VM503 AESTHETICS AND HISTORY OF NEW MEDIA

WEEK 6 CLASS 2

The Work of Culture in the Age of Cybernetic Systems by Bill Nichols

The essay

- Updates Walter Benjamin's "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction" (film vs video games).
- Discusses the shift from the fetishization of the object to the fetishization of the process of interaction, of simulation.
- Frames the discussion in terms of power relations (Interaction offers a greater feeling of freedom, yet it's always constrained by the larger simulating system. There's a tendency toward control rather than collectivity).
- Asks how computers (vs cameras) transform our conception of, and relation to, self and reality.*

The essay ...

- Asks, how do metaphors acquire the force of the real?
- Asks, how do institutions legitimate their practices, recalibrate their rationale, and modulate their image so that they can preserve the existing form of social relations (ideological entrenchment vs liberating potential)?
- Walter Benjamin: cites changes in 1. The economic mode of production 2. The nature of art 3. Categories of perception.
- Authenticity cannot be mechanically reproduced; free from ritual, art gains political power (the actor has an unlimited public).
- Objects without aura substitute mystique.
- A radical change in the nature of art changes the way we see.*

The essay ...

- Copies appropriate originals; film has none (that which is filmed is organized in order to be filmed).
- Film, specifically, Montage (Dada) -- the connecting of dissimilars to shock an audience into insight -- has liberating potential: it gives back to the worker a view of the world as malleable (it is editable).
- Culture and its norms are artificial arrangements that can be changed.
- But because the reordering of the world **exhibits explosive potential**, it must be **defused** and **contained** (so affinities, collectivity, shared decision-making, interconnectedness can be contained by dominant power structures), **to preserve existing production relations.**

Cybernetic Systems

- Cybernetics is the study of communication, feedback and control mechanisms in living systems and machines (the study and science of systems).
- A system is the orderly processes at work in any complex array of multiple, interacting variables, be it a living organism, an environmental milieu, or a computer.
- Cybernetic Systems (computational machines) process information and execute actions; automated but intelligent behavior.

Cybernetic Systems (1988)

- Include telephone networks, communication satellites, radar systems, robots, biogenetically engineered cells -- self-regulating mechanisms or systems within predefined limits and with predefined tasks (i.e. controls and constraints).
- Have interactive simulations and simulated interactions (equivalent of Montage) brought about changes in our perception of the world that hold liberating potential?

Simulacra

- A simulacrum is a vague similarity, semblance, likeness; an imaginary Other which serves as a measure of our own identity that can never be made part of oneself.
- In postindustrial capitalism, the human is defined in relationship to cybernetic systems -- computers, ecosystems, cyborgs (Wiener, cybernetic organisms), artificial life.
- The human cyborg is different from other cyborgs: Thus, questions of difference between self and Other persist.*
- Human identity is vulnerable to modification as the Other changes.**

Simulacra

- Computer systems are interactive rather than 1-way, open ended rather than fixed (print); this dialogue deemphasizes authorship in favor of messages-in-circuit.
- These messages are addressed to us and addressable by us; i.e. they are dialogic. But, they only give the impression that they are responding to us; i.e. they simulate conversation (communication is "staged"*).
- Computer systems demand immediate response; our reactions become automatic (unconscious).
- Instead of reproducing/altering our relation to the original work of art, cybernetic communication simulates/alters our relation to our environment and mind.

Simulacra

- Are a new form of social practice that represent nothing.
- Does not suggest having "been there" (like photography); rather "being here" and "having come from nowhere"; sui generis (in a class of its own).
- Computer systems simulate the qualities of living systems, social processes, *life itself*. In doing so, they replace direct encounter.
- Cybernetic dialogue/simulated interactions offer the illusion of control.*
- Engaging simulacra, the process becomes fetishized, resulting in a fetishization of systems and processes of control**.

Electronic Simulation vs Mechanical Reproduction

- In film, great effort is exerted to mask the means of production (so that illusion is preserved); but the "other scene" is always lurking.
- With cybernetic systems, the "other scene" recedes further, into "machine language" and electronic circuits. The complex rule-governed procedures no longer address us; they address the system.
- Copies reproduces the world; chips simulate it. Chips have replaced copies. It is the difference between being able to remake the world and being able to efface it*.
- Desire for the dialogic/interactive and illusion of control vs desire for the fixed/unattainable and illusion of possession.

Cybernetic Metaphors: Transformations of Self and Reality

- Human as *automated, intelligent system* (reality of simulation); Automated, intelligent systems as *human* (simulation of reality).
- Hyperreality: more real than reality itself. We negotiate the world by means of simulation (first Iraq war).
- Preservation/simulation of life through artificial means: life-support systems* and surrogate mothering**).
- The power of cybernetic simulations prompts a redefinition of such fundamental terms as life and reality.
- Engineered fetuses become cyborgs. *Metaphor becomes operative. Simulation becomes reality.*

Cybernetic Metaphors: The Law

- Reconceptualization of copyright and patent law give evidence of the processes by which dominant ideology seeks to preserve itself in the face of historical change.
- Abstract metaphors are embedded in materials that make up computers; as material objects, they are commodities.
- Authors and inventors own exclusive rights to their writings and discoveries: intellectual property (copyright/ trademark) or industrial/technological property (patents).
- Cyborgs are both intellectual and technological property.

Cybernetic Metaphors: The Law

- Copyright is for original works of authorship fixed in any tangible medium.
- That is, copyright doesn't protect ideas, processes, procedures, systems or methods, **only the specific embodiment of such things** (though it doesn't protect utilitarian things.)
- Until 1980, criteria = not found in nature (phones, new life forms, but not software: algorithms = mere mathematical procedures).
- 1988: chip templates are partly protected. The law itself replicates the "having come from nowhere" quality of the simulation.

Cybernetic Metaphors: The Law

- What are the perceived differences between mechanical reproduction and cybernetic systems vis a vis the law?
- The process of mechanical reproduction had assured that the copyright registration of one particular copy would insure protection for all of its duplicates (the assumption being that all would be identical in their physical and visible parts).
- The only visible part of the video game is the display (which is not identical in all cases).
- Is the game's genre -- pursuit -- copyrightable? No. But is pursuit given concrete, distinctive expression?

Copies, Video Games and the Law

- Pac-Man given protection for the outward manifestation of the underlying software programs.
- The algorithms/software on the chip are not registered; rather a videotape of the game in the play mode is. How is this "fixed in a tangible medium? The repetition of visual scenes from one playing of the game to the next (*like duplicates of a copy, they remain unchanged*).
- What constitutes repetition? Pac-Man vs Munchkin: the latter differs because the central character has a personality.
- Later, decision overturned because Pac-Man found to have expressive distinctiveness ... a particular type of pursuit which was blatantly similar in Munchkins.

Copies, Video Games and the Law

- What is this particular type of pursuit?
- The main attraction of video games such as Pac-Man is that the process of absorption and feedback simulates the reality of pursuit.
- The fetishization of the image as object of desire turns into the fetishization of a process as of object of desire.
- The emphasis is on both the **mental state of the participant** (a living organism) and the visual representation; yet ... the law legitimates private ownership of cybernetic systems (which include you).

Conclusion

- Should private entities (businesses, corporations) have the right to control the cybernetic system of which we are a part?
- Cybernetic systems and the human-as-cyborg metaphor refute a heritage that celebrates individual free will and subjectivity.
- If we see ourselves as part of a larger whole that is selfregulating and capable of long-term survival -- cybernetic connection, system governs parts, the social collectivity of mind governs the autonomous ego of individualism -- we can decenter control and overturn hierarchy.
- The task is not to overthrow the prevailing cybernetic model but to transgress its predefined interdictions and limits.