Sex truths on videotape introspective, critical Hippy. The mainstream and alter-

Form and Figure Dalhousie Art Gallery Until December 2 by Paul Webster

igure drawings and paintings aren't often compared and somewhat disconcerting.

A collection of videotapes created by Lisa Steele and Kim Tomczak collectively entitled "4 Hoursand 38 minutes" from another half of this show's unusual media partnership within the common theme of the human nude.

The drawings, paintings and engravings include many strong examples of a theme in perhaps the most sympathetic and accessible of traditional media formats. With a spanning the last century this is a

video has carved for itself in the that possibility. alternative Canadian art scene over the last twenty years.

sary political and social contexts as does Margaret Atwood's litera-

Torontonian wit. Discussing one of native male lifestyles are parodied her very early videos, "Birthday Suit" (1974), Steele remarks "as a woman it's important for me to say, and to remember to say, that false," idealized versions of women's with video art, which makes bodies have got to go. I have to the "Form and Figure" show which show that the idealized body in art opened at the Dalhousie Art Gal- is dishonest to women in general. lery last Thursday both intriguing So I made this video showing all the scars on my body".

"Room for a critical and interpretive view"

"Birthday Suit" has been depreponderance of Canadian works scribed as a "reverse strip tease" in which the artist presents her body compelling collection that is as to the viewer in all its pallor, with reassuring and human as its theme. its scars and history so cleariy "4 Hours and 38 Minutes" lends identified as to deny objectification. the viewer considerably more The strength of the work lies in its room for a critical and an interpre- simplicity, in its ideological focus tive view. In a sense these tapes are and "real time" technical and teman assemblage revealing the tech- poral coherence. It is a piece of art nical, historical, and political con- which defies the viewer to misintours of the creative niche that terpret it while virtually denying

Kim Tomczak's "Paradise Lost" (1980) is an edited, more jagged Lisa Steele's work carries a and aesthetically confused video message as consistently concerned with a similar theme. Tomczak with gender equality in its neces- presents a conversation between the quintessential early 1970s Joe College (who looks uncannily like ture. Steele also shares Atwood's David Byme) and his antithesis, Joe

through comparison to great effect until a sudden cut takes the viewer into a scene where a young man confronts his female lover about her involvement in the feminist movement of the early 1970s and how it is in conflict with his version of political priority/police brutality, Vietnam and the military industrial state.

Tomczak suggests that the work reveals the changes a lot of men went through during the emergence of the feminist movement. As an historical artifact and document, "Paradise Lost" reviews the code words and slogans of the emergence of the politicization of gender inequality. As the young woman tells her lover in the video "private politics become public politics. My CR meetings are very important to me. And they should be important to you."

"The strength of the work lies in its simplicity"

Komczak and Steele now produce work collaboratively which, at least in the case of 1988s "White Dawn" shows the continuation of their previously independent politicization. "White Dawn" is a comical, acerbic comment on US cultural imperialism from the per-



Nude contemplating media contemplating nude.

spective of two frightened Canadian artists on the eve of the Free Trade Agreement. The work simply reverses the current scenario of

US cultural domination in Canada and paradoxically suggests that letting "the market decide" will result in Canadian domination of US cultural markets.

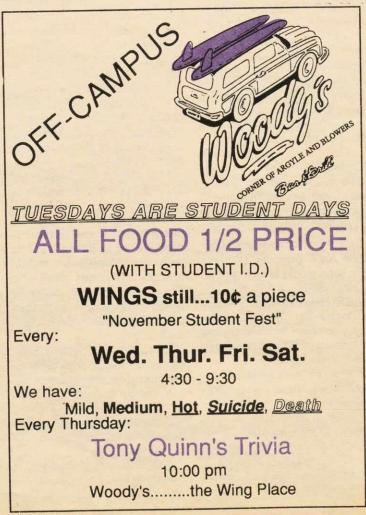
"Kids... know what the tricks are about"

This piece's political message is so explicit as to deny interpretation. Technically, however, it reveals, especially when seen in conjunction with their earlier works, an incredible advance in production values for video artists over the last twenty years. Of course, audiences mirror this advance, as Tomczak suggests "people are much more media literate ... kids in high school or college know what the tricks at about. They know when they are being sold things."

One of the things which the general public is sold on, it seems, is video. Public libraries in Canada now lend more videos than books. Video artists are perhaps producing the most influential documents of our times. If you want to know who's documenting our culture, go have a look.



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