

hacks and hoaxes / abstract

hacks and hoaxes

wenn man wissentlich mit einem system in kontakt kommt, sei es ein komplexes oder ein simples, ein natürliches oder technisches, ein virtuelles oder ein physisches, so erlangt man, für gewöhnlich, zunächst durch beobachten und später durch eingreifen, wissen über jenes system. in den von menschen gestalteten systemen (wie zB software-systemen oder sozialen systemen), zeigt sich zudem oft eine *raison d'être* in form einer funktion oder eine benutzbarkeit. wir sind gestalter von systemen.

in diesem projekt wollen wir nun den umgang mit verschiedenen system anhand von zwei besonderen methoden des eingriffs betrachten/erlernen/verhandeln: dem hack und dem hoax.

hack

Richard Stallman (initiator of the GNU project) explains about hackers who program:

What they had in common was mainly love of excellence and programming. They wanted to make their programs that they used be as good as they could. They also wanted to make them do neat things. They wanted to be able to do something in a more exciting way than anyone believed possible and show "Look how wonderful this is. I bet you didn't believe this could be done."

der hack ist ein technischer eingriff in ein system, der sich einer schwachstelle oder einer nicht-geplanten oder vorhergesehen benutzung oder anwendung des systems bedient. laut wikipedia ist der hack eine spielerische und erkundende aktivität; "eine art einfallsreiche experimentierfreudigkeit (*playful cleverness*) mit einem besonderen Sinn für Kreativität und Originalität (*hack value*)." ein hack erkundet die grenzen eines systems.

hoax

the well-crafted lie was unrightfully discredited for too long.

der hoax ist ebenfalls eine art hack, allerdings der hack von medialen kommunikationssystemen. er spielt mit zeichen, sprache und codes und setzt sie so ein, dass sie eine unwahrheit (oft auch falschmeldung) erzeugen, die so unterhaltsam und clever ist, dass sie sich selbstständig verbreitet. mitunter wird der hoax eingesetzt um eine diskussion zu starten oder kritik zu üben.

kurz gesagt der hack ist eher ein technischer eingriff während der hoax von narrativ-psychologischer natur ist. aber beide manipulieren existierende system auf einfallsreiche, unterhaltsame, erforschende und spielerische weise.

beispiel

hack

- circuit bending (hack)
- dennis p paul: nullstecker (hack)
- julian oliver: newstweek (hack, hoax)

hoax

- the yesmen (hoax)
- james auger: audio tooth implant (hoax)
- digesting duck (hoax)
- the amazing ping-pong robot (hoax)
- fake waterproof iphone ad (hoax)

linksammlung unter dm-hb.de/short/haho

aufgabe

in diesem projekt wollen wir nun selber existierende system auf einfallsreiche, unterhaltsame, erforschende und spielerische weise manipulieren¹.

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1. was uns hier nicht interessiert ist der hack als *kriminelle aktivität* oder der hack als *hässlicher workaround*.↩

Hacks
&
Hoaxes



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Richard Stallman explains about hackers who program.

The well-crafted lie was unrightfully discredited for too long.

Dennis Paul rectifying the interesting lie.










Update to iOS 7 and become waterproof.

In an emergency, a smart-switch will shut off the phone's power supply and corresponding components to prevent any damage to your iPhone's delicate circuitry.


iOS 7

The mobile OS from a whole new perspective.



Additional protection.

With the new features and groundbreaking innovation of iOS 7, your iPhone is able to instantly detect sudden changes in temperature distribution with the touch sensitive screen and home button.




Update to iOS 7 and become waterproof.

In an emergency, a smart-switch will shut off the phone's power supply and corresponding components to prevent any damage to your iPhone's delicate circuitry.

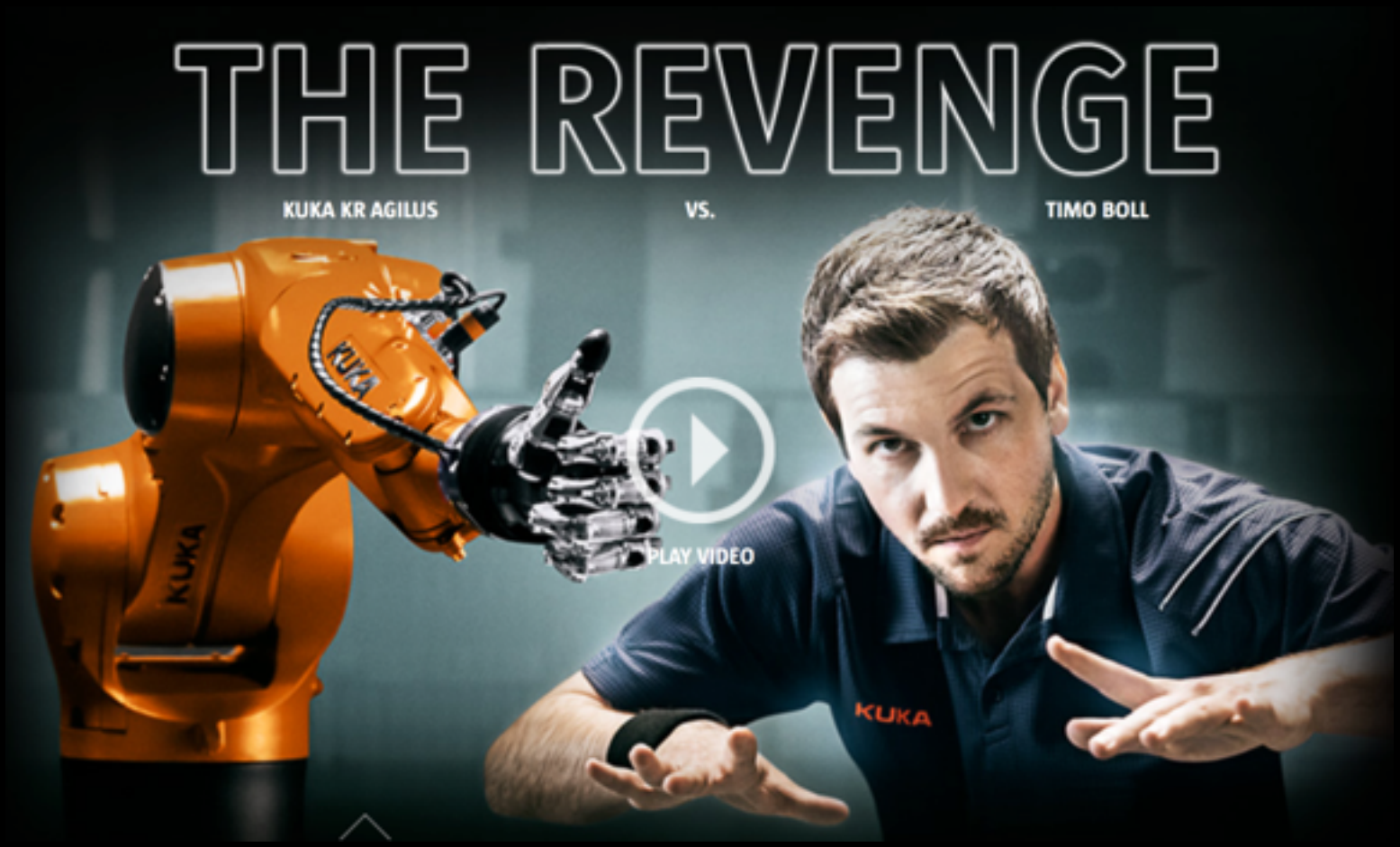
Waterproofing covered by Apple's warranty policy.

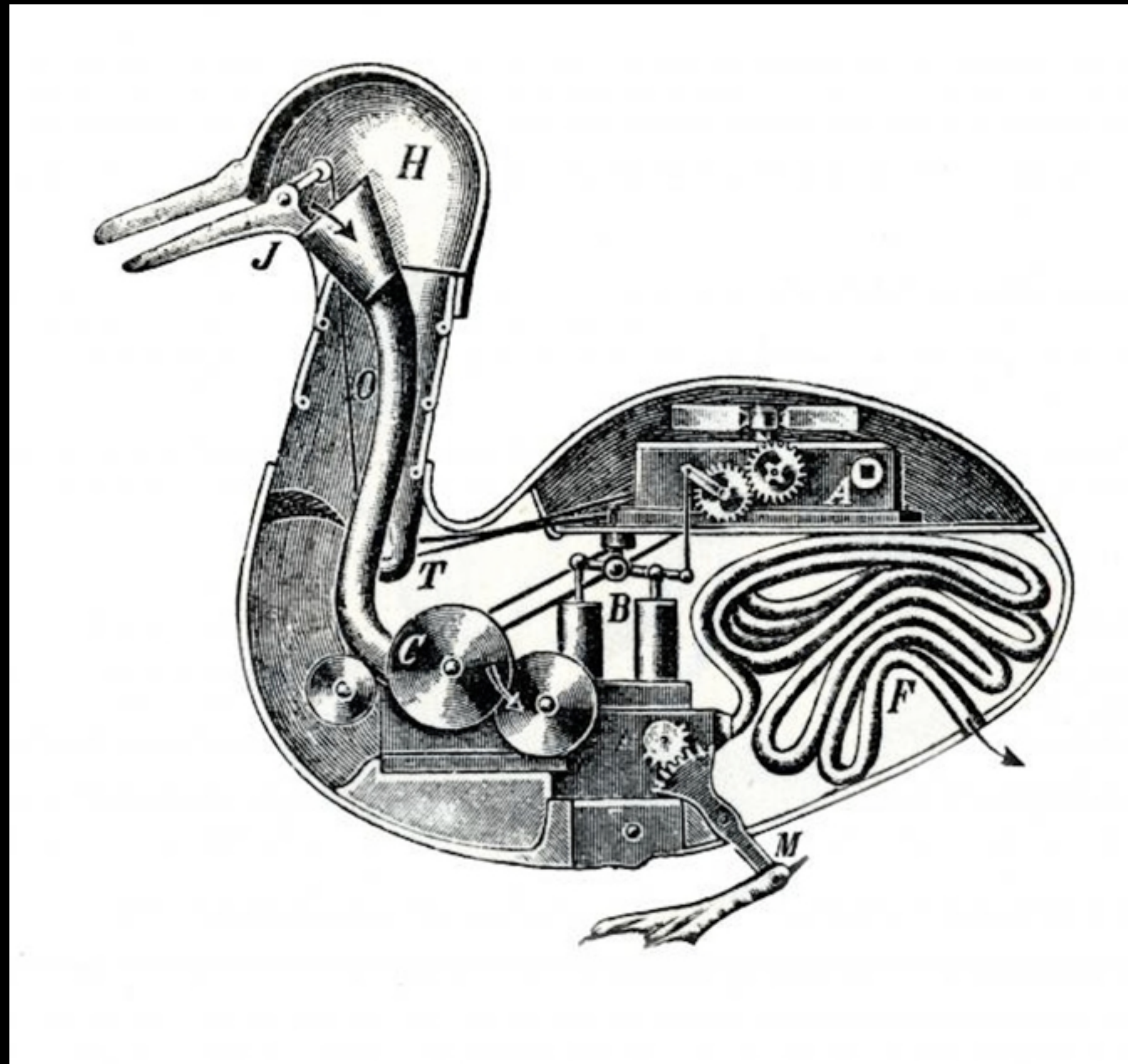
What is iOS?

iOS is the foundation of iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch. It comes with a collection of apps that let you do the everyday things, and even the not-so-everyday things, in ways that are intuitive, simple, and fun. And it's loaded with useful features you'll wonder how you ever did without.



[Ulf Hoffman]: Tischtennis Roboter, 2014







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2R THE SUN, Saturday, June 29, 2002 2E

RADIO CHEW
 Listen to shows and phone via your tooth

Inventor . . . clever James

By PAUL CROSSIE

RADIO fans could soon be able to pick up programmes and take mobile phone calls via a gadget in their TOOTH.

The electronic device, including a receiver and a tiny vibrator, would be implanted in routine dental surgery.

It would pick up digital radio signals, then convert them to audio.

The sound would be transferred from the tooth to the inner ear by making the jaw bone vibrate.

Helped

It could allow the listener to receive information anywhere and at anytime.

So off-duty City traders could be kept up to date with vital stock market information, while spin doctors could send information to politicians as they are being interviewed.

The James Bond-style gadget can be turned on and off using a hand-held remote. It is believed to be the world's first in-body consumer product.

The device was invented by James Auger, from Derby - helped by his pal Jimmy Loizeau, 23, from Rhyll, North Wales.

Royal College of Art graduate James, 23, said: "It's not science fiction, it's the stuff of science fact."

"It's fairly simple technology and it was a conscious decision to put it in the tooth because this can be done during routine surgery."

"If you think about the Six Million Dollar Man with his X-ray eyes, that is not possible - but this is."

"We chose the tooth because we did not want to thrust this too far into the future to enable people to understand and believe it."

James and Jimmy demonstrated how the device would work at London's Science Museum yesterday.

Museum visitors can also test the technology by using an adapted loudspeaker and a cocktail stirring stick.

By placing one end of the stick into the equipment and biting on the other half, people will hear music clearly. But no one else can hear it.

At present, the device is only a mock-up and lacks the communications chip to make it work. But Jimmy said: "With the size of microchips it is feasible."

By gum . . . tooth device (above) sends sound up jaw and to the inner ear (right)

