

CRMInfluence



Martin Doerr & Dominic Oldman

Motivations

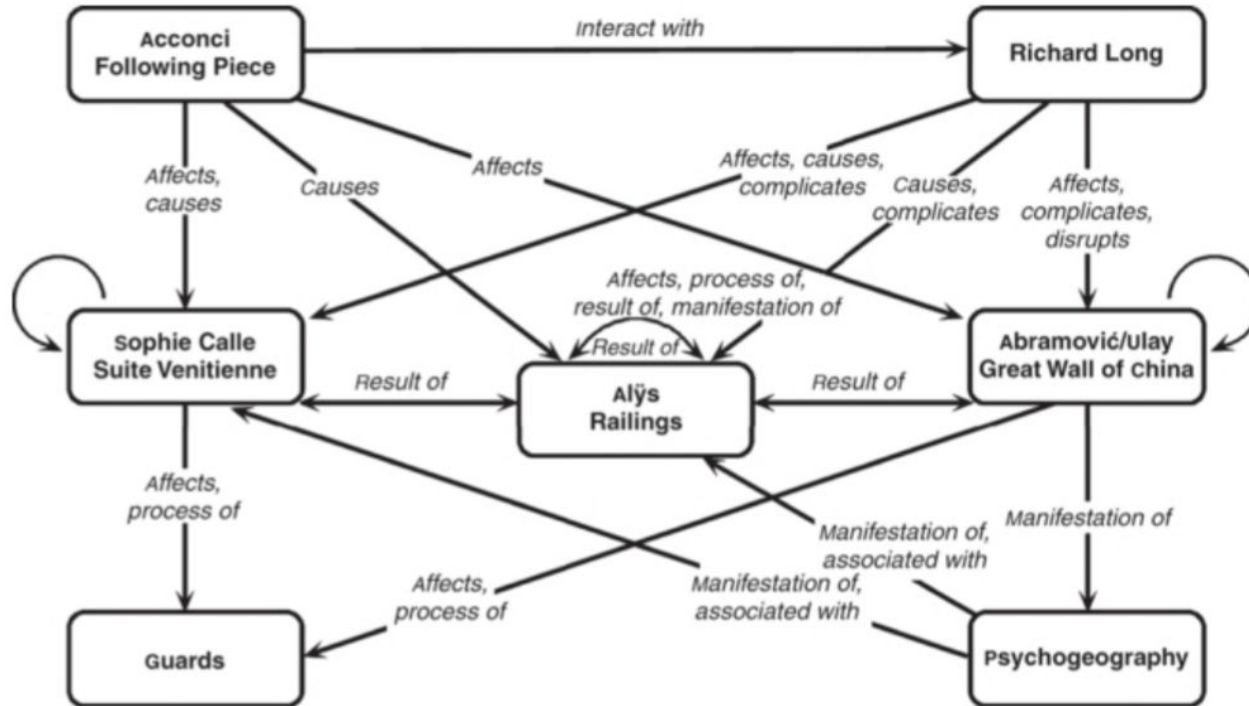
Original impetus - Practical art history project involving time based art (Tate)

Initial Questions

- How are artists influence?
- What are the sources of Influence?
- How complex are those influences?
- How do we e empirically evidence those influences?



Initial Research - Relational Knowledge

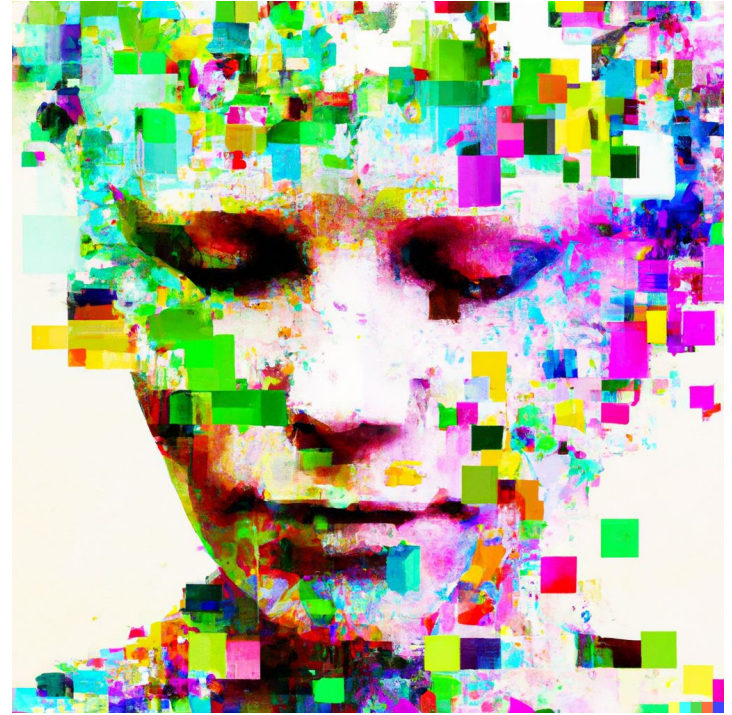


“map uses the names of artists or performance works, not to explore the relationships between fixed perceptual cues but between different acts or routes of walking – not only walking as a physical action, but also as a series of performances, semantic connections that breach or connect particular psychological states... In this sense, the map is a map of the relations between artworks as well as the relations between mental states enacted by these performances.”

Figure 48. Relational knowledge sustained by different psychogeographic works of art.

Empirical Basis - Mental State

*“map uses the names of artists or performance works, not to explore the relationships between fixed perceptual cues but between different acts or routes of walking – not only walking as a physical action, but also as a series of performances, semantic connections that breach or connect particular psychological states... In this sense, the map is a map of the relations between artworks as well as the relations between **mental states** enacted by these performances.”*



What are the types of Influence

- You can influence yourself (inner influence)
- You can be influenced by communicating with a person or group
- You can be influenced by an idea (a social / conceptual object)
- You can be influenced by your environment (experience of)



How can you detect a mental state

- How people act - it is manifest in what they do - but also in avoiding situations.
- What people produce - it is represented by their work.
- They were part of or contributed to an event with some significance.



Communicative Group (Collective?)

A Communicative Group is one made up of two or more individuals who act collectively and have underlying and discernable lines of communication around a specific subject(s). Individual members of the group have mental attitudes which are similar, overlap or can be synthesised such that they underpin common activities and objectives. These lines of communication may be formal or informal but are based on a common interest. For example, a board of directors is a communicative group but the company as a whole does not have sufficient coherency of communication and interest (directors, managers, shareholders, employees etc) to qualify as a communicative group and would be generalised to E74 Group. An informal example would include a group formed around a particular issue, for example, a political demonstration, will have sufficient lines of communication around the issue at hand to be acting as a communicative group and which causes them to demonstrate, despite differences in the specifics of their mental attitudes.

