

Distortion

The funhouse mirror is only the most extreme example of the distortion every reflective surface creates. The most ubiquitous type of distortion, flattening, occurs whenever three-dimensions are reproduced on a two-dimensional plane.

The side-view claim that *objects in mirror are closer than they appear* serves as an everyday reminder that reflection is always trickery.



Roman Cieslewicz, *Zoom contre la pollution de l'oeil*, 1971: grotesque visual as social critique.



Salvador Dalí, Metamorphosis of Narcissus, 1937: replication of replication.





David Lynch, Lost Highway, 1997: doppelganger as psychotic distortion of the self.



André Kertész, *Peggy Guggenheim in her Apartment*, 1945: curved mirror captures full room.



Bruno Monguzzi, Poster, 1977: typographic mirror distortion.



Martin Scorsese, *Taxi Driver*, 1976: self-absorption and psychosis.



 ${\tt Jeff\ Koons}, \textit{Rabbit}, \, {\tt 1986:} \, \, {\tt curved\ reflective\ surface\ causes\ changes\ in\ scale}.$

36 AxisS SixA: The Book of Mirrorology 37



Peal a so eual Hypnotizes duickly, adjusting cold whites

& dark blues.

The story escapes use now. Menta vottex but I recall that it was infinitely complex. with the outcome Hinging on the confused identities saiwt to stes owt to

Paul Auster, New York Trilogy



