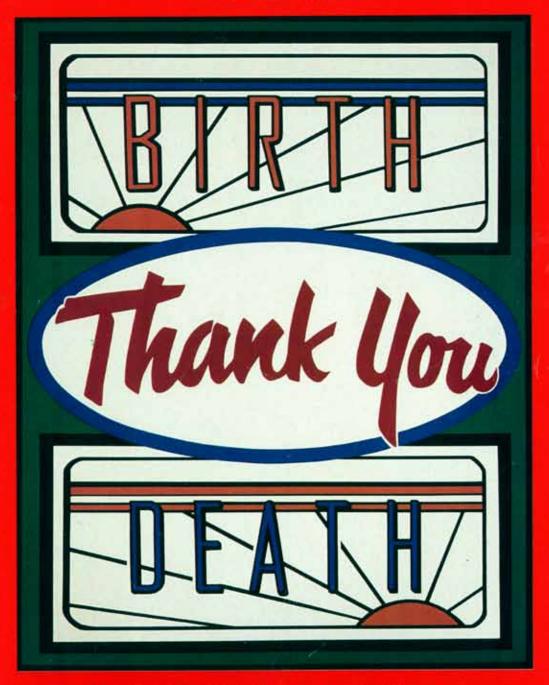
Art in America

December 1994



L.A.'94/African Altars Maya Lin/Report from Holland

\$4.95 USA \$6.50 CAN £3.50 UK

December 1994

Recontextualizing African Altars by Eleanor Heartney

The Museum for African Art experiments with innovative ways of exhibiting tribal religious artifacts in a show now touring the U.S.

Space and Place by Judith E. Stein

Following her recent retrospective at the Wexner Center, Maya Lin inaugurates a new public sculpture at New York's Penn Station.

L.A. Rising by Michael Duncan

A tour of the burgeoning L.A. art scene spotlights a new generation of artists and galleries.

Comedic Mass by Anne Rochette and Wade Saunders

Flourishes of insolent humor enliven Erik Dietman's large-scale bronze sculptures.

Urban Gestures by David Ebony

In a group of new works, British painter Frank Auerbach employs moody colors and bravura brushwork.

88

Front Page

27

Review of Books

31

Faye Hirsch on Daniel Farson's The Gilded Gutter Life of Francis Bacon. Michel Archimbaud's Francis Bacon: In Conversation with Michel Archimbaud, Andrew Sinclair's Francis Bacon: His Life & Violent Times and Ernst van Alphen's Francis Bacon and the Loss of Self.

On Site

37

Underground Movies in L.A. by Robert Kushner



Report from the Netherlands

40

Lowland Highlights by Janet Koplos

Review of Exhibitions

93

New York, Boston, Washington, D.C., Santa Monica, San Diego, Mountainville, New Bedford, Rockland, Paris, Madrid, Valencia

Artworld

120

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Vol. 83, No. 12 (December) Art in America is published monthly by Brant Art Publications Incorporated, 575 Broadway, New York, NY. 10012. Tel: (212) 941-2800. Fax: (212) 941-2885. Contents copyright: © 1994 by Art in America, and may not be reproduced in any manner or form without permission. ISSN: 0004-0214. The opinions expressed in "issues & Commentary," spart from the editor's comments, are those of the writers themselves and not necessarily those of this magazine. Not responsible for unsolicited naturalizing or photographs. Art is America is indexed in the Roaders' Guide to Periodical Literature and the Art Index. Articles are abstracted and indexed in BMA (available celline through Dialog and Questel) and in Mistorical Abstracts and/or America: History and Life. Back volumes of Art is America are available in microfiche from Bell & Howell, All. Periodical Department, Old Mansfield Road, Wosster, Ohio 44091. Microfilm copies are available through Xerox University Microfilm, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109. Circulation is verified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. and additional mailing offices. BACK ISSUES AND COMPLETE VOLUMES: Lawrence McGibery, P.O. Box 852, La Jolla, Calif. 92038. SUBSCRIPTIONS: U.S. 12 issues \$50.95, 24 issues \$50.95, 26 issues \$50.95, 15 Canada, add \$20 per year + 7% GST; in U.S. possessions add \$20 per year; all others, \$50 per subscription year, payable in advance, in U.S. currency. Single copy \$7.00 plus \$3.00 postage prepaid. August/Annual \$15.00 prepaid (Includes \$3.00 postage and handling). Domestic newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors, Inc., \$50 West 55th St., New York, N.Y. 1003R. FOR CUSTOMER SERVICE AND TO ORDER A NEW SUBSCRIPTION: Write to ART IN AMERICA, P.O. Box 11292, Des Moines, Iowa 50040, or call (told-free) 1-800-025-8050. Outside the U.S., call (\$15) 246-8052. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to ART IN AMERICA, P.O. Box 11292, Des

Comedic Mass

Erik Dietman's L'Art mol et raide ou l'épilepsismesismographe pour têtes épilées: Mini male head coiffée du grand mal laid comme une aide minimale, 1985-86, an installation of 41 human skulls, 57 bronze elements and 56 concrete cylinders covering 860 square feet. Collection Musée d'Art Contemporain, Lyon. Courtesy Galerie Claudine Papillon, Paris.





Bronze sculpture from Concorde installation, 1994, which also included loaded clotheslines extending to the walls, 68% by 82% by 74% inches overall. Musée National d'Art Moderne, Paris

the Fonds Régional d'Art Contemporain Champagne-Ardennes in Reims, provided a good opportunity to take the measure of this Rabelaisian artist, one of the rare sculptors to make work that is both consequential and funny.

Humor has been at the core of Dietman's oeuvre from the beginning. Often provocative, he has courted laughter in different manners and mediums and has played exuberantly with both his persona and his photographic image, frequently featuring himself on his exhibition announcements. The invitation for the Pompidou show was a photomontage depicting the artist, clad only in a tight rolled-up skirt, aping a classic herald's pose. But Dietman is middle-aged and fat; in the picture he balances on a small rock surrounded by water in front of some rustic Swedish cottages and sounds a baguette, not a trumpet. The image tells all: the artist is big and his ambition is proportionate. His terrain is the dwelled-in landscape, regarded a bit nostalgically. He mythologizes foodstuffs and places himself, at once selfmocking and proud, smack in the middle of the Western sculptural tradition.

Dietman enjoys language and has attacked it with the same happy insolence as he has food and visual art. The wall work Pain (Bread, 1966) is that word spelled out in letters formed from fused loaves of French bread. The title Nice Phoque (1982) geographically situates that sculpture's toy seal for French speakers but has a more vulgar meaning when pronounced as English. The artist is a great fan of



Un pet dans l'air militaire, 1992, bronze, 110 by 30 by 24 inches. Photo Domingo Djuric.

James Joyce—Dietman named one of his alter egos Outil O'Tool—and has committed some titles worthy of the master. A particularly egregious example is L'art mol et raide ou l'épilepsisme-sismographe pour têtes épilées: Mini male head coiffée du grand mal laid comme une aide minimale (1985-86), a title that conflates, among other things, epilepsy and depilation, Minimal art and masculinity, by way of multi-dimensional wordplay.

Dietman's titles can be in open and rambunctious discord with their bearers, compelling attention while disrupting rather than directing our perception of the works. He called his exhibition at the Centre Pompidou "Sans Titre. Pas un mot. Silence!" (Untitled. Not a Word. Silence!). This movie-set imperiousness was surprising given the "loquacious" and often goofy works he has made. But brought together in the Pompidou's ungainly suite of oversized galleries, his pieces suddenly seemed to take themselves more seriously; they gained weight and lost something of their sharp and singular verve. The show's title did catch the emotional ambivalence of this hard-living, non-mainstream artist of the '60s, now one of the leading French sculptors of his generation, a role Dietman accepts, but doesn't inhabit comfortably.

The sculptures shown at the Centre Pompidou fall into three rough categories: pieces that combine or juxtapose two or three recognizable objects; sprawling works founded on heads, or parts thereof, in numerous variations; and the 1994 monumental bronzes, based on small clay sketches radically enlarged. Dietman alternates between modeling and arranging, constantly juxtaposing different families of things. He is comfortable collaborating with craftsmen, be they stonecutters, glass-blowers or founders, and relies on casting both to unify disparate components and to distance them from their sources in the real.

Un pet dans l'air militaire (A Fart in the Military Air, 1992) consists of an inverted tree branch sporting a cavalry boot at each of its extremities, the whole cast in bronze. The left boot stands on the floor, while the heel of the upside-down right boot touches the wall about 9 feet up. The boots are patinated a shiny black, the branch ocher and gray-brown. Nudged along by its title, the sculpture becomes surprisingly figural, like the jack in a deck of cards, or some stick figure doing a ripping split.

La Naissance du monde (The Birth of the World, 1990) comprises a doorless antique armoire, transposed into green-brown patinated bronze and set against the wall, and two 31-inch diameter buttons carved in marble, one black and one white, their forms differing slightly. The black button stands on edge inside the armoire, while the white button lies face up

Dietman employs a sensual and encompassing vocabulary of a sort uncommon in recent sculpture, arriving at a rambunctious discord that can suggest multiple narratives.

on the floor. All three elements appear cool and somewhat dislocated in time. The drastic enlargement of the plain buttons turns this most ordinary detail of our clothing into a pair of monumental and unsettling icons.

The play here on Courbet's L'Origine du monde is not so far-fetched: with a sort of mirror-logic, Dietman insists on calling himself "un artiste réaliste," and his Naissance is an inversion of Courbet's Origine. For Dietman the world is things, and it is those things which can lead us back to ourselves. Buttons close our clothes and, arguably, resemble our navels, our first point of attachment. There is something poignant in this sculpture. In Dietman's world, objects unused look abandoned and lonely; buttons unattached are buttons lost.

of the four sprawling, many-element works, L'Art mol et raide, 860 square feet, was the most arresting. Dietman used concrete coreborings, none higher than 18 inches, as bases for 41 human skulls of undisclosed provenance. While most of the skulls appear to have been

plucked from their sepulchres and cleaned, a few have been neatly sawn in two above their eye sockets, possibly for duty in medical or art schools. All the skulls sprout irregular, stubby, dark-patinated, cast bronze bars. Seven small quasi-figural bronzes are posed on or beside more core-borings, as are a few tiny bronze blobs and a household iron cast in bronze.

The skulls are oriented as if staring at a small square outlined on the wall. We have to laugh. Whether in heaven or hell, Dietman seems to say, we'll all be stuck looking at really boring art, represented here by that silly square-"Minimal Aid"? Many of the skulls are waxy white, like candles, and the attached bronzes could be wicks. The skulls may be celebrating their own memorial mass; death, though natural, is not so funny. Meanwhile, a couple of Dietman's little bronze creatures, like the peripheral figures in a Brueghel painting, go on with their cavorting. Here, as in the best of his other groupings, Dietman deploys a sensual and encompassing vocabulary of a sort uncommon in recent sculpture to create multiple and open narratives.

The show's plat de résistance was the seven large bronzes, by far the biggest Dietman has made, the smallest of them measuring 68 by 78 by 33 inches. They were cast from plaster models, the latter 15-to-25-fold enlargements of Dietman's quickly modeled clay studies. This working method yields pieces ambiguous in their scale and reference. There is something rough, even brutal (though not angry) about the inflated gestures and elephantine traces of Dietman's fingers recorded in these sculptures.



La Naissance du monde, 1990, bronzed armoire and marble buttons, 87 by 51 by 24 inches overall. Collection Fonds National d'Art Contemporain, Paris.

Six of the castings are accompanied by mundane objects, in one instance an old straw hat, in another an aluminum skimmer in quite a sorry state for a kitchen utensil. These familiar things help bind Dietman's amorphous but vivacious forms to the peopled world, and comically subvert the aura traditional to monumental castings.

Concorde (1994), belying its title, was the most interestingly unpalatable work in the show. An enormous, somewhat piglike bronze head, ears pointing skyward, is set askew in one corner of the room. It is patinated with a wild mix of hot pinks, off-greens and dirty yellows. A clothesline runs between the pig's right ear and the corner's left wall, a second line runs left ear to right wall. Various pieces of clothing-mostly children's old undergarments, socks and towels-hang on each line. Some dirty ropes and more clothes are negligently stashed inside the creature's deep hollows, and rope trails from its mouth. Here again Dietman plays with disjunctions: between the brutish weirdness of the head and the uneasy familiarity of the clothes, between the immutability of the casting and the transience of the clotheslines. Is the piggish face Dietman's laughing proxy?

continued on page 115

Pénus sur l'herbe, 1994, bronze, bicycles, 68 by 78 by 78 inches. All photos this spread courtesy Galerie Claudine Papillon.



Dietman

continued from page 87

Pénus sur l'herbe (1994) is a 6-foot-long lump of bronze, patinated green, lying atop a jumbled pile of five old bicycles and four cast ram's skulls. Seen from one angle, the sculpture rises and twists like the torso of a classical Venus; from another it could be a rabbit; from a third it resembles a shelled mollusk. Or is it an incubus? Despite the implied violence of the accumulated gestures and the memento mori of the skulls, the piece also conveys the happy abandon of an animal wriggling on its back in the grass. It is the only one of the large bronzes where the "props" approach the casting in importance, and it is a real beauty.

n an interview in the catalogue, Dietman locates himself among that handful of painters "who sculpt better than the sculptors—for example, Daumier, Degas, Gauguin, Matisse, Picasso, Barnett Newman, de Kooning and myself." (Miró is the surprising omission, since it is his sculpture to which Dietman's is most closely akin.) Most of these painters were consummate modelers and generally worked life-size or smaller. While Dietman is wonderfully nimble with visual and verbal associations and has a sure sense of the resonance of objects and their combinatory possibilities, he is more a squisher, and a poet, than a great modeler.



Dietman as he appears on the announcement card for his show "Exilirium: un moment mental d'un monument monomental," 1984, at Galerie Bama, Paris. Photo M. Haberland.

A number of Dietman's sculptures exhibited at the Centre Pompidou are both very good and funny. But several of his larger pieces point to the risks that ever increasing scale presents for him, relying as he does on the rapid and apt gesture. In Le Char de l'armée de cul, La Grand'mère colombe and Le Dernier cri the sheer physical bulk of the works is incommensurate with the perceptual rewards they offer. These three sculptures are best looked at from afar, since regarded closely their forms and surfaces lack tension. Only a very few sculptors are

able to work well from palm- to plaza-size. For now, Dietman lunches in that elect company. We'll have to see about dinner later.

Erik Dietman's exhibition titled "Sans titre. Pas un mot. Silence!" appeared at the Centre Georges Pompidou, June 14-Aug. 29, 1994. A second show of drawings, photographs, prints and clay sculptures from the last two years was on view at the Fonds Régional d'Art Contemporain Champagne-Ardenne, Reims (June 22-Aug. 28, 1994).

Authors: Anne Rochette and Wade Saunders are sculptors who write on art.

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