
Andy’s Kids

THE MET TAKES A SCATTERSHOT STAB AT ESTABLISHING WARHOL’S INFLUENCE

But at Artist’s Space, the Bernadette Corporation is the true heir to Warholian myth-making

By Matia Pollack

If you listen carefully, you can hear the bowling from curatorial and critical circles about the Metropolitan Museum’s blockbuster, “Regarding Warhol.” Organized by Mark Rosenthal with Maria Prather, Ian Alteveer and Rebecca Lowery, the exhibition is a Trojan horse: under the guise of examining the influential Pop artist, the Met has crept through the gates of contemporary art curation. The haphazard display, which looks cobbled together from auction-house catalogues (rather than from art history books), functions less as a thoughtful exhibition than as a three-dimensional press release for the traditionally more historically focused museum’s plans to expand into new art. It’s a land-grab, a wild claim to exciting territory. Its raison d’être is more institutional positioning than visual persuasion. It is bold, impolitic—and interesting.

The faults of “Regarding Warhol” are not only formidable, they are surprising, given the Met’s recent vaunted postwar exhibitions like “Robert Rauschenberg: Combines” in 2005 and “Jasper Johns: Gray,” in 2008. The most egregious of its errors is that it spreads itself too thin to register an actual curatorial premise: 80 international artists spanning half a century would be a mere gloss on any topic. Warhol’s influence could have been better examined through a modest and subtle exhibition that took on only one decade and location—1960s N.Y., 1960s Düsseldorf and 1970s L.A. come to mind. But the Met show is structured according to baggy, catchall categories—“Daily News,” “Portraits,” “Queer Studies,” “Consuming Images,” “No Boundaries”—within which works by dozens of artists are paired with Warhol’s, willy-nilly. And bizarrely: to state, as one wall label does,
that Gerhard Richter's 1964 Cow (Kuh) “anticipates Warhol's own Cow Wallpaper from two years later” misrepresents the historical relationship between Düsseldorf's Capitalist Realism and New York Pop. There is much of this kind of visual rhyming: Cory Arcangel's more recent video pieces (in which early Nintendo Super Mario clouds float by) are paired with Warhol's metallic silver clouds of 1966; Polly Apfelbaum's floral floor installation with Warhol's flower paintings. There is a predominance of blondes and blue in blond wigs (in the section on portraits, Karen Kilimnik's painting of Paris Hilton as Marie Antoinette is juxtaposed with Elizabeth Peyton's 1995 painting of Kurt Cobain, **Blue Kurt**, and an untitled photograph by Cindy Sherman). The effect is glib. More attention to strategies of representation and less to facile connections based on subject matter would have served the Met well.

A number of artworks here are chestnuts trotted out of the Contemporary Curating 101 storage bin, including Bruce Nauman's *Eat Death* (1973), Felix Gonzalez-Torres's *Untitled (Portrait of Ross in L.A.)* (1991) and Allan McCollum's *Ten Plaster Surrogates* (1982-1990). There should be a two-year moratorium on including any of these in any exhibition. The selection of the most recent artworks is inexplicably bad. Naming Cory Arcangel, Ryan Trecartin and Kalup Linzy as the designated young inheritors of Warhol seems like the kind of selection only someone who knows next to nothing about contemporary practice could possibly come up with. Off the top of my head, Josh Smith, Alex Israel, Ryan McGinley, Wade Guyton, KB Hardy, the Bernadette Corporation (see more on that below), Cheyney Thompson or Cleopatra gallery's CKTV Karaoke project might have worked better.

Still, the show has its merits, and great-looking art speaks for itself: when the Met fails, it fails grandly, with impeccable balance. Perhaps fittingly, the New York show this most closely resembles is the gallery at Christie's during an auction preview: 45 major Warhols, including the fetching *Nine Jackies* (1964), the early, scruffy *Icebox* (1961), and the iconic *Big Campbell's Soup Can, 19c* (*Beef Noodle*; 1962), eight great works by Gerhard Richter and Sigmar Polke, including Polke's early *Plastik-Wannen*; and major pieces by Jeff Koons, Alex Katz, Ed Ruscha and Christopher Wool. Showing work this fine is a veritable public service, and anyone who tells you not to see the show based on the poor curating alone just isn't moved by good modern art.

The first piece you see after you exit the exhibition is Warhol's colorful *Ethel Scull 36 Times*, 1963; jointly owned by the Met and the Whitney museum, it points to where things are going. With its upcoming annexation of the Whitney's Breuer Building (when that museum moves to its new downtown Renzo Piano digs), the Met is taking on a period of art—the art of today—that is generally regarded as the territory of other institutions, like the Whitney and MoMA/PS1. This show indicates an insouciance toward stepping on toes. "Regarding Warhol" doesn't pretend to be smart, tight or linear: lacking a conventional through line, it gives us a scatter-shot accumulation of familiar names and big-ticket artworks. A show like this one shakes things up, both intentionally and unintentionally: it reveals our own assumptions about the familiar art-historical and institutional party lines and demands that we come to our own conclusions about the mass of influences, accidents and critical elusions that make up contemporary art. Museums like the Louvre—with its recent successful collaborations with William Kentridge and Cy Twombly—might provide a better model, but whatever happens next, the genie is out of the bottle.

**DOWNTOWN, AT ARTISTS SPACE.** "Bernadette Corporation: 2000 Wasted Years," is a better, if more modest, demonstration of Warhol's resonance in the contemporary art world. Here is the story of an art collective told through 10 low-budget flow charts of the sort that might narrate the history of women's suffrage in a high school hallway (as in an artwork, *Bernadette Corp. 1993-2011*, 2012). The timeline's text reads as though written on Adderall. Mass-produced tchotchkes like mugs and scarves are displayed in vitrines. All this was produced and curated by the three artists who make up the collective called the Bernadette Corporation, and whether or not you enjoy the effect will depend largely on whether you see their project as an obscure and brilliant reflection on the constructed nature of fame, or find these people silly, willfully hermetic and mind-bogglingly self-important.

The show opens in the 1990s, in a setting you may remember—the East Village bar Flamingo East—populated by a cast of supporting characters you may recognize, like downtown slutlet Chloe Sevigny and the artists Mariko Mori, Fruit + Early, Rita Ackermann and Charles Labella. Two of the protagonists have improbable names (Bernadette Van-Huy, Antek Walczak), the third the more pedestrian sounding John Kelsey. From this crew springs a manifesto of sorts. The name Bernadette Corporation drifts into use, apparently as the title of a fashion line, documented in this show by a flat-screen monitor displaying the BC Fashion Images Digital Archive (2012), and a dozen mannequins sporting outfits made up of gold-leaved leather, big hoop earrings, repurposed Adidas sportswear, Gothic script initials acid-etched on fur pelts, and lots and lots of eye shadow. The mannequins wearing these recreated *Purple Magazine*-style ensembles give the show the feeling of being inhabited by spunky art students, even when it's empty.

Things get weird in 2002, when the fashion line inexplicably morphs into a show called *Reena Spaulings, A Gossip Girl Meets Siemietz* (2006). Mr. Kelsey then adapts the name of that novel's protagonist as the name of a commercial gallery, and, at Reena Spaulings Fine Art (which still very much exists, down on East Broadway), goes on to foster the careers of actual artists, including Seth Price and Josh Smith. "Everybody was Fucking Everybody," the timeline helpfully informs. A period follows that seems to center on Berlin, where the group makes a series of movies (and possibly writes a screenplay called *Ein Pinot Grigio, Bitte,* although it's not entirely clear), and around 2009 they reorient to New York to create an epic poem illustrated with what look like replicas of 1980s CK One fashion ads, and apparently written by the actor Jim Fletcher and the artist Jutta Koether, although, again, none of this is entirely clear.

Nor does it need to be. The last work in the show is magnificently displayed in a freestanding pavilion reminiscent of the jewelry display hut in the Isabel Marant boutique inside, *Meda: Hot & Cold* (2010). 10 books consisting of the Amazon consumer reviews of works like Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* and the Koran are sold as publish-on-demand hardcovers ("total bullshit," this guy is a hack," "Matt rated it 1 out of some of the text reads). And it is this kind of third-hand information and gossip that is the actual content of the Bernadette Corporation's art.

In truth, the work on display in "2000 Wasted Years" is more in line with literature than visual art. "Real" galleries blur with fictional ones. "Real" artists with characters in novels and people struggling to be taken as real artists. The Bernadette Corporation's narrative exists on a historical spectrum with *Lost Illusions*, Balzac's novel of callow youth and urban artistic ambition, Michele Bernstein's *All the King's Horses* and Jacqueline Susann's *The Valley of the Dolls*, with some Laurence Sterne and some grad-school theory thrown in. The implications are reminiscent of the philosopher David Lewis's 1978 essay on the difference between the falseness of the claims "Nixon wears a silk top hat" and "Sherlock Holmes wears a silk top hat." Seen through this lens, the show is equal parts smart, funny and pathetic. It is also symptomatic: right now, in Chelsea, you can visit Thomas Hirschhorn's pictorial-career-chronology-as-artwork at the Dia Foundation and Mark Flood's video satirizing an art-world reality show, at Zach Feuer gallery, and both become fodder for the Facebook timelines of wondering gallery-goers. This is the most striking way in which the Bernadette Corporation takes a page from Warhol's playbook: they instigate new ways in which we might think about the manufacture of fame, and fame's afterlife. In the case of both the Bernadette Corporation exhibition and the Met's big group show, the real Warholian gesture is in the curating, which in both instances reads as self-promotion. Sadly, both endeavors lack what may be Andy's most lasting legacy in both art and life—his pitch-perfect cool irony—and maybe, unlike everything else he did, that really is inimitable.