EXPERIMENTAL EMERGING ART NORWAY





PIKSEL FESTIVAL / DARK ECOLOGY / INTERVIEW: GRAHAM HARMAN /
PNEK ART PRIZE / TRANSMEDIALE / META.MORF / KUNSTHALL GRENLAND /
ATELIER NORD / ARS ELECTRONICA / SUMMER SESSIONS / NOTAM /
LABVERDE IN THE AMAZON / ARTIST PROFILE: PETR SVAROVSKY



EE - EXPERIMENTAL EMERGING ART - NORWAY ISSUE 1, 2016: THE BIGGER PICTURE

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ISSUE 1

INDEX



PIKSEL FESTIVAL 2015 Get A-Life!



DARK ECOLOGY Second Journey in 2015



THE BIKE RIDE Crossing the Borders



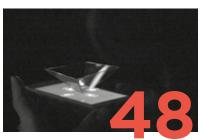
GRAHAM HARMAN On Ecology and Art



PNEK ART PRIZE At Vandaler Forening



TRANSMEDIALE 2016 Conversation Piece



META.MORF 2016 Nice to be in Orbit!



ISEA HONG KONG R>Evolution



KUNSTHALL GRENLAND Nearly Human, Hybrid Matters



NOTAM
Performance by Tim Exile



ATELIER NORD Exhibitions



Radical Atoms



SUMMER SESSIONS Artist Residency at v2_



LABVERDE PROGRAM
Art immersion in the Amazon



PETR SVAROVSKY Artist Profile



EXPERIMENTAL EMERGING ART

The purpose of the new EE - Experimental and Emerging Art Norway - publication is to give a rapid response to and visual overviews of important contributions to all what art can be. The works and tendencies we present are major contributions to the field of emerging aesthetics. EE focuses on experimental art projects - stuff that somehow stretch and challenge our established notions of what art is. We believe the field of art is and should be in a constant flux, challenging the major

always comes from always comes from the the periphery, then periphery, then EE will also move on the brim **EE will also move** of aesthetics. We also

If innovation market driven trends of our time. If innovation on the brim of defend our right to sometimes fall into it. And **aesthetics** at other times out of it.

EE's format is multiple; part magazine, newszine, part website and it spans across several media formats. While this issue is printed. EE is also freely downloadable **online** as a PDF based magazine at **WWW.EEJOURNAL.NO**

Often EE articles are more visual than textual, but online you will find additional background material such as original sound files, video, additional photos and other **Zeitgeist documents** to all our coverage.

EE is In Medias Res ('in the midst of things') and - like us- we hope you find this to be a necessary publication both to be informed about and document a field in constant and rapid change. EE endorses these fluctuations in thinking & doing and see them as essential components of the experimental and expanded field of art. One of EE's main purposes is to support the interesting, the

subversive. the The interesting. abject, the striking but also intriguing, the subversive, the wondrous and the abject, the striking beautiful in the ongoing human but also intriguing, project of making art. wondrous and the Whatever art might beautiful

Oslo. November 2016



Stahl Stenslie Director, PNEK Editor-in-chief



Zane Cerpina Creative Manager, PNEK Assistant editor, designer, photographer

THE BIGGER PICTURE

EDITORS LETTER

WHAT IS ART TODAY? This bigger question is an ever-haunting one. And EE sticks to it. This magazine is not just a statement: it is an on-going investigation about all what art can be. Not just what it is. That is rather dull. Established notions of art and making. no matter how avant-garde their origin were, is less about surprises and more about comfortable ways of understanding the world. EE is not comfortable, nor safe, EE is rather unsafe, standing on uneven, sometimes even shaky ground. Where we cannot stand, the higher we soar. Or plunge into the ruptures. This probing -and at times poking- into (im) possible art-to-be is one of the main points **Investigation** of this experiment. And

about all what art EE as action research into cultural change. can be

> Art is the evil of culture. Like better is the evil of good. So reads the maxim of the Kapelica Gallery in Liubliana. EE looks for that better. Even if it is a failure. Failures can be great. They are the highways into different understandings. Different ways of seeing the world. Or unlearning what we thought was the good. It is in this sea of difference, inhabited by the different, that EE submerges

EE is about-like the Krokers Art is the evil once proposed- accelerating of culture From the crashed and crunched remains we might better rebuild our notion of art - and ultimately ourselves. Beautiful? Maybe not. But then again, splendor can be found in the cracks of reality, better failures are seductive and imaginative speculations our success.

Stahl Stenslie

WELCOME TO THE BIGGER PICTURE OF WHAT ART CAN BE. **ONE MAGAZINE** AT A TIME.



ΔV performance by Kasia Justka (PL/DE) at Piksel Festival 2015



PIKSEL FESTIVAL



PIKSEL is an annual festival for artists and developers working with free/open source software, hardware and art in Bergen. The theme of the 13th edition of the Piksel Festival held in 2015 was: **Get A-Life!** This year Piksel showed series of artistic works, performances, workshops and presentations dealing with DIY A-Life (artificial life), DIY electronic and audiovisual artworks and concerts. Piksel15 brought to Bergen works of **more than 70 artists** dealing with these topics.

WWW.PIKSEL.NO

DirectorGisle Frøysland **Co-curator**Maite Cajaraville





PIKSEL 2015

CIPHERSONGS ROB CANNING (UK) ANTONIOS GALANOPOULOS (GR) BARBARA KUKOVEC (SI)

'Trustless' is a work reflecting on issues surrounding encrypted network communication technologies. It is a data driven, audio visual installation/performance which responds to real-time data from the Bitmessage service that is a decentralised, peer-to-peer, trustless communications protocol that became particularly popular after the 2013 Snowden revelations exposing the widespread collection and analysis of communications metadata. 'Ciphersongs' respond to the threat to our "right to a private life" posed by the planned amendments in the UK to the Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Bill (aka The Snoopers Charter).

Rob Canning
http://rob.kiben.net
Antonios Galanopoulos
http://ag.kiben.net/
Barbara Kukovec
http://bk.kiben.net/

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BLOOD MUSIC KÜLLI ROOSNA (EE) & KENNETH FLAK (NO)

Using dance and interactive technology, Roosna & Flak fill the stage with interdependent sound and movement. In the process they are dealing with the question: How to amplify and expand the body's movements through sound, so that the body literally becomes an instrument, turning the dancer into the musician of her own soundtrack.

http://blog.kennethflak.com/

PIKSEL 2015 THE PIRATE CINEMA NICOLAS MAIGRET (FR) & BRENDAN HOWELL (UK/DE)

'The Pirate Cinema' is a live performance that reveals the hidden activity and geography of real-time peer-to-peer file sharing via BitTorrent. Each act of this live work produces an arbitrary mash-up of the BitTorrent files being exchanged, in real time, in a specific media category, including music, audio books, movies, porn, documentaries, video games and more. These fragmentary contents in transit are browsed by the artist, transforming BitTorrent network users (unknown to them) into contributors to an endless audio-visual composition.

Nicolas Maigret







DARK ECOLOGY

DARK ECOLOGY I: THE CONCEPT

Dark Ecology is a term coined by Timothy Morton who is a professor and a member of the object oriented philosophy movement. He is an author of such books as 'Hyperobjects: Philosophy and Ecology after the End of the World', 'Realist Magic: Objects, Ontology, Causality', 'The Ecological Thought', 'Ecology without Nature', as well as the upcoming book in 2016 titled 'Dark Ecology: For a Logic of Future Coexistence'.1

Timothy Morton in his book "Ecology without Nature" investigates our ecological assumptions and tries to advance the ecocritic in order to move towards a properly ecological thinking that our society is lacking.² According to Morton our idea of nature is still deeply rooted in romantic period, excluding the effects of the technology and industry.³ He argues that we have to rethink the concepts of nature and ecology as such⁴, in order to co-exist with not only humans but also non-humans, including radiation, pollution, and plastic bags in our surroundings (dark eco web). As Morton notes: "It is very hard to get used to the idea that the catastrophe, far from being imminent



- http://ecologywithoutnature.blogspot.no/p/about.html
 Morton, T. (2009) 'Rethinking Environmental Aesthetics', Ecology
- without Nature. Harvard University Press, pp. 4.

 Morton, T. (2012) The Ecological Thought. Harvard University Press, pp. 5.

 Morton, T. (2009) 'Rethinking Environmental Aesthetics', Ecology
- without Nature, Harvard University Press, pp. 10.

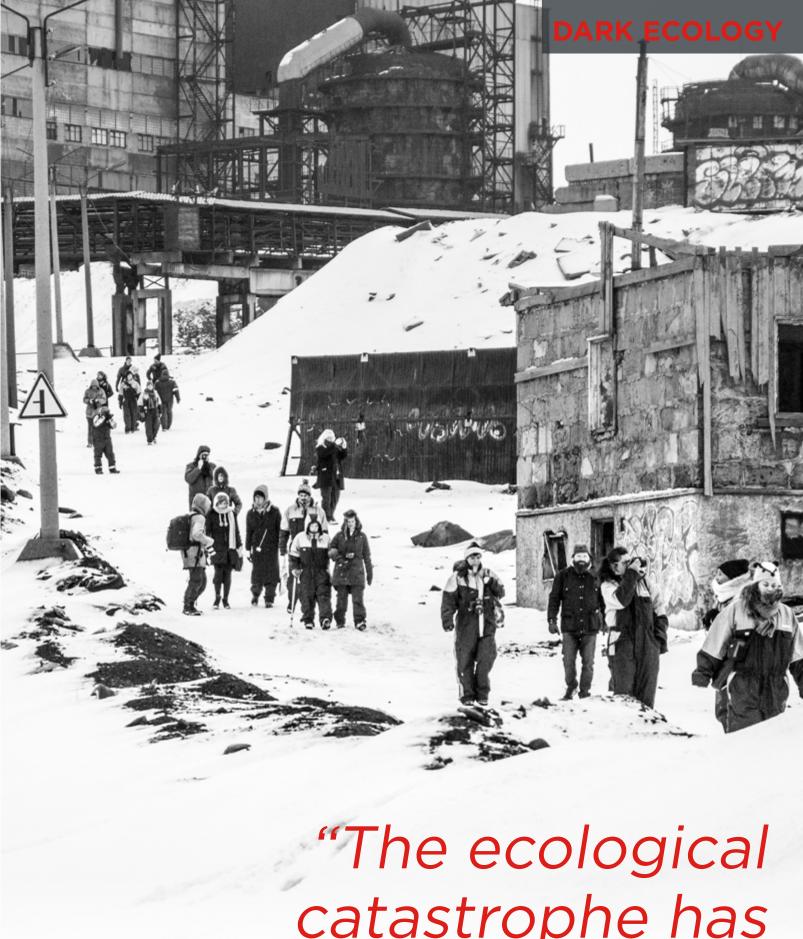
DARK ECOLOGY II: THE 2015 TOUR

The Dark Ecology Journey 2015 was a collaborative event organized by the Dutch Sonic Acts group (www.sonicacts.nl), Hilde Methi (Kirkenes) as well as several other Norwegian, Russian and European partners.

Dark Ecology is a three year long research and commissioning project. It is inspired by and closely related to the philosophy of Timothy Morton and titled "Dark Ecology" after his concept ⁶. Like Timothy Morton, the Dark Ecology project investigates the interconnections between human and non-human, bringing together artists, researchers and people from various fields. From the Dark Ecology website:

"Ecology does not privilege the human, it is not something beautiful, and it has no real use for the old concept of Nature. What we now know about the impact of human beings on the planet has led to the need to rethink the concepts of nature and ecology, and exactly how humans are connected to the world."7

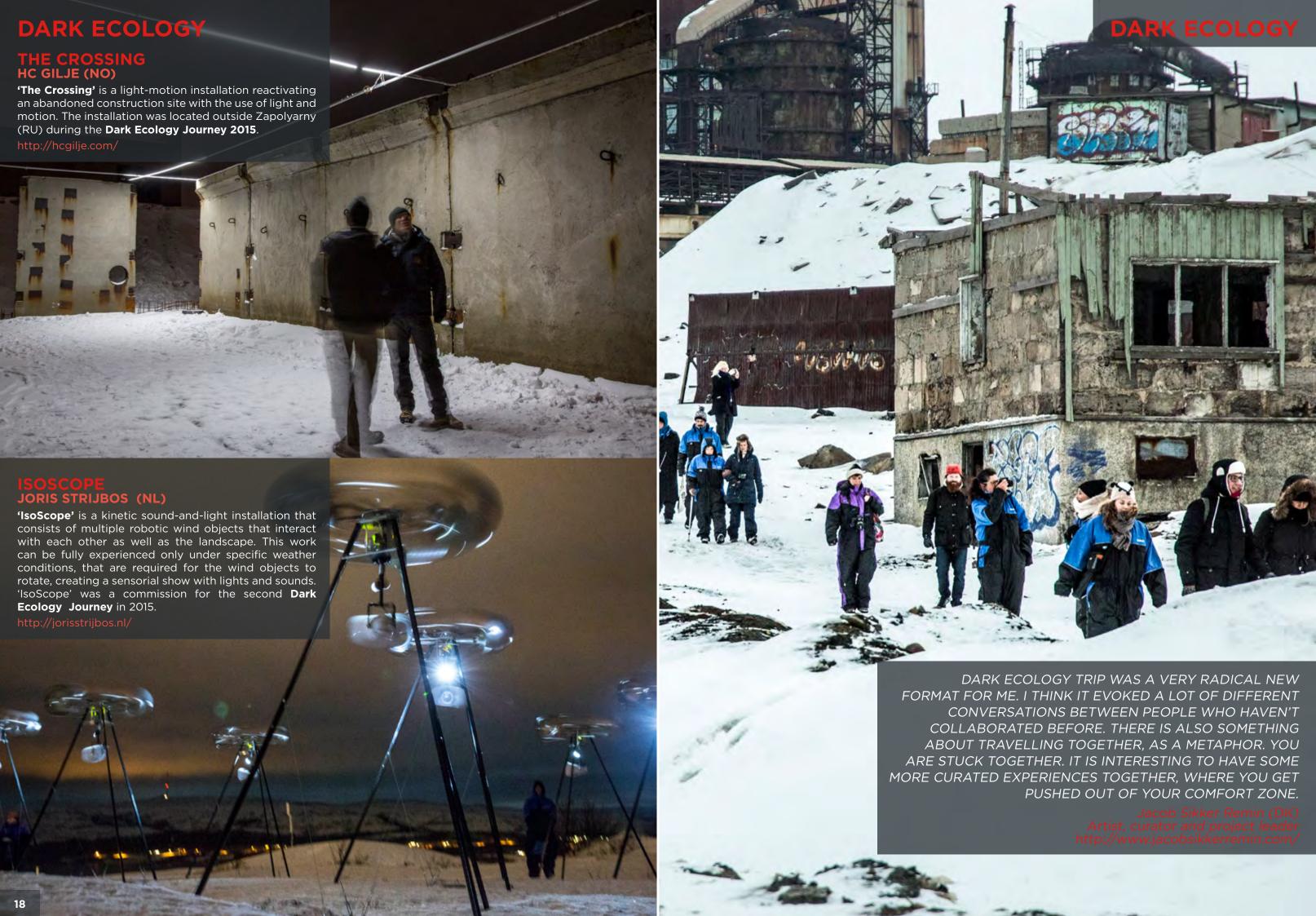
This was the second Dark Ecology journey. It started in Kirkenes (Norway) and went on to Murmansk (Russia) - Nikel and Zapolyarny (Russia). The journey took place between November 26th and November 30th, where 50 participants travelled this desolate arctic region, high above the polar circle. The main speakers in the second edition of the Dark Ecology journey were philosopher Graham Harman and the artist and researcher Susan Schuppli. Commissioned works this year were developed by HC Gilje (video and light installation), Hilary Jeffery (Musical performance), Joris Strijbos (autonomous, networked light and sound installation), Margrethe Pettersen (Sound Walk), and Tatjana Gorbachewskaja (architectural analysis of Nikel).



catastrophe has already occurred"

TIMOTHY MORTON (2010), THE ECOLOGICAL THOUGHT

⁶ http://www.darkecology.net/about





BIKING BORDERS BY STAHL STENSLIE

BACKDROP: within few weeks in 2015 more than 5000 Syrian and war refugees flee into Norway from Russia, passing. How did they get there? And why?

A Chinese curse says 'may you live in interesting times'. Like it or not we live in interesting times. We live in a time marked by mass migration, refugee crisis and border crossings. Within a few weeks in 2015 thousands of refugees sought safety by crossing the Russian-Norwegian boarder station at Storskog, the northernmost boarder station in the world. The crossing is literally placed in no-mans land, in the midst of a barren, arctic region, way up North. What made so many risk a long, expensive and

curse says understandable wish for a safe life and just livelihood? Finding the route across Storskog in interesting was a straining, but creative way of entering

A Chinese uncertain journey but despair and an all-tootimes' the promised lands of Europe.

Crossing the boarder between Russia and Norway is normally no easy affair, not even for Norwegians. First of all the security is tight to put it mildly. Vehicles, travellers are checked thoroughly at both sides, screened while papers and visas are controlled. Due to a strange agreement dating from the cold war, no one is allowed to cross by foot. You have to drive across on wheels. The agreement says nothing about the type of vehicle, only that it must be on wheels. The cheapest and best way of doing this is on a

bike. A Russian bike. For Only using the around 120 Euros you can buy a childrens bike in **bike to pass** Nikel, the nearest town to the border. From Nikel it the 200 meter is only a 40-kilometer bike ride to Storskog. Although **no-mans land** some prefer paying locals to drive them to the **between the** border station, then only using the bike to pass the **two countries** 200 meter no-mans land between the two countries. At the other side the bikes become

redundant. Not just because they are bad, mainly because the refugees are moved on by buses. Most of the thousands of bikes left at Storskog still have their plastic wrapping

End November 2015 the Dark Ecology tour arrives at the Norwegian side of the border station. We find containers filled with bikes. Last nights snowfall carefully covers them,



Dark Ecology Journey I Nikel, Russia, 2015

Dark Ecology Journey II



but not enough to hide the huge amounts. We have read about the bikes, but seeing them stacked together gives a visceral impact of the refugee influx. Before entering Russia papers and cars must be checked. Waiting outside, the bikes are all too inviting. The are parked in a way that they look as if they should be tested and used. The curiosity to find out how it must be to bike those things overcomes me. I put my feet one of the all-too-many bikes and peddle around the station. It is small, all too small for my long legs. The discomfort is not unexpected; I feel I look lost like the refugees on all the photos. The bike feels cheap too. There is only one

enactment as a -even the instruction manual is still attached**contemporary** it feels more like a toy than a solid way of

It is my first brake. Despite it being brand new and shiny refugee transport in rugged, arctic regions.

It is my first enactment as a contemporary refugee. Without the despair, hunger, frustration and -possibly- drive of hope, but for the first time I am somewhat put into the somatic state of a border-crossing refugee at Storskog. To my surprise, my fellow travellers react either by curiosity and snapping images or by ethical disgust, snapping comments. For me trying a bike was a spontaneous necessity, a tempting invitation and a must given the massive amounts of news coverage of this strange way of border crossing. It was assimilating what happens NOW. In the world, in Norway, to me, right here. And now I had one of those bikes, this all mighty symbol of the past weeks, this genuine world-crossing vehicle at my hand. Yes, a fetish, but most of all a tool to cross over from one world to another. That is quite something. Although slow, cheap and poor, those bikes were the fastest in the world to catapult its owner into a state of social security.

So why are the bikes stored in containers?

Firstly the Norwegian authorities transported all refugees forward into Norway by buss. They could potentially, given space on the bus, take their bikes along. The bikes however, are not legal in Norway. They lack a second brake and they are made out of poor quality materials. Take for example the handlebars as you can see them on the photos. With little effort you can bend them around. What happens to the thousand of bikes? They are all being sent to be scrapped and recycled

at a Norwegian lives I guess.

through until we end up in home. The day is set for exploring this exodus

scrapvard. No re- It is also the export or re-use. A waste? Not if it saves **town from** where the For the next three days we travel **refugees head** Russia, on to the last Nikel on the way stage of their

What it must strange, artificial, dusty and slowly dying mining town. be like to end It is not just a nightmare of

a town; it is also the town up at the end from where the refugees head on to the last stage of of the world, their exodus. It is where they only hoping it buy the bikes, their winter clothes, and their final meals is not before they bid goodbye to their old world. I continue

exploring the somatic, incorporated feeling of what it must be like to end up at the end of the world, only hoping it is not.

I buy a bike, bike around town. The act of buying the same bike used by literally all refugees becomes my own, personal reenactment. Again I find myself driven by inevitable question of how it somatically must feel to bike in Russia during mid winter? Pedalling around on the icy roads in Nikel I wonder and imagine how a Syrian refugee would sense in the same situation. A sightseer of Nikel and the Arctic. Not for fun, but for necessity, safety and for basic human needs. On that bike I become a refugee. However imaginary.

Pedalling up and down the streets of Nikel is no joyous affair, not much to talk about, yet fascinating in its short, bizarre and peculiar history. It is cold, slippery, and dark. A few cars, little traffic, a strange sky, a few streetlights throwing your shadow en-route. After some hours I bike back to our Dark Ecology meeting point: the Nikel House of Culture. A reminiscence of Soviet ideology and rule. I feel a bit as if in Tarkovskij's film Stalker, except I am not. I am in Nikel. Way more Stalker than one could wish for. And now the bus is about to head back to Norway, to social democracy and 'safety'.

What happened to my bike? The organizers of the tour strictly forbade me taking it back to Norway. Why? I have still not really found out why. Where they really fearing to

be stopped on the border? It has never been illegal to export these bikes to or across the border. And importing it to Norway is also not illegal. It is just not allowed to use it for transport in Norway. With all our papers legal and intact there was no risk involved but the ethical challenge. Perhaps most disturbing to me was how many of the artists and passengers opinioned it too dangerous becoming a little like those refugees - and chose to look away. It was as if 5000 asylum seekers did not matter. They do. I was more thinking of my biking as a naïve, but for me personally important to corporally get a slightest sense of the traumatic situation. Never did I think of a Russian toy bike as being too dangerous a symbol.

The same weekend we travelled, the border was closed to all refugees. How? By way of 'forward border control' on the Norwegian side. This made the Russians immediately stop letting refugees through. Since November O -zero- refugees have come

across on Storskog. The same understanding interesting times we a yearly bike ride across the border at Storskog border was to commemorate these brave, desperate and closed to all creative people that endeavored on the refugees journey of their lives.

these weekend we live in, I propose to do travelled, the



Dark Ecology Journey II

EE ISSUE 1, 2016

GRAHAM HARMAN ON ART AND ECOLOGY

A PNEK event with one lecture on December 1st 2015 @ khio.no - and a follow up, open discussion on Art and Ecology at the PNEK office on December 2nd. Organized in collaboration with the Art Academy at KHIO - Oslo National Academy of the Arts, Norway. The following is a transcript from the conversation between Graham Harman and Zane Cerpina, PNEK representative, on December 2nd 2015:



Zane (PNEK): We have just returned from the Dark Ecology Journey, where we visited dark and harsh Northern cities such as Nikel, Kirkenes and Murmansk. I am interested to hear if seeing such unique environments has affected you or inspired you in some ways.

Graham: Often when we experience a new place we have a flurry of enthusiastic things to say about it immediately. This is fine, but often the real effect is deeper and takes longer to play out. I was especially pleased to visit Murmansk, because we studied it when I was 11 years old when we were concerned with the Soviet Union, and learned that it was the only ice-free port in Northern Russia. But in some ways Nikel had the most impact

place:

on me. It was a strange The most harshthe harsh- looking Soviet looking Soviet environment and and the coldest place place on the coldest place journey. And on the journey ways

it had the worst conditions of all the places we stopped, yet it was fascinating to see what an intellectual life is there anyway. This is something that fascinates me about Russia. Obviously it has its big world cities: Moscow, St. Petersburg. But it is also in some sense a very provincial country, because it is so huge and has so many different cities far from the two largest ones. And yet every one of these cities seems to have a rich intellectual and cultural life. If you would look for the equivalent of Nikel in the United States. some extremely remote industrial town past its economic prime, it would probably be a place of complete intellectual sterility. No intellectual would be willing to stay there for a week. But in Nikel there was a cultural center, our tour guides from Nikel have gone on to international careers in art and architecture. In the United States, for the most part there is a collective intellectual life only in big cities and university towns. But in Russia they are somehow able to maintain an intellectual life throughout the whole country, no matter where you are.

PNEK: In your PNEK lecture you mentioned your experience when listening to a lecture by James Lovelock, who coined the Gaia Hypothesis. Lovelock suggests that we are all doomed, and there is really not much point of trying to save our existence on this planet, as it is already too late. Timothy Morton also notes that the catastrophe has already happened. What is your personal view on the

Graham: I'm not sure if the catastrophe has already happened. Even if we know that we're headed for disaster, we don't know exactly how it will play out, and when. There's a big difference between radical climate change in 2025 and in 2100. There will be surprises along the way, and enough of them that I can't really structure the rest of my life based on conditions that may or may not be present 35 years from now when I would be 82 years old. It is more the two generations after my own that may have to confront the most shocking developments. Also, in philosophy the thought of the catastrophe is often a way of playing a trump card on everyone else by seeming to be the most radical of all. Here I am not speaking of Morton, with whose views I am very sympathetic. I'm thinking instead of someone like Ray Brassier, a needlessly apocalyptic thinker. Global warming isn't catastrophic enough for him, since he's more concerned about the extinction of the universe itself. And since this extinction will apparently occur at some point in the future (at least according to our natural sciences,

In philosophy which aren't very old) Brassier the thought of makes the strange assertion that the catastrophe we are "already dead." But I don't is often a way see the point in any of this. I of playing a loathe pessimism trump card and cynicism in any form. I think

there is always some way to reinvent things, to create new energies amidst seeming heat

PNEK: And following the previous question maybe you can explain how Object Oriented Ontology can help us to understand the world we live in better and if it can help us to deal with possible future scenarios? Can it guide us through the age of the Anthropocene?

Graham: The initial The modern motivation of Object Oriented Ontology distinction was the same philosophers: namely, we need to begin with **and object** the widest possible category. That is what **still haunts** we do in philosophy. distinction between

thing as with many between subject And since the modern **Contemporary** subject and object philosophy

still haunts contemporary philosophy, with its assumption that the human is a radically different ontological kind from all other entities, our first task is to flatten this distinction. I actually prefer the term "object" as the flat term that covers both humans and non-humans, simply because I see my thinking as building on the work of the Austrians from Brentano through Husserl. Some observers are critical of this term "object" and think I should change it, I'm more or less married to it now.

Flat ontology is a way of starting by talking about triangles, unicorns, and Oslo all in the same way, waiting until a later phase to clarify the obvious differences between them. But I am not one of those who thinks we can stay with flat ontology. The early Bruno Latour, for instance, says you have to talk about everything in the same way, and that what everything has in common is that it has some sort of effect on other things. At this stage Latour does not want to distinguish between real and non-real, but only between more and less strong. The difference between a neutron and a unicorn is not that the former is real and the latter unreal, but that the neutron has a greater effect on reality than the unicorn does. But I don't agree that it's

merely a difference in impact that separates the two. Instead. I think there is a bona fide distinction between real objects and sensual objects. Sensual objects are the ones that are dependent on being encountered by some other entity, some real object. Whereas neutrons presumably exist regardless of any observer (human or otherwise), thisis presumably not true of unicorns. I think one of the reasons why Object-Oriented Ontology (pronounced "Triple O") is becoming popular is simply because every field deals in some way with the difference between objects and relations. Art and architecture are forced to face up to this difference directly, and that is probably why OOO has such a presence in these fields. Archaeology is another discipline where it's growing. I think part of why OOO

technological often felt like the non-

But history is fits so well with the time, is because the world of non-human objects is becoming more autonomous and shaped by advanced. Through the human world was just a blank screen on which we



Talk by Graham Harman,

humans could stamp whatever we pleased. This has been dramatically falsified in so many areas that a new philosophical style has become necessary. And frankly, this is why I think philosophies that continue to treat the human subject as ontologically special (Badiou, Meillassoux, Žižek) may be in for a hard fall.

History itself is becoming a matter of objects. Sometimes we encounter the quarrel between those who think that great individuals shape history and those who think that the collective mass is a more important force. The problem is that these two such opposed views are fixated on people as the moving force in history. But history is increasingly shaped by technological objects and consumer entities that are much more important and famous than their human creators. I've seen the World Wide Web change my own life and everyone else's over the past twenty years. We can be polite and give Tim Berners-Lee some deserved credit for this, but he is not the household name that Napoleon and Thomas Edison were, even though his invention is known to everybody.

We can speak in this same connection about the environment. In one sense our environment is vast and independent, extending as far as the boundaries of the universe itself. Yet in another sense it is we who have shaped our nearest environment in a potentially dangerous way. We created the world, yet it exceeds our mastery, like the Sorcerer's Apprentice. That's what Anthropocene means. But although the Anthropocene is relatively new when it comes to the climate, there are other fields that have always been Anthropocene. Take sociology, for instance. It is obvious that sociology studies human society, which was

formed by humans and will disappear Let's turn once the human race that humans are a necessary ingredient which has the human observer as well says about it.

is extinct. This means now to art. in human society. But it does not follow always been that human society **Anthropocene** is exhausted by what There is no Let's turn now to art, reason to been

which has Anthropocene get rid of (along with whatever the human animals are capable of aesthetic experience) in order to were exterminated, I am confident in saying that take reality there would be no art. Thus, human participation **seriously** is necessary for art. But once again, it doesn't

follow that art is nothing more than whatever explicit impact it has on humans. An artwork resists our first interpretations, or has effects different from what the artist intended. This point would never have occurred to me if not that someone asked me in 2012: "What would an art without humans look like?" The question confused me at first, but after a few weeks of thought I realized it was a meaningless question, based on the overly literal notion that since Speculative Realist philosophy is interested in the world as it is beyond human access to it, therefore we must be trying to expunge humans from every corner of the universe. This is an absurd notion for which I blame, primarily, the overly literal minds at Urbanomic Publishing, who continue to promulgate falsehoods such as "realism means that science is more important than the humanities." Hardly. The real exists everywhere, including in the purely human domains. There is no reason to get rid of the human in order to take reality seriously.

PNEK: You said that we are ingredients to art rather than being observers. But what is art's role as an ingredient in human understanding of the world?

Graham: I would say rather that we are also observers of art, but that our observations do not exhaust the artwork, which refuses to reveal itself entirely to the observer. In some ways art has never been stronger. There are artists almost anywhere you go, and a great many of them are doing something interesting. You can find them pretty much anywhere on the globe without even looking very hard. And yet I don't sense a strong conception among artists of what an artist

is supposed to be doing. Maybe that's useful in a way, since in the modernist period there was perhaps an overly polished and premature self-understanding that guided the art of that period. But these days it is very unclear where art ends and sociology or anthropology begin. The blurring of artificial boundaries is an activity that, in our time, always has a good press. Yet I'm not sure that it's deserved. At a certain point, you need to gain individual or collective clarity about what you're doing. I am hopeful that in next decade or so we will start to have a clearer vision of where things are headed in the arts.

Though I'm not entirely on board with the formalist conception of art as divorced from the society and politics of its time, politicization is a constant danger, precisely because our sphere of political thinking has become so banal. There's a sort of "Lowest Common Denominator Leftism" that everyone in the arts is obliged to endorse. We must all oppose American and especially Israeli imperialism. We must express grave worry about the surveillance society and the destruction of the environment. We must bemoan the treatment of immigrants and refugees. Well, I can't really disagree with any of this. As a citizen I will accept these views. But why use up valuable arttime to preach these already processed and adopted standard political ideas to each other? The chances of contemporary art successfully spearheading any fresh new political principles is close to zero. We're just regurgitating a 19th century idealist discourse, and by choosing "neo-liberalism" as our recurrent target we're not being as honest as the old Marxists when they said "capitalism." By "idealist" what I mean here is

the notion that the human mind is basically alienated, In fact, we and needs to be liberated from this alienation. And **would rather** while it's true that there are places where liberation be objects from oppression is badly needed, I reject the **than subjects** idea that this depicts the human condition

more generally. That's because I don't think freedom is what we really want. We don't really want to be free human subjects: in fact, we would rather be objects than subjects. We

Talk by Graham Harman KHiO, Oslo, 2015

would rather be a particular thing rather than some vague free human subject that can be anything.

PNEK: You mentioned previously that art does not give solutions, but is more a way of knowledge making. Do you think that artists who focus on contemporary problems, such as the refugee crisis in Syria or global warming, can give the society new ways to perceive and deal with these issues?

Graham: I am sceptical toward the idea that either art or philosophy should be dealing with the social problems of the moment, because then it is reduced to making the public aware of truths that we think we have already mastered. Art then is reduced to a public propaganda, however humane and admirable its specific goals may seem. Again, I am not entirely a formalist, and I don't think that social content is entirely irrelevant in art. And yet, art cannot provide a great solution, just as it can not provide knowledge. If you what you need is knowledge, art is not the best place to look. Instead, please look first to science, or even to Wikipedia. When looking at art, you should be looking instead for an aesthetic surprise of some sort, some new way of looking at things. So I cannot say that the artwork on the frozen lake ('Living Land' - Below but also Above by Margrethe Pettersen) that we experienced in Kirkenes during the Dark Ecology Journey provided knowledge about the lake. Some such knowledge was transmitted, but it was primarily an aesthetic experience rather than a scientific one. Likewise, the work with the 12 miniature wind-turbines ('IsoScope' by Joris Strijbos) was not providing knowledge about

without being last night's lecture here **knowledge** position. Philosophy is not a knowledge. In

It is pretty weather or technology. Instead, there was an **clear that** aesthetic effect, and even a somewhat frightening art is a form one. So it is pretty clear that art is a form of of cognition cognition without being a form of knowledge. In in Oslo, I tried to say that a form of philosophy is in the same

part, Triple O is trying to recover Socrates' energetic sense of this.

PNEK: And what do you think are key factors in global change?

Graham: The key factor in global change is always the movement of generations. People die, other people mature, others are born. The reason this changes everything is that, even if you are speaking of the same ideas as your parents, you mean something totally different by them. What was fresh and new to your own generation, is starting to become just an empty formal lesson to the next generation, not grounded in their own biographies. Each generation has its own experiences, has to learn its own lesson, and shape its own ideas to face the world. The way the world is when you are young seems to be the normal state

of things, and then things start to change, **Kids these** and as a rule it will seem to be getting days are elders, but now already messages

worse. It used to annoy me when that wasting their was done to my own Generation X by its time with text

same thing: "kids these days are wasting their time with text messages and ought to just sit down and read a good book like we did when we were young," etc. etc. The main factor for the younger generations today is the communications revolution, with which you can be friends with people all over the world that you haven't even met. Obviously the coming environmental crisis is an issue. Nationalism in some way is intensifying; maybe the high culture class is breaking down, and other classes are becoming frighteningly intense. So, these two things are growing at once: a sort of super-cosmopolitanism on one level and a super-nationalism on another. Concerning the environment, my sense is that no one really believes it yet, even if we all express our worries. We believe it on an intellectual level. It's a bit like terrorism in 1990s America. We hadn't really experienced it yet, we all felt it was coming, and yet 9/11 was still extremely traumatic even though we'd all spent at least a decade imagining its eventual arrival.

I was at the World Trade Center property in July 2011 and caught myself wondering if there would be an attack in New York soon, but somehow not imagining that the Towers would be the target again. An even worse example: I was legitimately terrified by James Lovelock's Dublin lecture in April 2009 (which I attended in person) yet I find that my life plans haven't really altered as a result. I still occasionally think of buying a house in Florida when I'm retired, as if I didn't believe Lovelock's words at all. So it will probably take some gigantic ecological disaster, like penguins going extinct or an iceberg crushing Argentina.

PNEK: You are also using ideas from Marshall McLuhan in your philosophy. How do you think technologies affect our culture and thinking in the current times?

Graham: I was pleased to hear last night that you appreciate Marshal McLuhan, because so many people do not. This is especially true in the UK, where Raymond Williams was perhaps the most prominent author who poisoned the soil for McLuhan. In the UK he is often attacked as a "technological determinist," though this is demonstrably untrue. In the United States his critics speak in different terms, picking on details: one critic doesn't like the distinction between hot and cold media, and another rejects the idea of media as extensions of the human body. But as McLuhan used to sav in his lectures: "If you don't like that idea, I have others!" You can think what you like about McLuhan, but he was one of the great "depth theorists' of the twentieth century along with Freud, Heidegger, and Clement Greenberg. By "depth theory" I mean the idea that surface content is trivial in comparison with its

Paradoxically, hidden background conditions. This, too, the surface has its limits, but it was nonetheless everything in twentieth century. OOO starts from this the depth is contempt for the surface but does not end there. To push

is where one of the great discoveries of the



such twentieth-century depth theory another step, one needs to realize that, paradoxically, the surface is where everything in the depth is triggered. Causation, for example, happens at the most trivial layer of existence, yet it has so many consequences. So that even though OOO is widely considered a theory of withdrawn objects (and for good reason), it is about to flip into the opposite, into a theory of how the surface is triggered.

PNEK: Thinking about interdisciplinarity. You are often invited to give talks for art and architecture students and also in other fields, not only in philosophy. How do you see the importance of mixing different fields? Of being transdisciplinary?

Graham: I think if you try too consciously to mix fields, it results in a kind of flavorless mush. I think it is important that if mixing happens, it has been a direct result of hard work in your home discipline, and was largely unintentional. Otherwise, I could not be happier, could not be more reassured about my work, than when other disciplines show an interest in it. Sometimes philosophers (generally not successful ones) attack me by saying that only other disciplines are interested in me. But I'm not sure why philosophers should be proud when no one reads their work but themselves?

PNEK ART PRIZE

VANDALER FORENING organises, conducts and facilitates art events with a special focus on experimental, time-based, collaborative and collective practices in relation to landscapes and public space.

The 4th edition of "The Winter Solstice" was held in the December 2015. The program included an exhibition, performances and concerts lasting until the sun rose. After 4 years of collaboration, PNEK and Vandaler Forening finally launched "From Dusk till **Dawn PNEK Art Prize"** which aims to support and encourage experimental and time-based practices that take on the challenge to keep us awake and focused till sunrise, stretching the darkness of the longest night of the year into a state of dream, utopia and poetry.

VANDALERFORENING.ORG

Members: Hanan Benammar & Mattias Cantzler



ILL: THE WINNER OF "FROM **DUSK TILL DAWN ART PRIZE"**

ILL is an audiovisual and anti-fascist noise project that started in 2013 in Oslo. While desperately seeking to balance real-time graphics with analog and digital audio, ILL simultaneously aims to challenge the perception of their own bodies and their submission to structures of authority (material, spiritual). ILL consists of Markus Dvergastein: **SEEKING TO** baritone guitar, Bjørnar BALANCE REAL-Steinnes Luteberget: real-time digital audio TIME GRAPHICS synthesis, Mellbye: DIY electronics and audio effects and AND DIGITAL Tom Nærland: real-time AUDIO generative graphics.

social, **DESPERATELY** Øyvind WITH ANALOG



ILL: winners of the PNEK Art Prize









TRANSMEDIALE

The 29th edition of the Transmediale took place at Haus der Kulturen der Welt in Berlin from 3rd to 7th of February 2016, for the fifth time under the direction of the Swedish Kristoffer Gansing.

The main theme was "The Conversation Piece", presented through discussions, lectures, workshops as well as more experimental hybrid formats. "The Conversation Piece" according to Transmediale refers to "a painting genre that emerged in the 18th century, depicting idealized scenes of groups of people interacting in everyday life. It is a term that has evolved to mean any object that ignites conversation, a prop that prompts an exchange of ideas." In the 2016 edition the festival had reduced the number of exhibited artworks to only few. This raised the question that if there is no art, what will then be the so called conversation piece? Intentionally or unintentionally, this was a popular topic amongst the largest festival's visitor group the artists and professionals from the field. Some were encouraging the new format, yet many questioned the direction the festival

and media art in general is taking. Yet for most visitors this edition of NO ART, WHAT Transmediale became slightly confusing as WILL THEN BE more visual and visceral manner. This is also **PIECE?** opening a discussion of

many were expecting THE SO CALLED to experience art in a **CONVERSATION**

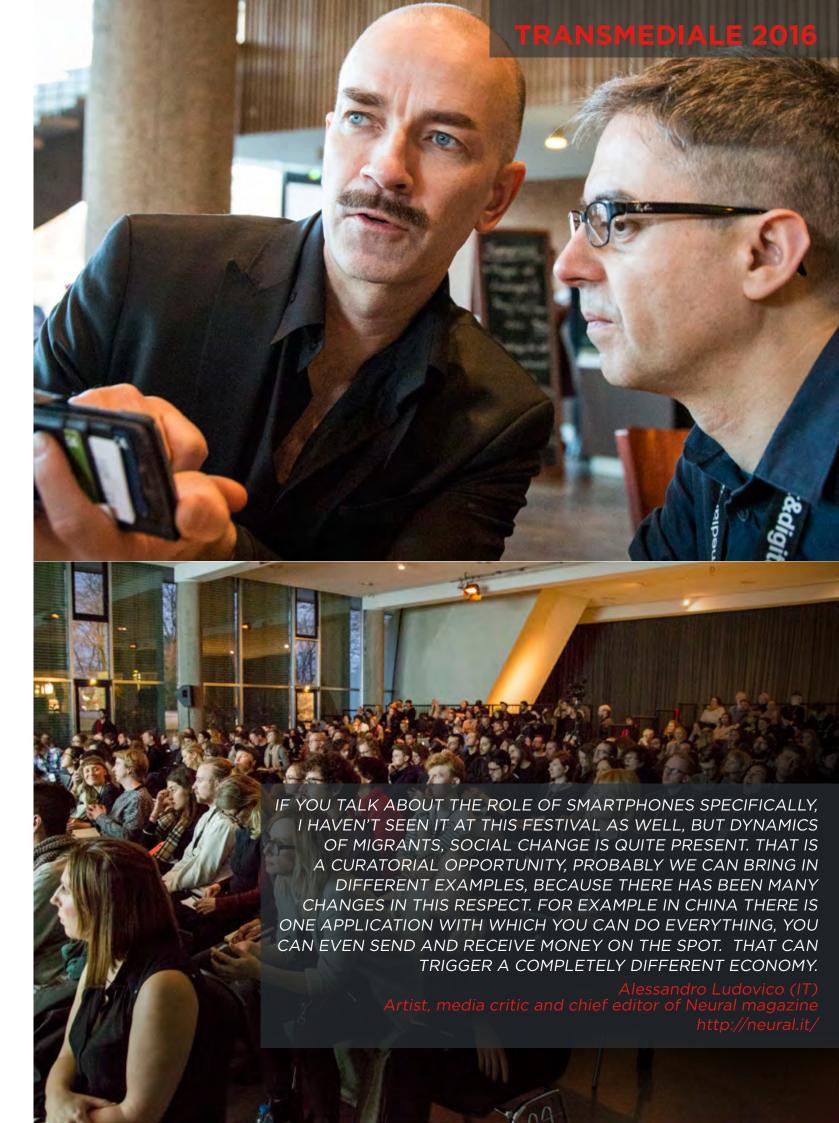
what is then the conversation piece amongst the general public? In these times of social media and smart-phone obsessions, what is the new campfire that we humans gather around to talk, connect and exchange? How have the rise of information technologies changed the way we perceive art and the world around us?

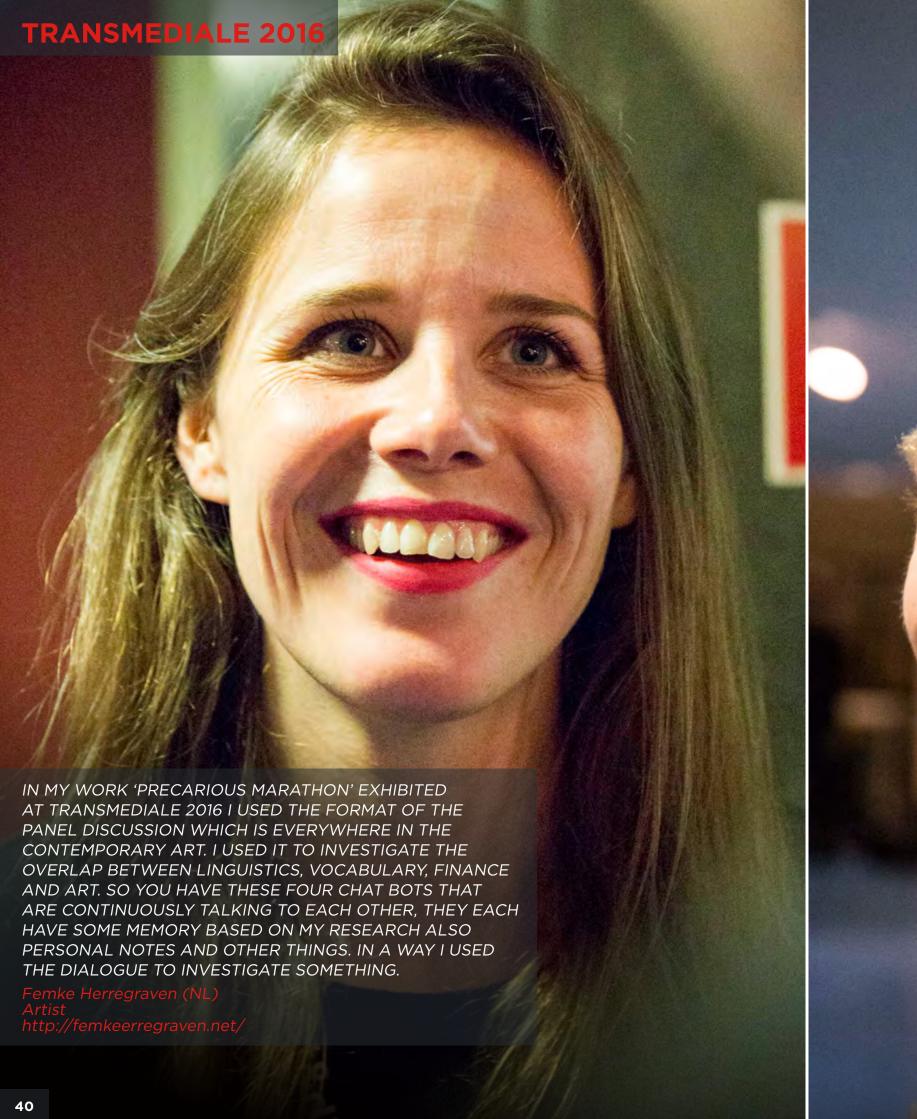
Not showing, but talking around what art could be, "The Conversation Piece" theme for sure made the visitors curious of what to expect at the next 30th anniversary edition of the festival starting February 2nd 2017.

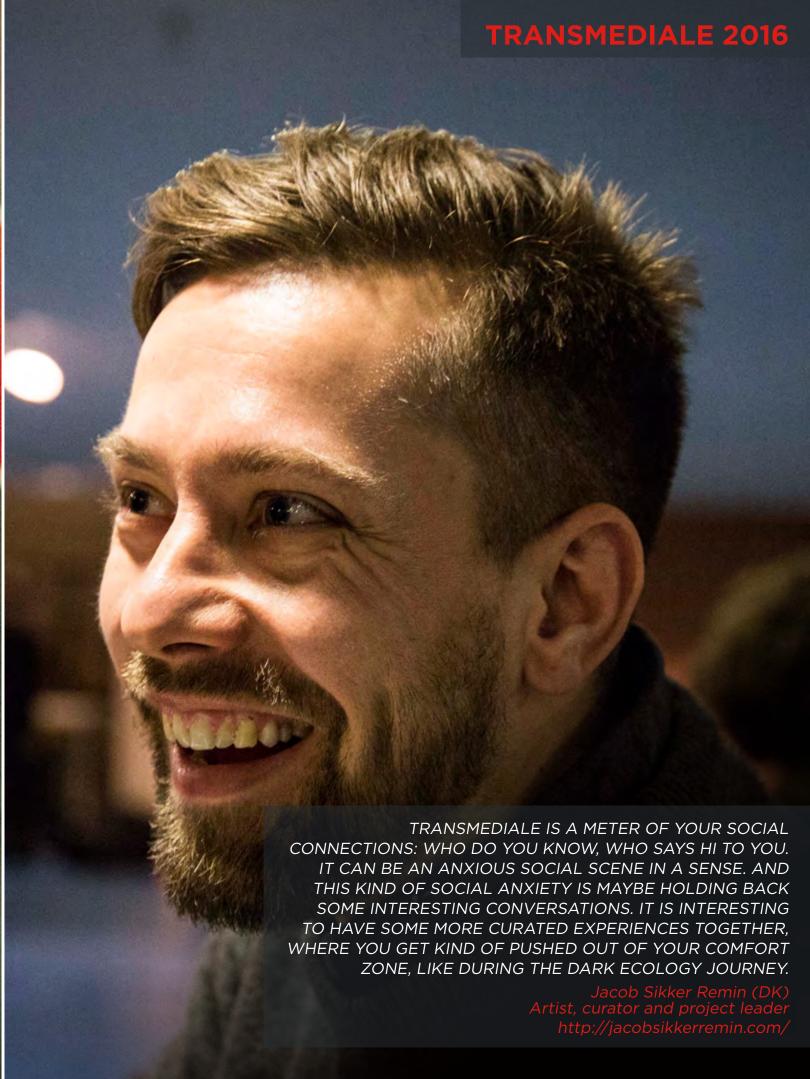
WWW.TRANSMEDIALE.DE



Panel Discussion @Transmediale 2016

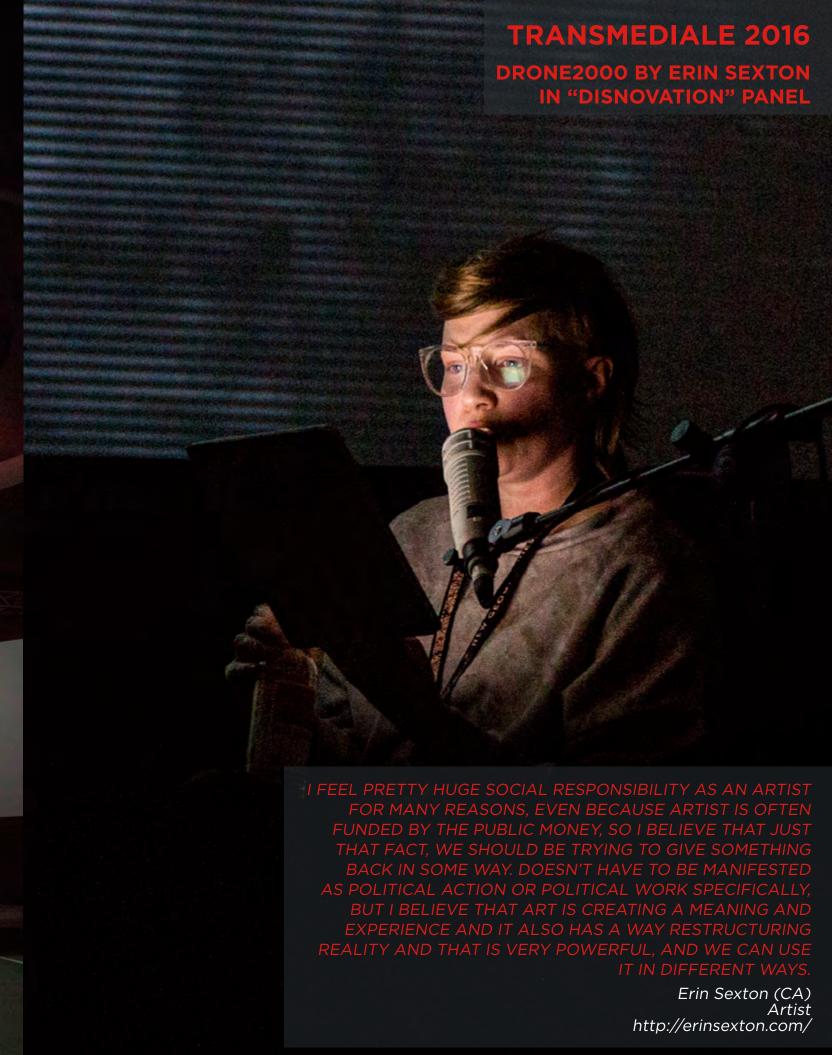
















META.MORF 2016



META.MORF - Trondheim biennale for art and technology was held this year for the fourth time. Organized by TEKS - Trondheim Electronic Arts Centre the festival's program included exhibitions, conferences, performances and concerts. This year's main theme was: "Nice to be in Orbit!", questioning how the interstellar travels and space exploration is and will continue to redefine our relationship with the stars and, consequently, ourselves. The festival was showcasing some very well known works such as 'The Moon Goose Analogue' by Agnes Meyer-Brandis, 'Soft Revolvers' performance by Byriam Bleau and Martin Messier's work 'Field', as well as a newly commissioned project 'Adrift' by Cath Le Couteur & Nick Ryan's. For the first time in an arts related conference the Co-founder and CEO of the Mars One gave an insight in the worldwide known 'Mars One Mission'.

WWW.METAMORF.NO



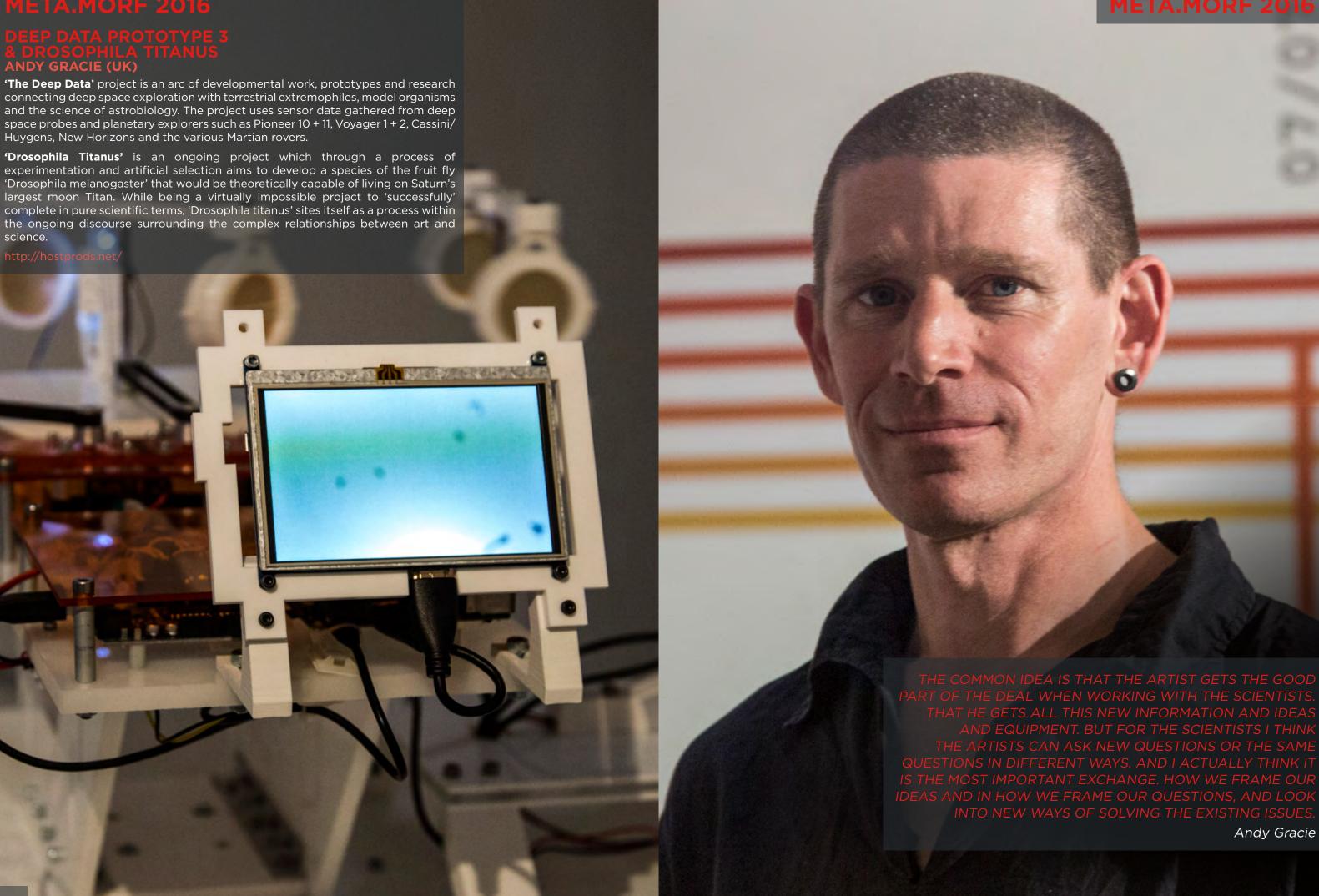
Director Espen Gangvik



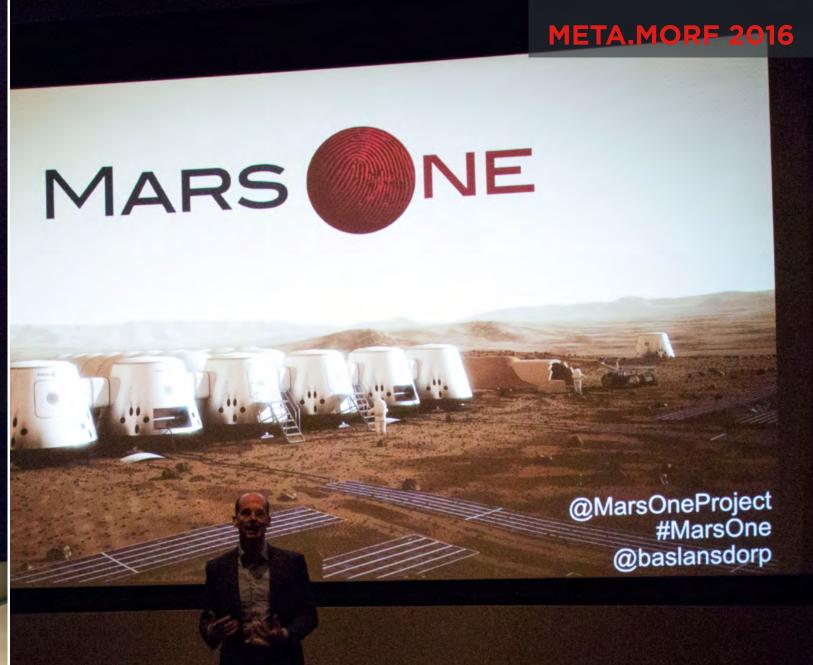










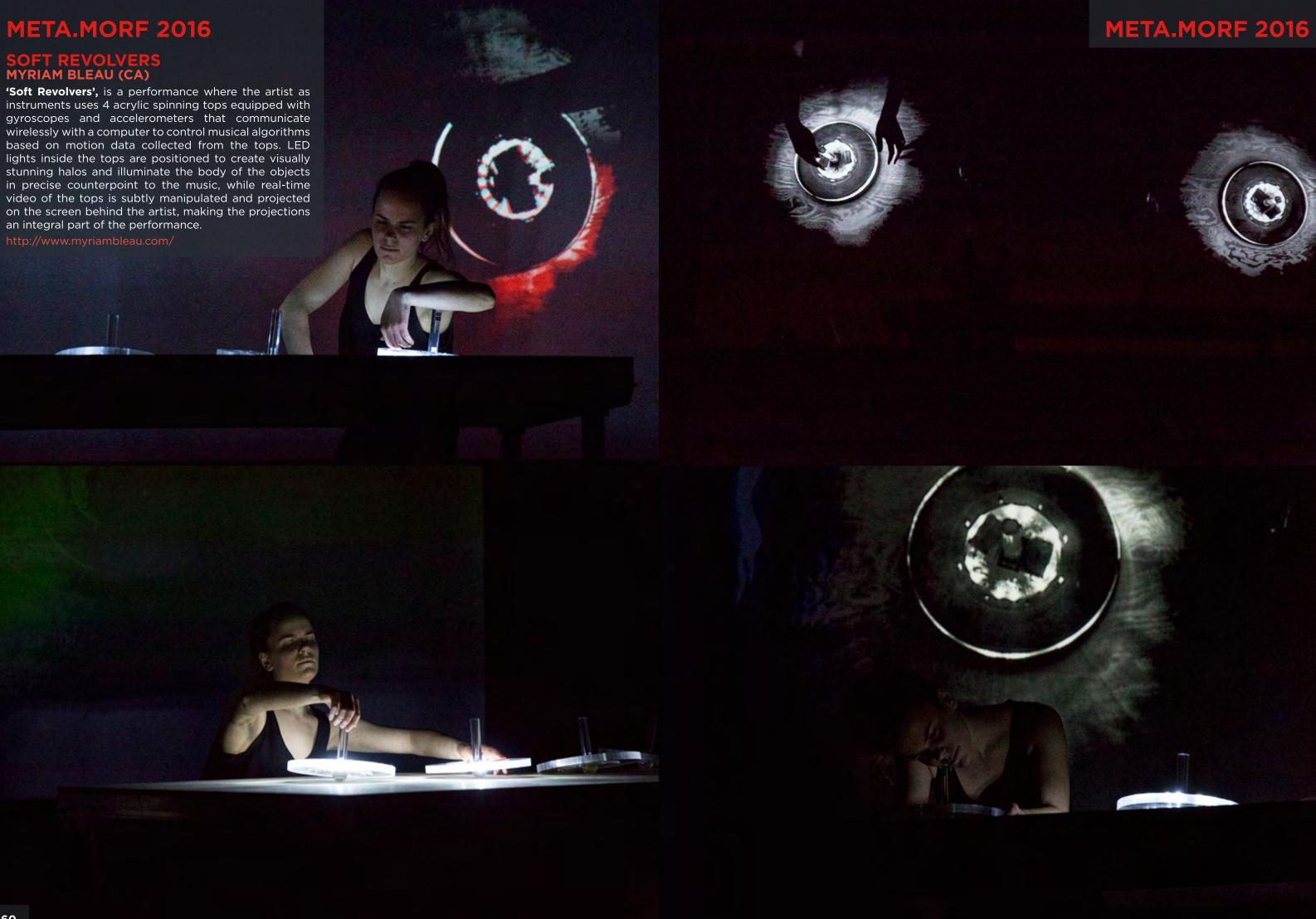


MARS ONE BAS LANSDORP (NL)

'Mars One' aims to establish a permanent human settlement on Mars. It is a global initiative whose goal is to make this everyone's mission to Mars www.mars-one.com

FOR ME IT IS SOMEHOW SURPRISING TO HEAR THE QUESTION ABOUT THE "ONE WAY" NOTION: IS IT ETHICAL? BECAUSE PEOPLE FORGET THAT WE CAME FROM THE WEST OF AFRICA. AND THEY DECIDED TO NEVER RETURN. SO WHY IS THAT OK, BUT THE NEXT STEP FOR US IS NOT OK? AND ONCE WE ARE ON MARS, AND I THINK IT IS THE NEXT LOGICAL STEP, MAYBE THE MOON OF JUPITER, WILL SEEM LIKE THE LOGICAL NEXT PLACE TO GO. AND AFTER THAT, WHO KNOWS WHERE. BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT THE HUMANITY WILL KEEP TAKING STEPS. CONTRADICTING THAT IS REALLY HARD, BECAUSE ALL THE EVIDENCE POINTS IN THAT DIRECTION.

Bas Lansdorp Co-founder and CEO of 'Mars One'



ISEA HONG KONG

The 22nd edition of the ISEA -International Symposium on Electronic Art- conference

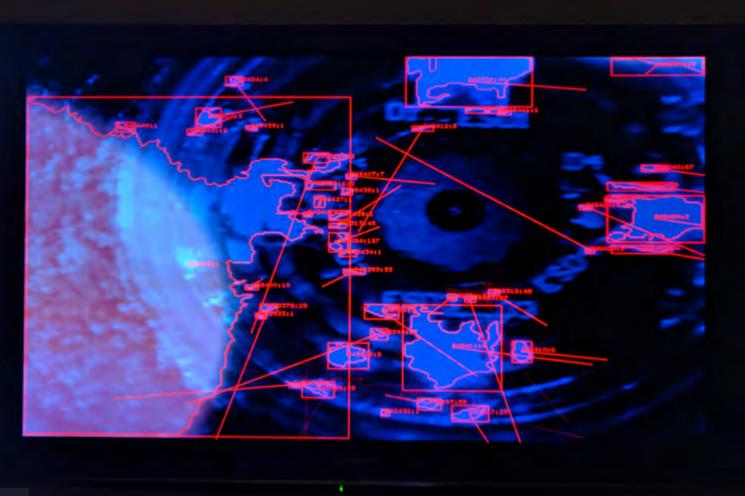
Electronic took place in Hong Kong in May 2016, and as usual attracting media hundreds of media artists and scholars from all over the world. **exemplifies** The main theme was 'Cultural R>evolution': "Electronic media the dual exemplifies the dual meaning of revolution: to always create new while returning to the old. In this dynamic, where multiple centers and margins compete for attention, and borders to be transgressed are shifting, paradigms and practices must be replaced, repackaged and re-appropriated to keep up with the parallel evolutions in art, creativity, culture, society, and politics."

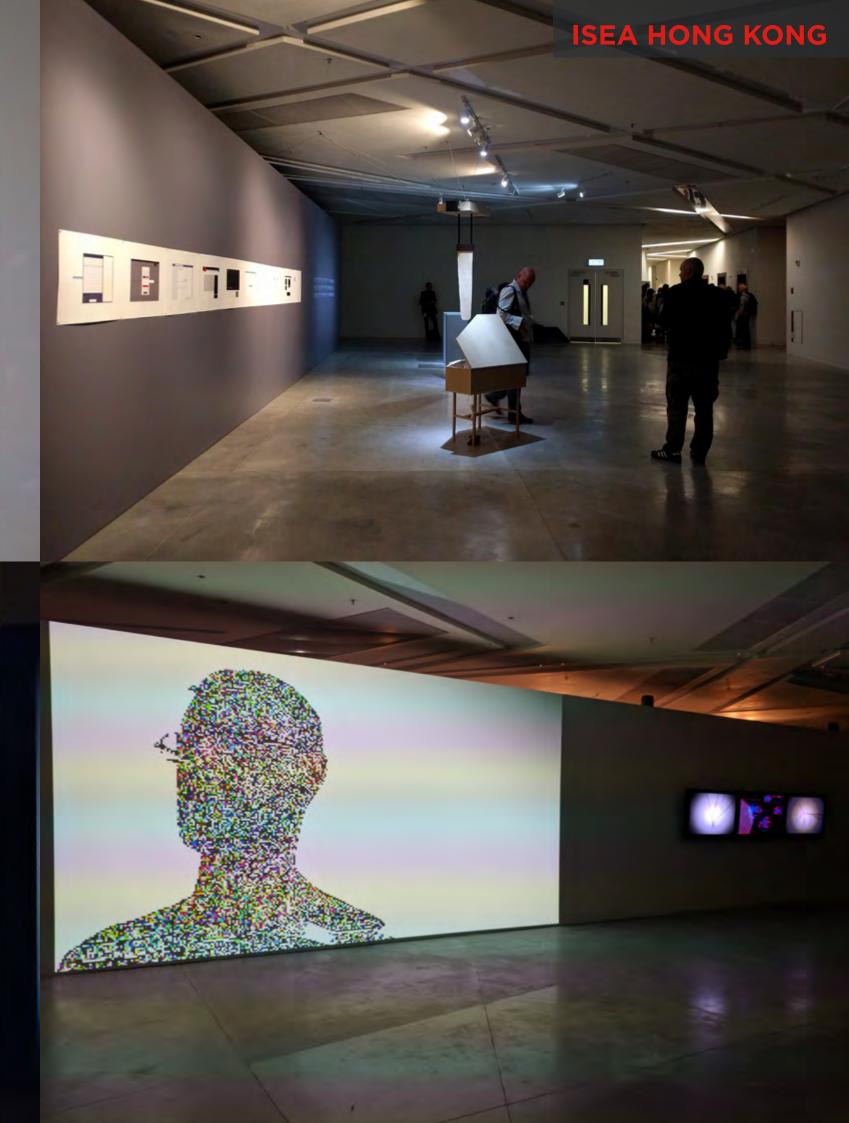
Taking place in various locations around the city, the symposium consisted of talks, discussion panels, workshops, performances as well as exhibitions.

WWW.SEA2016.ISEA-**INTERNATIONAL.ORG**









KUNSTHALL GRENLAND

Kunsthall Grenland is an art hall situated in Porsgrunn, Norway. Having status as a regional arena the art hall wants to engage a large audience through the production and exhibition of contemporary art. One aim of Kunsthall Grenland is to facilitate meetings between international participants within the art field and artistic groups in the region. Through changing curatorial practices the art hall wants to mirror artistic, technological and social changes in the society it is to be a part of.

KUNSTHALLGRENLAND.NO

Director

Andreas Rishovd







NEARLY HUMAN

JASIA REICHARDT (PL/UK)

The curator of the 'Nearly Human' Exhibition at Kunsthall Grenland was **Jasia Reichardt**. Her best know exhibition, Cybernetic Serendipity, that was about the computer and the arts, was presented at the ICA in London in 1968.



CHRISTIAAN ZWANIKKEN (NL

Boar skull, steel, cast aluminium, leather, felt, nylon, standard and custom-built servo motors, sensors, XRF's, micro-controllers, sound. 177 x 162 x 48 cm / motion footprint: 177 x 226 x 115 cm.

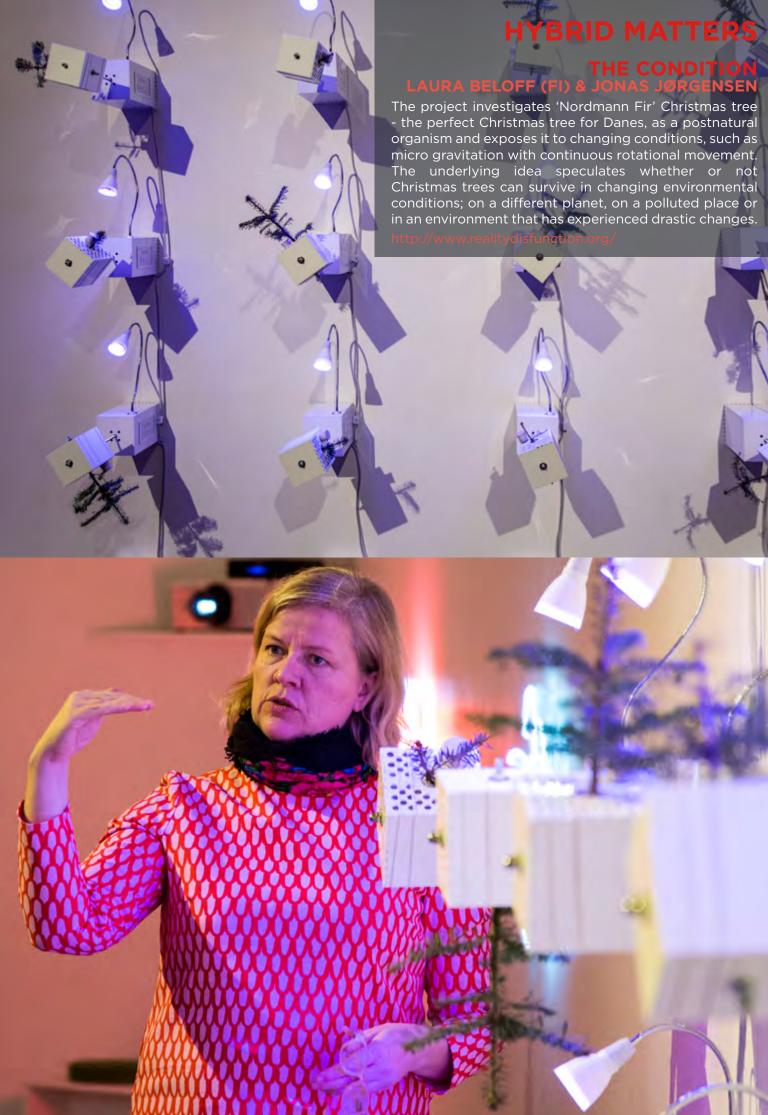
https://christiaanzwanikken.com/













NOTAM

NOTAM works with developing technical solutions and imparting knowledge about potentials and possibilities that technology offers within the cultural domain. The center operates on several levels within the Norwegian music and arts scene, and in the international music technology environment.

WWW.NOTAM02.NO

Director Notto J. W. Thelle

TIM EXILE AT NOTAM

Tim Shaw, better known under the artist name Tim Exile is an English electronic artist with background in both English club culture and the classic music tradition. Tim Exile is one of the artist who's gone the furthest in fusing the endless technical possibilities of electronic sound technology and the spontaneity of acoustic music. Tim hosted a talk/demo at Notam centred on electronic music, technology and improvisation.

http://timexile.com/





ATELIER NORD

ANX is Atelier Nord's production and exhibition space since 2011. ANX enables us to present a continually evolving programme of exhibitions, screenings, self-produced projects and collaborations with national and international artists, institutions and galleries.

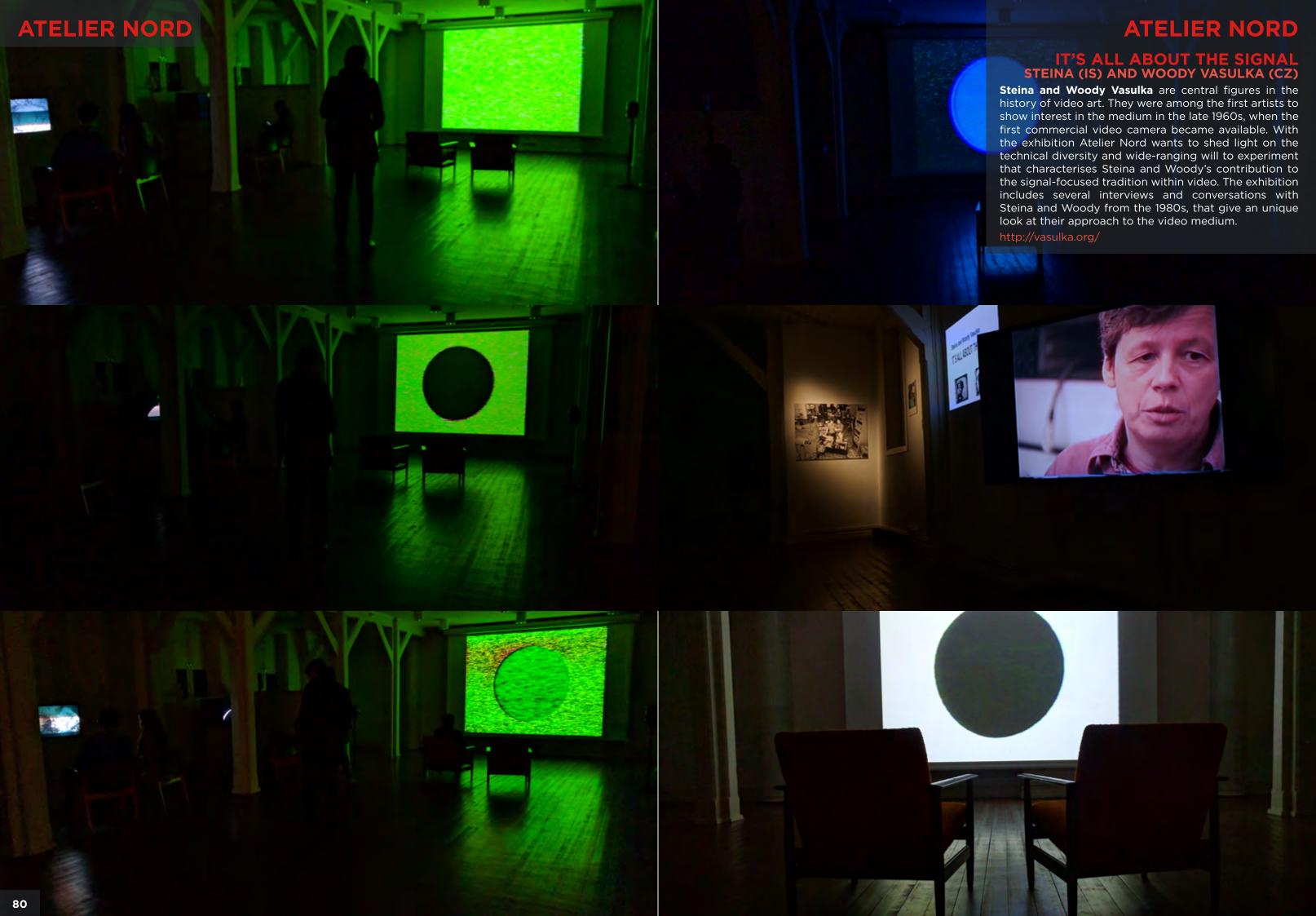
WWW.ATELIERNORD.NO

Director Ivar Smedstad









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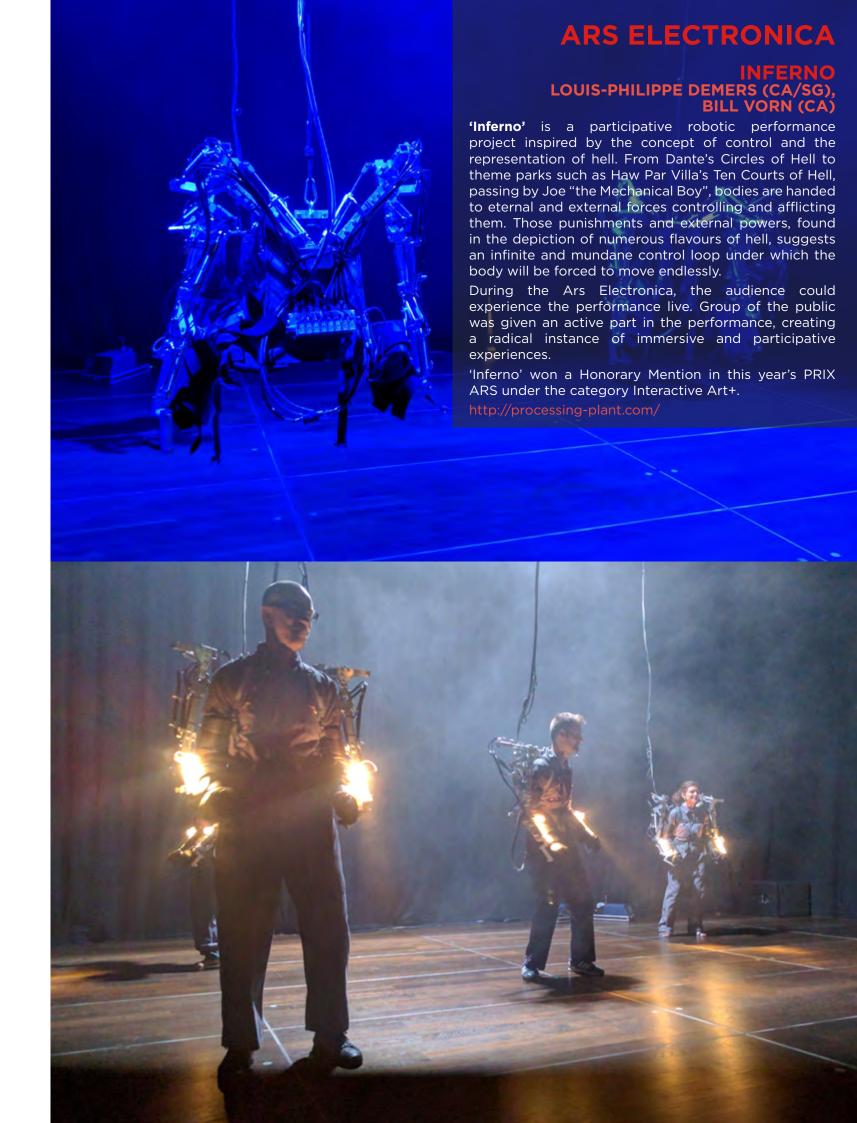
ARS ELECTRONICA

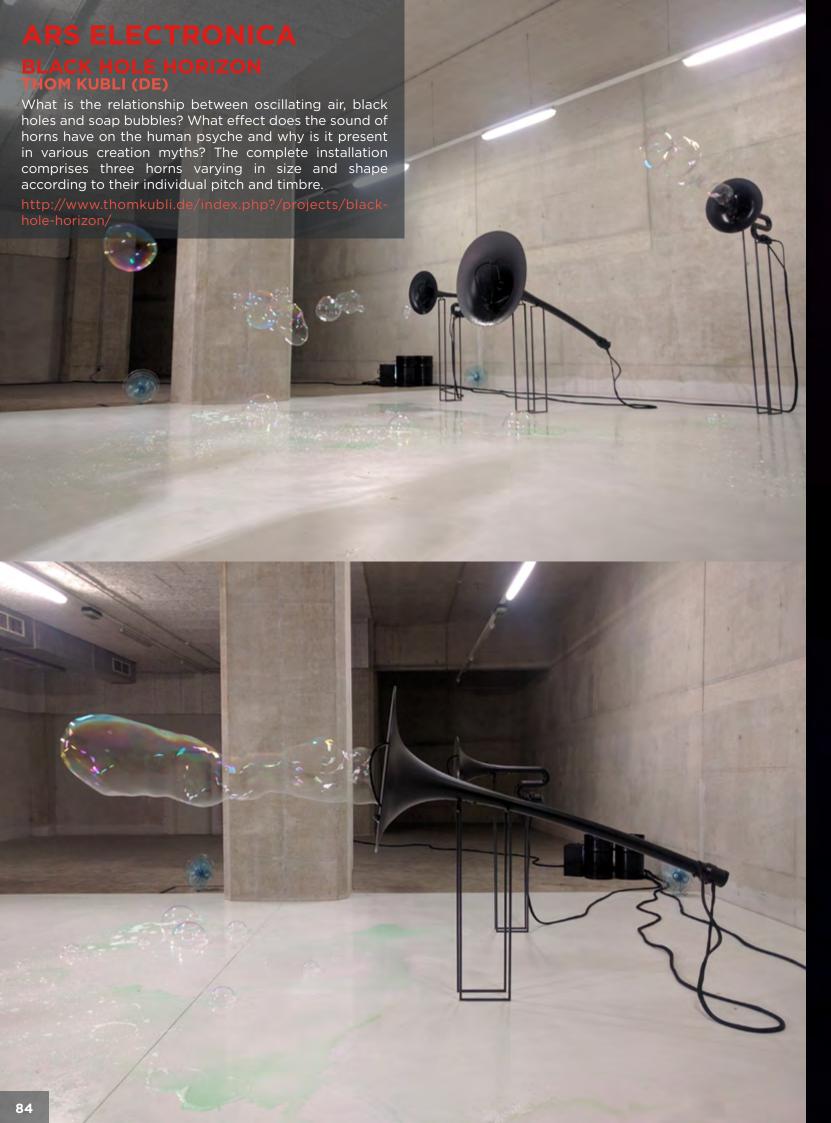
ARS ELECTRONICA - the Festival for Art, Technology and Society- takes place every year in Linz, Austria, during the first week of September. The 2016 topic: RADICAL ATOMS and the Alchemists of our Time, questioned what comes after self-driving cars and the internet of things? The main festival location is at the Postcity, a huge 80,000-m2 facility that used to be the postal service's letter & parcel distribution center in Linz.

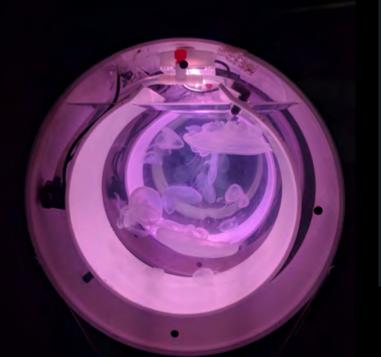
The festival's program was as usual packed with exhibitions, conferences, concerts and other forms of venues, attracting a huge amount of visitors. This years highlight that everyone was waiting for was the "Drone 100" project. Ars Electronica Futurelab in collaboration with Intel holds the world record in the category Most Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) Airborne Simultaneously: 100 pieces.

WWW.AEC.AT









ARS ELECTRONICA

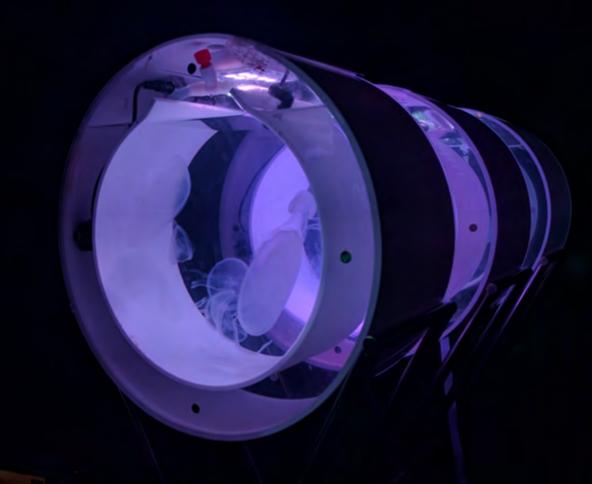
AURELIA 1 + HZ/PROTO VIVA SONIFICATION ROBERTINA ŠEBJANI (SI), SLAVKO GLAMOČANIN (SI)

'Aurelia 1 + Hz/proto viva sonification' is an interactive performance that explores the phenomena of interspecies communication, sonification of the environment, and underwater acoustic/bioacoustics, using jellyfish. The current 6th Mass Extinction may not apply to them, in fact, their numbers are growing. It is not established (yet) how they communicate.

The project won a Honorary Mention in this year's PRIX ARS under the category Interactive Art+.

http://robertina.net/aurelia-1hz-proto-viva-sonification/

Jellyfish are one of the rare organisms that seem perfectly suited for the Anthropocene era



SUMMER SESSIONS

THE SUMMER SESSIONS are short-term, international residencies for emerging artists that are organized by a network of cultural organizations all over the world. During the program the artists work in a highly productive atmosphere in which continuous support, feedback and expert supervision is offered. Resulting in a development of a project from concept to presentable work, ready to show.

The artist residency program is done at **V2_**, Lab for the Unstable Media, an interdisciplinary center for art and media technology in Rotterdam (the Netherlands).

This year's edition included Norway based artists - Siri Borge and Zane Cerpina.

SUMMERSESSIONS.NET





SUMMER SESSIONS

THE OPINIFY APP ZANE CERPINA (LV/NO)

'The Opinify App' is a social media platform that exposes you to ideas that exist outside of your friend circle, without leaving your favorite social media platform. 'The Opinify app' is an experimental and interactive platform that tests and shapes your opinions in a time of global crisis. It is getting hot and crowded on this planet: we need myriads of opinions to help us navigate through this mess.

http://www.bezane.net/works/#/opinify-app/

Break through the walls of your echo chamber!



LABVERDE PROGRAM



ENTERING THE GREEN LAB OF THE AMAZONAS BY STAHL STENSLIE

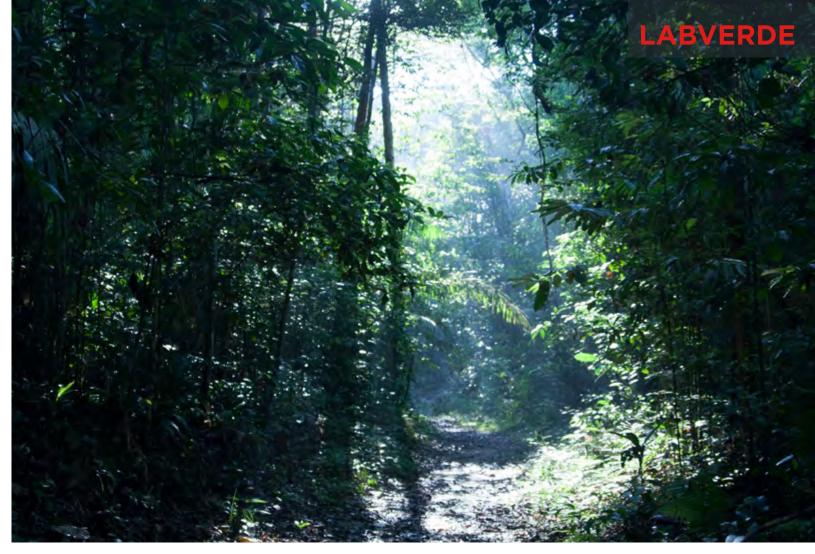
We have all heard about the Amazonas, this strange and magical place on Earth, home to myths and legends as vast and mysterious as the jungle itself.

We all know the Amazonas as something amazing, something green, fertile, home of the largest and most biodiverse

the blind spot of ecological concerns. SPOT OF Its jungle appears to threat. exploitation and deforestation.

tropical rainforest on our planet. Yet few of us have been there. As global concern for global warming is rising, so the Amazonas become both dead-on and **DEAD-ON AND** contemporary **THE BLIND**

be under constant CONTEMPORARY constant ECOLOGICAL **CONCERNS**



DIFFERENCE IN a difference in such

HOW CAN ART So what place does art have in this jungle? **EVEN MAKE A** How can art even make SUCH A PLACE? a place? Those are inspiring questions to an

experimental art community and the reason why emerging art programs take shape and place in the strangest places. Previously PNEK has been active in establishing the Dark-Ecology art-tour of the North (www. darkecology.net).

In 2016 PNEK -Production Network Electronic Art Norway- took part in the Lab Verde -The Green Lab- two week long art immersion program into the heart of the jungle in Amazonas. The immersion program collected and connected international artists from all over the world for an art-scientific head-on journey into this greenest lunge on earth. One in ten known species in the world lives in the Amazon rainforest and more than 20% of all fresh water in the world originates and flows through here. Throughout the art immersion program the artists were working in close contact and in collaboration with scientists from INPA, the Brazilian National Institute of Amazonian Research. The resulting ideas and works will be further elaborated and exhibited late 2016.

Since then PNEK has formally entered into a collaboration with Lab Verde's mother organization Manifesta Arte Cultura, with the intention of developing the next Art Immersion Program, taking place in the Amazon Region July 2017. LABVERDE was created to expand our notions of art through a broad array of experiences, knowledge sets and cultural perspectives involving art, science and nature. The program main goal is to promote artistic creation through a constructive debate about environmental issues generated by **PNEK HAS** both theory and life experiences in the Amazon FORMALLY rainforest. Lab Verde's **ENTERED INTO A** spotlight on environment and landscape issues, COLLABORATION expanding the Amazon WITH LAB

community.

Forest context to a more wide and international VERDE'S MOTHER **ORGANIZATION**

Their program ethos and research strongly connects to PNEK and we intend this to become a next art-scientific undertaking of global significance.

HTTP://WWW.LABVERDE.COM/



PETR SVAROVSKY ARTIST PROFILE

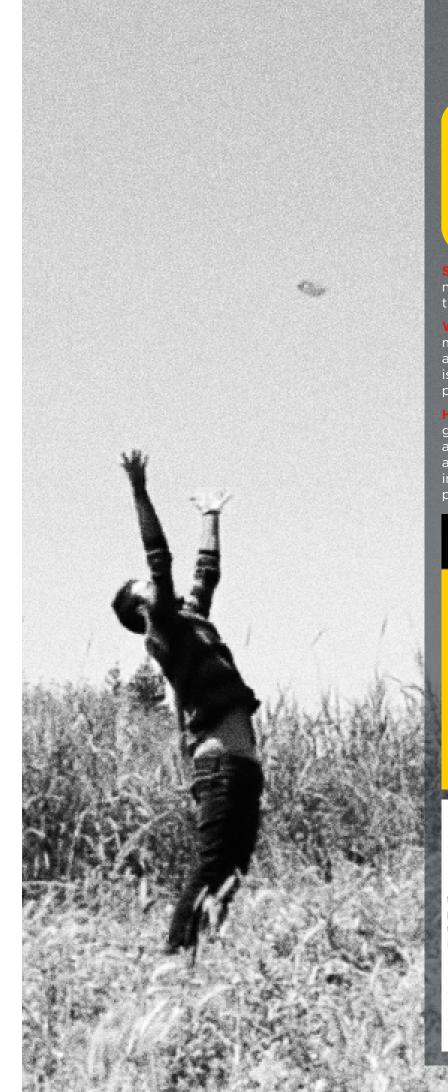


PETR SVAROVSKY (b. 1962 in Mlada Boleslav, Czechoslovakia) lives and works in Oslo, Norway. He focuses on relation between art, technology and consciousness.

Petr Svarovsky started his art career in the mid 90's, when he co-founded 'Silver,' a collaborative platform for new media art production. He has worked within the field of interactive sound installations, advanced virtual reality, investigated the Internet as an art medium and utilized mobile phones for art.

In 2012 he founded **Carrot Pop**, a company known mostly for controversial apps. He stopped calling his production art and he developed a number of apps, driving their users into an unusual physical experiences.





ARTIST PROFILE

S.M.T.H.: SEND ME TO HEAVEN



S.M.T.H. (Send Me To Heaven) is a sport game. Player throws his phone as high as he can. The higher, the better. The phone registers the height and uploads result to leader boards. World Top 10, Week Top 10, Day Top 10, Local Top 10 (national) and Facebook Friends lists are available.

SAFETY FIRST: The game can be dangerous. Be careful not to injure yourself or others. Be always aware that there is enough space above you and around you.

WARNING: Throwing a smartphone high into the air may result in both damage to the smartphone, property and/or personal injury. Author and distributor of S.M.T.H. is not liable for any damages or injuries arising out of playing the S.M.T.H. game.

HINTS: Avoid rotations in the air. Rotating phones can give wrong results. Every phone is different, so it needs a different treatment. Start to throw your phone gently about 20 cm, find the way which works for you and increase the height gradually. Developing skills is the part of the game!

THROW YOUR PHONE AS HIGH AS YOU CAN

WORLD TOP 10



11.	ME	0.63n
1.	COCOFOX	1.76n
2.	ABRAHAM	1.63n
3.	VICTOR	1.55n
4.	RICHARD	1.39n
5.	ERZIKA	1.39n
6.	MARIUS	1.13n
7.	MARTIN	1.12n
8.	NIN	1.10n
9.	MARTIN	0.93n
10	PETER	0.78n

PLAY AGAIN

Matt Lord on Aug 8, 2013 at 12:40 AM

OMG Best game ever! I completely destroyed my Galaxy SIII and it was totally worth it. This game has changed my entire outlook on life. I highly recommend it.

Reply to this review

SmyQTv on Jan 5, 2015 at 5:09 AM

Really nice app I sent this app to my classmates. And now two of them have a broken screen. Kinda good cuz i dont like them :D . (Sorry for my english)

Reply to this review

Ashish Mohanty on Apr 30, 2015 at 6:18 PM

Thanks for getting me a new phone:) Such an awesome game. ^_^ smashed my old phone and got a new phone. My parents wouldn't let me get me a new phone if wouldn't have wreck my phone in such an crazy way. ^_^

eply to this review

ARTIST PROFILE

ISCRM PETR SVAROVSKY

IT'S A SCREAM GAME: The better you scream, the more points you get. Become a Scream Monster and beat your friends!

After a character selection (male or female), player is asked to listen to screams and repeat them as precisely she can. A precise copy is awarded by a



point. There are 3 levels with increasing difficulty in the game.

Oslo is a city where Edward Munch painted his famous Scream. It's also a hometown of Mayhem, a legendary black metal band. The game is made of screams recorded in this city in dark nights of winter 2011/2012.

Game design / Programming / Graphic design: Petr Svarovsky Screams: Isabell Langvatn Goren, Silje Johanessen, Lisa Jørgensen, Lee Montgomery, Mari Opsahl, Petr Svarovsky, Arja Margrethe Wiik-Hansen

Photo: Jitka Kralova





ARTIST PROFILE



'BURN CASH' is a money burning game. Player burns as much money as he can through In-App purchases. More money the player burns, the better position in leader boards. World Top 10, Week Top 10 and Day Top 10 lists are available.

- 1. Buy banknotes!
- 2. Burn them!
- 3. Brag about it!

WARNING: Burning money may result in both loss of personal wealth and/or mental problems and disorders!

BURN CASH



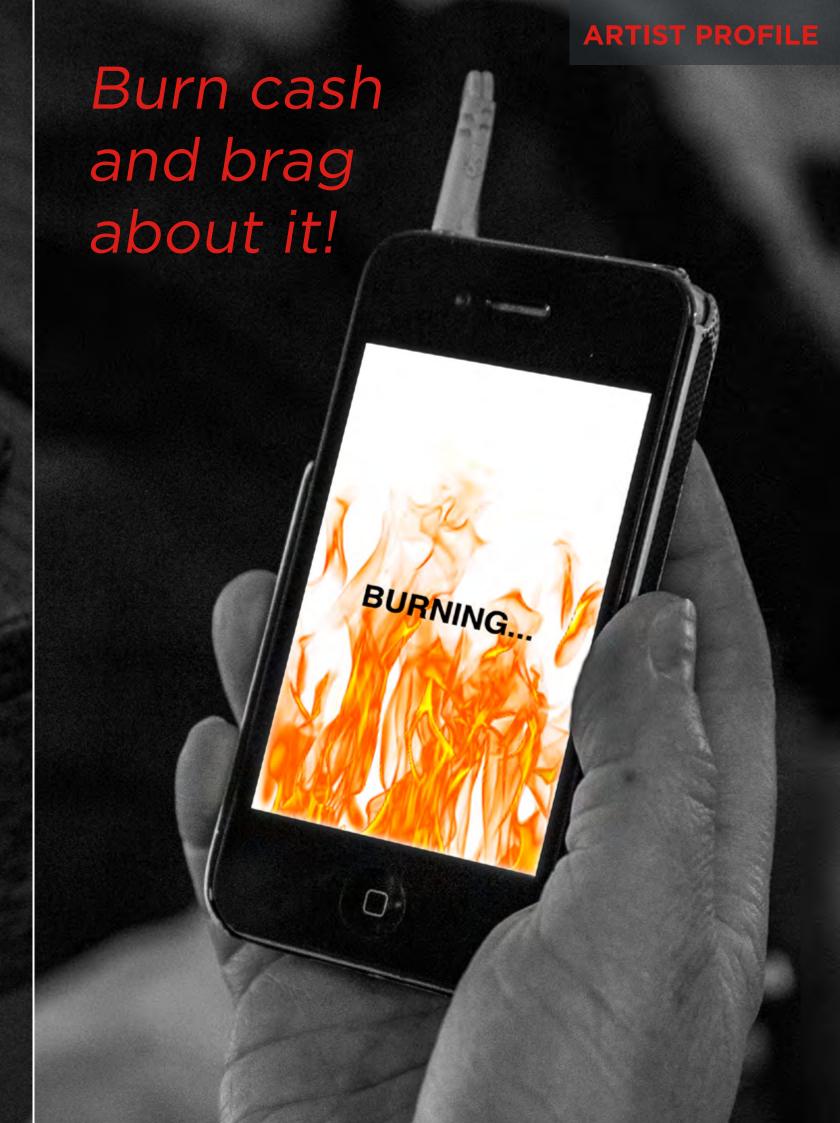
BURN AS MUCH CASH AS YOU CAN TO WIN!

\$100	\$50	\$20
\$10	\$5	\$1

TAP BANKNOTES TO ADD MONEY!

WORLD TOP 10

1. KIM DOTCOM [NZ]	\$91
2. GAGA [US]	\$31
3. ZUCKERBERG [US]	\$24
4. OZZY [US]	\$18
5. RICH [US]	\$9
6. BILL G. [US]	\$7
7. MONEY MASTER [US]	\$5
8. MY TUTORIAL [AB]	\$2
9. HAPPY COIN [UK]	\$1
10. CASH EATER [US]	\$1



UPCOMING EVENTS

EXTRAVAGANT BODIES FESTIVAL

November 18th to 25th 2016, Pogon Jedinstvo, Trnjanski nasip bb, Zagreb, Croatia November 20th to 21st 2016, Dom omladine Beograda, Makedonska 22/IV, Belgrade, Serbia

Organized by kontejner.org, Extravangant Bodies is a triennial project that deals with societal demarcations of normal and pathological physicality, appearance, behaviour, sexuality and/or life style. Fourth edition of Extravagant Bodies subtitled Crime and Punishment takes as its topic the social, legislative, scientific and ideological constructions of criminality and social norms that delineate criminal from non-criminal behavior. The program includes an exhibition, performances, workshops, theatre, lectures and film screenings.

http://www.kontejner.org/projekt/ekstravagantna-tijela-zlocin-i-kazna

HYBRID MATTERS SYMPOSIUM

24th - 25th of November, 2016, the Theatre Academy of the University of the Arts Helsinki

Hybrid Matters investigates hybrid ecologies, the convergence of our environment with technology and essentially the intentional and unintentional transformation of our planet through human activity. In a hybrid ecology biological actors like humans, animals and plants share a life-world with machines, networks and increasingly also genetically altered organisms and other post-natural actors. The announced keynote speakers are Jussi Parikka, Jennifer Gabrys, Steen Rasmussen, Cecilia Åsberg. Hybrid Matters is organized in collaboration between the Bioartsociety and the MA in Ecology and Contemporary Performance, Theatre Academy of the University of the Arts Helsinki.

http://symposium.hybridmatters.net/

PIKSEL 2016

24th 27th of November, 2016, Bergen, Norway

Piksel is an international event for artists and developers working with Free/Libre and Open Source technologies in artistic practice. Part workshop, part festival, it is organized in Bergen, Norway, and involves participants from more than a dozen countries exchanging ideas, coding, presenting art and software projects, doing workshops, performances and discussions on the aesthetics and politics of free technologies & art.

http://16.piksel.no/

TRANSMEDIALE FESTIVAL 2017

2nd of February - 5th of March, 2017 at HKW and various venues, Berlin

Thirty years of Transmediale will be celebrated with an extended program that will focus on the elusive character of media in the face of technological change and its articulation in the contemporary moment of messy human and non-human ecologies.

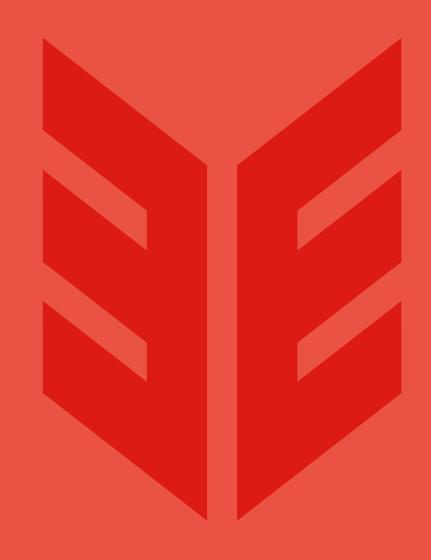
https://transmediale.de/

ISEA 2017

11th - 18th of June, 2017 at Universidad de Caldas, Manizales, Colombia

ISEA - International Symposium on Electronic Art, is one of the world's most prominent international arts and technology events, bringing together scholarly, artistic, and scientific domains in an interdisciplinary discussion and showcase of creative productions applying new technologies in art, interactivity, and electronic and digital media. The 23rd edition is themed Biocreation & Peace. ISEA017 invites to reflect on the contributions that art, design, and technology provide as alternatives for social development based on respect for natural biodiversity and having pacific coexistence of the communities.

http://www.isea2017.info/





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