

In/SITE/Out: Inquiries into Social Space

Upon arrival in a new city, I invariably orient myself by walking through the urban environment without a map or a guide, allowing both the architectural and psychological pull of the city space to determine my path. I've done this for as long as I can remember, many years before discovering the Situationists' concept of the dérive, defined as "an experimental behavior linked to the conditions of urban society: A technique of transient passage through space." The Situationist International politicized freeplay by promoting "the experimental forms of a game of revolution." 2

In/SITE/Out unifies interior and exterior spaces in order to investigate the diminishing distinction between various types of space. The artworks are situated in public space such that a passerby may encounter various pieces while traveling normally through the New York City streets. Inevitably works will be altered according to the environment in which they are situated; some will remain in pristine condition, others changed by weather, perhaps some will be embellished or vandalized, while others may be covered by advertisements according to the rhythm of the rapidly changing facade of the urban landscape. The artists selected the sites for their works based on their personal attraction to different locations within New York City's terrain, inspired by the Situationists' concept of the dérive. The participants in In/SITE/Out have all, at times, located their practice outside the traditional parameters of art spaces. These works interrogate the distinction between public space/private space, center/margin and interior/exterior space. Furthermore, these artists utilize the exhibition space, rather than engaging in a wholesale rejection of the gallery context. The artists either activate the space or introduce traces or documents from their projects into the gallery interior.

In approaching In/SITE/Out we may begin at the location of the Apex exhibition space, a storefront building in Tribeca. Historically, artists have incorporated the alteration of storefronts into their works: Claes Oldenburg's The Store (1961), Daniel Buren's Untitled (Green and White Stripes, Bleecker Street) (1973), Barbara Kruger's Untitled (Questions) (1991) at Mary Boone and Mike Bidlo's Saint Duchamp (1996) in the East Village.

Günther Selichar Who's Afraid of Blue, Red and Green? 2001 duraclear installed on window 18 x 72 in

Günther Selichar transforms the gallery exterior by placing a striped covering on the front window in *Who's Afraid of Blue*,



Red, and Green? (2001). The translucent window treatment allows light to filter through the blue, red and green stripes that represent the primary colors of pixels. Thus, the screen (computer/TV monitor) is implicated as a site through which visual experience is mediated, in the terms outlined in Guy Debord's Society of the Spectacle, from the perspective of both the exterior and the interior of the gallery's architecture. Upon enterinal the exhibition space one encoun-



Runa Islam Exile 1998 Light box

ters **Runa Islam**'s *Exile* (1998), which marks the borders between inside and outside. Islam's adaptation of the ubiquitous exit sign highlights spatial boundaries, suggesting that art in "exile" occupies a positive position. The spatial-

ization of the gallery interior is equally underscored by the projects that occur in the public sphere.

In another device of demarcating space Jan Baracz's Walk-Through Frame 2.0 (2001) employs the architecture of the frame not as a window onto the world, but rather as a confining structure that designates the art object in terms of class and cultural status. Henri Lefebvre justly arques that the device of a frame is an

insufficient model to describe space: "Vis-à-vis lived experience, space is neither a mere 'frame', after the fashion of the frame of a painting, nor a form of a container of a virtual neutral kind, designed to receive whatever is poured into it." Baracz instead alludes to alternative realties indicating the site by which one enters a deeper dimension of experience.



Interstitial/SITE

There are some works that resist the binary opposition posed by inside and outside but rather slip into discrete



Surveillance and con-

trol of public space is

maintained by the

State and corporate

interests via security

designed to maintain

tal interests. Philippe

Meste theorizes that

the next revolutionary

theticized moment

cal and artistic free-

dom.4 The sculptural

works Bagpower

moment will be an aes-

based on social, politi-

order and protect capi-

and police forces

specifically in relationship to the body.



Philippe Meste Robogun 2000/01 Video-radio

(1998/99) and Robotgun (2000/01) Remote Controlled Fight Vehicle introduce the vocabulary of military strategy into everyday life, positioned specifically at the level of individual subjects.

The experience of space is altered by both collective and personal memory. The temporal aspects of performance or actions are located in discrete time/space

fragments that are impossible to completely preserve. Accra Shepp's Flag Project (2001) refers to a parade of elementary

Accra Shepp Flag Project 2001 mixed media installation



school students (organized by Shepp) in which they carried flags of their creations through the East Village on Martin Luther King Day, Shepp's photo-based sculpture preserves the historical memory of the Civil Rights Movement.

As cultural consumers, we attend lectures, panel discussions and performances often located in galleries, at universities and cultural institutions. Rainer Ganahl

inverts this location with a reading seminar that encourages active participation in a theoretical and cul-



Rainer Ganahl Reading Karl Marx 2001 www.ganahlmarx.com

tural exchange within the framework of the gallery setting. Reading Karl Marx (2001) invites the public to participate in a structured discourse during the duration of the exhibition.

Out/SITE

Ellen Harvey's New York Beautification Project (1999-2001) postulates that certain forms of visual representation are acceptable only within strictly determined space. Furthermore, by painting discreet neo-classical landscapes directly onto exterior surfaces. Harvey insists that an artist's body and subject position are implicated within the experience of creating works in the public domain. The



Beautification Project's Poussin-inspired oval paintings of idyllic scenes question Kantian notions of beauty; and more critically, they insist upon access to public space.

Public space is clearly abused by commercial images as evidenced by building scaffoldings, walls and abandoned structures that are plastered with advertising images. Johannes Kahrs' Detail (2001) critiques the rampant police

Johannes Kahrs Detail 2001 silkscreened poster 46 x 32 inches

aggression based on racial profiling by representing the agents of power located in the repressive apparatus of the State. A photograph that illustrates Franz Fanon's The Wretched of the Earth inspires Kahrs' drawing. Kahrs decidedly utilizes the traditional genre of charcoal drawing to oppose the highly produced quality of advertis-



ing photography that is specifically designed to be immediately legible. The politicized image in Detail requires both interpretation and contemplation by the viewer rather than rapid visual consumption.

Oona Stern adapts two architectural sites, a parking hut and a seemingly abandoned building, in the project of altering aspects of architecture within public space. Stern's trademark intervention. the magnification of the surface qualities of building materials, are posted onto these architectural structures. Stern inserts the sign for wood and brick onto the buildings in the works Wallpaper (brick, hubert st) (2001) and Wallpaper (wood, hubert st) (2001). thereby reducing the geographical location and architectural language of these structures to the



Oona Stern Wallpaper (brick, hubert st) 2001 tiled paper 48 x 96 inches

essential elements of their building materials.

Brett Cook-Dizney's large-scale portrait Service and Protection (1999) depicts residents from underrepresented communities by giving voice to their narratives and in turn





engaging others within that community in art practice. Service and Protection involves Cook-Dizney interviewing subjects and then painting large-scale portraits in a response to the Diallo police brutality case.

Spaces are often defined by their function and, equally, cultural meaning is inextricably imbedded within the architecture of these spaces. Karin Sander subtly alters strictly coded spaces and thereby neutralizes their inscription to reveal the overdetermined cultural status of a given site.

The works in In/SITE/Out permeate public space, allowing the viewer to experience aspects of the exhibition through their selected encounters with these artworks. The exhibition acknowledges that there are no neutral spaces and



Karin Sander Astroturf Floorpiece 1994 installation view at MoMA 69 x 52 feet

that all contexts implicate meaning into artworks. Furthermore, space cannot be defined by a static model as "Space is a social morphology; it is to lived experience what form itself is to the living organism. and is just as bound up with function and structure."5 In/SITE/Out insists that art practice engage with the fluid formations that structure space. Therefore, art must occupy the multiplicity of locations that both produce and determine social space.

> Karen F. Jones @ March 2001

- 1. Ken Knabb, Situationist International Anthology, (Bureau of Public Secrets: Berkeley, 1989), p.45.
- 3. Henri Lefebvre, The Production of Space, trans. Donald Nicholson-Smith, (Blackwell Press: Malden. 1991), p.94.
- 4. Based on a discussion with Philippe Meste, Paris, June 2000.
- 5. Lefebvre, p. 94.

Brett Cook-Dizney Service and Protection 1999 installation view at P.S.1 Spray enamel and acrylic on wood 8 x 8 feet