



MACQUARIE UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY 11 February – 20 March 2009



Curator Anne Cranny-Francis

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Cover image: Detail from Effy Alexakis, Feel the Music series (2009), photograph courtesy of the artist

The Sense of Touch

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Monday-Friday 10am-5pm and selected weekends

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Copyright permissions: Effy Alexakis; Stephen Barrass, Linda Davy and Joel Davy; Meredith Brice; David Chapman and Adrian Palka; High Tea With Mrs Woo; National Gallery, London; Rosella Namok; Stefan Popescu; Amanda Robins; Gerd Schmid; Jan Shaw

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Re-reading the Touch myth

The Midas Myth

One evening King Midas found an elderly man called Silenius, drunk and disoriented in his garden. Midas was concerned, so took him in and looked after him until he was able to go on his way. Silenius was both foster father and former teacher of the god, Dionysius. The god was very touched by Midas's generosity and offered him any gift he desired. Midas asked that anything he touched should turn to gold. Dionysius thought this was unwise and urged Midas to reconsider; however Midas persisted, so Dionysius granted his wish. Midas was delighted and immediately broke a branch from a tree to test his wish, watching as the wood and leaves turned to fine gold. But Midas's joy did not last long, because when he sat down to eat, the food in his mouth turned to gold and was inedible; the wine in his cup turned to gold as he tried to drink it. And when his daughter hugged him to comfort him, she too was transformed into gold.

Grieving for his child, starving and thirsty, Midas begged Dionysius to take back his 'gift'. Dionysius sent Midas to bathe in the river, Pactolus and the waters washed his powers away. Ever after that river was known for the gold deposits washed up by its waters.

Re-reading the Touch myth

The Midas myth is conventionally read as a warning against greed. Midas's mistake is said to be his love of gold, or material wealth, which blinds him to the real treasures in his life — the embodied pleasures of food and drink and the love of others, such as his daughter. In this reading, the problem with Midas's wish is that he asked that everything he touched should be turned to gold. However, we can read the story differently; like Dionysius we can see the problem for Midas as being that everything he touched would turn to gold. The key notion embedded in the myth, that gives it its power, is that touch is pervasive. Midas could not confine his golden touch to some things only; everything he touched turned to gold. We cannot limit and control our touch by strength of will because we are always, already touching.

This myth can, therefore, be read as an explication of the nature of being and about the fundamental nature of embodiment; that we are embodied beings, physically impinging on, related to, connected into, the world, not disembodied will-driven minds. Our being-in-the-world is characterized by not our voluntary, will-driven acting on the world (as Midas assumed), but this connectedness — our constant (being in) touch (which Midas failed to recognize). We are, at all times, touching and being touched.

Even if we simply stand still, we touch the air around us, and are touched by it — and so perceive it as wet or dry, hot or cold. That bodily touch (or touching of our bodies) is the basis of our sense perceptions; it grounds the information we gather — perceptually and conceptually — about the world. Further it is an embodied deconstruction of the Cartesian dictum, 'I think, therefore I am', which is usually read as signifying the primacy of rationality and of mind (over body). If we understand embodiment (and not 'the mind') as the fundamental condition of being and of knowledge formation, then we must reverse the terms: I am embodied, therefore I think. And, if that embodiment is understood as connectedness that is experienced as touch, then we might reword this as: I am embodied, therefore I touch, therefore I think.

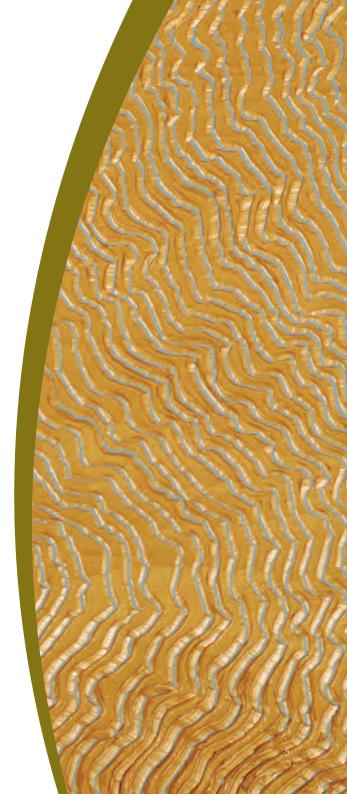
This formulation works against not only the hierarchization of mind and body (where 'mind' is ranked higher and 'body' lower in the hierarchy), but also their separation. In other words, it rejects the idea common to western philosophy and religion that the mind is a rational machine trapped in a decaying, physical body. Instead, it argues, along with Bruno Latour (2003), that the mind is a brain, a fully organic component of the embodied subject — the sensing, feeling, thinking body that is our being. We think as and what we think because we are embodied as we are, and touch the world, and are touched by it, as we do.

It isn't surprising that Midas was granted the gift of touch by Dionysius who, as the god of wine. As the god of celebration Dionysius knows that being is about more than the ability to think. Rather, it is a fully embodied, fully connected being-in-the-world — as the consumption, and overconsumption, of wine makes clear. The Dionysian consumption of wine is about good time in company, about celebration and being with others — the connectedness of being. About being in touch with others. So re-thinking the Midas story leads us to an understanding of how touch is critical to an understanding of embodied human subjectivity.

(Cranny-Francis, 2008c)

Image on right:

Detail from Gerd Schmid, Air, Light, Water series (2008)



Touch technologies

The sense of touch has come to new prominence recently with the development of a range of touchbased technologies. So what is touch? How does it contribute to our lives? How does it shape the people we are? Perhaps it's no coincidence that at the same time these new technologies are being developed, anthropologists, historians, cultural theorists, artists and philosophers are exploring the power and significance of the sense of touch. The senses — or our understanding and use of the senses — changes over time, as it does from one society to another. We may all have basically the same set of physical attributes, but we understand and deploy them differently, according to the time and place we live, which means we have wholly different experiences of the world, from one time to another, from one society to another.

So, for example, the status of touch within Western society has changed since the scientific revolution and the development of scientific instruments. As historian Lissa Roberts (2005) noted, doctors once relied on the senses of touch, smell and even taste in order to make diagnoses and touch played a major part in the care relationship between doctor/healer and patient. Then Western science developed an extensive range of scientific instruments for collecting, measuring and analyzing — and more recently, for visualizing — the human body. Direct touch became subservient to the impersonal touch of instrument and machine. The result was a kind of estrangement between doctor and patient, with both becoming subject to the apparently greater accuracy of the instrument.

Reconnecting

At the beginning of the 21st century we are experiencing the reintegration of body and mind in a range of social and cultural institutions, practices and products. A range of healthcare modalities that focus on the senses and on the reintegration of mind and body (e.g. homeopathy, acupuncture, reflexology, iridology, reiki) have challenged the dominance of mainstream Western medicine — and conventionally trained Western health professionals have moved away from the focus on disease to 'holistic' treatment of the sick.

This reintegration of mind and body works directly against many deeply acculturated attitudes to the senses, particularly to the sense of touch, which is surrounded culturally by many taboos and rituals — from who you can and cannot touch to the finest gradations of the kinds of touch that are permissible. Recent government regulations that have made it illegal for teachers to touch students, even when they are young children needing physical comfort, demonstrate how deeply fearful we are as a society about the sense of touch. And perhaps we are frightened not only of what touch can do, but also by how much of what we are and what we know is created by this most basic and pervasive sense.

The Exhibition

This exhibition explores the significance of touch and embodiment in the work of artists from a range of disciplines and modalities, including painting, sculpture, design, film and sound.



High Tea With Mrs Woo Hidden (2007)photograph courtesy of the artists

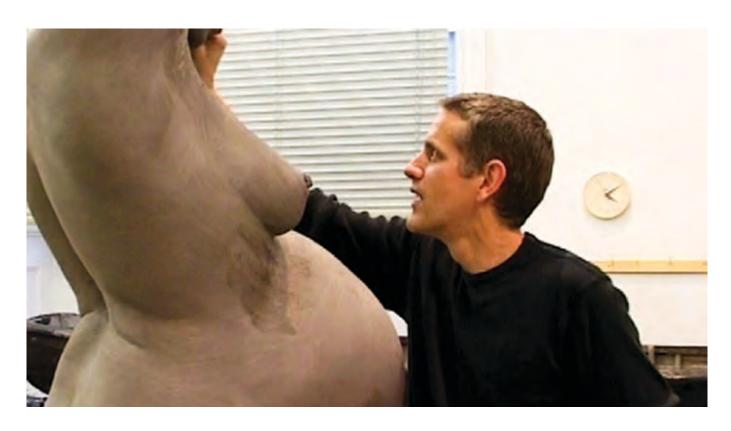
The three sisters, Rowena, Juliana and Angela Foong who are *High Tea With Mrs Woo* describe their interest in exploring the relationship between clothing and technology: "It would seem that wearable technology would merely be a modification of clothing in terms of fabrication and construction, but we must ask the purpose of such a modification? Is it just another form of cultural expression in this new technological era? Or perhaps it may be considered as a shift towards a new purpose for clothing as a second skin, a means to document, analyse, understand and modify the relationship between our bodies and the environment in which we live." (2008)



Stephen Barras, Lindy Davy and Joel Davy take another approach to wearable technology with Fauxy the Fake Fur With Feelings. If you walk towards or near Fauxy, you will activate the movement sensors and Fauxy's feather collar will respond to your presence. Barrass writes about their research with Fauxy, including its nerve extension buttons on the wearer: "Do the nerve extensions provide an altered sense of perception? How does it effect the wearer's behavour?... Is there an augmented or heightened perceptual awareness when wearing the coat? Can you learn to understand patterns of activity in the surroundings from these perceptions." (2008)







Stills from Ron Mueck (2008) courtesy of the National Gallery, London

Sculptor, Ron Mueck's work is represented in the exhibition through the DVD showing on the LCD screen in the gallery. Art critic Susanna Greeves described touch as "the sense which Mueck's rendering of warm, heavy, flesh or fine, downy hair most arouses" (Greeves, 2003: 30) — because viewers want to ensure that his hyperreal but *non-lifesize* figures are not somehow alive. In negotiating the contradiction between appearance and scale the viewer confronts the relationship between perception and knowledge, to challenge assumptions about the relationship between what we feel and what we know — and most importantly to explore how what we think we know is determined by the ways in which we experience (bodily) the world around us, other people, and ourselves.









Still from Stefan Popescu (dir.) Repressions (2005) courtesy of the artist

Film-maker Stefan Popescu deploys touch as a director, scratching the film stock and burning it, using light exposures to create unusual optical effects that appeal directly, viscerally to viewers. His aim is to challenge viewers to explore how our bodily engagement creates the meaning of the film, as well as how the engagement with film touches us physically, emotionally and intellectually.





Gerd Schmid Air, Light, Water series (2008) photography Effy Alexakis PHOTOWRITE

As with Popescu's film, Gerd Schmid's own touch is obvious to viewers of his paintings, particularly in the way his brushstrokes score the surface and in their palpable materiality — the way the paint is piled onto the canvas. His paintings and sculptures deploy our tactile sense of proprioception, or positioning in space: how we establish our physical relationship with the people and objects around us. We viscerally feel our way around these works in a way that mimics (and deconstructs) the way in which we bodily negotiate our place in the world.





Rosella Namok

Detail from Old Girls they talk in the sand... yarn for country... family law (2005) courtesy of the artist photography by Effy Alexakis PHOTOWRITE

The painting style of Australian indigenous artist, Rosella Namok is often similarly tactile as she communicates to viewers the visceral experience of being in the country and in community:

"My work is modern but sometimes I paint about traditional Aboriginal culture and stories in my own style. I paint about country and people around me ... about traditional culture... about things that happen ... things we do ... the weather ... our isolated Community. My recent paintings have been about how people live in our community and about country." (2003)



Amanda Robins Harris Tweed (Open Coat III) (2004) photograph courtesy of the artist

Amanda Robins' sensual paintings take us right into the throbbing heart and heat of the body, through metaphors of clothing and silky skin: "The garment is a surrogate body, equivalent perhaps to the complexity of my own body... In my open coat paintings, the whole garment becomes the world; it brings the world into it, the intensity of this incorporation is expressed through the layers, colors and marks." (Robins quoted in Beilharz & Vander Moere, 2008). We experience and know the world as we do because of our embodied engagement with the world: the fabric that is our interface with the world is also the world we experience.

Love Poem

You are the only one I cannot touch.
Your arms around me,
Coat unbuttoned,
You pull me close.
I feel the warmth,
Your body on mine,
Coat wrapped around us both,
My love.

You pull open your skin,
Your heart pulsing.
You pull me into your body.
I feel you, warm, wet,
I sink into you,
Skin wraps around us both.
Me, next to your heart,
My love.





Meredith Brice Detail from Smart Fabric Samplers: Embedded (2008) photograph courtesy of the artist

Meredith Brice's work also makes a direct sensuous appeal to the viewer in work that demonstrates her interest in both ecological sustainability and new technologies. The magic of Brice's own work is her manipulation of texture, a kind of visual(ized) tactility — leading the viewer to explore the construction of the work and so to experience the transformation of old materials into new works, and the potential of new materials and of reworkings of old materials to create new experiences that redefine the nature of everyday life.





Whisper Again (1983) Jan Shaw

photography Effy Alexakis PHOTOWRITE

which human touch is created by the physical preconceived ideas. I work into the block and attempt to capture an emotion, but with no Sculptor, Jan Shaw challenges the extent to world in which we live: "When I carve I when 'something' takes over I find my direction. I am led by the stone itself."







Effy Alexakis Feel the Music series (2009) photograph courtesy of the artist

The Feel the Music photograph series by photographer, Effy Alexakis continues the exploration of sound and touch through images of the performer's 'touch'. Concert pianist, Simon Tedeschi noted that 'touch' is a tactile metaphor referring to the contour of pressure and release that characterizes the way a pianist touches the keys. But he also insisted that the materiality of music is evident in the actual physical touch of the pianist: the performer's 'touch' is her or his embodiment of music. And he underscored this with the striking image of the performer playing on a practice piano, the keys of which are stained with blood. This, he insisted, is what constitutes music, not the disembodied and decontextualized sound recorded on a CD.

Touch

Touch is more than a simple physical action; it is about connection in all senses — a medium of individual, cultural and social exchange and transformation. It is this complex understanding of touch that can inform the ways in which new touch technologies enter our lives, the meanings we make of them, and the people they make of us. As musician, David Moss writes:

Touch

This is the central concept-image-action for sensual exchange!

Someone creates something: touches pen to paper, brush to canvas, hand to violin, fingers to ivory keys, palm skin to drum skin, feet to floor. *Touch* is the moment of contact, the memory of contact, the wish for contact, and contact to memory and desire (past/future). *Touch* is transference. Why do you want to own a Monet or a Warhol? Because we want to physically share the same space with an artist, dancer, actor, musician whom we love. We want to breathe their molecules.

Touch is the release valve, the go-button, the point-of-noreturn, the crossroads, the balancing point, the motor that activates all other qualities. Touch is the pathway tracer, the joiner of similars and the revealer of (and reveler in) differences. (2001)

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List of works

Effy Alexakis

Feel the Music series

2009

Photograph

18.5 x 27.5 cm; 28 x 18 cm

Collection of the artist

Stephen Barrass, Linda Davy and Joel Davy

Fauxy the Fake Fur with Feelings

2008/2009

Faux fur, feathers, wool, electronic sensor

circuitry, electric motors.

70 cm high X 50 cm wide X 30 cm depth

Collection of the artists

Meredith Brice

Molecular I Wild Silk Refugia

2007

Glass beads, monofilament

35 x 35 cm

Collection of the artist

Meredith Brice

Molecular II Bloom

2007

Glass beads, monofilament

35 x 35 cm

Collection of the artist

Meredith Brice

Nano Damask

2005

Oil on canvas, paper

100 x 100 cm

Collection of the artist

Meredith Brice

Smart Fabric Samplers: Embedded #1, #2,

#3, #4

2008

Recycled materials — plastics, stainless steel, aluminium, meshes, glass beads, wire, oil

paint 27 x 27 cm

Collection of the artist

David Chapman and Adrian Palka

Steel Cello/Bow Chime: a performance

history

2004

DVD

Courtesy of the artists

High Tea With Mrs Woo

Hidden

2007

Cotton, silk, polyester, conductive thread and nylon ripstop, nichrome, copper, PVC,

hook-up wire, NI-MH rechargeable batteries

Courtesy of the artists

Ron Mueck

Ron Mueck

2008

DVD

Courtesy of The National Gallery, London

Rosella Namok

Old Girls they talk in the sand... yarn for country... family law

2005

Acrylic on canvas

180 x 45 cm each (5 panels)

Macquarie University Collection

Stefan Popescu

Repressions: Screenworks 2000-2004

2004

DVD

Courtesy of the artist

Amanda Robins

Harris Tweed (Open Coat III) (2004)

2004

Oil on linen

183 x 122.4 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 1

2005

Oil on linen

83.5 x 45.5 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 2

2005

Oil on linen

83 5 x 45 5 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 3

2005

Oil on linen

83.5 x 45.5 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 4

2005

Oil on linen

83 5 x 45 5 cm

03.3 X 43.3 CIII

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 6

2005

Oil on linen

83.5 x 45.5 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Hypochondria Series Painting 7

2005

Oil on linen

83.5 x 45.5 cm

Collection of the artist

Amanda Robins

Lovelocked (Open Coat IV)

2005

Oil on Linen

183 x 122.4 cm

Collection of the artist

Gerd Schmid

Air, Light, Water series

2008

Oil and mixed media on canvas

152.3 x 101.5 cm

Collection of the artist

Gerd Schmid

Air, Light, Water series

2008

Oil and mixed media on canvas

91.5 x 152.8 cm

Collection of the artist

Gerd Schmid

Air, Light, Water series

2008

Oil and mixed media on canvas

91.5 x 152.8 cm

Collection of the artist

Jan Shaw

Whisper Again

1983

Gosford Sandstone

69 x 27 x 16 cm

Macquarie University Collection



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