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**EXHIBITION REVIEWS** 

## Anri Sala, "Now I see", Art Institute of Chicago

BY SUSAN SNODGRASS · PUBLISHED 02/23/2005

## ANRI SALA, NOW I SEE, 12 OCTOBER 2004 – 30 JANUARY 2005, ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO

Upon entering the installation of Anri Sala's *Now I see* (2004), his first 35-mm film, the viewer is enveloped in total darkness. The effect is, at first, purposefully disorienting; then a flicker of light flashes upon a 10 x 12 foot screen. A second or two later, the face of a young man emerges from the pitch-black along with the pulse of an electric guitar. What follows seems to adhere to fairly standard conventions of rock video, with its guitar antics and male posturing, until a dog-shaped balloon falls on to the stage and disrupts the scene.

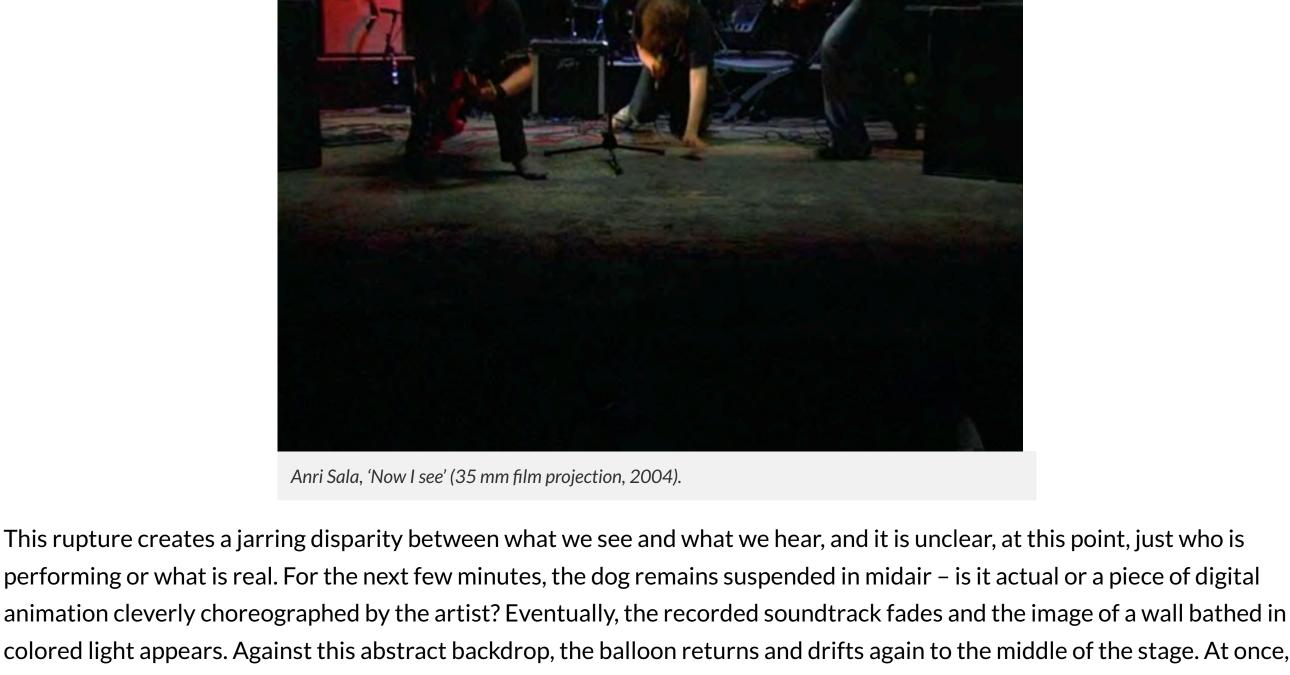
Despite the film's opening pretense, Sala is anything but a conventional filmmaker. Trained as a painter in his native Albania before studying film in France, Sala, now based in Berlin, merges an interest in color, particularly black and white, with structuralist explorations of language and sound. It is in this regard that Sala has been declared a formalist. Yet his use of overlapping narratives and ambiguous sense of time and place not only play with our visual and aural perceptions but also create, in the artist's words, a "simulacrum of reality," a fragmentary vision of the world that is, nonetheless, political.



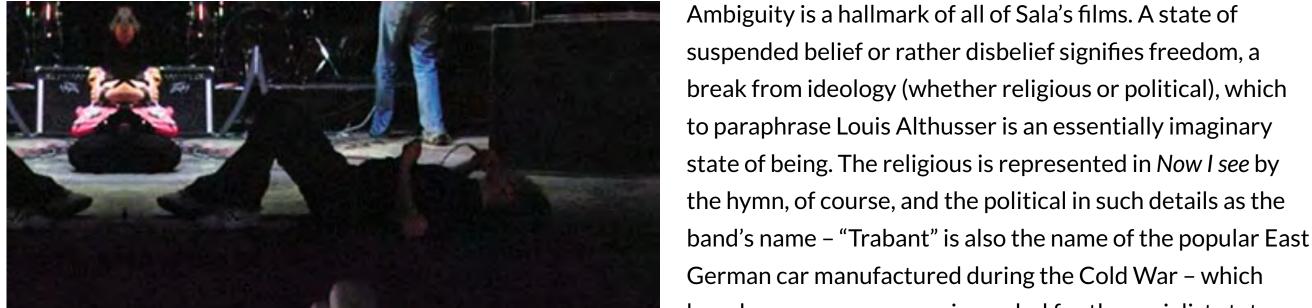


In Now I see, the political takes the form of a banal balloon that, during the film's first sequence, steals center stage from the musicians, the Icelandic band Trabant who perform at the Klink and Bank, a concert venue in Reykjavik. The band's nouveaupunk rhythms are silenced, and the viewer's attention turns to the rubber dog. In the following scene, the camera shifts to the balloon that floats across the darkened stage, while the band continues to play yet recedes from our field of vision. The silence is broken by a new soundtrack, a slower electronic arrangement which, we are told in accompanying didactic information, is a remix of one of the band's previously recorded compositions.





the original performance resumes and we are delivered back to the temporal and psychic space of the band (did we ever leave?). The film culminates when the lead singer collapses to the floor where, in a moment of exaltation, he performs the hymn "Amazing Grace." The viewer is captured by the slow cadence of the song's familiar refrain, but ultimately denied redemption — the essential last phrase "I see" is never sung and the film ends. Sala once stated that sound is "like an incomplete music," a concept one might associate with John Cage. For Cage, however, music/sound emerged from chance happenings and the chorus of randomness. In Now I see, both image and sound are thoroughly scripted. Sala's seamless editing blurs distinctions between live performance and planned phenomenon, although, in the end, we are never certain if either realm actually exists. This complex slight-of-hand makes clear our own willful



Anri Sala, 'Now I see' (35 mm film projection, 2004). himself from the rain, has the appearance of a soldier hiding in the trenches.

manipulation, as well as our relationship to the order of the real.

from fiction.

here becomes an economic symbol for the socialist state. The dog balloon functions as a human substitute and, more importantly, as iconoclast, within both the film's social sites and its structural apparatus. This new nine-minute film, commissioned specifically by the Art Institute, shares many affinities with Sala's other works, a rather prestigious oeuvre for such a young career. The video Mixed Behavior (2004), for example, also explores the disjuncture between image and sound. A DJ mixes tunes on an unidentified rooftop in Tirana while a New Year's Eve fireworks display lights up the sky. The music and fireworks

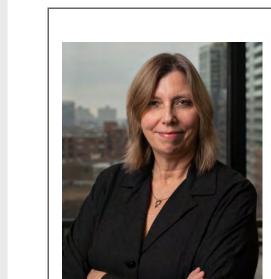
controlled by the DJ who, cloaked in a plastic tarp to protect In Nocturnes (1999), Sala similarly used parallel editing, juxtaposing two separate narratives that of a mercenary haunted by his actions and a recluse obsessed with his collection of fish. The characters' reflections on the nature of life and death become metaphors for the political traumas that have plagued the Balkan region, and once again the viewer is left to decipher fact

move in and out of syncopation and, at times, seem to be

The dark baroque palette of Now I see, intermittently interrupted by strobelike flashes of light, is found in Mixed Behavior and in Lakkat (2004), where two Senegalese boys, nearly eclipsed in darkness, are being instructed by an unseen teacher. They repeat a series of words in their native Wolof, a language slowly being subsumed by French, which describe, as revealed in subtitles, various shades of black and white. One finds sadness and humor in the continual repetition of words and the boys'

inability to perfect them, as well as an abstract poetry heightened by occasional images ofmoths flittering upon a fluorescent light. This Saussurean exercise speaks to loss, cultural identity, and translation, issues first explored in the earlier, potent Intervista-Finding the Words (1998). A 20-year-old videotaped interview of the artist's mother as leader of the Communist youth alliance is discovered by chance; however, the soundtrack has been erased. With the aid of a lip reader, the mother's words are restored calling into question her political beliefs. When combined with found television-news segments about then recent

political events in Albania, the piece becomes a larger meditation on revolution and individual responsibility, truth and fiction, autobiography and history. The political intentions of *Now I see* are subtler than these other works and, perhaps, mark a passage to a new set of artistic concerns. For me, Sala is at his best when these issues are more overtly stated. And although the film's abrupt ending is deliberate, Now I see feels unresolved, like a work in progress or, better, a fragment of a larger whole. These criticisms are



minor, however, as the film still resonates with many of Sala's signature traits, the most powerful being his ability to deliver us

to a reality unexplored and unforeseen. **Susan Snodgrass** Susan Snodgrass 
☐ is a Chicago-based critic and editor of ARTMargins Online. Much of her writing is devoted to alternative models of critical practice and artmaking, whether exploring new genres of public art or contemporary art in former Eastern Europe. She is a 2018 recipient of a Creative Capital/Andy Warhol Foundation Arts Writers Grant for her blog, In/Site: Reflections on the Art of Place, which explores art, architecture and urbanism, and a finalist for the 2019 Dorthea and Leo Rabkin Foundation Arts Journalist Award. She has written for both print and online publications for over 30 years, most notably for Art in America for

Designs of Ken Isaacs was published by Half Letter Press in 2019.

which she was a Corresponding Editor, as well as Textile: Cloth and Culture and THE SEEN. Her book Inside the Matrix: The Radical