

'The Flemish Primitives', etc. Tribal art from Africa and Oceania is known as 'primitive art'. There are also such artists as the French customs officer Henri Rousseau and the Cornish rag-and-bone merchant Alfred Wallis who are called 'Primitives' or 'Naifs'-- simple people who have received neither an artistic training nor any advanced education and who take up painting as a hobby, usually representing things, as folk artists do, in stiff meticulous detail. Some have been 'discovered' and turned professional.

Realism. An even more ambiguous term than Abstraction. Sometimes used as a synonym for Naturalism. Sometimes used in relation to the idea that all good art, however abstract, creates something 'more real than the real' (Picasso is often said to be a realist in this sense). The most useful application of the word is to art and also literature-- such as Courbet's and Zola's--which rejects the ideal in favour of the everyday, prefers washerwomen to goddesses.

Salons. Big annual mixed exhibitions in France, usually chosen by a jury of artists. The original Salon was founded under Louis XIV. Extreme conservatism of the jury led to founding in 1884 of the Salon des Indépendants. There have been many others, of which the most important recently have been the Salon d'Automne, founded 1903, and the Salon de Mai, 1945.

Social Realism means painting the contemporary scene in a clearly moralising way, usually from a Left-wing standpoint, whether exposing injustice, poverty, cruelty, or showing ordinary people in a heroic light. It was widely current in the 1930s--the heyday of the documentary film. It has no one style, but often derives from Expressionism or Cubism or both.

Stijl, De. Name of a group of Dutch painters, sculptors, architects, and designers, founded in 1917 by Mondrian and van Doesburg, also of their magazine, published 1917-21. The rectangle and the use of primary colours and white are characteristic of their work.

Surrealism was a highly-organized movement, under the leadership of the poet André Breton, which dominated the art and perhaps the literary world between the wars and has vastly influenced the popular arts, from advertisements for bras to the Beatles' films. The Surrealists maintained that art must defy Reason: "Beauty will be convulsive or nothing," said Breton. They believed that the imagination could be liberated by the practice of various 'automatic' techniques through which the artist or writer would exteriorise images as they came into his head, submitting them to a minimum of conscious control. For them, fantasy was not one area of art or life; all human experience was to be seen as fantastic. Surrealist art has worked in two quite different idioms. One involves the meticulous representation of dream-like scenes, as the work of Chirico, Magritte, Dali and sometimes Ernst. The other involves the creation of biomorphic abstract forms, as with Miro, Arp, Giacometti, Moore and Ernst.

Symbolism began about 1885 as a literary movement. Its leading painters were Gauguin and Odilon Redon. In total reaction against Impressionism, the Symbolists were committed to painting ideas and allegories rather than perceptions.

Tachism. Term often used by European critics to cover post-war Abstract Expressionist painting and related tendencies in both America and Europe. The word derives from the French tache, stain or blob.

#### KEYMEN

The artists included have been chosen primarily because of their historical importance--the effect their work has had on other artists. Given the difficulties of making a limited selection, this has meant leaving out artists of considerable stature who have not been very influential. The painting or sculpture chosen to represent each artist is an example of his work at about the time his individual personality crystallised. The order in which the artists are presented is that of the dates of the works illustrated. The quotations chosen are some indication of each artist's way of thinking.

EDVARD MUNCH (1863-1944) - Painter. Born Norway. Early work related to Norwegian Impressionism, Realism and contemporary literature (Ibsen; later, Strindberg). 1889 first visit to Paris; conceived idea for 'Frieze of Life', covering themes of life, death, love, suffering, further developed throughout his life. 1892-1908 worked mainly Paris and