

# THE

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om Joyce is one of America's premier blacksmiths. He has designed and produced sculptures, as well as working on large architectural projects. He has exhibited and lectured at museums and universities in the United States and abroad. As a National Advisory Board member of the New Mexico Crafts Council and the New Mexico Metalsmiths Association, Joyce is preparing the groundwork for an apprenticeship networking system, through which more long-term and intensive training in diverse mediums can be realized by those in need of alternative trade directions. His Arroyo Hondo workshop houses 3,000 tools, of which about one-third were made by Joyce.

Photo: Guy Cross



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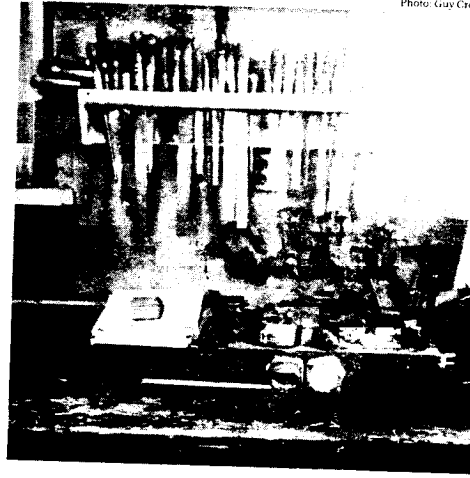
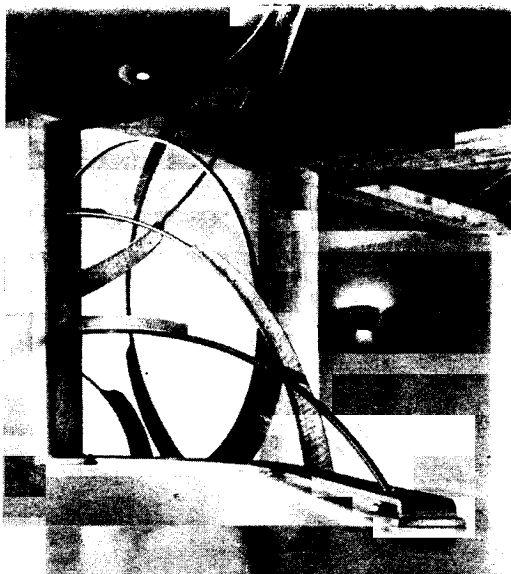


Photo: Guy Cross



At the age of 16 in El Rito, I quit school and began my career as a blacksmith. Those who assured me that this was a path towards failure only fueled my interest in alternative education, in which, I realized then, was the most accessible option to learn what I knew was my life's work. The exposure to those working with hot iron at that time, and my personal search for historic iron work as study-pieces provided a specific curriculum which established the basis for my training.

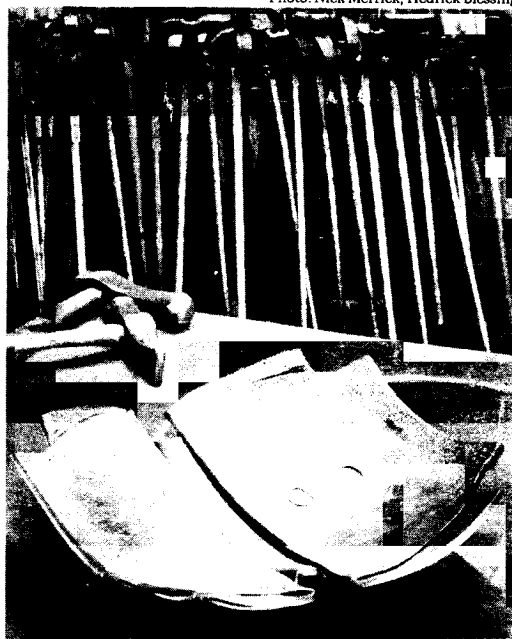
Designing projects with subtle historic reference, and offering multiple layers in which the pieces may be understood, continue to be important criteria for my work. They not only build on the past's design vocabulary, but also assure an affirmative alliance between all work created by hand. Each human contribution to the arts has been developed through the investigation of others, and passed as gifts to their successors. Acknowledging this credit to humanity's collaboration of sorts is necessary in providing another piece of our global view, so important to our future survival. I look towards simple utilitarian objects made throughout blacksmithing's 3000-year history. These pieces teach an economy of function, movement, proportion, and use of what was once a precious commodity. Monumental historic trophies of architectural embellishment such as palatial gates to royal residences, while refined examples of metal-working techniques, rarely elicit positive emotional response in me. Rather, agricultural tools such as a grubbing hoe, whose design has evolved over centuries of practical use, continue to inspire me. Out of context, these tools are purely sculptural in form and design, and while in use, absolutely efficient



Tom Joyce, Room Divider, Forged Mild Steel, Curved Panel, 72" H x 132" W x 16" D. Photo: Nick Merrick, Hedrick Blessing

and timeless in their connection to what is inseparable in our lives: family, thought, work and play. All one needs to forge iron is a fire, hammer, and any block or scrap iron heavier than one's own hammer for use as an anvil. Mild steel, the modern equivalent of wrought iron, is heated to around 2000 degrees in a coal fire. At this white-hot temperature, steel can be shaped like hard clay. Its form is manipulated through the use of hammers which strike the iron, displacing and rearranging the shape of the original bar stock. Ideas are translated directly through split-second decision-making while the hammer delivers this intuitive language. In architectural work, which is usually site-specific, forms are pre-meditated; while in experimental work, as in the vessels or sculpture, a less-calculated and spontaneous approach is used. Often these forms begin as rigid geometric compositions, but are drastically changed into forms that have grown into unexpected proportional shapes produced through a growth-medium of sorts, composed of heat and hammer. This is my intended contrast to a living plant's growth-medium of water and earth, from which grow the plants that first inspired the understanding of living structures' pro-

portional relationships and spawned the math of the golden section. All work produced through thoughtful, caring purpose will speak to us, teach us, and be completely approachable, even if not completely understandable. Whether it is functional or not, craft or art, it is all inseparable and indecipherable when created with an impassioned honesty. The work forged in my studio is produced with the assistance of Peter Joseph, Jan Rappe, Brad Hill, and Maria Larsen.



Tom Joyce, Bowl, Forged Mild Steel, 3" H x 15" W x 16" D. Photo: Nick Merrick, Hedrick Blessing

Santa Fe, THE M. 1995 March



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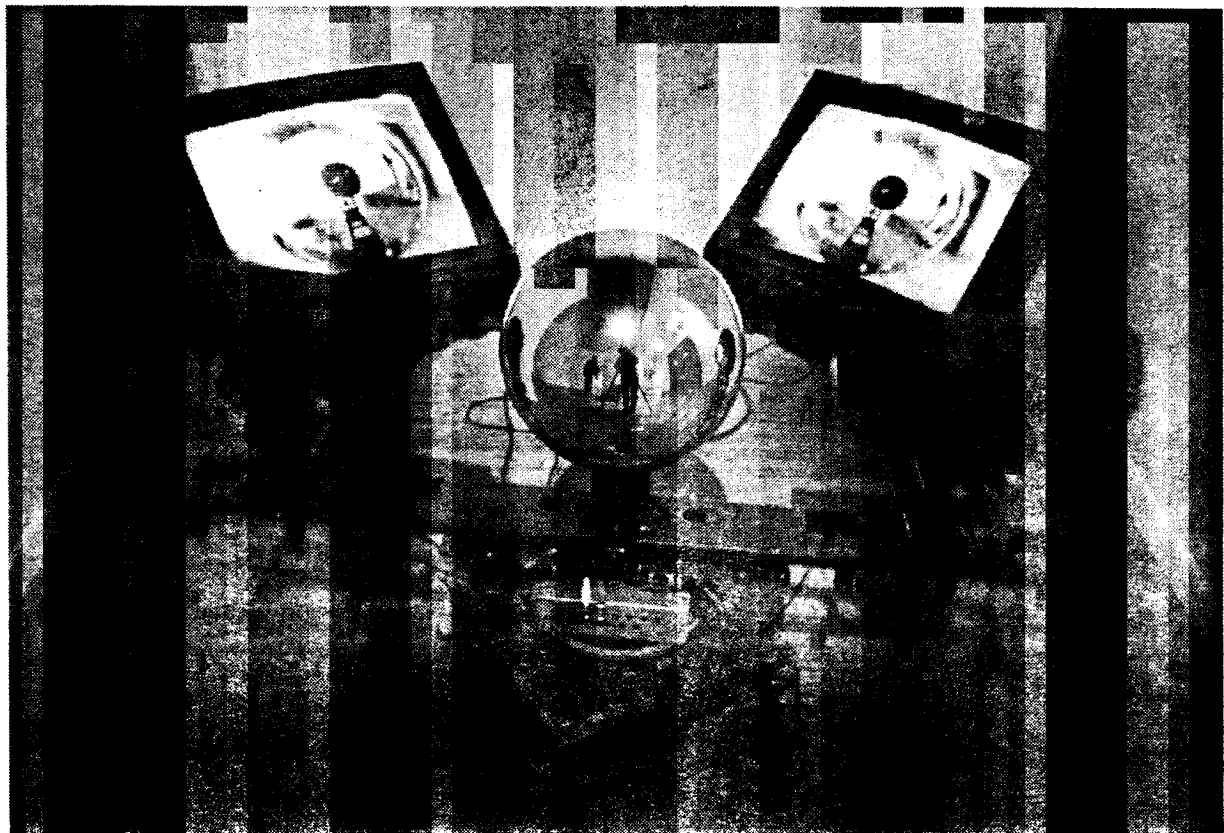
STEINA VASULKA  
FOUR VIDEO INSTALLATIONS

CENTER FOR CONTEMPORARY ARTS  
291 E. BARCELONA RD., SANTA FE

While Steina Vasulka's video work is obviously not "television" in the usual sense, on some level all video art is inextricably linked to the television experience. Art world terminology replaces the television set with the "video monitor," but whether the programming comes beaming down from a satellite or from a VCR sitting in the corner, a shared dynamic remains. Video art is a focal point for the unresolved relationship between mass media and fine art—a tension which can invest the form with an almost subversive energy. Given the ready accessibility and relative economy of video technology, this energy is all too easily squandered by lesser talents. Such is not the case with Steina Vasulka's *Four Video Installations* at the Center for Contemporary Arts (CCA).

One first encounters *Machine Vision II*, 1976 (confusingly identified as *Allvision*, 1974, in the handout essay accompanying the exhibition) installed at the bottom of the gallery stairwell. The piece consists of two video cameras mounted on either end of a rotating motorized arm with both cameras aimed at a polished silver metal sphere at the center of the arm. Each camera provides a live feed of the floor-to-ceiling reflection in the sphere to one of two monitors sitting nearby. A peripheral view of the room behind the sphere is also visible in the monitors and, as the positions of the two cameras and the sphere are fixed relative to each other, the feed to the video monitors shows the room rotating around a stationary sphere. Any observer of the piece appears simultaneously in one monitor as a reflection in the sphere, and as part of the background in the other. While exceedingly simple in its conception, the piece creates a complex grouping of views of one space in which the observer experiences his or her own presence on a variety of abstracted levels.

On the mezzanine level, *Borealis*, 1994, is composed of twin towers of four video monitors each. The towers play a black-and-white 10-minute video of water in motion: frothing over rapids, flowing over a dam, rippling out from behind the stern of a boat, beading on the camera lens as it is pushed through damp foliage. In one section of footage, surf washes up on a shoreline oriented vertically in the monitor, and other sections of the video are reversed so that the water in one tower rushes toward the viewer while in the other it sucks back into itself. In another sequence, filmed in what seems to be a thick mist rising from a frozen river, the shadow of the artist emerges and dematerializes as sunlight projects her shadow into the shifting scene. The overall effect is



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Steina Vasulka, *Machine Vision II*, installation, 1995

On the upper level of the gallery is *Drifts*, 1970-1995 (identified alternatively as *Matrix* in the exhibition essay), in which two arched constructions of monitors display images that drift horizontally from one monitor to the next. There is engagingly deadpan footage of the Vasulkas in their studio (Steina wanders in and out of frame; Woody stands about chewing gum), plus electronically-generated video and images of Keith Haring-like designs that appear to be painted on asphalt or gravel, to the accompaniment of a throbbing low-frequency noise soundtrack.

Installed in the CCA's darkened main exhibition room, is *Pyroglyphs*, 1995, a 15-minute collaborative effort by Vasulka and Santa Fe artist/blacksmith Tom Joyce. Six large translucent screens serve as the support for images originating from three video projectors. Reflectors allow the projectors to beam their images onto two screens at once, and a mirrored wall at the back of the room extends the murky space, making it difficult to discern the actual number of screens and the origins of the multiple video images. Slow motion close-ups of dancing fire, glowing metal pounded by a hammer, flying sparks, and the flames of a blowtorch are accompanied by the heavily amplified and processed sounds of Joyce and his tools at work. At once spectacular, violent, and beautiful, *Pyroglyphs* evokes the elemental forces at work in Joyce's workshop: Flames erupt from the forge like a volcano, and a pneumatic press crushes a pile of wood into pulp with the grinding intensity of a seismic cataclysm.

Vasulka's installations are typically described in terms of video, but the artist's command of sculptural idioms and her considerable skill as a sound technician—arranging and orchestrating noise with a deft musical sensibility—deserve equal billing. Grounded in over 20 years of carefully considered experimentation and investigation, Vasulka's installations have an authenticity and authority profoundly lacking in much video art. She creates environments, not just videotapes, and while the difference may seem elusive it is distinctly tangible: You just know when it's the real thing.

DAVID CLEMMER