart carpeting that can tell when someone has fallen and that can even diagnose potential mobility problems from their footsteps.

Most of these products correspond to Arthur C. Clarke's third law: "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic." And it may well be that magic is precisely the quality that will seduce the consumer into embracing a world of all smart mod cons. The world of hyper-performance products, colluding in a domestic ecosystem that we barely understand but that lay its manifest intelligence at our disposal, may be our inevitable destiny. Banham was skept-

tical about this, averring with amusing bathos that while space capsules may require omni-competence, "here on Earth it will often prove that drawing a blind over a window ... is all that is required."<sup>4</sup> More trenchantly, Sterling argues that we the consumer will have little choice in the matter either way.

The internet of things is like electrification: if we are even able to opt out, we will simply be routed around and made redundant. In the meantime, there are various intractable problems to solve. Some of them are technical. For instance, it is widely understood that the effective interconnectivity of all our household devices—their ability to sync and update and communicate with each other—depends on a single unifying platform. All tech companies agree on this and that is why they are all beavering away at solving the problem with their own proprietary platform that will not work with all the others.

The idea that all our products may have to be either Apple-compatible or, say, Samsung-compatible, is a disincentive. As for the rapid cycle of updates and obsolescence, well, architects simply do not think in such ephemeral time spans. There are also security concerns: our houses become eminently more hackable the more connected devices we have. Experts evoke a cyber-security nightmare of "bot-net" armies using smart toasters to launch DDoS attacks, etc. But let's concern ourselves with the ethical implications of the smart home. Because if we are in the midst of a subtle domestic revolution, its consequences are in new forms of labor, the erosion of privacy, and the monopolization of control.

It is a truism worth restating here that our homes are increasingly the primary sites of production. This is not just true of new flexible labor models that allow many people to work from home; it also applies to the so-called "sharing economy" (read: the digital rental economy) that allows us to commodify our private spaces so effortlessly. Already, the idea of the home as a retreat, a sanctuary from work, comes into question. But it is also literally true that our homes are sites of production simply by dint of rising property values. In London, with its 18 percent price rises in recent years, it is quite likely that your home makes more money every year than you do. Added to this is the fact that the proliferation of smart, connected products will turn the home into a prime data collection node. It is estimated that there will be fifty billion wi-fi-connected devices by 2020, and all of them will collect data that is transmitted to and stored by their

# Affairs



## Honeywell، أنا في المنزل!

إنترنت الأشياء والمحيط المنزلي الجديد

# Affairs

بقلم جوستين ماكجويرك  
ملاحظــــــــات الحجر، نظرا لتزايد دخول التكنولوجيا إلى بيوتنا، أصبحت البيئة المحلية أكثر نقادا بشكل متزايد. تدفق المعلومات داخل وخارج منازلنا، وبينما تصبح منازلنا "أكثر ذكاء" يمكننا من اتخاذ خيارات أفضل لجيوتنا وللبيئة، إلا أننا نفقد أيضا خصوصيتنا و- في النهاية - قوة القرار. فييونية "الذكية" تستعيد الآن التوتر بين الراحة والخصوصية، وبين المشاركة والانسحاب، ولكن هذا التوتر ليس فقط بينا وبين المفااتيح والأجهزة التي تشكل البيئة المحلية الآن. لقد أصبحت بيوتنا سوقا لشركات التكنولوجيا المتجارة معنا، ومعرفة بين بعضهم البعض، ومن المفااتيح تطورت القرى والمنازل في أنحاء الأسواق التجارية، وأصبح الخطر الآن أن تستضيف بيوتنا معارك السوق. في الحقيقة، قد نصبح نحن سلع هذه التجارة.

نشرت "Honeywell, I'm Home!" بقلم جوستين ماكجويرك لأول من قبل e-flux، مجلة رقم ٦٤، أبريل ٢٠١٥، ٨ نوفمبر ٢٠١٥، على:

<http://www.e-flux.com/journal/honeywell-im-home-the-internet-of-things-and-the-new-domestic-landscape/>

## SQM The Quantified Home Space Caviar

The way we live is rapidly changing under pressure from multiple forces—financial, environmental, technological, geopolitical. What we used to call home may not even exist anymore, having transmuted into a financial commodity of which the square meter is the basic unit. Yet, domesticity and the domestic space ceased long ago to be present in the architectural agenda. SQM charts the scale of this change using data, fiction, and a critical selection of homes and their interiors—from Osama bin Laden's compound to apartment living in the age of Airbnb. The book comes with one of 22 different variant covers.

## البيت الكمي أنس كيو أم

سبيس كافيار

تغير الطريقة التي نعيش بها بسرعة نتيجة وقوعنا تحت ضغوط وقوى متعددة - مالية وبشرية وتكنولوجية وجغرافية سياسية. ما تعودنا تسميته البيت قد لا يكون له وجود بعد الآن، بعد أن تحولت طبيعت إلى سلع ما دانه فيها المتر مربع هو الوحدة الأساسية. ومع ذلك، فالحياة العائلية والمنزل العائلي توقف منذ فترة طويلة ليكون حاضرا في جدول الأعمال المعمارية. توضح SQM حجم هذا التغيير بآياتها باستخدام البيانات، والخيال، ومجموعة مختارة من المنازل والتصاميم الداخلية لهم - من مجمع أمانة بن لادن إلى اللقة التي يتم استئجارها عبر AirbnB يأتي الكتاب بخلاف واحد من ٢٢ غلاف مختلف.

## MAPO THE WORLD'S CONNECTED BEAUTY MASK

PLAY

the invisible substrate of cables and sensors. The implications of what Keller Easterling calls "infrastructure space" for architects and architecture are not entirely clear, but what is fairly certain is that the discipline thus far lacks a truly infrastructural perspective. Data as a tool for creating parametric form has an established, if polarized, position, but a genuine network thinking has yet to infect architecture. Architecture is still focused on objects. Or, as Easterling puts it: "Architecture is making the occasional stone in the water. The world is making the water."<sup>11</sup>

1 Bruce Sterling, "The Epic Struggle of the Internet of Things," (Moscow: Strelka Press, 2014).  
2 Michael E. Porter and James E. Heppelmann, "How Smart, Connected Products are Transforming Competition," Harvard Business Review (November 2014): 65.  
3 I quote Matt Webb, formerly of BERG, with no guarantees that he said it first.  
4 Reyner Banham, The Architecture of the Well-Tempered Environment (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2013), 278.  
5 Dave Eggers, The Circle (New York: Penguin, 2013), 126.  
6 Hannah Arendt, "The Vita Activa," in The Portable Hannah Arendt, ed. Hannah Arendt and Peter R. Baehr (New York: Penguin, 2003), 212.  
7 Jeffrey Myers, ed., George Orwell (New York: Routledge, 2002), 25.  
8 Rem Koolhaas interviewed in the Guardian, March 12, 2014.  
9 Dan Hill, "We need a Prouvé of plumbing, a Rogers of rewiring, an Utzon of U-values" dezeen, May 1, 2014.  
10 James Bridle, "The Cloud," Icon magazine, February 16, 2015.  
11 Keller Easterling, The Action is the Form: Victor Hugo's TED Talk (Moscow: Strelka Press, 2012).

All of which goes to say that the smart home is merely the consumer entry point to a vast new economic territory of invisible infrastructure. The mundane (or even intimate) domestic data of the smart home accumulates into the "big data" of the smart city. And here there are powerful corporate forces at play—forces that our neoliberalized, austerity-riddled municipal authorities may be increasingly powerless to resist. Again the ostensible motive is efficiency: smart waste bins that know when they need to be emptied and smart traffic lights that can recalibrate themselves based on traffic flow. But these services are politicized through their transfer to the private sector.

When James Bridle quipped recently, "Beneath the paving stones, the cloud," he was pointing to a material reality, just as Arnall was, but the political connotations of that adage are worth dwelling on.<sup>10</sup> Who owns the cloud? Who owns the smart city? Follow the money. The real financial assets of the city will be measured less in ostentatious

That particular vision situates the home very clearly as the site of a shift from a modernist paradigm to an emergent paradigm of the information age—a shift from efficiency to paranoia, from the machine to the anthropomorphic. Where Le Corbusier could speak of being "proud of a house as practical as a typewriter," Rem Koolhaas now coolly asserts, "Very soon your house will betray you."<sup>8</sup>

A year before the MoMA exhibition, Superstudio dreamed up the 2000-Ton City. The citizens of this megastructure live in a techno-utopia in which all their desires are fulfilled, unless they entertain any idea of dissent, in which case their ceiling will come down on them with the weight of two thousand tons. As we noted earlier, the smart home is made for black humor and dystopian fantasy.

In fact, the smart home is far from dramatic. Unlike Superstudio's modernism ad absurdum or even the very Fifties-ish capsule of Alison and Peter Smithson's House of the Future, the smart home is utterly prosaic in its appearance. It may look no different than your home or mine. When Time magazine put "The Smarter Home" on its cover last year ("The dwellings of the future will make you calmer, safer, richer and healthier"), it chose a cheap-looking, suburban cookie-cutter house. (It may well be that the absence of a pitched roof and the addition of a climbing wall were indicators of the height of innovation, but such subtleties are difficult for a European to read.) This was very shrewd of Time. Because if the smart home is to become a reality, it will have to adapt itself to the majority of existing homes or be doomed to a tiny market of wealthy eccentrics.

As Dan Hill has pointed out, in a city such as London (which has the oldest housing stock in Europe) the smart home will have to negotiate Victorian walls and Edwardian pipes. In London's overheated property market, money is made hand over fist by simply redecorating, leaving the sins of our ancient infrastructure behind

ism of 1984 was less likely than the dystopia of Huxley's own Brave New World. "The lust for power can be just as completely satisfied by suggesting people into loving their servitude as by logging and kicking them into obedience ... The change will be brought about as a result of a felt need for increased efficiency."<sup>7</sup>

"A kind of nationwide Farrow & Ball sticking plaster."<sup>9</sup> Because getting

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Roomba is a series of autonomous robotic vacuum cleaners. With a set of basic sensors, Roomba is able to change direction on encountering obstacles, detect dirty spots on the floor, and sense steep drops to keep it from falling down stairs.

رومبا

رومبا عبارة عن سلسلة من المكاشات الكهربائية الآلية ذاتية التحكم، مع مجموعة من أجهزة الاستشعار الرئيسية، تمكن رومبا من تغيير الاتجاه عند مواجهة العقبات، وكشف البقع القذرة على الأرض، واحتجاز القطرات في الأماكن المتحدرة لمنعها من الانزلاق أسفل الدرج.



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However, more realistic than many-state, high-totalitarian social engineering is the probability that we will be negotiated into patterns of "better" behavior by financial imperatives. The fact that insurance, rather than advertising, is being touted as "the native business model" for the internet of things suggests that control may happen through financial penalties. If your smart treadmill doesn't clock a certain number of miles a day, your insurance premium will go up. Furthermore, smoking or enjoying the taste of Bourbon just a little too much may constitute deviant behavior that renders you uninsurable. The efficiency doctrine—saving energy, saving on healthcare costs—slips very easily into the empty vessel that is the smart home. That is especially true given that it will be introduced through desirable, hyper-performing products. One is reminded of the famous letter that Aldous Huxley wrote to George Orwell arguing that the "boot-on-the-face" totalitarianism of 1984 was less likely than the dystopia of Huxley's own Brave New World. "The lust for power can be just as completely satisfied by suggesting people into loving their servitude as by logging and kicking them into obedience ... The change will be brought about as a result of a felt need for increased efficiency."<sup>7</sup>

## البيت الذكي



soap dispenser used in public toilets in the Philippines. Leaving the stall sets off an alarm that only goes off when you push the soap dispenser. Similarly, there have been various reports of the UK government trying to "nudge" citizens into better behavior through the use of smart devices. A report by Westminster Council called for the linking of housing benefits to trips to the gym, monitored with smart cards. Most recently there were calls to cut benefits for the obese unless they went on a diet. Suddenly the smart fridge takes on a whole new set of associations.

NEST

Smoke sensor

The new Nest Protect has an industrial-grade smoke sensor, tests itself automatically, and lasts up to a decade. It's also the first home alarm you can hush from your phone without any extra hardware required. And just like the original Nest Protect, it tells you what's wrong and can even alert your phone.

نست

يحتوي Nest Protect الجديد على جهاز استشعار الدخان، يقوم باختيار نفسه تلقائياً، يستمر حتى عشر سنوات. كما يعد أول جهاز إنذار منزلي يمكنك توقيفه من هاتفك الخاص دون أن يتطلب أي قطعة إضافية. وتاماً مثل Nest Protect الأصلي، فهو يبلغك بالخطأ بإمكانه حتى أن يرسل تنبيهاً إلى هاتفك.

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Quake Alarm

JDS

Quake Alarm provides early quake warning by detecting an earthquake's sound wave before the destructive shear wave strikes your home.

إشعار بحسوث زلزال

جى دى أس

يوفر هذا الجهاز تحذير بحلول زلزال في وقت مبكر عن طريق الكشف عن أصوات موجات الزلازل قبل أن تضرب هذه الموجة المدعومة منزل.



## القراصنة يتسللون إلى أجهزة مراقبة الأطفال

كانت هينر شريك نائمة في منزلها في مدينة الخليل بفلسطين عندما ذهلت لسماع صوت في منتصف الليل، قالت هينر: "فجأة، سمعت ما يبدو وكأنه صوت رجل لكنني كنت نائمة فلم أكن متأكدة". قامت هينر مرتبكة ومحتارة بجلب هاتفها الخليوي للتحقق من الكاميرا في غرفة ابنتها إيما البالغة من العمر ١٠ شهور، كانت الكاميرا تتحرك، لكنها لم تكن هي من يحركها.

"في الوقت الذي رأيت فيه الكاميرا تتحرك، سمعت نفس الصوت مرة أخرى يصرخ في ابنتي، كان يصرخ، استيقظ أيها الطفل، استيقظ". كان يصرخ فقط محاولاً إيقافها". في نفس الوقت ركض آدم، زوج هينر، إلى غرفة إيما. قال آدم: عندها بدأت الكاميرا تتحرك من ابنته المتساهرة في مكانها من الخوف لتسلط على وجهه مباشرة.

بيتك ذكي جداً يعرف ما تريد وما تحتاج وما تحب، هو ذكي بحيث يوصي لك بما تحب، ويتخذ أفضل القرارات لك بهوء، منزلك مضيف جداً بحيث حولك من كونك المالك لتصبح الضيف.

### Cloning Objects

Jesse Howard

Cloning Objects presents a scenario in which a collection of products are each embedded with all of the information needed for their own reproduction. Scanning the object with a software interface reveals the digital 3D-definition, files for reproduction with digital fabrication tools, information and schematics for electronic components, and the source-code for any software used to control the object. The autonomous objects and their components are made accessible on an individual level, and can be freely shared, modified, and redistributed.



### Ambulance-Drone

Alec Momont

Ambulance-Drone is a high speed drone network that delivers emergency supplies to any location within minutes. Drones For Good explores future possibilities with drones and develops the technology on an open platform.



### Cremation urns with digital photo frame

Beauty Home

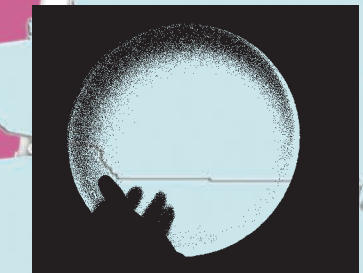
An urn kept in the home, is to remember and take care of the beloved ones who passed away. A digital photo urn increases the presence of our late family members in our domestic environments.



### Blue Sky Lamp

Chris Kabel

This lamp re-creates the light of the sky on a sunny day. It is scientifically proven that light with this colour brightens people's moods.



### Technology at our Fingertips

Lianne Polinder

As technological progress moves at a fast pace, we find ourselves surrounded by complex digital and electrical devices whose mechanisms we don't quite understand. Technomimicry explores the relationship between technology, ornament and function, helping users to become more familiar with technology and its new aesthetics.

manufacturers. In short, the home is becoming a data factory. Our participation in this process has been underway for some time, not least through social media, which has helped constitute the post-Fordist world in which we no longer fabricate machine parts but subjectivities—opinions, lifestyle choices, our public image. Different theorists come at this from different angles. Zygmunt Bauman calls it the commodification of the self, while Franco "Bifo" Berardi calls it "cognitive labor," which is essentially a labor of communication. It is not hard to extrapolate Berardi's theory of the info-commodity to the smart home. The insidious aspect of the smart home is that even as we go about our lives consciously producing data—as happily tweeting members of the "cognitariat"—we will also produce vast quantities unconsciously. Some of this data will be of use to us—knowing how much energy we are using or knowing on the way home whether there is milk in the fridge—but much of it, especially the metadata, will not. All of it, however, is valuable currency to the producers of those products.

The home, then, becomes an extension of our immaterial labor. It is the producer of metrics. Just as our wearable tech counts our footsteps, our homes will monitor and measure us in other ways. All of our devices will cooperate in one great collective data harvest. Why is that data useful to the tech companies that own the appliance companies? Because they will use it for consumer profiling, all the better to send you targeted advertising. They will also use it to try and streamline our future customer experience.

قامت الشركة بإصدار تحديثات لتصحيح المشكلة ولكن عائلة هينر شريك لم تكن على علم بذلك.

هذه بعض خطوات الأمن البسيطة التي ستقوم أسرة هينر شريك باتخاذها بعد أن استطاع متسلل دخول بيتهم من خلال الكاميرا.

مقطعات من  
"FOX19 Investigates: Hacker hijacks baby monitor"  
<http://www.fox19.com/story/25310628/hacked-baby-monitor>



riences through predictive analytics—the same tools that allow Amazon and Netflix to suggest that we might want to read more Dave Eggers or watch the new season of Homeland. Our countless daily actions and choices around the house become what define us. As Eggers puts it, "Having a matrix of preferences presented as your essence, as the whole you? ... It was some kind of mirror, but it was incomplete, distorted."<sup>5</sup>

"I think you know what the problem is just as well as I do". The most obvious and often-raised concerns about all of this, of course, have to do with privacy. The mass harvesting of our data and metadata may not be equivalent to inserting CCTV cameras in our homes, but it is a form of digital surveillance. One might ask whether we are returning to the ancient Greek notion of privacy that Hannah Arendt argued was not particularly private. That private realm was neither considered particularly noble. It was only centuries later that private property would offer "the only reliable hiding place from the common public world, not only from everything that goes on in it but also from its very publicity, from being seen and being heard."<sup>6</sup>

Here, the private becomes not exactly public but exposed to other private, corporate entities. The trade-off that the tech companies will offer us in exchange for the smart home is efficiency. And we the consumer will be willing accomplices for the simple reason that we are becoming very used to paying for services with our "free" data—some of these products may even be supplied at next to no price in return for the data they pro-

"ثم صرخت في وجهي" قال آدم، "بعض الأشياء السيئة، بعض الكاميرات البديئة، عندما قمت بفصل الكاميرا،".

ووفقا لخبراء التكنولوجيا، فإن كاميرات IP اللاسلكية مثل تلك التي قامت بالصراخ، هي وسيلة سهلة للقراصنة لفتح باب مباشرة إلى منزلك.

قال ديف حتر، خبير حلول في Infinity Partners: "أي نوع من الأجهزة خاصة المتصلة بالإنترنت يمكن أن يخضع لهذا". ويقول الخبراء، بمجرد أن يستطيع هؤلاء المتسللين اللولج إلى داخل الكاميرا في منزلك، يصبحوا قادرين أيضا على اللولج إلى داخل حياتكم، نصح ديف حتر بتغيير كلمة المرور لخدمة الواي فاي الخاصة بكم وكلمة المرور الخاصة بالكاميرا نفسها، وجعلها مختلفة، عليك أن تقوم أيضا، بالتحقق من موقع الشركة المصنعة بالنظام للحصول على التحديثات بحيث تتمكن من تحديثها حيث قد لا تظهر هذه التحديثات المتوفرة مباشرة على الجهاز، كما في أجهزة الكمبيوتر أو الهواتف الخليوية، على سبيل المثال، فإن الكاميرا FOSCAM، لديها برامج حساسة ثابتة ومعروفة،



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للطلب: bonanza.com

### Woolfiller

Heleen Klopfer

Woolfiller enables you to repair holes and hide stains in woolen jumpers, cardigans, jackets, carpets, and other household goods.

### Invert Footwear

Elisa van Joolen

Invert Footwear is a collection of sneakers turned inside out. This process highlights the seams, thus emphasizing the handwork of the production process and simultaneously de-emphasizing the shoes as industrial products. Invert Footwear questions the thin line between craft labour and mass-production.

### Investment is Invisibility (screw)

Drroog Lab with Metahaven

A discrete way to secure value in the home. Each screw is 32 grams of 24-carat gold.

## Domestic

### Potato Table Ware

DUS architects

The edible leftovers of the potato can now be used for 3D printing. Together with several innovation partners, DUS architects is working on 3D-printable "porcelain" made from potato starch. With this material, DUS developed a unique set of tableware-pieces. The designs are scripted using parametric design programmes and all based on the shape of the potato, resulting in a unique shape every time.

### The BlackBerry smartphone

has opened up a gate for communicating widely and freely. Freely because the BBM messaging application provides privacy for those who do not want to share their phone number as it works by adding users through a BBM pin code. The BlackBerry made public messaging easy in the privacy of your own device.

## ما تدفعه للحاضنة

**مبادئ توجيهية للهمج وموجدة لمساءلة "ما تدفعه للحاضنة"**

حاول تحديد السعر مقارنة بسعر تذكرة السينما. إذا كان المراهق يستغرق حوالي ساعتين لكسب المال للذهاب إلى السينما لمدة ساعتين، فهذا يبدو عادلاً. اعتقد بأن تذكرة السينما هنا عشرة دولارات، لذلك أدفع خمسة دولارات في الساعة للمراهقين الذين تقل أعمارهم عن 17 عاماً.

ضع عرضك الخاص من البداية حتى تتمكن من تجنب الإحراج عند انتهاء الفترة. "هل يكفي هذا؟" "هل هذا جيداً." "أجل هذا جيداً، أيا كان سيكون جيداً." هذا أيضاً من شأنه أن يجعل المراهق يرفض العمل إذا شعر بأنه لا يستحق ضياع وقته. وضع بالضبط ما تود أن يقوم به أثناء غيبك، "أريد منك أن تطعمهم جميعاً وأن تنظف الطاولة وضغ الأطباق في الحوض. إذا نظفت الأطباق، فسوف أدفع لك دولارين إضافيين. ثم مع الأطفال في السرير ليناموا وتأكد من أنهم قد لبسوا ثياب النوم وقد نظفوا أسنانهم. بعد أن ينام الأطفال، وإذا كنت ترغب بخمسة دولارات إضافية، يمكنك تنظيف المنزل." فكر في التعاقب مع جليسة أطفال في سن المراهقة باعتبارها فرصة لهم للتدريب على أداء وظائفهم القادمة "وظيفة حقيقية".

مقتطفات من

"What to Pay the Babysitter" بقلم جان فرانسيسكو، ٢ فبراير ٢٠١٦

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jan-francisco/paying-the-babysitter\\_b\\_4145546.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jan-francisco/paying-the-babysitter_b_4145546.html)

عانت شكوى ميلاند الرئيسية من Mturk.com هو أنه ليس هناك أي وسيلة للشكوى في حال قامت الشركة برفض دفع ثمننا جيداً. لها لما قامت به من عمل دقيق، على حد قولها: "أمازون يقول في الأساس، نستطيع رفض ما نريد"، وأضاف "لا يوجد لدينا ملجأ أو ملاذ" (مصطلح ينتشر سريعاً على الإنترنت) تحب ميلاند أيضاً أن ترى المزيد من العمل والمزيد من الشركات على Mturk.com. عند انطلاق الموقع كان هناك الكثير من العمل للقيام به، كما تقول. هذه الأيام يبدو الأمر وكأن هناك فرص أقل والكثير من العمالة المنافسة.

لناشط عمالي مثل ماركوس كورتني من اتحاد عمال التكنولوجيا WashTech، يمثل الترتيب كله رؤية بائمة من استغلال العمالة بأجور بخسة. يقول ماركوس كورتني: "ما أن هذه رؤية مخيفة جداً، ويجب علينا أن نولي اهتماماً بذلك".

### The BlackBerry smartphone

has opened up a gate for communicating widely and freely. Freely because the BBM messaging application provides privacy for those who do not want to share their phone number as it works by adding users through a BBM pin code. The BlackBerry made public messaging easy in the privacy of your own device.

مقتطفات من

"I make \$1.45 a week and I love it" كاثارين ميسزكوفسكي، ٢ فبراير ٢٠١٦ في

[http://www.salon.com/2006/07/24/turks\\_3/](http://www.salon.com/2006/07/24/turks_3/)

## أربح ١.٤٥ دولاراً في الأسبوع، وأنا أحب ذلك

على موقع Amazon Mechanical Turk، يشعر الآلاف من الناس بسعادة من الحصول على مبالغ قليلة جداً للقيام بأعمال بسيطة. فهل هذا العمل نعمة لقتل الملل أم هو استغلال ظاهري لدفع أجور بخسة؟

هناك صورة لحذاء نسائي زهري اللون على شاشة كمبيوتر. حذاء دون كعب، نسخة بالية لحذاء باليه، وظيفتي هي تصنيف الحذاء بناءً على قائمة الألوان الأساسية؛ هل هو أحمر، أزرق، زهري، أرجواني، أبيض، أخضر، أصفر، أو متعدد الألوان؟ هناك وصف بجانبه يقول: "جلد زهري ليموني" ليست مهمة صعبة. كنت أفعل ذلك بينما أتحدث مع صديقي على الهاتف، قمت باستخدام هاتس الكمبيوتر بالتحقق من مربع وضع عليه علامة "زهري". في أترق، تحققت من "الأزرق"، افترضت بأن إجاباتي ستسجم على الأقل مع شخصين آخرين ممن يتلقون أجراً ليقوموا بالتحقق في نفس الصور، عندما ربحت؛ سنتات فقط.

مع كمبيوترتي والإنترنت، أصبحت جزءاً من قوة العمل العالمية الجديدة، واحدة من آلاف الأيدي البشرية المجهولة التي تتسك بالخيوط داخل موقع إلكتروني اسمه Amazon Mechanical Turk.

يقوم ببيع الملابس من قبل متاجر التجزئة على الإنترنت، والتي تساعد العملاء للبحث عن حذاء وردي اللون بحالة جيدة من خلال الترميز اللوني، أستطيع الآن أن اسمي نفسي Mechanical Turk. في هذا المكان العملي الجديد، كل شيء يقوم على أساس الحاجة إلى المعرفة، بما في ذلك من يقوم بهذا العمل، موقع هذا العمل، وفي بعض الحالات، هوية الشركة التي تقوم بتقديم العمل.

ولذلك من الذي يريد أن يكون العنصر البشري في تطبيقات الحاسوب؟ من الواضح أن هناك الكثير من الناس. منذ شهر نوفمبر الماضي، آلاف العمال من الولايات المتحدة وأكثر من مئة دولة أخرى قاموا بأداء مهام على موقع Mturk.com. حتى أن منهم من قام بتشكيل مجتمعاتهم الخاصة إلكترونياً مثل Turk Nation.

بمجرد انطلاقة، أثار موقع Mechanical Turk ضجة واحتجاجاً في عالم المؤسسات، "أمازون، أيها الوعد الرخيص، ألا يمكنك على الأقل أن تدفع الحد الأدنى لأجور؟" وقام بوضعها كملصق على أحد المواقع. قام معلق آخر بالاستهزاء مروجاً "هذه الوظائف لن حق الأ جانب غير الشرعي لن يقوموا بها". هناك شيء مقلق قليلاً عن ملياردير مثل بيزوس يحلم بطرق جديدة للحصول على الناس العاديين للقيام بعمل له مقابل أجر ضئيل، مبلغ زهيد منقطع جاء كنتيجة منطقية للاستفادة من القوى العاملة العالمية من

## I make \$1.45 a week and I Love it

On Amazon Mechanical Turk, thousands of people are happily being paid pennies to do mind-numbing work. Is it a boon for the bored or a virtual sweatshop?

A picture of a woman's pink shoe floats on my computer screen. It's a flat, a street version of a ballet shoe. My job is to categorize the shoe based on a list of basic colors: Is it red, blue, pink, purple, white, green, yellow, multicolored? A description next to it reads "Pink Lemon-ade Leather." It's not exactly a brain-busting task; I'm doing it while talking to a friend on the phone. With the mouse, I check a box marked "pink." In the next split second, a picture of a navy blue shirt appears. I check "blue." Assuming my answers jibe with those of at least two other people being paid to scrutinize the same pictures, I've just earned 4 cents.

So who wants to be the human component of a computer application? A lot of people, it turns out. Since last November, thousands of workers from the U.S. and more than 100 other countries have performed tasks on Mturk.com. The most dedicated turkers have even formed their own online communities, such as Turker Nation.

As soon as it launched, the Mechanical Turk site sparked a hue and cry in the blogosphere. "Amazon, you cheap bastard. Don't you at least have the decency to pay minimum wage?" demanded one



بدولة سويسرا الغنية (360 €)، حيث يعيش مؤسس إيكيا، انغفار كامبراد. أما المصنعان الآخران في كل من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية (فرندينيا) والصين واللذان تديرهما Swedwood فيمكنهما أيضاً ضمان انخفاض تكلفة الشحن إلى أميركا وأسيا. في الواقع فإن سلوك المستهلك هو المفتاح لسياسة أسعار إيكيا. فقط البلد الذي وصل إلى النقطة التي يتم فيها استهلاك الأثاث بحدوث قريب من المواد الغذائية، يتم فيها تخفيض السعر إلى حد كبير، في البلدان التي يعد فيها الأثاث من إيكيا أثيق وحديث.

Your home can be your biggest expense and your major source of income. You can hire people to work in your home and you can make money by working out of your living room. Your home is so comfortable and valuable that it just turned into your workplace.

matched the actual business- es listed, a task a computer can't do. In an eight-hour day, when she didn't have the kids to watch, Milland could go through 1,000 photos, making a cool \$30.

Milland's main beef with Mturk.com is that there's no way to complain if a company rips her off by refusing to pay for good, accurate work. "Amazon basically says, tough, they can reject what they want," she says. "There's no recourse."

(Word of bad-apple companies, however, spreads fast on turker forums.) Milland would also like to see more work and more companies on Mturk.com. When the site first launched there was more to do, she says. These days it feels as if there are fewer opportunities and too many workers competing for them.

To a labour activist like Marcus Courtney of WashTech, a tech workers union, the whole arrangement represents a dystopian vision of a virtual sweatshop. "What Amazon is trying to do is create the virtual day laborer hiring hall on the global scale to bid down wage rates to the advantage of the employer," he

Lay out your proposal from the beginning so you can avoid the awkward car ride conversation when you are dropping them off. "Is that enough? Is that okay?" "Yeah, it's fine. Whatever is fine." This also lets the teenager refuse the job if they feel it isn't worth their time. Point out exactly what you would like to have them do while you are gone. "I need you to feed them all, and then clear up the table and put the dishes in the sink. If you do the dishes, I will pay you \$2 extra. Then put the kids to bed, make sure they have their pajamas on and their teeth brushed. After the kids are in bed, if you want an extra \$5, feel free to clean up the house." Think of hiring a teenage babysitter as a training opportunity for their upcoming "real job".

Excerpt from "What to Pay the Babysitter" by Jan Francisco. Accessed February 2, 2016 at [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jan-francisco/paying-the-babysitter\\_b\\_4145546.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jan-francisco/paying-the-babysitter_b_4145546.html)

Excerpt from "I make \$1.45 a week and I love it" by Katharine Mieszkowski. Accessed February 2, 2016 at [http://www.salon.com/2006/07/24/turks\\_3/](http://www.salon.com/2006/07/24/turks_3/)





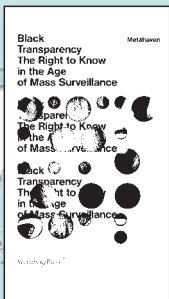


بيتك هو المكان الذي تختفي به عن عيون الآخرين، هو المكان الذي تتقن فيه مع الأصدقاء والمكان الذي تدعو إليه الغرباء. عند التقاء العمومية والخصوصية، فإن بيتك، باب مغلق، وغرفة المعيشة مفتوحة على مصراعها شبكة الإنترنت العالمية.



**The Pirate Cinema**  
Nicolas Maigret

In the context of omnipresent telecommunications surveillance, The Pirate Cinema makes the hidden activity and geography of Peer-to-Peer file sharing visible by producing an arbitrary cut-up of the files being exchanged. This immediate and fragmentary rendering of digital activity depicts the topology of digital media consumption and uncontrolled content dissemination in a connected world.



**Black Transparency**  
Metahaven

The Right to Know in the Age of Mass Surveillance

Black transparency is an involuntary disclosure of secrets against a backdrop of systematic online surveillance, as large parts of contemporary life move into the digital realm. Black transparency, as a radical form of information democracy, has brought forward a new sense of unpredictability to international relations, and raises questions about the conscience of the whistleblower, whose personal politics are now instantly geopolitical. Empowered by networks of planetary-scale computation, disclosures today take on an unprecedented scale and immediacy.



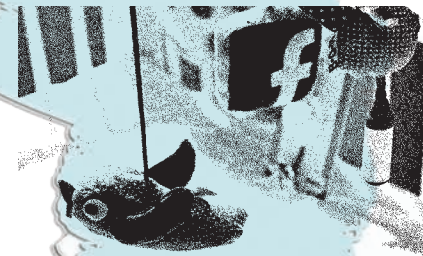
**Itsumo, Moshino**  
MUJI

In case of earthquakes, hurricanes or other emergency situations.



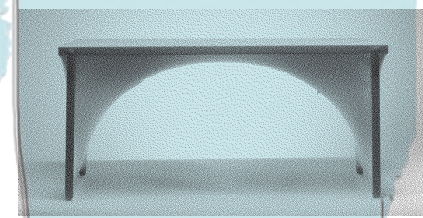
**Realface Glamouflage**  
Simone C. Niquille

Realface Glamouflage confuses facial recognition algorithms, which are used on Facebook to recognize and tag people in photos as well as in surveillance technology to identify people.



**New Born Fame**  
Laura Cornet

The current generation of newborns is the first of whom the parents grew up with Facebook. Their images are posted on social networks before even being a day old. New Born Fame aims to raise the discussion of what is ethical and what isn't.



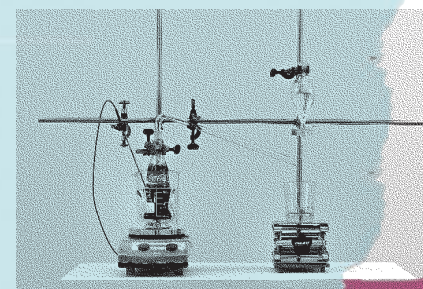
**SKIN**  
Katja Pettersson

Is the form an established icon and design process mimics the familiar object's former shape history? SKIN is a collection of furniture designed for Crystal Temporary Arts for temporary exhibitions. Made of folding IKEA furniture where the outer material determines the shape of the object.



**Invisible**  
Heather Dewey-Hagborg

Invisible is protection against new forms of biological surveillance. Erase is an "anti-DNA cleaning product" similar to a disinfectant spray. Replace, on the other hand, is an obfuscation spray that adds a mixture of genetic material to a DNA sample to cloak the details of the original.



**The Real Thing**  
Helmut Smits

The Real Thing is a distilling installation that reverts the industrial process of food and drinks production, turning Coca-Cola back into clean drinking water.



**My Knitted Boyfriend**  
Noortje de Keijzer

My Knitted Boyfriend is a full-size knitted puppet that encourages anyone to interact with it as you would do with your partner. More than just a product, My Knitted Boyfriend is a silent presence in the home.

## يرجى عدم الإزعاج

### الحساسية من الإنترنت؟

تسبب الحقول الكهرومغناطيسية، مثل هـ.م.و.جي (إس إم و واي فاي) ويسبب جيلنا. نستملك وننتج على شبكة الانترنت. فأجهزتنا المحمولة هي امتداد لأبدنا. يمكننا أن نعمل في أي مكان طالما لدينا أجهزة الكمبيوتر المحمولة وشبكة الإنترنت السريعة، ونستجبات العضلات، والتعب المزمن وغيرها من مشكلات القرن الـ ٢١. أنها مزيج رائع من رهاب الإنترنت والقلق. وأشباح الخيال العلمي.

حتى الآن، اختسب EHS قبول القليل من المجتمع الطبي والعلمي، حيث لا يوجد اختبار طبي محدد لذلك، جميع في ملاحة جماليات ما بعد الإنترنت. نحن نشعر بأننا قد ألقنا نوافذنا الرقمية، نحن نشوق للمس الحياة الحقيقية على الأرض بأقدامنا العارية. وترك هواتفنا في وضع المسافرين. ولكن ماذا لو كان هذا لا يكفي لفصل أنفسنا؟

تخيل لو كان لديك حساسية تجاه الانترنت ليوم واحد، حساسية تجاه جهازك الآي فون، أو حتى جهازك الجديد جالاسي S4. تخيل لو أن استخدامك للإنستجرام يصيبك بحكة في الجلد، واستخدامك لتويتر يترك في فمك طعما مر. تستجد نفسك ويعيون غاضبة ومحمرة، تقوم بتغيير هاتفك على الفيسبوك إلى، "حساسية كهرومغناطيسية".

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ولكن يبدو أن الوقت الذي كنا نستخدم فيه الإنترنت كوسيلة للهروب قد ولى. بدلا من ذلك، وفي كثير من الأحيان، فنحن الآن نحاول الهرب من الإنترنت. باعتبارنا ثنائي، فنحن قد تعبنا من الإنترنت، لا مزيد من أزرار التصفح في عملنا. وقد يكون لهذا علاقة بالاندماج الزائد والإفراط في ملاحة جماليات ما بعد الإنترنت. نحن نشعر بأننا قد ألقنا نوافذنا الرقمية، نحن نشوق للمس الحياة الحقيقية على الأرض بأقدامنا العارية. وترك هواتفنا في وضع المسافرين. ولكن ماذا لو كان هذا لا يكفي لفصل أنفسنا؟

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**22 MEALS**

22 MEALS

## DO NOT DISTURB

### Allergic to the Internet?

We, Pinar & Viola, just like the rest of our generation, consume and produce on the internet. Our laptops are the extension of our hands. We can work anywhere as long as we have our laptops and a fast connection (you can keep track of us on Instagram here).

But it seems the times we used the internet as a means of escape are over. Instead, more often than not, we're trying to escape the internet. As an artist duo, we are kind of internet-tired: no more browser buttons in our work. This probably has to do with the mainstreaming, and subsequent overkill, of post-internet aesthetics. We feel like closing our digital windows: we're longing to touch the real-life earth with our bare feet, leaving our phones in airplane mode. But what if that's not enough to discharge ourselves?

Imagine a day when you develop an allergy towards the internet, your iPhone, or even worse, your brand new Galaxy S4. Imagine that data-roaming and scrolling through Instagram makes your skin itch, while tweeting leaves a metallic taste in your mouth. With red, irritated eyes, you find yourself changing your FB status: "Electromagnetic hypersensitive."

#### Electromagnetic bathing

Electromagnetic hypersensitivity sounds like a futuristic nightmare but for a group of people, it is a RL status. Electromagnetic hypersensitivity (EHS) might be a new malady or maybe an up-to-date, hypochondriac conspiracy theory. What many of us don't realize, though, is that the radiation we've been exposed to over the last ten years has been hundreds, even thousands, of times higher than in our pre-wireless age.

Scientists agree that electromagnetic fields are dangerous at high levels, but it's kind of agreed that the low levels emitted from our devices are safe. However, institutions like the National Cancer Institute now acknowledge that more research regarding our recent "electromagnetic bathing" is needed.

Electromagnetic fields, like o.a. GSM and wi-fi, cause electromagnetic hyper-sensi-

tives a wild range of symptoms. According to sufferers, EHS symptoms range from acute headaches, skin burning, muscle twitches, chronic fatigue and other 21st century malaises. It's a fascinating, electro-phobic cocktail of anxiety and science-fiction spookiness.

To date, EHS has gained little acceptance from the medical and scientific community. As there is no specific medical test for it, all EHS sufferers are self-diagnosed. Nevertheless, the number of people around the world claiming to have EHS is growing. Similarly, research into this controversial condition is increasing and EHS charities are fighting to get the surreal malaise officially recognized. Sweden is the only country where EHS is recognized as a valid medical condition, while the rest of the scientific world laughs or waits for more evidence.

But just because there's no evidence (yet) doesn't guarantee that something doesn't exist. Plus, these kinds of weird, sociological phenomena can be very intriguing. Plumbing through more EHS products: computer and cellphone shields, shielding paints, foil-lined wallpaper, earthing products, radiation detectors, educational kits... The list goes on.

#### Allergic to modern life

The survival methods of electromagnetic hypersensitives are bizarrely thrilling. As "normal people", we don't realize that our society is actually an electro-dictatorship where it is impossible to escape from man-made radiation. Electromagnetic emissions, known to EHS sufferers as electrosmog, are beaming at us from every corner: radiation, 24/7.

EHS sufferers are only safe in a reclusive rural life, in tech-free fortresses where it is impossible for electrosmog to creep in. It's sad, but the most extreme EHS sufferers claim to have no choice but to live in a Faraday Cage.

For desperate electromagnetic hypersensitives, their condition demands creative solutions. Some EHS solutions resemble a neo form of Art

Brut. They look like visionary creations, reflections of our own excessive lives and paranoia. Cool, pure silver relieves wifi-burn the best. Their inventions are harsh and drastic, with an obscure poetry.

#### Lightning-proof fashion

Many EH sensitives dress with an uncalculated, atypical sophistication, their aim to bounce the radiation right off. EHS fashion is dramatic and evocative; forceful looks of oversized spy-wear couture. In their outfits, the mystical and the militant blend seamlessly, their layers of futuristic monochrome silver tones powerful enough to knock out submarine radar. Outfits are finished with EHS accessories like silver plated beanies, foil-lined brain coats and grounding gloves. SSI3's metallic trend fades next to the utility statement pieces of the electromagnetic hypersensitive.

All electromagnetic (EM) protective fashion, with a shielding effectiveness of 99.99%, is made out of high-tech textile with fine weavings of silver wire. Crafty EHS sufferers weave metres of EM-shielding fabric into wifi-proof curtains and bed-cages. On several websites you can find many more EHS products: computer and cellphone shields, shielding paints, foil-lined wallpaper, earthing products, radiation detectors, educational kits... The list goes on.

#### Technological ignorance

The shielded lives of EHS victims are extreme extrapolations of the influence that technology exerts on our lives. In their wifi-free minds, they merge the philosophical with the factual (some, for instance, believe that PCs literally fry your brain). It's obvious that electromagnetic hypersensitives are eccentric, but their bizarre theories reflect on our common future: their self-diagnosis is an amplified version of the stress we face with our 'always on' lifestyles.

"Allergic to the internet?" by Pinar and Viola was originally published on Dazed. Accessed February 2, 2016 at <http://www.dazeddigital.com/artsandculture/article/17154/1/allergic-to-the-internet>

### Anti-Loneliness Ramen Bowl

MisoSoupDesign

People long to be connected even during mealtime. Anti-loneliness Ramen Bowl is a hybrid phone dock with noodle bowl that makes it easy to stay connected while you eat.

### رامين بول لمكافحة الوحدة

ميسوسوبديزاين

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وهواتف الذكية تنتشر في جميع أنحاء بيتك. وبما

بوم ما نرد على هاتفك المحمول ومن فرائ تحمل على

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## Why do people keep coming to this couple's home looking for lost phones?

It started the first month that Christina Lee and Michael Saba started living together. An angry family came knocking at their door demanding the return of a stolen phone. Two months later, a group of friends came with the same request. The visitors, who show up in the morning, afternoon, and in the middle of the night, sometimes accompanied by police officers, always say the same thing: their phone-tracking apps are telling them that their smartphones are in this house in a suburb of Atlanta.

But the phones aren't there, Lee and Saba always protest, mystified at being fingered by these apps more than a dozen times since February 2015. "I'm sorry you came all this way. This happens a lot," they'd explain.

The couple, who are in their 20s, she a journalist and he an engineer, worry the police will kick down their door one day, a scenario that has happened before based on faulty Find-My-iPhone tracking. "It really drives home how unsafe and fallible some of this technological evidence is," said Saba by phone.

Ken Westin, a security analyst who used to run a device-tracking app com-

pany, says geolocation tech like this usually looks first to the phone's GPS information (which relies on satellites), then to the cell towers to which it was recently connected, then WiFi fingerprints based on maps of WiFi networks created by companies like Skyhook, and then to the IP address, which tends to be the least accurate. He thought it sounded like a flaw in cell tower triangulation. "We rely on these tools and this data but we do so blindly," said Westin. "Technology is not perfect. Law enforcement can rely on it and be wrong."

The most frustrating thing for Saba and Lee is that there's no definite answer for why it's happening, no government agency willing to take ownership over the issue, and so no way to get it to stop.

Excerpt from "Why do people keep coming to this couple's home looking for lost phones?" by Kashmir Hill. Accessed February 2, 2016 at [http://fusion.net/story/214995/find-my-phone-apps-lead-to-wrong-home/?utm\\_source=rss&utm\\_medium=feed&utm\\_campaign=/feed/the-most-popular/](http://fusion.net/story/214995/find-my-phone-apps-lead-to-wrong-home/?utm_source=rss&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=/feed/the-most-popular/)



GOOLWHIP.tumblr.com

The Tumblr of an expat in Qatar taking pics with supercars



## عدد المنازل الفارغة يفوق

عدد المشردين بمقدار ٦:١

## فلماذا إذا لا نعطيهم منازل؟

## Domestic

١١ مليون وحدة سكنية فارغة في جميع أنحاء القارة.

وفي أبريل، أعلنت ولاية يوتا أنها ألغت التشرد المزمع تقريبا من خلال برنامج رائد لوضع المشردين في الشقق الشاغرة. تم تزويدهم بالخدمات الاجتماعية مثل إعادة تأهيل مدمني المخدرات بعد أن يتم إيوائهم بأمان.

يواجه الملايين من الأميركيين تشرد كل عام، ومع ذلك فلا يزال عدددهم أقل من المنازل الشاغرة والمباني المملوكة للحكومة. يطالب عدد متزايد من الناشطين بأن يتم ملء هذه المساحات الفارغة بالبشر الذين يعيشون في شوارع أمريكا. ووفقا للحزب الوطني لإنهاء التشرد، هناك ما يقرب من ٦٠٠ ألف شخص يعانون التشرد في أي ليلة من الليالي في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية كما في يناير ٢٠١٤.

وبالكتابة إلى منظمة العفو الدولية عام ٢٠١١، قامت تانوكا لوها، مدير منظمة العفو، برنامجا فلنطالب بالكرامة. في ذلك الوقت، بوضع الأرقام في منظور سنوي أوسع، ومقارنتها بالأرقام الصادمة لعدد المنازل الشاغرة التي ظهرت بعد الاعيار المالي العقد الماضي.

"هناك ما يقرب من ٣,٥ مليون شخص في الولايات المتحدة بلا مأوى، وكثير منهم من قدامى المحاربين. والجدير بالذكر أنه في نفس الوقت، فهناك ١٨,٥ مليون منزلًا شاغرا في البلاد." معظم المنازل تبقى فارغة بعد حبس الرهن، وتترك هذه البيوت مملوكة لبنوك ليست على استعداد للتخلي عنها.

تظهر الأرقام مشابهة في أوروبا. وفقا لـتوربت.نت، الذي كتب لصحيفة الغارديان في عام ٢٠١٤، ووفقا لصحيفة الغارديان، تظهر إحصاءات الاتحاد الأوروبي أن هناك ٤,١ مليون شخص يعيشون بلا مأوى في جميع أنحاء أوروبا، في حين أن هناك

## ساعد شخص في هاليفاكس الآلاف للادعاء بأنهم كانوا في كندا للالتفاف على قوانين الجنسية

مقتطفات من "Halifax man helped thousands pretend they were in Canada to get around citizenship rules" بقلم أدريان همفريز ٢ فبراير ٢٠١٦ في <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/halifax-man-helped-thousands-pretend-they-were-living-in-canada-to-circumvent-citizenship-requirements>

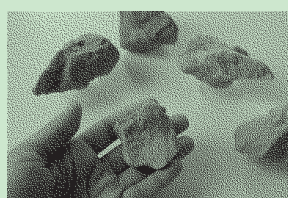
## Old News from Palestine Ahmad Nassar for Dismaring Design from Palestine

We are tired of the same news we receive every day: settlements, the Apartheid Wall, the right to return, prisoners. Final solutions and many agreements that have not been implemented even become news, like waves drowning us. "Personally, I have not been following the news nor reading the newspapers for a while now. What I'm doing might be more useful: I make bowls out of them." — Ahmad Nassar



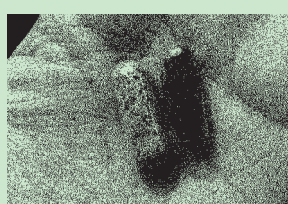
## Distance to Gaza International Academy of Arts Palestine (Mamon Ashreth) &amp; Dismaring Design Team

In remembrance of Khaled Hourani's project "The Road to Jerusalem", where he placed ceramic tiles with the distance of that place to Jerusalem, the International Academy of Art Palestine developed ceramic plates depicting distance markers to Gaza. The plates connect different locations in the world to Gaza, whose borders are locked.



## Rock Soaps Aisha Al-Sowaidi

The Qatari lands are filled with rocks that are special to this country. These soaps are molded from rocks to bring the outside environment into the house, therefore narrowing the gap between the people inside and the city outside.



## Spice Pills Aisha Al-Sowaidi

As Qataris, we use saffron and cardamom a lot in food. Their smell is remarkable and has an effect on how we smell. Perhaps someday we will have the need to smell like we're at home, starting from within.

إذا قام أحد بطلب الرقم الذي وضعه محمد موريلي في طلبه للحصول على الجنسية كدليل على اندماجه في كندا، فإن صوت الهاتف سيودي في مكتب على مشارف هاليفاكس. قد يجيب شخص ما، لكنه لن يكون محمد موريلي أو زوجته أو أي من أطفاله الثلاثة، الذين يريدون فقط أن يصبحوا كنديين. وكانوا جميعا يعيشون في الكويت.

إلى جانب هذا الرقم الوهمي، قام محمد موريلي وعائلته بشراء مجموعة خدمات وهمية كاملة من مستشار الهجرة، بما في ذلك عنوان لمنزل في هاليفاكس لم يسبق له أن عاش فيه وعوائد على الضرائب وسجلات توظيف عن وظيفة لم يعمل بها أبدا، وفواتير مدفوعة للمياه والكهرباء لم يستخدمها قط، قسائم سحب لأجهزة الصراف الآلي لإظهار معاملات محلية لم يفعلها ورسالة من جمعية إسلامية محلية تقول بأنه كان عضوا نشيطا في أنشطة المسجد على الرغم من عدم حضورها. كان هناك كل ما هو مطلوب لخلق حياة زائفة في كندا.

الهاتف الوهمي والحياة الزائفة لمحمد موريلي - كانت بعيدة عن كونها فريدة من نوعها: أكثر من ١٤٠ هاتفا من الهواتف المحمولة، حملت رقم واسم العميل، تم تنظيمها في مكتب من Bedford Highway المجموعة التجارية الكندية، والتي يديرها مستشار الهجرة حسن العويد.

كان هناك ما لا يقل عن ١٢٤٤ عميل أدرجت أسماؤهم في ملفات العويد، أكثرهم برفقة عائلاتهم. ما قدمه للعلاء، ومعظمهم من الشرق الأوسط، كان فرصة شراء حياة زائفة في كندا للتخايل على متطلبات الإقامة والاندماج قبل الحصول على الجنسية. كان أجرو ٤٠٠٠ دولارا أمريكيا في بداية المعاملة ومثلهم عند الانتهاء بالإضافة إلى ٢٠٠ دولارا شهريا للحفاظ على تمثيلية الذهاب، كما قيل في المحكمة في وقت لاحق.



Taking private pictures and sharing them through social media is a very sensitive issue in this region. They could open endless controversial discussions! Snapchat came to soften the border between private and public sharing. Limited time sharing became acceptable!

## SEEKING HOME

## Halifax man helped thousands pretend they were in Canada to get around citizenship rules

If anyone dialed the Halifax phone number Mohd Morelley wrote in his application for citizenship as proof he was integrating in Canada, it would ring out in an office on the outskirts of Halifax. Someone might answer, but it wouldn't be Morelley or his wife or three children, who all wanted to be Canadians. They

were all living in Kuwait.

Along with the bogus phone number, Morelley and his family bought a full-service bogus citizenship package from an immigration consultant, including a Halifax address for a home he never lived in, tax returns and employment records for a job he never held,

## Meet the Man Who Owns the Moon

A loophole in a United Nations charter has allowed Dennis Hope to sell plots on the moon for more than 30 years. If you ask Dennis Hope, he'll tell you he's the richest man on Earth—in fact, he'll say he's the richest man in the Solar System. Why? Because, as far as he's concerned, he owns most of it.

In the early 1980s, Hope, then unemployed for about a year, thought he'd be a good property owner and could make a living by managing real estate. He looked out the window and saw more unclaimed property than he could possibly fathom — the moon. He remembered a tidbit from a political science course he took in college — the 1967 United Nations Outer Space Treaty said no country could own the moon, but it says nothing about individuals.

Hope wrote a letter to the United Nations saying the moon was his and asked the group to come up with a legal reason why an individual could not claim ownership of the moon. He never heard back.

"I sent the United Nations a declaration of ownership detailing my intent to subdivide and sell the moon and have never heard back," he says. "There is a loophole in the treaty—it does not apply to individuals." Since then, he's sold more than 611 million acres of land on the moon. Individual,

payment of utility bills he never used, ATM withdrawals to show local transactions he didn't make and a letter from a local Islamic society saying he was deeply involved in the activities at a mosque he didn't attend. Everything needed to create a pretend life in Canada.

Morelley's phantom phone — and fake life — were far from unique: more than 140 cell phones, labeled with the number and name of a client, were organized in the Bedford Highway office of the Canadian Commercial Group, run by immigration consultant Hassan Al-Awaad.

one-acre lots sell for \$19.95 (\$36.50 after a "lunar tax" and shipping and handling of the deed) and there are discounts for larger plots. He once sold a "county-sized" plot of land—2.66 million acres—for \$250,000. He's sold plots on the moon to three former presidents (George H.W. Bush, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan). He's president of the Galactic Government, a democratic republic that represents landowners on the moon and some of his other properties (he claimed Mercury, Mars, Venus, Jupiter's moon Io, and Pluto while he was at it). Customers can buy the entirety of Pluto for \$250,000.

According to Tanja Masson-Zwaan, president of the International Institute of Space Law, the United Nations never responded because the treaty applies to both countries and its citizens, she told National Geographic.

"What Hope is doing does not give people buying pieces of paper the right to ownership of the moon," she told the magazine in 2009. Nonetheless, Hope continues to sell acre plots on the moon seemingly unabated.

Excerpt from "Meet the Man Who Owns the Moon" by Jason Koebler. Accessed February 2, 2016 at <http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2013/03/25/meet-the-man-who-owns-the-moon>

Whether it's a physical building, a country or your Facebook account, we all know how it is to feel at home. The process of seeking home — or providing home to someone — can be exciting and pleasing or dangerous and painful. Finding home might mean having to find out who you are, first.

At least 1,214 clients were listed in Al-Awaad's files, most accompanied by family members. What he offered clients, mostly from the Middle East, was the opportunity to buy a fake life in Canada to circumvent the requirements of residency and integration here prior to citizenship. His fee was US \$2,000 up front, another US \$2,000 at the end and C \$200 a month to keep the charade going, court later heard.

Excerpt from "Halifax man helped thousands pretend they were in Canada to get around citizenship rules" by Adrian Humphreys. Accessed February 2, 2016 at <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/halifax-man-helped-thousands-pretend-they-were-living-in-canada-to-circumvent-citizenship-requirements>



## Affairs

## جواز السفر العالمي

جواز السفر العالمي هو وثيقة صادرة عن هيئة الخدمة العالمية. وهي منظمة غير ربحية أسسها غاري ديفيس عام ١٩٥٤. مشيرا إلى المادة ١٣، الجزء ٢ من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان: "لكل فرد الحق في مغادرة أي بلد، بما في ذلك بلاده، والعودة إلى بلاده." يمثل جواز السفر العالمي حق من حقوق الإنسان غير قابل للمصادرة في السفر على كوكب الأرض.

للحصول على جواز سفرهم، يرجى تقديم طلب على [worldservice.org](http://worldservice.org)

## World Passport

The World Passport is a document issued by the World Service Authority, a non-profit organization founded by Garry Davis in 1954, citing Article 13, Section 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country". The World Passport represents the inalienable human right to travel on planet Earth.

Apply for yours at [worldservice.org](http://worldservice.org)

## Empty Homes Outnumber The Homeless 6 To 1, So Why Not Give Them Homes?

Millions of Americans experience homelessness every year, and yet they're outnumbered by vacant homes and government-owned buildings. A growing number of activists are calling for these empty spaces to be filled with the humans living on America's streets. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, almost 600,000 people experience homelessness on any given night in the United States as of January 2014.

Writing for Amnesty International in 2011, Tanuka Loha, then-director of Amnesty's Demand Dignity program, put the numbers into a larger, annual perspective, and compared them to the shocking number of vacant homes left after last decade's financial crash.

"Approximately 3.5 million people in the U.S. are homeless, many of them veterans. It is worth noting that, at the same time, there are 185 million vacant homes in the country." Most empty

homes sit vacant after foreclosures, leaving them owned by banks that are loathe to part with them.

The numbers appear to be similar in Europe, according to Rupert Neate, writing for the Guardian in 2014. According to the Guardian, European Union figures show that there are 4.1 million homeless living across Europe, while there are 11 million empty homes across the continent.

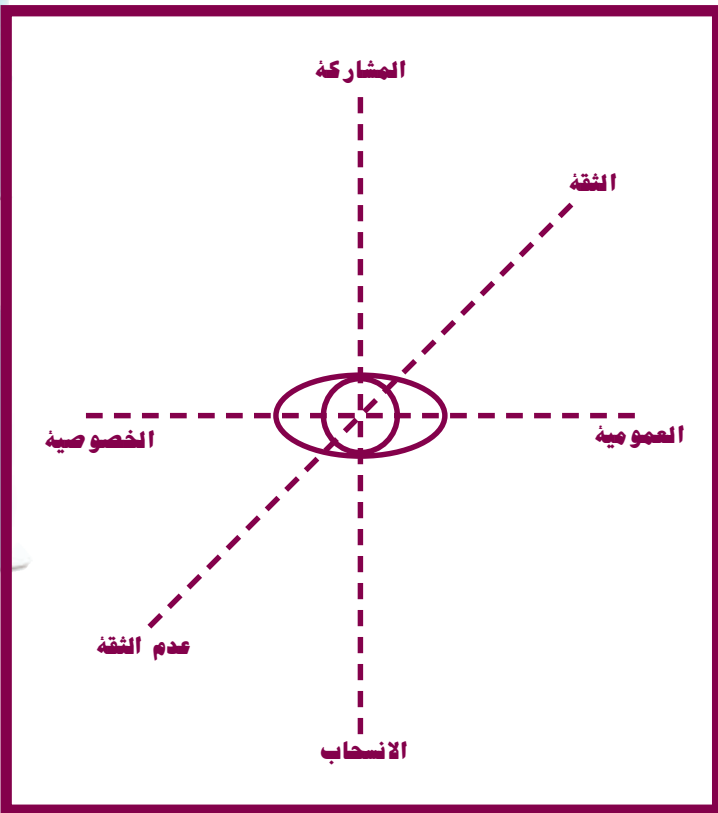
And in April, Utah announced it has almost eliminated chronic homelessness through a pioneering program to put the homeless in vacant apartments, then provide them with social services like drug rehabilitation after they are safely housed.

Excerpt from "Empty Homes Outnumber The Homeless 6 To 1, So Why Not Give Them Homes?" by MintPress News Desk. Accessed February 2, 2016 at <http://www.mintpressnews.com/empty-homes-outnumber-the-homeless-6-to-1-so-why-not-give-them-homes/207194/>





# شؤون منزلية



## المنزل هو بيت التناقضات

يستكشف "شؤون منزلية" المنزل كواجهة لحياتنا الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والسياسية. فبيتنا ليس فقط المكان الذي نعيش فيه، إنه المكان الذي نلتقي فيه بالأصدقاء والغرباء، المكان الذي نتبادل فيه السلع والخدمات، المكان الذي نتشارك ويتأثر فيه بالنظم السياسية، إنه المكان الذي نشترك من خلاله في المجتمع العالمي.

فالمنزل هو بيت التناقضات والمفارقات. فهو يضم وفي وقت واحد، الرغبة في مشاركة الأمور الخاصة في المجال العام، والبحث عن الخصوصية في الأماكن العامة. فبينما نركب أجهزة الواي فاي wifi لحجب التكنولوجيا، نقوم بدعوة ضيوف غير معروفين لاستئجار غرفة من الغرف لليلة واحدة أو اثنتين.

في نضالنا لتحقيق التوازن بين الخصوصية والعمومية والثقة وعدم الثقة، والمشاركة والانسحاب، يصبح المنزل هو الفلتر لعلاقتنا المجتمعية، ويظهر موقفنا تجاه جيراننا المحليين والعالميين، والنظم السياسية والاقتصادية. فالببيت أكثر من مجرد طوب وبناء أو أضل مادي، أو مجموعة من الأجهزة والتقنيات، البيت هو حالة ذهنية.

جيوفاثي إنيليا وأجانتا جاوورسكا  
معهد الدراسات ذات الصلة

معلومات  
٢٤ مارس – ١٥ مايو، ٢٠١٦  
مطافئ مقر الفنانين – كراج جاليري  
وادي السيل، دوار الدفاع المدني  
الدوحة، قطر

ساعات العمل - مطافئ مقر الفنانين:  
السبت – الخميس:  
١٠ صباحاً – ٨ مساءً  
الجمعة:  
٢ ظهراً – ٨ مساءً

### VCUQatar

VCUQatar is the Qatar campus of the prestigious Virginia Commonwealth University School of the Arts in Richmond, Virginia. Established in 1998 through a partnership with Qatar Foundation, VCUQatar offers students the opportunity to earn a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in fashion design, graphic design, interior design and painting & printmaking, a Bachelor of Arts degree in art history and a Master of Fine Arts degree in design. [qatar.vcu.edu](http://qatar.vcu.edu)

### Institute of Relevant Studies

Institute of Relevant Studies (Giovanni Innella and Agata Jaworska) is a studio for curation, research and design. Permanently in a state of beta, the IoRS develops new models for business and culture as a form of design and expression. [giovanninnella.com](http://giovanninnella.com), [agatajaworska.com](http://agatajaworska.com)

### Fire Station

The Fire Station – Artist in Residence is an art institution promoting the production and dissemination of local and international contemporary art in Qatar via a nine month residency program, which culminates in a group exhibition at The Garage Gallery. The program is open to a variety of disciplines, including performance, multimedia, visual artists, musicians, writers, and also curatorial. Pursuing this objective, the Fire Station hosts yearly exhibitions, lectures in collaboration with Qatar Museums, as well as workshops to harness and cultivate community involvement in what we do here. [firestation.org.qa](http://firestation.org.qa)

### Bureau Europa

As a presentation and network organisation, Bureau Europa presents exhibitions and other activities in the field of architecture and design from a social perspective. [bureau-europa.nl](http://bureau-europa.nl)

### Design Displacement Group

The DDG consists of fifteen designers and one social scientist from various disciplines, levels, cultures and nationalities, collaborating on different, often self-initiated, projects in changing compositions. Their design methodology should therefore be understood as collective and post-signature. [designdisplacementgroup.com](http://designdisplacementgroup.com)



vcuqatar

bureau europa

مطافئ  
FIRE STATION  
فريق في ريسيدنس

creative industries fund NL

### Info

24 March – 15 May, 2016  
Fire Station, Artist In Residence  
– Garage Gallery, Wadi Al-Sail, Civil Defense Roundabout, Doha, Qatar

### Opening Hours:

Saturday - Thursday  
10:00am – 8:00pm  
Friday 2:00pm – 8:00pm

## البحث عن بيت

### فلنقابل الرجل الذي يملك القمر

سمحت ثغرة في ميثاق الأمم المتحدة لدينيس هوب ببيع قطع الأراضي على سطح القمر لأكثر من ٣٠ عامًا. إذا سألت دينيس هوب، سيقول لكم أنه أغنى رجل على الأرض، في الواقع، سيقول لكم أنه أغنى رجل في النظام الشمسي، لماذا؟ لأنه، وعلى حد معلوماته، يملك أغلبه.

في بداية الثمانينات، جلس دينيس هوب دون عمل لمدة عام تقريبا، معتقدا بأنه سيكون مالكا جيدا للعقارات وسيتمكن من كسب رزقه من خلال إدارة العقارات. نظر من النافذة ووجد بأن هناك ممتلكات كثيرة لا يطلب بها أحد أكثر مما يتصور - القمر. تذكر نيا سار سمعه

في أحد دورات العلوم السياسية التي أخذها في الكلية، نصت معاهدة الأمم المتحدة للفضاء الخارجي عام ١٩٦٧ بأنه لا يمكن لأي بلد أن يمتلك القمر، ولكنهم لم تذكر شيئاً عن الأفراد.

كتب دينيس هوب رسالة إلى الأمم المتحدة قائلاً بأن القمر ملكه وطلب من المجموعة التوصل إلى سبب قانوني يمنع الفرد من أن يدعي ملكية القمر. ولم يسمع ردا حتى الآن. يقول دينيس "أرسلت إلى الأمم المتحدة إعلان ملكيتي للقمر وبنيتي في تقسيم وبيع القمر ولم اسمع منهم ردا حتى الآن". وقال "هناك ثغرة في المعاهدة، إنها لا تنطبق على الأفراد".

ومنذ ذلك الوقت، قام دينيس ببيع أكثر من ٦١١ مليون فدان من الأراضي على سطح القمر. الفرديّة، علن ببيع الفدان الواحد بـ ١٩,٩٥



## تقدم قطر ١٠٠٠ وحدة سكنية جديدة لسكان غزة الذين شردتهم الحرب

صرح مسؤولون يوم السبت، وفرت مشاريع البناء القطرية الممولة ألف مسكنًا جديدًا للفلسطينيين الذين شردوا في حرب غزة مع إسرائيل في ٢٠١٤. وعدد مماثل للأسر ذات الدخل المنخفض في القطاع. مساهمة هذه الدولة الخليجية منفردة هي إشارة واضحة لإعادة البناء في قطاع غزة. حيث لا يزال هناك مئات الآلاف من النازحين وبعد ١٨ شهرا من القتال، يعانون من اختناق الوضع الاقتصادي نتيجة الحصار الإسرائيلي والمصري.

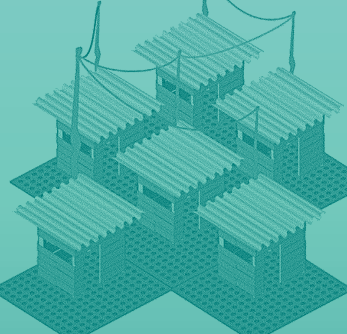
وقال الخبير الاقتصادي في غزة، الطباع، وهو أيضا المسؤول عن العلاقات العامة في غرفة تجارة غزة "٤٠٠ ألف طن من

مقتطفات من  
"Qatar provides 1,000 new homes for Gazans displaced by war"  
٢ فبراير ٢٠١٦ في  
[http://www.reuters.com/article-us-palestinians-qatar-gaza-idUSKCN0UU0T0](http://www.reuters.com/article/us-palestinians-qatar-gaza-idUSKCN0UU0T0)

١٤ ساء كان ذلك في مبنى، في بلد أو في حساب الفيسبوك الخاص بك، جميعا نعلم كيف تشعر بأنك في منزلك. عملية البحث عن بيت - أو توفير بيت لشخص ما - يمكن أن تكون مثيرة وممتعة أو خطيرة ومؤلمة. العثور على بيت قد يعني الحاجة إلى معرفة من أنت، أولا.

### OGEL Play Slum

Today the same amount of people as live in Europe live in slums, and the policies of the IMF, World Bank and World Trade Organisation encourage their existence. Slums are a dominant form of urbanism in today's world, so why not let our kids play with them? It's a better way for them to prepare to become precarious self-employed "entrepreneurs" than playing with Danish post-offices full of unionised postal workers who can fall back on a functional welfare state.



### "أوغل" الأحياء الفقيرة

لعبه Ogel Play Slum لا وجود لها، لما لا؟ اليوم يتساوى عدد الناس الذين يعيشون في أوروبا بعدد الناس الذين يعيشون في الأحياء الفقيرة، ويشجع وجودهم كل من سياسات صندوق النقد الدولي IMF والبنك الدولي ومنظمة التجارة العالمية. الأحياء الفقيرة هي الشكل المهيمن على العمران والتحضر في عالم اليوم. فلماذا لا ندع أطفالنا يلعبون معهم؟ إنها وسيلة أفضل لهم للاستعداد ليصبحوا "رجال أعمال" غير مستقرين من اللعب مع مكاتب التوظيف التماركسية المحلية بعمال البريد المنتسبين إلى النقابات والذين يمكن أن يترجعوا في حالة الوظائف الحكومية والاجتماعية.

playslum.com

A FAMILY SPECIAL  
POLYAMORY  
Pinar&Viola

عائلة خاصة  
بينار وفيلولا  
[pinarviolaboutique.com](http://pinarviolaboutique.com)



Family Special  
— LARP Castle —  
Photography of the family portraits on the plates:  
Petrovsky and Ramone,  
digital paint: Pinar&Viola  
عائلة خاصة  
قلعة لآرب  
سلسلة من لوحات خرفية تظهر صورة لأسرة حديثة محبة وقوية  
التصوير الفوتوغرافي لصور الأسرة:  
بتروفسكي ورامون  
الطلاء الرقمي: بينار وفيلولا  
للطلب:  
Order at  
[www.pinarviolaboutique.com](http://www.pinarviolaboutique.com)



Dutch Sky  
Karel Martens

Formed by thousands of highly complex multi coloured icons, this wall-paper re-creates a photograph of the sky taken on the day Karel Martens' grandson was born.

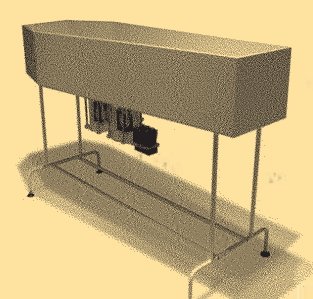


Juicy Salif  
Philippe Starck for Alessi



The Flax Project  
Christien Meindertsma

Flax used to be one of the most important textile fibres in the Netherlands. Christien Meindertsma is developing the harvest of the whole lot into end products.



Afterlife  
Auger-Loizeau

Afterlife proposes the harnessing of a person's chemical potential after biological death and the conversion of that potential into usable electrical energy. A microbial fuel cell uses an electrochemical reaction to generate electricity from deceased organic matter.



Hair Highway  
Alexander Groves & Azusa Murakami (Studio Swine)

The export of human hair represents a large industry in China. By combining hair with a natural resin, Studio Swine has created a composite material. The result is a unique collection of exquisite objects inspired by the 1930s Shanghai-deco style

Earth Alchemy Factory  
Atelier NL

The glass industry uses only white, pure sand for manufacturing glass. This type of sand can only be found in a small number of sand quarries around the world. These glass tiles are made from local non-pure sands.



A batoula is a traditional mask worn by older women to partially cover their faces from strangers. As this mask becomes a part of their identity, they sometimes stop taking it off in the privacy of their homes.



مطافئء مقر الفنانيـ كراؒ جاليري؁ وادي السيل؁  
دوار الدفاع المدني؁ الدوحة؁ قطر

# المنزل هو بيت التشاؤفؤسات

# أفؤة

vcuqatar

