

ETC



Advocating the Future: Media Art at the Festivals

Pau Waelder

Number 90, June–July–August 2010

URI: <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/64228ac>

[See table of contents](#)

Publisher(s)

Revue d'art contemporain ETC inc.

ISSN

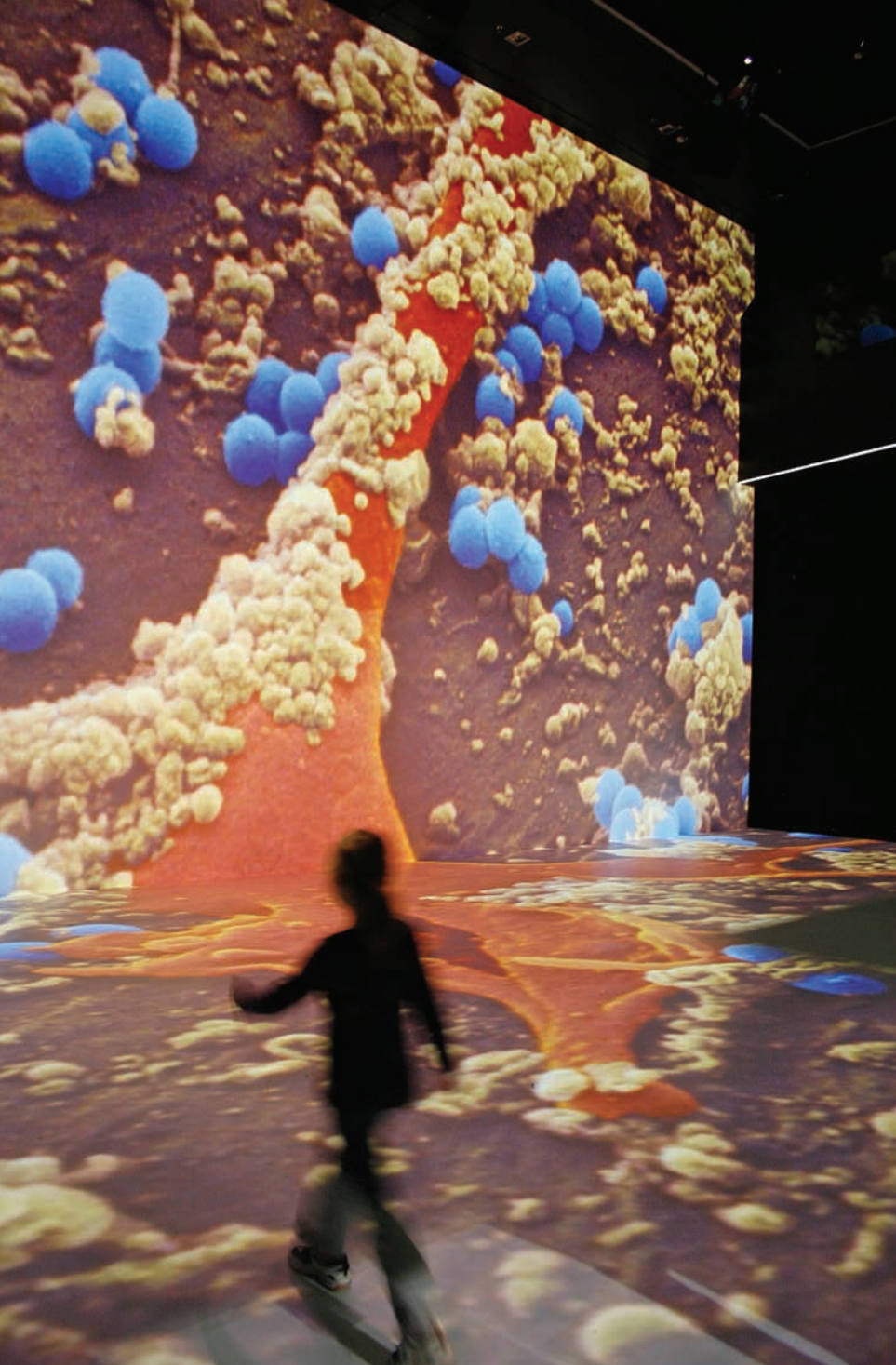
0835-7641 (print)

1923-3205 (digital)

[Explore this journal](#)

Cite this article

Waelder, P. (2010). Advocating the Future: Media Art at the Festivals. *ETC*, (90), 44–47.



ESPACES NÉOMÉDIATIQUES

Advocating the Future: Media Art at the Festivals

Although festivals have played a key role in the development of media art, their influence in the definition of different creative practices and of the field itself seems to be overlooked. The history of media art is intricately connected to that of festivals and events which have defined its forms of presentation and discussion. As the medium has evolved in the last twenty to thirty years, so have these events progressed towards different levels of maturity, and in some cases, decadence. It is therefore an appropriate moment to examine how festivals shape themselves while also shaping our understanding of media art.

This is the Future

A media art festival works in a similar way to any other large artistic event, be it an art fair or biennial, in the sense that it must

achieve a distinctive identity and a reputation for being 'the place to be' for professionals and aficionados in the field. Still, while contemporary art fairs and biennials are entitled to presenting the latest trends in art, that is, the *present* of art, media art festivals typically engage in the riskier task of foreseeing the *future* of art and society in the wake of the innovations brought by emerging technologies. Thus their discourse has tended to incorporate different forms of prognostication in which neologisms and the words 'new' and 'future' have become almost mandatory: some festivals have adopted futuristic names such as *Futuresonic* or *Art Futura*, others have given their symposia promising titles such as *Takeover. Who is Doing the Art of Tomorrow* (Ars Electronica 2001). And when, in 1996, the Ars Electronica Center opened in Linz, it was christened 'the museum of the future.' The enthusiastic reception of every new technological development that seemed



to (and in some cases did) break new ground in the scientific, economic, social or artistic fields, was fueled during the 1990s by the fast-paced 'digital revolution' that in a few years changed the way we used computers and communicated with the rest of the world. This decade saw the emergence of many 'new' media festivals, along with those events that had previously focused on video art and were now incorporating computer-based art. The future remained a key concept in these events, and although the dot-com bubble crash (as well as the 9/11 attacks) eroded the initial utopianism, the start of a new millennium increased the motivation to keep discussing about the future. All in all, already in 2004, as Ars Electronica (the most veteran new media festival) was celebrating its 25th anniversary, predicting the future had become less popular and much more sober. Answering the question of how will the future be in the next 25 years, Derrick de Kerkhove stated that it was very difficult to predict what will happen in the next five years: "Even with the five years' range, trend analysts tend to fall short, generally by putting these short-term advances still too far away."¹ Some years later, Transmediale has addressed

this subject under the title *Futury Now!* (Transmediale 2010) by adopting a much more critical position: "What we used to think of being the future suddenly became passé! [...] the conditions for another form of future needed to be laid out."² The future thus remains a main subject, but the task of the festivals will not be limited to predicting what will be, but also to label and define what is being created now.

Defining Terms

Terminology is a particularly unstable aspect of new media festivals. As temporary events that attempt to articulate a comprehensive overview of the most recent trends in art and technology and furthermore predict its future developments, festivals tend to adopt new terms in order to keep up with the developments in the field. Notably many festivals at the end of the 1980s moved from video art to new media, the most renown example being that of the VideoFest in Berlin, which in 1997 became Transmedia and finally Transmediale in 1998. By establishing categories, new media festivals have strongly contributed to define



the labels currently applied to media art projects and also to the popularity of certain forms of artistic creation. Since the birth of its *Prix* in 1987, the Ars Electronica team has been brought to incorporate new categories and eliminate older ones in order to respond to the changing trends in new media: while initially setting up very specific categories, the *Prix* has evolved into more imprecise terms such as 'Hybrid Art' or 'Digital Communities.' Remarkably these two categories have substituted those devoted to interactive art and net art (Net Vision and Net Excellence), which had been popular during the 1990s and the beginning of the 2000s. On the one hand, these changes in nomenclature and the way in which they were applied have not been without controversy. For instance, the disappearance of the 'Interactive Art' category followed a discussion over one of the awarded artworks, Mark Hansen and Ben Rubin's *Listening Post* (2002–2004), which, according to Erkki Huhtamo, could not be consi-

dered 'interactive'.³ On the other hand, festivals have appropriated certain forms of media art by establishing categories for it, as is the case of the 'Software Art' category in the Transmediale Festival in 2001⁴. Recently, the trend has been to either dismiss categories or make them flexible, for as Piotr Krajweski states: "The more rigid the categories, the more it seems that the most important things always take place in cracks between them."⁵

The Festival as Catalyst

In 2004, Gerfried Stocker, one of the artistic directors of Ars Electronica, stated that the role of the festival had changed over the years: "It is now more or less impossible to present new things or to be aware of all the media art production in the world. So, the festival becomes more an intermediary, a catalyst. It is about bringing in at the same time, and the same place many interesting things and trying to generate a critical mass of interesting and





inspiring things, interesting and inspiring people...”⁶ Festivals continue to develop their ever-changing identities whilst trying to keep up with a hybrid field of artistic practice and research that is constantly evolving at an accelerated pace. With their successes and failures, they have earned an influential role in the development of media art.

PAU WAELDER

Pau Waelder is an art critic, curator and researcher in digital art and culture. Among his latest projects are the conferences En_lloc (Now_here), Digital Culture (Fundació Pilar i Joan Miró a Mallorca) and the exhibitions Metalandscapes (Deichtorcenter Hamburg) and FLOW (CCA Andratx). As reviewer and editor, he has collaborated with *Rhizome*, *Artnodes*, *Vernissage TV* and *Furtherfield*. His articles have appeared in magazines such as *a::minima*, *Magazine du CIAC* and *Leonardo*. New Media Editor at *art.es* magazine.

NOTES

- ¹ Derrick de Kerkhove. "Possible Features of the Next Twenty-Five Years", in *Ars Electronica 2004. Timeshift-The World in Twenty-Five Years*. Ars Electronica Archive <http://90.146.8.18/en/archives/festival_archive/festival_catalogs/festival_artikel.asp?iProjectID=12941>
- ² Stephen Kovats. "Futurity Now!". Transmediale.10 catalogue.
- ³ Erkki Huhtamo. "Trouble at the Interface, or the Identity Crisis of Interactive Art", *Refresh! The First International Conference on the Histories of Art, Science and Technology – MediaArtHistories Archive* <<http://hdl.handle.net/10002/299>>
- ⁴ Florian Cramer and Ulrike Gabriel. "Software Art".
- ⁵ Piotr Krajewski. "An Inventory of Media Art Festivals", in *Curating Immateriality*. Ed. Joasia Krycia. New York: Autonomedia, 2006, 232.
- ⁶ Gerfried Stocker, video interview published in *Artnodes*, 2004 <<http://www.uoc.edu/artnodes/espai/eng/video/stocker06.html>>

