

- **Can be submitted as a PDF or in HTML by Oct 26 by 11:59pm**
- **Q1. What are the differences between Site Specific art work and the idea of Art Interventions.**
 - Site-Specific Art is designed to live and enhance the unique space it inhabits while Art Interventions is a type of performance art site to bring awareness to an issue. While Site-Specific Art focuses more on the space, Art Interventions focus more on the message (and not entirely tied down to one location). For example, with Site-Specific Art, Claes Oldenburg's *Clothespin Structure* (1976) is giant sculpture of a clothespin in Downtown Philadelphia, enhancing the space around it. On the other hand, an example for an Art Intervention is *Detroit MONA goes kaBOOM!* (2002) where museum patrons are encouraged to destroy artworks inside the exhibition.
- **Q2. Choose 2 of the 4 artists shared and Answer the following for each artist.**
 - A. Take one or more of the art works from the listed artists and please describe how a piece(s) function as site specific work or an intervention. Please provide context and examples to explain your answer.
 - B. For the same piece(s), explain your interpretation of the work. What does it mean to you?
 - 1) Walter De Maria's *Earth Room*
 - *Earth Room* is a loft space in New York City filled with dirt. According to dia art, there is 250 cubic yards of dirt, 22 inches high and covering 3,600 square feet of space. Since there is a specific amount of dirt to fill a specially-sized room, the piece is a site specific work albeit it can be art intervention since De Maria occasionally rakes and stirs around the dirt inside the room.
 - I see the space as a space to slow down and reflect. Similar to how central park is a place to relax in the bustling city of New York, the vast amount of dirt is a place to calm down and introspect.
 - 2) Banksy's *Siren of the Lambs*
 - *Siren of The Lambs* is a slaughterhouse truck filled with stuffed animals stuffed inside a truck driving down the roads of NYC's meatpacking district. The animals are controlled by puppeteers inside the truck and disturbing squeaking can be heard from the animals. The work is an art intervention since the slaughter truck with the stuffed animals can convey the horrors of the meat industry. While it's more effective and ironic in the meatpacking industry, it can garner a similar reaction of confusion and fear in a different area of the city.
 - While some people see *Siren of the Lambs* as commenting on the immorality of the meat industry, the piece can also convey the loss of innocence with stuffed animals being sent to be "slaughtered." The squeaks of the toys is often a fun positive feature in children's toys, but the squeaks/squeals of the stuffed animals here are seen as a cry for help.

- **Q3. What is the single most important that all signs must share to be relevant and effective? This means ALL signs, from art signs to traffic signs, to signs even in our home. This is NOT about aesthetics or construction, but just functionality of the idea.**
 - All signs must have a message to convey
 - The correct answer: all signs are site-specific
 - Rewritten Question: What key function/idea makes all signs different from art?
- **Q4. What Kind of art, (not shown here), have you seen that was made in response to its location, its environment, a specific event or situation. Please elaborate on its description and provide 1 image for reference.**
 - Gmuni



- <https://missionlocal.org/2014/04/acrobats-and-a-gmuni-director-block-google-bus/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Francisco_tech_bus_protests
- Around 2014, many Silicon Valley Tech companies realized their engineers and employees lived in San Francisco. To ease the issue with commuting from San Francisco to the South Bay, Google hired private shuttles to drive these employees to and from Mountain View campus. While this reduced greenhouse gas emissions, the private shuttles would use SF MUNI's (San Francisco's public transportation system) bus stops without MUNI's permission. This led to delays with MUNI buses, so less people would ride the buses, leading to profit losses. Ever since the the 1970s, SF is gentrifying, leading to a loss of community in the city. With Google's private shuttles taking over MUNI's stops, many SF locals saw this as further gentrifying SF.

- As a response, the art group Heart of the City staged a performance where they blocked a Google shuttle from leaving at one of the MUNI stops with people dressed in Google-themed leotards dancing in front of the bus. In addition to the dancers, one of the art group's members posed as a Google spokesperson claiming that this shuttle is called "GMUNI" and is SF's new fleet of luxury buses, giving people fake GMUNI passes to enter the bus only to be stopped by the shuttle's bus driver.
 - Several years later in 2017, San Francisco created the Commuter Shuttle Program which regulated where the shuttles can run and stop as well as charge a per-stop fee.
- **Q5. In class Workshop Question. Details TBA.**
 - Ignore Q5