**Artist Statement:**
Brittany Kiehl

In my work I am mostly drawn to the use of darker colors, simple logo designs and heavy uses of typography and illustration. Typography is essential to have in graphic design because it is the most efficient way to communicate and convey messages. Typography is a field that has been heavily emphasized in my classes by phenomenal teachers and is a skill I feel very confident in. Throughout my design courses I have had the opportunity to work on examples of real life projects such as logo design, corporate branding, packaging, poster design and some more creative projects like game board design and album covers. These projects have taught me to think outside the box, ask questions, research and have afforded me with rich experiences as well as practice of my graphic design skills. After graduation I hope to continue working with typography because I believe that it is one of if not the most important key areas of Graphic Design.

I wish to continue working in graphic design because I am very passionate and drawn to it. I have been involved within graphic design programs for several years now and want to continue down this path as I go out into the working world. While I have years of formal training I am eager to learn new concepts within graphic design in a non classroom setting. One thing about design is it is a chance to continue learning important methods of versatile creativity. I believe that these qualities in addition to my design experience and skills will allow me to succeed in the working world of graphic design.
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“Badness is of the self, the one who knocks, and the self is ready to knock. It is his great pride and vanity that it is the best, ensuring they of the good and the best, ensuring they of the good and the best, ensuring they of the good and the best, ensuring they of the good and the best, ensuring they of the good and the best.”

The Times also reviewed the book, describing it as “a somewhat clumsy attempt to convey the story of brave nobody schoolboy violence was chronicled as ‘Clockwork Orange’.”

The Sunday Times review was more critical, describing the book as “a very sweet and psychologically shallow story.”

A Clockwork Orange is a timeless classic that should be read and enjoyed by all. The description of the book and its themes really haven’t changed much since its original publication. The only difference is the violence and the way of dealing with it.”

Figure 1: Clockwork Orange
Figure 2: Brian Fallon Record Album Cover
Figure 3: Foreverfall Volitale
Figure 4: Raymond Loewy
Figure 5: Olympic Wall Mural
The world we experience is not the real world. It’s a mental construction, filtered through our physical senses. Which raises the question: How would our world change if we had new and different senses? Could they expand our universe? Technology has long been used to help people who have lost, or were born without, one of the five primary senses. More recently, researchers in the emerging field of “sensory enhancement” have begun developing tools to give people additional senses—ones that imitate those of other animals, or that add capabilities nature never imagined.

Here’s how such devices could work, and how they might change what it means to be human. For decades, some deaf people have worn cochlear implants, which use electrodes to stimulate the auditory nerve inside the ear. Researchers are working on other technologies that could restore sight or touch to those who lack it. For the blind, cameras could trigger electrodes on the retina, on the optic nerve, or in the brain. For the paraplegic or people with paralytic limbs, pressure pads on real or robotic hands could send touch feedback to the brain or to nerves.

Autistic people might even gain a stronger social sense. Last year, MIT researchers revealed the TEO-Box, a device that bounce-by-signals off people to detect their heart rate and breathing patterns. A yet-to-be-invented device might infer a target’s need from these data and convey it to an autistic user or anyone who wants to improve their emotional intuition. We can also substitute one sense for another. The brain is surprisingly adept at taking advantage of any pertinent information it receives, and can be trained to, for instance, “hear” images or “feel” sound.

"You can do whatever you want," says Neil Harbisson, a "cyborg artist" originally from Spain. "You can design a unique sense that is related to your interests or your curiosity."

Research by Bara shows that people can send visual messages telepathically. An EEG senses brain activity in the sender and another device applies magnetic pulses to the brain of the recipient. Eventually, we might have brain implants connected wirelessly. "This kind of communication might get over some of the limitations of language," Bara says. It could help people share emotions or express thoughts that are hard to put into words, and enhance collaboration. "I think that will completely change how we are humans," Warren says. "Inferiority in the future." Indeed, Elon Musk recently started a company called Neuralink focused on connecting brains to computers; he says it could someday enable computer-mediated telepathy.
Figure 8: Prohibition Point Special Drink Menu
Figure 9: Prohibition Poster series
April 22 through June 5
Thursday through Sunday Evenings at 7:30pm
Saturday and Sunday Matinees at 2:00pm

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Directed by Paul Rand

A Streetcar Named Desire

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Figure 10: Streetcar named desire