A brilliance that defies fashion

Mania for the new should not detract from fine works produced by artists with a long track record, writes JOHN McDONALD.

n those rare weekends when this column gets out of the museums and spends time in the commercial galleries, the competition for a mention is fierce. People are always asking: "What are you writing about next week?" If the answer is something like "Kevin Connor and Elisabeth Cummings", a standard comeback is: "Oh, why don't you write about somebody new?"

Therein lies the rub, as Hamlet said, for the mania for the new is one of the great blights on the contemporary art scene. An artist may be new but not necessarily good. Furthermore, what seems to be new is often nothing but a rehash of something that was done 50 years ago and conveniently forgotten. Rather than a triumph of art we celebrate a failure of short-term memory. Even a brilliant debut can be deceptive, for the history of art is littered with false starts and unfulfilled promise.

An obsession with newness, combined with an unwillingness to look conscientiously at paintings, has become characteristic of the trustees of the Art Gallery of NSW in their choice of winners for the Archibald and Wynne prizes. After looking at their selections of recent years, any artist on the far side of 50 might decide it is hardly worth entering these competitions any more.

these competitions any more.
Connor (born 1932) and Cummings (1934) are two artists who have most right to feel aggrieved about the judges' decisions, although neither would ever make a fuss. In Connor's case, he probably had the outstanding entry in this year's Wynne Prize, which was awarded to Sam Leach for a painting flagrantly in breach of the rules. Connor may even have been unlucky with his self-portrait in the Archibald – a withdrawn, introverted painting that kept getting better with each viewing.

At least Connor gets his work hung. On two occasions, in 2005 and 2009, Cummings has had a work rejected from the Wynne Prize, only to shine in



KEVIN CONNOR Liverpool Street Gallery,

until July 29

ELISABETH CUMMINGS: PAPER TRAIL: 30 YEARS

King Street Gallery on William, until July 24

EUAN MACLEOD: GLACIAL

Watters Gallery, until July 24

rassing moment for the trustees, the first of these pictures, Arkaroola Landscape, was subsequently purchased for the collection of the AGNSW. For this, we may thank the insistence of curator Barry Pearce.

At a stage in their careers when such artists have nothing left to prove, they should be judged by the quality of their work, not by their position in an imaginary hierarchy of "who's hot and who's not". If we see art as a long-term proposition rather than a top 40, it's clear who has the greater claim on the viewer's – and the critic's – attention.

Connor's new exhibition at Liverpool Street carries a strange echo of Jeffrey Smart's show at Australian Galleries. While these artists have little in common stylistically, they have both given us images that hark back to a previous period in their careers. In the past few years, Connor has concentrated on large, dirty, expressionistic figure paintings. This time, he focuses on the urban landscape, in

pictures that bear a striking resemblance to his works of the 1980s.

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The figures are still there but it is the city scenes that dominate this show – views of George Street, East Sydney, Gladesville and Broadway, melting and seething in a sickly light. There are mixed messages in these paintings, as if Connor saw the city as simultaneously dangerous and attractive. A picture such as Evening Light, Riley Street, depicts a lavenderpink sunset as an explosion in the centre of the canvas. Everything in the picture spins off this axis. In other works, George Street dissolves in a mixture of honey-gold and deep, impenetrable shadow, while Taverners Hill rears up violently, as if in the grip of an earthquake.

Connor's cities have always reminded me of Ludwig Meidner (1884-1966), who made his name with a series of apocalyptic land-scapes that anticipated the carnage of World War I. Although Connor's paintings are even more aggressive in their dissolution of forms, it would be wrong to see a comparable vision of doom and disaster. The expressionist aspect of these pictures springs from Connor's desire to get everything down quickly, while his impressions are still fresh. He avoids any hint of the picturesque, any trace of sentimentality. It doesn't really matter if the painting resembles the designated location or not. He is pursuing some indefinable essence that refuses to hold a pose. His view of any place is partly what he sees today, partly what he remembers from earlier times.

If we see beauty as a quality that generates pleasure or fascination, one could say there were beautiful passages in these works, but this requires a rearrangement of the way we view the world. These are raw, difficult paintings by an artist who has never tried to please anybody but himself—the hardest task of all.

has never tried to please anybody but himself – the hardest task of all. Cummings's Paper Trail: 30 Years is a makeshift survey of the artist's works on paper from 1980 to the present. The first piece a charceal



drawing called Interior (1980), has drawing called *Interior* (1980), nas the wristy fluency we associate with a draughtsman such as Donald Friend. It reveals a natural graphic talent poised on the brink of illustration. The rest of this brilliant, busy tion. The rest of this brimain, busy collection shows Cummings work-ing against that natural bent, mak-ing life more difficult for herself. This is precisely the process that art-ists such as Friend and Brett ists such as Friend and Brett Whiteley were unable to sustain. Even John Olsen has been through periods where his graphic instincts have led him into areas where the pictures became easy and repetitive. Maybe Cummings has maintained her edge because she has never been feted like her male counterparts, who

feted like her male counterparts, who are represented in every public collection. Maybe it is because she has always put the demands of her art before her career. The most certain reason is that she actually enjoys the difficulty of grappling with the problems that arise with any piece that leads into uncharted territory. This

enjoyment, for both artist and viewer,

enjoyment, for both artist and viewer, should never be underestimated.

The result is a body of work that keeps asking questions, experimenting, shifting and evolving. Frequently these shifts have been in response to a different medium. Her etchings tend to be dense and multi-layered, while some of her works in pencil, ink wash and gouache barely graze the surface of the paper. The show is mainly land-scape, with a selection of interiors and still lifes, but every piece has a strongly abstract dimension, as if the subject matter were only the starting point for a composition.

Every artist seeks his or her own truth, although a philosopher will tell you art has no truth-value per se. This is why an artist such as Cummings barely seems to recognise a dividing line between figuration and abstraction. What she is seeking cannot be summed up in a tidy proposition but

tion. What she is seeking cannot be summed up in a tidy proposition but its vagueness makes it feel no less real or close at hand.

Euan Macleod (born 1956) is another painter whose work appears to be evolving in ways beyond his immediate control. His exhibition Glacial, at Watters Gallery, was inspired by a trip to Antarctica with fellow painter Neil Frazer and photographer Tim Cheung, While Frazer's paintings, shown recently at Philip Bacon Galleries in Brisbane, take a highly dramatic, panoramic highly dramatic, panoramic approach to this landscape, Macleod has used the Antarctic as a stage set

has used the Antarctic as a stage set for his inner dramas.

The starkness of this frozen environment is perfectly suited to Macleod's rugged style of painting. The dark, anonymous figure that features in so many of his works seems right at home in a landscape of sea, sky, ice and gravel. In other hands, a lone figure would be reduced to insignificance by towering cliffs of blue-tinged ice. In Macleod's case, these shadowy monoliths seem only to reflect the greater darkness within the silhouette.

Having said that, the largainting in the show, Roped feels much less imposing than so of the smaller works such as Jacket and (Figure and Boat) in I As the scale increases, there is a c responding diminution of intens. This has been a tragic time Watters Gallery, with the death July 4 of gallerist Jasper Legge whon holiday in Italy. Legge was o 42 and his sudden, unexpected that has left everyone feels hattered. There is some solact the fact that Macleod's introspive, solemn paintings are suited to the mood of the mom The small row boat that Macleod has trailed through his pictures the past few years is a symbol loss that emerged after the deat his father. One sees it less onowadays, but it is fitting that boat has washed up on shore least two of these paintings. It symbol of a personal journer Antarctica and beyond.