





Research Team

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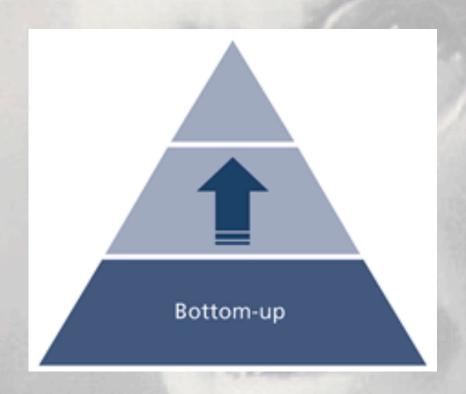


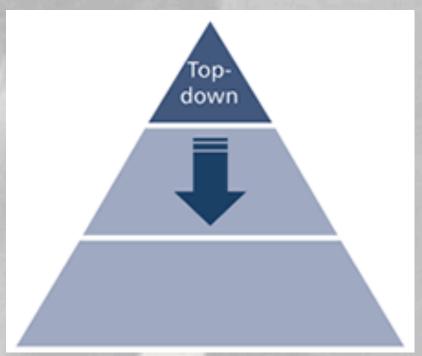


Because an individual can be disassociated from this, that and other grouping, since he need not be married, or be a church-member or a voter, or belong to a club or scientific organization, there grows up in the mind an image of residual individual who is not a member of any association at all. From this premise, and from this only, there develops the unreal question of how individuals come to be united in societies and groups: the individual and the social are now opposed to each other, and there is the problem of "reconciling" them. Meanwhile, the genuine problem is that of adjusting groups and individuals to one another.

John Dewey, The Public and It's Problems, 1927

Authentic communities, publics, or "Poleis," are not "in-formed" by those issues that are dictated to them, nor the simple administrative coordination of those "residual" individuals who populate them, but rather instinctively coalesce around those particular problems and issues that concern them.





How do problems come into being?

Who makes/defines them?

How do they emerge? What do they do?

So often we are told what is considered a problem in our area? We are then told about policies that are designed to solve these problems. But we don't always know who had these problems in the first place? Who said they were problems? Did they arise from a series of issues? Whose? And whose problems didn't make the cut? Which ones weren't considered problematic enough?

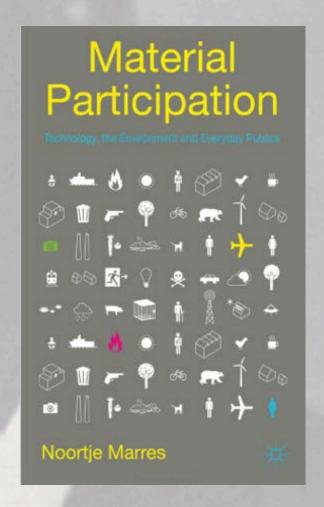
We are interested in asking these kinds of questions about problems. We are querying not only where problems come from but also the mechanisms of how they are made. Also, so often problems look neat and smooth – as if we are all in total agreement, when the reality and actual experience is usually a lot messier, conflicted and controversial. We are interested in the systems through which things are turned into problems because they are rarely transparent or easily trace-able processes



Noortje Marres

Material Participation: technology, the environment, and everyday publics





Noortje Marres

Issues Spark a Public into Being: A key but often forgotten point of the Lippmann-Dewey debate



Making Things Public Assembling or Disassembling? Which Cosmos for Which Cosmopolitics? From Objects to Things From Laboratory to Public Proofs The Great Pan Is Dead! Reshuffling Religious Assemblies The Parliaments of Nature edited by Bruno Latour and Peter Weibel







Textile Futures Research Centre

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Uncategorized

Is The Toddler Ready for University Personal life? Ania

It seems like the other day, it absolutely was an incredible spring season day. I found myself relaxing in mother or father orientation for my oldest kid, who was before long headed off to her Freshman year or so of university or college. Display forward to right away I am now being seated on this site dreading her

Conference

Making Research/ Researching Making Conference **Bridget Harvey**



TFRC and TED PhD researcher Bridget Harvey recently presented a paper at the Making Research/ Researching Making conference in Aarhus. Denmark. (more...)

Event **Breaking Patterns** TFRC



On Friday, 18 September,











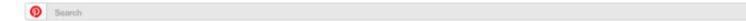
Twitter

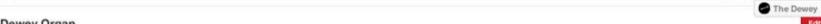
#UrbanFabric @annemarrwords: socioresponsive textiles empathise with city experiences+promote local ownership http://t.co/akHSbEEW6g 02:13 PM Jul 28

Students adopt a build-tothink' approach to realise conceptual design ideas using #TheTEN @TEDTextiles strategies. http://t no/NEOHELOTIO





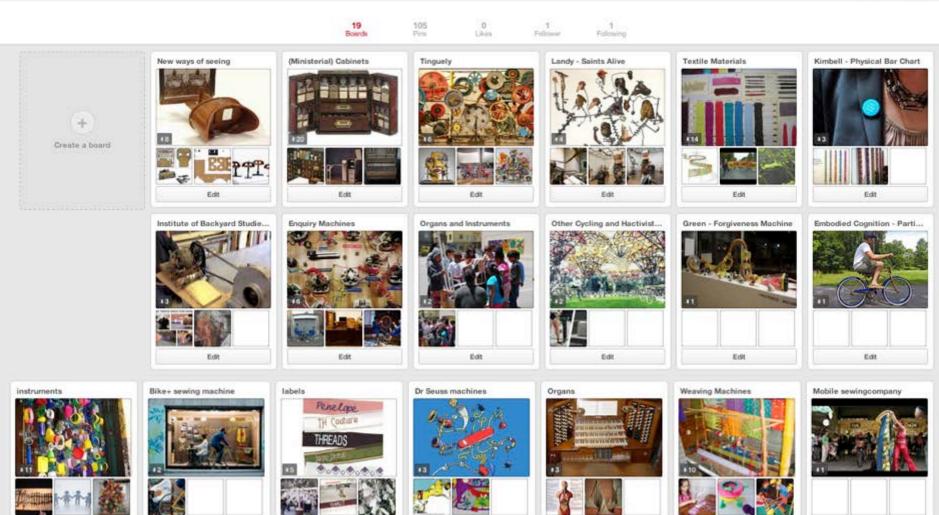






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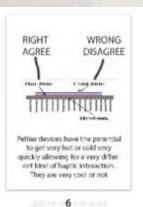
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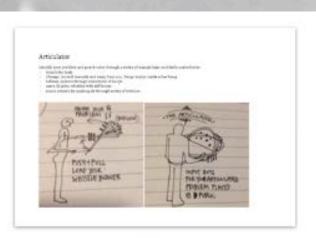


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Make the Organ

Play the Organ

Why make a machine?

Problems require work

Problems don't just emerge – they come from issues, they often require physical or social labour, often both. We want to render visible the interactivity of problem making – the labour involved

Problems are inherently social, embodied/participatory – you can't do it alone.

We are interested in what kinds of groups and publics arise from different kinds of problems or how they themselves produce problems?

Problems can feel abstract and distant to everyday life. In materialising them, inviting people into a closer engagement with them, we think it might open up new ways of thinking about, interacting with and talking about problems and the infrastructures behind them













Issues

Inputs

Outputs

Indexes







Mayi/Valion

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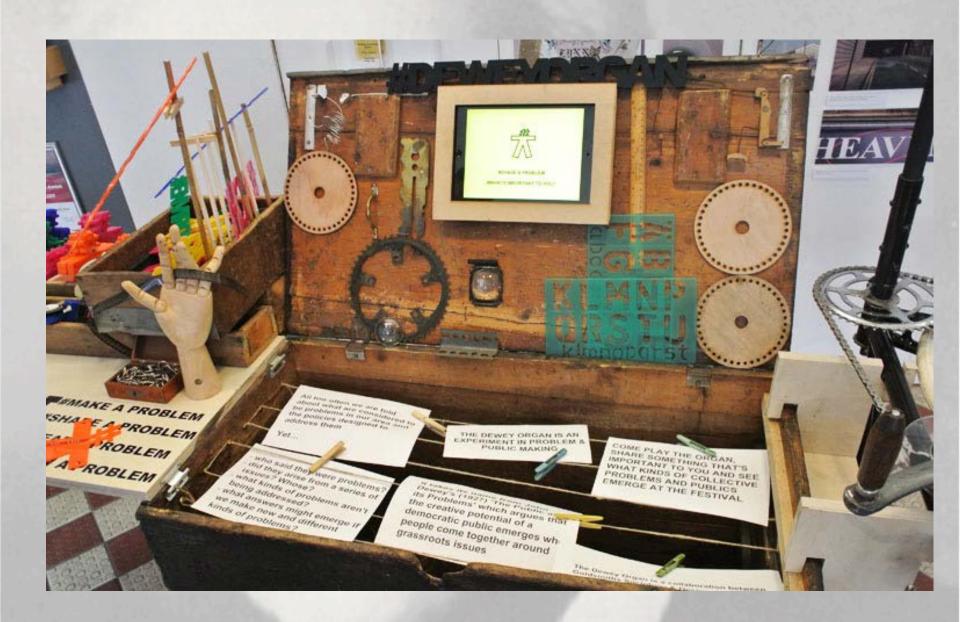




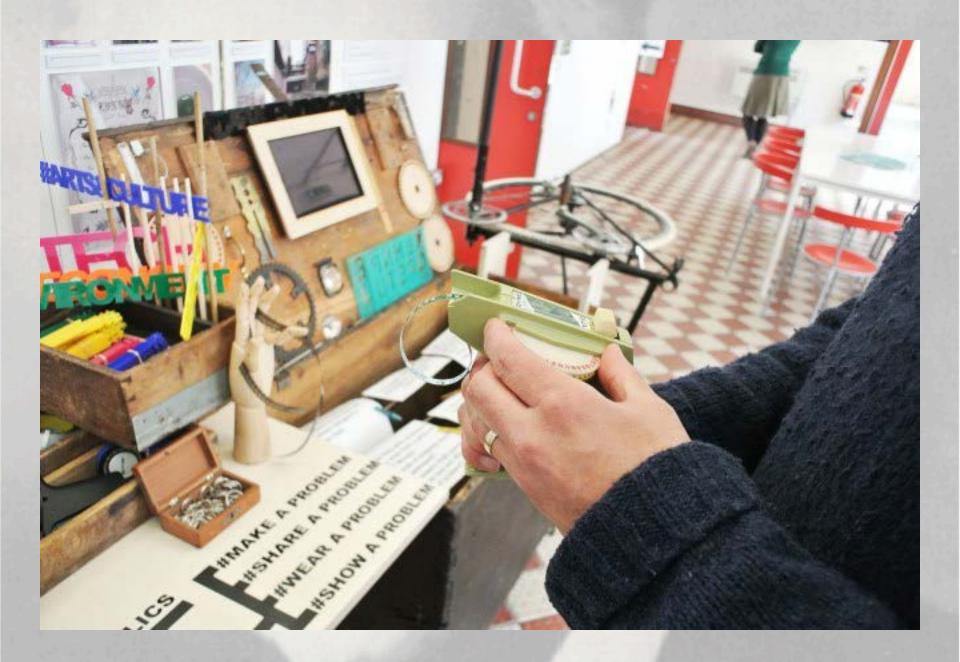










































Overall we were pleased with the machine and its initial outcomes. One of the aims of the project was to materially engage with the process of making problems and participants commented about the tactility of the materials we chose. There was lots of positive feedback about the Dymo labellers and also the colourful hashtag figures. These objects operated to attract people's attention, which then sparked richer, deeper conversations about macro issues. Although it was only a small sample, we were also struck by the nature of the problems people posed – by far there was an abundance of care oriented concerns in all categories. It would be interesting to play the organ again, in different contexts, and with more specific themes that people could response to and intervene in.