1964: the exhibition is conceived as “kaleidoscopic.” (Figure 4)

Well after the prism, known since antiquity, the kaleidoscope was invented by Sir David Brewster in 1818. It is defined as “A toy consisting of a tube containing mirrors and pieces of coloured glass or paper, whose reflections produce changing patterns when the tube is rotated.” In a figurative sense, it means: “A constantly changing pattern or sequence of elements.”

Dynamic, variable and plural, subject to interactions, the kaleidoscope can be compared to the effects of the work: in other words, the artist’s intention, concretized, realized in its implementation, with a view to perception(s). It is the plurality of effects, or more precisely, the maintenance of the potentiality of multiple effects, that manifests the vitality of a work. Our use of metaphor thus joins that of Eco, and that of Brandi, who had a controversy with the semiotician in the wake of the Milan Triennial (Brandi 1989, 133; Verbeeck 2021).

The metaphor used here is not a game of the mind. It is an image, which invites us to take a different look at things – or at least to look at them from a different angle. To look at the work through the prism of intention is to deflect the artist’s thought, to continue to see the work as “his thing.” But once the work is created, it escapes him. It only becomes a work of art in the relationship it establishes with the viewer. To be interested in the kaleidoscope of effects is to consider aesthetic functionality, not from the angle where it is intended, but as it is perceived. It is to ensure that the work is open to the prolixity of perceptions.

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