

Mosheum of Holography

August 29th, 2017

Something's funny
about the cropping,
not to mention the
Focus.



Building when it was built

Building in its present incarnation.



F.M.P.H.

Free Methodist Publishing House, original builders



Sign looks Photoshopped in.



Would the Free Methodists welcome a wine bar in their basement?



Nice-looking bar.



Nice-looking bongs?



This is looking into the former basement workshop.

View from rooftop
garden, ca. 1978.
Photo credit: Hans
Bjelkhagen





From bottom center, clockwise: Victor Heredia, Larry Lieberman, Peggy Lieberman, (not Loren Billings, as Moshe mistakenly claims), John Hoffmann, Hans Bjelkhagen, circa 1980. (Loren probably took the photo.)

Laserbeams make 3-D images for art, science uses

by Martha Little

A new art form and technological innovation is rising, but the wave has not hit the University yet.

Holography, the method of projecting a three-dimensional image on film by means of laser beams, opens enough interest, though, to merit a special school in Chicago.

The School of Holography is offered at the Fine Arts Research and Holography Center in Chicago. Courses explore every aspect of holography, both as a science and as art. Students get a certificate upon completion of a two-year program. Courses credit also is available to students at the Chicago Circle campus. The classes range from general holography, where basic laser tech-

niques are learned, to holography as an art form, and photochemistry.

"Most students are in visual arts, everything from rock operas to laser light shows," said John Holliman, an instructor at the school.

A hologram of an object is made by placing it in a dark room with a piece of film, and shooting a laser at both the object and the film. The laser records all color and angles of the object by means of coded light signals. The film is developed using another specified laser, and a three-dimensional image of the object appears. The object appears to be hanging in space with every side visible from different angles.

Holliman said holograms are being used by engineers to test materials for flaws. It's

manufacturing companies want to test its product, a hologram is made of various samples, and this allows it placed on the sample. Another hologram is made, and engineers study the effect alone has on the material by comparing the before and after images.

Holliman said holograms also are being used in architecture, medicine, design and advertising. He said the possibilities in art offer a lot of exciting new areas. The future will bring more holographic displays, according to Holliman.

This optimism is not shared by the University's art department. Its classes are offered in holography in the art curriculum. Luther A. Smith Jr., assistant professor of art at the University, said he did not think

there was much interest in it as an art form. "All you have to do is look at them, and you know there's no artistic interest in them," he said.

The University's engineering department shows more enthusiasm, however. Ray Miller, professor of electrical engineering who has researched holography and optics, said he thinks holography as an art form has incredible potential.

"No other process of either printing or photography can give you this illusion," he said.

Courses involving holography at the University include Physics 23, Electrical Engineering 688, and various Chemical and applied mechanics classes.

Museum of Holography presents an art of many dimensions

Laura Billings, founder and curator of Chicago's Museum of Holography, says she is left with just one, a laser beam, a side effect. That is the only way to see the images, she says, and she says she is not sure she will ever see them.

"I consider this to be a side effect of holography," she says. "I know a lot about people who see the laser beams of light," she says.

The museum is designed to get into the right state of mind. The museum is designed to be a world of light and color. The museum is designed to be a world of light and color. The museum is designed to be a world of light and color.

Other works of holography:

MUSEUMSCENE

by Patricia

art were exhibited in the world's first museum of the laser. The image of a hand, for example, is open at first, then it groups the end of a rope.

"It all sounds interesting. And then, again, you're struck by a technology that's hard to follow," she says. "Holography is a technology that's hard to follow. It's a technology that's hard to follow. It's a technology that's hard to follow."

When the museum is opened, it is a museum of the laser. The museum is designed to be a world of light and color. The museum is designed to be a world of light and color.

Other works of holography:

Billings has reason to be proud. She was an inquisitive art student at the time, working primarily in abstract sculpture. Then she saw a hologram and decided that was her future.

The first hologram was the physics working in the museum, which was discovered in 1968 by a physicist at the Imperial College of London. She did not see it until 1970 when she saw a hologram of a hand.

Today, in her West Loop loft building, which used to be headquarters of the Free World Press Publishing House, she and her husband have created a museum, as well as a holographic laboratory and school.

Yet, Billings finds her museum has not gained the respect that it deserves. The museum has received a number of financial requests from the city and the state, but none

grant requests have been refused. "I don't really care," said Billings. "These decisions are made up by people who support each other and their friends."

Without grants from the arts community, the museum supports itself partly through a small industry that the museum has developed — making small pieces of holographic art for sale and making out original holograms for use in credit cards, laser targets and other products that are changes of being regard targets.

Holograms are used in credit cards, laser targets and other products that are changes of being regard targets.

"I don't bother much with the art world anymore," Billings said. "I like to concentrate on children." In fact, many school groups, high school age and even parents, come to the museum for tours from 10 to 12 noon.

Museum, she promises

holography's artists, following patterns that it's too technical.

"There's always a marriage between art and science," she said. "The French Expressionists were so much in love they looked at light."

She also compares holography to photography, which evolved from its early technical beginnings to a ready and a full art.

"So people should look at holography as a new art form. It's the first major change in visual communication in 100 years," Billings said. And they shouldn't worry too much about how it works. "To tell you the truth, it still amazes me."

The Museum of Holography is at 1702 W. Washington St. Hours are 12:30 to 5 p.m. Wednesdays through Sundays. Individual admission is \$2.00. For info call (312) 228-1001.

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NEW MANCOW CD

Sound Interesting! Holography Exhibit

Those of you who have visited the holography exhibit at the Gallery 1134, at 1134 W. Washington, are at least a bit familiar with the art of holography. Not a new technique, the first hologram was done in Scotland in 1948.

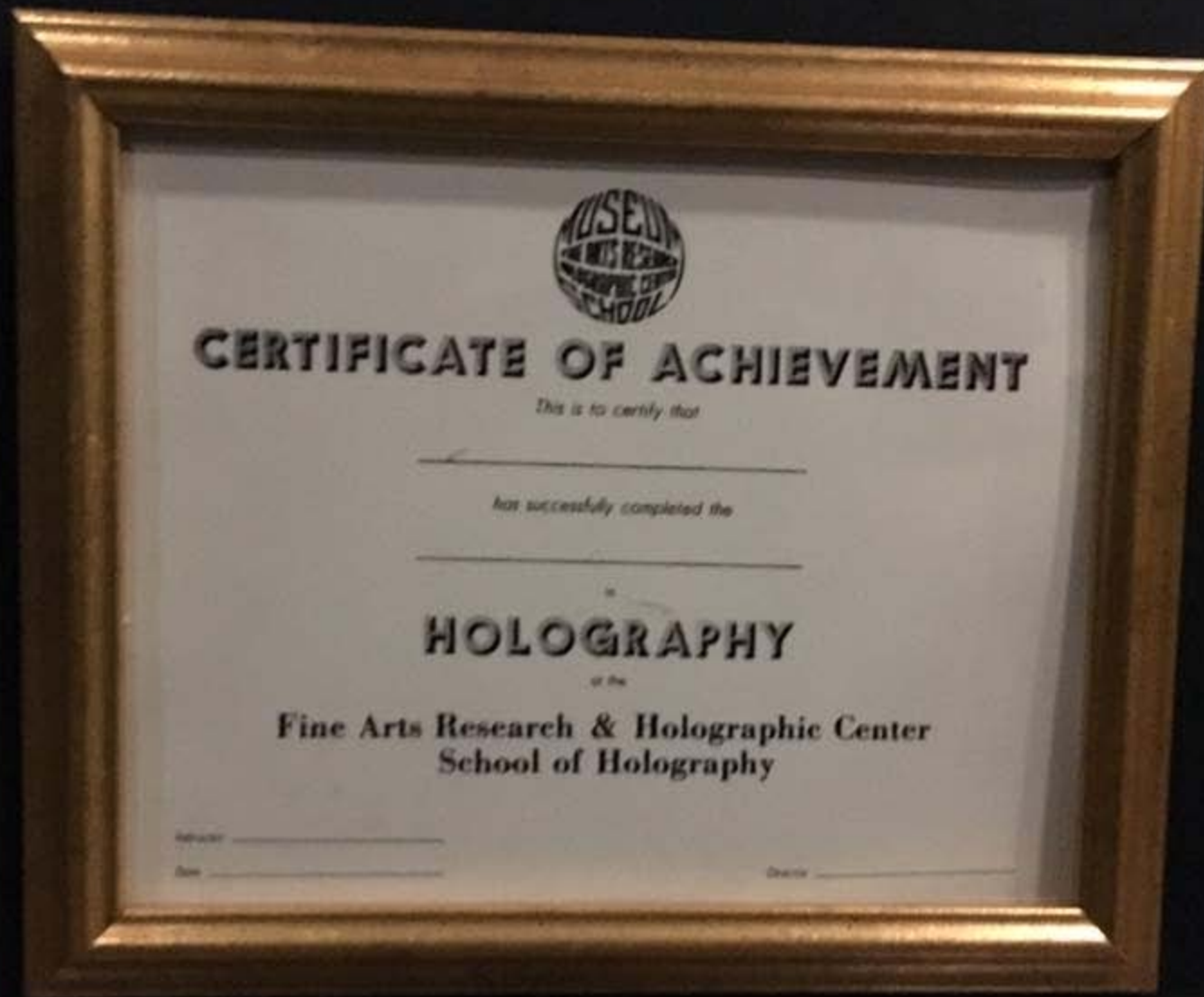
Holograms are laser-produced photographic images, amazingly life-like photographs, carried out with startling three dimensional effects.

Sound interesting? The artists from the Gallery 1134 will be at Montgomery Ward's State St. store this weekend, demonstrating their techniques and answering any questions you may have. Stop by and learn more about this optical phenomenon.

HISTORY OF HOLOGRAPHY

Holography, like many great discoveries, is almost an accident. Searching for methods to improve the resolution of electron microscopy, Dr. Dennis Gabor, a scientist at the Imperial College of London, reasoned that by comparing the light shining through the object with a standard reference light he could record not only the brightness but also the spatial relationship of one point of light to another. He made what is called a phase comparison. This is the discovery that makes Holography unique as a photographic technique. Using a mercury arc lamp with a green filter, he produced the first "in line" transmission hologram in 1948.

Despite Dr. Gabor's theorizing about the use of "coherent" light, Holography lay dormant until 1960 when T. A. Mainman, of Hughes Aircraft Company demonstrated his first ruby LASER (L.A.S.E.R. - Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) which produced an intense spectrally pure light. From there on scientific developments were rapid. Within a year Lloyd Cross sold the first commercially produced LASER and Russian scientists produced the first white light reflection hologram. In this country two scientists at the University of Michigan, Emmett Leith and Juris Upatnieks, used the LASER's coherent light to make the first holograms using an off-axis reference beam. Following this pioneering work, Dr. Tung H. Jeong, of Lake Forest College, in 1965 produced the first single shot, single beam 360 degree transmission hologram. Within several more years Steven Benton of the Polaroid Corporation had developed the white light transmission "the rainbow" hologram, and Lloyd Cross and Dave Schmidt of the Multiplex Company developed the white light "Multiplex Movie." To house and encourage this work, Gallery 1134 Fine Arts Research & Holographic Center was founded in 1977, with its school opening in the fall of that year.



What, Moshe didn't put his own name in the box?



Gotta love the way the clippings don't fit the frame!



HEIGHT



OF
Perfection



DELIGHTFUL TO INHALE

Nice mural!