A. Exploring mediascape.

3. Spaces of signals’ scope: from the antenna that radiates to the diffusion of communication.
5. Immaterial space: antenna VS bridge.
10. From landscape to mediascape.
13. The space of flows.
17. Network technologies and stages of application.
20. Semiospherical codes.
29. Development of communication.
33. Towards a new perception of space.
39. Redefinition of identity.
39. Differentiation of time.
41. New mappings and representations.

B. Destabilizing the absolute character mediascape.

47. The void digital space.
50. Creation of void mobile space.
53. A new version of blasé and flaneur.
54. Digital psychogeography.
57. Applications of TAZ.

C. Appendices. Maps and diagrams.

D. Bibliography.

E. Sources of images.
1. Betty Baumont, cable piece.
2. Zafos Xagoraris, the arrow and the eye series, drawing for a performance.
We are driving through the highway listening to a radio station. During the trip we are losing the radio programme to which we were tuned. The radio signal in the particular frequency is lost. We came out of its region of scope. The region that can be covered by the signal looks like the region that an archer’s arrow can create. Its limit is a circle. In this certain region –the space of arrow’s possible reception– we realize the presence of signal with the mediation of radio. We realize the limits of the region when we lose the radio station. Then we exit from it. Nevertheless we know that the region exists behind us. We simply came out of it; we abandoned the space of scope.
3. ranges of radio transmitting in Greece.
M. Heidegger uses the example of the bridge to define space:

unless something is per se space [Ort] it cannot grant place [einraumen]. The space does not exist before the bridge. Of course, before the bridge sets up there are lot of places [Stellen] One of them appears to be space via the bridge. So what really happens is that by the bridge gives birth to a space.¹

According to an interpretation of M. Heidegger "spatiality is defined by a central local point that "radiates". Spatiality is an effect of condensing around a thing-space".²

The space of scope of radio signals is a geographic region scanned by the signal that is created by some aerial. A new space is created where the signal of station acts. We can think that the emission of a signal has as a result the creation of a new form of spatiality. If we think the aerial that transmits as the bridge of Heidegger we will see the birth of its field of scope as birth of space. It is an immaterial space that is "beamed" by the emission of signal.

If we had many archers at stable but also distant positions, their arcs would create a lot of ringers maybe with common points and common regions. This image seems like the image of radio signals that are emitted by regularly points –where antennas are located– in various frequencies and are mixed. In this case with our receptor we can understand each time in what region we find ourselves. If each time we move in a region receiving a signal we marked it on the map we would have, after repeated recordings, the image of radio networks appeared on it. We would see different interlaced spaces. The regions of these spaces are revealed by the recording of their limits on the paper as the arrows reveal the scope of archer’s shot.³

In a similar way we can think about other media too. These media receive and decode the information that antennas emit via signals. This is how we receive signal to our mobile phone; to our television; we have wireless internet access etc. Our activities deal with media that transport digital information to us and incorporate us in a wider distribution network of information and signals.

We constantly are inside a landscape of informational distribution. It is an invisible and immaterial landscape that lies above the earth’s landscape. Media interfere and we realize its existence. When information is mentioned it is at first in a technical sense (the signal that is trafficked in digital or other ways) and then in the sense of the intellectual informative material that is conceived after the translation of the technical information (signals, waves, etch).
Sky ear is a project of Usman Haque. On the 4th of September 2004 in London a luminous cloud of mobile telephones and helium balloons was released in air. Participants could "call" the cloud and listen to the sounds there. The cloud was made of 1000 big helium balloons. Each one contained luminous LEDs that mix their light creating millions of colors. The balloons could communicate to each other via infra rays that interact with the electromagnetic environment (storms, mobile phones, radios etc). The balloons were enclosed in a structure made by fibers and were retained by the soil with 6 cables at 60-100m. People could use their mobile phones to listen to the sounds of the sky and to the electromagnetic sounds of the atmosphere. At the same time this communication was changing the electromagnetic environment altering the colors of the LED lights.

www.haque.co.uk/skyearmation
Networks that use wireless infrastructure for the informational distribution highlight the immaterial identity of this landscape. They use antennas to organize continuous fields of informational range. Our perception travels along with the information of this landscape and extends its natural and notional action. We will name this extensive and immaterial landscape “mediascape”. This term refers to Arjun Appadurai. It is an immaterial space that is not created by the archetype of the bridge but from the repetition of antennas that radiate in the way that was reported. The scope that springs from a centre turns to become flow. Mediascape is the tendency to the dematerialization of space.

It was mentioned that mediascape is an immaterial, invisible landscape that lies above earth. In this point will examine the use of the term "landscape" given the Georg Simmel’s tools from the text "the philosophy of landscape". Our aim is to see if this material-content term, is valid in the case of immaterial situations such as the wireless distribution of digital information.

Let’s think of ourselves in a common situation like tv-zapping. This is a situation in which we receive different mediascape signs, and focus on the information that we meet with different attention. This situation seems like the walk in the countryside that Simmel describes: "Innumerable times we walk in the countryside carelessly and while our look falls to trees, waters, meadows, granaries, hills, houses and thousand different alternations of cloud and light, it demonstrates each time different degree of attention.

6. ibid. pg. 11
During such a roaming, such zapping, in any media our observation is cut into pieces. We have only idea of the channel that is next tuned to our tv set or of the next pages that we will visit on internet. Information and stimuli are provisional and accidental. Our sense about mediascape is not total. We don’t care for the origin of information neither the way that it is distributed. In this case mediascape does not constitute "landscape" for Simmel. This is because "the fact that we notice individually each one of them or we see them simultaneously does not mean that we have the conscience that we are dealing with a "landscape". Rather the opposite happens since such type of individual content of optical field cannot commit our senses" 7

In order mediascape to acquire the character of "landscape" we should conceive all the interaction, all the flow of any image, sound or information that we receive and to exceed their partial character which we experience. That is what Simmel seeks for in his walk: "Our conscience should acquire a new entirety, something total, which exceeds the elements and that is not attached to their separate importance; that is not composed from these at a mechanical way. Only then results a landscape." 8

When we conceive all the extent of mediascape’s content then we can place all of its parts in a wider sum, in a "horizon" 9. This unification character is the one of Mediascape as seen at the definition mentioned before. It tries to describe the total process of signal and information distribution without material substance which shapes a new entirety.

7. ibid. pg. 11
8. ibid. pg. 11
9. ibid. pg. 13
9. world cities.
Mediascape is not a static situation but one with potentials. It is part of the universal "space of flows" 10. It is the image of the world that comes out from the argument than any activity can be translated into "informational flow" 11. The use of this term tries to attribute a sense of fluidity. Mediascape is the interaction of space-models with the model of the scattered multiple aerial.

11. ibid, pg. 409
Mediascape has the possibility to manage any kind of flow and to influence the natural landscape. Inhabitation turns into transition and city into metapolis, into diffuse city. The study of "global flows" usually refers to world economy’s researches. It specializes in corresponding sectors and uses terms such as ethnoscape, technocene, finacescape and ideoscape. In this case we deal with flows of situations that organize and are organized by various types of -scapes according to social, political and cultural points of view.

12. A. Appadurai. modernity at large: cultural dimensions of globalization. university of Minnesota press, pg. 33
13. ibid. pg. 33
Networks are the material infrastructure of universal space of flows and mediascape. The world is turning into "network society". This is the third stage in our relation with new technologies. The first one is the automation of tasks and the second the one of experimentation over the uses of new technologies. In these stages user gets familiar with new media while in the third he acts with them but also acts on them.

In the third stage computers and communicational systems become amplifiers and extensions of human mind end nervous system. Man is transported outside his body. His thoughts and actions are translated via informative or material systems.

14. ibid. pg.70
15. ibid. pg. 31
17. H. Bey. "The information war". futura #1, Athens 1995
With new media of digitalization the intellectual and optical world is re-recorded and is accessible via the same system where we can find all its representations. At the same time there is the possibility of recomposition in order to create new conceptual approaches of reality. We enter the stages of virtual reality.\textsuperscript{18}

Technology acts on information using it as tool. During industrial revolution information acted and shaped technology. Data now is the raw material of technology \textsuperscript{19}. Also all type of goods acquire informational character \textsuperscript{20}. It is not anymore media the message (as McLouhan \textsuperscript{21} wrote in 1964) but the message is its applications. The effects on network users are direct and extended since they have been incorporated in everyday routine.

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{18} Y. Skarpelos. \textit{terra virtualis}. Ed. Nepheli 1999, pg. 61-66
\textsuperscript{19} M. Castells. \textit{The rise of the network society}. Blackwell, pg. 70
\textsuperscript{20} M. McLouhan. \textit{Media, the extension of human}. ed. Kalvos, pg. 59
\textsuperscript{21} ibid.
\end{flushleft}
The network model is continuously adopted and expands over the way technologies get organized. Networks are variable and flexible. They reorganize themselves without losing their individual components. Their construction logic allows individual systems and infrastructures to be incorporated by using common numerical codes where the digits 0 1 are raw material for the digital landscape.

The numerical codes used by networks can attach to them facts of any kinds by translating them into data. Networks are the translators that bring material to mediascape and make it a complete system. This process is Semiospherical. In this way different and individual structures interact in order to communicate. Anything that cannot be digitalized cannot enter mediascape; it remains outside and belongs to other systems. Mediascape is a Semiosphere. It continuously develops mechanisms that translate to its code anything that comes to its borders in order be added and to shape new meanings.

23. ibid.
15. MATRIX.
16. WNC in Greece.
An interesting network example is the one of "wireless communities". It is about users that compose autonomous wireless networks using aerials and computers and without telephone line support. The wireless metropolitan networks 33 may constitute private associations in a city. In this way common users create landscapes of wireless flow of information. Any user can enter these communities as a simple periodical visitor (client) or as an essential cell of the network (access point) 24. In this case users become part of a chain that ensures the continuity of the network. They owe to be continually active in the network; in the wireless neighborhood-community having their pc and antenna on.

33. www.wiki.awmn.org
34. ibid
ranges of wireless networks.
WNC have two parts: the transmission network (backbone) and the access network.

The backbone network is constituted by the access points of network and is the basic network on which clients depend. It is therefore the basic infrastructure that incorporates new members. The topologies of access points’ connections are: chain, circle, star, tree and mixed.

Access network provides local access inside a cell to the clients. It is composed by some of the access points which are properly equipped. Its topology looks like a star.

We can predict that WNCs will soon have wider distance possibilities and will be connected to other relative networks. All networks tend to become continuous. We have to highlight what the access point does: it has the duty to be active, to collect and transmit data at the same time, it’s at the same time a user and creator of the informational network.

25. ibid
22.

23. 24.
25. ranges and orbits of satellites.
The meaning of communication changes in mediascape. New tools of communication are different from the ones of the simple word. "The way each one expresses himself is a combination of images, sounds and texts whose transport is supported by networks" 26 such as internet or other on-line networks. After the end of "Gutenberg’s galaxy" 27 and the end of mass media’s era we now are through multimedia era. These are the tools of a globalize system.

26. fiber optic networks.

27. fiber optic networks.
28. mobile phones networks.

29. rages and orbits of satellites.
30. geographical networked regions.
Towards a New Perception of Space

The significance of place and locality is differentiated in the digital landscape. Geographic regions are not reported in terms of locality or in ethnomethodological terms. The discussion has to do with the infrastructures that regions can have in order to participate in a wider universal interconnected region. Geography is now the geography of land infrastructures that carry immaterial data. Paul Virilio 27 talks, maybe with pessimism, for the "end of geography", for "the loss of geographical foundation of continents" and for the new "tele-continents" while he uses terms such as "post geophysics" referring to new regard of geography.

The significance of the centre is modified. McLouhan 28 in 1964 tensed from the new characteristics of the new era wrote for the new "electrical" era using terms such as shrinkage, utmost proximity, discontinuity, variety in the organization of space and decentralization. These are contrary to the traditional mechanical past that was supported by expansive and traditional models of organization in political and territorial level.

In the space of flows and in mediascape there is no straight connection between the centre and the geographical unit. The notion of centre expands having the characteristics of a network, with centres and nodes. The places that are outside the system become the periphery. Networks reconstruct the significance of region. In this case preexisting economically centres remain ones. This indicates that the space of flows does not suppress the inequalities that existed in the geopolitical space. 29


32. web link among USA cities.
33. Czechoslovakian air transportation network.

34. Web link among USA cities.
new geographical connections due to internet use.
The classical bodybuilding analogy (Leonardo da Vinci, 'Vitruvian Man')

The modernist functional analogy (Vesalius)

Attributing a sense of "aliveness" to inanimate bodies (Elaine Scarry, 'The body in pain')
Redefinition of identity

Space of flows influences the definition of social and national identities. This is partly because of the review of the notions of space, city, communities and of continents that influence identity. The meaning of identity is reconsidered under a new context that can be detached from the tight idea of locality but without underestimating the traditional values. Topics of discussion such as the homogenization, or not, of nations already have came back after the evolution of mass media.

Differentiation of time

The new tools of the interconnected mediascape renew the perception of time. The possibility of direct correspondence to distant geographical stimuli via internet or via on line networks, the flow of data in the wireless infrastructures (such as radio-television, satellite or networks of mobile telephony) and the exchange of multimedia or audiovisual data in real time are only some of the points that lead to the question of the new meaning of time. Things happen at the same time in the form of data flow and are realized whenever the user decides to deal with them. In his own selected time. Time is given a new content. New terms are used such as "timeless and synchronous in the acceleration of reality. Universal Time’s new context changes the real distance in real geography" 30. "Time compresses and its sequence get new meaning." 31

30. P. Virilio, the information bomb, "isides, Athens 2000, pg. 18
43. M. Castells, "the culture of the network society", furura#8, . 99-110
46. on line mobility.
Informational flow and the new geography perception create the demand for new types of recording. "We still do not have the perceptual media that suit this new hyperspace". 32 The "alternative metageography" 33 that is also the geography of mediascape, is impressed on maps and diagrams that try to use a geographical background in order to show hypertextual interactions. The research in this direction is usually concrete comparative cases and can't have catholic sizes and interactions. Mediascape maps are also informational mediological maps. Also new mappings of mediascape give an idea of the extensions of human nervous system since it is expanded through it.

32. F. Jameson, *the cultural logic of late capitalism*, ed. Nepheii, pg. 80
59. MVRDV, datatown.
60. Giacomo Balla, canto patriottico.

61. MVRDV, datatown.
62. superstudio, reflected architecture.

63. MVRDV, datatown.
64. superstudio, the continuous monument.

65. web informational flow.
66. superstudio, interplanetary architecture.
67. radio transmitting in Greece.
8. DESTABILIZING THE ABSOLUTE CHARACTER MEDIASCAPE

THE VOID SPACE

The bridge has its own space and however this space, without being immense, is not finite. We are interested in the ramming region that is not anymore region of the bridge, without however being a region without the bridge. In this area we already in moaning for the bridge but we still do not forget it.

We are driving through the national highway listening to a radio programme. Suddenly some parasites interfere. The radio station is almost lost. Just now we finally are abandoning the space of the aerial.

However, earlier, during the hearing, there we interruptions that made us believe that the radio station was lost. However the programme came back. The network of transmission was interrupted provisionally because of the point at which we where. We believed that we lost the bridge and that we came out of its region.

In the limit of signal’s loss we face the possibility of the temporary void. Probably in the same frequency some other station will be tuned for the next kilometres. We have entered and we are crossing the region of the next aerial.

The "impatience for the loss" of the aerial and its space could have became the experience of loss. The "void space" could have came, however this did not happen.

68. voids in radio transmitting in Greece.
As if we came out of the archer’s range and entered the range of the next one. We entered the next immaterial place. This is not a surprise since we have been moving in mediascape. We know that it tends to be continuous, without voids and it tries to connect the aerials-archer with the next ones, with the succession and proliferation of their places.

The succession and proliferation of archers prevent from the creation of void area. So does the succession of aerials. The blind space and its limit tend to be eliminated.

The bridge will keep radiating space; the archer will keep throwing arrows and the aerial emitting. The space of aerial is extended in the infinity. There is nothing else. No gaps in it, no voids.

As if we lose the spatiality of the antenna because of its continuous repetition. This leads to no borders, no limits, nothing different to point out its presence. In this way networks and mediascape are in danger because of their continuity.

In this case is our locomotion in this continuous place a real one or is it a situation of immobility? Is our zapping into radio frequencies a "flaneurie" or immobilization to just one? "Digital universe expands" 35 and it seems like we are continuously motionless managing information. It’s a really peculiar kind of immobility because we are moving into the informative landscape and interact with it.

CREATION OF VOID MOBILE SPACE

To continue thinking about voids in mediascape and about ways that itself could lead to the creation of them comes the idea of a heretical use of the Wireless Network Communities.

We can think of a user that is incorporated to a WNC as an essential node of network (access point). His role at first seems conventional. He is processing in order to connect to an informative community and to cooperate for its extension. What would happen if he suddenly disappeared by closing his computer and his aerial? He would create a void in his place, a void in the local network in which he participated. This void can be irreparable depending on the topology of network.

The access point that left still exists without being active. In order to reappear he will locate the next WNC to which he will be attached and to which he will become essential part of as he did before. Whenever he wants he will close his computer and his aerial and disappear leaving at his place void for one more time. He will keep doing it for ever. He is now a moving void creator, a destabilizer of the WNC, a temporal node. He will become a parasite whose removal means destruction for the WNC, for the network.
His presence at first is catalytic since it extends the network. His removal however creates void. For this user we propose the term deWNC. The continuous action of this former access point is a continuous void creation. The WNCs cannot resist to the incorporation of a new member because they need to become continuously wider. On the other hand he won’t stop his action. He has been transformed to "a vehicle of broadcast that emits parasites, that can interfere itself in order to create a (mobile), void space".  

telestreet is a participatory low-budget model of independent communal media. The TV stations use micro transmitters to broadcast over a distance of 1 km using useless frequencies. It is motivated by local interests of communities and is expanded over 200 local neighborhood channels in Italy. It works against the media monopole of Berlusconi.

www.affinityproject.org
The destabilizer participates in the network. He acts in a geographic field where the nodes get organized territorially. We can think that beyond the existence of the network, something occurred that made him change into a destabilizer. Until now we didn't think of what may have happened. We just watched his action. We didn't deal with the question whether he reacts to something or if there is a certain identity for his action.
A NEW VERSION OF BLASE AND FLANEUR

Trying to investigate the possible intentions of deWNC we will go through a version according to Georg Simmel’s theory of the "blase". Each member of a network inside mediascape continuously conceives the extent of infosphere that it above Earth. The extensions of the nervous system and the development of body into cyborg, lead to continuous excitation from the informative stimuli. This also happens in WNCs because of the continuous networking and flow of data. This attributes intensity in the user leading him to a situation of saturation.

The user that we discuss is continuously reliable to the duty of network’s maintenance. That overloads and turns him into infoblas?. In this situation "All things sail having the same gravity in blase’s situation the concentration stimulates his nervous system up to its possible limits."

The access point of wireless communities that comes in this situation starts to be annoyed, to dispute his raison d’etre in such a community. The freedom that was given to him by the possibility of free exchanging of information becomes annoying. He feels the need to avoid this contact. "self preservation leads him to the underestimation of the world depreciation of objective world a type of abomination and blot, which will come during some closer contact."

The infoblas?, the tired node, becomes a possible enemy of his network and tries to find his freedom again. With the interruption of his operation as access point he looks for the recuperation of free field. The voids that he creates defuse him. The repetition of his action as destabilizer intends also in the disengagement of other networked regions and in the creation of void regions of detonation.

A reverse version of deWNC is the one of the network flaneur. It’s a version where the access point enjoys the locomotion-flaneurie without aiming to the creation of voids.
"then nobody could hang around everywhere in the city. The roaming-flaneurie, would difficulty have been that much important without the presence of the galleries. Flaneur feels as in his own home in this world." 57 "the observer is like a prince who enjoys his incognito there he provides himself with the remedy against boredom." 43

We can imagine deWNC as a new type of flaneur, the one of infoflanteur. A situation where the wireless network becomes the modern gallery and the roaming in the networks becomes infloaneurie. The infoflanteur – destabilizer rescues himself from the saturation, from the situation of infoblas?, by roaming in the wireless communities. He enjoys the secrecy of his energy. His intention is not revealed unless he leaves.

38. ibid, pg. 20
39. ibid, pg. 22
40. ibid, pg. 21
42. ibid, pg.45
43. ibid, pg.49
The wireless network in which the WNC user will participate is projected on a certain geographical field. This is the area where his identity will change to the one of parasite. In this area the material and immaterial presence of the network affect his mood. It is a possibility that reminds the transition from mediascape’s geography to psychogeography as described by Guy Debord. It is a situation where environmental stimuli affect the sentimental world of people.

In this context we watch the parasite to use the media of the network’s media to create problems to the other users of his community. Guy Debord notes that this creates a new idea of pleasure. When the user includes himself in the network and becomes part of its expansive will something happens. He gets annoyed by his prospect of continuous attendance in a network that will expand more and more while covering larger geographic extents. This encourages his alteration to a destabilizer, to someone that is against saturation, to a creator of network void that creates problems.

He observes the network maps where all the nodes are marked. There he locates the threat of occupation and predominance of network to which he resists. He uses the network's range maps in order to locate where he will add voids and holes. He uses the representations in order to highlight his experience. This is the data processing of its "roaming" in the informational masses.

44. G. Debord. "a critic of urban geography". www.geocities.com
45. ibid
The temporary private zone, TPZ.

A new nomadic concept for urbanism.
Temporary private zone deals with the significance of space in time. It is an effort to apply the influence of informative media to the creation of private zones in the city. It is a thought about nomadic urbanism as it is interpreted by the urban factors. It concerns the remains space of the city. It takes under consideration:
- The alternative, provisional use of existing spaces.
- The new informative tools: the existence of virtual, immaterial spaces (such as chat rooms) and electronic systems such as GPS.
- The active attendance of users: the citizens participate using the city in an alternative way.
Applications of TAZ

DeWNC’s action reminds the Temporary Autonomous Zone (TAZ) as defined by Hakim Bey. We could say that TAZ and deWNC have some common characteristics. The term TAZ is "self explained". Bey notes that he avoids on purpose to "define it with precision" avoiding dogmatisms but suggesting an action. "TAZ resembles with a rebellion. It releases a region of place, time, and imagination. Afterwards it falls apart into its own pieces, in order to be reformed somewhere else. As soon as TAZ denominates (it acquires representatives or intermediaries) it has to disappear and it will do so. "TAZ is transitory but constant in time and transitory but tangible in space". As a "rebellion" it is provisional. It is not a "revolution"; something with permanent results. It is a "supreme experience" and objects to the stereotype of "regular" conscious experience. TAZ are supported by the possibilities of informative networks but cannot have natural substance, it is an expression of cyberpunk culture.

TAZ remind of situationists’ proposals. Both TAZ and deWNC act parasitically with provisional duration. They are connected to informative systems which support their action. They also have natural substance in the world. DeWNC cannot remain constant but is moving continually in the geographic space where it seeks for digital action. His action is provisional while its results may be permanent. DeWNC and TAZ can destroy the system in which they are included. They both disappear and reform elsewhere. They leave void in their place. A difference is that TAZ potentially are outlaws while deWNC it is not; it simply withdraws from its place.

47. H. Bey, ..'.. the temporary autonomous zone, ed. futura, Athens 1998
48. ibid
49. ibid
50. S. Mizrach, "is cyberpunk the counterculture of the 90s?", futura#2, pg. 32-37
C. Appendices.
The following maps and diagrams are an attempt to map a part of mediascape in Greek geographic space. Despite mediascape’s absolute character; pictures that result from data processing of individual elements can give clues on qualities and bas-relief of this immaterial landscape. The information here is about the scopes and the frequencies of the radio and television stations.

The national radio-television council granted, after application, the solemn statements of foundation of television stations that function legally in national, regional and local level in Greece. Data about frequencies and geographic points of tv-emission were isolated. Also information from the web site of radio-television council was collected (www.esr.gr). The material was organized and placed on the geographic map. In this way a mapping of pipe of landscape of television frequencies but also land points by which these are emitted is created.
In the case of the radio signals data about the legally functioning stations was collected (www.esr.gr). The frequencies and their scopes were confirmed by information that resulted from satellite scanning of Greece (www.ukwtv). The elements were then placed on the map.

In the diagrams some regions seem to be in voids of the radio network. This is not absolutely precise because here only radio stations with official authorization are listed. Also in practice was realized is that some regions of scope of signals get mixed.

Yura Island, (N. Sporades, Greece) appears as a geographic region that is in a void of the radio networks. What was realized after an action-experiment is that there exist radio signals of stations that do not function illegal. The same was also observed for television stations. This is a clue of the continuity of digital landscape and of the difficulty of locating voids in it.
D. Bibliography.


McLoughlin, Marshall. Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man, ed. The MIT Press, 


Mizrach, Steve. "Is Cyberpunk the Counterculture of the 1990’s?". www.project.cyberpunk.ru 


Multiplicity. USE, uncertain states of Europe. Skira.


Debord, Guy. "a critic of urban geography". www.geocities.com/propaganda-gr/sdebord


Kavvathas, Dionissis. "hypertext: aesthetics and logical topology and pathology". www.panteion.gr/aesthetics/lesson

"athens wireless metropolitan network". www.wiki.awmn.org

"Lotman and translatability - part two". www.logos.it

"reasing a telesstreet: the example of Orfeo tv". www.melbourne.indymedia.org

"Skyear". www.haque.co.uk/skyear

"telestreet movement". www.affinityproject.org

"the temporary private zone. TPZ", www.urban-os.com
E. Sources of images.

3. Ranges of radio transmitting in Greece.
4. Media, visualizations along motorways.
5. skyear. www.haque.co.uk/skyear.
6. Radiofrequencies.
29. Interconnections in USA via internet. www.reid.org
33. Aborigines watching TV. Futura #5, pg. 49.
35. MVRDV, informational diagrammes. MVRDV, metacity datatown,
51. Bibliographical structure based on key words. www.crg.cs.nott.ac.uk.
52. (left) news data. www.webmedia.mit.edu.
56. Syntactic maps. www.geog.ucl.ac.uk.
57. Cyberspace maps. www.geog.ucl.ac.uk.
58. MVRDV, datatown. MRDV, metacity datatown, 101 publishers, Rotterdam, 1999, pg.121.
60. MVRDV, datatown. MRDV, metacity datatown, 101 publishers, Rotterdam, 1999, pg.111.
62. Superstudio, the continuous monument. Lang, Peter, Superstudio: life without objects, Skira, Milan, 2003, cover-page.
64. Interplanetary architecture. Lang, Peter, Superstudio: life without objects, Skira, Milan, 2003, pg.162.
65. Total scope of radio transmitting in Greece.
66. Voids in radio transmitting in Greece.