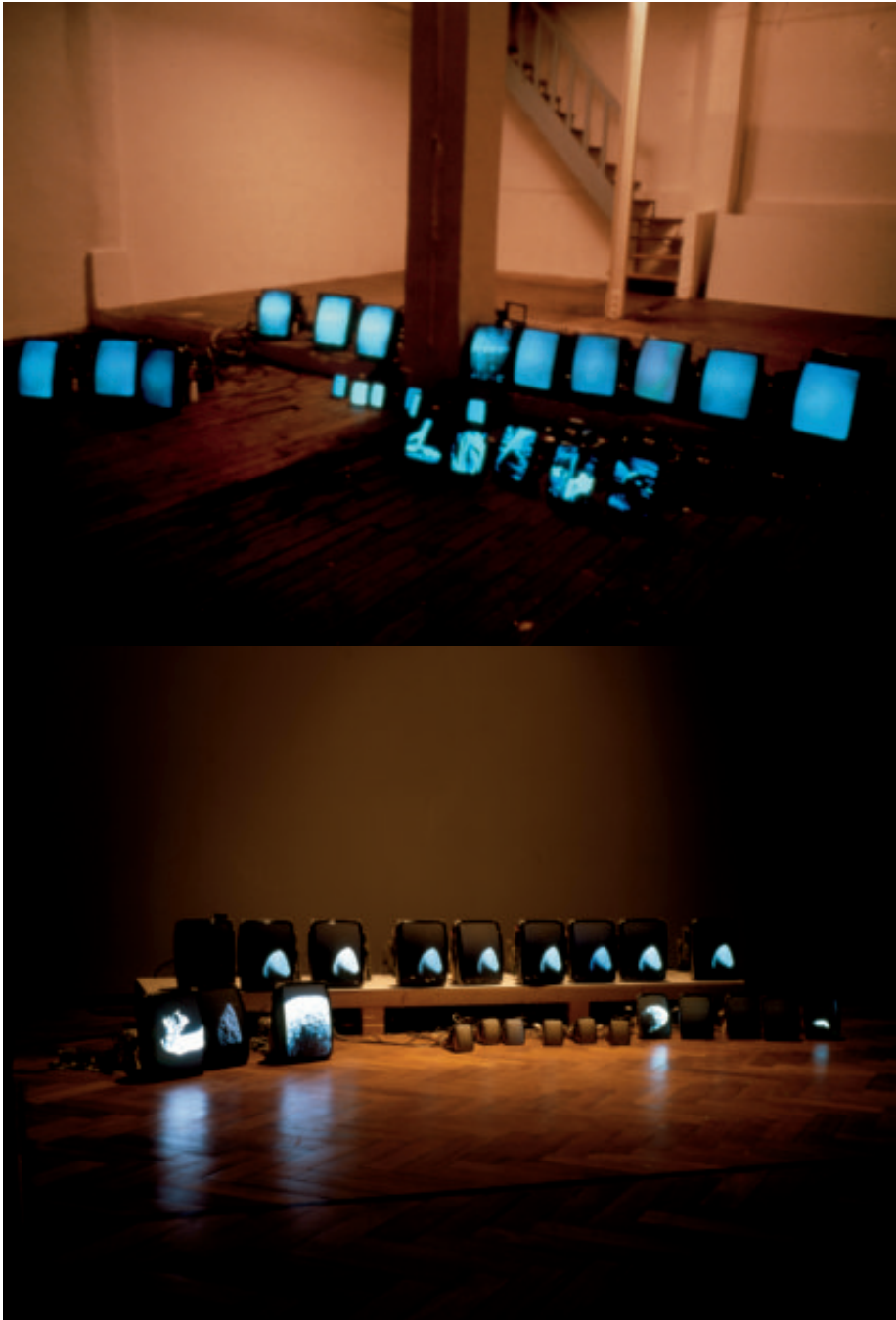

GARY HILL





Title:Between Cinema and a Hard Place

Date:1991

Media:Mixed media installation

Video Link :

Description:

Twelve modified 13-inch color video monitors, six modified 5-inch black-and-white video

monitors, five modified 9-inch black-and-white video monitors (cathode ray tubes removed from chassis), three speakers, sheetrock and wood platform, computer with controlling software written in DOS, computer-controlled video switcher utilizing three inputs and twenty-three outputs, time code reader, three-channel synchronizer, three laserdisc players and three laserdiscs (color; one with mono sound and one with stereo sound)

Dimensions of wood and sheetrock platform: 10 h. x 120 x 24 in. (25 x 300 x 61 cm.)

Edition of two and one artist's proof

Between Cinema and a Hard Place consists of twenty-three video monitors of various sizes stripped of their housings and positioned "haphazardly" on top and in front of a low platform, a formation akin to a deteriorating row of loosely piled stones typically seen dividing parcels of land. Nine 13-inch color monitors are positioned loosely in a line on the temporary construction made of sheetrock and wood. In front of and to the left of this grouping are three more 13-inch color monitors that are slightly angled to face a centrally located viewer. Positioned centrally on the floor are six 5-inch black-and-white monitors, and to the right of those are five 9-inch black-and-white monitors also in a loosely defined line.

Images from three sources are routed to twenty-three outputs via a computer-controlled video switching matrix. At times the same and/or different images can be seen on any number of monitors and sometimes on no monitors at all. The images consist of farmlands, fences and telephone poles passing by as seen from a car, details of a modest house and a particular sequence of domestic activities – quartering an apple, folding clothes, digging the garden, washing hands and tending plants. They are composed around a spoken text, an adaptation of Martin Heidegger's *The Nature of Language*, that questions a strictly parametrical view of space and time, posing the possibility of a "neighboring nearness" that does not depend on spatial-temporal relation. By reinterpreting the text within a cinematic context that utilizes the same parameters being thrown into question – time-sharing images as well as spatial and proportional placement of images – the work attempts to incise the structural apparatus of cinema as it measures philosophical issues against the visceral nagging presence of the everyday. Heidegger's use of nature as a metaphorical place of thought is called into question with images of landscapes and pastoral scenes being interrupted by variable fencing, posted signs, and other interventions of "spatial-temporal" limits.

Spoken Text:

Note: The spoken text is an excerpt, reworked by the artist, from "The Nature of Language" in *On the Way to Language* by Martin Heidegger (Harper San Francisco, a division of Harper Collins 1971, pp. 101 – 104). German version: "Das Wesen der Sprache," in *Unterwegs zur Sprache* by Martin Heidegger (Pfullingen 1959, pp. 208 – 211).

When the word is called the mouth's flower and its blossom, we hear the sound of language rising like the earth. From whence? From Saying in which it comes to pass that World is made to appear. The sound rings out in the resounding assembly call which, open to the Open, makes World appear in all things. The sounding of the voice is then no longer only of the order of physical organs. It is released now from the perspective of the physiological-physical explanation in terms of purely phonetic data. The sound of language, its earthiness is held with

the harmony that attunes the regions of the world's structure, playing them in chorus. This indication of the sound of speaking and of its source in Saying must at first sound obscure and strange. And yet it points to simple phenomena. We can see them once we pay heed again to the way in which we are everywhere under way within the neighborhood of the modes of Saying. Among these, poetry and thinking have ever been preeminent. Their neighborhood did not come to them by chance, from somewhere or other, as though they, by themselves, could be what they are even away from their neighborhood. This is why we must experience them within, and in terms of, their neighborhood, that is, in terms of what determines that neighborhood to be a neighborhood. Neighborhood does not first create nearness; rather, nearness brings about neighborhood. But what does nearness mean?

As soon as we try to reflect on the matter we have already committed ourselves to a long path of thought. At this point, we shall succeed only in taking just a few steps. They do not lead forward but back, back to where we already are. The steps do not form a sequence from here to there, except--at best--in their outward appearance. Rather, they fuse into a concentration upon the selfsame thing, and wend their way back to it. What looks like a digression is in fact the actual proper movement on the way by which the neighborhood is determined. And that is nearness.

When we intend nearness, remoteness comes to the fore. Both stand in a certain contrast to each other, as different magnitudes of our distance from objects. The measurement of magnitude is performed by calculating the length or shortness of intervening stretches. The measurements of the lengths so measured are always taken according to a yardstick by which, along which, the number of units in the measured stretch is counted out. To measure something against something else by moving along it is called in Greek *parametrein*. The stretches along which and past which we measure nearness and remoteness as distances are the temporal sequence of "nows," that is, time; and the spatial side-by-side (beside, in front, behind, above, below) of the points here and there, that is, space. To the calculating mind, space and time appear as parameters for the measurement of nearness and remoteness, and these in turn as static distances. But space and time do not serve only as parameters; in this role, their nature would soon be exhausted.

What is it here that makes us uneasy? The fact that in this way the nearness to which neighborhood belongs can never be experienced. If nearness and neighborliness could be conceived parametrically, then a distance of the magnitude of one millionth of a second, and of one millimeter, would have to mean the nearest possible neighboring nearness, compared with which even the distance of a yard and a minute represents extreme remoteness. Even so, we are bound to insist that a certain spatial-temporal relatedness belongs to every neighborhood. Two isolated farmsteads separated by an hour's walk across the fields, can be the best of neighbors, while two townhouses, facing each other across the street or even sharing a common wall, know no neighborhood. Neighboring nearness, then, does not depend on spatial-temporal relation. Nearness, then, is by its nature outside and independent of space and time. This view, however, would be premature. We may say only this: that the nearness which prevails in the neighborhood does not depend on space and time considered as parameters. If we assume that the parameters space and time furnish the standard for neighboring nearness, and thus bring about nearness itself, then they would have to contain even within themselves what distinguishes neighborliness: to be face-to-face with one another. We tend to think of face-to-face encounter exclusively as a relation between human beings. Yet being face-to-face with one another has a more distant origin; it originates in that distance where earth and sky, the god

and man reach one another. This is not only with respect to human beings but also with respect to things of the world. Where this prevails, all things are open to one another in their self-concealment; thus one extends itself to the other, and thus all remain themselves; one is over the other as its guardian watching over the other, over it as its veil.

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Exhibition History:

An example of this work was exhibited for the first time at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, New York, April 2 – June 16, 1991 as part of the 1991 Biennial Exhibition.

OCO Espace d'art contemporain, Paris, France, September 20 – November 2, 1991.

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“Gary Hill: Selected Works,” Kunstmuseum Wolfsburg, Wolfsburg, Germany, November 10, 2001 – March 10, 2002. Travelled to: Centro Cultural de Belém, Lisbon, Portugal, October 10, 2002 – January 12, 2003.

Notes:

This work also exists in a German language version (1994), that can be used alternately.

Voice (English version): Elizabeth Conner

Voice (German version): Antje Schlaße

Custom hardware and software were designed by Dave Jones. This was the first high-speed “switch piece” developed by the artist.