“Feedback” is a term used to describe the process of returning a signal to its source. In television and video the rate of the feedback process is much more rapid than it is in film. Video is an electronic medium, and it can process information at a rate which approaches the speed of light. If a comparison of video and film was to be made, feedback characteristics would be a chief distinction. The efficiency with which broadcasters could poll television and radio audiences contrasts markedly with the processes used to determine audience response to a film. In a sense, effective feedback makes it possible to see your cake and feed it too, for it returns to the sender a reflection of his transmission. Electronic media are instantaneous, and the loop from sender to receiver back to sender makes two way communication possible. Place a microphone up to a loudspeaker and you will hear the power of electronic feedback. Feedback through electronic media could potentially be used as a window on a society operating with the time base of twentieth century technology.

To the artist, the instantaneous or “real time” nature of the video medium has a separate set of applications. The creative process is greatly stimulated by the immediate perception of the consequences of each decision and action made by the artist. A feedback loop exists between the artist and the object he is creating. In film the consequences of each decision remain quite literally in the dark until the film is processed. For this reason, most film actors require the presence of a director or a live audience to guide their performance. The filmmaker must make educated guesses and take blind risks while at work and then wait for the results to catch up with him. Not every visual artist can work with this handicap. Improvisation and spontaneity suffer or are wiped out.

Point a video camera at a monitor displaying the camera’s image, and you will see a graphic demonstration of the instantaneous nature of the medium. This technique produces a seemingly infinite series of reflections like a hall of mirrors. Insert a separate image in the signal path, and it will be reflected endlessly, cycling from monitor to camera to monitor. The graphic patterns created by this technique can be startling and hypnotic. This is the medium looking at itself, and it all but cries out, “I have something to say!”

For artists in dance, drama, graphics and music, video is a magic mirror that gives them instantaneous point reference to their every move. The increased efficiency of the medium over film, lubricates the creative process. Performances can be quickly sharpened; experimentation in new uses of the media becomes greatly speeded up. Errors can be immediately perceived, and the tape medium even makes it possible to erase mistakes and reuse the same recording material. Video is a playground for pioneers of eye and ear art. We are in a period of exploration . . . discovering a new visual vocabulary which like musical harmony is an abstraction tied directly through our emotions. The opto-mystic prediction is that we will real eyes a new art form.

Feedback is a crucial part of developing a new art. Development of new forms occurs in a void. A large part of what is proposed must be rejected, for the core of the art rests on a few fundamental rules of light that appear and disappear in the shimmering video mirror. The eye admits 80 percent of our sensory information; the catalogue of its effects ranges far beyond the ear. The print media can convey emotion, but not especially through graphic pattern. A suggestion was made by the post-photography schools of painting. These artists sought to evoke emotion through the movement of their brushes and the color of their paints. Given the tight loop from palletto canvas to eye, they could fly through a painting a day, accelerating the feedback rate to a frequency approaching film. Here we go again with a new school of artists exploring pure space and time.

Once the basic vocabulary of visual and aural forms has been derived from real time experimentation in video, the artist can call up effects by pre-design, much as a composer now scores for an orchestra. The computer promises to be a basic tool for graphic artists and new music composers. A written program for light would probably be an impossibility without a machine to handle the enormous amount of information contained in each frame. With a photocell as his brush, the artist will truly be able to paint with light. Give technicians direction and
THE BLAST DOES NOT TRAVEL AT THE SPEED OF LIGHT, BUT THE LIGHT FROM THE BLAST DOES.

--WILLIAM BURROUGHS/SV

a time of peace, and they can create a tool which will render the dimensions of time and space seemingly completely malleable.

The siren song of the magic lanterns has smashed many young artists on the rocks, but from the few who have slipped through the economic, social, and promotional problems in handling the new arts of film and video, we can see the promise of paradise. As the word was two thousand years ago, the picture is today, a magic medium that gives seeming reality to the wildest flights of fancy. Yet poetry, unlike politics, is basically a private event. The emphasis our culture places on the popular arts obscures the fact that great artists have acted alone, in the near vacuum of the unknown. Poems and paintings shaped to meet the contemporary taste lack the personal touch that has characterized great Western art. We must accept the fact that what we ought to see in art is something that has not yet been fashioned, a mental image lodged in the brain of an artist who may never possess the tools to make the vision known. To use economic gain as the motivation for allowing creativity, an intention we so frequently see in television, is to cancel the possibility of developing a new vision for this new medium. Hence, an economic sacrifice has to be made to let our culture grow. The decisions on how to disburse funds for access to the new media arts should be made by those sensitive critics and socially aware artists who can anticipate the direction the media can take. Recently we have seen the appearance of film festivals, boards of jurors, grant agencies guided by a few enlightened individuals. If art is to have a future, we must place some of our trust in the hands of those few people who live at the future's frontiers.

OPTIC NERVE

Process/product: feedback/forward/fed up: the man on the box is gonna sell me/us something to spray on our armpit, crotch, dog, cat, goldfish, in the air for house-a-tosis, and off the wall for some new revolutionary improved mind-washday whitener: truly a miracle; if I/we have those everyday aches & pains, the phosphorescent man on the other side of the screen tells me to take some triple-X rated time controlspan-sule guaranteed to straighten you right out: if that don't work, buy a used war from some other clown, low easy terms for a lame lifestyle.

One prerequisite for the survival of any community is realization and control of those factors operating on it: in this case, information. Optic Nerve is a media collective located in the basement of Project One: Sherrie, Lynn, Ben, Jules & Jim comprise the core group. In the year or so that we've had our AV series hardware, we've produced an hour long documentary on Project One, a unique living/working community in a converted five-story warehouse in S.F.'s South Market area. The flexibility of this working arrangement allows us the opportunity to implement the rhetoric of the past decade or so: action/interaction: sharing of skills and resources — adjacent to us is a 16mm film processing lab: on the floor above is Resource One, a non-profit techno group with an SDS 940 computer: by virtue of immediate access to such resources, our base potential is considerably broadened. In addition to the document on our local environment, our productions include a 20th century woman's view of 20th century women; a tape on health maintenance, a documentary on Berkeley Congressman Ron Dellums, a dialogue with Anais Nin, and some electronically inspired ditties.

For information on tapes contact: Optic Nerve, Project One, 1380 Howard Street, San Francisco 94103, telephone (415) 861.4385 — or ECOS Project, same address, (415) 626.0267.