## P·H·O·T·O communique

Dialogue with Peter Plagens
Flowers of Evil
Photographs by Michel Lambeth
Critical Issues



Barbara Norfleet

## The New Color Photography

selling art for money is contra-

art and aligned bimself with

the rhenoric that excheres cap-

italism and individuality Then

he translated it all item a

militaristic, combutant type of

offensive, the sad result of

graphs: the first two pages are

photo booth size pictures iden-

tifying the cast of characters

(that appear in the thirteen

stage-set scenarios) such as

Partly Cloudy Stormmoopers

and Anachronism, as well as

nine animal figures from the Prachic Menagerie. They are

plastic molded figures of the

children's toy store variety.

painted with colour stripes and camouflage splotches. The

figures (all men) are soldiers.

marines, cowboys and Indians

used to set up the good guys, bad guys tibis person really

feels persecuted) scenes. For

example, in one more the

Hero 'ordered a timely retreat

from the objectives of the

Degreeprogramgrad. Which in

plain unadorned English, rep-

reserved advance in the broadset of froms." And the illus-

trating photograph shows the

militia in their similarly cam-

outlaged jeeps driving away

from the ivy encircled diploma from the Rhode bland

School of Design. And this is

all titled Biochemetical War-

manage to read before I give

in is possely written: loss of big

words, all tangled and strug-

gling, fornicating and creating

more big words, some mo-

turn. Busically, I guess, the

author is attacking the forms and foundations of the world

and business of art through militaristic visuals and lan-

gauge so maybe the guy is

trying to parody and it's sup-

pound to be a joke, but I'm not

convinced. The photographs

are ill-produced, despite the

white, high gloss, soft bound.

lamp black print, colour pho-

tographs. By all measures, one could rightly conclude that

Section Aesthetics, Briefe

expensive stock and tok.

Neat bub? The text that I

Same

Tactical Acothetics is combined text and colour photo-

which is this book.

Sally Eauclaire, Abbeville Press, Inc., New York, New York, 1981; 287 pp.; 166 colour photographs; hardcover, \$39.95; softcover, \$24.95

the author really did want this

book to be, in spite of himself.

a nuccessful, capitalise vennum.

However, the unfortunate has

been successful only in our-

manuscring himself in this outdated boring venture.

Connie Hitsework

Out of Line / Graphic Design

nen News, Saturday Night Magazine, Options Magazine

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New Canadian Photography

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Bookstore habitués may have recently noticed several new paperbacks on the shelves: called "no-frills" books, they represent common genres (mystery, science fiction, romance, etc.) and clearly state on their covers "Complete with Everything - Corpse, Mysterious Caller, Private Detective, Rain." In similar fashion, The New Color Photography comes complete with many typical features of contemporary photographic anthologies ("new" critical premise, lengthy essay, abundant reproductions, glossy paper), although it does not go so far as to list these features on the jacket. The photographs are enjoyable, but the book as a whole presents so many problems it almost becomes a classic example of good intentions gone awry.

Consider Sally Eauclaire's opening statement — that "Colour photography came of age during the decade of the 1970s, when many of its practitioners energetically probed its special capabilities....No longer confined to the Procrustean bed of painting styles, living or dead, it emerged as a distinct art form with a unique visual syntax." Well, that's okay, but in defense of this hypothesis Eauclaire systematically declares the pre-1970 colour work of Paul Outerbridge, Eliot Porter, Ernst Haas and Irving Penn to be second-rate in one way or another ("Working out in the world, where directorial control . . . [is] dif-

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ficult to attain, color photographers mainly fumbled and floundered until around 1970 when they modified their traditional naturalistic priorities"). She neglects to mention much colour work considered significant (Lartigue's Autochromes, Steichen's Autochromes and Kodachromes, Penn's Moments Preserved) and entirely ignores Gjon Mili, Arthur Siegel, Gisèle Freund, Syl Labrot, Henry Holmes Smith, Harold Edgerton, Gordon Parks, Lennart Nilsson, Eliot Elisofon and John Dominis – all of whom have been influential in one way or another, and all of whom used colour extensively and effectively before the magical date of 1970.

Enter William Eggleston, however, and things start to improve: "Eggleston seems to have been the first photographer consistently to employ sophisticated formal strategies by which the medium could be controlled and from which its unique visual syntax developed." Having established the appearance of William Eggleston's Guide (1971) as the starting point for "sophisticated" colour photography, Eauclaire proceeds to discuss this "new color" in seven categories: "Color Photographic Formalism" (Eggleston, Stephen Shore, Emmet Gowin, Joel Meyerowitz, Jan Groover), "The Vivid Vernacular" (Mark Cohen, Harry Callahan, Roger Mertin, Meyerowitz and Eggleston again), "Self-Reflections" (Michael Bishop, John Pfahl. Eve Sonneman. Arthur Taussig), "Documentation" (Ioel Sternfeld, Neal Slavin, William Smith, William Christenberry), "Moral Visions" (Helen Levitt, Sternfeld again, Eggleston a third time), "Enchantments" (Mitch Epstein, David Hockney, Joyce Culver), and "Fabricated Fictions" (Olivia Parker, John Divola, Les Krims, Sandy Skoglund, Lucas Samaras).

By the time we get through all this, we have looked at 166 reproductions, learned that Joel Meyerowitz's view camera weighs forty-five pounds, been told that "telling the truth about the subject is not enough" for a modern documentary photographer, seen that Mitch Epstein's pleasant Nepal postcard image (plate 135) is really an example of how "interconnecting fields of color and texture converge from disparate spatial locations in the scene" and how "Fugal methodology dictates a more precise, ascetic means of achieving pictorial climaxes", figured out that Eauclaire studied art history, and discerned that most of the photographers in her book probably like Walker Evans, Robert Frank, and Lee Friedlander. We begin to wonder just what all these categories really mean, and just how "new" the new colour photography is, so we turn to the biography section, which is by far the most illuminating chapter in the book.

Of the forty-seven photographers included in The New Color Photography, forty-two are American, thirty were born between 1940 and 1950, many have graduate degrees, and eighteen combine photography with ongoing work in other media or came to photography from other media or other disciplines (painting, film, sculpture, design, conceptual art, philosophy, chemistry, biophysics). Looking more closely, we see that these photographers draw their influences from a pretty wellestablished group of artists and photographers: Vermeer, Atget, Walker Evans, Muybridge, Cartier-Bresson, Emmet Gowin, Garry Winogrand, Joel Meyerowitz, Robert Heinecken, Imogen Cunningham, Robert Frank, Minor White and Nathan Lyons are all credited as influences by the photographers themselves, and Cartier-Bresson is mentioned more frequently than anyone. It doesn't take a brilliant analytical mind to deduce that these new colour photographers have a lot in common: age, circumstance, education, nationality, influences and cultural bias. More importantly, the biographies tell us that The New Color's warped judgments about how and when the medium developed, its questionable categorizing of work, and the eclecticism and inconsistency of the work itself are all inevitable results of a selection process which represents such a narrow group of photographers, many of whom became photographers through education rather than experience.

Ultimately, The New Color Photography is not about new colour photography but about what happens when a curator's critical viewpoint comes from another medium, when an editing process does not represent the totality of an activity (although the title makes us expect at least a wide cross-section), and when slick production takes the place of real content. There are good photographs in The New Color Photography, but no where near enough to justify its title, size or price.

Don Snyder





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cord at the same time as they

became part of a complex ran-

dom order which he created.

aesthetic informs Resochen-

berg Photographs. This vol-

ume, which includes five

photo collages expressly made

for its publication, is a body of

work that Rauschenberg made

in two periods - in Italy and America from 1945-65, and

in travel through the U.S. in 1979-80. All the photographs

(which were on exhibit last

year at Place Pompidou in Paris), show Rauschenberg's

tendency to fragment and re-

traits of Jasper Johns and

Merce Cunningham as well as

images of peeling walls, work-

ers' boots and develor objects

from the Roman flex market.

is predicated on the camera's

influence capacity to fracture

space and time. The photo-

graphs of the later period are more clearly an extension of

The work of the earlier period which includes por-

construct the world.

This same constructivise