EMPORIUM BUILDERS SUPPLIES

"*Satellites!*"
Frederick T. Cossette, Jarrah Csunyoscka & Michael Snow
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> *"Therefore, a single glass is not sufficient to produce the effect. Passing next to two, and knowing as before that a glass with parallel faces alters nothing, I concluded that the effect would still not be achieved by combining such a one with either of the other two. Hence I was restricted to trying to discover what would be done by a combination of the convex and the concave, and you see how this gave me what I sought."*

Emporium Builders Supplies is pleased to present *"Satellites!"*, an exhibition comprised of new works from Montreal-based artists Frederick T. Cossette and Jarrah Csunyoscka, as well as a photograph from the archives of Michael Snow.

One day in March 1610, the imperial mathematician, Johannes Kepler, received a visit from a friend at his home in Prague. Matthaeus Wacker von Wackenfels, councillor to the imperial court, had brought urgent news from Italy: Galileo Galilei had just discovered four new planets through the lens of his monocular. The news was startling to Kepler, who remained committed to the idea that God's design for the Universe allowed for exactly the six known planets.

After having reviewed the emperor's copy of the report, he was relieved to find that Galileo's observations did not, in fact, upset the design of the Universe. The 'planets' were but four moons of the planet Jupiter. Barring a few general details, the text didn't provide any precise mechanics of how an instrument could make these astronomical objects appear larger and therefore enable them to be studied. Kepler initiated his research and, building upon his discoveries into the working of the *camera obscura*, developed his own optical theory of what came to be called the telescope.

Sputnik 1 was launched into orbit in October 1957 from the Soviet Union's rocket testing facility in the desert near Tyuratam in the Kazakh Republic. An aluminum 22-inch sphere with four spring-loaded whip antennae trailing, it weighed only 183 pounds and its path traveled around the Earth's circumference every 96 minutes. It carried a small radio beacon that beeped at regular intervals and could verify exact locations on the Earth's surface, which it did for three weeks until its silver-zinc batteries became depleted. By January of the next year, only three months later, aerodynamic drag had brought it down from orbit and back to Earth.

The first known deployment of video surveillance in a public setting can be traced back to New York City in 1973. Prompted by the failure of crime reduction policies of the previous decade, the New York Police Department resorted to a new prevention model, installing cameras in Time Square. Their objective was to scan the area for crime, discourage prostitution and mugging and thus make it safer for tourists and businesses. The Police Commissioner noted that 'every law-abiding person who comes to the Times Square area will be delighted to know he is being protected in this way. Only criminals will be worried about being on this television screen'.