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## RICAN MOVIE CRITIC: ANNY FARBER by <br> Richard Thompson

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ART WORKS




Imallation view, witian Pentut exhibition, Nicholan Wilder Galler
face.) Some interesting spatial illusions play in this large, episodic work -the whole thing has a quality of expansive depth, like sky-created out of value and hue contrasts (purple into mauve, wisps of copperish green, milky areas); there are brooding, purplish stains along the lower edge, fuzzy, crater-fike patches of tighter tonalities, and throughout the surface a fluctuating layer of metallic fleck. The work is distinctly ugly: nothing is conceded to any of the "tasteful" proprieties in painting. such as restiveness, or lucidity, or lightness of touch. One would say that Pettet is being tough about things, but it is such a tantrum of toughness, and seems so murderous in its violation of intellectual amenities, that finally one loses patience and even interest.

In contrast to this is a work whose ulting, watery surface heeds every requirement of subtlety and restraint. Besides providing sensory relief, it holds together more solidly than
either the oppressively "hot" canvases or the mild, peachy ones of which there are several in the new batch. This particular work is mostly deep, alga-green, with purplish and brownish colors Knowing that Pettet has actually begun with puddles of paint, it is fine for him to refer to a pool's dappled surface and luminous depths. That image isn't hecessarily literal, but it isn't bad, either, if he intended it.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that Pettet has chosen to show several slim, vertical canvases that one strongly suspects were cropped from larger onest not that it matters), because these works betray a horribly shoddy and licentious streak in him. They are saleable as hand-dyed upholstery fabrics are, but no more valuable. There are other paintings, some that merely parody "competent painting," some that may not be entirely satisfactory, but are definitely not dismissible either

- JANE LIVINGSTON


## Tell a lie

## Information is requested on all drawings, govaches, and sketches by

## ROY LICHIENSTEIN

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## TWORKOV

Gertrude Kasle Gallery Detroit
makes them. Theyre summing-up names, they tie a knot around the whole personality, and suggest the kind of bravura signature that underlines itself. leff Carter, Tess Millay. Mathew Garr, Guino Rinaldo, Buck Kennelley, Johnny Lovo, Molly Malloy, Cherry Valance, are dinies of names that indicate a Breughel type who creates a little world of his own, outfitted in every inch with picturesque hats, insensitive swagger, and good-natured snobberies.
Howard Hawks is a bravado specialist who always makes pictures about a Group. Fast dialogue, quirky costumes, the way a telephone is answered, everything is held together by his weird Mother Hen instinct. The whole population in Scarface, cavemen in quilted smoking jackets, are like the first animals struggling out of the slime and White Cargo White Cargo melodrama often intricately sily, has a fa is bination bar sestaurant moming bination bar, restaurant, rooming lent Sint Clous (some airline: the planes take off right next to the kitchen, and some kitchen: plane crashes, the wreck is cleared and the cilot buried in the time it thes them plot buried the time lakes them is a crazy mascot who lives with pet donkey and serves as a lookout top a buzzard-and-blizzard infested mountain as sharp as a shark's tooth). The wonderfully dour reporters in friday, the mawkish cowboys in Red River, are also strangely pinned in place by the idea of people being linked together in tight therapeutic groups, the creations of a man who is as divorced from modern angst as Fats Waller, whose whole movie-making system seems a secret preoccupalion with linking, a connections busihess involving people, plots, and eight-inch hat brims.
The Mother Hubbard spirit gives he film a kind of romance that is somewhat Wasp-ish with a Gatsby elegance and cool. Both the girls in Scarface, like Zelda Fitzgerald, would lling themselves away over a Russ Columbo recording of "Poor Butterfly," Ann Dvorak, dancing with a big, bland-faced clod who is bewildered by all her passion and herkyerky car's meow stuff, is so close to Tender is the Night in her aura of silly recklessness. The sophomoric
pilots in Barranca, expatriates in Paris, each other's soigne psuedo-hot "Peanu saloon jammed att cheering her on, is square version of su Manc. The feeling o Hawks work is over er it is a Great Wh patronizing a devita a gift watch or th Breslin (Rosalind typing a socko sto which wraps the ilie hands in a patina o ism and attitude I hat isn't dated so from reality, like kien's Hobbits.
It is interesting are interwoven in whole last part of remake is a fuga peculiar for the in touches anomer M lady defender " "Ah he didn't even toud him some tes, and all over") jumps ou is forgotten, her bo been entombed to tolltop desk is dra presumably to be morning: Hildy Joh maneuvered back 5 tar by her arch mayor and the she destroyed for tryin Baby Huey, who reprieve for the Then there's Louie artist who steals a m gets mangled by a was driving in the ple who talk reams comedy never men of Hecht's play wit an elegantly played sharp and immed everything in the ac It is a prime examp. celebrated lemale flouncy foot, the about newspaper pr Mother Hen way of y relationships, The pragmatic engineerii gesture (she picks u unny) contributes laugh provoking, an upply of intricately large that there's ha
wagon train into the wilderness through bogs of bumpkin comedy and tinsel wooing. Later, after a brief moment at a campsite, all these people are mysteriously back in the fort as though they'd never left it.
It's incredible, the amount of leeway that is allowed. If a prop man locates a bench from an antique store next to a tree in a just-set-up campsite, the scene stays in though the film for the preceding five minutes has been insisting on formidable wilderness. This is studio moviemaking at its slackest.
All these gauche, careless skills the uglification of actors (padding a buxom barmaid, Annelle Hayes, so that her bust line starts angling out from the collarbone and doesn't turn in till it reaches her waist), the jerky progress from melodrama to bathos to camp, the TV Western feeling of no flow, outdoors, or sense of period (Stewart is wearing a jacket from Abercrombie, all Indians and their tents are from a psychotics' Halloween Ball-are the responsibility of John Ford, a director generally noted for making movies with a poetic and limitless knowledge of tndians, ranging farthest across the landscape of the American past, and being the moviemaker's Mr. Movie.

There's no question that there's a new crowd-pleasing movie around that has to do with a disenchanted cop, a city in which no comer is untainted, and an artichoke plot. Wrapped around a heart that is just a procedural cop story, police routines in Washington (Pendulum), San Francisco (Bullitt), Phoenix (Coogan's Bluff), and Manhattan (Madigan and The Detective), is a shrubwork of Daily News stories, the whole newspaper from beginning to end: the sensationalism, sentimentality, human interest, plus some liberal editorials. Each film has its mini-version of the drug scene, investizating committees, philandering wives, some of it as

Manhattan for the Indians with hs blue eyes), or Peppard (unfulfilled, slightly sedentary playing the ace detective role, but playing it leis mythically and with much more defeat. The real juice of the films is their ranginess, that they give you a lct, the zest for what a city contairs, and the flatness.
These movies work partly because they are exploiting the fairly unplumbed field of 'pessimistic observing rather than action, or, for that matter, acting of the traditionat ot method variety. The work often gots overdone, as when Bullitt is shown waking up and McQueen, trying for a bent-over feeling does a $\$$ t. Vitas dance while suggesting a wave of nausea spreading across his face. But in a long, near-silent and wey good stretch in U.C. Hospital, which is almost excessive in the way it sticks like plaster to the mundaneneis of the place, the movie hits into about seventeen verities: faces looking out as though across the great divide of 20th-century lousiness.
These movies use Hollywood bodles in a new way which could te called city physical: unglamorous, a lot of self-contempt (although I dor't see Jean Seberg as anything shy of complacency), naturalness emphasized or pushed to the front of the screen without losing its ordinariness (both Peppard and McQueen have great rooted-to-the-earth stances). The boy rapist in Pendulum, the young cop who gets shot in the beginning of Bullit, Lee Remick (too nice and too frail for a nympho), Don Stroud's very ungraceful, unused to running in Coogan's Blufl-all these actors seem to work towards an ideal of anonymity through a kind of unweighted gesture and great stretches of silent resistance to the material around them. There's nothing better in these films than Peppard rifling the yellow pages for the telephone number of his wife's beauty partor or McQueen eating a sandwich and

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## Become a legend

wrich eaborate tanascape themes in linearly defined, two-dimensionally schematined form-simplifications, relatively dense, overall meshes of linear patterning, emphatically stated in heavy, flat ribbons of black paint. enpendered a mosaic of fragmentary interstitial shapes, each of which is "filled in" with a single, uniformly applied color. The compositions make oblique relerence to the sort of landscape stylration popular in woodcut book Illutration and linoleum-block printing during the Art Deco era of the 1920s. Yet these obvious characteristics of stylistic disposition, with their patent insinuations of commercial banality and their occasional paraphrase of the craft-kit cliché, are superficial and often deceptive features of this work, which is surprisingly far more compelling than it ought to be in view of its evident antecedents and the apparent naivele of its mehod, and transcends, in its evocation of moods and esthetic recognitions, the merely decorative functions inevitably attendant upon schematized composition -as though a precocious intellect, at once subtle and disciplined, had, as it were, suddenly gotien hold of the craft kit.

voivement wim mis picional sumjec matter. (Mr. Fiscus, who began painting in 1967, is an admitted self. taught novice and avocational amateur in art, w th the difference that he is professionally a Humanities teacher, who las been for some years on the faculty of a major art school -the San Fracisco Art Institute.)
Fiscus is a native Californian with strong feelings for the grandeur and variety of Western landscape and Pacific Coast seascape, both of which he explores with intimate familiarity in a number of series, each devoled to the terrain traversed by some wellknown scenic highway, the road map designation of which captions the sefies. Hence, while Fiscus may whimsically indulge in an occasional syntactical hyperbole, as an aside in the contemporary tongue-in-cheek vein of art-that-comments-on-art, his total concept is far from merely the extravagant put-on it might appear to be at a casual glance. for he clearly regards seriously the challenge of making the devices unique to his pseudo-Primitive schematization communicate some of his responses to these panoramas. Thus, his considerable selfdeveloped insights and resources

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Teach Art

two sensibilities for one another on the most profound level of their respective aspirations and formal means.

Art history fares no better than art in this survey. The notion of historical significance is a case in point. Numerous artists and architects are presented as being significant: Cezanne, Picasso, Brancusi, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mondrian, and so forth. But what does it mean to say that an artist is significant? In terms of this book, it apparently means that he somehow "anticipated" what will happen after him, provided a "bridge" to the future: "The significance of Seurat's technique . . . in great measure resides in the creation of an ordered geometric structure closely approx imating the pure abstract art of the twentieth century"; Matisse's Joy of Life "was an ancestor of abstraction in modern painting"; the Fauves established a precedent for the whole series of revolutions that have characterized the history of art since the beginning of the century"; Picasso's bronze Head of Fernande Olivier "is historically of the greatest significance as the first step toward an entirely new kind of sculpture - that of construction or assemblage" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Picasso's Glass of Absinthe "gives one of the first sculptural expressions to the passion for the 'found object' which . . . reached its climax in the junk sculpture and pop art of the 1950s and 1960s"; in Rousseau's Carnival Evening, "the picture plane controls the design and the organization of depth to a degree that is prophetic of a major concern of art even in the 1960s."
Arnason's type of history presents art as forever looking ahead, destined somehow to relate to the future in stead of possessing identity or meaning in the present. His system presupposes evolution in art in a dangerously misleading way-that is, by implying that art has a goal toward which it is striving, some point
deny the human limits of both art and art history.

The assumption that art evolves toward the future is, I think, the most serious methodological flaw in Arnason's book. The others are more annoying than misleading or distortive. For instance, the study depends heavily on the concept of one artist influencing another: "Pollock departed from the tradition of Renaissance and modern painting before him and, although he had no direct stylistic followers, he affected the course of experimental painting after him." And so forth. This kind of statement occurs throughout the text, but it never comes to mean anything. Certain paintings are said to "recall" other paintings or to be "reminiscent" of them, but the encounter that takes place when one artist looks at the work of another is never investigated with any precision, nor with any thought about how this encounter has changed in modern as opposed to pre-modern art. Likewise, Arnason fails to investigate how the concept of "style" as a methodological tool has changed in the case of modern art.

Nor is there any effort in Arnason's book to make sense out of artistic quality. Like so many art history texts, this one implies that quality somehow results: that is, when an artist does enough things in one picturelike bringing together Cubism and Surrealism, abstraction and primitivism, or creating a new kind of space, a new awareness of his medium, and so on. In other words, quality emerges as an effect of art historical description rather than its stimulus. After all, the union of Cubism and Surrealism does not make a picture good; it matters for art history only because it is contained in good pictures. But Arnason never examines this aspect of the discipline; thus, his book can only help to prolong the confusion regarding how art history is "objective."
robert ECKER

## Humanities

 Catholic living in the provinces. Con structed on the encounters of a sin gle person in a new town, its plea sure comes from specificity: of time (Christmas), locale (a bustling jobprosperous town of narrow streets) geography (a wintry, sparse landscape), cast (an unimposing man leading a deftly ordered life meets a bristlingly alert charmer who seize opportunities and is a hard loser when they dissolve; these two are brought together by an interesting old friend whose specialty is conversational fencing). The most important specific is that the movie is centered on the private intellectual and emo tional areas of the very civilized, educated, believable French profes sional class, and, moving along through small unpointed, often unconnected events, it gets to the component parts of this class's life. The tone of their conversation, their book stores, food markets, how they might meet in a bar or go on outings is sensitively phrased, spaced out, observed. Such consistently undramatic material is extraordinary in film today and needs tempered lightness to bring it off. And, actually, Roh mer's film, in its last third, begins to run down, as its good Catholic fin ally effects a date with a girl who meets all his qualifications.
One obvious fact about this auteurminded festival is that it contained only one rich, satisfying, hard-to accomplish performance: Louis Trintignant's indirect, intelligent acting which fleshes out Rohmer's cerebral problematic script. An older version of the shy, rather lonely, poignantly vulnerable student in The Easy Life, Trintignant keeps the movie elastic, droll, and dryly exciting through a mastery of slightness: he's slightly prissy about his Catholicism, slightly awkward defending himself against accusations of Jansenism, slightly graceful as he dashes across a snowcovered street in pursuit of a pretty


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 iws. Dwid finant Calleries:ings, cutely conceals the pubic regions), and bits of print shop embel-lishment-metallic surfaces, embossing etc. I found the lithographs unsatisfactory, looking on first glance like record album covers and on second glance like superbly designed institutional advertisements (e.g., Union Carbide making a point about air pollution), But the lithographs suffer not from concept, but merely from being commercial on a pedestrian level; Ramos, however, believes in the paintings, and it is with them we must decide why, in spite of all those compartments of desirability, they seem so soul-less, even ingested tongue-in-cheek. I think it is because, indicating the borders on either side, they are not as bravely crummy as Warhol's silk-screen paintings and not as really whimsical as Ed Ruscha's gunpowder drawings
TOM HOLLAND's eight new paintings (plus one in the office) called the "Malibu Series" are made from sheets of translucent plastic, liberally and loosely painted with predominantly white, black, or an overall mix like
the whole, simpler (one surface) and the moebius-band-addition pictures start jumping off the wall. These paintings are better than Holland's earlier work but, if there is an intended connection in "funk" between the airplanes and telescopes and waterfalls of yesterday, and the loosely carpentered, riveted, bolted and punctured sheets of plastic, it fails-all to the better. The incantations of Cubist formalism are too strong, the drip is too elegant, and the color compromise too knowledgeable (too little chroma and we'd have patinated sculpture, too much and it would destroy the multi-surface readings) for Holland to pretend to any kind of primitivism. He's best in the basket-weave pictures when he stays closest to painting, and forces the reading on those terms, although the moebius-band pictures do usefully contain an old-fashioned figureground ambiguity. Perhaps one last thing ought to be noted: there is a slight feeling of stylish eclecticism, i.e., a programmed emulsion of the "right" non-art materials and a timely revival of Abstract Expressionism. There are vague reports aplenty in Los Angeles of other name artists "using" Abstract Expressionism in new work in progress, similar to Lichtenstein's faux nalf employment of Thirties Moderne.
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