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TOUCH AND GO









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LEONARDO ELECTRONIC ALMANAC, VOLUME 18 ISSUE 3

## **Touch and Go**

**VOLUME EDITORS** 

LANFRANCO ACETI, JANIS JEFFERIES, IRINI PAPADIMITRIOU

**EDITORS** 

JONATHAN MUNRO, ÖZDEN ŞAHİN

E DITORIAL

## **Watermans International** Festival of Digital Art, 2012

Touch and Go is a title that I chose together with Irini Papadimitriou for this LEA special issue. On my part with this title I wanted to stress several aspects that characterize that branch of contemporary art in love with interaction, be it delivered by allowing the audience to touch the art object or by becoming part of a complex electronic sensory experience in which the artwork may somehow respond and touch back in return.

With the above statement, I wanted to deliberately avoid the terminology 'interactive art' in order to not fall in the trap of characterizing art that has an element of interaction as principally defined by the word interactive; as if this were the only way to describe contemporary art that elicits interactions and responses between the artist, the audience and the art objects.

I remember when I was at Central Saint Martins writing a paper on the sub-distinctions within contemporary media arts and tracing the debates that distinguished between electronic art, robotic art, new media art, digital art, computer art, computer based art, internet art, web art... At some point of that analysis and argument I realized that the common thread that characterized all of these sub-genres of aesthetic representations was the word art and it did not matter (at least not that much in my opinion) if the manifestation was material or immaterial, conceptual or physical, electronic or painterly, analogue or digital.

I increasingly felt that this rejection of the technical component would be necessary in order for the electronic-robotic-new-media-digital-computer-basedinternet art object to re-gain entry within the field of fine art. Mine was a reaction to an hyper-fragmented

and indeed extensive and in-depth taxonomy that seemed to have as its main effect that of pushing these experimental and innovative art forms – through the emphasis of their technological characterization away from the fine arts and into a ghetto of isolation and self-reference. Steve Dietz's question – Why Have There Been No Great Net Artists? 1 – remains unanswered, but I believe that there are changes that are happening – albeit slowly – that will see the sensorial and technical elements become important parts of the aesthetic aspects of the art object as much as the brush technique of Vincent Willem van Gogh or the sculptural fluidity of Henry Moore.

Hence the substitution in the title of this special issue of the word interactivity with the word touch, with the desire of looking at the artwork as something that can be touched in material and immaterial ways, interfered with, interacted with and 'touched and reprocessed' with the help of media tools but that can also 'touch' us back in return, both individually and collectively. I also wanted to stress the fast interrelation between the art object and the consumer in a commodified relationship that is based on immediate engagement and fast disengagement, touch and go. But a fast food approach is perhaps incorrect if we consider as part of the interactivity equation the viewers' mediated processes of consumption and memorization of both the image and the public experience.

Nevertheless, the problems and issues that interactivity and its multiple definitions and interpretations in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century raise cannot be overlooked, as much as cannot be dismissed the complex set of emotive and digital interactions that can be set in motion by artworks that reach and engage large groups of people within the public space. These interactions

generate public shows in which the space of the city becomes the background to an experiential event that is characterized by impermanence and memorization. It is a process in which thousands of people engage, capture data, memorize and at times memorialize the event and re-process, mash-up, re-disseminate and re-contextualize the images within multiple media contexts.

The possibility of capturing, viewing and understanding the entire mass of data produced by these aesthetic sensory experiences becomes an impossible task due to easy access to an unprecedented amount of media and an unprecedented multiplication of data, as Lev Manovich argues.

In Digital Baroque: New Media Art and Cinematic Folds Timothy Murray writes that "the retrospective nature of repetition and digital coding-how initial images, forms, and narratives are refigured through their contemplative re-citation and re-presentation—consistently inscribes the new media in the memory and memorization of its antecedents, cinema and video." 3

The difference between memorization and memorialization may be one of the further aspects in which the interaction evolves – beyond the artwork but still linked to it. The memory of the event with its happening and performative elements, its traces and records both official and unofficial, the re-processing and mash-ups; all of these elements become part of and contribute to a collective narrative and pattern of engagement and interaction.

These are issues and problems that the artists and writers of this LEA special issue have analyzed from a variety of perspectives and backgrounds, offering to the reader the opportunity of a glimpse into the complexity of today's art interactions within the contemporary social and cultural media landscapes.

Touch and Go is one of those issues that are truly born from a collaborative effort and in which all editors have contributed and worked hard in order to

deliver a documentation of contemporary art research, thought and aesthetic able to stand on the international scene.

For this reason I wish to thank Prof. Janis Jefferies and Irini Papadimitriou together with Jonathan Munro and Özden Şahin for their efforts. The design is by Deniz Cem Önduygu who as LEA's Art Director continues to deliver brilliantly designed issues.

#### Lanfranco Aceti

Editor in Chief, Leonardo N Director, Kasa Gallery

- 1. "Nevertheless, there is this constant apparently inherent need to try and categorize and classify. In Beyond Interface, an exhibition I organized in 1998, I 'datamined' ten categories: net.art, storytelling, socio-cultural, biographical, tools, performance, analog-hybrid, interactive art, interfacers + artificers. David Ross, in his lecture here at the CAD-RE Laboratory for New Media, suggested 21 characteristics of net art. Stephen Wilson, a pioneering practitioner, has a virtual - albeit well-ordered - jungle of categories. Rhizome has developed a list of dozens of keyword categories for its ArtBase. Lev Manovich, in his Computing Culture: Defining New Media Genres symposium focused on the categories of database, interface, spatialization, and navigation. To my mind, there is no question that such categorization is useful, especially in a distributed system like the Internet. But, in truth, to paraphrase Barnett Newman, "ornithology is for the birds what categorization is for the artist." Perhaps especially at a time of rapid change and explosive growth of the underlying infrastructure and toolsets, it is critical that description follow practice and not vice versa." Steve Dietz, Why Have There Been No Great Net Artists? Web Walker Daily 28, April 4, 2000, http://bit.ly/QjEWIY (accessed July 1, 2012).
- 2. This link to a Google+ conversation is an example of this argument on massive data and multiple media engagements across diverse platforms: http://bit.ly/pGgDsS (accessed July 1, 2012).
- 3. Timothy Murray, Digital Baroque: New Media Art and Cinematic Folds (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2008), 138.

E DITORIAL

# Touch and Go: The Magic Touch Of Contemporary Art

It is with some excitement that I write this preface to Watermans International Festival of Digital Art, 2012. It has been a monumental achievement by the curator Irini Papadimitriou to pull together 6 ground-breaking installations exploring interactivity, viewer participation, collaboration and the use or importance of new and emerging technologies in Media and Digital Art

From an initial call in December 2010 over 500 submissions arrived in our inboxes in March 2011. It was rather an overwhelming and daunting task to review, look and encounter a diverse range of submissions that were additionally asked to reflect on the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Submissions came from all over the world, from Africa and Korea. Austria and Australia, China and the uk, Latvia and Canada and ranged from the spectacularly complicated to the imaginatively humorous. Of course each selector, me, onedotzero, London's leading digital media innovation organization, the curatorial team at Athens Video Art Festival and Irini herself, had particular favorites and attachments but the final grouping I believe does reflect a sense of the challenges and opportunities that such an open competition offers. It is though a significant move on behalf of the curator that each work is given the Watermans space for 6 weeks which enables people to take part in the cultural activities surrounding each installation, fulfilling, promoting and incorporating the Cultural Olympiad themes and values 'inspiration, participation and creativity.

Some, like Gail Pearce's **Going with the Flow** was made because rowing at the 2012 Olympics will be held near Egham and it was an opportunity to respond and create an installation offering the public a more interactive way of rowing, while remaining on dry land, not only watching but also participating and having an effect on the images by their actions. On the other hand, Michele Barker and Anna Munster's collaborative Hocus Pocus will be a 3-screen interactive artwork that uses illusionistic and performative aspects of magical tricks to explore human perception, senses and movement. As they have suggested, "Magic – like interactivity - relies on shifting the perceptual relations between vision and movement, focusing and diverting attention at key moments. Participants will become aware of this relation as their perception catches up with the audiovisual illusion(s)" (artists statement, February 2011). Ugochukwu-Smooth Nzewi and Emeka Ogboh are artists who also work collaboratively and working under name of One-Room Shack. **UNITY** is built like a navigable labyrinth to reflect the idea of unity in diversity that the Games signify. In an increasingly globalized world they are interested in the ways in which the discourse of globalization opens up and closes off discursive space whereas Suguru Goto is a musician who creates real spaces that are both metaphysical and spiritual. Cymatics is a kinetic sculpture and sound installation. Wave patterns are created on liquid as a result of sound vibrations generated by visitors. Another sound work is Phoebe Hui's Granular Graph, a sound instrument about musical gesture and its notation.

Audiences are invited to become a living pendulum. The apparatus itself can create geometric images to represent harmonies and intervals in musical scales. Finally, Joseph Farbrook's *Strata-caster* explores the topography of power, prestige, and position through an art installation, which exists in the virtual world of Second Life, a place populated by over 50,000 people at any given moment.

Goldsmiths, as the leading academic partner, has been working closely with Watermans in developing a series of seminars and events to coincide with the 2012 Festival. I am the artistic director of Goldsmiths Digital Studios (GDS), which is dedicated to multi-disciplinary research and practice across arts, technologies and cultural studies. GDS engages in a number of research projects and provides its own postgraduate teaching through the PhD in Arts and Computational Technology, the MFA in Computational Studio Arts and the MA in Computational Art. Irini is also an alumni of the MFA in Curating (Goldsmiths, University of London) and it has been an exceptional pleasure working with her generating ideas and platforms that can form an artistic legacy long after the Games and the Festival have ended. The catalogue and detailed blogging/ documentation and social networking will be one of our responsibilities but another of mine is to is to ensure that the next generation of practitioners test the conventions of the white cube gallery, reconsider and revaluate artistic productions, their information structure and significance; engage in the museum sector whilst at the same time challenging the spaces for the reception of 'public' art. In addition those who wish to increase an audience's interaction and enjoyment of their work have a firm grounding in artistic practice and computing skills.

Consequently, I am particularly excited that the 2012 Festival Watermans will introduce a mentoring scheme for students interested in participatory interactive digital / new media work. The mentoring scheme involves video interviews with the 6 selected artists and their work, briefly introduced earlier in this preface, and discussions initiated by the student. As so often debated in our seminars at Goldsmiths and

elsewhere, what are the expectations of the audience, the viewer, the spectator, and the engager? How do exhibitions and festival celebrations revisit the traditional roles of performer/artist and audiences? Can they facilitate collaborative approaches to creativity? How do sound works get curated in exhibitions that include interactive objects, physical performances and screens? What are the issues around technical support? How are the ways of working online and off, including collaboration and social networking, affecting physical forms of display and publishing?

As I write this in Wollongong during the wettest New South Wales summer for 50 years, I want to end with a quote used by the Australia, Sydney based conjurers Michele Barker and Anna Munster

Illusions occur when the physical reality does not match the perception.  $\[ \]$ 

The world is upside down in so many alarming ways but perhaps 2012 at Watermans will offer some momentary ideas of unity in diversity that the Games signify and **UNITY** proposes. Such anticipation and such promise!

#### Janis Jefferies

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23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 2011, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia

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Stephen L. Malnik and Susana Martinez-Conde, Sleights of Mind: What the Neuroscience of Magic Reveals about our Everyday Deceptions (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2010), 8.

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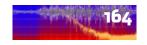
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## Anna Gibbs

Associate Professor, School of Communication Arts & Writing and Society Research Group, University of Western Sydney, Australia

In Munster's and Barker's new work, HokusPokus, a robotic environment comes alive when we make our entrance, transforming darkened space into responsive place enabling exploration of the relationship between our attention and what we see or what we miss via engagement with the entrancing performances of a consummate stage magician. He performs his magic, but it is we who are staged so that in observing ourselves we might discover something about both what it is and why it is we fail to see.

Our own movements might trigger the unfolding sequences of performance or might actively intervene in the moment to provoke changes in what is seen, producing a redistribution of movement between the three screens involved, the slowing of an action or its doubling and repetition – an intensification and amplification of gesture captured in close up as the magician performs his sleight of hand. He is a charismatic and seductive figure, looking into the camera, soliciting our attention with his eyes and then completing our sensory capture with his hands which

are fluttering, expressive: alive with constant motion. The arcing gesture made with one hand draws our eyes away from his body and our attention away from just what his other hand is doing. These fluid movements are part of the repertoire of techniques of misdirection, by which our attention is channeled, and diverted so that while we concentrate on one thing, he is able to do something else without us noticing. It is this disjunction of cause and effect, of reality and perception, that creates both the illusion of magic, and the magic of illusion.

The multi-screen choreography mimics the entrancing movements so that the environment itself plays role of magician, redistributing attention by virtue of what we bring about with our own movements. In its play between responsiveness and restraint, the work opens a gap between the duration of performance and the discrete moment of a certain gesture. Yet its effect is not so much to reveal or unmask as to invite to us to consider the workings of attention in everyday life where magic in its many guises forms part of popular entertainment, but also of politics, public relations, and advertising. And it does so with our willing collusion in our own deception. But magic does not always use it powers for evil. There is also what we might call a magic beyond tricks at work in art – a realm too often derided as 'merely' symbolic, but one whose power should not be underestimated. Taking a little liberty with the work of Isabelle Stengers, we could say that when magic is conjured by collective ritual in the form of art, the 'l' of the subject is subtly dislocated, and something is made present which transforms our relation to the 'I,' to psychology and to habit. Perhaps this transformation of our relation to all that is at stake in the 'I' which art brings about will be transient. Even so, it may generate sufficient energy to aim, as anthropologist Alfred Gell wrote of magic in general, to set 'an ideal standard, not to be approached in reality, towards which practical technical action can nonetheless be oriented.' The space it opens is one of potential, of experiment: a space in which we can see what might happen, an opening for the unexpected.

'HokusPokus' points towards this potential as its protocinematic, zootropic, effects and the intensity of color in the image recall the way the history of magic shows and the art of cinema are intertwined – for example, in the career of pioneering and prolific director, Georges Méliès, who began his career as a stage magician. Méliès carried over the techniques of his magical theatre shows into films in which cinematic effects are exploited so that things appear and disappear, or objects grow and shrink in the wonderland of illusion. Meanwhile the sound work of the installation conjures the other-worldly voices born of the various rituals like séances, or prayer – that involve communing with the dead: things half-heard or incompletely uttered. In this it recalls the way the history of relations between magic and neuroscience doubles that of psychoanalysis and hypnosis: both sciences repudiate the nonrational as it manifests in magic and suggestion and constitute themselves in and by this repudiation. Yet it is nevertheless the case that art often knows first, and knows by different means from those of science. What better figure for this than the seductive magician whose conjuring, even when you know how it works, remains captivating? ■

This essay was originally included in the catalogue for the exhibition of HokusPokus, November 3-26, 2011 and commissioned by Performance Space, Carriageworks Sydney,

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