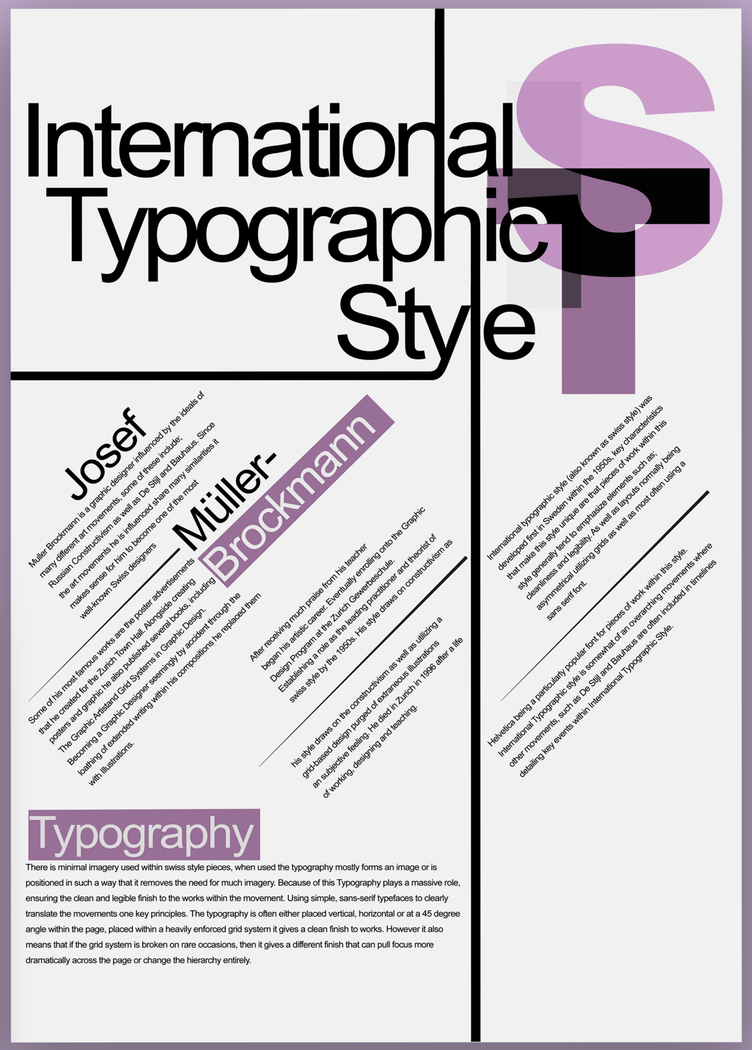
AIDAN MURPHY

DESIGN PORTFOLIO

Reimagine Design Histories



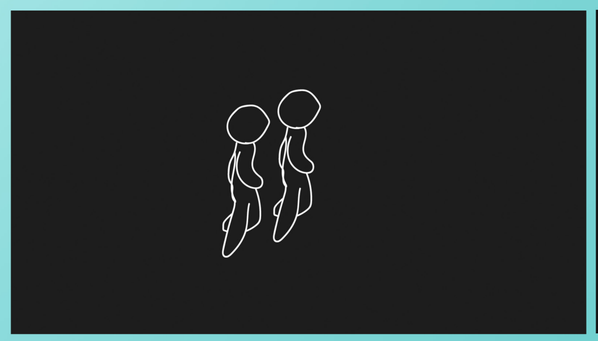
For this project I created two final outcomes to serve as a refelction and reimagination of a specified art movement that I chose, Choosing swiss style (International Typographic Style) I made strong use of the grid system to create my outcomes, paired alongside block colours and shapes to offer a sharp contrast and an overall impactful and striking finish. Alongside visually displaying what the art movement is about I have also filled the posters with some vital infomation into what makes Swiss Style so unique, alongside a well known artist who created man swiss style works.

Hybography

Jekyll & Hyde
Aidan Murphy

Within a project wherby I created a poster containing only six words, the poster is used to describe, very briefly the events that occur within the novel “The Curious Case of Jekyll and Hyde using the six words to desciribe what happens and the actual hybrid letter forms to translate the taking over of the evil hyde from innocent professer jekyll. This was acheived by using a script font at the start and it slowly being overtaken, ”consumed” by the more intimidating, egyptiant style font used to represent the personality of Hyde.

MOVEMENT



For this project I was tasked with creating my own movement, alongside creating my own ideological movement I had to create a memorable tag that described my movement, an “ISM” that would be used as a label for the issue that my movement was representing. I have created awareness for my movement by creating a short animation within Adobe After Effects alongside using a combination of other Adobe programmes including; Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator and Adobe Premiere Pro to assist in the creation of my animation. creating a flowing animation that utilised the different tools and techniques available within Adobe After Effects, for my animation I used a technique called “Kinetic Typography” making the text move about the screen and flow smoothly to create both a visually soothing and informative style.

Using both typography as well as illustrastion to convey my messege I utilled block colours and a deadpan approach in order to translate the urgency of my topic, the over-the-top, almost jokey apporach worked effectively with an overdramatic voiceover displaying my “ISM” as simply, the worst thing to plague mankind.

PROTEST!

As part of a cross discipline project I created the full content needed for a protest about illegal diamond mining throughout the world. Using blood red and shiny clear blues within my colour scheme coupled alongside striking imagery. For this project I created placards, manifestoes and drafts for visual oxymorons. A mix of both digital and physical mediums were used throughout my protest field project.

The time has come for the reappraisal of unsustainable diamond mining in conflict areas in Africa
we the undersigned have had enough of the exploitation of the citizens
we believe the this issue has been hidden from the public eye for to long
down with forced mining up with exposing companies
our vision of the world would be better if forced labour was stopped
using our design and illustration skills we intend to raise awareness of the issue
we will do this by creating a social media campaign along with posters and apparel
OUR MANTRA IS:

THE TRUE PRICE OF DIAMONDS.

THE BLOOD DIAMOND MANIFESTO

For this project, I have created three A2 print based Spreads. The purpose of these spreads is to engage in visual metaphor to enhance the impact of a chosen article, my spreads concern an article corresponding to modern slavery. As visual metaphor was so vital to my spreads I delved deep into the design aspects, creating my own typeface with a classical neon aesthetical and black backgrounds to contrast, alongside low impact night photography to support my concepts. this also gave off conotations of “for sale” signs in an attempt to showcase how modern slavery is more hidden in plain sight and how the slavery is not indifferent from a shop, and the products are not vegatables and milk, but real, human lives.

BONDAGE INDUSTRY

Chattel slavery, the ownership of people, is illegal everywhere except apparently in the territories held by the Islamic State, where there have been reports of public slave markets. The final country to outlaw it was Mauritania, in 1981.

Nonetheless, in Mauritania chattel slavery remains common. It also lingers in a swath across the Sahara and Sahel in Mali, Niger, Algeria, Chad, and Sudan. Altogether, there are perhaps a million chattel slaves in the world today.

Of the 21 million people whom the International Labour Organization estimates are subjected to slave labor, that leaves 20 million slaves of the modern kind to account for. The I.L.O.’s estimates are conservative. Other estimates range as high as 36 million.

They may or may not have been trafficked. Their condition may be temporary, but it can also be fatal. They inhabit a parallel world, sometimes in plain sight. A slave may look like a skeleton tethered to a tree in the Amazon or like a nanny in a playground in Paris—the full range exists. According to the I.L.O., 10 percent of the victims are held by states and military forces, 22 percent are sex workers, and the rest, 68 percent, are involved in other forms of economic activity. Nearly half of these slaves are women, and a very large number are children. The U.S. Department of Labor has listed some of the products associated with their captivity: diamonds from Angola; clothing from Argentina; dried fish from Bangladesh; cotton from Benin; cattle, corn, peanuts, Brazil nuts, and sugarcane from Bolivia; bamboo, beans, bricks, jade, palm thatch, physic nuts, rice, rubber, rubies, sesame, shrimp, sugarcane, sunflowers, and teak from Burma; artificial flowers, bricks, Christmas decorations, coal, cotton, electronics, fireworks, footwear, clothing, nails, and toys from China. The list goes on, 37 countries in all, omitting countries such as those of the Arabian Peninsula, where slaves do not produce goods and are held primarily for construction and domestic chores. The prevalence of slavery is lowest in places with developed economies and a rigorous slavery existed, slavery was indicted for trafficking three Indonesian women who alleged they had been lured to America and held as household slaves. (The couple has pleaded not guilty.) In the American South, prosecutors have won convictions against farm-labor contractors who kept hundreds of workers in physical confinement, under threat of beatings and death. The bulk of the problem, however, lies in places with desperate populations and limited social contracts, where corruption weakens the law and the exploitation of an underclass is accepted as normal.

In Thailand, the existence of systemic slavery on fishing boats and in seafood-processing plants has been extensively documented by several investigations, including an exceptional effort by The Guardian. The slaves come primarily from Laos, Burma, and Cambodia. They are smuggled into the country and sold directly into captivity on the boats, some of which remain at sea for years to keep anyone from escaping.

Conditions on board are abysmal, and executions include beatings and summary executions. In a survey titled Human Trafficking Around the World, the researchers Stephanie Hepburn and Rita J. Simon note that 37 percent of all shrimp imported to the United States come from Thailand, and they quote a former State Department official as saying, “It’s essential that people know with absolute certainty that the flow of shrimp into the U.S. market is tainted by shrimp that’s processed by the hands of those in slavery.”.

38 Million subect to slave labour

ITS NOT HAPPENING ANYMORE

CAPTIVITY

Plassat is a friar of the Dominican or-chman who has worked for decades lian Amazon and is renowned for inst slavery as it exists in our time. ery differs from classic chattel slav- people are held as private property, ent that it treats people as tools to iscarded, it is nearly as brutal and rently it affects perhaps 20 million obably many more. Relatively few ked into prostitution; a greater d women alike, are manual lab- fields, and factories, or at sea. It caught up in the technicalities se who rely on slaves for labor definition of “slavery” as possi- y recognizes a broad definition, it has made more progress n similar countries have. Still, e tens of thousands of work- any given time.

n who generates the num- ress, warns the most vul- nerable populations, pressures government agencies, and with the help of a sophisticated intelligence network transmits the locations of slaveholding operations to a specialized federal raiding force that over the past 20 years has rescued 50,000 slaves from captivity. Plassat is relentless. At 65 he is athletic and lithe. He has gray hair, a strikingly Gallic face, and pierc- ing blue eyes. His demeanor and way of life are modest. Having taken vows of chastity and pov- erty, he lives in a humble house with two other friars in a village near the Araguaia River, where the Amazon forest has been cut down.

The other two friars are priests. He is not. He is an employee of a Catholic organization called the Pastoral Land Commission, known in Portu- guese by the abbreviation C.P.T., for which he coordinates a national campaign against slave labor. In his spare time he also wades into land disputes on the side of the poor. It is dangerous work in a place where law is thin. At least 12 of his colleagues and more than a thousand associ- ated peasants have been murdered, rarely with legal consequence. Plassat’s own life has been

ns philosophical and does not dwell on the risk to himself.

es is that slavery fits naturally into the vast and brutal Brazilian countryside, rder and masses of disenfranchised peasants. Slavery also is integral to the n—the relentless conversion of jungle into ranches and commercial farms. t to west, the conversion has proceeded as a confusion of landgrabs—le- shifting agricultural frontier that shoves aside the Indians and subsistence ped even without satellite photos by plotting the highest concentrations of

t that they are performing a patriotic service by turning jungle into produc- rkers they employ are accustomed to hard lives and grateful for the jobs. e widely. And it is true that, in Brazil, a fine line exists between ordinary se that constitute slavery. It is a case study of how the unacceptable can the Northeast of Brazil, where many slaves come from, have long used eral description of their fate. But modern slavery is something more se-

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ALDWIDE BLEM

WHERE?

Russia is another hot spot. The number of slaves there is uncertain, but outside of the sex trade it may amount to 500,000, giving Russia one of the largest slave populations in the world. The phenomenon is based not on the country’s old habit of state slavery but on the greed, cynicism, and criminality that have characterized Russian society for the past 25 years. The victims are primarily foreigners, lured by middlemen. Once they arrive, their documents are confiscated and they are put to work in construction, textile manufacturing, ship repair, quarries, and farming. It has been widely reported that forced laborers were engaged in the preparations for the 2014 Winter Olympics, in Sochi.

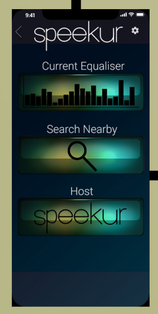
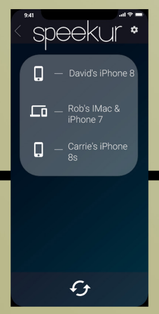
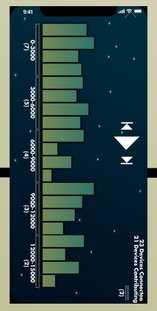
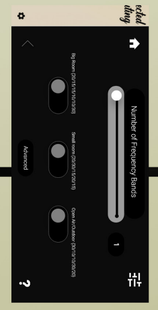
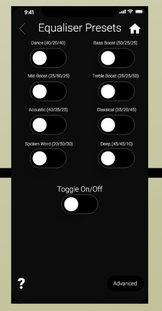
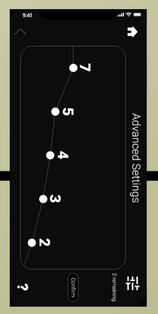
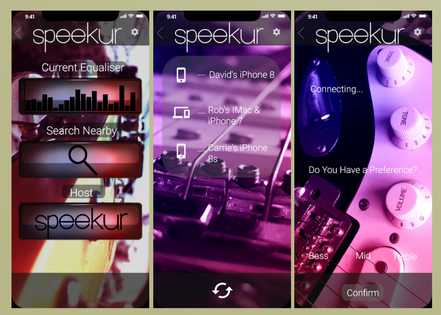
Systemic slavery? Haiti has its problem with it, as do Peru, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Co Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Uzbekistan, Qatar, the United Ara Emirates, Pakistan, and Cambod all of these pale compared with conservative estimate, India ha eight million slaves. They wor servitude; carpets, leather, a the production of cotton, see excavation of stone; and br are locals, not immigrants uniquely Indian, disesy mentality, and concentr outcast populations no Dalits.

The slavery usually bonded servitude, in obligated to provid for a few years or debt that someon incurred. The de by ancestors a commonly it w parents who fixed terms

Beatings & summary

For my App Design project I have created an app capable of connecting phone speakers together using short range bluetooth, name “Speekur”. The app contains many different themes in order to achieve a large focus on the customisation aspect, allowing for a larger target audience and overall, greater revenue stream. The app also uses equalisers to display how the large number of phones are allocated within the different bands of the audio spectrum, within either a bass, mid, or treble area.

During my app design project I created a large wire frame to navigate the app, making a large variation of themes accompanied by a plethora of settings pages suited to every potential user of the “Speekur” app.

Different screens and themes present within the app use different mediums of design to acheive their finish, utilising illustration as well photography alongside typography. Containing both sleek, black finishesh as well as colourful, striking colour schemes.

I ensured that the app contains both a combination of consistency and spontinatitey in order to keep the app exciting for users.