

# 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.

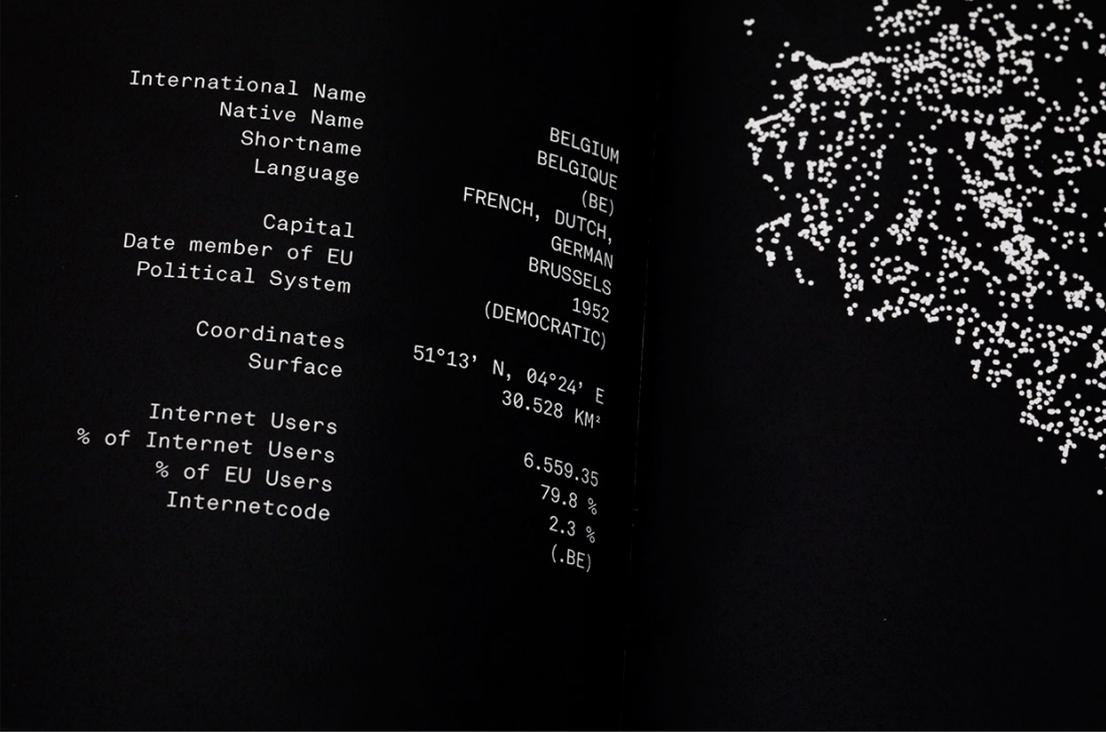
Considering the aim of a service like Instagram, and it's success at paralleling and blending our culture in such a way that there is no longer a

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.

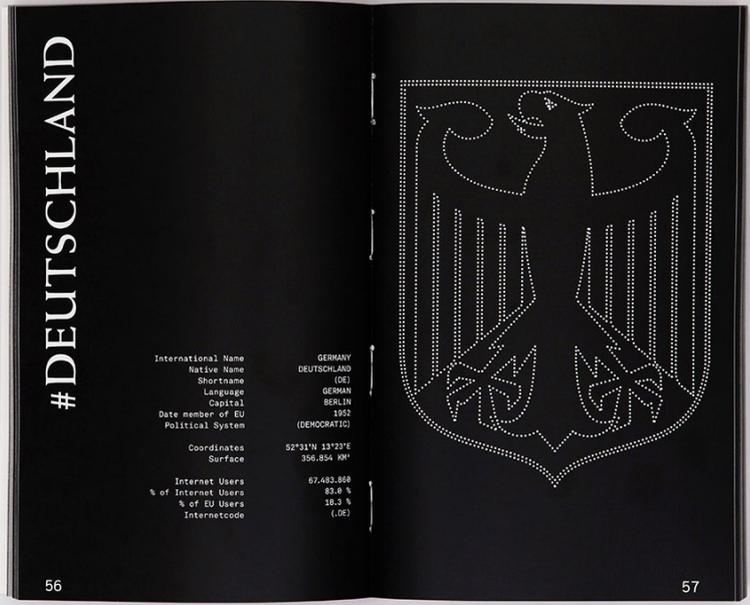
The twenty-eight countries in the European Union are presented with individual profiles attached to each country regarding general geograph-

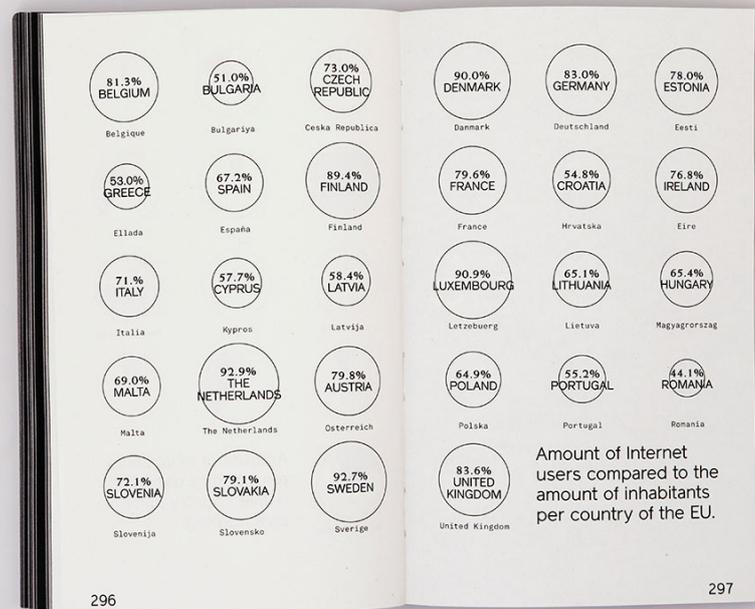
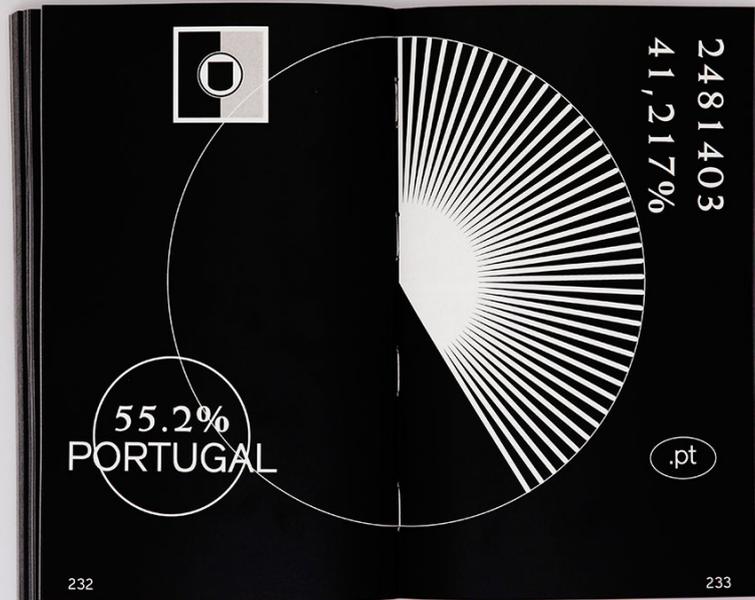
6

7



International Name	BELGIUM
Native Name	BELGIQUE
Shortname	(BE)
Language	FRENCH, DUTCH, GERMAN
Capital	BRUSSELS
Date member of EU	1952
Political System	(DEMOCRATIC)
Coordinates	51°13' N, 04°24' E
Surface	30.528 KM²
Internet Users	6.559.35
% of Internet Users	79.8 %
% of EU Users	2.3 %
Internetcode	(.BE)



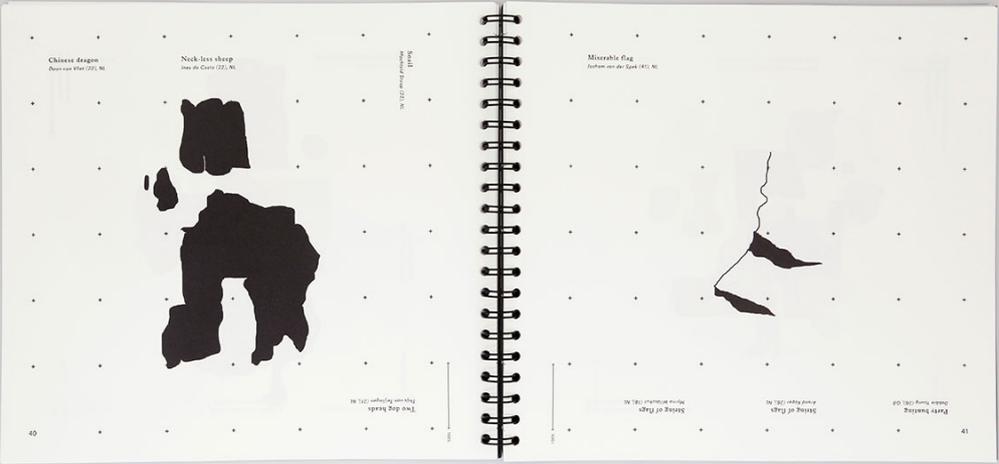
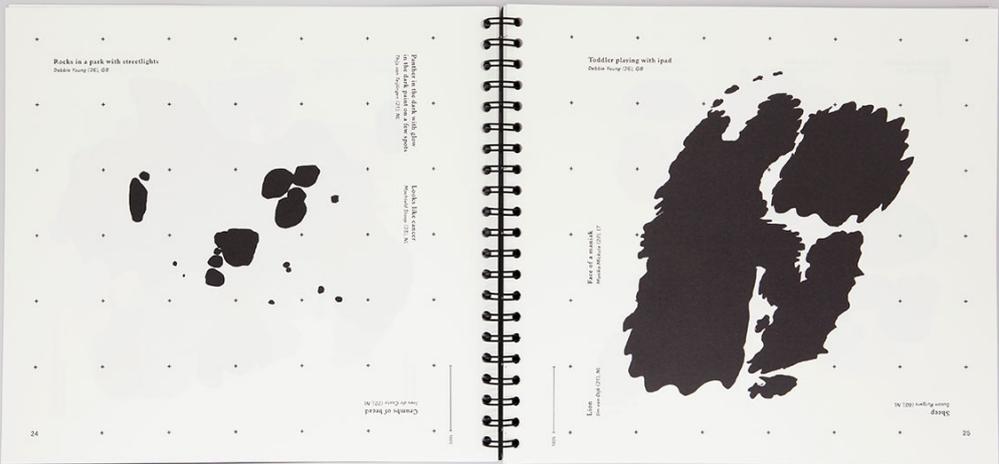


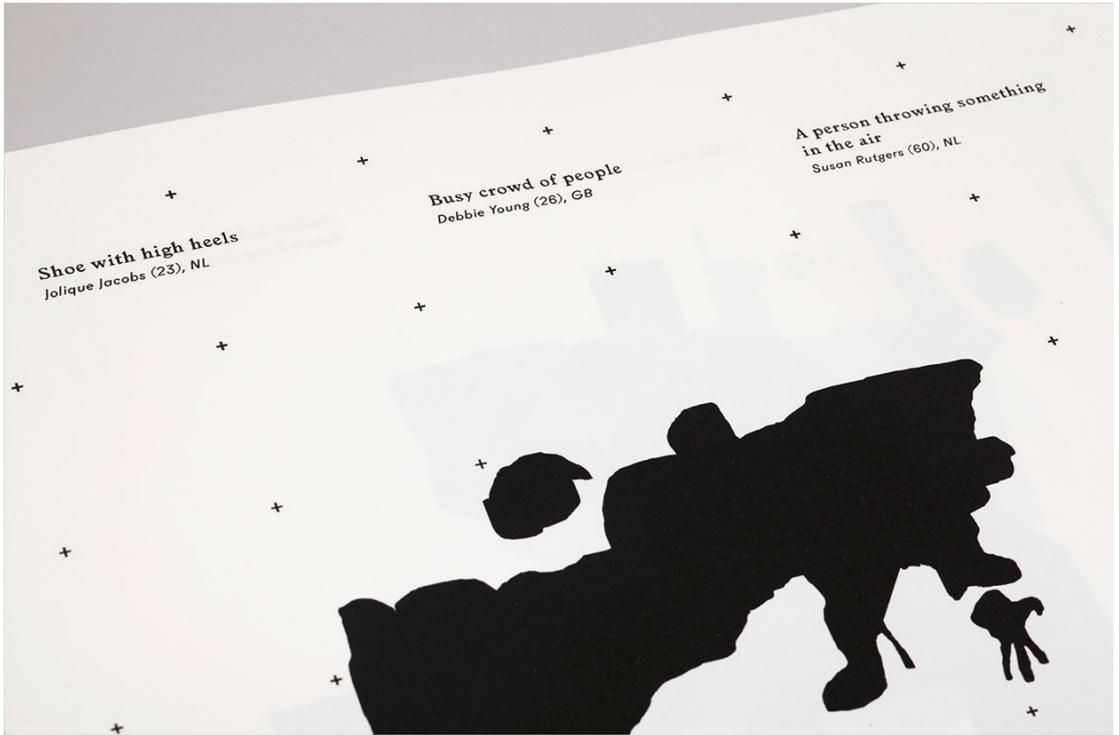
## The Dissociative European Atlas

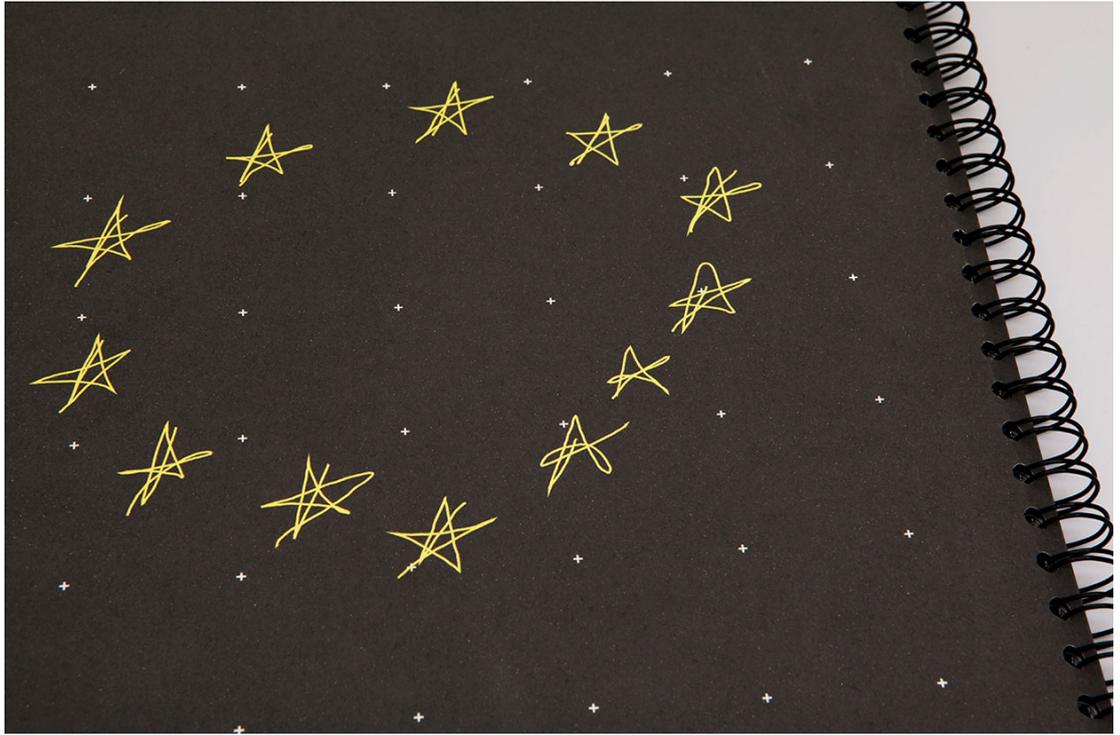
Sanne Groenendaal & Max Lennarts

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 perceived.









## 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.



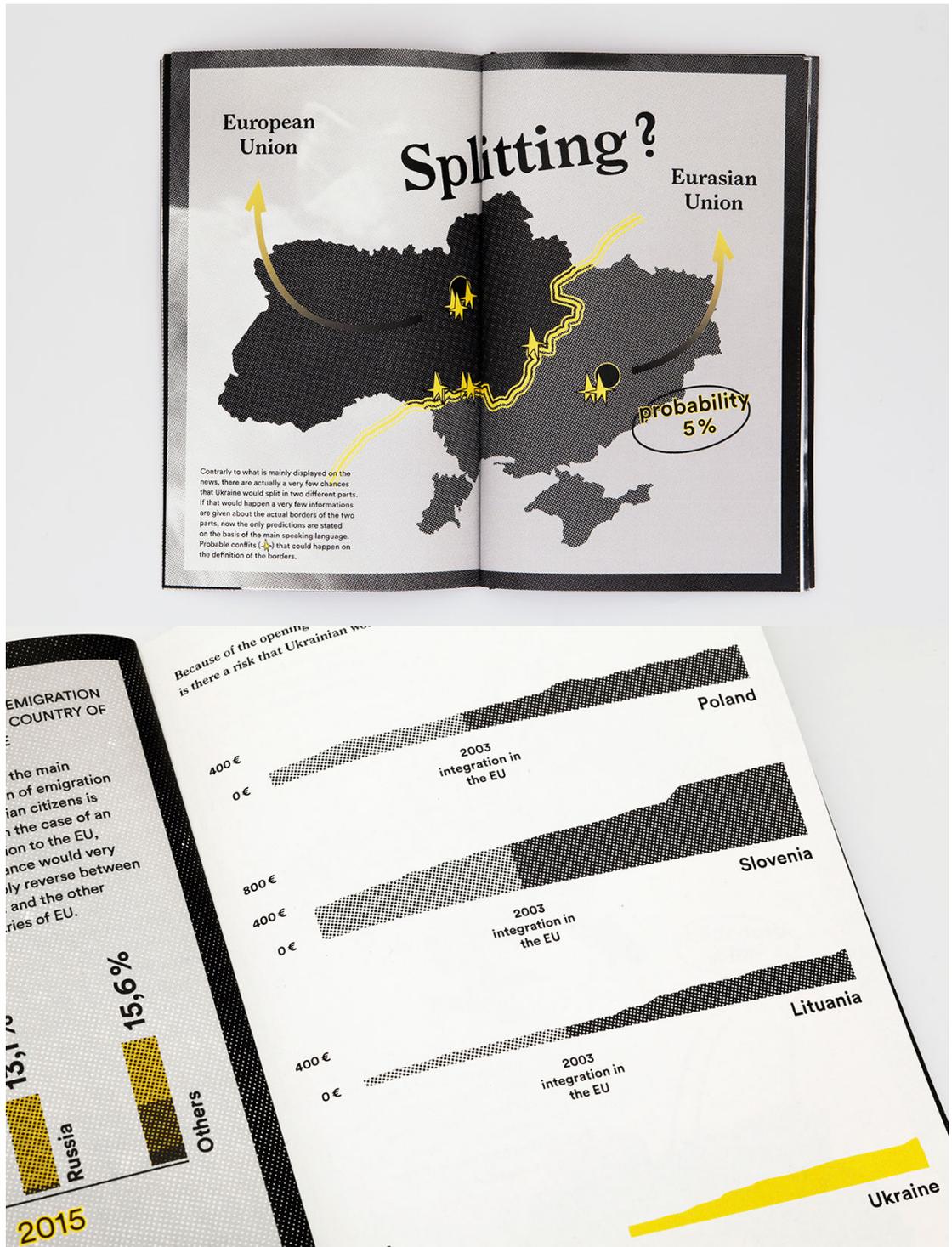
This atlas is displaying a speculative view upon the future of European Union based on the hypothesis of Ukraine becoming one of its member state. Thanks to the help of Elena Shkarupa, the atlas is constructed according to a discussion we have been having together, exploring numerous aspects of a possible 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

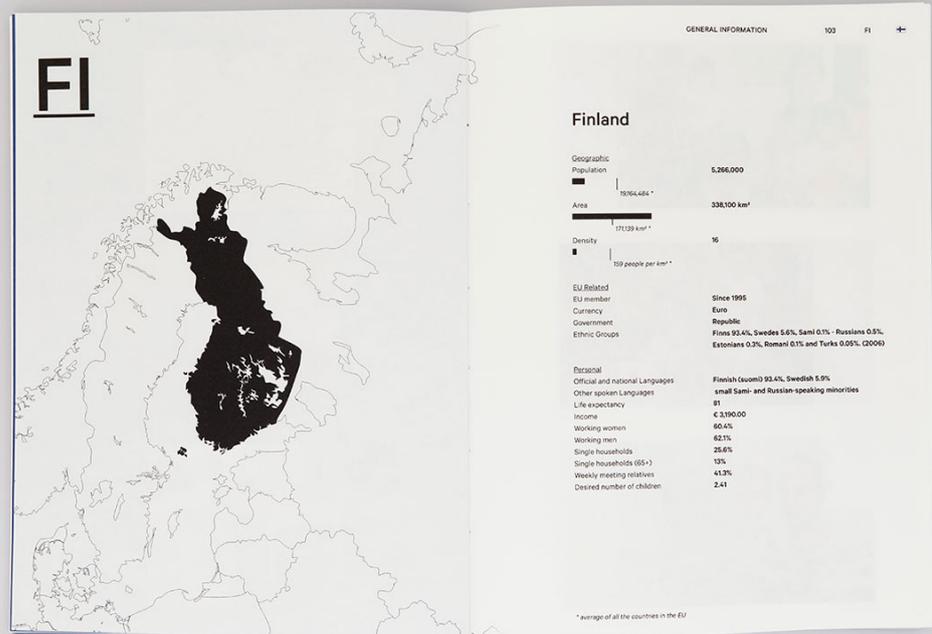
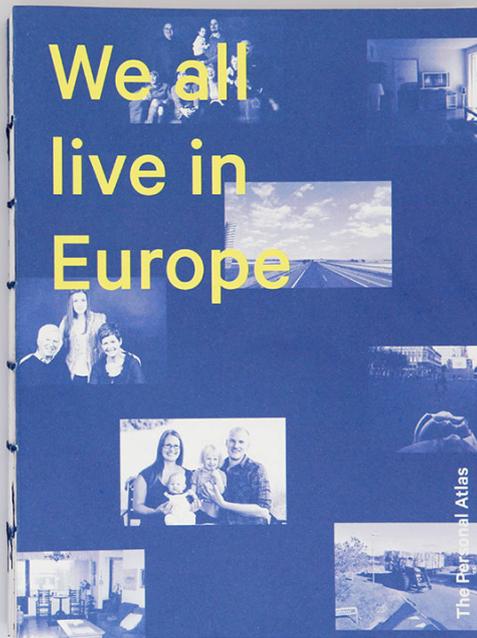


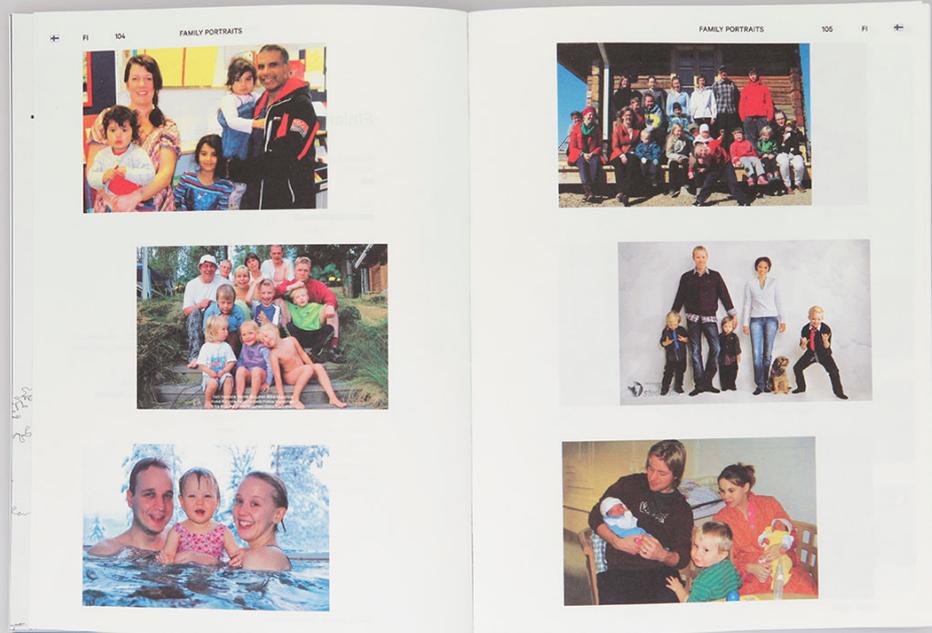


## We All Live in Europe

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.

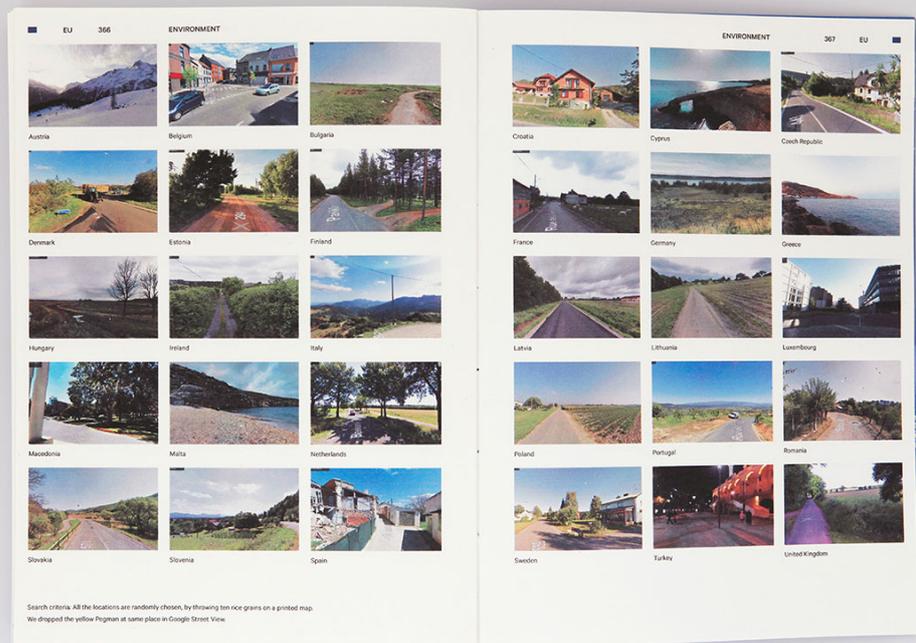
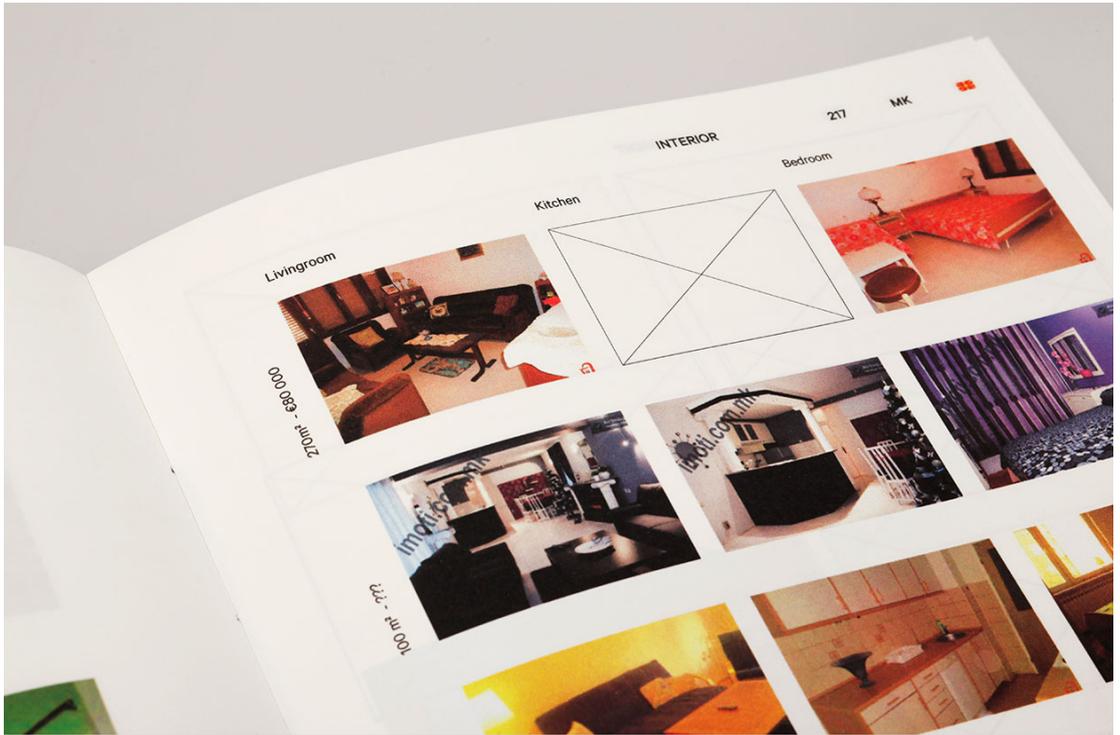




The advertisement features a photograph of a modern living room with light blue walls and large windows. In the center is a black LACK coffee table with a laptop on it. To the right, a dark sofa is visible. The text "There are 204 IKEA stores in Europe" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image. In the bottom left corner, the product name and price are listed.

There are  
204 IKEA  
stores in  
Europe

LACK  
Coffee table, black  
€ 34.95

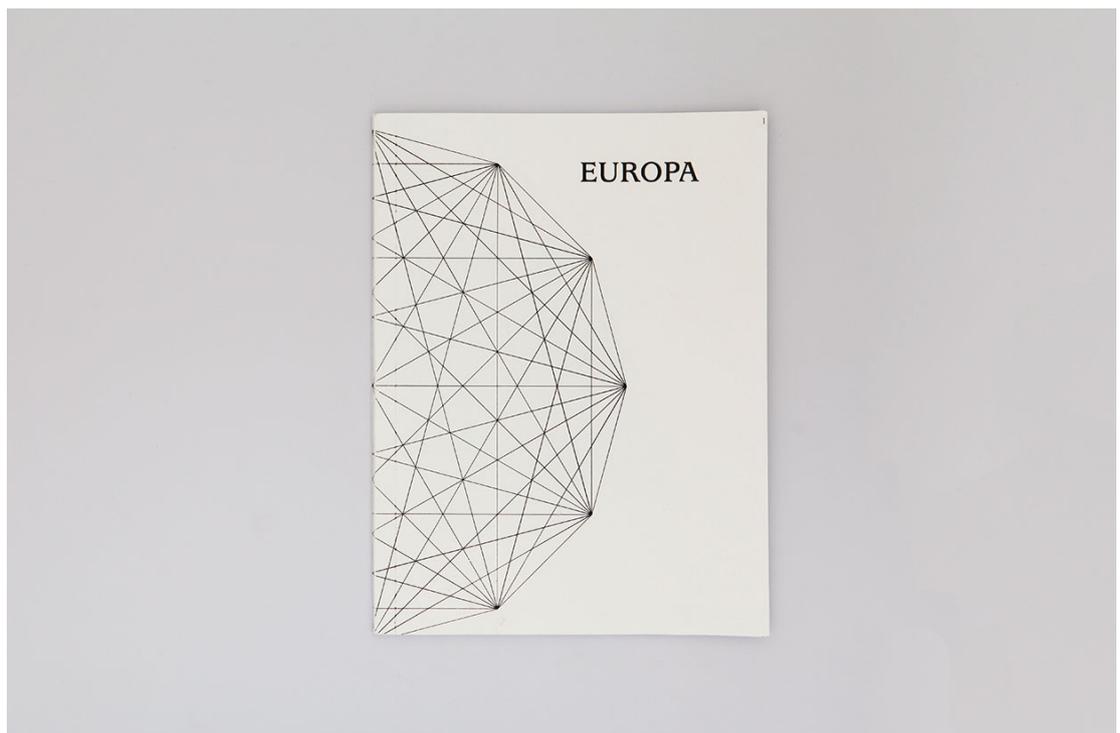




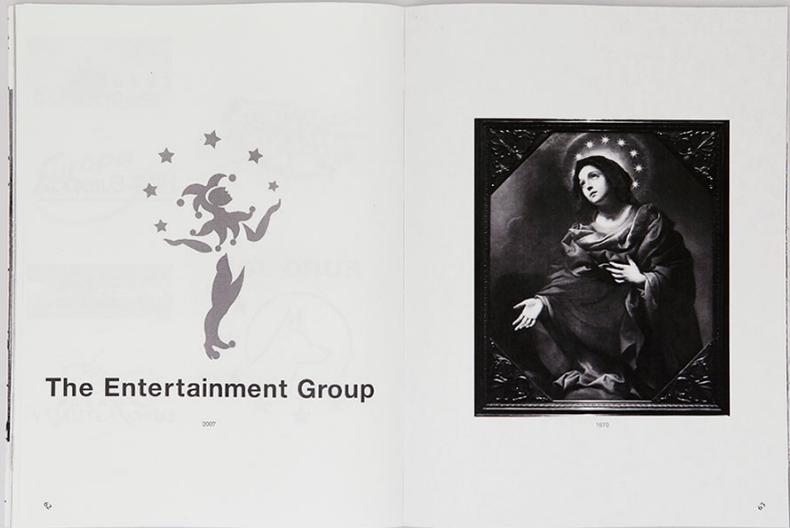
## Europa

### 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.









## Crisis Situations and Unrest in Europe

leva 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.

rieges. Damals stand die Himmelsrichtung fest, aus der mit feindlichen Aktivitäten zu rechnen war, also benigte ein Raarwinkel, der nur ein Drittel des Lufttraums erfasste. Doch die Bedrohungsszenarien haben sich geändert. Erstens braucht die Einsatzarmee Bundeswehr ein Abwehrsystem, das auf unterschiedlichen Höhenlagen aufgebaut und verschiedene Bedrohungen aus der Luft abwehren kann. Zweitens nehmen diese Bedrohungen immer vielgestaltigere Formen an: Zahl der Staaten (und terroristischer Gruppen), die Fluggeräte unterschiedlichste Reichweite und Zerstörungskraft entwickeln.

(die Franzosen sagten nach anfänglichem Interesse ab) ein neues TLVS zu entwickeln. Deutschland investierte seither rund eine Milliarde Euro in den Entwurf und den Bau von Prototypen für die neue Raketenabwehr, die den Projektnamen Meads erhielt. Vor drei Jahren, kurz vor der Fertigstellung des Entwicklungsvorhabens, entschied sich die amerikanische Regierung dann gegen die Beschaffung der neuen Raketen generation. Da die Amerikaner die größten Stückzahlen bestellt und damit den Preis je Stück gesenkt hätten, machte ihr Verzicht auch die Beschaffungspläne der Deutschen und der Italiener zunächst zunichte. Sogleich entstanden damals Spekulationen, inwieweit die amerikanische Entscheidung das Ergebnis eines Wettlaufs zu einer Konkurrenz amerikanischer Raketenkonzerne sei. Der Flugzeugbauer Lockheed Martin war wesentlich an der Entwicklung von Meads beteiligt. Die Raketenkonzern Raytheon hat gegenwärtig die Produktion der Patriot-Raketensysteme, welche das Unternehmen unterdessen in mehr als ein Dutzend Länder verkauft.

Durch die neue amerikanische Entscheidung geht auch die Beschaffung des Patriot-Systems in Deutschland verloren. Wenn die Raytheon-Konzern hat sein Flugabwehr-

Meads leichter zu erfüllen sein wird als von Patriot. Neben dem Rundum zählen dazu die Fähigkeit, nach der einzelne Systemkomponenten, als zusätzliche Abschussrampen oder Abwehrraketen, zuzuschalten. Außerdem sollen die Abwehrraketen mit 100 km/h möglichst schnell in entfernte Gebiete transportiert werden. Fünf Varianten der künftigen Leistung werden jetzt vom zuständigen Amt für Ausrüstung und Beschaffung geprüft: Eine nochmalige Neugestaltung der zwölf Patriot-Staffeln, eine Variante, die vollständige Ersatz des neuen Meads-Systems erfordern würde. Dazwischen liegen verschiedene Mischlösungen, die Elemente beider Systeme kombinieren. Die amerikanische Entscheidung wird die künftige Luftabwehr in Deutschland beeinflussen. Der polnische Minister Tomasz Siemoniowski hat sich kürzlich dazu geäußert, dass die Beschaffung eines Luftabwehrsystems auf den besten Rüstungsvarianten beruhen sollte. Die Beschaffung neuer Fähigkeiten für die Luftabwehr ist für Warschau ein noch wichtiger Punkt.



**Crisis situations and unrest in Europe (2004-2014)**

FEDOR VELYAMINOV & IEVA VALUĒ

*"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 gateway of crisis 19th-20th Century

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 these critical conditions reflect human's interaction 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 range of the 19th 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 whether 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 "unrest" - 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 than 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 existing 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 histories. 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 more important 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.

2011

# SPANISH PROTESTS

Location: Spain  
Date: 15 May 2011 — ongoing  
Causes: unemployment, economic conditions, welfare cuts, political corruption, patriarchy, democratic deficit

Crisis and unrest in Europe

26

The 2011-present Spanish protests, also referred to as the -ISM Movement (Spanish: Movimiento -ISM), 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.

27

2005 2007 2009 2011 2013

"Spanish protests"

Crisis and unrest in Europe

27

la Repubblica

Monti: no alla concentrazione  
Crisis in Europa  
L'Ue si divide  
L'Ue si divide

Il ministro della Repubblica ha detto che il governo non si concentrerà su un unico tema, ma che si occuperà di tutti i problemi del paese.

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2011

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.

Crisis and unrest in Europe

28

Milena Almagro Garcia  
Protestor

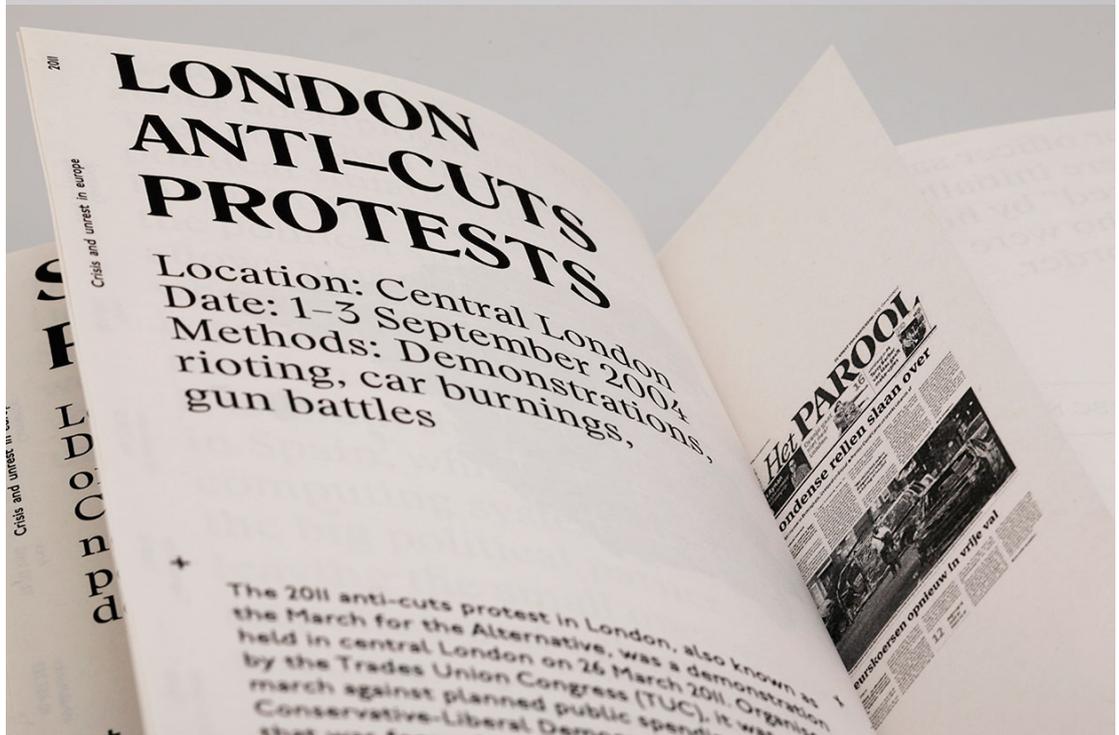
29

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 1986.

Country name: Spain  
Capital City: Madrid  
Area: 505,992  
Inhabitants: 46,764,311  
Currency: Euro (€) (EUR)

ANTI-CUTS  
PROTESTS

LONDON





## 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.



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



Monkey gesture performed by a Chelsea supporter.

→ 16.1, 23.2, 25.1, 42.X, 43.X, 50.1, 52.1, 72.X, 89.1.

68

6

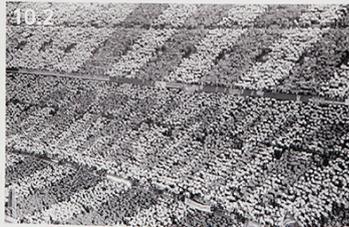


IDENTITY



FC Barcelona fans with the Catalan flag.

→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X, 17.1, 22.1, 23.X, 50.1, 52.1, 53.1.



Stadium full reading out "CATALONIA".

→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X, 17.1, 22.1, 23.X, 50.1, 52.1, 53.1.

10

CATALONIAN INDEPENDENCY



Grffiti calling for an independent Catalonia.

→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X, 17.1, 22.1, 23.X, 50.1, 52.1, 53.1.



Fans with the Catalan flag.

→ 14.X, 15.1, 16.X, 17.1, 22.1, 23.X, 50.1, 52.1, 53.1.

11

# Political football: Silvio Berlusconi

Channel 4 News  
07 April, 2008

Speaking from his study, Italy's richest man explained why he was entering politics: "I have chosen to take the field," he said on several Italian tele-vision channels at once, "because I don't want to live in an illiberal country, governed by immature forces."

As Faddy Agnew notes in his book on Italian football, the very phrase "taking the field" Berlusconi, owner of AC Milan, was co-opting the language of football. Politicians from Benito Mussolini to Nelson Mandela had used the game, but Berlusconi became the word's first football politician.

That started a trend, of which he himself may become the next beneficiary: in the Italian elections of 13 and 14 April, he is expected to become prime minister for the third time. It's enough for us to name him president of our political football XI.

Berlusconi first dabbled with football as back in 1980, when his TV channel bought the Italian rights to the "Mondialito" tournament for past world champions in Uruguay. Its success helped him appreciate that in Italy, you can build an empire on football.

Berlusconi's advisers came to the conclusion that the only language that unites Italians was that to do with football.

Though he is supposedly an Inter fan - indeed, he once tried to buy the club - in 1986 he took over their rivals Milan. At the time, they were still recovering

from a bribery scandal, but Berlusconi soon made them champions of Europe. By 1994, when the Italian race was aimed in its own bribery scandal, "Tangentopoli," he pledged to do the same for Italy.

Voters were sick of the corrupt traditional political parties, and so Berlusconi founded Forza Italia, a party named after a football chant. ("Would you vote for a party named after a football chant?" I asked a Harvard political scientist. He thought for a bit. "Yeah, probably," he said.) Berlusconi named his candidates "azzurri" - like the players in Italy's national team, and called his local parties "clubs".

None of this was an accident. John Fowd writes in his history of Italian football: "After long research, Berlusconi's advisers came to the conclusion that the only language that unites Italians was that to do with football. Half the electorate are self-confessed fans, after all."

Berlusconi became prime minister (for the second time) in 2001, pledging "to make Italy like Milan." Six months later he polled strongly among Milan fans. Once, when a Milanee derby was scheduled for election day, he cancelled it, presumably to ensure that more of his supporters would go and vote.

The correlation between Milan and Forza Italia only grew, because some Milan supporters who detested the politician Berlusconi found other teams.

The Inter fan Tommaso Palazzi argued in his hilarious book *No Milan*: "If at first the Milan of

Berlusconi was subjectively odious (that is, odious to its Interists and to others scattered throughout Italy), thanks to the presidentism, it has often succeeded in becoming objectively odious, i.e., independently of the team you support."

From 2001 to 2008 Berlusconi was again prime minister. That gave his country of the three empires - heights of Italian life: politics, football and had television.

Italy became a country where Berlusconi voters and Berlusconi voters watched Berlusconi's team (many teams subsidised by Berlusconi's government on Berlusconi's pay channels, in a league run by Berlusconi's right-hand man, Adriano Galliani, before watching the highlights on Berlusconi's free channel).

The only thing Berlusconi didn't do as prime minister was carry out his own government's laws for making stadiums safer.

Perhaps the ultimate symbol of Berlusconiismo was the decision that disabled Italian homes. It was needed to receive Berlusconi's pay channels. Unfortunately, few people actually bothered buying one and so each purchase was given a nice tax rebate by Berlusconi's government.

Admittedly all this was extreme. In political football as in football itself, Italy is world champion. However, other countries have begun to follow. The breakdown of traditional political parties that occurred in Italy in the early 1990s was soon repeated elsewhere.



Silvio Berlusconi (left) with Adriano Galliani (right) after winning the 2007-08 Serie A football title. Photo: Getty Images

After the cold war, old ideological divides ceased to matter. Voters no longer inherited their parties from their parents. As downtown TV grew, it provided people with new heroes, in particular sportsmen and film stars.

In the US, the managing director of the Texas Rangers baseball club became a famous enough face to run for governor of Texas. We all know where George W. Bush went next.

Did Berlusconi use football to get into politics, or is the politics a sideline to his work in football? The former athlete Jesse Ventura and Arnold Schwarzenegger became state governors. In Europe, where traditional politicians had far more credibility than in Italy, the footballer Group Weah was almost elected president in 2001 (Weah also makes top political footballer XI). In Argentina last December, the president of Boca Juniors, Mauricio Macri, became mayor of Buenos Aires. Not strip, the presidency?

Only one question remains about Berlusconi. Did he use football to get into politics, or is his politics simply a sideline to his much more significant role in football in Italy, where all politicians come and get their politics in reverse.

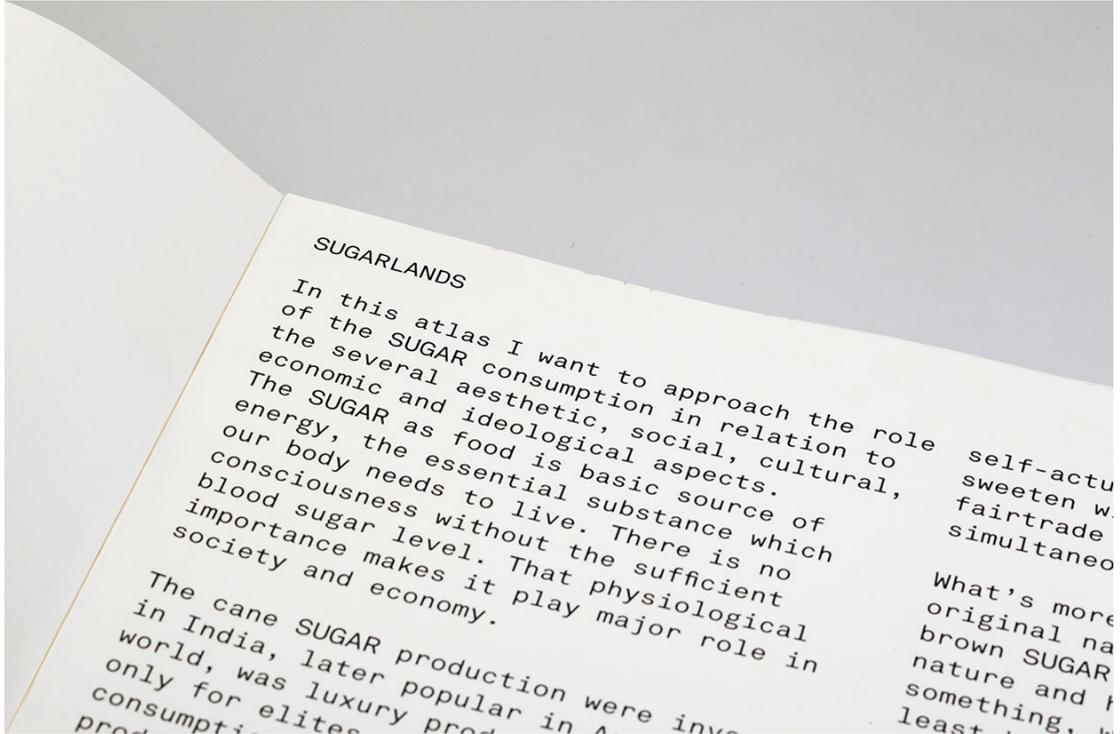
Foot notes: "Perhaps Silvio the football president exercised even more ideological power over his subjects than he did as a politician."



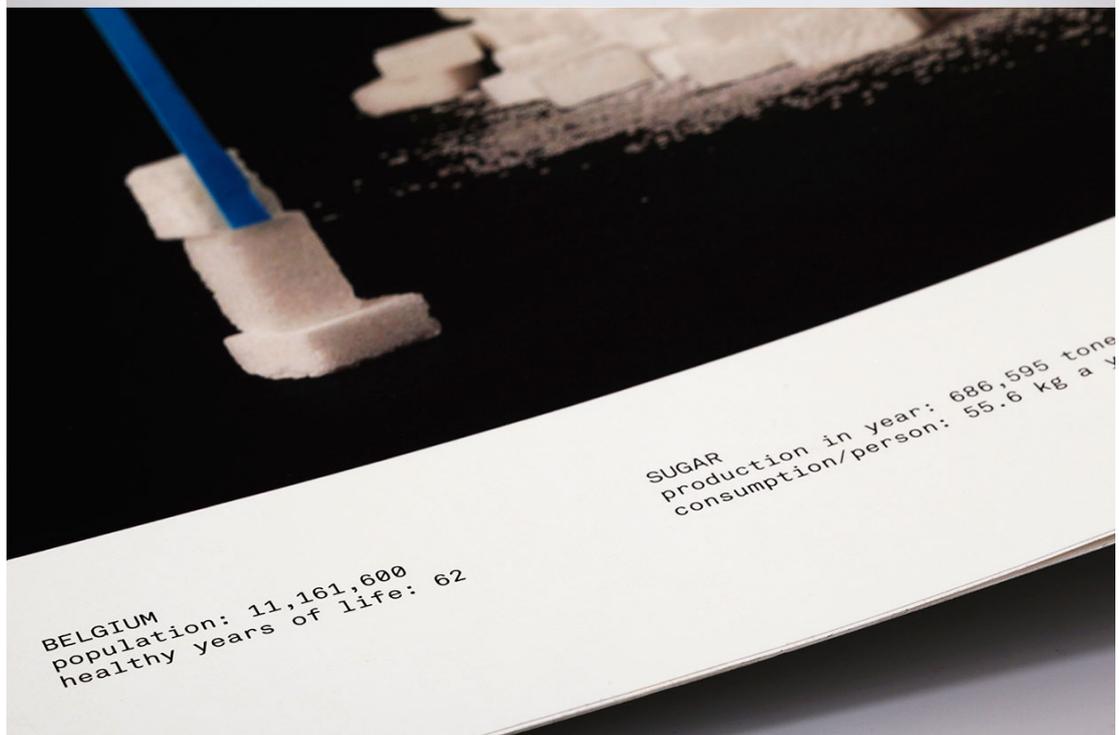
## Sugarlands

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.







## 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.

Smoking Population (%)

Smoke-Related Deaths (%)

AUSTRIA

47,4% (M)

45,1% (F)

BELGIUM

(F)

31% (M)

19% (M)

10% (F)

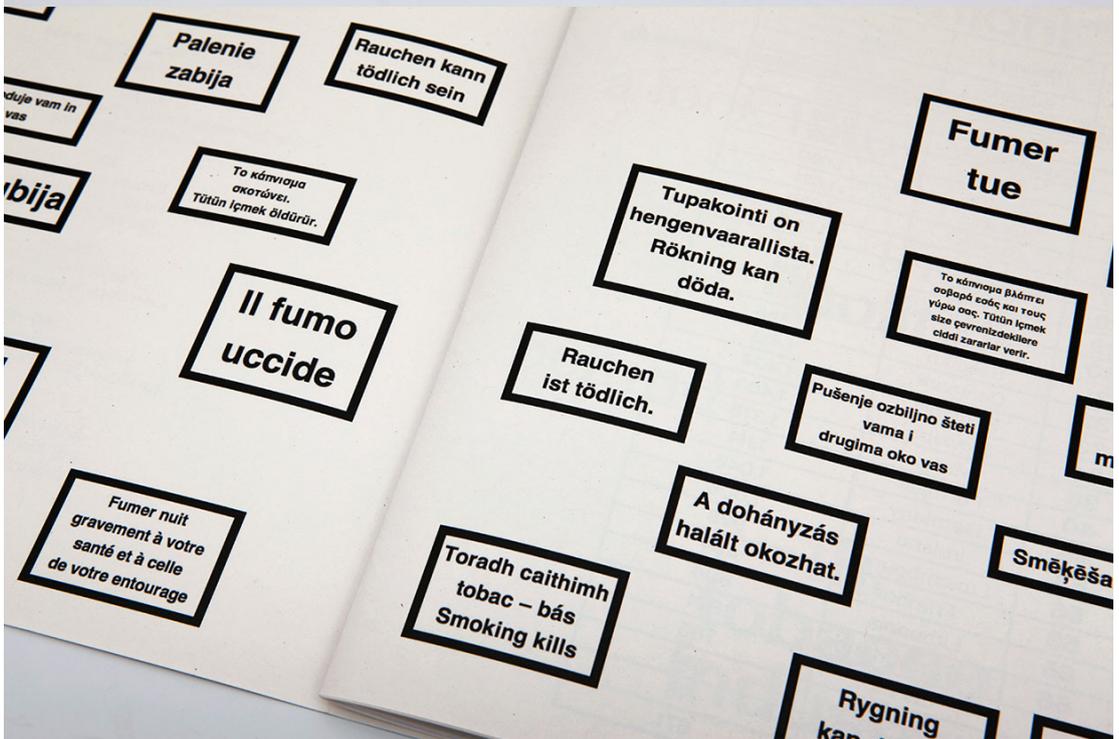
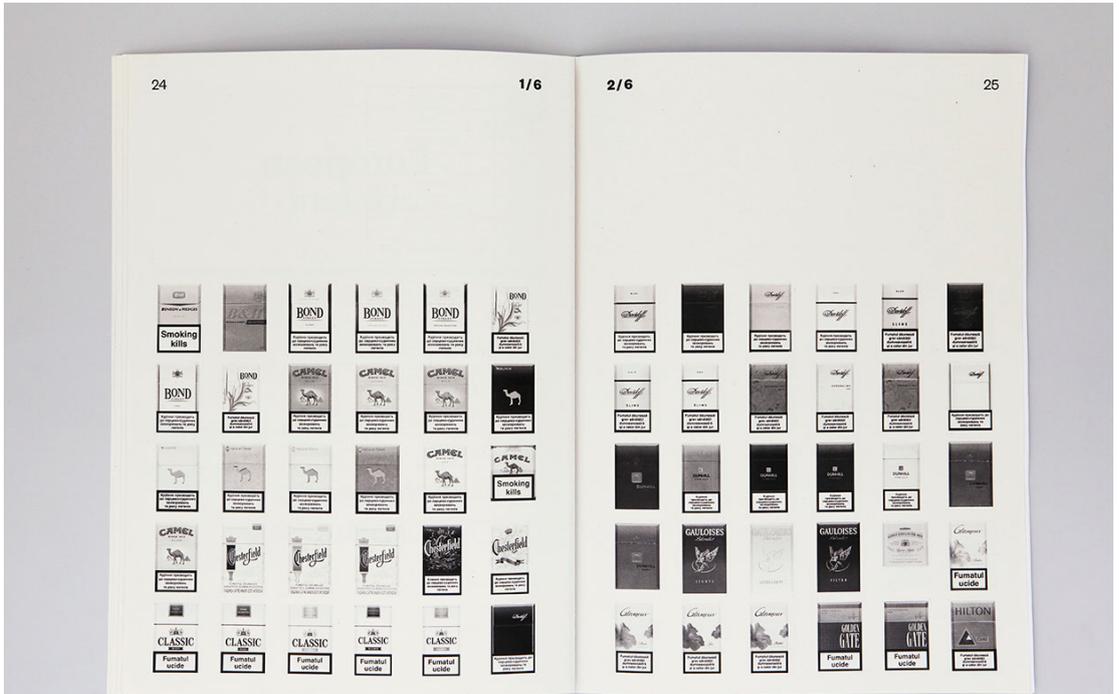
8% (F)

Smoking Popu

36,5% (M)

29,6%

?% (M)

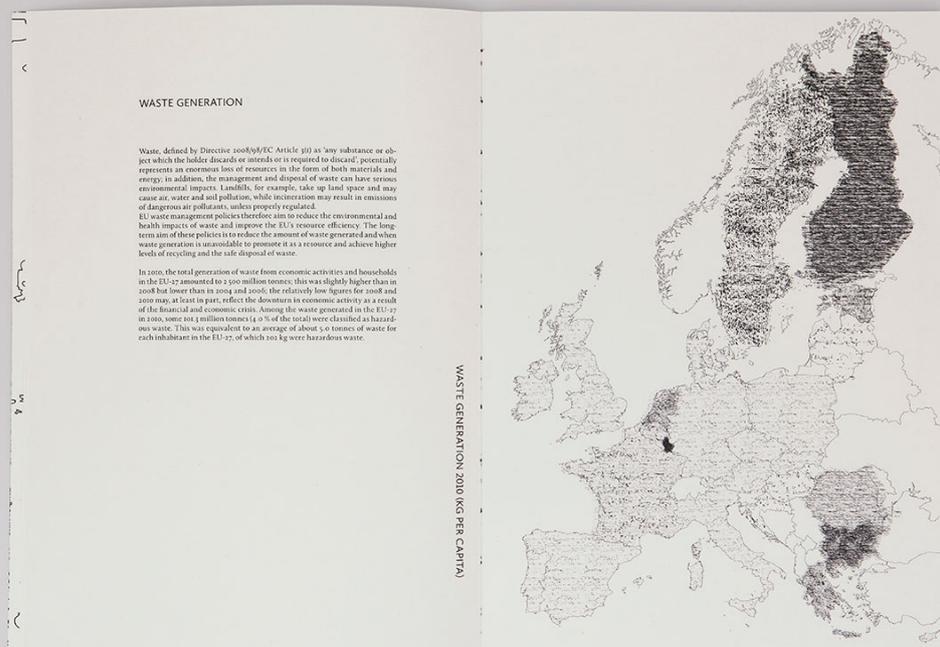


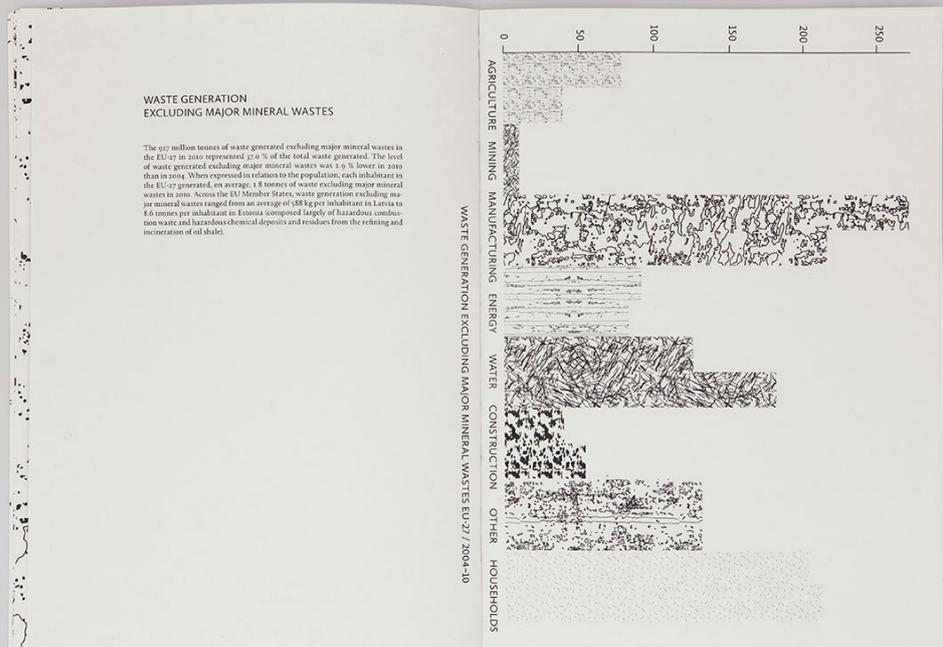
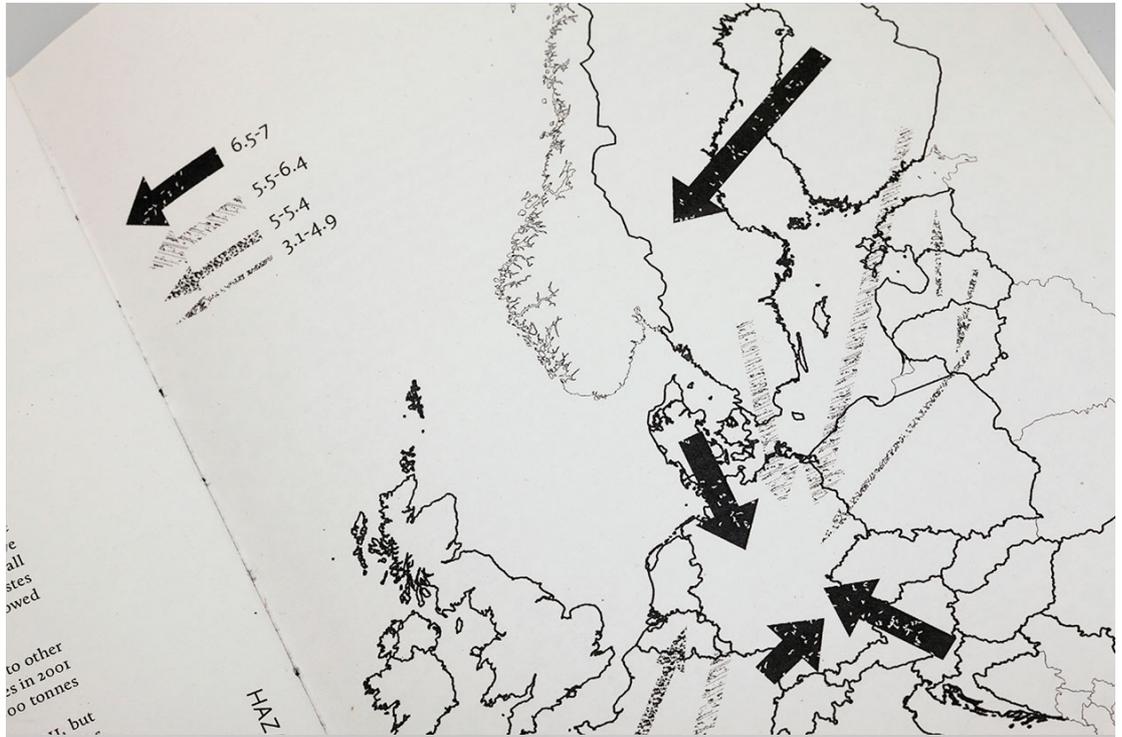


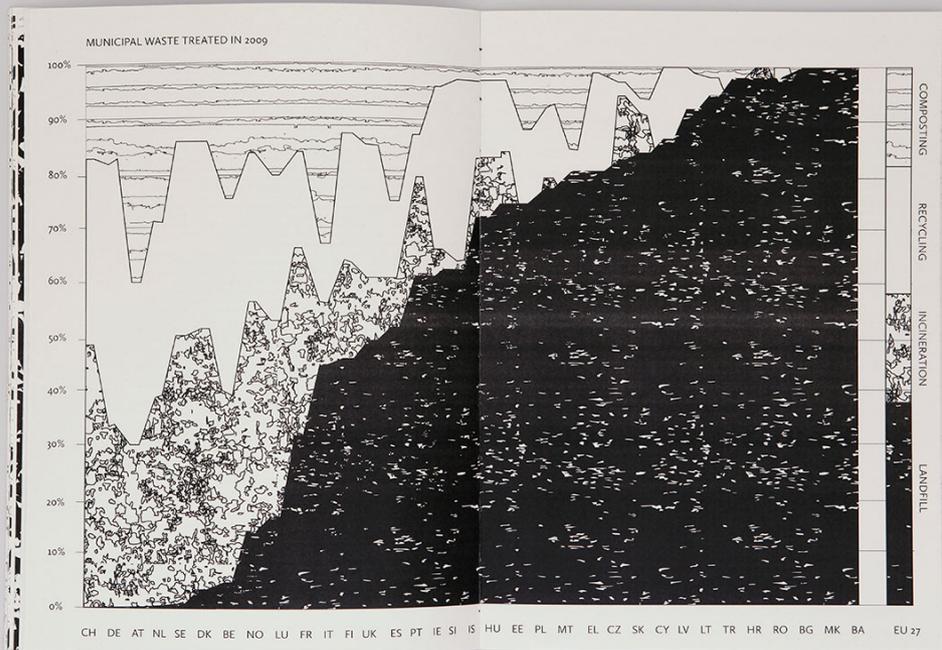
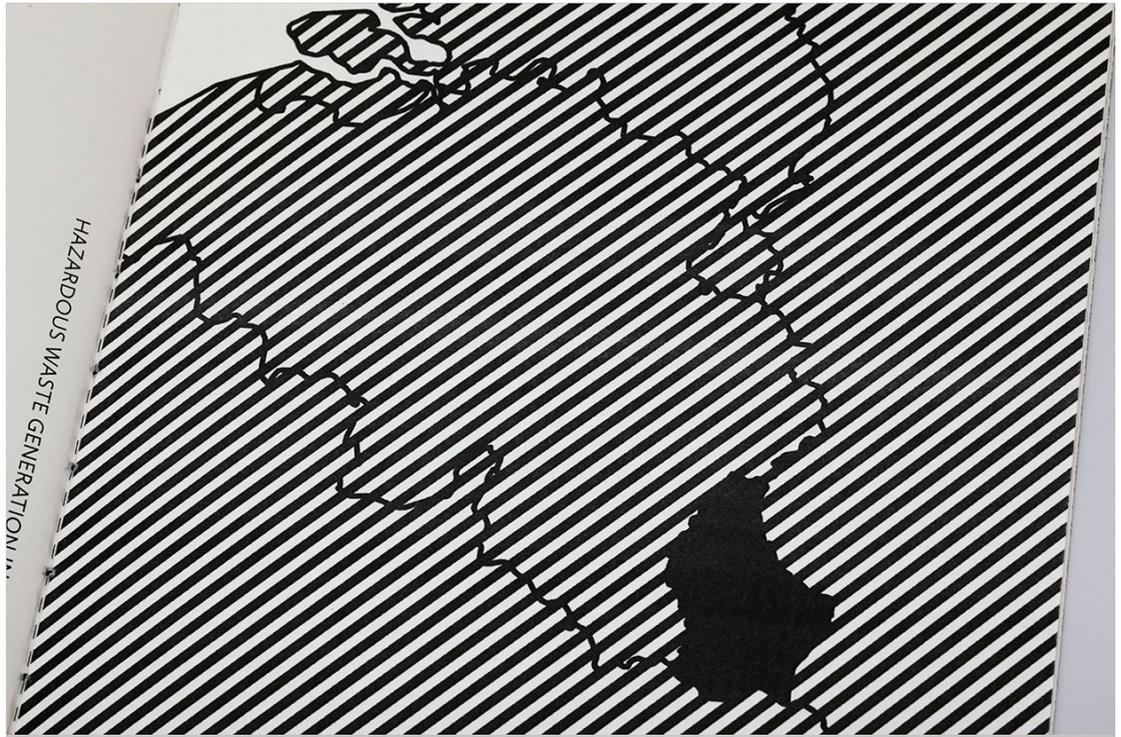
## Unwaste

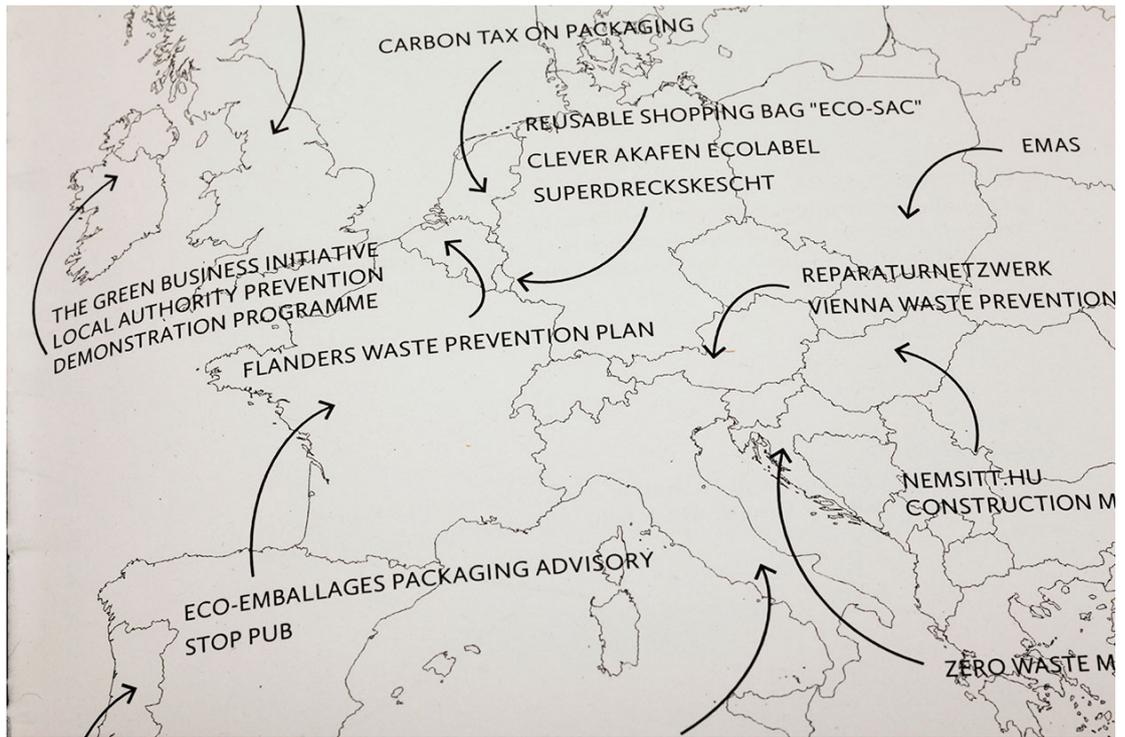
Martyna Wyrzykowska

*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.









### 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.

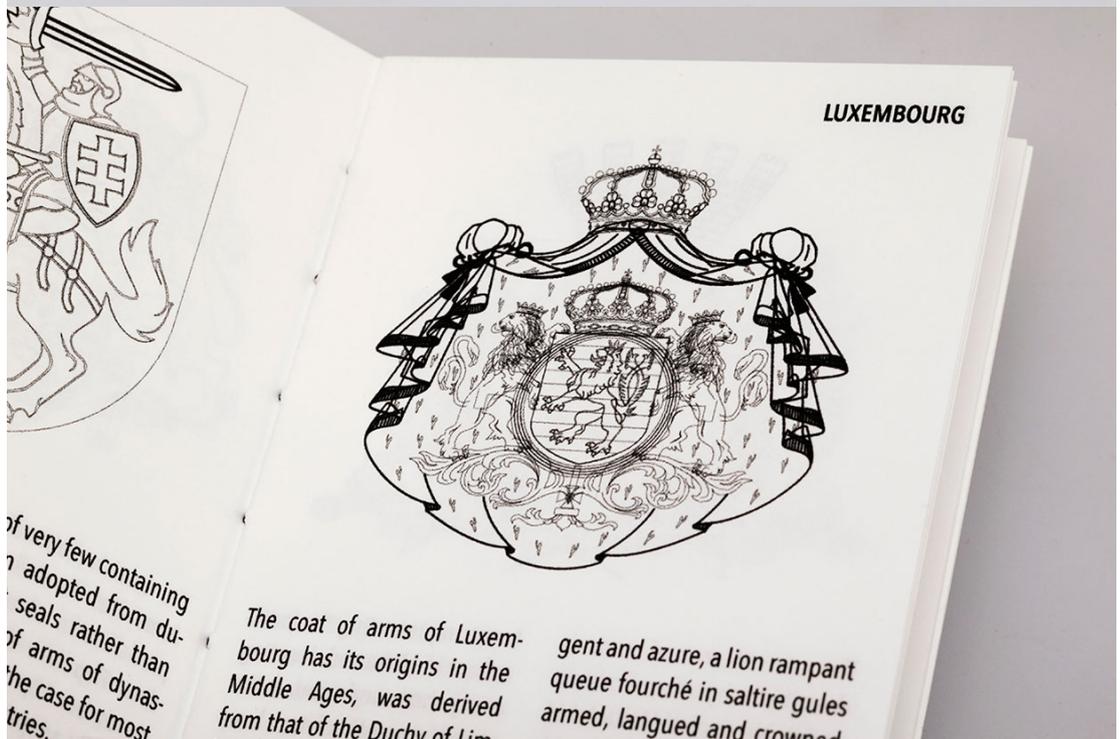
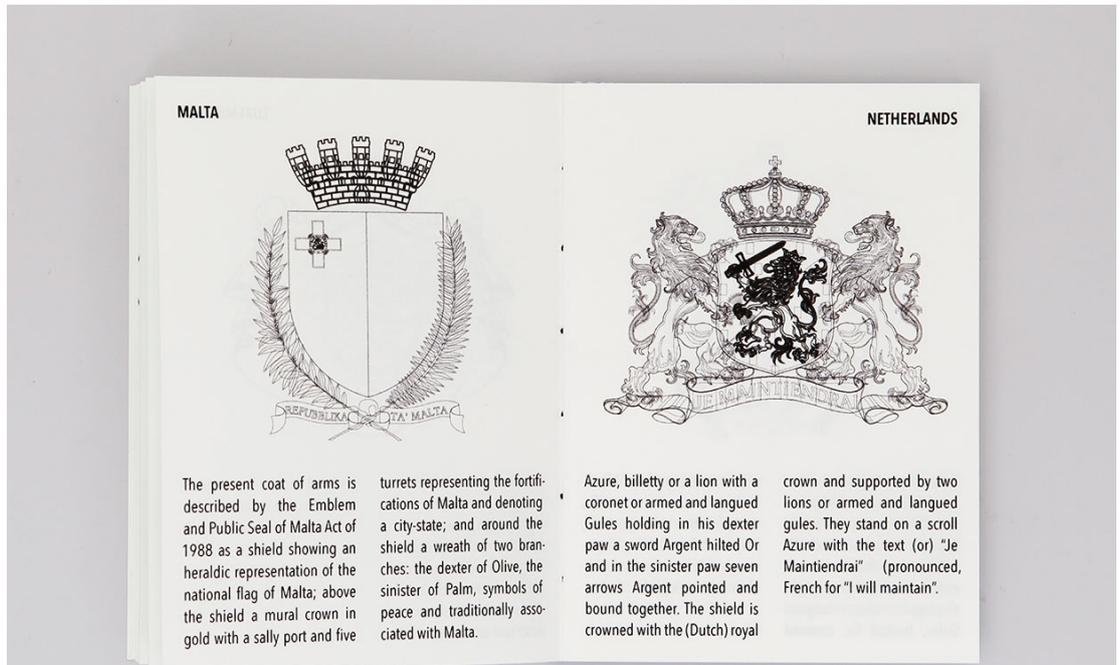


## UNITED IN DIVERSITY

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







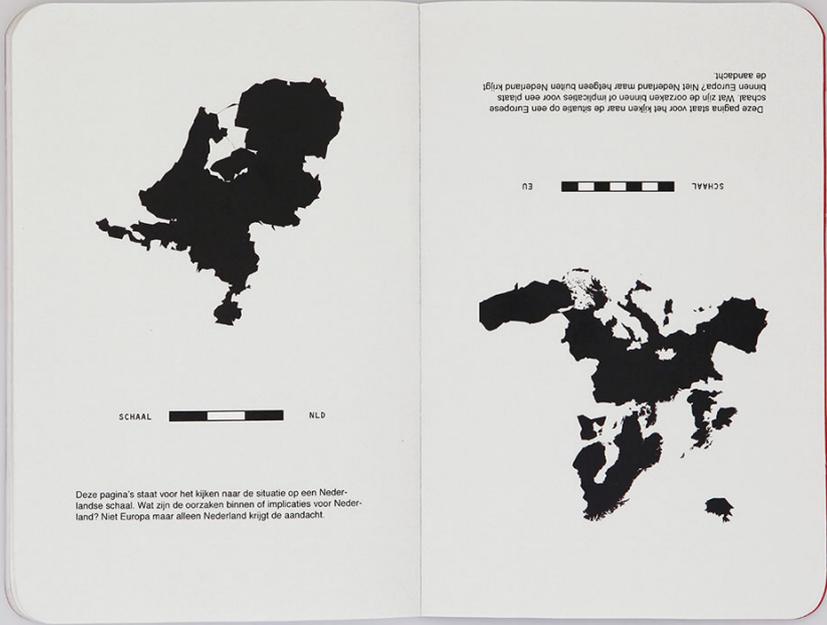
## Een eenheid van verscheidenheid

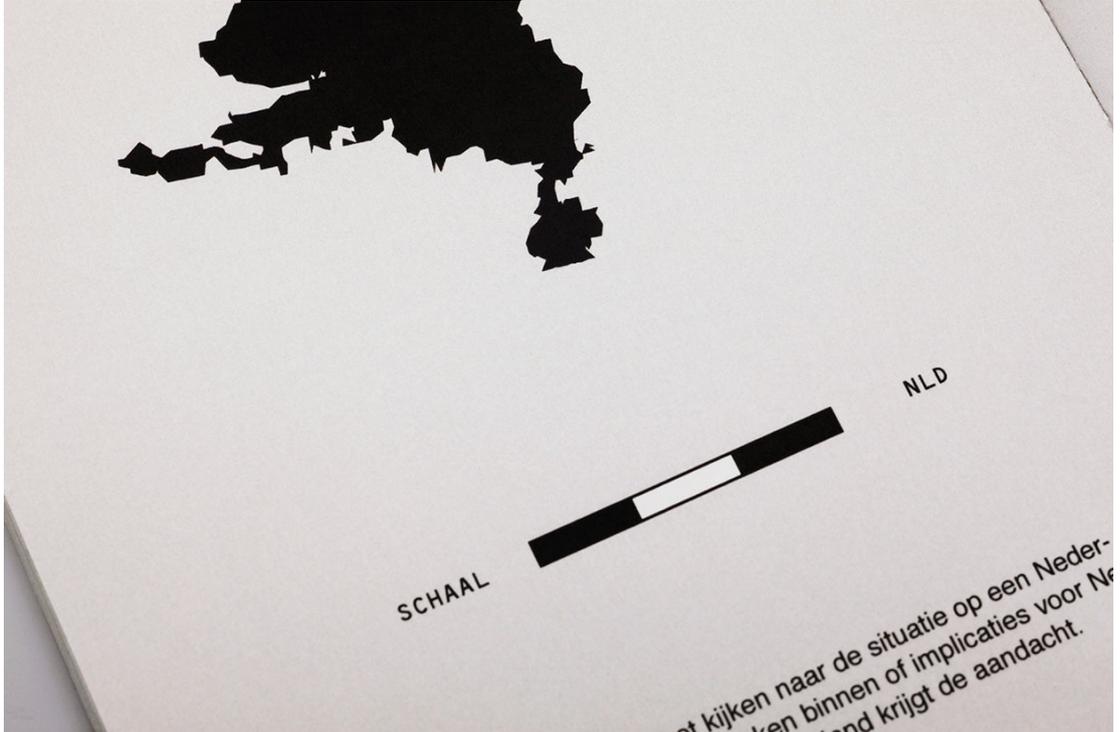
Mike Kokken

*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.



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**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](http://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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