

# THE POWER OF PRINT — ON BEA FEITLER

Text

Marte Eknæs  
Nicolau Vergueiro

Bea Feitler (1938–82) was a Brazilian-born designer and art director best known for her work for *Harper's Bazaar*, *Ms. Magazine*, *Rolling Stone*, and the modern *Vanity Fair*. In the exhibition “Power of Print” at the Kölnischer Kunstverein (February 16–March 31, 2019), Marte Eknæs and Nicolau Vergueiro brought the vast scope of her practice and design strategies to public attention.

PROVENCE: How did you end up with the title “Power of Print?” Prima facie, the title seems rather generic. Is it a statement about printed media in general? Or would you consider it to be a specific reference?

Eknæs/Vergueiro: The title was taken from a *Harper's Bazaar* cover and spread titled “The Power of the Print”, which featured boldly colorful, patterned clothing. We reinterpreted it to describe the powerful printed matter oeuvre of Bea Feitler. The title draws back to an era when most information—textual and visual—was communicated in print, and to the way in which Feitler was able to create an everlasting language in the editorial world as an art director and designer. Through her vibrant aesthetics, Feitler used the magazine as a mass vehicle to address and shape social issues; she had a profound understanding of how powerful images and layouts are in the process of disseminating progressive ideas.

PROVENCE: What would you consider as having been particular about Bea Feitler's approach and work during her time?



Eknæs/Vergueiro: Her expressive freedom is present in all her work and made her a much sought after professional at the time. She shifted the gaze from a male perspective—one that inevitably sexualized the female body—to one that focuses on exploring

the potentials of the body as a form, both in identity and design, changing the commercial representation of the “modern woman”. She also channeled and catalyzed the social changes of the times in her work. In January 1965, she famously featured the first African American supermodel on the cover of major fashion magazine *Harper's Bazaar*. Model Donayle Luna appeared as a racially ambiguous illustration by Katerina Denzinger. Later, in April 1965, Luna was once again featured in the iconic magazine, this time as the subject of an eight-page fashion spread, shot by Richard Avedon. This shoot was directly responsible for mass subscription loss as well as companies pulling their adverts from the magazine. Above all Feitler launched the seminal feminist magazine *Ms.*

Her work was the embodiment of the heterogeneity she's known for—her design combined gender, race, typography, methods, and style. She also elevated the juxtaposition of commercial

and editorial images to an art form through her close collaboration and relation with artists, photographers et cetera. Her game-changing Calvin Klein campaigns from 1975 and 1976, for example, are still referred to as being the first to use art fashion photographers to shoot commercial advertisements. Feitler also featured the photography of Diane Arbus, a close friend of hers, in a 1969 editorial at *Harper's Bazaar*.



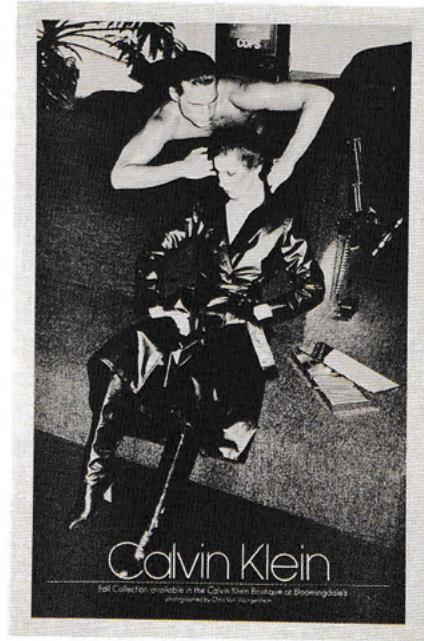
FEITLER HAD A PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING OF HOW POWERFUL IMAGES AND LAYOUTS ARE IN THE PROCESS OF DISSEMINATING PROGRESSIVE IDEAS.

Calvin Klein newspaper print ad, 1975  
Photo by Chris von Wangenheim

Harper's Bazaar April 1965  
Photos by Richard Avedon

Harper's Bazaar cover, January 1966  
Illustration by Katerina Denzinger

Vitrine in “Power of Print—The Work and Life of Bea Feitler”,  
Kölnischer Kunstverein, Cologne, 2019 / Photo: Simon Vogel



PROVENCE: Are there any points you would like to specify as being crucial to the way you approached her material?

Eknæs/Vergueiro: Rather than viewing it chronologically, we understood the material through the thematic design principles Feitler employed. Her use of the human silhouette stands out and threads her oeuvre—abstracting the body whilst bringing it into focus. She transforms the body into a generic and genderless sign, bridging the gap between the individual woman and the female collective. Her use of the magazine's gutter centerfold as compositional device, typography, playing

with scale and collage reimagined the relationship between body, text, and graphic design in terms of both layout and the sensory magazine experience. This guided us as to how we should transpose her work into an exhibition setting through a strategy principle from our collaborative practice, of creating content-based environments.

FEITLER TRANSFORMS THE BODY INTO A GENERIC AND GENDERLESS SIGN, BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN THE INDIVIDUAL WOMAN AND THE FEMALE COLLECTIVE.

PROVENCE: What made you decide to translate the archival material into a spatial setting, and show her work in an exhibition format?

Eknæs/Vergueiro: Our collaborative practice was inspired by revealing the invisible systems that construct the public realm and experience. When we first encountered her work en masse, we realized that she was behind so many archetypal pop culture im-







Previous spread: index poster for "Power of Print—The Work and Life of Bea Feitler", Kölnischer Kunstverein, Cologne, 2019  
Vitrine with silhouettes in "Power of Print—The Work and Life of Bea Feitler", Kölnischer Kunstverein, Cologne, 2019

"MOST WRITERS AND EDITORS GENERALLY ARE NOT VISUAL PEOPLE, HOWEVER, MOST HUMAN BEINGS ARE NOT VISUAL. DESIGNERS WILL ALWAYS STRUGGLE BECAUSE EVERY WONDERFUL PAGE LAYOUT IS A STRUGGLE."



Vitrine on Harper's Bazaar in "Power of Print—The Work and Life of Bea Feitler", Kölnischer Kunstverein, Cologne, 2019

Harper's Bazaar cover, February 1967 / Photo by Hiro



Typography poster for "Power of Print—The Work and Life of Bea Feitler", Kölnischer Kunstverein, Cologne, 2019



POWER OF PRINT — THE WORK AND LIFE OF BEA FEITLER

Kölnischer Kunstverein  
February 16 – March 31, 2019  
Organized by Marte Eknæs and Nicolau Vergueiro  
in collaboration with Kölnischer Kunstverein

The exhibition "Power of Print" focused on the recurrent themes of Feitler's work—the human silhouette, typography, solarization, the centerfold gutter as compositional device, collage—through which she reimagined the relationship between the body and graphic design in both layout and sensorial terms.

Guided by Feitler's design vision, we translated her work from publication form to exhibition space, reimagining her design as wallpapers, showing magazine covers and spreads in interactive flip frames, enlarging covers and placing them in windows to face the public space of the street, designing topical wall posters and vitrines containing original material. We wanted to ask ourselves what it felt like to walk into a magazine. How could we emulate the flow of an editorial spread in an exhibition format? How can the magazine content be negotiated into a physical space?

Feitler described herself as a "natural collaborator", which is reflected in the exhibition through the inclusion of original pieces, by friends and collaborators, which were dedicated to her. Among original works and artifacts by Diane Arbus, Annie Leibovitz, Richard Bernstein, and Richard Avedon, "Power of Print" also included footage from the dance piece *Hidden Rites* by the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre, which Feitler created costumes for, and Andy Warhol's 1964 *Screen Test* #100, which depicted Feitler. Through a deep engagement with Feitler's oeuvre, we think of this project as a form of "collaboration" with her practice and world, bringing it forward into a contemporary context.

"[A MAGAZINE] SHOULD FLOW. IT SHOULD HAVE ITS UPS AND DOWNS. IT SHOULD HAVE A BEGINNING AND AN END. IT SHOULD NOT BE DESIGNED AS A SPREAD-BY-SPREAD CONCEPT. THE CLOSEST THING TO MOTION IS EDITORIAL DESIGN."

Quotes this spread: Robert A. Propper in conversation with Bea Feitler, "Bea Feitler—Sense Ability", in *Graphics Today*, vol. 2, no. 4 (July/August 1977): 23–32.

