

The Arts

The Barbican Gallery reopens with two major retrospectives

EXHIBITION

Helen Chadwick

Barbican

Nick Hackworth

IT IS in the part of this exhibition that resembles a particularly perverted corner of Willy Wonka's Chocolate Factory that the depth of Helen Chadwick's influence on contemporary British art can be seen.

Chadwick, who was nominated for the Turner Prize in 1987 and died suddenly in 1996, with heart failure, at the age of 43, has long been regarded as the precursor of the punk Young British Artist tendency.

This, her first major retrospective, is an attempt to cement her reputation, which currently does not extend beyond these shores. It also inaugurates the newly refurbished Barbican Art Gallery, in the downstairs space, along with the accompanying photography exhibition (reviewed right) upstairs.

The already well-lit bottom floor has been competently enlarged and improved by the removal of a redundant staircase so that it forms one unified area.

At the heart of the Willy Wonka area is Cacao, a large fountain of warm, liquid chocolate, first shown at the Serpentine a decade ago (with Chadwick's best known work, Piss Flowers). Hung around it is a photographic series, Wreaths to Pleasure.

Like the related piece, Billy Bud, in which an unattractive ensemble of male genitalia nestles discreetly at the heart of vibrantly coloured flower, the Wreaths are about the closeness of beauty and corruption, featuring flowers and fruits, sometimes arranged in sexually suggestive shapes, floating on toxic substances.

Similarly Cacao, which happily exploits the scatological connotations of chocolate, articulates the relationship between defecation and consumption, inviting you to be simultaneously attracted and repulsed by the thick, brown, bubbling liquid.

The constellation of



Beauty and corruption:
Helen Chadwick's
Billy Bud, from 1994

BritArt before the dead shark

subjects that these works address — the body, gender identity, the sacred and the profane — were Chadwick's staple and common to art, especially feminist art, since the Sixties.

However, as the Eighties flowed into the Nineties her work became increasingly slick, less laboured and pseudo-theoretical, so developing the characteristics that defined the work of the YBAs.

There are some howlers

along the way, such as the magnificently naff and quintessentially Eighties photo Meat Abstract No 8, in which a lump of meat with a lit light bulb protruding from it, rests upon a bed of lush golden yellow and silvery blue fabrics, next to a golden egg.

Such mistakes were occupational hazards, though, for someone who, unlike other artists of her generation (Anish Kapoor

or Antony Gormley), tried to make her work increasingly accessible.

So the retrospective proves that Chadwick does indeed deserve to be seen as a significant founder of the Young British Artist sensibility.

Whether one would want that accolade is another matter.

● Opens tomorrow and runs until 1 August. Information: 0845 120 7550.

Camille the chameleon shows off his many talents

THE Songmakers' Almanac has pursued the same formula ever since its formation in 1976. By means of pianist Graham Johnson's erudite, carefully researched narratives the group puts songs and composers into revealing context. It is hard-core didacticism that really works.

Last night, with soprano Lucy Crowe, the particularly fine tenor Colin Bates and the baritone François Le Roux (not, I thought, in his best voice), Johnson's specialist subject was the long-lived 19th

century French composer Camille Saint-Saëns. The event formed part of Steven Isserlis's enterprising Saint-Saëns Festival, which began last week.

Saint-Saëns the composer enjoyed fecund inventiveness, remarkable stylistic adaptability and the saving grace of a light touch which he could call upon when necessary.

Saint-Saëns the man was brilliant, hard-working, mother-dominated, but also often opinionated. Later in life he proved an acerbic critic (of, for

CLASSICAL

Songs of Saint-Saëns

Wigmore Hall

Stephen Pettitt

instance, Debussy's *Pelléas et Mélisande*). Here, we heard a wide sample of his styles, from songs openly revealing the influence of Schubert, Gounod, Wagner and Liszt to those that demonstrate admiration

(a single letter unguardedly suggests deeper passions) for his pupil Gabriel Fauré and even, in *Villanelle*, an awareness of Stravinsky's neo-classicism.

And even in music less transparently revealing of source, it was hard to imagine the same mind being responsible for the music-hall wit of *Suzette et Suzon* and *Grasselette et Maigrette*, the calculated naivety of a rather charming English song, *Cherry Tree Farm*, the world-weariness of

another English setting, 'Tis better so, and the sensual Verlaine setting — the only one in Saint-Saëns' output — *Le vent de la plaine*.

There were several finely tuned early Victor Hugo songs which themselves ranged from the freshly lyrical *Reverie* to the parodistically pompous *Le pas d'armes du roi Jean*, the ardent *La Cloche* and the thoroughly voluptuous *Soirée en mer*.

A chameleon indeed, but never an impostor.

Love through different eyes

EXHIBITION

Tina Modotti and Edward Weston

Barbican

Sue Steward

situations, and they both experimented in shots of the same circus tent, cactus or stone steps. Hers reveal a fashionable angular modernism, his are beautifully precise. Mexico clearly charged his imagination, and eventually made possible the irritating series of erotically entwined vegetables.

This intriguing combination of works by Edward Weston and Tina Modotti during their shared Mexico City years (late Twenties to late Thirties), reveals two very different approaches to the same surroundings: his realist's accuracy and fascination with the characters and always the erotic potential around him; her artist's eye, which eventually became politically directed. The show follows their brief love story during the period they described themselves as "Modernists".

Given the context is Mexico, the photographs are surprisingly muted. Frida Kahlo's Technicolor palette makes us expect explosions of colour, but of course photographers weren't yet blessed with that possibility, and Modotti and Weston were committed to exploring the spectrum between black and white, and the manipulation of light, shade and tone. Some of Weston's early portraits are as delicate as etchings.

Newly widowed, Modotti had arrived as the older man's assistant, and became his student — and lover (a 1921 portrait of her curled-up nude, radiates a tender calm).

At first, Modotti captured the abstract in ordinary



Catching her political eye:
Tina Modotti's
Woman with a Flag, taken in 1928