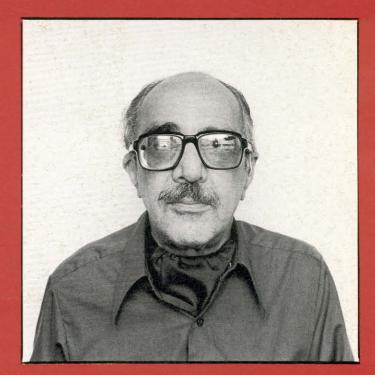
· H · O · T · C O M M U N I Q U E

Arnaud Maggs: Anatomy of a Portrait Sam Tata: Shanghai in the Throes of 1949 Aleksandras Macijauskas: Photos of a Lithuanian Veterinary Clinic Henry Wilhelm looks at the Disc Revolution



\$2.50



Fall 1982

Arnaud Maggs Sam Tata, 1982 (detail)

W. Eugene Smith Master of the Photographic Essay

>>> Books

William S. Johnson, Aperture, Millerton, New York, 1981; distributed in Canada by Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.; 223 pp.; hardcover, \$52.95

Eugene Smith is now so firmly established as a legendary figure in twentieth century photography that many who appreciate his work tend to think of his life's output in terms of several dozen extremely famous photographs and photo essays. This inadvertent compression of a fortyyear career into a relatively small number of images may help the Smith legend, but it does little for an objective understanding of this remarkable artist's total accomplishment. W. Eugene Smith: Master of the Photographic Essay, recently published by Aperture, provides viewers with over 1800 reproductions of Smith photographs made between 1937 and 1975, and goes a long way towards demythologizing the man and illuminating the photographer.

Edited and with an introduction and commentary by William S. Johnson, curator of the Smith archive at the Center for Creative Photography at the University of Arizona, this book provides valuable information on many levels. For those unfamiliar with the original Life magazine, it reproduces published and unpublished work from Smith's seminal photo essays, giving a clearer representation of this work than is possible to get through study of the Smith monographs or catalogues that are now available. For photographers who know these essays as they were published, the book provides alternate views, croppings, and even printings-giving a clearer sense of how Smith worked through an idea or how he made major changes in camera position, framing or print tonality in order to improve

an image or heighten its expressive value. (It is quite startling to see some of the 'alternates' to the most famous "Spanish Village" or Minamata photographs, or an unmanipulated print of the celebrated "Asylum Patient, Haiti" image, for example.) And for those interested in Smith as a creative figure who dedicated his life to humanistic principles as well as photography, this volume places the Smith legend in a different context by revealing a photographer who was as interested in the performing, visual and creative arts as he was in the issues with which his name is usually associated. Included in Master of the Photographic Essay are selections from Smith stories or projects on "Folk Singers" (1947), several short Life essays on theatre (1946-49) as well as the more extensive "Hard Times on Broadway' (1949), "Theatre Girl" (1949), "Recording Artists" (1951), "A Play for Churches" (1951), "Chaplin at Work" (1952), and the largely unpublished "Metropolitan Opera" (1952), "The Loft from Inside In' (1958-68), "Jazz and Folk Musicians" (1959-69); and a series of 'experimental' photographs made between 1958 and 1968. This work shows an involvement with and empathy for the creative process in any medium, and helps focus the viewer's attention on Smith's own growth as a creative individual as well as photojournalist.

While Smith's work has always shown a concern for drama and tension both in perspective and tone value, Master of the Photographic Essay shows us that this concern was not a fixed quantity but a constantly evolving aspect of Smith's style. Looking at his work in specific chronological order, one can see that over the years Smith's framing became more flexible, his timing more intuitive, his use of light and dark more suggestive, and his reportage more allusive and elliptical. (The only major exception to this

generalization is the "Beallsville, Ohio" story of 1969, which is stylistically reminiscent of much earlier work.) It seems quite evident that these changes were not simply a function of more large-scale and self-assigned projects in the last two decades of his career, but that they were representations of a creative growth that was at least in part fueled by Smith's protracted contact and involvement with the arts, particularly during the 1950s. The "Pittsburgh", "Haiti", and "Hitachi" projects, the "Loft" and "Jazz Musicians" photographs all show a stylistic evolution away from formalism and reportage towards interpretation, symbolism, and more personal expression. Events and places are somewhat less concretely described, and the photographer's interests seem to be gravitating more towards a type of photojournalism that includes freer use of expressive elements and more prominent development of personal themes. It could be argued that these changes simply reflected the various difficulties Smith was experiencing during these years, but the evidence of the photographs themselves indicates an artistic development that was greatly stimulated by Smith's exposure to music and theatre.

Valuable as it is from many points of view, W. Eugene Smith: Master of the Photographic Essay does have some drawbacks. The reproductions are too small (2 x 3 inches), the selection of these 1800 images from a body of over 10,000 available prints is not clearly explained or justified in the text, the quality of the reproduced prints is not up to Aperture's best standards, and most of the photographs are not titled or dated but simply grouped by project or assignment and year. Some readers may find these shortcomings extremely problematical, but most will find that these faults interfere more with the enjoyment of the book itself than they do with an appreciation for and deepened understanding of Smith's photography. A publication such as this may not be the last word about Eugene Smith or even the best way to put together a visual reference, but it is a better source of a large quantity of material than any other book on Smith currently in print; and it also represents what may turn out to be a very significant departure from Aperture's traditional 'monograph' format.

Don Snyder

New: West Coast Photographers

Peter Wollheim, ed., West Coast Review, Simon Paper University Barnaby British Columbia, 1981, 143 pp.; softcover, 812

New West Coast Photogsighers is more promise than fulfilment. In choosing the portfolios for inclusion in this special issue of the West Coast Review, game adjust Peter Widheim spied for emerging phonographers rather than well established ones. Only two or these of the eight have developed coherent bodies of work. Tom Knott, for instance, has made a sustained exploration of interior as well as cutorior life in his broading coastal landscapes. Dark fanzen, suedion such forms, erect men, and undulating grasses and water mirror sexual and spiritual selationahips.

Henri Robideau has spent several sears gradually putting together his serial portrait of Jeannie Kamina. It is whitesical and touching. Perhaps it is because I know Jeannis. have felt her warmth, generonits, and saminess that I arsponded so smongly to this work. But I don't think that's the only mason. It's also becross Robidenc's photographs are so anymeteritions - they're like smudge mapshots with a ant acrowled undernauth -and show such affection for the subject. Of all the images, it is one of Jeannie in her

Most of the photographers represented in New West Coast Photographers, howevet an etil experimenting John Wertschek has been looking at want to debuck the moth. that still clings tenacionaly to phonography - that phonographs are mality rather than a subjective interpretation of it. He has obligerand visual information, combined imagers from different sources. and alumid phonographs by drawing and painting. Like legetd Yulle's collages with current figures, though, Wereachaik's images of parties and other orleheutions lack overall solutions, emotional memance, and ensuing power h is only in an isolated portrait of an older man, whose features are conversed imprevationistically through dom and slashing lines, that Wettschek makes the breakthrough from parstally to fully realized concept.

Jim Woodward's photographs, too, wend to remain in the conceptual stage. But a few have a definite factorstion: a child sits summanded by dead chickens; a two which has been aswed is about to fail; a woman lies immersed in a hathrab condoors. These is a sense of mystery, of portent about them.

Another young photographer, Dona Hagerman, has produced some fine portraits in means years, but too many of those included in New-West Court Photographers are self-constitues. The most evocative one is the most direct a man learns out of his truck in a pose which is immically remisiscent of the famous Cartier Breach photograph of two positions.

For all the uneventees which characterizes the work and quality of reproduction. this antibulogy does provide a forum for phonographers who are little known sumide Wise Coast circles and suggests the directions in which they are headed. It will undoubsedly be interesting to watch them as they progress further down the mad.

Louise Abbott

A Close Brush With Reality

Barr Paplars, published and distributed by the Visual Studies Wirekshop Para, New York, 1982, 53 pp., software, \$72.95

It's late at night and Bart Parker is string up. His wife is sleeping, his son has gone ness, and his daughter has left to skeep with a friend after a fight with her father. Parket is a man along with his throughts. Only the furnace makes a sound. Parkey is an artist thinking The furnace is unpaid for A window is broken, a door hangs loose and the floor is littened with dog shit. His son has crashed the Vislon, and the tites are build on the second car. The taition for the kids is going to go up. The soles is plugged. Parker suffers. His pain seems to be the whole standard catalogue of middle class agenies.

He sellects upon the life of an artist. The feelings of hopelemmens if one's work is ignormal and the haplesamens of nation. The morgnition that has come to certain friends is as hoolty-mapped as a mine field. The successful are shiged to spend more time giving lactures, doing workshops and consulting than making art. The art that does get made becomes an altername currences and the artist a ment businessman. The social put on the back, the cetablabuant imprimatut, encourages aesthatic timidity is makes the artist conservative. The amplement of a succepticable orple and a seat its an artistic school suggests that the artist has become a cookie-curter. not a visionary Success is

alienating-friends vanish. Faltare is alienating-nobody looks.

Where does Parker stand? He's had a half dotten oneman shows, a number of geosp ones and he's bases published, at image here, an image these. Now he has a book. A Close Brush With Reality is more a scraphook; a collage of diary tostations, encorpts from artioles, an assortment of images, and some stories.

The stories are really varies, rambling anacidotal tales that end with a hook. He's on a midnight drive through the deep South. Parket, a weident of Rhode Island, is behind the where of a car he doesn't own. The car has Manachusetta plates. Parker has an expired Pleatide deitare's larence in his pocket and he's speeding over a level crossing. In the mirror he sees a squad car do a power spin onto the soul bahind him and close in fast. Parker pulls over his longly. black as pitch, and he's deep in sudnack country. The cop is built like a howcar. Parker warms up his good old how act, the excuses and explanations pouring out of him like goods off a damaged main. The behaviorth just stares, Finally Parker runs out of neuro. the last alibia defining off into the night ait. The great goon finally speaks. 'I just warned to tell sall that one of so' headlights is out. Bob at the next station on the left will fix you right up.

Then there's the story of the Xeron copy, the one about the people handled, six-bladed, gold-planed Swiss boy acoust knills, and the one about the alumitum log. These mories are neither depressed nor evultant. They're wry-exactly what you'd expect from a canser artist who can look down as far as he can look op; a man in midlife with, by his account, a middling canes.

And the pictures? Well, some of them are wry too. In the diproch "Would Will 1. 1975", a wooden log-los-flewed on the deck edge of a swimming pool (would), and then of the most calebrated photographs by Cartis of the Kwakiel on Vancouver bland were actually with from this film.

The Vanishing Bace may mark the start of another decline in Curtis's reputation a an ethnographic phonographen After the parats of puise offered to Curtis in the 1972b, interpretations based none upon respect for his phonos in art than in documents, Lyrman's incluive starratiss will be sum to open many own to the power of phonos to after our perceptions of reality David Marsion

1982 Manitoba Juried Photography Exhibition

The Winnipeg Photographers Group, Winnipeg, 1982; 73 pp., soft cover

"To expect an art to mature in six years," writes James Borcoman in one of the jurors' statements that prefaces the 1982 Manitoba Juried Photography Exhibition catalogue, "is to be hopeful beyond reason. But if photography in Manitoba has not fulfilled the larger expectations between the first Manitoba Juried Exhibition in 1976 and this second one in 1982," he continues, "nevertheless it has reached a level of competence and self-confidence that suggests a vigorous maturity happily waiting around the corner."

This seems like a fair assessment. The 1982 Manitoba exhibition, which was on display at the Manitoba Archives Building Gallery during the month of May, has been reproduced in its entirety for this publication (copyright 1982 by the Winnipeg Photographers' Group), and includes 64 images, 22 of which are in colour, by 36 photographers. While the work does not break new ground, it does display a range of talents and interests to good advantage: generally speaking the photographs are current, stylistically aware, and technically skilled, and in some cases considerably more. Images worth particular mention would include Hersh Gutwilik's "Dead Sea, Israel" (p. 28), John Hays' flash-and-available light landscapes (pp. 30 and 31), Bruce Kirton's finely balanced laundry-room still life (p. 42), Richard Skinder's "Kitsilano Pool, Vancouver" (p. 48), Marie May's untitled portrait (p. 53), and Debra Mosher's tightlyframed, harshly lit head shots (pp. 59-61).

So in terms of overall quality and some exceptional images, the catalogue comes across well. Its weak point lies in the fact that most of the work falls into fairly standard photographic categories: urban or suburban landscape (13 images), man-altered landscape (7 images), street photography or grab shots (7 images), and many interiors, both populated and unpopulated (9 images). The same is true for technique: we see black and white, colour, hand

colour, direct flash, flash fill with slow shutter speed, one assembled panorama, a few deliberately shifted horizons or camera positions, and so on. But there is a real scarcity of original or involving portraiture, and a complete absence of fantasy or conceptual imagery, multiple printing, non-silver work, Xerography, or instant-camera photography, which is surprising in a show drawn from over six hundred entries.

No group exhibition is perfect; probably all suffer to some degree from biases introduced in the selection and editing process. A viewer has no real way of knowing what the pictures that did not get accepted for the 1982 Manitoba Juried Exhibition might say about the breadth and scope of current photography in Manitoba, but one hopes there is more activity in some of these photographic areas than meets the eye in this one catalogue.

Don Snyder 🔣



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