Art becomes electronic

New gallery sells works you can put in your VCR

By Hunter Drohojowska

In the beginning, TV and video art were oceans apart. But the advent of cable and VCRs changed all that. Suddenly, video art is the newest wrinkle in consumer products, and Richard and Karen Kennedy want to be in on the first wave of interest.

The Kennedys just opened Modern Visual Communications on the corner of Meirose and Altavista, in a classic building that used to be Tom's Auto Body. The 1929 steeple and art deco details have been painted with silver radiator paint, accented with aqua and lavender, to lend an identity that is both futuristic and

The Kennedys' brave new gallery is devoted to art generated by electronic means. They will sell video art, holograms, computer-generated graphics, electronic sculptures - all manner of what they call technokinetic art.

"I wanted a building that would be solid and classical, but also futuristic in its nature, the dual representations of what the gallery will be," says Richard Kennedy.

The Kennedys are full of enthusiasm for what they

see as an untapped art resource and market. Richard, 40, a former clothing designer, and Karen, 33, a former

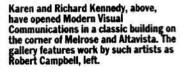
theatrical costume designer, moved here from Manhattan in 1981. They are still enthralled with L.A.'s positive atmosphere, the easy acceptance of new ideas.

"It started to feel sad in New York. We felt a kinship to the L.A. lifestyle," says Richard. They both hope this city is ready for a video and electronic art

gallery.
"I feel like we're at a point in time that is the same as at the turn of the century with the impressionists," says Richard. "There is such an openness of collaboration. I get schmaltzy because what's going on is so important. We're opening new ways for people to see and experience work

what you see at MVC, as they call their gallery, is a series of video monitors, each playing a different artist's tape. You put on a pair of headphones and listen for as long as you want, standing a bit awkwardly in the middle of a store for minutes at a time. Tapes are available by such established artists as Peter D'Agostino, Lynn Hershman, Gary Hill, Ed Emschwiller, Michael Scroggins and Vibeke Sorensen, as well as many lesser-known figures. One hallway is filled with a three-monitor installation by Stuart Bender. Another room is given over to a 10-monitor installation called the West by video artists Woody and





Video

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Steina Vasuika. The tapes will be sold for between \$49 and \$69. As the gallery becomes more established, the Kennedys want to sell signed, limited-edition laser discs of artists' ork for \$3,000 and more.

While video is widely accepted as an art form and collected by contemporary art museums, this is less true of other forms of electronic art sold by the gallery. Holograms by an English artist with one name — Alexander — are suspended from the gallery ceiling. Eerie cagelike forms in a rainbow of colors seem to hang in space. Kennedy is fond of one titled "War Into Peace." He jostles a visitor into the most advantageous position to point out that a barbed-wire globe gives way to the shape of a cross in negative space. Another room bears the world's largest hologram, according to Alexander, a 6-by-3-foot ment is an interesting one because dream image of a nude woman lying in a hammock, being watched by a single eye and a sea monster.

In another corner of the gallery, a black plexiglass monitor by Guy Marsden bears the moving image of circular helix that changes shapes artists. Our desire is to give access and colors when you twiddle some to the public." and colors when you twiddle some knobs. It sells for \$2,500, and the

Kennedys bristle at the remark that, for one visitor, the impact is like that of a lava lamp. Elsewhere in the gallery, the walls are hung with graphics that were drawn by computers by such artists as Mark Lindquist and Sorensen.

This emphasis on high-technology and computers has affected the arent selection of videotapes, many of which rely on image processing and correspondence to music, such as the work by David Stout, Michal Scroggins or Robert Campbell. These tapes are lush,

abstract images.
Richard Kennedy first became interested in technokinetic art when doing displays with video and holography for his Manhattan boutique Lifestyle. "I wanted to com-municate more and facilitate communication for others," he says. "What's filling people's time these days is garbage and we felt we nted to make available work that fills people's time in a worthwhile

Karen adds, "The video movealthough it is supported by institutions like museums and the National Endowment for the Arts, it hasn't been available to the general public. People haven't been able to get involved unless they knew the

to the public."
Richard says, "It's not going to

happen one-two-three, but the VCRs are there. As we give people a context and understanding for how it works, people will buy it. We are an audio/video label as well as a gallery and we represent some artists exclusively. We have some 35 to 40 artists, which was all we could handle to open.

"As people develop confidence in us and the integrity we maintain here," Karen continues, "that will

be key to bringing in other artists." Both Kennedys are Candidestyle idealists. Karen left theater because she wanted to reach more "My excitement was wanting to bring technology and human-ity together. I've always seen myself involved in some sort of forum, and I was finding less and less dialogue in the theater. We feel this will be a center for dialogue. We're interested in creating a positive lifestyle." To that end, they have established an outdoor cafe where people can sit and discuss what they have seen in the video theater. They also have scheduled children's programs for weekend

"We want to integrate MVC into the larger world," Richard says. "We're not going to make AC/DC tapes as a sideline; MVC will be selfsufficient. But that doesn't mean one of these artists couldn't make a good video that will wind up on MTV."

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