

INTERVIEW

ANNE BOGART is the Co-Artistic Director of the Saratoga International Theater Institute (SITI), head of the graduate Directing Program at Columbia University and author of the upcoming VIOLENCE AND ARTICULATION, a series of essays on theater. She developed the Viewpoints, a philosophy of movement used to train performers and create stage composition. Tali Gai, a performer and scholar, recently interrogated Bogart about her art.

Q: In your work and your company's way of training there's a definite sense of language, both physical and intellectual. Would you agree? And why do you find this way of working the most fruitful?

A: It's definitely a language of working and a language of time and space. We use this method of working in order to create work fast, because in this culture you have only 3 to 4 weeks for rehearsal and this is a very effective way for creating work on the stage quickly. I don't have to say things like "cross downstage and turn left." It's a shared philosophy - shared with a group of actors - so that the active culture takes place not in the director's head but where it belongs, on the stage.

Q: Is theater today suffering from a lack of rehearsal time or a lack of rigorously trained actors?

A: The problem is not short rehearsal or lack of training but this reverence of the Method, the misconstrued, misguided use of Stanislavski. Actors feel that they must feel the character before they can "do," which takes an extremely long time. By creating a process in which the actors stand up and create, or "do," from the outset allows us to create things quickly and allows us to create structures that allow emotion to run through them rather than define them.

Q: CABIN PRESSURE, one of your more recent productions, seems to epitomize your fascination with the audience. What do you aim for in an audience and how would you, ideally, like an audience to receive your work?

A: I want the audience to be part of a creative act, so I try to leave as few things as I can in front of them, so that the audience actually does the most. The older I get as a director, the less I want to show. I read this great thing in the Times today: a review of A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE which said that the music failed because the music gave away its secrets to the audience. If you give everything away, there's nothing for the audience to do. So the question is, what is the least you can do on the stage so that the most happens in the audience's head? And that is why I made CABIN PRESSURE...to explore the audience-actor relationship.

Q: I heard that in 1977 you did an MA thesis on Lee Strasberg, Robert Wilson, Andrei Serban, Richard Foreman, and Richard Schechner. What did you draw from each of these directors?

A: From Richard Schechner I learned about balls. From Andrei Serban I learned about improvising with given circumstances. From Richard Foreman I learned about embracing difficulty. From Robert Wilson I learned about time, speed...different kinds of speed. From Lee Strasberg I learned to mistrust him.

Q: Before using Viewpoints, was your directing of actors vastly different?

A: Sometimes I think about the first thing I ever directed when I was 15 - THE BALD SOPRANO - and I think I haven't changed at all: same time, same space, same sense of humor. It's as if all the attempts at training and reading, becoming more articulate are all for naught.

Q: So how do you teach someone to direct? Are people born with it?

A: No, I don't think you can teach anybody to direct. You can give them opportunities to direct and you can describe what they do back at them. You can suggest things that might open their thinking and challenge their assumptions, but you can't teach how to direct.

Q: I remember I once saw you cringe a bit when quoting Peter Brook, who recently remarked that story is the backbone of compelling theater. What have your objections been to story in the past? What

power do you see in it now and how do you go about creating story in your own work?

A: Well, I'm a post-modern baby. And I was born in a time and brought up into an environment that encouraged me to deconstruct and to mistrust linearity. And so a lot of my work has been about taking things apart and questioning what a story is. When I read Peter Brook in an interview say, "after all, story is the most powerful thing on stage" I got really upset because, actually, I know it's true. And I also think we're at the end of, not only the century, but an era of postmodernism, and it's the birth of meaning. Physics has proved mathematically that God exists...it's re-finding what stories we need to tell.

Q: As far as SITI Company workshops go, actors, directors, playwrights and designers all undergo the same type of training. Why? How does this unite and/or differentiate each?

A: It's because what we have to offer as a company is our training. If designers and directors came in who didn't do the training while the actors did, they'd be speaking about different things. So the idea is for everybody to go in to do the same thing and yet culling from it different useful aspects of it for their own discipline. I think that the most exciting artwork happens on the boundaries, on the frontiers, like where you don't know if something is dance or theater or you don't know if somebody is singing or

speaking. Likewise, you can have a group of people together who come from different areas and you're not sure what is directing...does directing happen offstage or does it happen onstage? Do you take this time to question the assumptions of the boundaries of your profession?

Q: If the next era is that of meaning and of reaching an ever wider audience...do you believe that Viewpoints is the technique that will lead the way?

A: Absolutely not the way, it is A way. There are many, many ways. What's interesting is always the intention behind whatever technique you are using. If it's the Viewpoints, it's not about the Viewpoints but about what you are trying to do with them: bring people together from different backgrounds, different ages, different aesthetic abilities, different aesthetic preferences, whatever, into a room so that they can actually create together. But you can do that with different things. Viewpoints just happens to be something that I came into contact with...and find very useful.

Q: How do you deal with artists or people in general who clash with your way of working or teaching and what do you glean from that?

A: I am a Taoist. And the essential philosophy behind Taoism is not to meet force with force. So if someone were coming toward you really hard in any way, either physically or

aggressively, rather than meeting it with matched force, you allow that force in and in that process through you, it comes out in a different form. So if there's aggression coming toward me I try to, rather than resist the aggression, incorporate it.

Q: In an old issue of TDR you are quoted as describing yourself as gentle but not evasive. More recently I have heard you talk about the need to be violent in art. How can you reconcile being both gentle and violent at the same time and what exactly does violence mean in that case?

A: Cruelty...in the Artaud sense. Or articulation...in the violence and articulation sense. My book is entitled VIOLENCE AND ARTICULATION and the first chapter is called "Violence." It's a violent act...it's extreme...I'm not saying "This is a book about setting things."; that's a less violent way to put it. Or, say a chapter is about stereotype, that's a violent thing to say, it's not saying "this is a chapter about using traditional forms and rekindling them", you're saying "stereotype"...so putting the word stereotype out causes a lot of reaction. It's like at Trinity [Rep Theater, where Bogart was artistic director for one year], the board hired me because they thought I was very gentle, because I'm a nice person. But in fact, we did very extreme work in that year, work that I'm extremely proud of. I would stand behind that work. They were surprised the work was so extreme...but again,

ment of danger. Now is the time of theatricals!

Q, Angel of History, I call on you. This is the moment of danger. We must remember Walter Benjamin. If accusations such as Mrs. Welthorpe's letter and the Giuliani fiasco in Brooklyn are happening at this late stage in history, it is because history is a constant state of siege.

In the fetal stages of any totalitarian state, one of the first peoples to be persecuted are the artists and intellectuals. If not with a pistol, then with a dollar sign. Perhaps Mrs. Welthorpe fondly recalls Hitler's public book burning. She seems to have in mind just such a fate for EMERGENCY gazettes, to be organized by her and our chubby mayor.

The crime of theater is beautiful. Die to experience it.

Sincerely,
Filip Marinovic



LETTERS

The following letter is a response to Mrs. Edna Welthorpe's letter printed in the previous issue, EMERGENCY, No. 3, October 13, 1999.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mrs. Welthorpe, at long last, M'am, have you no decency?

What are "real Americans"? What are "Eastern European Social Agitators"? Are social agitators people who convene to liberate the human soul from its social bondage? People who gather to illuminate terror and attempt to heal its victims, to destroy its sources?

If so, then so be it! We will agitate socially from here to rotting City Hall, to gangrenous Albany, to narcotic Washington. I pronounce the end of calm. Now is the mo-



What if



you got a grant. It's gotta be a really big grant. It would have to be a grant from the NEA. Let's say you're an established performer. If you're getting NEA money you must be an artist. What if you go to a bank and cash the grant. Ask the teller to give it to you in dollar bills. Thousands of one dollar bills. So there you are, an artist with your dollar bills from the NEA. What if you get up on a tall building or a helicopter and start throwing money. Or you do it in a theater and the money just starts falling from the ceiling onto the audience. People start scrambling for it, maybe a fight breaks out. If you're getting money from the NEA you must be an artist. The talk of the town. You're giving NEA money back to the taxpayers. Literally. Simple as that. It is completely devoid of any art, so the "I can do that" thing isn't even applicable. It's just about exchanging money.

Q: You're quoted as saying that you like to be in control but consciously try to work against it and let things happen; that you're only comfortable creating when in an ego-less state, where you describe yourself as "playful...listening to this outside voice telling you what is right." How did you discover this way of creating and how do you maintain this contradiction of control and giving up?

A: Well, I learned it because I kept trying to be other people while I was directing. I kept trying to be German. So I went to Germany, and refused to speak English, and made really bad work and I was miserable and unhappy. I had one really huge failure, this really bad production I directed, where people came and threw things on the stage. I was so unhappy that I took a train to a pensione in Italy, in Bolzano, checked myself in with a couple of bottles of red wine, and stayed there for a week and a half. Then something happened. After that time I was never the same. I went to the next job, which was in Bern, in Switzerland, and I said "I have to make a play right away." "Oh well, you're early, your actors are not here from vacation..." and I said "Well, how many actors are here?" He says "Three." So I got them together and said "Do you want to make a play together really fast...in two days?" And they said "Yeah." And for the first time in rehearsal I felt free. I felt like I didn't have to be German, I didn't have to be someone I wasn't. I felt that I could actually be an American, that I had an American sense of humor, that I had shoulders I could stand on, people I like, and I found three of them. From that time on I "found it" and I was either going to quit doing theater or, I figured, if I could go on, I was still a director. And I went on and found freedom. *

Matvei Yankelovich



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