## Kahn from page C1

ue to explore industrial subjects such as General Motors Research, part of Eero Saari-nen's recently completed Warren Technical Center. "Kahn's first factory in 1900

"Kaha"s first factory in 1900 was on Second Avenue for Joseph Beyers, then he received a commission for Packard and in 1905 designed Building 10 with a reinforced concrete frame," said Carter. "Kaha worked with his brother, Julius, a U of Marad, to develop a quite innovative construction technique and be began this collaboration of working with an engineer, something that hadn't been done before."

Kaha heaveht different disci-

Kahn brought different disciplines together in one practice. It is one of the elements that set him apart from architects who thumbed their noses at industrial design. This along with his enthusiasm for new materials set a course with designs which

would lead the way to the development of Modernism.

The exhibit shows the span of Kahn's career from when he came to Detroit in 1880 and at age 14 worked in an architect's office," said Carter, who came to Michigan of the Came of the

age 14 worked in an architect's office," said Carter, who came to Michigan seven years age to chair the U of M Architecture school. Carter previously worked for Arup Associates in London as an architect.

"Kahn worked as an architect until 1942. For the focus of cathlett, we aimed at looking at Kahn's industrial work and what was happening at the same time in art. Kahn did lots of sorts of different buildings but was influential because of his industrial designs which had such an interfactional impact— architecture following the function. The function was a new process developed by Ford to build the 1908 Model T in Highland Park, the birthplace of the assembly line.

Because of this technological innovation it went from 728 min-utes to 93 minutes to build a

car."
Before long, photographs of
Kahn's plants were distributed
widely. The camera, which
became available after the 1892
formation of Eastman Kodak formation of Eastman Kodak
Company, made it possible to
document the industrial buildings. Ford took advantage of the
opportunity to show the complexity and scale of production at
Highland Park by establishing a
photography department in his
company. Sheeler, who'd seen
Alfred Stieglitz's photographs of
New York at a gallery Stieglitz
opened, was hired to photograph
the Rouge in 1927. A painter,
Sheeler was immediately
inspired to capture the industrial city in watercolor.

Both Sheeler's paintings and
photographs of the Rouge are
included in the show along with

two of the drawings Rivera made on location before painting the Detroit Institute of Arts murals. The contemporary photography of Kenna makes the ordinary extraordinary, Kenna uses long exposures to create dramatic night images of the Rouge.

"Artists and architects saw the work, "aid Garter. "People in Europe who had never seen the work," saw the work. It influenced photographers and writers. Because of Kahn's industrial work being connected to Ford Kahn was anonymous because the process of building the car was ao interesting. Khah's designs were talked about as wernacular buildings built by enginees.

vering and a control of the connections to Kahn's designs. Photos of Highland Park were sent to Walter Gropius, designing in Europe in the early 1900s, and influenced the work he was

doing. Le Corbusier used them in a book. All of these were often not credited to Albert Kahn.

"The exhibit enables us to bring architecture into another context, how Albert Kahn inspired other people. We're exploring the connections between art and architecture. Sheeler's drawings of the Rouge before he did the painting, it's interesting seeing them with Kahn drawings. It's interesting seeing artists equivalents. Architecture is public art and to project it that way, it's architecture influencing art."

Original documents from work Kahn did in Russia, magazine articles and a timeline of events illustrate what was going on in the world at the same time Kahn was dosigning buildings, theaters and homes. A publication accompanying the exhibit with essays by Carter; Terry Smith, director of the Power Institute at

the University of Sydney, Australia: and Grant Hildebrand, author of a book on Kahn; goes into greater detail.

"We wanted to show the significance of all the work in Detroit, all worldwide. When Highland Fark was built Fiat president Agnelli came from Turin to learn about the architecture.

All the world marveled at Kahn's designs in the early and now he finally receives his due with Inspiration for the Modern.

A Gala celebrating the opening of the Albert Kahn and Ernestine Ruben exhibitions takes place Saturday, June 9. A champagne reception with Ruben and curact propartons begins at 6 p.m. followed by dimer, tours and dancing. Tickets are \$200. Tickets for the Gala only (including dessert buffet, tours and dancing) are \$75. Call (734) 647-2064.

## Ruben from page C1

field Hills. Later, Marvin Eisenberg would inspire her to go on to carn a master's degree in art education at Wayne State University after she graduated with an art history degree from the University of Michigan. Both would be set aside for a time, along with her position as an art teacher for Detroit schools, while Ruben raised a family. Ruben raised a family.

"At age 47 when I came back to the art world what appealed to me is that I could create my own reality," said Ruben.

own reality," said Ruben.

"Photography is different from sculpture and painting and teaching art. It's similar to carving marble. The artist extracts what's relevant to the reality out there. Photography is good for people who's imagination flows over."

#### Influences

Next to early exposure to some of the great art works of the 20th century, one of the biggest influ-

ences on Ruben's life and art was her grandfather, architect Albert Kahn, one of the founders of the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Detroit Arts and Crafts Society. Partly because of him, Ruben created photographs that have carned her major museum exhibitions in Paris and throughout Europe but not before getting her first break from Allen and Carol Rubiner at their gallery formerly located in West Bloomfeld. Today, her work is represented in collections ranging from the Detroit Institute of Arts to the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Jerusalem.

Jerusalem. "It was his love for music and art," said Ruben. "Sharing it with him in his home and concert hall had a strong influence on me. To this day ideas still come to me in a concert hall." Of during a walk through the woods or while sitting on an airplane, she added.

Ruben seems to never let go of her reality. She exists to create the images which seem to take on a sculptural life of their own. Although her work has grown in scope and expertise over the years she's never lost sight of those early experiences which taught her life would be incom-sistent without art.

#### Taking risks

"I still continue to learn from mistakes and to take risks," said Ruben.

And above all, she "never really gave up painting and sculp-ture," two of her first loves.

"I feel much of art is autobio-graphical. Transcending the body and transcending the cam-era is what make photographic images so rich. It's what the pho-tographer sees. It goes beyond camera."

Ruben's ability to see is what makes her images so moving for the viewer, and in so doing enhances day-to-day life. That's

the reason Tom Halsted is showing Ruben's work in an exhibition at the Halsted Gallery in Birmingham. The 35 platinum prints, featuring Ruben's series on Rodin's eculptures and European Iandscapes, will be installed in the gallery Saturday, June 2, and continue on exhibit through Tuesday, July 31.

Ruben will visit the gallery for a reception and book signing 4-630 p.m. Saturday, June 23. "In Human Touch: Photographs by Ernestine Ruben' explores her place in the history of photography as well as her influences.

"She has particularly good

"She has particularly good vision when it comes to seeing unusual forms and shapes in the body," said Halsted. "She creates her own visual language. She's a beautiful printer. She has an insightful eye.

"Art should make life better each and every day," Helsted said. And he believes Ruben's does.

University, and another choir for a total of 350 voices. There will be four classical concerts next season at Orchestra Hall and

DSCO from page C1

season at Orchestra Hall and chamber music around Detroit. "Everywhere I'm inviting stu-dents," said Burke, who's recent by been seen on television and radio programs promoting the Detroit Symphony Civic Orches-tra. "My big message is I want to accommodate everyone's needs. I want all students to have the

want all students to have the opportunity to perform and rhearse with DSO musicians. Seth Larson joined Civic two years ago just for the opportunity to play clarinet with the orchestra and learn from professional musicians. A graduate of North Farmington High School, Larson is a freshman in the music performance program at Wayne State University where to studies with DSO principal clarinetist Theodore Olien. Joining Civic is part of his plan for becoming a professional musician. In the past he performed with the Metropolitan Young was the performed with the Metropolitan Young and the Michigan was considered to the property of the

gan Youth Orchestra at the University of Michigan. In addition to Civic, he currently plays with the Southfield Philharmonic Orchestra and Wayne State University

versity Symphony Orchestra.

"I especially like the new men-"I especially like the new men, rop program where there's one paid musician in each section," said Larson, a Farmington Hills resident who played with the All State Band and Orchestra at Interlochen for the last four years. "I sit with Trevor Pittman who teaches at EMU. Being able to play in the same orchestra as him and learning from him is important to me because he realimportant to me because he really has been a mentor to me. I've learned a lot, skills and tricks of

learned a lot, skills and tricks of the trade.

"I've also learned a lot from the music we play. The Mahler is a major work, something chil-dren rarely ever play. It says a lot about the quality and the director of the orchestra. The Mahler is something not a lot of directors would think about playing."

### **Art Center** SUMMER TERM, 2001: July 30 - September 1 ART HISTORY CLASSES - Post-Modern Art Primer by Dr. Richard Rubenfeld STUDIO CLASSES





# For this Bloomfield Hills couple, art is legacy

BY ALICE RHEIN STAFF WRITER

The most fitting tribute to the Detroit Institute of Arts Formal Clothes of the Plains Indians exhibit didn't come from its curator, or the gentleman who donated many of the works to the museum.

museum.

No, the person who paid the
exhibit of early 19th century
clothing its biggest compliment clothing its biggest compliment was the security guard who

watches over gallery N-101, also known as the Flint Gallery.

"Oh, wouldn't that look great with a pair of Levi's and black boots?" she asked. She's right. The deerskin coat decorated with floral patterns, fringe and porcupine quills is reminiscent of the tailored coats the Beatles were for the cover of the St. Pepper's album.

And other coats, shirts and moccasins sport glass-beaded

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What: Formal Clothes of the

What: Formal Clothes of the Plains Indians Where: The Flint Gallery at the Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward, Detroit Information: (313) 833-7900

embroidery, hand-painted tribal symbols and bright colors from' various tribes including Crow, Cheyenne and Sioux.

Though it shows the haute couture of the time, Formal Clothes of the Plains Indians ian't a blockbuster exhibit. In fact, most visitors may not even venture to the north gallery where the Native American Art is on display.

where the Native American Art is on display.

But Bloomfield Hills patrons
Herbert and Dorothy Graebner
hope to change that.

Earlier this year, the Graebners specified an endowment for
the DIA that will go specifically
to broaden the space needed to

show more of the Native American art collection. Right now, it's estimated that only one percent of the museum's Native American holdings are actually on dis-

play. Herbert Graebner became Nativa American

Play.

Herbert Graebner became interested in Native American art about a dozen years ago.

They later found that one of the major contributors to the exhibition titled Art of The American Frontier: The Chandler/Pohrt Collection was Richard Pohrt, a Flint native who now lives in Ann Arbor.

"Richard Pohrt is one of the nation's foremost collectors of Plains Indians art," said David Penney, the Dla's chief curstor and curator of the Native American art.

Herbert remains humble about the acknowledgment. Certainly our gift means something, but the sacknowledgment. Tectainly the the manning fellow that put this collection together that deserves the credit."

