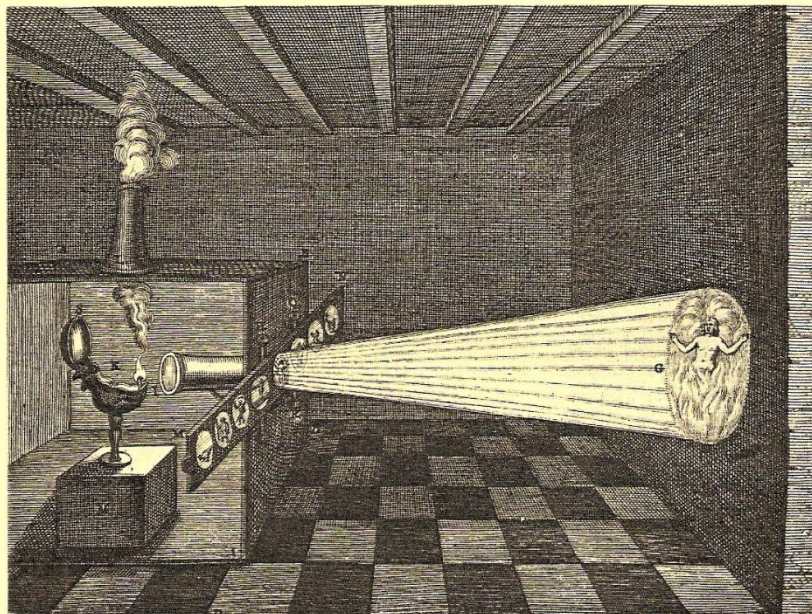




HOLOGRAMMI-KOKONAINEN KUVA
TAIKALYHTY

L A T E R N A M A G I C A
 The First Finnish Hologram Exhibition
 by

Mikko Pekari
 Aapo Pekari and Wayne E. Garcia (Sweden)
 Organised by

The Finnish Science Center Foundation
 University of Jyväskylä Museum of Modern Art Tampere
 VB-Gallery Kuopio and The Society of Photography in Finland

Laterna Magica, the first Finnish exhibition of holograms, presents through three-dimensional laser images achievements of art and science. Holograms are modern photographs, new pictures of the world. They give us a method of representing time and space and of forming the internal reality created by our brains.

Laterna Magica's most outstanding scientific work is Light in Flight by Nils Abramson. It is a historical hologram about frozen light, which makes Einstein's dream of a journey on the crest of a light wave come true.

The main work of art is Tapio Wirkkala's experimental Multiplex I, the first artistic hologram in Europe made by this method. It was implemented as Finnish-Japanese cooperation for Laterna Magica exhibition in spring 1984.

Finnish hologram research, initiated by Professor Rauno Härmäläinen, is represented by the works of the Interferometry Group of The Väisälä Laboratory, University of Joensuu.

The most holograms at the exhibitions come from Sweden, from The Royal Institute of Technology, Lasergruppen Hologvision and The Hologram Gallery. There are also works from the USA, Great Britain and the USSR.

Images by Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, Hans Bjelkhagen and Åke Sandström represent the first steps of hologram art in Scandinavia. Laterna Magica holograms by Wayne E. Garcia and Mikko Pekari were technically realised by Per Skande, a holographer at the laboratory of Lasergruppen Hologvision. Per Skande is also represented by a collection of his own.

Laterna Magica was realised in cosmopolitan coherence together with people dealing with light in their mind. Warmest thanks to the creators of the spirit of Laterna Magica of whom many remain unmentioned below.

Nils Abramson	Finnish Broadcasting Co
Bruno Ernst	TV 2
W.F. Veldhuysen	Jali Ruuskanen
G.W. Breughel	Tuula Koukku
Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd	Tiede 2000
Allan Porter	Vesa-Pekka Koljonen
Dagmar Jerabkova	Ilta-Sanomat
John Neal	Mona Forsberg
	Hologram Gallery
Tapio Wirkkala	Olle Holmqvist
Kirmo Mikkola	Konstfackskolan
Sami Wirkkala	Henrik Wennerberg
Pertti Metsälampi	Börje Sundström
Maaru Wirkkala	Elwe Oy
Irja Mikkola	Seppo Laitakari
Eila Utriainen	Agfa-Gevaert
Eero Pekka Rislakki	Waldemar Sikow
Tuomo-Juhani Vuorenmaa	Kuva-Sampo Oy
Juhani Koskinen	Esa Viherkoski
Ake Agren	Kurt Weckström
Pauli Kurkirinne	Lasertek Oy
Alpo Virtanen	Heikki Pekari
Ilpo Kaislaniemi	Oy Wärtsilä Ab
Kaarina Launo	Marja Voipio
Erkki Saksa	Scanoptics
Timo Tantt	Matti Korhonen
Keijo Kansonen	Akateeminen Kirjakauppa
Ulf Stenbacka	Ilkka Jäntti
Juhani Lajunen	Oy LM Ericsson Ab
Lena Hoffren	Jorma Toivonen
Mauri Luukkala	Timo Kapanen
Matti Jukkala	Iris Film
	Eero Solin
	Jarmo Hietaranta
	Kirsti Vuorenmaa
	Raimo Karttunen
	Antti Okko

Hans Esselius, a Swede, is a photographer - hologram artist who in his collages has used a home laser instead of a camera. His works convince of the possibilities a private artist has in making high quality art holograms.

The famous collection by the Dutch graphic artist M.C. Escher, especially well known among scientists and mathematicians, was for the first time represented in the nordic countries at Laterna magica. Bruno Ernst, Escher historian, whose kind assistance made it possible to get the exhibition in Finland, theorized with his sketches on the idea of Impossible figures, a subject in Escher's artistic research.

Historical Carceri D'Invenzioni etchings by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, Escher's inspirer, were presented together with Star Structure hologram collages by Wayne E. Garcia.

Taneli Eskola honored the Doctor of Hundred Arts, the first Laterna magica artist Athanasius Kircher with his neon work. The works by Caj Bremer, Stefan Bremer, Ulla Jokisalo, Ben Kaila, Sirkka-Liisa Konttinen, Olli Lyytikäinen and Pentti Sammallahhti were traditional images drawn by the light, photographs.

Students at the Universities of Helsinki, Kuopio and Jyväskylä had been educated by the Finnish Science Center Foundation to guide the visitors on Light in Flight and on the laser demonstration on making a hologram made by the University of Joensuu.

Holography, the new photographic method, was also introduced in Finland by a special issue Hologram - A Whole Image Valokuva 4/84.

The exhibition posters based on pictures by Athanasius Kircher and M.C. Escher were designed by Touko Yrttimaa and Taneli Eskola.

Before the exhibition tour Laterna magica holograms had been presented at Lemi in summer 1983 and at the Photographic Art - Everyday Art Seminarium at the Old Students' House in Helsinki 9.-12.12.1983.

Laterna magica was the opening of the experimental exhibition activities of The Finnish Science Center. The first exhibition at The Photographic Gallery Hippolyte was focused on holograms.

In Kuopio the exhibition was expanded with M.C. Escher collection and a photographic stand. The local organisers were VB-Gallery, photographer Topi Ikäläinen and the University of Kuopio.

At the Museum of Modern Art in Tampere an art museum type exhibition was organised without guiding and lectures.

At it's greatest and most following the science center spirit the exhibition was realised in Jyväskylä. Responsible for the scientific part and local arrangements were the Science Center Commission of the University of Jyväskylä guided by Professor Paavo Malinen, Museum Director Terttu Raatikainen and Faculty Secretary Tarja Timonen.

		visitors
Photographic Gallery Hippolyte Helsinki	4.-27.5.1984 daily 11-15	19 000
VB-Gallery Kuopio	28.6.-12.8.84 daily 10-18	12 000
Museum of Modern Arts Tampere	7.-30.9.1984 daily 11-19	18 000
Museum of Natural Science Alvar Aalto Hall University of Jyväskylä	4.10.-4.11.1984 daily 11-19 mondays closed	7 200

At each exhibition facility Laterna Magica gathered a record number of visitors.

At the universities of Helsinki and Jyväskylä as well as the Lyceum of Kuopio Studia Generalia lectures held in connection with the exhibition were attended by an audience from 60 to 400. The University of Jyväskylä arranged also a symposium for the representatives of industry and laser scientists.

Professor Nils Abramson
The Royal Institute of Technology
Stockholm

Light in Flight

Professor Rauno Hämäläinen
University of Joensuu
Department of Physics

The Third Dimension of
Photography - Elements
of Holography

Professor Raimo Keskinen
University of Helsinki
Department of Theoretical Physics

The Image of Light

Professor Esko Alasaarela
University of Oulu

Holography by Ultrasound
Through Computer Technology

M.D. John Koivukangas
Oulu University Hospital

Ultrasound Holography in
Medical Science

M.A. Vesa Karppinen
University of Joensuu
Department of Physics

Elementary Holography

Professor Timo Jääskeläinen
University of Kuopio
Department of Physics

The Future Applications
in Holography

Professor Jouko Korppi-Tommola
University of Jyväskylä
Department of Chemistry

Laser Light

Laterna Magica exhibition gained publicity in tv-news, current affairs, educational and children's programmes. The attention by the biggest daily papers Helsingin Sanomat and Ilta-Sanomat as well as by the local papers increased the number of visitors.

There have been international and national inquiries about Laterna Magica which is now going to be developed before further presentations.

Hologramminäyttely Hippolytessa Taikalyhty näyttää kokonaisia kuvia

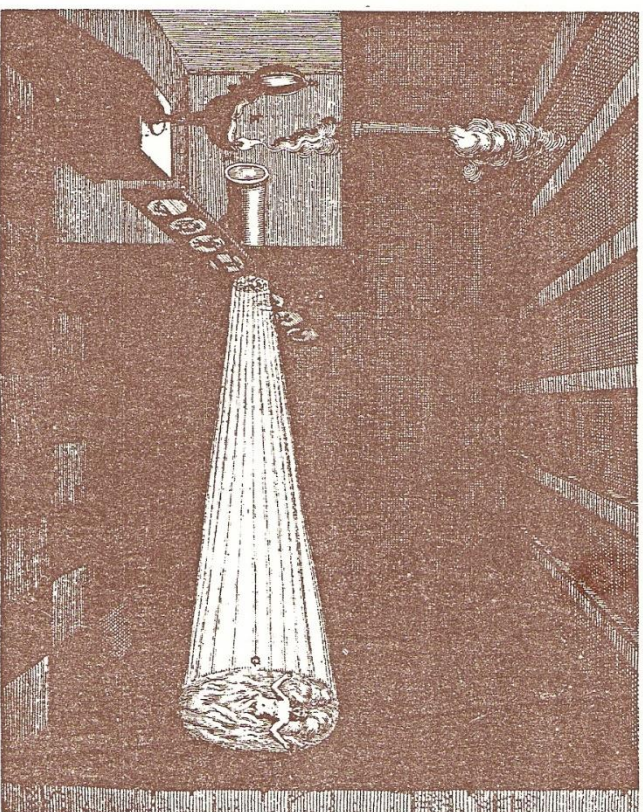
Hologrammeja, kokonaisia kuvia, on esillä torstaina aatusta Taikalyhty-näyttelyssä Valokuvagalleria Hippolytessa. Kolmiulotteisen kuvan nimenä on kreikkantilaisista sanoista *holos*, kokonainen, ja *graphis*, kuva.

Kolmiulotteisuuden illuusion antavan hologrammin äärellä nykykatsoja on samalla tavalla ällistynyt kuin kansa ensimmäisten valokuvien, dagerrotyypoiden edessä ilhes 150 vuotta sitten. Hologrammissa on jotain, johon silmä ei halua uskoa.

Hologrammitekniikan kehitti unkarilainen Dennis Gabor jo 1940-luvun lopulla. Keksintö jäi kymmeneksi vuodeksi "hyilylle", vasta laser-valon keksiminen käynnisti hologrammin teon todella. Gaborille annettiin kun takautuvasti Nobelin palkinto 1971.

1960-luvulta alkaen hologrammitekniikan kehitys on ollut nopea. On kehitetty 360 asteen multiplex-hologrammi, useammalla värillä toteutetaan jne. Suomessa holografiatutkimus alkoi 1972 Joensuun korkeakoulussa.

Hologrammi on valokuva, joka syntyy ilman kameraa — tai oikeammin kameraa toimii koko pinnemety huone. Laser-säde jaetaan prismalla kahteen osaan, joista toinen ohjataan suoraan valokuvastelulle ja toinen kuvattavaan kohteeseen. Levylle tallennun kaikki informaatio, mikä valo tuo esineen pinnasta. Käytettävän valokuvastelun piirtoäky on tavallista filmiä huomattavasti suurempi. Kun hologrammia sitten katsotaan voimakkaassa kohdevalossa, alkuperäinen kohte näkyy kuin ik-



Tässä kuvassa näkyy hologrammikuvaus idea.

Vangittu valon liike

Hippolyten näytteen hologrammi voi "siirtää" joko

meistä suuri osa tulee Ruotsista. Ensimmäinen julkisesta esillä esillä näkyvät selvästi eri puolel-

ransonin *Light in Flight* -hologrammi, jossa ensimmäisen kerran on kuvattu valoallon etenemisen liian läpi ja heijastumisen peiliä. Ensimmäinen nuoruudenmuotona, valon liikkeen vangitseminen kuvaksi, on toteutunut.

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