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exhibiting at the S.A.

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ivory, bronze and wood

By Neville Dubow

9 Pater sculptor Louis Maurice has returned from a period of work in London and is ssociation of Arts Gallery.

This exhibition shows Maurice wood his preoccupation is with working in three basic media of growing forms and interlocked expression:

wood. In the first he concentrates on a 200 230 Mother jenshrined in the curve of the tusk; the bronzes take the form of heavily patterned leaf shapes and heraldic bird designs; and in

figures.

It seems to me that Maurice has found himself more surely in the first two media, particularly in the smaller ivories, several of which (Nos. 33, 40, 44, for instance) are very sensitively worked indeed.

The wood carvings, though by no means uninteresting, have not yet moved sufficiently far in a direction positive enough to allow us to say: â\200\230This is unmistakably Maurice and we can see what he is getting at. $\hat{a}$ 200\231

This does not mean that he

' will not get there. Indeed all the signs are to be found if one

looks for them. The feeling for growth, for form and space, for the value of positive and negative volume, all these are to be found in works like Nos. 1, 41 and 5, which is probably the most accomplished of all.

Butâ\200\231 thereâ\200\231 are tendencies illustrated in the elongated carvings of  $a\200\230$ Lily Formâ\200\231 and  $a\200\230$ Growing Formâ\200\231 (2 and 3): which I cannot see proving particularly fruitful, These thin attenuated shapes seem to

 $\hat{a}\200\230$ me to be on the fringe of, rather  $\hat{a}\200\230$ than in the heart of, sculpture.

i

THE CAPE ARGUS, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1962

Sculpture is primarily concerned with massâ\200\224with the displacement of space by mass or with the creation of space within mass.

These long wavering forms, like petrified, suspended snakes (in No. 7 we have a bronze version of it) are concerned not so much with volume as with lineal dimension. And just as they only move in one direction, so is their interest curtailed.

What this exhibition of Mauriceâ\200\231s represents is a definite break with early figurative symbol—ism of works like â\200\230Figureâ\200\231 (43), a combination of Epstein and Africa dating from 1950, and the un—compromisingly bulbous statement of â\200\234'wo Headsâ\200\231 (42).

These works are less sophisticated, perhaps, than his more recent work, but they have a  $\hat{A}$ « :  $\hat{A}$ ® : tremendous inner force not always  $\hat{a}$ 200\230COUPLE $\hat{a}$ \200\231 is one of Louis $\hat{a}$ \200\231! found in the later. \_-Maurice $\hat{a}$ \200\231s interlocked forms $\hat{a}$ \200\235 arid

GREATER ABSTRACTION? ~ probably the best of his wood-

What, then, does this move away carvings from his exhibition from the earlier kind of expression revie Fs represent? A move towards greater awed to-day. abstraction? Yes, but then  $'\tilde{a}\200\224$ 

Maurice has had abstract phases | before, and in wood he is saying little which has not been said before. 7

Is it a move towards a greater | purity of form? Perhaps. Towards a@ greater depth of expression? Possibly. |

These are the questions to which his works do not as yet give aj more complete answer. That is still | to.come, but. the indications are} surely there that when it does; come it might be a significant one.

-Sculptorâ\200\231s Work

CAPE TIMES

More Original"

(HE Cape sculptor Louis Maurice, hack from a pro-  $1\hat{A}$ \$\\$6L } longed stay in Europe, is exhibiting in the large gallery of the S.A, $\hat{A}$ ° Association of

: Arts till Saturday,

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This time, his modes of expres. show a clear integration of

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a | The amount of workâ\200\224which leaves, some broken or decaying. |
\hat{a} \hat{2}00\230 fills the large hall without over- aes the medium seems
See, (f-rts also quite com- MEMregâ\200\235 ects agus wiih
who now iâ\200\235 *
spends much of his time teach- painly arouse Bssrne ve eueq
ing at{Battswood College. oor
TYPICAL PIECE x BEDUOM
he bronze group consists
A piece of sculpture typical of oo
his devel hermore of masks, birds and
fe meena Hig Standing 9 few crucified figures, the latter
iamese teak formally reduced to the utmost,
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uу
(41), with the enormous hand but j
perhaps just for that rea
) against the hip, chaste and pro- better usable as crucifixes than
SA cat SS
tective. This hand is not only the mor iti
L e traditional ones.
Satie tr ie hollowed \hat{a}^200^2 Still, the final impression of
bi tive\hat{a}\200\235 handout this \hat{a}\200\230ein this show is, thatwso far, Louis
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placed  $\hat{a}\200\230$ opposite the bal Y.1SMaurice is more gifted as a if Pent botbock This rs ee carver, than as a modeller; in i tuitous, for, when we look at the tay me that he is a sculptor 3 back and the left side of the :

body, we notice that, from top to Matthys ee bottom, hollows and bulges alternate in rhythmic order, A controposto movement in the. slightly backwards. bent. body, culminating in the averted: face, | tempers the effect of the expo-| sure of the torso. Indeed a! thoughtful composition.

LESS COMPLICATED
Compared to this theme, most
jjof the others are less compli- fy

cated, even the very large a\200\230Two Frontal Figures in stinkwood (1), abstracted human forms linked together, like flames surging. Again, the rhythm is excellent, except in the rather dull open spaces in the bodies, where Maurice can still learn a lot from Barbara Hepworth or Henry Moore. ' An interesting balance of volumes» is achieved in th elmwood  $\hat{a}$ \200\234Two Heads $\hat{a}$ \200\235 (42), linked together at the base like Siamese twins and gazing at each other. This link, however, is the weak point, as it introduces an abstract element in the otherwise stylized realism of the heads.

The charming small ivories introduce quite a different mood into the show: intimacy, delicacy and closed composition. Outstanding in this group is the small Plant Form (44), symbolizing the growing of a seed in its sheltering cover,