# REAL DECEPTIONS

The Contemporary Reinvention of Realism



JENNIFER FRIEDLANDER

"This bold, astute, and dazzling text makes an immense contribution to critical, political, aesthetic, and cultural theory by offering a strikingly original account of what it means to try to change the world. Both surprising and persuasive, its impact will reverberate across the critical humanities."

—Mari Ruti, Professor of Critical Theory, University of Toronto and author of The Singularity of Being: Lacan and the Immortal Within

"Real Deceptions completely shatters the prevailing ideas of what realism means. It shows us that we gain access to reality only in rejecting the idea of a reality beyond our distortion of the object and in this way announces a realism revolution."

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The Psychic Cost of Free Markets

"Can art have an inherent and radical political dimension? Jennifer Friedlander engages in a powerful and compelling conceptual conjunction of Rancière and Lacan in order to develop her central idea of realism as based on deception, in which she recognizes a prominent carrier of the subversive dimension of art."

—Alenka Zupančič, Professor of Philosophy and Psychoanalysis, The European Graduate School

Demonstrating how radical political transformation might be facilitated from within the much maligned aesthetic category of realism, Jennifer Friedlander examines a number of contemporary works from *Big Brother, Melancholia, Catfish,* and *This is Not a Film* to Aliza Shvarts' "abortion art." Her discussion of these pieces suggests new understandings of the role of trompe l'oeil in illusion, the rendering of realism's limitations, and relationships between hypervirtuality and simulation. Friedlander's core project throughout is to develop a framework for thinking about contemporary forms of realism which, rather than focusing on the importance of seeing beyond deceptions that distort reality, argues that reality lies within the deceptions themselves.

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The Contemporary Reinvention of Realism

Jennifer Friedlander





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# Real Deceptions

To Falafel Jones (1950–2016) forever with love: in honor of your search for how to properly arrive at truth.



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# Real Deceptions

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### CONTENTS

Acknowledgments

Bibliography

151

Index

145

ix

Introduction: Realism and Deception 1
1. The Realistically Deceptive, or the Deceptively Real? Ron Mueck
and the Internal Illusion 17
2. Documentary Real-ism: Catfish and This Is Not a Film 31
3. An Uncertain Indeterminacy: Aliza Shvarts's Unseen Senior
Project 51
4. A Ruse for the Real: Christoph Schlingensief's Deportation
Installation 59
5. The Faux and the <i>Schmo</i> : Parodying Reality TV 67
6. Corporeal Realism: Bodyworlds and Cloaca 79
7. "Something I Can't Quite Articulate": Breastfeeding and the Real 91
8. <i>Melancholia</i> and the Real of the Illusion 111
Conclusion: On Being Duped 123
Notes 131



### Introduction

### Realism and Deception

During a family trip to Manhattan, we enticed our then three-year-old son, Josef, to go with us on an evening stroll by promising him that we could visit the animal sculptures he had spied earlier outside an art shop a few blocks away from our hotel. When we discovered that the bronzed animals had been locked inside for the night, we attempted to forestall what seemed like an inevitable meltdown by assuring Josef that if he stayed calm and kept walking, we were certain to encounter something equally special. And there, on the very next block, stood an incarnation of every three-year-old's idol: Elmo. With a combination of awe and apprehension, Josef walked up to Elmo and gave a tentative wave. Elmo, to my initial horror, responded with a polite but disinterested "Hi. How are you?" in a deep voice that made no attempt whatsoever to mimic Elmo's high falsetto. Upon hearing this surprising voice, Josef looked at me with what I first mistook for fear, but turned out to be elation: "Mommy, it's the REAL Elmo!" he exclaimed.

What was it that made Elmo seem real? Was it simply his presence in the fur—as it were—rather than as a two-dimensional image on the glowy box? Or could it be that somehow "Elmo's" very *infidelity* to the fiction lent him a more realistic status? Rather than prop up the illusion that Elmo is "real," this 47th Street Elmo revealed the truth, namely that Elmo is a fictitious character, who is often embodied and/or voiced by "real" folks—in this case by a man trying to earn a living in the heat of the New York summer by dressing in a heavy fur-coated suit and posing for pictures with preschoolers at a dollar a snap.

What might we glean from this encounter regarding the relationship between realism and deception, and how, if at all, might the interaction between realism and deception be used to facilitate an aesthetic politics? By taking up the overt trappings of Elmo, while simultaneously refusing to commit to the fiction that he was Elmo, the costumed man disturbed our expectations regarding the maintenance of a gap between fiction and reality. Our Elmo revealed the deception that is usually masked in carrying out the realist illusion. Such a revelation creates in viewers the "curiosity, the desire to see closer up," but—and this is the key point—the hope of reaching a final truth through a nearer view is always dashed.¹ Encounters with representations that invite the viewer to peek at the reality behind the artifice perpetuate the fantasy that there is a reality behind the fiction (even if it is one that we did not expect to find) rather than confront us with the more disturbing recognition that there might indeed be nothing behind the fiction.

Jacques Rancière's conceptualization of aesthetic politics, with which this book closely engages, requires us to abandon the idea that the disruptive potential of realism emerges from its ability to reveal a truth that has been masked by a deceptive appearance. Rather than think vertically in terms of "surface and substratum," he is committed to "think[ing] in terms of horizontal distributions, combinations between systems of possibilities." To be specific, for Rancière, the possibility of equality without hierarchy is thwarted by the process of seeking to uncover a masked truth: "where one searches for the hidden beneath the apparent, a position of mastery is established." By not taking the fiction seriously, Elmo stages a different deception, which might also facilitate such a position of mastery: he creates the illusion that if one can do away with fiction, one can arrive at the truth. This book will argue to the contrary that, in Jacques Lacan's terms, it is only by committing to the fiction that one can encounter truth.

An engagement with this Lacanian premise in conjunction with Rancière's conception of "aesthetic politics" will inform the analyses in the chapters that follow. As a preliminary, we consider an inverse of the Elmo case via an engagement with a politically incorrect television commercial for the Australian beer Toohey's. As we will see, in this scenario, rather than surprise the viewer by abandoning the fiction, the central figure takes the fiction too seriously. The ad opens with a man walking a small dog; he passes a pub from which an attractive woman sitting by the window beckons him to come and join her. He begins to enter the pub but pauses when he sees a "No dogs allowed" sign. The next shot reveals the man, now wearing dark glasses, entering the pub with his dog. The bartender quickly tells him that there are no dogs allowed. With a subtle but confident nod