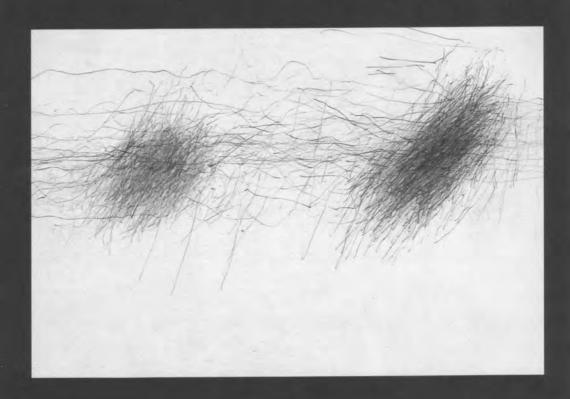


Obsessive Drawing

DELAWARE CENTER FOR THE CONTEMPORARY ARTS

December 1, 2000 through February 4, 2001



Obsessive Drawing is an exhibition about drawing as a primary medium. The exhibition includes 39 abstract and figurative works by 18 artists.

Drawings in this exhibition convey the artists' complete involvement with the materials of drawing. Works range from mural-sized (Santoleri) with surfaces densely covered with charcoal, graphite and erasure marks (Edelstein, Herrick, Levine, Tomasula) or built up with layers of materials (Bokat, Robbins), to those in which the pristine paper claims at least as much space in the drawing as the marked (Kotik, Louden, Segre). Some artists perform a ritual of controlled repetition to create their abstract drawings that refer to the physicality of the process (Anastasi, Houshiary).

Others represent a literal figure or subject (Hawkesworth, Kentridge, Mabrey, Solow). One is involved with symmetry, drawing worlds on a small scale that read as microcosms and macrocosms (White); and one uses microscopic text to draw (Gissler). Whatever process the artists in Obsessive Drawing utilize to create their work, they all have a relationship to "obsessive" in this exhibition. To discuss the connection in drawing to the psychological states of being that obsession implies, and to go beyond the purely formal descriptions of the work, I invited psychoanalyst and art collector, Merle Molofsky, to engage in a dialogue on the subject of obsession. During the course of our conversation, Merle was shown only a few images of works in the exhibition.

Dede Young Curator DY: What does obsessive mean to you?

MM: Obsession is something that consumes us, that we cannot escape. A thought haunts us, and everything else leads us back to the torment and pleasure of our obsession. We brood, we ruminate, we return to the same doubts and scruples, the ifs and onlys, the forbidden, the unbidden. Like a wet dog, we try to shake off what clings to us. But obsession cannot be shaken away.

Obsession signals the presence of conflict and ambivalence. Obsession is a mask to distract us from our obsessions. We do something obsessively because there is something else we are obsessed by, but cannot acknowledge.

Psychoanalysis teaches that we are torn between the demands of desire and the demands of conscience. Conscience insists that we forswear fulfillment of desire. But we cannot.

DY: How does obsessiveness relate to artmaking?

MM: The psychoanalyst D.W. Winnicott (*Transitional Objects and Transitional Phenomena*, *Playing and Reality*, Tavistock Publications, London: 1985) describes the symbolic process of a seven year old boy preoccupied with string, who tied furniture together in an attempt to bind the anxiety of separation. This magical act served as bridge between achievement and desire. His string play is a variant of obsessive drawing. As he created a psychic umbilical cord to deny and control emptiness, so too does the artist who confronts emptiness, the pregestural space.

We create symmetry to restore emotional balance. If we maintain symmetry, neither instinct nor conscience prevails. The question of symmetry, then, is provocative: what prevails?

DY: This question of symmetry applies especially to the works of Hope White and Thomas Kotik. In very different ways these two artists create a kind of balance in their drawings that "flip" the way I read the space—from near to far, from interior to exterior.

But the question of "what prevails?" is also appropriate in works that are not necessarily symmetrical, but rather where the gestural marks and the paper or ground left unmarked hold the eye equally. I am thinking especially of Sharon Louden's work where the image (or figure) is contained in a relatively small area of a large sheet of mylar. Her drawing may be completed in a matter of moments; her gesture has immediacy and tension.

MM: Zen-inspired Japanese ink drawing captures complex impressions in an unmediated moment. The moment of gesture is as transient as the world. Obsession rubs, rubs out, works over, returns, tries to make truth clearer, or more obscure. Zen says gesture is truth. Obsession says truth is unbearable.

DY: Bruce Robbins' and William Anastasi's drawings also look like spontaneous gesture drawings. Shirazeh Houshiary's work, along with Robbins' and Anastasi's, seem closest to Zen. Robbins' line has the freedom of a child's mark, though he sets up his space to create tension. In his Subway Drawings, Anastasi holds pencils in each hand and lets the movement of the subway he rides define



his gesture for a certain period of time.

Houshiary sits on the floor with a sheet of paper and starts her drawing with the pencil in the center of the sheet. She moves her self around the paper making a series of tiny marks—one with each breath. The drawing is complete when the artist is essentially exhausted and has let go her conscious control of her action.

In the realm of "obsession says truth is unbearable" is William Kentridge, His drawing, "Coma," is one of hundreds of drawings used to create his animated video "History of the Main Complaint," which portrays and laments Apartheid in his homeland. Inherent in "Coma" is the unbearable sadness of this harsh reality, and in the video work that animates the drawings, obsession is keenly felt.

But, tell me more about obsession.

MM: D.W. Winnicott ("Dreaming, Fantasying, and Living", op. cit.) links obsession with the need to fill an inner gap. We face an abyss in the form of a question, do I or do I not exist? If the artist does not fill the space, will emptiness mirror non-existence?

Dread of non-existence becomes manifest in the repetitive mark, cross-hatching, refining, erasing and filling in, overflowing margins. Repetition is obsessive. We return to the scene of the crime. We announce we have a secret. As we seek to obscure, we reveal. Ambivalence demands that the mask must slip.

Line reflects continuity. Broken lines represent an attempt to isolate the unwanted thought, the forbidden act, a way to isolate one's self from others, or from one's self. Line points to the unthinkable as a pause in speech signals an unthinkable wish. Broken lines insist, this does not lead to that. Obsessive line keeps a boundary.

DY: To me line is such a formal, self-assertive part of drawing—a beginning point; a point of departure, an organizing element of composition. Having control of line is something an artist develops and hopes to maintain throughout life. Gary Gissler creates a fine line of words without spaces between them to create an image. One almost needs a magnifying glass to read the text, which, when deciphered reveals something personal. But I wonder, what does "the mask must slip really mean?"

MM: What do I hide beneath my disguise? What does my masquerade reveal about myself? Take for example the Bruce Robbins and the Erik Levine. In terms of the ambivalent tensions inherent in the horizontal splits, the heavy solid weight pressing down onto the fragile intricacies of line in Bruce Robbins' work, and the opposite in the Levine's work, the solid dark rising upward, supporting, balancing, encroaching on the woven intricacies above. What must be contained? Obviously, whatever is contained can only be imperfectly contained. Containment is suggested, but is impossible. Peter Solow's work uses transparency of space -nothing is fully revealed, but nothing can be fully concealed. Past, memory, always presses through.

DY: So, containment is like a mask. When I look at Bruce Edelstein's figure pressing to edges of the space, I get a sense of anxiety from the composition with the figure up side down. The way she is drawn, with her face looking out at the viewer, evokes memories of difficult life experiences, and also elicits compassion, at least from me.

It becomes apparent that, at first glance, we may not connect to the underlying impulses of the artist making the work. Drawings as large and powerful as Jane Herrick's, or as intensely marked as Ken Mabrey's, Tim Hawkesworth's, or Gary Gissler's assert themselves as "obsessive," Others, like the Tomasula, are subtler. In fact, the Tomasula, Gissler and Louden seem to border on obsession with fetishism and taboo, which perhaps we can discuss over an exhibition focused on allure.

For now, a final comment about "obsessive?"

MM: The obsessive gesture begs for recognition. See me as I cannot see myself, and forgive me. In return, I will make my mark upon emptiness, and upon you.



◄ William Anastasi Subway Drawing **Graphite on paper** 7.5 x 11.5 in

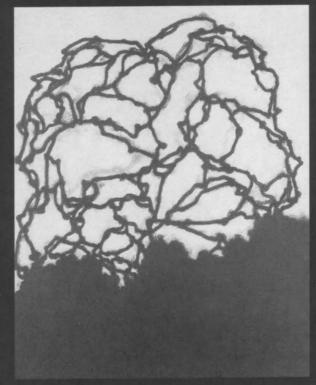
■ Jane Herrick
In the Thick of It
(detail)
1998 charcoal on paper 60 x 128 x 5 in.

right ▶ Bruce Edelstein Untitled, 06/96 Charcoal on paper 60 x 22.25 in



▲ William Kentridge
Coma
1999
Charcoal on paper
38 x 47 in.

▲ Erik Levine
Morphological Poker
1996
Pencil on paper
50 x 38 in..





▲ Maria Tomasula Untitled 1993 **Graphite on paper** 4 x 5 in.

◄ Hope White Mandala Series ink on paper, 7 in. diameter

William Anastasi Julie Bokat **Bruce Edelstein Gary Gissler** Tim Hawkesworth Jane Herrick **Shirazeh Houshiary** William Kentridge

Erik Levine **Sharon Louden** Ken Mabrey **Bruce Robbins** Paul Santoleri Michelle Segre **Peter Solow** Maria Tomasula **Hope White**

Thomas Kotik

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DELAWARE CENTER FOR THE CONTEMPORARY ARTS

Exhibition Checklist

Gallery Hours:

M, Tu, Th, F 10 am - 6 pm Wed 10 am - 8 pm Sat 10 am - 5 pm Sun 1 pm - 5 pm

William Anastasi Subway Drawing 1993 Graphite on paper Lent by Sandra Gering Gallery

Subway Drawing 1994 Graphite on paper Lent by Sandra Gering Gallery

Pencil Drop Drawing 1997 Graphite on paper Lent by Sandra Gering Gallery

Julie Bokat
Life Cycle
2000
Charcoal on paper
Lent by the artist

Nascence 2000 Charcoal on paper Lent by the artist

Synthesis 2000 Charcoal and beeswax on paper, mounted Lent by the artist

Continual 2000 Charcoal and beewsax on paper, mounted Lent by the artist

Bruce Edelstein Untitled, 06/96 Charcoal on paper Private collection, New York

Gary Gissler
doubt
2000
Pencil on gessoed panel
8 x 8 in.
Courtesy of
123 Watts Gallery

to need a need 1999 Pencil on gessoed panel Courtesy of Tom McCormick Gallery

you know I need to know 1999 Pencil on gesseed panel Courtesy of Tom McCormick Gallery

disenchanted 1999 Pencil on gessoed panel Courtesy of 123 Watts Gallery

do you hear what 2000 Pencil on gessoed panel Courtesy of 123 Watts Gallery

Tim Hawkesworth
Talisman
1999
Pencil, wax, pigment and
scorching on paper
Lent by the artist

Jane Herrick In the Thick of It 1998 Charcoal on paper Lent by the artist

Shirazeh Houshlary Breath 1997 Graphite on black ground Lent by Anne B. Morgan

William Kentridge
Coma
1999
Charcoal on paper
Lent by Michael
and liene Salcman

Thomas Kotik Untitled 1999 Ink on paper Lent by Mary Cerutti Erik Levine Morphological Poker 1996 Pencil on paper Lent by the artist

Sharon Louden
Tangled Tips: Lines
from Zion
2000
ink on mylar
Lent by the artist

Ken Mabrey
Express Check-out
2000
Ink on rag paper
Lent by the artist

Bruce Robbins
Untitled
2000
Graphite on gessoed
sheetrock
Lent by the artist

Untitled 2000 Graphite on gessoed sheetrock Lent by the artist

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Untitled 2000 Graphite on gessoed sheetrock Lent by the artist

Untitled 2000 Graphite on gessoed sheetrock Lent by the artist Paul Santoleri To Your Island 1998 Conte on paper Lent by the artist

Michelle Segre Foot 1998 Marker on paper Private collection, New York

Peter Solow View from Belvedere 1999 Graphite on paper Lent by the artist

Maria Tomasula Untitled 1993 Graphite on paper Private collection, New York

Hope White Mandala Series 1999 Ink on paper Lent by the artist

Mandala Series 1999 Ink on paper Lent by the artist

Mandala Series 2000 Ink on paper Lent by the artist

Mandala Series 2000 Ink on paper Lent by the artist