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# WHAT WILL THEY THINK OF NEXT?

Americas most creative acitists, phowerights, illimitations and TV producers illigious their works in progress.





David Hockney's computer painting

# **TENIUSES**

A privileged preview of projects in progress by America's leading artists, playwrights, filmmakers and TV producers.

amous artists are likely to draw media attention only when museums exhibit their work. Playwrights encounter the press only around opening night. Filmmakers depend on favorable critical notices and adulatory interviews for the success of their most recent release (which they are only as good as). And TV producers unashamedly court journalists whenever their new series or madefor-TV movie is about to be broadcast. On those occasions, these cultural tastemakers can speak matter-offactly, even cavalierly, about the outcome of their

But if you want true insight into the creative process, the time to catch the creator is in midcreation. Otherwise, once the work is completed, a simple recap of what their imagination concocted may sound, well, too facile. ("On the first day, I created . . . and I saw that it was good. . . . ")

With this precept in mind, we dispatched art critic Hunter Drohojowska to find celebrated artists, theater critic Richard Stayton to track down Pulitzer Prize-winning playwrights and entertainment industry reporter Morgan Gendel to snare top-flight TV and film visionaries. Their mission: to inquire about the project each individual was tackling right this minute. Where did the idea come from? What obstacles were encountered and how were they surmounted? When can we expect to see the finished product? And, basically, how's it going? We hope their responses will shed some light on the internal thought processes of geniuses at work.

#### **ARTISTS Red Grooms**

A painter turned sculptor, Red Grooms puts together highly theatrical installations addressing three themes: life in the big city, Hollywood stars and reallife art heroes. He achieved national prominence and popularity in 1976 when he first exhibited Ruckus Manhattan. This re-creation of New York City, where he lives, is an affectionate caricature of the bustle, noise, eccentricity and violence of that city and its inhabitants.

Grooms, who was influenced by the Abstract Expressionists, wanted to transfer the immensities of New York School painting to environmental works. Grooms's theatrical facsimiles of actual places have included a discount store, astronauts on the moon, a rodeo and the cities of Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland. After selecting his subject, he familiarizes himself by reading. He'll then make hundreds of drawings and photographs of the buildings or people

RED GROOMS affectionately caricatures Cedar Tavern, the famous fifties painters' watering hole, in this scale model. The finished product will be populated with nearly life-size models of such artists as Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko, Willem de Kooning and Franz Kline.



in a piece. "I'm more respectful of my subject in the beginning, and stiffer. As I get more familiar, I take bigger liberties in representing them. It's a warm-up process," he says.

Grooms pays homage to the New York School artists with an installation May 7 to August 31 at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City. For the installation, he has re-created the Cedar Tavern, the famous watering hole of painters of the fifties, and populated it with nearly life-size models of Mark Rothko, Willem de Kooning, Milton Resnick, Barnett Newman, Larry Rivers, Joan Mitchell, Franz Kline, Robert Motherwell, Grace Hartigan, Louise Nevelson, Jackson Pollock, Harold Rosenberg and others.

Before beginning the installation, Grooms built a scale model, in which two inches equals one foot, in his loft. He and his assistants then move the molded clay personalities around like dolls in a doll house. When a particular configuration appeals, they take a Polaroid that gives the effect of a finished product. The installation will be housed in the lobby of the Whitney. "There is a path along the bar, so viewers can walk through like voyeurs looking at the barflies," explains Grooms.

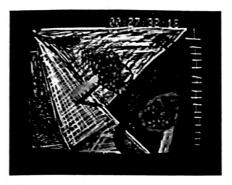
Grooms remembers the Cedar Tavern fondly from his first years in New York. "Luckily, I knew most of these people, but I also relied on a book of photographs by Fred McDarragh. I made sketches from the pictures and models from the sketches."

Typical of the finished Grooms installations, the atmosphere is a ruckus. Pollock is punching de Kooning, and others are whooping it up in the background. "I can't stick to the model," adds Grooms. "When you go up so much in scale, you have to adjust it as you go. Something happens in the process that's different from the plans that got it started."

A retrospective of Grooms's work can be seen at Los Angeles's Museum of Contemporary Art through June 26.

#### **David Hockney**

It is curious that Los Angeles artist David Hockney, often considered a painter's painter, an artist displaying consummate confidence with brush and palette, is endlessly exploring other media. He makes prints and designs stage sets. He recently devised a complicated system of photography that he insists is the closest to the way we actually see. Yet, regardless of the ma-





DAVID HOCKNEY ventured into the video medium for these pieces, which be created on a computer that had been programmed to duplicate the techniques of painting on a television monitor. Afterwards, be said be was eager to get back to bis canvas and paint.



ROBERT LONGO (center) works on Red Vienna, which combines a painting of a proposed twenties bousing complex in Vienna with a commercial illustration of four football players. Diane Shea (left) and Jim Sheppard assist.

ALEXIS SMITH played on the old adage "Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses" in this painting and collage portrait of Marilyn Monroe featured in a recent installation at Minneapolis's Walker Art Center.



terial, Hockney's art is about perception and the relationship between space and time in the two-dimensional picture plane.

Hockney's latest experiments have been in video. He was invited by a British concern to work with a computer that had been programmed to duplicate on a television monitor the techniques of painting.

Hockney had to draw on a table with a special pen, and, instead of seeing the results on paper, he would see the drawing gradually fill the TV monitor before him. As he increased pressure on the pen, the lines grew thicker. Colors were selected from a computer palette, to which new colors could be mixed and added. There were buttons for the techniques of color wash, airbrush, shading and even more exotic graphics. Hockney chose to work in the less high-tech mode, just as though he were doodling at home.

"What fascinated me is that it's about process!" says Hockney in his native British accent. "It isn't a reproduction of a picture, it is just me literally working on the surface of the TV screen, like drawing on a piece of glass. You can change colors, textures, thicknesses, all with that single instrument, a pen, which is a bit weird.

"It takes a while to coordinate the hand and the eye. I'm not used to looking up while I draw. It took me an hour to get coordinated—which they said was quite fast."

Hockney worked for seven straight hours, each drawing becoming more confident and controlled than the last. When a certain area didn't seem to work, he would color it over and start fresh. "You can't really do that with paint," he says. "The colors would get too muddied and dark.

"When someone tells me about computer art, it seems so boring. Everything in art is in the hand, isn't it? But this is about drawing."

The mesmerizing fifty-five-minute tape shows Hockney sketching a triangle of blue, adding another of yellow, then a few blobs of viridian green that take shape as treetops. Thin lines begin to delineate space, become buildings with windows, roofs and fences. When a new color is needed, the gridded palette appears at the bottom of the screen. When he touches a color with the pen, it is automatically transferred.

Finished with the first drawing, Hockney has it saved and starts with a clean screen. He lays down a wash of pale Lee Grant: 'The main character, Kitty, is a rebellious and outrageous character. I draw on the Kitty in me to work on the Kitty in the script.'

green, then adds eyes, nose and hair in blue. He adds pink cheeks and lips. Watching himself drawing, Hockney says, "You'll see. I alter it all and make it into David Graves in the end."

Graves, a familiar face from many other Hockney portraits, does indeed appear, and another drawing is finished. Hockney is now settled enough to work in the cubist style he has been using since 1984. His experiments in photography have convinced him that Picasso's theories of cubism were never completely understood, that the cubist technique of dividing space is actually a reflection of the eye's movement and an attempt to break through the threshold of two-dimensional space in a picture.

He draws a cubist studio and becomes interested in the vase of flowers on the table. The computer enlarges the detail on the monitor, and he enhances the image with more colors and cross-hatching. Each line appears quite large, magnified on the TV monitor. "I'm still not getting the illusion of volume," he mutters, adding more shading.

At the end, Hockney is eager to get back to canvas and paint, even though the video colors are more vivid than anything from a tube of oil. But he believes the video has a purpose. "It's really like looking over the artist's shoulder, isn't it?" he asks rhetorically. "And that's what everybody always wants anyway, to see how it's done."

#### **Robert Longo**

It is hardly surprising that Robert Longo uses filmmaking as a metaphor for the way he creates his art. Not only are his images photographic, they combine to produce dramatic tension. Since his 1978 *Men in the Cittes*—drawings of smartly dressed men and women falling as though just shot—he has sought the essence of an emotional moment without supplying an actual narrative. He believes that modern

viewers are visually literate, so that gestures and fragments from media images can automatically convey complex meanings.

Longo, who lives in New York City, draws his subject matter from film stills, photographs in newspapers, books or magazines and from architecture, especially monuments and public buildings like libraries. Graphic images are combined with reliefs on a monumental scale in an attempt to overwhelm the viewer. Longo is prepared to compete with the modern world of movies, car accidents, urban crime and domestic strife. He believes an artist today must shout to be heard.

Like a filmmaker, Longo employs assistants to help realize his massive pieces that often fill an entire museum wall. Consequently, his pieces need to be previsualized and planned before the work begins. He says, "A lot of what I do is ponder. I sit and consider pieces. It's a game of chasing your own vision." Longo tries to inject his art with multiple meanings, and refers to viewing his work as being like falling down a flight of stairs. "I provide the push, and the smarter someone is, the further down they'll fall. But anyone can relate to it, even if they stay on the first step," he says.

"Drawings are important. I sit and draw and go over and over and over it. So, by the time I start the work, I'm aware of all the reverberations the work can make. Then the work starts to participate in its own making. It's like building a sports car, then tuning it. Certain things go into the garbage."

In the piece called *Red Vienna*, Longo reproduced a picture of a lovely housing complex that had never been built. He found the photograph in a book on Vienna, projected it on a panel painted chalk white, and carefully copied it in thick black paint. A drawing of four football players sits on top of the buildings. It was copied from a photograph that Longo staged with friends dressed in uniforms and masks. Diane Shea, the artist's assistant for eight years, rendered the image in the neutral style of a commercial illustrator. Wiggling between the football players and buildings is a curved steel representation of a Richter scale.

"The Richter scale is in relation to the numbers on the football jerseys. The building was never built, it was a utopian ideal. The football players never go in. They are abstract for the issue of fetish with their





Luis Valdez: 'My play isn't finished until it encounters its last audience. I still wake up in the middle of the night and hear lines and write them down."

masks and helmets," explains Longo of the various meanings available in the piece. "It's like a class struggle with different masks for different types of players. They look like [the Rodin sculpture] The Burghers of Calais. They also have the quality of being guards. And the Richter scale looks like an EKG scale.

"When you are making a thing that deals with longevity and immortality, you have to give as much to it as you can," adds Longo. "I assume my work is going to mean something when it hits the public. I'm about forcing interpretation. It's like a game of Jeopardy. You have to figure out the questions when you look at my work. By setting up variations of meaning, there are different ways of looking at it. That's why a great work of art is great. It's applicable to so many different eyes. A lot of art starts out with someone hoping it will mean something. If it goes to the public and it dies, it's meaningless."

#### **Alexis Smith**

Had Alexis Smith wanted to be a writer, she would have opted for the role of Raymond Chandler. Instead, as an artist, she has incorporated the wit and wisdom of such great writers into her art. Her collages of old film stills, advertisements, illustrations and other images drawn from the media are captioned with quotes by favorite authors. Puns and paradox are her stock in trade.

In conjunction with Smith's exhibition last February at the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis, she did an installation influenced by Dorothy Parker's aphorism, "Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses." That quip inspired Smith to paint a large portrait, of Marilyn Monroe wearing sunglasses, on the gallery wall.

Smith, who lives in Los Angeles. selected Monroe because of her role in the film How To Marry a Millionaire, in which she plays a myopic blond bombshell

who refuses to wear her glasses. Smith also feels her face is iconic and easily recognizable, even when disguised. Monroe's hair is covered in a scarf "to keep her from looking like one of Warhol's Monroes," says Smith. She painted Monroe in intentionally "hot, car colors," such as deep maroon and bright yellow. The frames of the sunglasses are painted an iridescent blue. Within the frames are collages regarding certain aspects of masculinity, including football players making "passes," a varsity letter and bright red "kisses." silk-screened over the image. "This piece relates to my high school experience," admits Smith.

She points out that her collages are generally more free-form than an installation, where nearly every move needs to be decided in advance. "The collages are changed in the reality of the making. The materials you find, the color, the shapes, everything changes as you make it. But I work installations out in excruciating detail before I do them," says Smith.

This particular installation began to mature when Smith bought a pair of trapezoidal picture frames with a bullfight motif in a junk store. "I bought them because they looked like radical fifties sunglasses," says Smith. "I immediately had the feeling they would be hung on a face.

"They had to hang at eye level, though, as though they were regular collages and the wall were white. I had to do endless scale drawings of the Monroe face to perfect the image, so the whole thing looks natural and effortless. If it looks the least bit contrived, the illusion is gone," Smith explains.

It is usually a fragment of text that prompts Smith to build a collage. The exhibition at the Walker is titled "Jane," and each collage relates to the life of famous and unknown women of that name: Jayne Mansfield, Jane Austin, Jane Bowles, Tarzan's partner Jane, Dick and Jane. "I used the word Jane as a symbol for everybody and nobody," says Smith.

Smith's collages mediate between the realms of art and life. "I get my materials out of the real world as opposed to the art supply store," she says. By incorporating the very stuff of our culture's consumption—the junk of thrift stores, garage sales and swap meets—Smith ties us to our disposable past. "I try to choose stuff that has a timeless or anthropological value," she says. "I try to stay away from the fash-

Sunn.

ionable images unless they have a timeless interpretation, like Marilyn."

#### FILMMAKERS Jerry Zucker

The zany trio that created Airplane! labored for years to write that movie and convince a studio to make it. But for their next movie, Jerry Zucker, his brother Da-

vid and his longtime friend Jim Abrahams had an idea dumped in their laps. They are directing *Ruthless People*, a sort of modern, comedic update of O. Henry's *Ransom of Red Chief*, due in theaters June 27 from Walt Disney Pictures.

Ruthless People, which stars Bette Midler as an insufferable kidnap victim and Danny DeVito as the husband who's glad to see her go, had already been written by Dale Launer when Zucker, Abrahams and Zucker came on board. Their initial task was to mold the script to their comedic tastes and also for their first intended star, Madonna.

"Dale Launer did the rewrite, but under our supervision," says Jerry Zucker, frequent spokesman for the trio. "We talked a lot about the direction we wanted to take in it and what we liked and didn't like. We talked structurally about plot things we would change, and then he would write scenes.

"On some things we'd say, 'Whoops! That doesn't work.' He could really give us what we wanted. Frequently we'd say, 'Do it your way,' and he was right."

One obstacle early on was making the part of the kidnaped wife—who wreaks havoc on her abductors' lives—work for Madonna. "Nothing against Madonna," Zucker says, "but Bette Midler is really much better off in this part and this movie. It was really a bit of a stretch to rewrite it



**ZUCKER:** Directing <u>Ruthless People</u>, starring Bette Midler.

for Madonna. Then we rewrote it again for Bette Midler, and it just made much more sense."

Zucker says that having someone else to do the actual writing and rewriting has been "interesting."

"In a way, it's a little easier—you're not so attached to a specific cadence for every line and every look. When you write, you go too far in imagining how everything

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For Airplanel, to ensure that their triplicate imaginations were brought to the screen, the Zuckers and Abrahams fought for and won a waiver from the Directors Guild allowing all three of their names to appear on screen as directors. On Rutbless People, their collaborative style of directing remains the same: Jerry is on the set with the actors while David and Jim view the action on a video monitor. "We just kind of confer after each shot and decide what changes we want to make."

But Rutbless, Zucker says, is on a much different comedic flight path than Airplane! "There's an actual story with real people as opposed to a joke-a-minute with a thin story. Our characters in the past have been movie clichés, and these are well-developed characters.

"The similarity is that it's funny."

#### Lee Grant

Seven years ago, when Oscar-winning actress Lee Grant (Shampoo) was starting to



**GRANT:** Madonna slated for leading role in ber Obio Sbuffle.

think about directing a feature film, she came across a screenplay by a former acting student of hers, Natalie Cooper, about two women who run away from home together. Obio Shuffle has been a work in progress-or occasional nonprogressever since.

First, Grant, who was to produce along with husband Joseph Feury as well as direct, collaborated with Goldie Hawn. "But

that was before the studios were working with women," Grant explains.

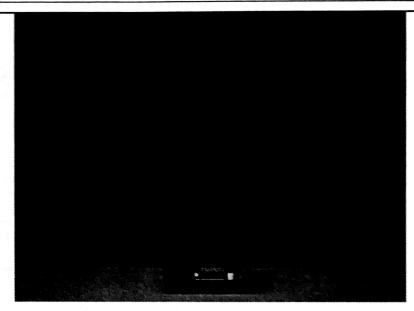
Next, she lined up Jill Clayburgh as the star and had the project "set up" at CBS Films. A shakeup in management there sent Grant to Filmways, but by that time Clayburgh got a commitment for another

By the time Clayburgh was free,

Filmways was no more, ultimately being bought out by Orion Pictures, whose management started with a clean slate.

Now it's in development at Warner Bros., with Janet Roach (Prizzi's Honor) doing a rewrite and Madonna tentatively tabbed for the lead role, according to

The movie studios themselves have



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been Grant's biggest and most demanding collaborators all along. And like any collaborator, they've brought their own particular sensitivities to the project.

"The objection this time around was that the script was too dark," Grant says. Whereas Obio Shuffle was to begin in an institution where the lead character of Kitty was mistakenly detained, at Warners' request that plot element was dropped.

Instead, the town itself became the intolerable environment from which she had to escape. "It became a redneck town," Grant says.

Grant, who directed the critically acclaimed feature Tell Me a Riddle as well as several documentaries and TV movies, says she has worked closely with the writers since the project's inception. "Obto Shuffle has things in it which are very close to me," she explains from the offices she and Feury maintain in their New York home. "The main character, Kitty, is a kind of rebellious and outrageous character. I draw on the Kitty in me to work on the Kitty in the script.'

It's nonetheless a departure for Grant, who spent much of her acting career in New York and frequently portrayed bigcity sophisticates. "This is a Midwest story. It takes place in Ohio. The whole milieu is different.'

#### TV PRODUCERS Steven Bochco

As you read this, nine actors are on a Hollywood soundstage, portraying the men and women of a Los Angeles law firm. They are acting out plots dealing with what it's like to handle those tricky cases, to go home at night with a briefcase that really contains briefs.

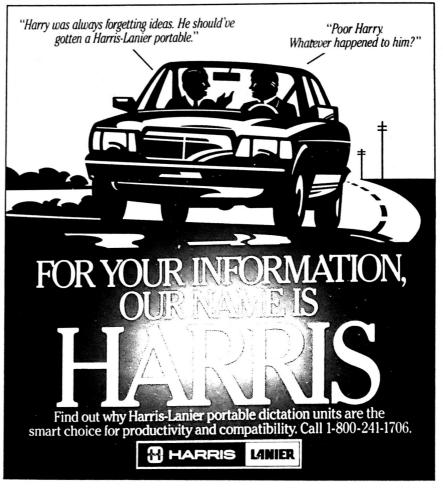
If all goes according to plan, you'll get to know them all next fall, when they'll be featured as part of a dramatic-comic onehour ensemble show on NBC.

Hill Street Sues?

Close. This is the new show from Steven Bochco, co-creator of Hill Street Blues and its guiding force for most of its first five seasons. It's called L.A. Law, and Bochco sees it as directly evolving from *Hill Street*, both in style and in content.

"Lawyers seem to be a natural outgrowth of that show," he says. "Hill Street was a cop show that spent 10 to 15 percent of its time with lawyers. I thought at some point it might be nice to explore lawyers the way we did cops, but spending the vast





bulk of our time with them."

On Hill Street, Bochco got turned on to law by Jeffrey Lewis, a lawyer-turnedwriter who now is executive producer of that show. For L.A. Law, Bochco issued a habeas corpus for Terry Louise Fisher, another lawyer who formerly wrote and produced Cagney & Lacey. For the last six months, Bochco and Fisher have been hunkered down in his plush office at 20th Century Fox Television, where they conceived the show and wrote both its two-hour opening episode and the following hourlong show. Of the thirteen shows ordered by NBC, the duo expects to write at least four or five.

The full cast roster has not yet been revealed; like Hill Street, it will include several unfamiliar faces.

Fisher is the show's official legal eagle, but Bochco says he selected her as his close collaborator primarily because "she is a first-rate writer."

Bochco sites as a significant obstacle "trying to know as much as you can about the law so what you're doing has some credibility." But his major task is "getting a group of characters the audience responds to."

Therein lies the inherent difficulty of L.A. Law. "Most people see lawyers as sneaky, manipulative people who bend the rules," Bochco says. The job before him and Fisher is to humanize them. "If we don't, then we've not done our jobs."

#### Daniel Petrie Jr.

Daniel Petrie Jr. had read a news story that just about jumped off the page: it was about a "sting" operation by the U.S. Marshals' Federal Investigative Strike Team (FIST) in which 200 federal fugitives were offered free tickets to a Washington Red-



BOCHCO: Will L.A. Law do for lawyers what Hill Street did for cops?

skins game if they would attend a party introducing a new cable-TV channel.

"So these people show up, and there are men in black ties serving canapés, and a guy in a chicken suit exhorting everyone to have a good time. And finally the guy in the chicken suit says, 'Okay, you're all under arrest!" "

That was the inspiration for Waco & Rhinehart, an ABC-TV pilot in production

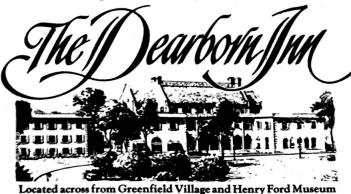
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Petrie, still hot to the touch as the screenwriter of Beverly Hills Cop, at first thought the concept could be turned into a movie. However, as he explained, "Some ideas seem to lend themselves to TV"especially those "where you don't have one particular story that's so great, but the characters are really great."

Since he is involved in several movie and TV ideas simultaneously at Walt Disney Pictures, he brought the concept to another writer at the same studio, Lee Zlotoff, who had written for Remington Steele and had created the MacGyver se-

The two men quickly established a creative rapport. "We think about writing and we think about characters and we think about comedy in much the same way," Petrie says. The comedy aspect was particularly important, as their proposed series is to have a similar tone to Beverly Hills Cop



**PETRIE:** From Beverly Hills Cop to a fall series about U.S. marshals.

in its mix of action and humor.

Petrie and Zlotoff "talked every day during development of the story, then Lee went off and wrote it," Petrie says. "Now that we're producing it together, we're sort of joined at the hip.'

Petrie didn't mind seeing his concept fleshed out by someone else, nor did he ever feel the urge to change Zlotoff's work. "Never. I'm a congenitally lazy man and

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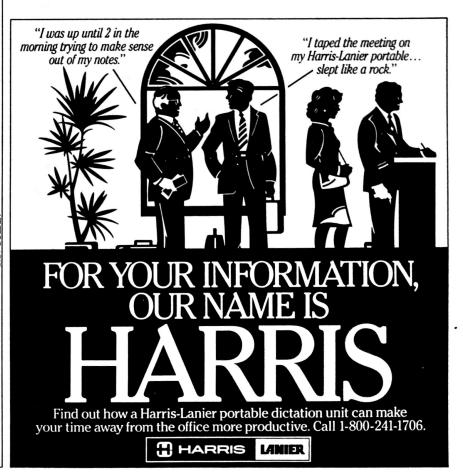


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I'm not going to write unless I desperately need to." Letting go, he says, "is part of the process."

In addition, Disney encourages an intermingling of ideas by the writers based there. "We have kind of a Disney family here. There's a writers' floor, so we all kind of cross-pollinate with each other."

Petrie also credits his current bosses as

being the creative partners who lured him to the studio in the first place: Michael Eisner, chairman of Walt Disney Productions; Jeffrey Katzenberg, president of the film and television division: and Ricardo Mestres, senior production executive, "are the people who made Beverly Hills Cop" when they were all at Paramount Pictures; the creative alliance was rewarding

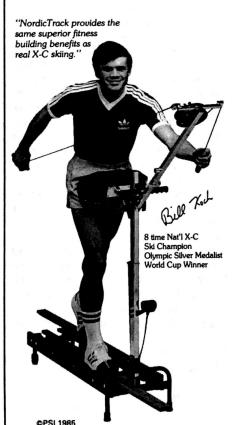
enough to want to continue it.

For now, Petrie, the son of director Dan Petrie and a former agent at International Creative Management, has to turn most of his attention toward satisfying yet another partner-ABC-which ordered a ninetyminute pilot episode of Waco. At presstime, there were three weeks until the start of principal photography, and the stars had not yet been cast. "We've got to start, ready or not. Fortunately, the script is in good shape."

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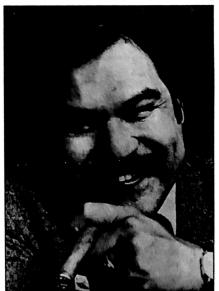
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#### **PLAYWRIGHTS** Luis Valdez

For fifteen years Luis Valdez seemed to be the archetypal Latino playwright: his El Teatro Campesino (The Farm Workers Theater) began in the sixties by supporting Cesar Chavez's grape-pickers' strikes, and through most of the seventies his plays were political and agitprop in style. Then Zoot Suit exploded onto the national consciousness in 1979. Immensely popular in Los Ange-



VALDEZ: Badges focuses on Latinos who work as Hollywood extras.

les, it met critical disdain in New York, then was made into a motion picture. Valdez's tale of the pachuco, a mythic Hispanic zoot-suit-armored macho man, seemed to reflect an until-thenunknown artistic community's rage and hunger for recognition. Although popular in many circles, it still re-

But then Valdez wrote, I Don't Have

tained a radical, sixties edge.

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to Show You No Stinking Badges, which became immensely popular, again, in Los Angeles, at the Los Angeles Theatre Center. This comedy was defiant in a new way for Valdez: it reached out to a wide, general audience with very realistic characters in very familiar settings. The title refers to the classic line uttered by the bandito in the Humphrey Bogart movie Treasure of the Sierra Madre. The play itself is about a Latin family who work as extras in Hollywood movies and television, usually as maids and gardeners. Although it premiered at LATC, Valdez insists that it remains "in process" and "unfinished."

Badges is a work very much in process and part of the social process. The immigrant experience in America is a social process that is also taking an artistic route. I always use the metaphor of a serpent crawling out of its own dead skin to describe my work. Luis Valdez continues to grow, but people continue to look for dead skins that are no longer there. In our work, there is always that reference to sixties agitprop, but that's past. Done. I've been twenty years in process here, in process with others. To pretend that this is still 1969 is ridiculous. Others have changed. Why are we not allowed to change?

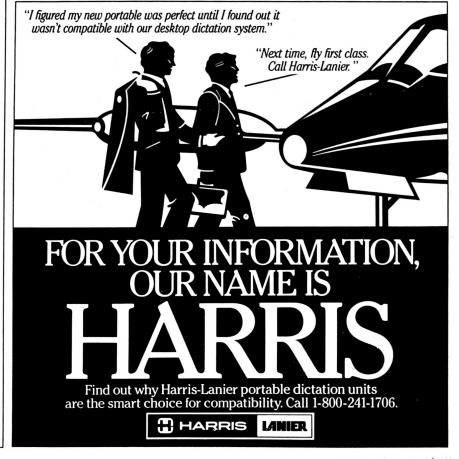
Badges began very consciously but is an outgrowth of everything we have done. I'm aware that certain works have to be written to serve as signposts along the way, along the road of human history. I'd been asked by Chicanos for some time to write about contemporary issues. So I decided to take that on, to write a play that isn't thought of as a Chicano or a minority play. I wanted to reach out to the largest possible audience and use all the theatrical tricks, be as charming as I can.

Dissire .

The real spark for the story happened in 1977, when I was cast in a film that starred Richard Pryor-Which Way Is Up? On location I had an opportunity to talk to the extras. We all went into the film as individuals but quickly fell into the different categories set up by the industry. We Chicanos were treated as second-class citizens, the blacks as third-class, etcetera. We were taken to locations in different vehicles. kept separate. That raised the whole question in my mind of what extras do, and I discovered how the role of an extra in a movie corresponds to the role of minorities in society.

Looking for a model in my experience





for this, I remembered my old academic reality, my own experiences as a college student back in the late fifties and early sixties. So I had this middle-class Chicano family send their bright son to Harvard, the most class-conscious environment in American academia. I wanted to write about the obvious problems of being a Hispanic student there. I wanted to explore

the metaphor that dealt with outsider, "extra" status, the silent bit players in our society. And what is more real in our time than the sitcom? And so I made my family actors in one.

The process of Badges will continue. For me a play isn't finished until it encounters its last audience. This play is still speaking to me, the characters still give me lines. I still wake up in the middle of the night and hear lines and write them down. But I won't make any more changes in it, won't add these, until Badges takes another beat, when it moves to another level. I hope Badges can grow on the American public and make the circuit, become a staple. I really think that the play itself can be the cutting edge of a new American aware-

#### **Beth Henley**

Beth Henley's debut as a playwright was spectacular: Crimes of the Heart, a Pulitzer Prize-winning Broadway play. Henley's native Mississippi is often the setting for her work, and subsequent plays-The Miss Firecracker Contest and The Debutante's Ball-also materialized from her Southern roots. But success in the modern world often turns individuals into small industries. Today Henley lives in Los Angeles, where she works on plays and screenplays. A movie version of Crimes is being di-



HENLEY: The Lucky Spot is set in a Depression-era dance ball.

rected by Bruce Beresford and will star Sissy Spacek, Jessica Lange, Diane Keaton and Sam Shepard. An original movie script, Nobody's Fool, is in development and will star Rosanna Arquette and Eric Roberts. Meanwhile, Henley continues to write plays, and ber current one is titled The Lucky Spot.

I've always been wild for the music of the thirties, and especially Ruth Etting's



Sugar

Ten Cents a Dance, which I've always wanted to use for a play. So I spent a fortune on old records, and the image or idea of the set for The Lucky Spot came out of that music: a Depression-era taxi-dance hall in Pigeon, Louisiana. I'm from Mississippi, but as a child I went to Louisiana a lot. Since the music was set in the Depression, the characters, or ideas and images of the characters, came out as survivors of the Depression. But I don't know where my characters ever come from. However, by the time I get ready to write a first draft, I know pretty much who they are and where they're going.

Before I write a full first draft, I've got notebooks full of notes about the characters, about their lives and dreams and how they speak. I don't have the story so much as I have the characters. And I have a pretty specific idea of what I'll write in the first scene of the first draft, but I'm more vague about the following scenes. You have to leave room for things you hadn't thought of and for your characters to lead you where they want to. It's the most exciting thing in the world to write a play, like a big adventure and you don't know where you're going. But as I write the first scene in the first draft. I begin to see what the next scene will be, and so forth.

The first draft is so important, and I usually try to lock myself away and be as private as I can be when I write it. I just finished the third draft.

Spire

So *The Lucky Spot* also needed readings, in between drafts. You're writing instinctively, but then I have to look at it from a distance. The story emerges intuitively, and then after it's all down I can intellectually look at it and heighten it in the second draft. The third draft is basically tinkering, tightening, making the through-lines for the characters clearer. And then in rehearsals things change as they become clearer to me.

The title refers to the taxi-dance hall in Pigeon, Louisiana. It takes place at a Christmas in the thirties. It deals with a triangle relationship between three people: the taxi-dance hall owner; a fifteen-year-old girl he won in a poker game who's now pregnant and who wants to marry him, and his wife, just released from prison. And it's about the loneliness of Christmas.

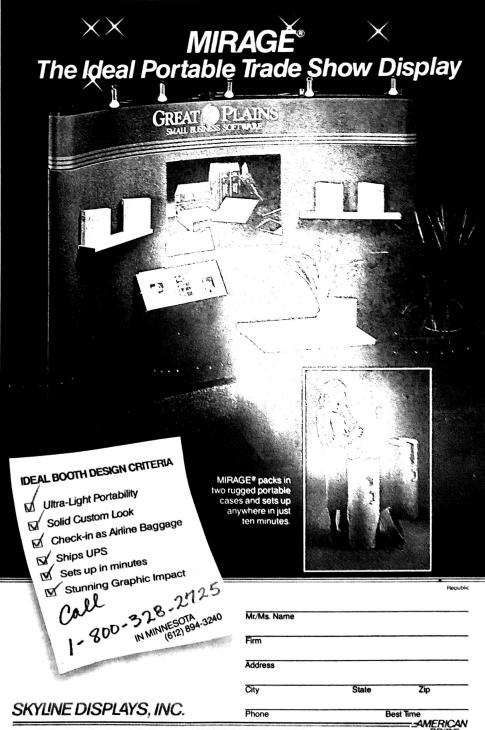
Now I'm just trying to get it produced—when, where and how, that sort of discussion. It's so tricky in New York now. Some

producers are interested, but we have to decide whether to open it outside of New York, or in the city, and if so, whether off-Broadway or on. But doing the business end of a play is part of the process, too. As a playwright, you have a lot more control than you do as a screenwriter. I have approval over casting, directing, revisions. They can't change a line without my per-

mission, but in a movie they can bring in a dialog writer at any time, or fire you at any time.

#### Mark Medoff

Forty-five-year-old Mark Medoff won the Pulitzer Prize for his dramatic exploration of the deaf, Children of a Lesser God. He first burst onto the national



scene in 1973 with When You Coming Back, Red Ryder?, his tale of a Mansonstyle takeover of a roadside café. This was subsequently made into a movie. Most recently, Medoff had another box office bonanza with Hands of Its Enemy, his sequel to God that wowed audiences in Los Angeles at the Mark Taper Forum and starred Oscar winner Richard Dreyfuss. Despite such notoriety, Medoff prefers the relative tranquillity of Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he teaches at New Mexico State. It is in this oasis that Medoff is currently working on a sequel to Ryder, and it is there that be spoke of his current work-inprogress.

Why a sequel to *Red Ryder*? Three years ago I started thinking about this story while on a photo safari in Kenya for two weeks. I have to go away every year for two weeks or ten days to purge my system of all my other lives and think anew. And, of course, to really try and escape phone calls. At any one time in my head are ten



Sugar

**MEDOFF:** Sequel to <u>Red Ryder</u> follows characters ten years later.

or so ideas in various forms of gestation. And for a long time I'd known that I wanted to know what happened to those two kids in *Ryder*, where they were ten years later. I felt that the first seventeen minutes of *Ryder*, where they're talking about their situation, is the best thing I ever wrote. And people would ask what happened to the kids, Stephen and Angel.

So I came home from Kenya and pounded out a rough draft. The happiest time for me in life is when I'm writing something new, alone. Yet I know even while writing that in fact this first rough draft is the work's lowest form. I've never written anything that was ultimately satisfying. But I delude myself into believing that this time I'm going to get it right.

Then I drawered it for a year. I usually think about a play a couple of years before working on it again. But I know my process. When I take it out again, I have to rewrite expansively. I titled it *The Heart Outright*, from Yeats.

Finally it's ready for the collaborative work of separate spirits. I know it's going to take a couple of staged productions before I can let go of it and say I can't do better with it. I usually direct my own plays myself the first time, because I always feel that in the initial production I'm going to discover things. I don't want another director's view, yet. I want to struggle through myself in rehearsals. In fifteen years of professional playwriting, I've learned to listen during rehearsals. I get good at rewriting on my feet onstage with the actors. I even act out the parts myself, with them, trying on lines like costumes. In any rehearsal, you'll hear a hundred helpful hints. You learn to listen to those hints and sift through them.

And then I take the script home again and rewrite again, and this is another kind of rewriting, based on what you've discovered with the actors. That's where I am now with *The Heart Outright*.

This fetus process is an interaction between the subconscious/unconscious activity and the conscious, practical stagecrafting. The rehearsal is the conscious part of the process, making the writing work as stagecraft. You consciously try to sift through the wheat—meaning the advice you're getting—and still maintain the integrity of the original vision.

Now *The Heart Outright* is in two parts. The first part is a twenty- or twenty-five-minute monologue by the character Stephen. The second part lasts an hour, with Stephen, Angel and two other characters. We'll produce this version in Santa Fe, then in Albuquerque with the New Mexico Repertory (beginning May 21). Then I'll know what to do next. Either I'll release it or I'll look for another director who'll bring a new view and another draft.

#### Marsha Norman

Marsha Norman began her writing career as a journalist. However, while she was briefly at work in Louisville, Kentucky, the Actors Theatre of Louisville's artistic director, Jon Jory, suggested she write a play about a subject she was passionate about: imprisoned women. As a social worker, Norman had first-band experience of the subject, and she knew that many criminal women were convicts because of the abuse they'd suffered at home. And so she wrote her first play: Getting Out. It was a roaring



**NORMAN:** In the middle of a novel . . . and a significant vacation.

success at Louisville, went on to equal success in New York and Los Angeles and has become a staple of theatrical repertories all across America. But it was ber play 'night, Mother that earned her the 1983 Pulitzer Prize. Also about women, the bleak story of a mother and daughter's last night on earth together is now being made into a film. So, what does a Pulitzer Prize-winning play: wright do next? How does one follow such acclaim?

I'm no good to talk to about the process of playwriting right now because I'm in the middle of a novel. The truth is that very few playwrights are working on plays right now. To live in the world of theater for any length of time requires that people take significant vacations . . . just like life.  $\spadesuit$