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Cover image:

Dreamworks of utopia: Paolo Gasparini's 'Karakarakas'

by Clara Maria Apostolatos • November 2023 • Journal article

Introduction

The Italian photographer Paolo Gasparini (b.1934), a resident of Caracas for almost seven decades, has been witness to the city in the processes of both its making and unmaking. It is a place of rapid urbanisation and transformation, but also of deep-seated social and economic inequalities. Published in 2014 by Editorial Mal de Ojo, the photobook *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta* FIG. 1 features 131 photographs that document the city from its mid-twentieth-century project of modernisation to Hugo Chávez's implementation of socialism in the twenty-first-century.¹ The images capture a variety of interactions between natural settings, built environments and human lives: helicopter views of towering edifices swarmed by the city's sprawling *barrios*; merchants calling out for the attention of passing pedestrians; and celebratory religious processions alongside monumental military demonstrations.



FIG. 1 *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. (Courtesy the artist; photograph Ricardo Báez).

Gathered together in the conceptual device of the photobook, these images articulate – whether within their own frame or in connection with other photographs – the mercurial and often contradictory situations in which the city has recently found itself. These juxtapositions are enriched by the formal parameters of the publication: the images in *Karakarakas*, which date from 1954 to 2014 and span the Quarta and Quinta Repúblicas (Fourth and Fifth Republics) of Venezuela, are not organised chronologically.² Single-page photographs and double-page spreads evoke a more cinematic experience for the reader, as images of the two republics are not separated but rather flow in a rhythmic sequence. Every paradise has its contradictions, and those of Caracas lie in its pursuit of a visionary society while being hindered by the failures of its ambitious political and social revolutionary projects. This endeavour to embrace the future is at the heart of Caracas's urban imaginary, heuristically defined here as the collective image, beliefs and perceptions that people hold about their city.

This article explores Caracas's evolving urban visual narratives, specifically through the lens of Gasparini's interrogating camera. *Karakarakas* purposefully and productively conflates the city's physical structures with its values, aspirations and struggles, absorbed by an overarching 'dreamwork' of utopia and progress. It takes its title and framework from Lisa Blackmore's *Spectacular Modernity: Dictatorship, Space, and Visuality in Venezuela 1948–1958* (2017), which identifies mid-century Caracas as a 'dreamwork of progress'.³ Drawing on Guy Debord's *Society of the Spectacle* (1967), Blackmore argues that the 'spectacular' building campaign undertaken in Caracas during the 1950s constituted a certain mirage that obscured the sociopolitical realities of repression and dictatorship. Modernisation in Venezuela was not evenly distributed across the nation – neither geographically nor socially – and the state was able to temporarily redirect attention from the unequal aspects of an imported model of modernity by undertaking large-scale modern art and architecture projects. Consequently, Venezuela became a façade of hypermodernity that concealed the realities of dictatorship, severe poverty and social inequalities, while indirectly fostering a national vision that was not conceived endogenously but rather drawn from an external Western model.

Whereas Blackmore exclusively examined the much-celebrated building campaign undertaken during Marcos Pérez Jiménez's military dictatorship (1952–58), this project shifts the focus to the photographic archive curated by Gasparini, a pivotal figure in the photographic documentation of mid-century Latin America. Rather than treating Gasparini's photography as mere record, this analysis interprets it as a reflection of the more deceptive aspects of the Venezuelan modernist endeavour, as well as its more recent socialist project. The title of the article adopts Blackmore's

terminology, establishing a deliberate dialogue with her work, while positioning the argument within the realm of utopian ideals – especially pertinent when considering the expansive timeline of *Karakarakas*, which stretches all the way to 2014. This article contends that the notions of utopian vision and imagined states offer a rich lens for understanding the complexities embedded in the trajectory of Caracas’s urban aspirations, thus marking a departure from the linear and developmentalist narratives associated with ‘progress’. In doing so, it bridges the historical echoes of mid-century dreams to their enduring implications in contemporary perspectives on utopia.

In an effort to connect critical readings of the city with those of urban photography and the photobook more widely, this article considers three distinct yet connected registers: the urban and social elements of Caracas that are represented in the photos; Gasparini’s approaches towards photographing them; and the design and assimilation of the images into a photobook. Adhering to the division of Caracas into the Fourth and Fifth Republics, it investigates how Gasparini depicted the mythologies of progress that moulded and politicised the city during these two periods. It also examines how he dismantled the idealised narratives woven into these periods through the design and compilation of the photobook. The first section explores images of the Fourth Republic that reveal the complex relationship between the ideals of Modernism adopted in Venezuela and their material manifestation in the design of its capital. This is followed by an analysis of the images of the Fifth Republic, and display tactics used to build a cult of visionary leadership similar to that developed during the modernising project of the Fourth Republic, only this time reflecting a new ideological order employed in the service of a socialist dreamwork. Finally, it considers how the particular arrangement of images – their interactions with one another, their place in a sequence and their dialectical relationship with quoted text – and the book’s objecthood reveal ruptures in the dominant order of Venezuelan photographic representation.

The Fourth Republic

Gasparini’s images dating to the Fourth Republic span from 1954 – the year he moved to Venezuela – to 1998. During these five decades, the overarching urban and cultural focus was to modernise the city, opting for progressive capitalist modes of production that fostered economic freedom and reflected Western, particularly North American, lifestyle standards. This goal was pursued by different governments with their own distinctive strategies and agendas.⁴ Much has been written about how the landscape of Caracas was designed in the 1950s to foster an urban vision of the city’s economic and cultural potential as well as its global legitimacy.⁵ Caracas is home to exceptional

people have said and repeated, that this city has nothing to do with the past, but rather projects itself towards the future'.⁸



FIG. 3 *El Hábitat de los Hombres, Bello Monte*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1967/68. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.176–77; courtesy the artist).

The art historian Luis Pérez-Oramas argues that the Venezuelan state's harnessing of these works in the service of modernisation can be 'understood as a sort of abstract "muralism", devoid of narrative yet able to convey, by means of the prodigal force of optical variation [...] the spectral figure or the "Kinetic illusion" of Venezuelan modernity'.⁹ This style of Venezuelan muralism, in tandem with modernist architecture, emerged as the ultimate expression of the country's vision of the future, 'one of bringing a form of European culture to a tropical nation'.¹⁰ Yet the Kinetic urban art programme simultaneously created an illusion of progress, by making Venezuela appear to have the same pattern of aesthetic and industrial innovations as Europe and North America.

11

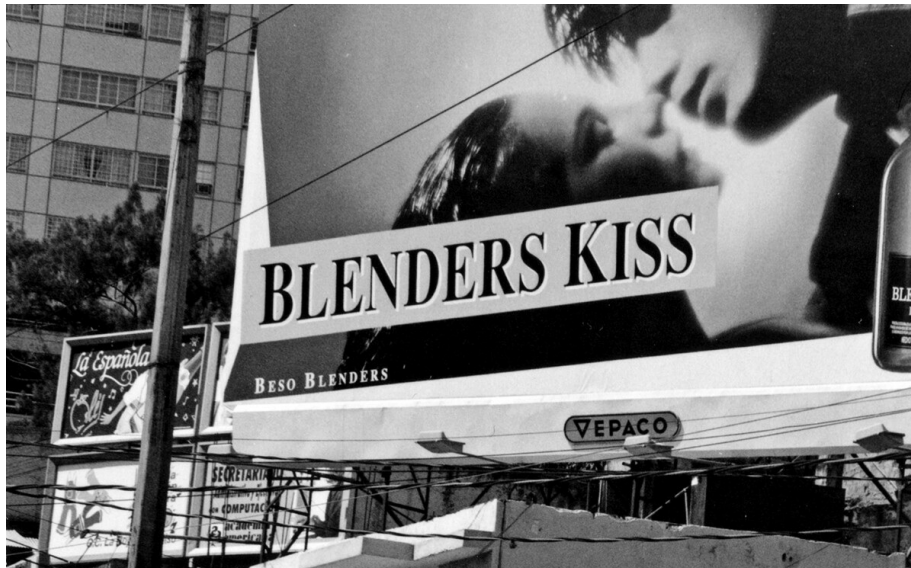


FIG. 4 *Santa Fe Sur*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1999. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.148–49; courtesy the artist).

Kinetic art eventually came to be associated with an exclusively capitalist modernity. Gasparini's images of lavishly stocked storefronts, vast mall interiors and seemingly endless rows of brand-new cars symbolise the consumption-driven culture that accompanied modernisation and celebrated the country's growing wealth.¹² In a 1967/68 photograph FIG. 3, a pair of large, flirtatious eyes on a billboard captivate the viewer: an example of 'our love for beautiful things', as the advertisement proclaims. Another image from the Santa Fe Sur neighbourhood FIG. 4 shows an advert for the alcohol brand Blenders Kiss. The combination of indulgent imagery – of sex and alcohol – brings to mind the potent allure of consumerist culture and the mechanisms through which display technologies seduce those who engage with them. Additionally, the bilingual billboard underscores the assimilation of the English language and other aspects of Western culture within the city. This world of excess is also conveyed in Gasparini's images of foreign car models in the automobile showcase of 1967, and in photographs of crowded, busy shopping centres. *Karakarakas* also includes images of street vendors selling plastic novelties, glasses and street food. These coded images of consumerism – on both small and large scales – make apparent how the notions of modernity promoted by the state were in fact instilling immense social and economic divisions among Venezuela's population.

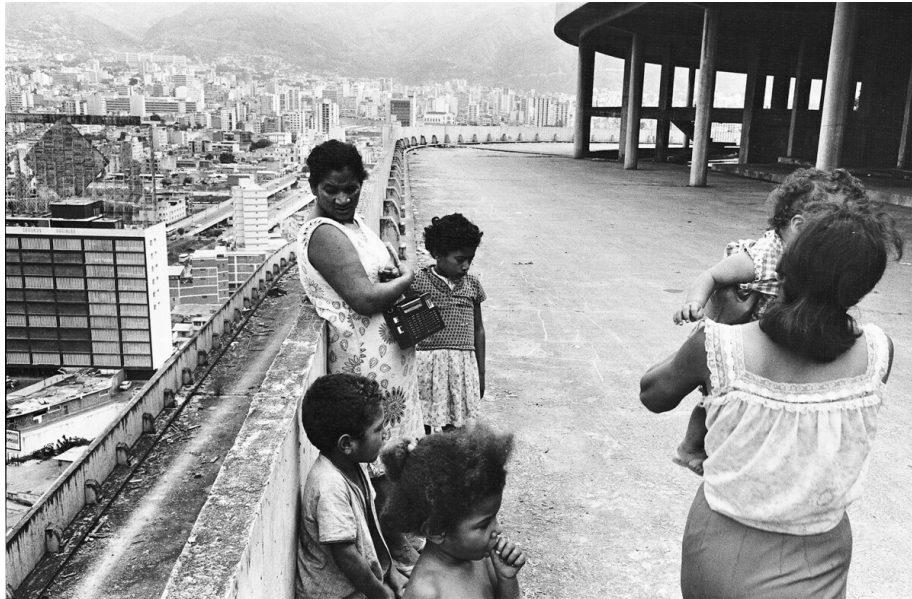


FIG. 5 *El Helicoide, Roca Tarpeya*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1967/70.
Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*,
Caracas 2014, pp.14–15; courtesy the artist).

The Helicoide de la Roca Tarpeya: Centro Comercial y Exposición de Industrias (Helicoide of the Tarpeian Rock: Shopping Centre and Showcase of Industry), a modern mall turned into a panoptical prison, is arguably the quintessential ruin of this project.¹³ The architects Pedro Neuberger, Dirk Bornhorst and Jorge Romero Gutiérrez designed the Helicoide as a state-of-the-art shopping centre and exhibition site for national industrial products. Covering an area of 101,940 square metres on the western section of the Roca Tarpeya hill, the double helix structure's first construction phase was completed between 1956 and 1961.¹⁴ The building, which was encircled by two miles of vehicular ramps meant to facilitate easy access to its retail businesses, embodies two key aspects of the 'American way of life': highway transportation and shopping centres.¹⁵ Despite gaining an international reputation – when photographs of its model were published worldwide and became a key part of the exhibition *Roads*, held at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in 1961 – the Helicoide experienced a series of political and financial disruptions and construction was halted.¹⁶ In 1975 the Venezuelan government took over the Helicoide, and since 1985 it has served as a centre for police training and political imprisonment.



FIG. 6 *El Helicoide, Avenida Fuerzas Armadas*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1967/70. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.72–73; courtesy the artist).



FIG. 7 *Puente Hierro, Avenida Fuerzas Armadas*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1967/70. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.122–23; courtesy the artist).

Taken from the ramp of the building FIG. 5, a photograph showcases a family in the foreground, with the valley and the city extending into the horizon behind them. The Helicoide symbolises a form of capitalist aspiration through its very architectural blueprint: a spiral ascending towards a consumer heaven. Nevertheless, as Gasparini's photograph implies, this Babelesque structure relegates the majority of Caracas's population to the ground, effectively excluding them from the lofty aspirations it symbolises. A helicopter view of the Helicoide FIG. 6 and its surrounding *barrios*,

which in the last six decades have expanded to envelop the structure, allude to the gross inequity of this capitalist project and one of the major negative repercussions of a period of rapid modernisation: a disproportionate commercial ambition that cannot meet the fundamental needs of the surrounding communities. A third photo of the Helicoide **FIG. 7**, taken from underneath a nearby highway, further illustrates the theme of social disparity. Here, unlike idealised depictions of urban developments, Gasparini deliberately unveils the underside of modernity, shedding light on what is conventionally disregarded. Although the upwards angle should endow the Helicoide with a sense of monumentality, it paradoxically appears diminished. This perspective redirects attention away from the Helicoide itself and towards the adjacent social circumstances, underscoring the stark reality of existence for those living in its shadow.



FIG. 8 *El Cerro de Petare*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2004. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.58–59; courtesy the artist).

The photographs examined thus far have primarily focused on the vast urban structures and architecture programmes that correspond to official projects aimed at modernising the city. It is in these images that Gasparini points to the failures and exclusionary aspects of such endeavours. They demonstrate how Venezuela became a hypermodern façade that masked extreme poverty and social divisions, while continuing to present itself as a modernist utopia to the world.¹⁷ Urban *barrios* – like Petare, one of the largest slums in South America – have traditionally been discounted as a legitimate component of Caracas. Although these informal homes cover seventy per cent of the city, official maps have traditionally depicted them as green spaces or unmarked areas.¹⁸ Gasparini captured these neighbourhoods **FIG. 8** and their interiors, offering a counter-narrative to the formal imaginary of

the city.



FIG. 9 *Avenida Urdaneta*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1968. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.42–43; courtesy the artist).



FIG. 10 *Zona Rental, Autopista Francisco Fajardo*, by Paolo Gasparini. 1998. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.74–75; courtesy the artist).

In images featuring campaign posters and political rallies, the pictured propagandistic text doubles as symbolic codes for the promises and aspirations of a utopian construction of Caracas. Gasparini's 1968 photograph of Avenida Urdaneta FIG. 9 features an intricate network of traffic indicators, political banners and flags, creating a chaotic entanglement of signage. In the centre

foreground, a poster with a green-lit traffic light graphic design proclaims '*Viene el cambio*' ('The change is coming'). It hangs next to an unlit traffic light, either caught between signals or in disrepair. The juxtaposition of posters endorsing various candidates and political parties coupled with traffic signs with arrows pointing in different directions contributes to a cacophonous interweaving of spatial and political indicators, inducing a visual delirium. Through their allusions to voting processes, images such as this foreground the citizens' democratic consciousness and political agency. This idea is also present in photographs of public demonstrations and voting ballots paired with Article 44 of the constitution, '*La libertad personal es inviolable*' ('Personal freedom is inviolable'). In contrast, an image of a graffito that reads '*Votar para que?*' ('Why vote?' or 'Vote for what?') embodies a disillusionment with the democratic and electoral system.

A photograph of the Autopista Francisco Fajardo **FIG. 10** is one of the few from the late 1990s, and it acts as something of a visual transition between the Fourth and Fifth Republics. Its invocation of the turn of the millennium operates as an important sequential anchor in the book. Taken in 1998, in the same year that Chávez won the presidential election, the photograph references the transition of power that would mark the start of the Fifth Republic. To the far left, a large advertisement for Maggi food products counts the days until the start of the year 2000. While the billboard celebrates the march towards a new millennium, the illegible numerical countdown symbolically suspends time. The Luis Alfaro Ucero presidential campaign and the billboard advertisement for a new computer further imbricate the image with idealisations of the future. The street light and large billboard in the foreground make clear that the location is a street or avenue, but Gasparini's framing removes the road – the emblematic path forwards. In bold font, the billboard reads '*Lo sublime del poder [...] depende de las virtudes de quien lo ejerza*' ('The sublime of power [...] depends on the virtue of those who wield the power'). Yet in the reality of Caracas, this logic is inverted: those who have power too often abuse it.

The Fifth Republic

Chávez renamed Venezuela the República Bolivariana de Venezuela in 1999, marking the start of the Fifth Republic. Out of the 131 images included in *Karakarakas*, only sixteen were taken in the twenty-first century, of which all but one were taken during the year of Chávez's death in March 2013. Documenting the demise of the political figure who founded and led the Fifth Republic party, they are imbued with a historical and contextual specificity and act as a sort of postscript. Unlike the images of the Fourth Republic, which were sourced from Gasparini's personal archive, the Fifth

Republic photographs were taken specifically for the photobook.



FIG. 11 *Parroquia 23 de Enero*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2013. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, p.21; courtesy the artist).

This establishes an intentional bridge between the past and present, anchoring the utopian concepts of the Fourth Republic within a new century, also marked by visionary aspirations and their concurrent challenges.

The most significant aesthetic difference between Gasparini's Fourth and Fifth Republic images is in the adoption of colour photography. In certain images, the use of colour vividly captures the pervasive red hue the city had taken on during a period of widespread propaganda efforts. Such is the case in a 2013 photograph FIG. 11 of painted walls topped with barbed wire, from behind which looms a state-

sponsored portrait of Comandante Chávez. He salutes the viewer and guards over the scene. Gasparini's compositional arrangement, constructed with a similar sense of pervasiveness or omnipotence, suggests the ubiquitous watchful eye of the state that assures, following Michel Foucault's theory of social control, the automatic functioning of power.¹⁹

Taken in March 2013, a photograph of the district Parroquia 23 de Enero FIG. 12 is laterally bisected by another large wall with a state-sponsored mural. This propagandistic strategy falls into a Leftist tradition that involves the politicisation of urban space, which is deeply rooted in a broader Latin American context. Examples include the politically charged Mexican muralism that emerged in the aftermath of the Mexican Revolution (1910–20). Initially funded by the government and prominently displayed in civic buildings, these large public works, not dissimilar to Chávez's revolutionary mural campaign, aimed to shape a new national character. The heavily chipped mural in Gasparini's photograph features the revolutionary figure Argimiro Gabaldón and the logo for the Bicentenario (200th anniversary of independence), two emblems of the moral and spiritual character of the Bolivarian Revolution.



FIG. 12 *Parroquia 23 de Enero*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2013. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.82–83; courtesy the artist).



FIG. 13 *Sabana Grande*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.48–49; courtesy the artist).

The Bicentenario imagery reappears in another weathered mural that shows three children eating against the backdrop of the Venezuelan flag FIG. 13, which had been updated by Chávez in 2006. From 1863 the flag featured an arc of white stars representing the seven provinces that signed the Independence Act of 5th July 1811; in 2006 Chávez added an eighth star – called the ‘Bolivarian star’ – in honour of Simón Bolívar as a symbol of the province of Guayana. He also changed the direction of the horse in the coat of arms,

which appears in the official flag's upper-left corner, so that it is galloping towards the left, symbolically changing the course of the country towards socialism. The mural also references the consumption of food, which takes on a somber edge in the context of Venezuela's food shortage of 2013. In the background, a tall bank building looms over the scene; its monumental presence is amplified by the low vantage point, and the framing of the buildings leads the viewer's gaze towards the imposing architectural structures beyond. The perpendicular lines of the buildings intersect, crossing over both the financial institution that stockpiles reserves of wealth and the populist mural that promotes the socialist distribution of goods.



FIG. 14 *Santa Fe Sur*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.146–47; courtesy the artist).

Gasparini's images of the Fifth Republic highlight display tactics for building a cult of visionary leadership akin to those developed during the modernising project of the Fourth Republic. Rather than promoting a notion of progress tied to modernity and its associated myths, the Chavista government pursued a socialist dreamwork. Chávez headed the Bolivarian Revolution – which references the continental liberation effort led by Bolívar in the early nineteenth century – to achieve popular empowerment and political transformation in the twenty-first century. As part of his strategy to reshape Venezuelan society, Chávez refounded the republic through a constituent assembly and a new constitution. The utopian aspirations of this socialist revolution sought to heal the ills of the Fourth Republic and embrace a more equitable and just democracy. However, the populist revolution achieved more symbolic success than effective social change.

To legitimise the Bolivarian Revolution, Chávez relied on a

historical genealogy that positioned himself as the redeemer of the poor, paralleling the role of Bolívar, *El Libertador*. Symbols of socialism, anti-capitalism and public participation became the basis of a new political and social imaginary. In this sense, the Fifth Republic aimed for a national authenticity in the imagining of the city and of the country that was not shaped according to Western standards. This new form of national identification looked to and employed the more distant past – that is, the founding movement and principles of Venezuelan independence from Spain. Critics of the movement argue that the Bolivarian Revolution’s emancipatory attitudes and aesthetics masked Chávez’s personal ambitions, concealing his increasingly authoritarian style of government.²⁰ This resonates with the tactics of display of the Fourth Republic, which gave Venezuela the appearance of a thriving modernity that in reality was concealing severe poverty and social inequalities.



FIG. 15 *Plaza Brión de Chacaíto, Cubo Virtual Azul Negro*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.189–90; courtesy the artist).

Some of the twenty-first-century photographs feature informally inscribed words and images in the city’s built environment. One of a graffitied cement structure **FIG. 14**, most likely the underside of the Francisco de Miranda highway, shows a banner of gagged woman, who is framed by text that reads ‘*¡Auxilio! Nos estan matando*’ (‘Help! They’re killing us’), ‘*Maduro te quiere pobre*’ (‘Maduro wants you poor’), and the briefly popular hashtag #SOSVenezuela. In this photograph Gasparini introduces the input of city-dwellers and their voices into the built environment. In another photograph **FIG. 15**, guerilla-like iconography related to military tactics of silencing is plastered on a white wall. Behind it, a colossal Kinetic sculpture consisting of sharp black lines descends from above. A revolutionary emblem for political inertia in the

present sits in stark contrast to an object from an art movement that emphasised motion (both real and illusory) during Venezuela's golden age of modernity. These informal civic expressions result from the inhabitants' desires to articulate their own political agency. They are acts of re-socialising public space and restoring media, which over time had become more regulated and censored by the Chavista government. As such, they serve as a vital and popular expression of the urban imaginaries of Caracas.



FIG. 16 Juan Barreto/AFP CNN en Español, *Programa conclusiones*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.210-11; courtesy the artist).



FIG. 17 Leo Ramirez/AFP CNN en Español, *Programa Conclusiones*, by Paolo Gasparini. 2014. Photograph. (From P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.212-13; courtesy the artist).

The final two images in *Karakarakas* focus on a television screen as it streams CNN en Español's coverage of the 2013 protests in Caracas **FIG. 16** **FIG. 17**. Characterised by a lack of focus and heightened saturation, these images culminate in a hazy photograph of armed forces charging towards civilians. As though

crystalised in amber, the scene is bathed in mesmerising red and yellow. This crimson hue, embraced by the Leftist party to symbolise a new socially equitable society, now washes over an image of political resistance. It also alludes to the violence and bloodshed amid a period of intensified public protests. A major news outlet in the region, CNN en Español presented Venezuela and its capital to the rest of the world through the dual lenses of the television screen and the figurative scaffolding of precarity, danger and undemocratic power transfers. If the images from the Fourth Republic evidenced the flaws of the country's modernisation project, these concluding photographs illustrate the failure of another fabricated utopian dreamwork.

The photobook

Urban designs serve not only as a physical manifestation of a regime but also as an ideological one. *Karakarakas* illustrates how twentieth-century modernist imaginaries bear a symbolic visionary lineage that is perpetuated into the twenty-first century. These images were selected and sequenced by Gasparini; the book was designed by the graphic designer Ricardo Báez with French fold binding and cardboard covers; and it was printed by Editorial Ex Libris in Caracas. A text by the novelist Victoria de Stefano – divided into two sections and interspersed with photographs – speaks to the urbanisation of Caracas; it is imbued with affective feeling that contrasts with the hard and dry transcriptions of articles from the 1999 constitution. On the back cover a text by the photographic historian Sagrario Berti, who was also the book's editorial coordinator, connects Gasparini's archival exploration with the construction of personal and collective memory, enabling an autobiographical discourse of the city, and a statement by Gasparini expresses the intentional departure from the conventional 'coffee-table book' format. The quotes from the constitution and an assortment of remarks by Latin American intellectuals, from Venezuela and elsewhere in the continent, are irregularly spread across the book. The graphic, material and textual elements interact with Gasparini's photographic archive. Individual photographs abandon their character as standalone works, instead becoming integral components of a sequential composition with rhetorical resonance.²¹ How, then, does the unique formatting and objecthood of *Karakarakas* turn the image from a document of photographic capture into an article of emotive and rhetorical expression?

Throughout the book, various facets of Caracas exist in tension. For instance, fast-moving cars in urban centres contrast with scenes of congested traffic swarms, symptomatic of decades of neglected transportation infrastructure. Masses occupying the streets in protest speak to a civilian political agency that is overtly constrained in other photographs, as crowds are surveilled by the

military and police. Other contrasts are subtly alluded to in the pairing of images in double-page spreads. For instance, the aforementioned photograph of a Chávez mural is printed next to a 1979 image of the erecting of the Monumento Colón en el Golfo Triste FIG. 18. This arrangement places the static, commemorative sculpture of Christopher Columbus against the vibrant revolutionary imagery found on public murals. As noted in the caption, the statue was removed in 2004 during El Día de la Resistencia Indígena (Day of Indigenous Resistance), which was formally known as Columbus Day and renamed in 2002 to honour Venezuelan Indigenous culture and anti-Spanish resistance. The text printed below the photograph speaks to the idealisation and possibility of liberation processes. Collectively, these elements prompt a discussion about the creation and conditioning of national symbols – specifically, how emblems can promote an identification with the nation as much as the ideologies embedded in them. This discussion underscores that emblems, and their contestation, can be instrumentalised to shape collective identities.

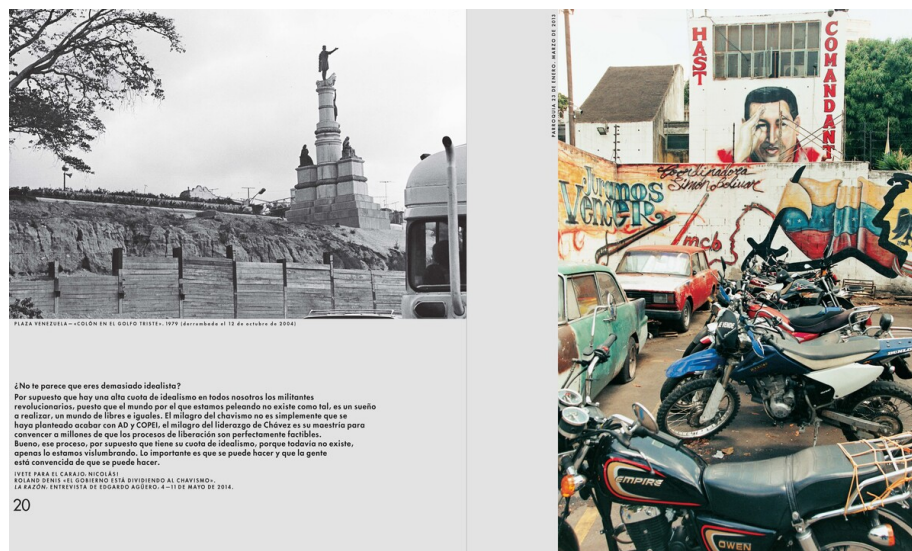


FIG. 18 Spread from P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.20–21. (Courtesy the artist and Ricardo Báez).

Whereas at points thematically resonant images are paired, at others the layout of the photobook employs a distinctive visual mirroring technique, whereby images are positioned as reflections of one another – both in their formal composition and symbolic implications. In one spread FIG. 19, the diagonal pull of mall escalators is echoed in the slanting roofs of makeshift homes; the images are formal inversions of each other that underscore the paradox of disparate realities in Caracas. In another, the Ciudad Universitaria de Caracas is photographed in stark black-and-white contrast with two figures walking along the Plaza Cubierta FIG. 20, casting long shadows alongside them. This image, with its embedded connotations of the promise of education and the bright

cultural hub that the architecture promised, is contrasted by a funerary procession on a wide highway adjacent to the site of the principal action.

Gasparini's images, like the dialectical image developed by Walter Benjamin, capture a moment of contradiction where opposing forces or ideas are present.²² The dialectical image, in its moment of tension (when present and past come together 'in a flash with the now to form a constellation'), has the potential to disrupt the dominant historical narrative and reveal the underlying social and political forces at work.²³ Similar to Benjamin's figures of critical constellations, the thematic arrangement of photographs in *Karakarakas* disrupts historical continuity, allowing images to be juxtaposed in the moment of their confrontation.²⁴ Through interactions between images and their particular places in a sequence, *Karakarakas* invites us to shift our attention between past and present, revealing how memories intertwine revelation, elaboration and permanent resignification. Thinking in constellations allows for the kind of interference that can provide new possibilities for understanding. In this regard, the photobook assumes the character of a rhetorical device through which Gasparini imparts significance beyond the scope of the visual content: where the images capture the cultural orientations of ostensibly different periods, the design of *Karakarakas* points to the mythology of their differentiation.



FIG. 19 Spread from P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.96–97. (Courtesy the artist and Ricardo Báez).

The photobook's subtitle, 'from the Fourth to the Fifth', suggests a progression from one period to the next, but the two periods are not so clearly delineated, differentiated or sequenced in the photobook. The title *Karakarakas*, which phonetically resembles 'facing Caracas' in Spanish and 'dear Caracas' in Italian, is written with Ks instead of Cs in reference to Kodak films. It also recalls Franz Kafka and his allegorical, surreal style of writing about the

struggles of individuals against incomprehensible systems. Gasparini writes, 'the Spanish word "cara", with a C or a K, always relates to a face, a façade or front, also to a city that has two faces'.²⁵ This wordplay treats the city both as a portrait and a letter, effectively collapsing the barrier between the visual and written mediums, much akin to the photobook format. The unstructured serialisation of images and photographic content of illogical social orders mirror Kafka's sardonic manner of writing about absurd social situations. The title is further distorted into an even more repetitive sound on the book's spine, where it is elongated to 'Karakarakarakarakas'. This tongue-twisting quality encapsulates the complex interplay between language and representation, hinting at the intricate exchange between political rhetoric, cultural shifts and historical distortions that shape our understanding of a place.

Notions of fabulation resonate throughout various facets of the photobook. As a mode of creative expression grounded in photographic capture, the photobook plays with boundaries between objectivity and subjectivity, reality and idealisation. *Karakarakas* brings together diverse ways of representing and understanding the city. These encompass nationalist symbols, place names, written descriptions, constitutional laws and iconic landmarks. Ultimately, these components find dissemination through printed media. Photography has played a significant role in shaping both the city's urban imaginary and the global perception of Venezuela as a nation. In *Fotografía impresa en Venezuela* (2019) Berti delineates two primary categories of printed photography. The first comprises state-financed publications, often taking the form of coffee-table books, which present glossy photographic images in a lavish design. They have the potential to construct a myth or lore surrounding a particular place, influencing people's perceptions and expectations of it.²⁶ The second category encompasses authored or self-published photography books, which includes *Karakarakas*. In such books, photographs do not serve 'an ornamental or illustration role, rather they are used in sequences with a clear authorial intent to construct a visual narrative' that is often more political, poetic, or dissident in character and effect.²⁷

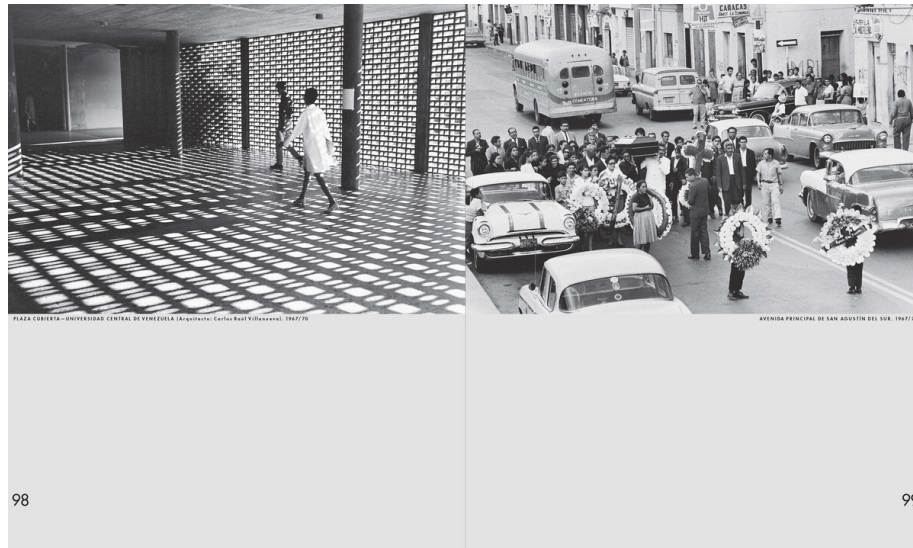


FIG. 20 Spread from P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014, pp.98–99. (Courtesy the artist and Ricardo Báez).

Karakarakas stands as a monumental printed volume, weighing 1.7 kilograms and measuring 30 by 25 by 3 centimetres when closed. The images are printed in a large format, lending the book a physical presence that falls somewhere between an encyclopaedia, an album and a monograph. In his work *Art and Agency: An Anthropological Theory* (1997), the anthropologist Alfred Gell suggests that art objects can be considered as agents, akin to persons, within an anthropological framework. An art object does not possess inherent agency; instead, it exerts its influence within a social context through interactions with its subject.²⁸ This perspective on the nature of art objects encourages us to view them not solely through their symbolic meanings but also as material entities that elicit specific responses, inferences or interpretations.

Although *Karakarakas* shares some characteristics with the coffee-table book in terms of object agency and motivated response, there lies a dissonance between its initial impression and the actual experience of engaging with it. The book's photographic and textual content, along with its graphic design, disrupt the conventional leisurely leafing through a large picture volume. Images are strategically paired through dialectical procedures, challenging a passive reading of the photobook's photographic contents. *Karakarakas* subverts the ostensibly apolitical and purely aesthetic expectations associated with the coffee-table book. Moreover, it defies expectations of conventional photographic surveys of places, presenting an anti-canonical representation of the city that ultimately challenges preconceptions imposed by its objecthood. With its constellational features, *Karakarakas* offers a critical auto-narrative of the city's urban history and character, where the myths of utopia and progress of each period overlap, dissolving the alleged antithetical

symbolic distinctions between these epochs. Through the artist's authorial discourse, the reader gains access to a new tale of the city's imaginary character, bound by allegorical and mythic elements in its collective identity.

Conclusion

Utopias typically remain unattainable ideals, but they can serve as a guiding vision or goal that inspires collective efforts to achieve a better society. In some cases, however, attempts to implement utopian ideas have resulted in unintended consequences or even dystopian outcomes. This paradoxical fate is explored by Gasparini, who presents Caracas as part of a dreamwork of social progress and its failures. *Karakarakas* mirrors two opposing ideologies that failed to deliver substantive improvements to the city's social structure despite repeated claims of economic and social reform. Urbanism schemes and place-branding reveal the varying forms of utopianism over sixty years: the second half of the twentieth century saw Caracas become an arena to project an idea of progress that was tied to modernity and its mythology, while the twenty-first century is marked by a drive towards revolutionary origins and a socialist future.

The administrations of both the Fourth and Fifth Republics were very efficient at the symbolic level. Between 1950 and 1975, Caracas underwent a profound transformation through extensive urbanisation that significantly altered the city's landscape. The introduction of Kinetic public sculptures, universities, highways and malls laid the foundation for a new urban imaginary for Caracas, promoting a redefinition of collective identity in alignment with the values of modernity and economic neoliberalism. During his presidency, Chávez sought to establish a new visual language reflective of his government's ideological values, a tactic that extended beyond physical infrastructure to include alterations to such national symbols as the flag, coat of arms, key landmarks and even the country name. This manipulation created the semblance of change, signaling a departure from the previous regime and its symbols, which Chávez associated with corruption, elitism and inequality. However, Gasparini's photos subvert the Fifth Republic's revolutionary disassociation from its preceding period, with all its failed ambitions. His lens exposes the illusion of a clean break, revealing the continuity of unfulfilled aspirations.

As a photobook where images are woven into a narrative, *Karakarakas* reveals a Gattopardian condition: a political strategy presented by Giuseppe Tomasi di Lampedusa in his novel // *Gattopardo* (1958), which signifies the preservation of the status quo under the guise of change. The emblems of Caracas and the ideologies they signify shifted with the advent of the Fifth Republic. Within this propensity towards cyclical renewal, a persistent utopianism remains, emerging as a distinguishing feature in

Caracas's history and urban character. It was to this effect that the Venezuelan playwright José Ignacio Cabrujas gestured when he wrote 'The city we have built is an eternal return to the future'.²⁹ This description not only reflects Caracas's forward-thinking character but also encapsulates the underlying tension behind periodic reinvention: a visionary ambition eclipsed by the prolonged cycle of repeated circumstances and unrealised objectives that engendered them. Gasparini described Caracas as existing in a 'perpetual state of urgency', echoing a common characterisation of the city – printed in the opening pages of the photobook and originally delivered by Bolívar in 1812 – of the '*infeliz Caracas*' ('unhappy Caracas').³⁰ *Karakarakas* reinforces this notion of Venezuela's capital as inherently discontented, a condition rooted in a lengthy history of political and social challenges and a persistent dissatisfaction with an ideal that remains elusive.

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Footnotes

- 1 P. Gasparini: *Karakarakas: de la Cuarta a la Quinta*, Caracas 2014.
- 2 The First, Second and Third Republics were formed at various intervals during the wars of Venezuelan independence. The Fourth Republic began in 1830 after Venezuela separated from Gran Colombia, Simón Bolívar's failed political dream of a united Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela; it was replaced by the Fifth Republic in 1999 when Hugo Chávez renamed the country the República Bolivariana de Venezuela and reformulated the constitution based on his interpretations of the philosophy of Bolívar. The Movimiento Quinta República (dissolved in 2007 when it became the Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela) was a left-wing political party with the primary goal of reformulating the republic to counteract the nation's social inequality. Chávez famously called the standing 1961 constitution 'moribund' when he was sworn in in 1999. For a detailed analysis of populist ideas in Bolivarian ideologies, see D. Bautista Urbaneja: *Bolívar, El Pueblo y El Poder*, Caracas 2004.

- 3 L. Blackmore: *Spectacular Modernity: Dictatorship, Space, and Visuality in Venezuela 1948–1958*, Pittsburgh 2017, p.25, doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt1s475rk.
- 4 See R. Guillermo Aveledo: *La 4ta República: La Virtud y El Pecado*, Caracas 2007.
- 5 See F. Coronil: *The Magical State: Nature, Money, and Modernity in Venezuela*, Chicago 1997; and Blackmore, *op. cit.* (note 3).
- 6 S. Saraiva: 'Conflicting modernities: Venezuelan art in the 1950s and 1960s', unpublished MA thesis (Ontario College of Art & Design University, 2021), p.8; see also H. Tulio and W. Niño Araque: 'Caracas: territorio de una moderna monumentalidad', in *idem*, eds: *Ciudad, Espacio Público y Cultura Urbana: 25 Conferencias De La Cátedra Permanente De imágenes Urbanas (Fundación para la Cultura Urbana, Caracas, 2010)*, Caracas 2010, pp.273–88.
- 7 Saraiva, *op cit.* (note 6), p.11.
- 8 '*Es verdad que no puedo colocarme anteojeras y caminar derecho hasta no tener otra visión que la torre vibrante oro y plata, o sentarme en el café del Centro Capriles para observar la árida y molesta cama amarilla de faquir que se ha colocado en medio del paso de los transeúntes. Con más dificultad, puedo llegar también a aceptar, como se dice y repite, que esta ciudad no tiene nada que ver con el pasado, sino que se proyecta hacia el futuro, y que en este pleno periodo de desarrollo deben coexistir necesariamente muchas situaciones dispares y antagónicas, en una mezcolanza aberrante*', M. Traba: *Mirar en Caracas*, Caracas 1974, translation Ana Nuño.
- 9 L. Oramas Pérez: *Toward 20th-Century Venezuelan Art: Academicism and Imports*, Caracas 2001, pp.55–56.
- 10 Saraiva, *op cit.* (note 6), p.11.
- 11 'During this period, the Venezuelan state was concerned with emulating the technological progress of European and North American modernization. Geometric Abstraction, therefore, arose in response to the modernizing needs of the state in what was perceived by the elite as a period of optimism in Venezuela; the art movement was seen to embody the progressive or constructive modernity that was beginning to transform the country', *ibid.*
- 12 Venezuelan modernity was paid for by a booming oil economy that allowed political agents to tap into a new political language: the emergent political thought was not the building of new markets and wealth, but the distribution of the country's oil revenue. From the centralising power of oil emerged new tactics of political marketing that worked to mythologise a visionary form of leadership.
- 13 C. Olalquiaga: 'El Helicoide: modern ruins and the urban imaginary', in A. Smelik, L. Muntean and L. Plate, eds: *Materializing Memory in Art and Popular Culture*, Milton Park 2017, pp.29–44.

- 14 M. Morales Tovar: 'How an icon of Venezuelan architecture became a prison', *Bloomberg* (26th May 2017), available at www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-05-26/the-helicoide-the-venezuelan-icon-that-became-a-prison, accessed 21st November 2023.
- 15 Olalquiaga, *op. cit.* (note 13), p.31.
- 16 *Ibid.*
- 17 Blackmore, *op. cit.* (note 3), pp.18–25.
- 18 For a detailed mapping of Petare and a report on its hazard and risk conditions, see K. Vranes and K.R. Czuchlewski: 'Integrating complexity of social systems in natural hazards planning: an example from Caracas, Venezuela', *Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union* 84 (2003), pp.49–57, doi.org/10.1002/eost.v84.6.
- 19 See M. Foucault: *Discipline & Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, New York 1977.
- 20 See J. Corrales and M. Penfold: *Dragon in the Tropics: Hugo Chávez and the Political Economy of Revolution in Venezuela*, Washington 2011; and E.J. Blasco: *Boomerang Chávez: The Fraud That Led to Venezuela's Collapse*, Scotts Valley 2016.
- 21 In Gasparini's words, '*Un fotolibro no es un conjunto de hojas con fotografías. Un fotolibro es un libro con razón. Es una obra que con imágenes, es decir, con fotografías, texto y diseño elabora y da forma sustancial a un discurso*' ('A photobook is not a set of pages with photographs. A photobook is a book with reason. It is a work that with images, that is, with photographs, text and design, elaborates and gives substantial form to a discourse'), Paolo Gasparini, quoted in S. Berti: 'Paolo Gasparini: Karakarakas (Fotolibro)', sagrarioberti.com (2014), available at sagrarioberti.com/karakarakas, accessed 21st November 2023, translation the present author.
- 22 W. Benjamin: 'N: On the theory of knowledge; theory of progress', in *idem, The Arcades Project*, Cambridge MA and London 1999, transl. H. Eiland and K. McLaughlin, pp.456–88.
- 23 *Ibid.*, p.463.
- 24 *Ibid.*, pp.470 and 475.
- 25 Gasparini, *op. cit.* (note 1), back cover.
- 26 S. Berti and G. Golpe: *Fotografía Impresa En Venezuela: Printed Photography in Venezuela*, Caracas 2018, p.17.

- 27** Books financed by the state or by private companies are much more abundant than those of the second category. Berti estimates around 95 per cent of all photography publications are editions of this kind. This propagandistic property is applicable to publications from across the history of Venezuela: titles that promote the prosperous Venezuela of the Pérez Jiménez era; the modern, welfare-state Venezuela of the democratic period; the motherland of 'original peoples' under Chavismo, see Berti and Golpe, *op. cit.* (note 26), p.544.
- 28** A. Gell: *Art and Agency: An Anthropological Theory*, Oxford 1992, p.96.
- 29** J. Ignacio Cabrujas: *La Ciudad Escondida*, Caracas 1988, p.10.
- 30** The fifth page, before the photographs are introduced, includes the following quote from Gabriel García Marquez: '*La primera vez que la oí nombrar fue en una frase de Simón Bolívar: La infeliz Caracas. Desde entonces, pocas veces la he vuelto a oír nombrada sin que vaya precedida de ese antiguo prestigio de infelicidad. Al parecer, su destino es igual al de muchos seres humanos de gran estirpe, que no pueden ser amados sino por quienes sean capaces de padecerlos*' ('The first time I heard it mentioned was in a quote by Simón Bolívar: the unhappy Caracas. Since then, I have rarely heard the name spoken without being preceded by the tired prestige of unhappiness. It seems, the city's fate is the same as many people's under great strain, who cannot be loved but for those capable of suffering through it'), translation Ana Nuño.

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