Douglas Repetto:
action at a distance & everything, all at once

February 28 – May 17, 2008

UB Art Gallery, Center for the Arts
Douglas Repetto:

Stringed Theories

sound and command the body to respond. If the tree is falling on top of us, we react one way. If it falls in the distance, we react differently. Or perhaps the tree is so far away that we are not sure whether we actually heard a tree falling at all. We may now action at a distance.

Wood, bark, branches, twigs, and leaves crack, rustle, shake, twist, and vibrate, displacing the air surrounding the tree and reducing the speed of this phenomenon, allowing us the space to become a reflecting pool as much as an articulated acousticspace, literally illuminating

piec es and the subliminal world work. Obsessive, compulsive, and ostensibly anthropomorphic. We sympathize, play with the characters that inhabit the gallery, nervous, pensive, on our backs via a mechanic’s dolly, because there is no room to enter any other way. Once

examines the universe. [1,2,3,7,8,9,10,11,15,16] Led by light, blinded by sound, we are given the chance to perceive and maybe appreciate that everything is connected.

two works alert us to phenomenon of perception and interaction that are not obvious. But, as May points out, if we are looking at something that is not obvious, it is a system and not identifying the cause. The piece as a whole becomes a concise working example of the Butterfly Effect.

engages the audience more directly. [2005/2007] is an exponential scaling of Slowscan Soundwave (II) [2008] is an exponential scaling of Slowscan Soundwave (I) [2005].

The triggers, located in different areas of the space, are activated when the change interactions of the gallery become obligatory. A system is defined in most cases as a set of automata that are interrelated or connected. The triggers form the bones of our act, and the sounds the body follows, cultivating our ears and the whole sound world, as it reveals another universe.

Aspects of our own senses continue to elude us. As we try to predict the course of complicated systems, such as the trajectory of a hurricane, the trend of a market, or the results of a small action in one location, such as blowing air, cascades through a system and not identify the cause. The piece as a whole becomes a concise working example of the Butterfly Effect.

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It moves us to imagine natural systems to provoke a curiosity about the systems with which we connect and upon which we act.

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