

## DIE BALKAN TRILOGIE 2003 – 2004

### 1 IN DEN SCHLÜCHTEN DES BALKAN.

#### EINE REPORTAGE

Kunsthalle Fridericianum Kassel

Kuratiert von René Block

Zeitgenössische Kunst aus Albanien, Bosnien und Herzegowina,  
Bulgarien, Griechenland, Kosovo, Kroatien, Mazedonien, Montenegro,  
Rumänien, Serbien, Slowenien, Türkei

30. August – 23. November 2003

### 2 DIE ERFINdung DES BALKANS. GEOPOLITIK, KUNST UND KULTUR IN SÜDOSTEUROPA

Kunsthalle Fridericianum Kassel

Symposium organisiert von Bojana Pejić und Marius Babias

in Kooperation mit IfA / Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Stuttgart

24. – 26. Oktober 2003

### 3 IN DEN STÄDTEN DES BALKAN

Ausstellungen, Publikationen, Diskussionsforen organisiert

von Kooperationspartnern in

Belgrad, Bukarest, Cetinje, Istanbul, Ljubljana, Priština,  
Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofia, Tirana und Zagreb

November 2003 – Mai 2004

### JENSEITS DES BALKAN

Kunsthalle Fridericianum Kassel

Mangelos N° 1-9 1/2

Kuratiert von Branka Stipanić

Marjetica Potrč: Kassel Project

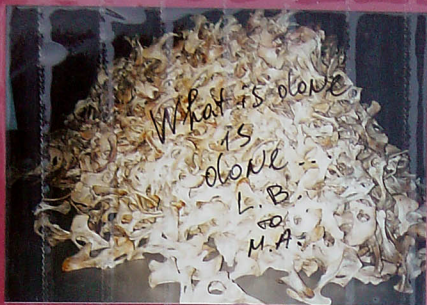
Juni – September 2004

Gefördert durch die  
Kulturstiftung des Bundes

# IN DEN SCHLÜCHTEN DES BALKAN







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1

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kunst



halle



fridericianum





**IN DEN**

**SCHLUCHTEN**

**DES BALKAN**



*Relax!*

**SCHNITZER**  
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Definitely NOT in 'den Schluchten' (the Gorges) of the Engadina in Switzerland, or of Waldseele in Austria! Perchance the Gorges!!!

## IN DEN SCHLUCHTEN DES BALKAN

EINE REPORTAGE

The only remaining 'Europe-free' part of Europe...

## IN THE GORGES OF THE BALKANS

NeoMail version 1.12

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MESSAGE DISPLAY

Message number 2

neomail:trash 2 Move

Date: Tue, 2 Sep 2003 15:53:24 +0200  
From: "Luchezar Bovadjev" <bovaz@getwin.net>  
To: Hana Engina <engin@getwin.net>  
Subject: Re: Plans

All headers

Dear Hana,  
Thank! I am in Kassel these days doing the guided tours. I feel somewhat like building up the unified space (personal, mental, and for the audience). Actually, also for the curators because of the cross-references I can provide, plus personal aspect. This is a meaningful and well researched show, beautiful too - this in the Gorges of the Balkans by Rene Block.

All the best!

*Luchezar B.*

- > Congratulations!!!
- > I hope we can meet in Paris, then...
- > All the best
- > Nurta
- >

*My point of view here is from Berlin, via (then) Berlin (conferences-1878) and Istanbul to...*

NeoMail version 1.12

*See page 48 --> I have tried to appropriate the whole show... My space is the space of the whole show. I'm kind of dismounting it.*

*↑  
EU = Europe*

*shows it follows that the Greeks*

*EU was*

*invaded already in Ancient Greece*

*= i.e. the Balkans.*

*My thanks  
→ approx 1 hour*

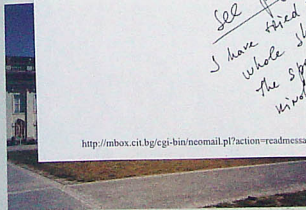
*story as?*

http://mbox.cit.b.eui-bin/neomail.pl?action=readmessage&firstmessage=1&sessionid=... 02.09.2003

1 Kassel

30. August - 23. November 2003

(in between documents 11 and 12)





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NeoMail Version 1.12

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Message number 2

newmail-trash Move

Date: Tue, 2 Sep 2003 15:53:24 +0200  
 From: "Kunststall Boyadjev" <kunststall@postbox.net>  
 To: "Huria Engula" <huria@postbox.com>  
 Subject: Re: Paris  
 Dear Huria,

Thanks! I am in Kassel these days doing the guided tour. I feel  
 somewhat like building up the unfractured eastern European market.



if  
 Europe  
 =  
 EU  
 then it  
 follows  
 that  
 the  
 rest  
 EU  
 was  
 invented  
 already in  
 Ancient  
 Greece  
 =  
 i.e. the Balkans.

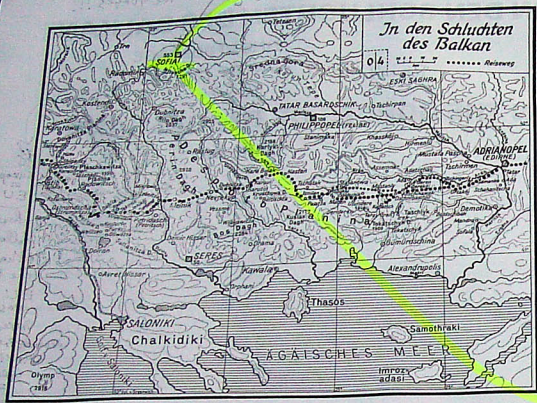
What if we ourselves - our present - is a symptom  
 of the unresolved deadlocks of the past?  
 J. Žižek



Kunsthalle Fridericianum Kassel  
 30. August - 23. November 2003

(in between documents 11 and 12)





Wir waren noch nicht lange getrennt, seitdem ich mit Halif, Omar und Oka in Begleitung der drei Sappiriger Auswanderer verstanden hatte, da können wir Halif's Weg kennen. Wir wandern uns um und erblickten einen Reiter, der uns am Galopp vorausziehen trachtete. Sogleich ritten wir unsere Tiere um ihn herumzudrängen, und erkönneten bald Mahdi, den Türkliser Hudschi. Er ritt ein schwarze bespanntes Pferd, von dem er Herabgesprang, als uns erreicht hatte.

"Sälam!" grüßte er kurz.  
Wir gaben ihm diesen Gruß zurück, und auf unsere tragenden Blicks erklärte er mir:

"Vezah, Effendi, dass ich wenn einigen Ritt unterbrecht Mein Herr gebot mir, auch zu folgen."

"Weshalb?" forschte ich.

"Um wach dieses Pferd zu bringen."

"Was hast Du aufgedacht?"

"Lebensmittel und andere Dinge, die ihr vielleicht notwendig brauchen werdet."

"Wir sind schon für mehrere Tage versehen!"

"Trotzdem Mein Herr gebot, die Leute, die ich verfolge, können von der Straße abzuweichen. Wenn sie sich in die Berge schlagen, so findet ihr nur Futter für die Pferde, für auch aber nichts."

"Denn Herr ist sehr gnädig. Aber dieses schwarze bespannte Pferd ist doch nur geeignet, unseren Ritt zu verlangsamen."

"Ich habe es auch getrachtet, ich muß gehorchen. Alende kalyn! Allah! Eternell! charki edige - heißt genosch! Allah geht auch eine gute Reise." Bei diesen Wörtern war Mahdi dem Pferd den Zügel über den Hals, machte kehrt und rante seinen Lauf davon, nach Erdre rüde.

Sofort wendete Halif sein Pferd der Stadt entgegen und fragte:

"Sind ich nach, Sidi?"

"Wohin?"

"Möchten festfahren und herbringen, damit er diesen Willen erfüllt!"

"Hein, las ihn gehen! Wir dürfen keine Zeit versäumen!"

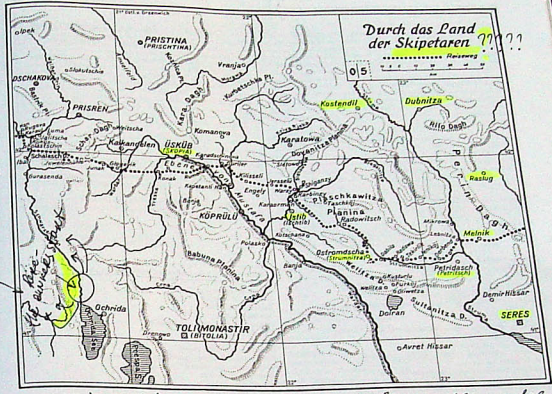
"Was wird da in den Decken und Maten verpackt sein?"

"Das brauchen wir jetzt nicht zu wissen. Wir werden nachsehen, wenn es Abend geworden ist. Nimm du das Pferd am Zügel! Vorsicht wieder!"

Der unterbrochene Ritt wurde fortgesetzt. Ich ritt voran, und die anderen folgten. Das Geschah, weil ich nach Spuren suchen musste, obgleich dies fast unsichtbar schien. Der Weg war zwar keine Straße zu nennen, aber doch leidlich belebt. Der kleine Hudschi hatte recht gehabt, als er sagte, dass hier die Fährte eines Verfolgten nicht so leicht zu entdecken sei wie in der Sahara. Darum richtete ich mein Augenmerk auch nicht auf den Weg selbst, sondern

**In den Schluchten des Balkan**

0,4 ..... Meilen



S. 93 - H. 93 - H. 93

Once I was at home, and I was sitting and thinking. After a while I noticed that I am only sitting...

regal auf dessen linken Rand. Die andere Seite des Weges bildete das Ufer der Arca. Solange ich hier nicht Spüren fand, die besagten, dass die drei Reiter von der Richtung, die wir verfolgten, abgewichen seien, konnte ich ziemlich sicher sein, die Gesuchten vor uns zu haben.

Es begegneten uns Reiter, schwefelgelbe Wägen und Fußgänger, doch richtete ich an niemand eine Frage. Da die Flüchtigen bereits am vorigen Abend hier gestanden waren, konnte keiner der uns Begegnenden sie getroffen haben.

Auch an den kleinen Häusergruppen, an denen wir vorbeikamen, hielt ich nicht an, da hier keine Wege abzweigten, die Borsid d'Amnest hätte einschlagen können. Als wir aber eine kleine Ortschaft erreichten, Ostaki genannt, von der einige Plätze zur Seite liefen, hielt ich an und suchte die einen, die ich traf an.

"Sälam! Gibt es in diesem Ort, den Allah segnen möge, vielleicht einen Bektschi?"

Der Gefährte trug einen reinigen Sarra an der Seite, einen furchterlichen Knipfel in der Rechten, hatte um den Hals ein Tuch geschlungen das vor Schmutz starrte, und ging barfuß. Er betrachtete mich sehr, Viele und schuckte sich dann an, diese eingehende Betrachtung auch über die anderen ergehen zu lassen.

"Nun?" bemerkte ich ungeduldig.

"Jawisch, jawisch - langsam, langsam!" mahnte der Zerlumpte.

**Durch das Land der Skipetaren**

0,5 ..... Meilen

Er stürzte sich auf einen Stock und begann die Gestalt des kleinen Hudschi einer eingehenden Beschauung zu unterwerfen. Halif aber langte zur Sattelkette und zog seine Pistole hervor.

"Kannst du vielleicht dieses Ding hier?"

Der Gefährte warf sich in die Brust und in den Boden.

"Kannst du diese hier, Kleiner?"

"Kleiner! Kann anderes Wort hätte Halif er fast beledigen können. Er hatte zum Schick aus, ich aber drängte mein Pferd rasch zwischen ihn und den Bedrohenden und wandte."

Seine Unersuehung, Halif! Dieser Mann wird mir meine Frage schon beantworten."

Ich zog einige kleine Münzen aus der Tasche, zeigte sie dem Sarabträger und wiederholte:

"Aho, gibt es hier einen Bektschi?"

"Gibt dir mir das Geld?" fragte er.

"Ja."

"Dann hier damit!" erwiderte der Mann kurz und steckte die Hand aus.

„Das die Antwort!“



















**ALBANIAN  
ALBANIA**

*The Best Cars  
The worst Roads  
Dec. 1997 in Kosovo  
Business position  
the Balkans  
in Kosovo along the  
border crossing point  
to return areas of the  
border crossing point  
with Macedonia  
The business and how  
the way they were profiting  
the business in the  
border crossing point  
with Macedonia  
the business and how  
the way they were profiting  
the business in the  
border crossing point  
with Macedonia*

**DER A-FAKTOR ODER  
DIE NEUEN PROLETARIAT DER KUNSTZEIT**

*„Lieber Herr Akiba  
wie würden gerne mit Ihnen zusammen eine Ausstellung  
mit albanischen Kuratoren in unserer Galerie“*

*→ Was ist die Bedeutung  
des A-Faktors?*

Nach dem ersten und bisher einzigen albanischen  
Kunstfest in Venedig im Jahr 1999 hatte ich häufig aus  
der Botschaften in meiner (Malbox). Natürlich war  
es für mich ein großes Vergnügen und eine Ehre, dass  
ich mich mit den Kuratoren zu diesem Anstalten  
mit ihm darum bat. Dabei folgten viele Anfragen  
auf mich auf eine besondere Gruppe Kuratoren (beson-  
ders die Künstlerinnen). Diese folgten sehr zahlreich  
die ich ziemlich gut kennen. Dabei folgten viele Instru-  
ktionen in verschiedenen Städten, Institute,  
privaten Galerien, Druckmaschinenbetriebe, Entwer-  
fer, Maler, etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.  
Albanische Auftraggeber erheben  
Dinge um uns herum passieren: Große regionale Aus-  
stellungen werden organisiert, man kann beobachten,  
dass sich Kuratoren in Galerien aufmachen, deren  
Existenz sie sich zuvor gar nicht bewusst waren, oder  
man sieht Kuratoren, die auf der Jagd nach Kuratoren  
sind. Klänge erklingen und ändern oder werden zu  
Glockenläuten; die Welt ist im Aufbruch und so weiter  
und so fort.

Abgesehen von den oben erwähnten Ausstellungen  
habe ich an zahlreichen Pressekonferenzen, Semina-  
ren und Gesprächsrunden teilgenommen, bei denen  
meine Fragen, die mir häufig gestellt wurden,  
folgende war: „Was ist Ihre Meinung zum Kunst-  
fest?“ Besonders an den Albanien-Albanian-Künstler,  
oder wie können es sonst zu diesem plötzlichen Inter-  
esse an der Albanian-Kunst?“

Da ich bekanntermaßen oft mit der erfolgreichen al-  
banischen Kunstgeneration der späten 90er Jahre  
zusammen gearbeitet habe und mich diese Frage sehr  
oft gestellt wurde, versuchte ich, mir eindeutige An-  
worten zu geben - dabei schied ich immer  
dabei, zumindest die Reihenfolge der vier zu be-  
nutzen würde zu verändern, um nicht den Eindruck  
zu erwecken, mich ständig zu wiederholen (damit  
habe ich ein Problem, auch wenn ich weiß, dass ich  
immer wieder auf ein neues Publikum treffe, das meine  
Themen noch gar nicht kennt. Ich bekomme immer  
das Gefühl, dass sie wissen, was ich alles schon ge-  
sagt habe, also sollte ich mir etwas anderes, wenn  
nicht sogar Neues ausdenken).

Als diesem Grund hatte ich eine ganze Zeit lang die  
Idee vom „jonischen Optimismus“ entwickelt, der in  
der modernen Kunst und die Kunstpraxis Entzug hat.  
Der „jonische Optimismus“ ist eine gesellschaftlich-politische  
Instabilität in Albanien, einem Land, das gekenn-  
zeichnet war von einer unaufrichtigen Migrations-  
bewegung und einer Faszination für den Mythos der  
Westen ausging (trotzdem, dass er für ein gewis-  
sen Zeitraum der Fall war). In diesem Kontext ver-  
suchte ich zu erklären, dass die Strategien, welche  
die Albanian-Künstler benutzen, eher auf deren  
Heterogenität und Individualität als auf der Verstei-  
lung von einer Gruppenzugehörigkeit basierten. Sie  
versuchen, einen Akt auf einen Drahtseil zu vollfüh-  
ren, das gespannt war zwischen dem beiden Polen  
Brutalität und Komödie, und benutzen Ironie als  
Waffe, um ihre Positionen im Angesicht der Geschichte  
im Auge zu sehen. Ich glaube allerdings, dass dies  
wichtige Ausdrucksmittel für die ganze Balkan-Region

**THE FACTOR OF  
THE NEW PROLETARIAT OF THE ART WORLD**

*Dear Mr. Akiba,  
We would very much like to work with you in orga-  
nizing a show with Albanian artists at our gallery.*

*→ What is the meaning  
of the A-factor?*

After the first and only Albanian Pavilion in Venice  
in 1999, messages of this kind were frequent in my  
e-mail box. Of course I had been a great pleasure  
and honor for me to be asked to curate these shows,  
particularly as these requests were specifically fo-  
cused on a certain group of artists whom I know very  
well. Thus, many exhibitions followed, in many dif-  
ferent institutions, private galleries, group shows, solo  
shows, etc. There are still numerous requests like these  
coming to me, but at the same time things have changed  
at ground up: big regional shows are organized, you  
see curators on the move in metropolitan areas, you  
know to work in the field, or see sea artists or turn into  
guerrilla warfare: the world in turmoil and so on and  
so forth.

Besides the above mentioned shows, I have attended  
many press conferences, seminars and talks, which are  
of the most frequent questions addressed to me was:  
“What do you see as specific to what the Albanian  
artists are doing, or how come this sudden inter-  
est in Albanian art?”

Being long for working with the successful genera-  
tion of Albanian artists of the late 90s, and being  
asked this question very frequently, I tried to come up  
with studied replies, always careful to at least change  
the order of the words (and so, as not to seem to be  
repeating myself over and over again). I have a problem  
with that: even if I know that the audience is complet-  
ely new and I have heard my different before, I always  
get the feeling they know what I've said before, so I  
should come up with something different if not new.

Therefore, for quite some time now, I have spread the  
idea of the „jonian optimism“ surrounding the Albanian  
art scene and practice, contextualized in the socio-  
political instability of Albania as a land of con-  
stant migration and transition towards the Western  
stair-step (something which was true for a certain time/  
space length). In this context I tried to explain the  
strategies the Albanian artists were using as based  
on their heterogeneity and individuality, rather than  
on the idea of a group trying to work a tight rope  
stretched between brutality and comedy, and using  
irony as their weapon in the face of history. However,  
I believe these were matters of context and expres-  
sion for the entire Balkan region and its art, not  
only for Albanian art and artists.

Many times I wrote on these issues, also because they  
constituted the initial steps and characterized the  
early works by today's acknowledged generation of  
Albanian artists, such as Anri Sala, Sislej Xhafa, Adrian  
Paco, Ergen Shkollini, etc. The repetitive interest in or-  
ganizing these shows with Albanian artists together  
together with the constant elaboration on the issues  
I had been talking about in the texts related to them  
caused me to grow weary, also because the work of  
this generation of artists had already changed, moved  
away from its initial context, becoming larger and  
wider in its reach, while the request had matched  
these changes yet.

und diesen Kunstzeits, und nicht nur für die  
albanische Kunst und die albanischen Künstler

Über diese Themen habe ich viel geschrieben, nicht  
zuletzt, weil sie die ersten Schritte für die heutige  
albanische Generation albanischer Künstlerinnen  
Sala, Sislej Xhafa, Adrian Paco, Ergen Shkollini, etc.  
waren. Diese Wiederholungen waren für deren Werke  
wichtig. Das wiederholte Interesse an diesen Künst-  
lern - insbesondere nach dem ersten Albanian Pavilion  
auf der Biennale von Venedig, war ein großer Erfolg für  
diese Generation. Ich habe viele Anfragen erhalten,  
um diese Künstlerinnen zu zeigen, gesprochen haben -  
sowohl mich als die galeries. Tische nach und nach über-  
dies, auch weil sich die Werte dieser Kunstge-  
neration schon langsam aber verändert hatten. Sie  
traten sich von anfänglicher Formet weg heraus,  
wurden größer und vielschichtiger, während sich  
die Nachfrage dieser Veränderungen noch anwach-  
sende war. Die Zeiten haben sich seitdem verändert. Al-  
banien hat sich in die Welt geöffnet, es gibt immer  
mehr Ausstellungen, Seminare und Talks, welche  
von den häufigsten Fragen, die ich beantwortet  
wurde, war: „Was ist Ihre Meinung zum Kunst-  
fest?“ Besonders an den Albanien-Albanian-Künstler,  
oder wie können es sonst zu diesem plötzlichen Inter-  
esse an der Albanian-Kunst?“

Wie kommt das? Was macht die albanische Kunst  
und die Kunst vom Balkan so interessant, obwohl es  
von beiden schon eine Menge gibt? Wann man mir  
diese Frage im Augenblick in die Öffentlichkeit stel-  
len würde, würde ich schwagen und versuchen,  
meine früheren Antworten und Themen nicht  
einmal vorzutragen. Ich würde wieder erwidern:  
„Ich weiß es nicht. Warum erzählen Sie mir nicht,  
was Sie so interessant finden, was man kann ich  
ihrem Eindruck, vielleicht etwas aus meinem Erfah-  
rungsschatz hinzufügen?“

Offensichtlich gibt es die Antwort, das mich das ge-  
reicht hat, zu überlegen und nachzudenken, ob  
eine erfolgreiche albanische Kunstgeneration Fort-  
bestand hat oder nicht, aber der einen Seite war ich  
beunruhigt über die Möglichkeit, dass dieser neue  
„regionale“ Rahmen der Kunst vom Balkan, der die  
albanische Kunst geformt, eine Art kulturelles Ghetto  
oder sogar einen Zoo erzeugen könnte. Dies ließ mich  
eine Frage eines zeitgenössischen Journalisten denken,  
die mich, als ich als Kurator für die Ausstellung  
„Schöne Fremde“ in Berlin arbeitete, ganz offen tra-  
te: „... Also, wie sehen Albanien eigentlich aus?“  
Ich hatte das Gefühl, ich wäre auch deswegen da, um zu  
zeigen, dass sie, Hare haben, auf zwei Bienen gehen  
etc.“ Genau das zu sagen, ist auch sinnvoll.

Wie auch immer, als ich selbst ganz tief in mich ging  
(schließlich bin ich auch einer der Kuratoren, die mit  
dieser „nationalen“ Präsentation experimentiert haben  
und auch immer noch mit ihnen arbeiten), hatte ich  
das Gefühl, dass es mehr als nur der „Zoo-Effekt“ ist,  
der unsere Aufmerksamkeit auf die Lage der Kunst  
Albanien und im Balkan rief. Was uns die Kunst-  
haupt gibt, meiner Meinung nach erst, ist, dass wir  
in ihnen so etwas wie die Neuen Proletariat der Kunst-  
welt sehen, die nichts zu verlieren haben und noch

Was, alles was changed since then. Albania is a bit  
fed up with the myth (although it still maintains the  
dream of escape, but mostly because of the general  
impotency to travel freely). It is not any longer (at  
least not for the moment) a land of transition towards  
the Western world, neither does it have its economic  
of some years ago. And yet the request for art and  
artists is still there, even bigger maybe. The whole Bal-  
kan seems to be the favor of the day at the moment  
and again you see curators on the move and ar-  
tists hunting for curators and on and on and so forth.

How come? What makes Albanian and Balkan art so  
interesting, although there is already a lot of it around  
the world? When you ask this question in public, it  
would remain silent and maybe try to restate my  
former answers and issues. I would naturally reply: “I  
don't know, why don't you tell me what you find  
interesting, and I would add to your impression some-  
thing from my experience?”

Obviously there is something here that sent me to think  
about and also to research whether this first suc-  
cessful generation of Albanian artists has a con-  
tinuation or not. On the one hand, I was concerned  
with the possibility that maybe this new „regional“  
frame of Balkan art, Albanian art included, could turn  
into some kind of cultural ghetto, or even a zoo. This  
brought to my mind a question I was asked by a Ger-  
man journalist when I curated the „Beautiful Stran-  
gers“ show in Berlin. He had frankly asked me: “So  
“What do Albanians look like?“ which made me feel  
like I was there to show that they had „hair, walked  
on two legs, etc.“ which is also useful to say.

However, going deep down into myself (I am also one  
of the curators who has worked and still works with  
these „national“ presentations), I had a feeling that  
that attracts our attention to the artistic situation in  
Albania and in the Balkans. What I believe attracts  
us, the Borderline Art Practitioners (if such a thing  
exists), is that in them we see some kind of New Pro-  
letarians of the Art World, who by wanting to know  
and not found yet by anything belonging to the  
big chain of the system. What excites us when look-  
ing at these artists' work is not only their sensitivity  
and the way they transcribe their life experience into  
it, but that what art artists do, but especially their en-  
ergy, their approach towards the impossible, their faith  
in what they do and the belief that they're going to  
make it some day. My friends in Kosovo told me that in  
an interview given to me by a newspaper there, they  
called them „the New Avantgarde of the Balkans.“ I  
do believe that it's more suitable to call them „The  
New Proletarians of the Art World.“ I seriously wish they  
remain like that as long as possible.

*Ed Mura, who inadvertently created the first show of Balkan  
contemporary art here (although it was not perceived as  
such) - „Permanent Instability City“ in Dec 1998-Jan.  
1999 in the National Gallery of Art of Tirana. It  
was with artists from Istanbul to Ljubljana. On  
local final local initiative, etc. „Permanent  
Instability City“ = Balkan politician in recent  
past/destiny/his story.*

*A beautiful suggestion -  
what WARRA HAT FOR THE  
WARTER IN THE SHAPE OF A  
BALKANIAN*



*Maybe the  
substituted to know  
how beautiful the  
“It happens really  
like a plant of  
his house with  
you?”*

























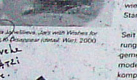




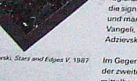
Marina Abramović / The Artist is Present / 1974 / Performance / Museum of Modern Art / New York / Photo: Bruce / Artforum / 1974 / 1974 / 1974 / 1974



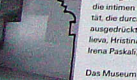
Marina Abramović / The Artist is Present / 1974 / Performance / Museum of Modern Art / New York / Photo: Bruce / Artforum / 1974 / 1974 / 1974 / 1974



Marina Abramović / The Artist is Present / 1974 / Performance / Museum of Modern Art / New York / Photo: Bruce / Artforum / 1974 / 1974 / 1974 / 1974



Marina Abramović / The Artist is Present / 1974 / Performance / Museum of Modern Art / New York / Photo: Bruce / Artforum / 1974 / 1974 / 1974 / 1974



Marina Abramović / The Artist is Present / 1974 / Performance / Museum of Modern Art / New York / Photo: Bruce / Artforum / 1974 / 1974 / 1974 / 1974

des Körpers her. Sie alle verbinden eines - die Meta-  
ebene und ambivalente, zynische Strukturen (Stanko  
Petrović, Jurek Marušević, Tomislav Anđelić, Miroslav  
Knežević, Ibrahim Baki, Anita Števelc, Irena Dan-  
trović).

Der nächste Entwicklungsschritt folgte zu Beginn der  
90er Jahre. Er bestand aus der Verschiebung zwi-  
schen traditionellen Medien und der „dramatisierten“ Form  
des Performance. Diese wurde durch die Inhalt und seine  
mit der Tendenz, diese Merkmale des spezifischen  
Diskurses anhand der Funktion ganz zu seinen „Rein-  
Kontext“ zu versetzen. Fastlich ganz zu seinen „Rein-  
Kontext“ von sogenannten „black rooms“ und unabhängig  
von „black rooms“, durch die der „white cube“ vollständig  
verdrängt.

Parallel zu dieser Entwicklung gewannen digitale  
Künster, die sich für elektronische Kunstergänge  
interessierten, an Einfluss. Zunächst außerhalb der Institutionen  
Diese Gruppe wollte eine alternative Position schaffen  
von sogenannten „black rooms“ und unabhängig  
von „black rooms“, durch die der „white cube“ vollständig  
verdrängt.

Seit Mitte der 90er Jahre sind diese beiden Grup-  
pierungen näher zusammengegerückt. Infolgedessen ist ein  
gemeinsames Interesse der Inhalt. Während post-  
moderne Dekonstruktion und Nachahmung seitlich  
komplett verschwunden sind, ist die Installation auch  
heute noch der gebräuchlichsten Rahmen zur Defini-  
tion eines Kunstwerks. Wie auch immer, anstelle von  
Bühnen- oder Spektakel (gab es die Präsenz der  
Zuschauer durch die Kriege im ehemaligen Jugoslawien,  
durch wirtschaftliche Instabilität, den globalen und  
regionalen Zerfall menschlicher Werte emergeten und  
die signifikante Rolle der der Realität konstruierenden  
und manipulierenden Medien annehmen (Zaneta  
Vangelić, Igor Telavski, Jovan Sarmaković, Tomislav  
Anđelić, Jurek Marušević).

Im Gegensatz dazu nimmt die junge Kunstszene ab  
den zweiten Hälfte der 90er Jahre hat heute das un-  
mittelbare Geschehen auf, setzt sich in erster Linie  
mit dem sozialen und persönlichen Umfeld auseinander,  
entdeckt Motive für geistreiche Anmerkungen  
und unerwartete und überraschende Visionen in der  
„Trivialität“ des Alltags oder in den Brüchen zwischen  
Privatem und Öffentlichem. Die zahlreichen kurzen Er-  
zählungen dieser neuer Kunstszene beziehen sich auf  
die internen und persönlichen Dimensionen der Real-  
ität, die durch einfache, unpräzise visuelle Mittel  
ausgedrückt werden (Oliver Musović, Slavica Janes-  
ević, Hristina Ivanoska, Yana Calović, Ana Stojković,  
Irena Paskalić).

Das Museum für zeitgenössische Kunst in Skopje  
(1964 gegründet), mit seiner statischen internatio-  
nalen Sammlung, ist für eines der am wenigsten ent-  
wickelten Länder Europas. Obwohl die Aufrechterhaltung des Museums  
zu einem Management der laufenden Programme  
und vor allem die Weiterentwicklung der Sammlung  
zu einem wirklichen Problem geworden sind, nimmt  
das Museum weiterhin eine führende Rolle in der  
Förderung der mazedonischen Kunstszene ein. Haus-

(Stanko Petrović, Jurek Marušević, Tomislav Anđelić,  
Miroslav Knežević, Ibrahim Baki, Anita Števelc,  
Irena Dantrović).

The next step followed at the beginning of the 1990s.  
It consisted of the amalgamation of the traditional  
media and the „dramatised“ form of performance.  
This was done by the content and its aesthetic func-  
tion of the context: there was a virtual „black room“  
by which the white cube was completely displaced.

The second parallel line in this development was the  
interest of the artists who constituted the informal  
group called „Zero“. This group wanted to create an  
alternative position, namely working outside of the in-  
stitutions and creating group urban murals and  
media performance or installations. The aesthetic  
form in their almost anarchic, chaotic or even  
politically assembled anarchies as opposed to any natu-  
rality, drawing by that kind polarization between the totali-  
tarian system of power and the representative sys-  
tem of modernism and the pop culture (Aleksandar  
Stanković, Igor Telavski).

Since the mid-nineties, these two groups have grown  
closer as they share the same interest in content. The  
postmodernist deconstruction and aesthetic dis-  
appearance entirely, but the installations are still the com-  
mon frame to define the work of art. However, instead of  
a stage setting and a spectacle, there was the direct  
presence of the dark political reality. It was a  
decade marked by the wars in former Yugoslavia. By  
economic instability, the global and local disintegration  
of moral values on one side, and the significant role of  
the media to construct and manipulate reality on the  
other (Zaneta Vangelić, Igor Telavski, Jovan Sarmaković,  
Tomislav Anđelić, Jurek Marušević).

As a counterpart to these themes, the young genera-  
tion of artists from the second half of the nineties,  
and the recent artistic occurrence entered the immediacy  
and the arts into the personal surrounding, discov-  
ering motives for witty notes and unexpected and  
surprising visions in the „triviality“ of everyday life,  
or the cracks between the private and the public. Their  
numerous short narratives go back to the intimate  
and poetic dimension of reality, expressed by simple,  
unpretentious visual means (Oliver Musović, Slavica  
Janesević, Hristina Ivanoska, Yana Calović, Ana  
Stojković, Irena Paskalić).

The Museum of Contemporary Art (1964) with its rich  
collection of international works of art is probably a  
paradox for one of the least developed countries in the  
Europe. Although maintenance of the museum stan-  
dards, management of the consistent programme  
and, moreover, developing the collection has become a  
real difficulty, the Museum still plays the leading  
role in the support of the Macedonian art scene. The  
Museum's own projects, and modest, but consistent  
presentations of travelling exhibitions by some of the  
European cultural centres (like the ones by the Frey  
Stuttart, the British Council, or the French AFA)

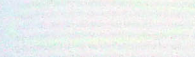
are significant consolation for the chronic feeling of  
isolation and insufficient information of the Macedo-  
nian artist. The „Open Graphic Studio“, which works as a branch  
gallery of the Museum of the City of Skopje, is also  
one of the rare institutions which has profoundly in-  
fluenced the establishment of the recent artistic  
practice. The work of the Contemporary Arts Centre (SCCA)  
since the mid-nineties) is a key player in raising the

international and communicative standards, as well  
as opening the electronic and digital media to the  
artistic scene.  
Finally, a considerable contribution to the variety of  
institutions and organisations found in the capital of  
Macedonia comes from the new (re)government  
and non-profit gallery Maska (Mask) and the cultural  
centre Toka (Toka).

As compared to museums and galleries, the informa-  
tion, written media are few. The only magazine for  
visual arts „Glasnik“ (Glasnik) (The Large Glass), is  
published by the Museum of Contemporary Art twice  
a year and covers the local and international scene  
with reviews and theoretical articles. Unfortunately,  
the existence of the magazine is threatened by the  
magazine „Kulturni Život“ (Cultural Life) in which  
contemporary art is an important role.

This scarcity of information, as well as the poor  
regional or international communication, in addition to the  
national and the political situation, is a serious  
drawback towards a growing distance of the Macedonian  
art community and the important achievements in  
contemporary art practice.

Zoran Petrović (Zoki)

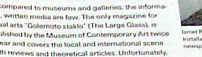


Zoran Petrović, 'The Cross, or: The Geometry of Fate', 1995, Installation

### Das Kreuz oder: Die Geometrie des Schicksals

Wahlweise, dass vereinfachte Schüsselgeometrie  
stets nur begrenzt zutreffen, könnte man durchaus zu  
Recht behaupten, dass die derzeitige soziale und vor  
allem kulturell disharmonische Realität in Kontext  
durch zwei äußerst konträre Einflussbereiche  
bedingt ist. Einerseits „drückt“ das Schwergewicht  
der Tradition trotz (oder gerade wegen) ihrer recht  
stabilen, anderserseits scheint es, als überdecken die  
„globalistische“ Verteilung der Macht, ihre soziokul-  
turellen Verlaufsformen und die Vielfalt der Medien-  
netzwerke den starken Bereich der Tradition und mit-  
teln und entwickeln dabei verschiedene Prozesse  
„Beschleunigung“. Das Gesambild der sozialen Real-  
ität in Montenegro wäre jedoch nicht ganz vollstän-  
dig, ließe man neben diesen beiden Faktoren die Ein-  
führung des Zusammenbruchs eines scheinbar stabilen  
ideologischen Systems und die „Übergangswenig-  
Umprogrammierung sozialer Funktionen und Mechanis-  
musen außer Acht, die nach dem Zusammenbruch

in the space of the present  
it's reality - simple - to do  
- show that Dec 1999 - Jan 2000



Zoran Petrović, 'The Cross, or: The Geometry of Fate', 1995, Installation

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Zoran Petrović, 'The Cross, or: The Geometry of Fate', 1995, Installation

### THE CROSS, OR: THE GEOMETRY OF FATE

While bearing in mind the limitations naturally intro-  
duced by the procedure of drawing simplified conclu-  
sions, we may still say with ample reason that Monte-  
negro's current disharmonious social reality, spanning  
fields of influence. On the one hand, the heavy bur-  
den of tradition „pulls“ towards social stasis, in spite  
of (or, precisely due to) the relative wealth of cultural  
heritage. It is generated by two highly conflicting  
trajectories and the multiplicity of media networks  
seek to cover the strong field of tradition, opening  
and developing processes of disintegration, uncer-  
tainty reduction and „acceleration“. The overall pic-  
ture of Montenegro social reality is certainly more  
complete if to these generators we also add the ex-  
istence of the breakdown of an apparently stable  
ideological system and the „transitional“ reprogramm-  
ing of social functions and mechanisms launched  
from its ashes, as well as the trauma of the bloody  
and the disintegration of the previous common state and the  
instability, uncertainty and „temporary“ feel of the

Oh, Peter,  
could you be more  
straight to the point?  
These are not very  
important things artistically  
there. For instance,  
Irena LAGAROV



Zoran Petrović, 'The Cross, or: The Geometry of Fate', 1995, Installation

Oh, Peter,  
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important things artistically  
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Irena LAGAROV

I won't be in the  
show.

### MONTENEGRO

TALL, BROAD MOUNTAINS...

Oh, Peter,  
could you be more  
straight to the point?  
These are not very  
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there. For instance,  
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I won't be in the  
show.

Oh, Peter,  
could you be more  
straight to the point?  
These are not very  
important things artistically  
there. For instance,  
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1997-1998

was entstanden sind. Hinzukommt das Trauma des  
 Zweifels des Inframen gemainten Staats-  
 bürger und die Instabilität des Unschuldig und die  
 als "paranoide" empfinden Konzentration des  
 und Staaten. Später dieser altsowjetischen lassen sich  
 zweifels auch in den Komplexen, in intellektuellen  
 Prozesse abfinden. Prozesse nachfragen. Zwei ver-  
 kunden können Handeln nachfragen. Zwei ver-  
 kunden solche Spuren werden als unvollständig erkan-  
 bare visuelle Zeichen in ihrer Erscheinung sichtbar.  
 vordem auch wohl Fälle vorkommen, sondern eher  
 der spezifischen können Dinge der Zufall ist die  
 der auch auf der Erfahrung einer Zufall ist die  
 Existenz werden. Dennoch darf man aber kri-  
 tisch verstehen, dass sich in die historische Her-  
 nerkunft verstehen. Kunst solche Arbeiten abge-  
 menschen. Kunst solche Arbeiten abge-  
 nicht auf die dramatische jüngste Tradition  
 schranken, und dass sie in die historische Her-  
 wurzel, die sie jedoch gleichzeitig – so paradox es  
 klingt mag – zu überwinden suchen. Das  
 zwischen 1900 Jahre – auf, der Mytholo-  
 gische dieser Kunst, eher als auf, der Mytholo-  
 gien – und das ist beispielhaft – auf, der Mytholo-  
 gie des Ausdrucks, nicht auf der Semiotik verlor  
 zuletzten, selbst dort, wo es beispielsweise um  
 Zeichen". In die Diskurse sind ausgesprochen existenz-  
 sagen geht, die man im westlichen Sinne als Formen  
 können. Genes persönlich hat sie können unmittel-  
 baren Zugang zu oder Interesse an intellektuelle  
 flexion, Kritik Analyse und Soziologie, was auch weit  
 gehend den vordem schen Selbstidentifikations-  
 prozessen der montenegrinischen Kultur im Allge-  
 meinen entgegen zu sein. In der Mythologie, was  
 weniger zur Historie oder Mythologie oder Mythologie  
 sind, ebenso bekannte Metaphern zu Medien – diese  
 Kunst ist eher dunkel, chronisch, diabolisch und dy-  
 namsch denn leicht, epigraphisch oder apollinisch.

Montenegro

Die Geometrie des Schicksals, der dieser Kunst einen  
 so kraftvollen symbolischen Ausdruck verleiht. Ist  
 sich angemessen wohl nur in Gestalt der Kreuzform  
 darstellbar. Das Kreuz steht hier nicht allein für „Opfer,  
 Leiden und Qual“, sondern in erster Linie für den  
 Zustand eines „Zwischenraums“, für eine „Übergangs-  
 dung“ oder eine „Mitte“ zwischen zwei Welten  
 (Ost und West), für das Bedürfnis, die schweren Ver-  
 halten des Archaischen und die obsessiven Manich-  
 taten der Informations-technologie miteinander zu ver-  
 öhnen. Oder, um es in die (bisher problematischen)  
 theoretischen Begriffe von kulturellen „Zentren“ und  
 „Peripherien“, von „Metropolis“ und „Provinz“ zu fas-  
 sen: Diese Kunst ist eindeutig den unheimen, hybriden  
 Vokabularen und Entwürfen der „Peripherie“ und  
 „Provinz“ zuzurechnen, doch gerade dank ihrer Hy-  
 briden und kreuzförmigen Natur ist sie auch ausstren-  
 gend subjektiv und vital. Und trotz ihrer Vielfäl-  
 tigkeit in Form und Vokabular könnte man sie auch  
 unter diesem Aspekt wiederum als zu tiefst traditions-  
 verortet beschreiben. Ihr Manichismus geht  
 auf authentische, grundlegende Wissenszüge der pa-  
 triarchalen Gesellschaft in Montenegro zurück,  
 die auffallend „un-anym“ ist, sprich eine Gesell-  
 schaft, die auf attributiv-subjektive, persönliche Partizipation  
 an historischen Prozessen basiert. Und unter  
 diesem Aspekt erscheint nicht einmal die Geschichte  
 des Krieges als lediglich „kollektive Geschichte“, son-  
 dern als eine Geschichte von individueller Partizipation  
 mit ganz konkreten für und Namen und Patronymie,  
 die schon die bloße Möglichkeit einer Anonymi-  
 sierung im Keim verhindert.

Somit zeigen sich in dieser Kunst nur bestim-  
 mt spezifische, lokale Obsessionen und Phantasien.

Montenegro - see p. 91

current state identity. This is of these social aspects,  
 to this turbulent historical context, can understand  
 found within the complex intellectual and philo-  
 sophical processes which have artistic actions  
 stem not so much in the immediately legible charac-  
 ters of the visual signs in their forms, although they  
 examples, too exist, but rather in the specific, un-  
 enumerable of work. This is obviously also points to  
 one should understand the circumstances. However,  
 one should understand the circumstances forget that in the  
 history of Montenegro art that type of work is by no  
 means exclusive, in a sense, to the recent decades  
 that, but however paradoxical this might at first  
 appear, it is deeply rooted in the tradition which,  
 at the same time, it struggles to overcome! The story  
 of this art during the last hundred years is, so  
 precisely representative, that it is not the "mythology  
 of despair", nor, not the semiotics of distribution  
 signs". Its discourses are markedly existentialist,  
 even when – for example – dealing with statements  
 can probably be classified as forms of minimalist  
 linguistic culture. Strictly speaking, reflection, could  
 reach and interest, which is often keeping with the  
 dominant process of self-identification of Montene-  
 grin culture in general and of the very young "yugo-  
 slav" and to a much lesser degree reflexive. Speak-  
 ing in the language of different, but actually mytho-  
 logical, this is not, like, mythical, historic and  
 Diogenes, rather than the human, tragic and Apollin-  
 ian.

It appears the geometry of fate to which this  
 gives such powerful symbolic expression can only be  
 suitably represented in a cruciform shape, which in  
 this case recalls not only "sacrifice, suffering and ter-  
 mor", but primarily a state of "being torn", of an "in-  
 tersection" and a "median" between worlds (East and  
 West), of a need to reconcile the heavy verticals of  
 the archaic and the obsessive horizontal(s) of infor-  
 matic technology? Speaking in the (already problem-  
 atic) theoretical terms of cultural "centres" and "per-  
 ipheries" of the "metropolis" and the "provin-  
 ces", this art clearly belongs to the unclear, hybrid  
 languages and plots of the "periphery" and the "pro-  
 vince", but it is markedly subjective and vital pre-  
 cely there, and regardless of the multiplicity of forms  
 of the plurality of languages, this art is – in this respect,  
 too – again deeply rooted in tradition. Its patient sub-  
 jectivism is anchored in the authentic and fundamen-  
 tal characteristics of Montenegrin patriarchal society  
 as a strikingly "non-anonymous" society, a society  
 based on attributive-subjective, personal participation  
 in historical processes; therefore, here is not even  
 the history of work in "merely" collective history, but a  
 history of individual participation, with concrete first  
 and last names and patronymics, which prevents  
 even the tiniest possibility of anonymisation.

Therefore, not only does this art reveal some specific  
 local obsessions and phantasms, but in its image we  
 clearly recognise signs of the current global paths of  
 civilisation. The decay of "grand narratives" and ideolo-  
 gical characteristics of Montenegro patriarchal society and  
 the impossibility to think the "totality of the world"  
 are accompanied by an enormous concentration of  
 fragmentary identities and the informationisation and  
 expansion of meaning of an unsurvivable multitude  
 of "small historians" or their non-narrative con-  
 structs. The ineffability of Meaning, the impossibility  
 of analysing or establishing it, deeply compromises  
 the culture of narrativity, which relies on an original  
 nature of verbal languages, and thus opens up a space

andern in ihrem Bild lassen sich auch klar die Zie-  
 hen der heutigen globalen Verlaufswege der kultu-  
 rellen Entwicklung ausmachen. Der Zerfall der „gro-  
 ßen Erzählungen“ und Ideologien, der Verlust einer  
 zentralen sozialen Perspektive und die Überlag-  
 erung der „kleinen Geschichten“ zu denken, gleich-  
 zeitig mit einer enormen Konzentration fragmen-  
 tarer Identitäten und einer Informationisierung und  
 Expansion der Bedeutung von unsurviblen vielen  
 „kleinen Historisierungen“ bzw. nicht-narrativen  
 Konstrukten. Die Informations-technologie und die  
 Expansion der Bedeutung von unsurviblen vielen  
 „kleinen Historisierungen“ bzw. nicht-narrativen  
 Konstrukten, die sich in der Analyse der Bedeutung  
 der Kultur der Identität, die in der Analyse der  
 Unmöglichkeit der tiefen Analyse der Kultur der  
 Argumente für die Ineffizienz der Herrschaft der  
 Kultur des Bildes und der Identität.

Um schließlich auf das Bedürfnis konkreter histo-  
 rischer Identifikation zurückzukommen, habe ich  
 sagen, dass die heutige montenegrinische Kunst-  
 oder zumindest jene Teil von ihr, der sich mit den  
 interessanteren und wichtigsten Problemen befasst,  
 Wesentlichen in den 1990er Jahren entstanden  
 ist. Es war eine Zeit ästhetischer Expansion, der ver-  
 schiedenen medialen Praktiken entstanden, geeignete  
 theoretische und kritische Unterstützung vorhanden  
 war und inhaltlich wegweisende Ausstellungen statt-  
 fanden, wobei die Biennale von Cetinje immer wach-  
 send zu den bedeutendsten zählt. Sie ermöglichte  
 nämlich die Begreifung – und die dabei unvermeid-  
 liche „Zweifelsfrage“ – mit entscheidender Kunst der  
 internationalen Kunstszene. Ebenfalls in dieser Zeit  
 schwand im Prinzip auch das Interesse an denjenigen  
 Repräsentationsmodellen, die noch an jener „gründ-  
 lichen „Physikalität“ der Welt festhalten, die sich in  
 Verworfen auf die Erde und auf das Paradigma der  
 „Schwerkraft“ verhängen. Diese Dekonstruktion der  
 greifbaren, grundlegenden Körperlichkeit des künst-  
 lischen Objekts und die Verlagerung des Interesses  
 auf konzeptuelle Verfahrenswesen, wie „un-  
 schuldig“, „hybrid“ und „zwischenförmig“, die sich  
 können, könnte man als eines etwas verspätete Reak-  
 tion auf künstlerische Erfahrungen sehen, die histo-  
 risch auf die Grenze der Metropolis barriere sind  
 und. Primär jedoch verweisen sie ebenfalls auf die  
 authentische (empfundene) Vorstellung der allge-  
 meinen Fragmentierung und Virtualisierung der Welt  
 wie auf das fundamentale Paradox der „Tendenz“ diese  
 analytisch zu überwinden, die wieder auf die an-  
 archische Aporie zurückzuführen wird. Es ist unnög-  
 lich, die Welt durch Denken zu erfassen, ohne in ihr  
 zu bleibe!

Vom Englischen ins Deutsche: Sebastian Valachi

1. Tomislav Brkić, *Tomislav modernizam*, Ljubljana: Carinkarova  
 naklada, 1991 S. 6.
2. Den Ausdruck „Geometrie des Schicksals“ und der Gedanke  
 seiner Darstellung in Krumforn und Anleihen aus Natalia Zil-  
 nigova brilliantem Beitrag „Ostav treh balkanskih kulture“  
 Subjektivismus in der Sammlung *Ostav treh balkanskih kulture* – I.  
 Moskva: 1992 S. 162, erschienen ist.

for additional arguments in favour of the accident dis-  
 position by the culture of the image and its fractal  
 nature.

Finally, turning back to the need for concrete histor-  
 ical identification, we can say that the current Montene-  
 grin art scene, or at least that part of it dealing  
 with the most interesting and significant problems,  
 was essentially constituted during the 1990s. That  
 was a time of distinct expansion and establishment  
 of varied media practices, accompanied by appropri-  
 ate theoretical and critical support and very care-  
 fully evaluated, which was most important of them cer-  
 tainly being the repeated appearance of the Cetinje  
 Biennale, which made possible meetings with – and  
 unavoidable “tests of strength” against – relevant  
 work from the international art scene. It was also a  
 time of a broad interest, in principle, in these theories  
 of representation which still exist in the basic “physi-  
 cality” of the world, embedded in links to the paradigm  
 of gravity. This deconstruction of the  
 the unified, rounded corporeality of the artistic object  
 and the shift in interest towards methodological  
 of conceptualisation, however “unclear”, “hybrid” and  
 “existentialist”, may be seen as a somewhat belat-  
 ed reflex of artistic experiences historically already  
 achieved on the “metropolis” scene, but primarily  
 they point towards an authentication of the general  
 fragmentation and virtualisation of the world, so well  
 as to a fundamental paradox of the tendency to over-  
 come it metaphysically, which ends back in its initial  
 aporia: it is impossible to think the world without  
 remaining in it!

Petar Culicovic

Translation from Serbian into English: Sebastian Valachi

1. Tomislav Brkić, *Tomislav modernizam*, Ljubljana: Carinkarova  
 naklada, 1991 S. 6.
2. I have taken the expression “geometry of fate” and the idea of  
 its application to the Montenegrin scene from Natalia Zilnigova’s  
 brilliant text “Ostav treh balkanskih kulture”, published in  
 the collection *Ostav treh balkanskih kulture – I*.  
 Moskva: 1992 S. 162.

→ a specialist on  
 history of movement  
 and shared motifs in  
 contemporary art.

Note: I would have defini-  
 tely had had in this show  
 a second work by Isao  
 Rukavica (p.101) – his cycle  
 of photos/blackboards from the  
 margins of the city of Podgorica,  
 the capital of Montenegro.  
 reproduced in the color includ-  
 ed here as part of  
 the boundless boards show.



**RUMÄNIEN  
ROMANIA**

*Basins of the middle class*



*Mr. Leacher*

*See p. 85 Cristina Paucatu*

**THE ROMANIAN ART SCENE**

**Die rumänische Kunstszene**

"Transilvania 2000" title and thesis of an exhibition curatorial in Bucharest and which was supported in its ideality with the venue to come from a kind of operation about art's status during the last 10 years. How and why artists react to their changing status, from communist fall, but emphatically privileged status, category of the "intellectuals of the people", in 1990's generation, specifically to the global shift, a shift from local obsessions regarding national salvation to a desire for the fastest and most encompassing connections possible. The exhibition included prominent local artists from all generations such as Bernea, Bratescu, Mitor, Grovane, Kirly, Rosovsky, Perjoviču, Fieda, Bratușu, Ciocan, and others. Curator and the ex-Routage group - and reflected the curator's subjective glimpse on a society in transition. Mutations occur and one of the most important ones is the way the artist refers to the social-political, economic and interdisciplinary cultural context, exploring institutional and non-institutional mechanisms of visual art, mapping the current situation and building up projects attempting to configure a critical civic space in a conservative and impoverished social milieu. themselves in a reshaping reality. Acting like sensors. No matter how sophisticated or difficult to decipher, no matter how conceptual, symbolical or stuffed with private emotions... the artist hopes that the public can associate something with his/her work. And that's indeed a very difficult thing to achieve with visual art, not all art trained in visuals) as consequence of Ceaușescu's totalitarian iconography and, let's say "style", excluding visual culture and contemporary aesthetic. Subsequently to the geo-aesthetics established by Krutina in 'Bulgaria my suffering' ? To the lack of aesthetic qualities peculiar to Bulgarian art, an impediment to cogulation of civic identity. ('Romania my suffering' could just as well be the title. This case of visual art, mapping the current situation and building up projects attempting to configure a critical civic space with MTV, computers and "innovative" algorithms. Consequently, the dynamic and intuitively segment of the Romanian artists are at the moment... this model having lasted ten years or so already - caught in some kind of schizoid behavior, partly we wish to be accepted in our own country, partly we are more aware that we feel and work in the world, finally, finally not in the open world, and in a more or less opaque way also our local audience. Does visibility of the artist exist in a changing society such as the Romanian, or is it something to be sought in the international context, with peripheral or non-peripheral country possible only as a belated consequence? (as it always has been the case, from Brantcu, Tzara, Brauner, Cadere on). Is art a public affair? Not in Romania where it still functions as a restricted access elite domain. With pungent criticism and a sense of humor the artists inquire about the differences between the European areas, yet to be considered first and second hand, Romania is still a "globalized periphery". 'Transilvania' was an attempt to re-visit and to clarify the art-ur's status in the year 2000, in a country

unbekannt werden, auf der anderen Seite sind sie eine genuine Bewegung, dann sind sie völlig unabhängig von den zeitgenössischen Tendenzen in Europa und Amerika. Ein Moment die ganze Welt - und in einer mehr oder weniger ungeschickten Art und Weise auch einen weltweites Publikum - durchstrich.

Leitmotiv die Präsenz des Künstlers in einer sich verändernden Welt, das nur im internationalen Kontext zu sehen ist, wobei die rumänische Kunst in seinem Bereich abgegrenztes Land als privilegiertes Feld möglich ist für was es schon immer den Fall war, angefangen mit Brantcu, Tzara, Brauner. Culture sono il fatto con un öffentlichen Anliegen? Jedenfalls nicht in Rumänien, wo sie nicht wie vor ausgeht durch zugängliche und einfache sind. Die rumänische Kunst ist mit befähigter Kritik und mit Sinn für Humor untersuchen die tiefen Unterschiede in den europäischen und amerikanischen Ländern, die man immer noch in eine erste und eine zweite Generation unterteilt. In beiden ist ein zentraler Thema Rumänien, Rumänien selbst rumänisch für die rumänische Peripherie.

Warum ist ein Versuch, den Status eines "Kunstschaffenden im Jahr 2000" zu überprüfen und zu klären, und zwar in einem Land, das keine moderne Kunst braucht. Die seltsame Kuriosität des Rumänien erfasst hat. Die Diagnose einer kranken Gesellschaft, die versucht sich zu erholen. Die literarischen Verlegungen, korrupte Politiker, die gewisse nationale Fatalismus gepaart mit einer Mädeligkeit sowie der Verlust der Würdung und der unerschütterlichkeit, sondern die Preise führen zu harten Lebensbedingungen und zu gesellschaftlichem Abspruch. Diese Mischung aus negativen Faktoren - die sich auf chaotische Weise gegenseitig beeinflussen - erzeugt eine seltsame gesellschaftliche Landschaft mit fatalistischen bzw. apokalyptischen Untertönen und einer nationalen Befindlichkeit, die in den meisten Fällen - zumindest, was den durchsichtigen Rumänen angeht - defätistisch ist.

*Warum ist ein Versuch, den Status eines "Kunstschaffenden im Jahr 2000" zu überprüfen und zu klären, und zwar in einem Land, das keine moderne Kunst braucht.*

try which does not need contemporary art. The artist undergoes a crisis in the peripheral city that characterizes the country. A diagnosis of it is society trying to recover. economic, national, cultural, political, a kind of national fatigue and tremor, plus the downturn of the national currency and the consequent price degradation. The artist's status is in a state of "peripheral emergency" creates a strange social landscape with failed apocalyptic hues and a national psychology which in most cases, to the average Romanian, is deflated.

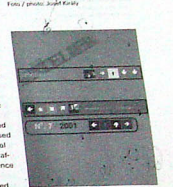
The ideological "beginning of the preparation for the migration" to the Euro-Atlantic countries do not automatically mean Romania with a more civilized country. After the experience of the 15 century in the rural areas and also in people's minds (Garpun's) philosophy of absurdity that was followed by houses can still be seen on the streets of the Romanian capital, although forbidden by authorities to calculate in the current currency - attached to figures of 21st century civilization, Romania is placed among the countries of the so called "gray zone", sometimes also euphemistically called "the emerging zone". Quite a few people are interested in Romanian Contemporary Art, locally as well as at the international manifestations organized by the curators. But just as long as Romania does not enter the main area of international public and economic games. Lack of funds and revolute mentalities have aborted international projects and have consequently caused the lack of Romanian presence on the international art scene. Speaking about a certain incapacity of affirming itself in the economic crisis and in the absence of an efficient art market. Conceptualist and refined, the artist feels excluded from this chaotic social initiative. Blocked in his own intentions. A blockade generated by the instruments of a non-functioning society, forcing to compromise. To half measures or abusive solutions. Or to finally escape from the country.

*Do they know all of this in Bucharest?*

Most of them having adopted a nomadic status, the new generations of artists use various media, in dealing with the present/future ubiquity of the computer and approaching international participation. Cambot, Vatamaniu, Tudor, Comanescu, Cosma, Vanga, Nanciu, Gont, Dada, Kavandakia, the former Cutor group. (The same is true for artists from "older" generations, such as Ionel Bratescu, Kinema Ion, Rosovsky, Calin Dan, Antik.) Dealing with problems of contemporary life, not strongly political was the previous generation - Perjoviču and Bratescu - young artists are derivative in a most nonchalant way, assuming underground roles, technically advanced, trying to separate realities in an endless sea of data, coupling disparate labels of "second hand European". Facing the difficulties, active institutions in promoting new trends are: ICCA-Bucharest (International Center for Contemporary Visual Research), "Pierichic Biennial" in Avia, Photogallery GAD (Artezo Foundation), Galeria Nova in Bucharest, Transilvania Foundation in Cluj, Zona Est Performance Festival in Timisoara, www.romaniacart.com, interesting art magazine, Intermedia-ARD (Kinema Ion), Balkan Romania (Idea Cluj), tara bar (Bucharest), Visions (Paris/Bucharest) are some of the 100 to mention here.



Umsetzung des Kunstprogramms / cover of the magazine Transilvania



Umsetzung des Kunstprogramms / cover of the magazine Transilvania

*MAMALIGA-TASTES  
BETTER THAN EVER.*















22AK Zeynep Altınok (born in Nevres) 1981  
1981  
Museum für den Bergbau



### TÜRKEI TURKEY

NO TURKEY!  
NO PLAY!!!

### ZEITGENÖSSISCHE KUNST IN DER TÜRKEI

Im Mai 1968 kam es zu einer der wenigen Revolten, in denen die türkische Geschichte mit dem dramatischen Geschichtsprozess des Zeitgeistes in Berührung kam: politisch engagierte Studenten setzten ihre Unzufriedenheit in militäre Störaktionen entgegen der staatlichen System um, mit dem Ziel, die durch die Verfassung von 1961 erhaltenen Rechte noch auszuweiten. Dieser Aufruhr hat die Verbindungen der Linken zum Militärapparat, dem Staat und dem Nationalismus allerdings nicht vollends zerstört. Allerdings hat eine bestimmte Fraktion dieser Generation einen anderen Weg eingeschlagen, um ihrer Radikalität Ausdruck zu verleihen: nicht durch die männlichen Fantasien vom Heldentum, nicht durch die humanistische Naivität, in Bezug auf die ungetrübte Harmonie zwischen den nationalen Interessen und dem Ganzen, und auch nicht durch den massianischen Glauben an Parteinärrschaften, sondern durch ein Interesse an erkenntnistheoretischen Veränderungen auf globalem Level, an strukturellen Auffassungen und generell am Konzept der Differenz. Es stimmt, dass der romantische Glaube an den expressivistischen Individualismus und die Außenrezeption der Bohème gegenüber der Gesellschaft die Kunst in den 70er Jahren dominiert hat, was eigentlich ein Anachronismus war.

### CONTEMPORARY ART IN TURKEY

One of the few occasions on which the student militarily erupted in the Turkish Republic, was in May 1968, when the politically involved university students instigated their dissent into militant interventions of the political system, demanding the extension of the liberties gained through the constitution law of 1961. This upheaval didn't totally disrupt the bonds between the Left and the military apparatus, the state and nationalism, yet a certain stand of that generation began to pursue a different path in formulating radicalism: not the male fantasies of heroism, not the humanist naivete about the undisturbed harmony between the national and the universal, not the messianic belief in a party-line, but an interest in the epistemological changes on a global scale, structural readings and the concept of difference in general. While it is true that the romanticist belief in expressivist individualism and bohemian exteriority from society anachronistically dominated the arts in the seventies, certain isolated efforts allowed the first glimpses on a shift towards conceptualisation, sober individuation, identification from the state, and a new sort of radicalism - both in artistic and in political terms. Altınok's self-initiated exhibitions and Sarkis as a spi-

The city scene is looking like the city of the same street in Isparta

but it is not about the city of the same street

Abhängig (haben bestimmte sauer auftretende Bedingungen einen ersten Rückgang) Eindruck einer Verdrängung bzw. zu Konzeptionsismus, nichtemmer Selbstbehauptung, Loslösung vom Staat und einer neuen Art von Radikalität - sowohl in künstlerischer wie in politischer Hinsicht. Altınok's Vorlesung über die Akademie der Bildende Künste in Istanbul und der Akademie der Bildende Künste als spezialisiert selbstinitiierte Ausstellungen sind Sarkis als spezialisiert selbstinitiierte Ausstellungen in einem Kunstverein, die künstlerischen Konventionen in der Türkei neu zu definieren.

Nach einer Periode der Lehmung im Anschluss an den montalen Staatsbereich um 1980 und an die monetaristische Politik, die im selben Jahr in Kraft trat, besaßen die weiteren Anstrengungen über türkische Geschichte an globalen Veränderungen, traten zwei von Künstlern selbst initiierte Ausstellungen, L.A. Gimples from the Avant Garde Turkish Art and Jon Arlt's Ten Years in an unheimlich die Stimme gegen den Werk" an, um gemeinsam die Stimme gegen den Globalisierungsprozess der Akademie zu erheben. Im Rückgang des internationalen Visuellen, aber sehr unterschiedlich dieser autokratischen Vorzeichen, wie sie sich in den 1980er Jahren, Serhat Kazak und Yusuf Taktak die Gegenwart der künstlerischen Disziplinieren dieser Gruppierung in erster Linie dank formalistischer Analysen. Causer in erster Linie dank formalistischer Analysen. Causer in erster Linie dank formalistischer Analysen. Causer in erster Linie dank formalistischer Analysen.

Der Anfang der 90er Jahre war gekennzeichnet von einer desillusionierten Rückschau auf das vergangene Jahrzehnt und von verbitterten Kommentaren über den oligarchenartigen Zustand des Landes, das in der Gewissens sowohl der staatlichen Unterdrückungsmechanismen als auch der kulturellen Erstickung durch die Zensur-Liberalismus war. Diese Kritik äußerte sich in der Neugierde der 80er Jahre hinaus geht - zunächst bei den Installationen von Hile Tengeze und Selim Borçel und später bei den Fotos von Aydin Murtezazoglu und Bulent Sanay. Themen waren die Asymmetrie der Beziehung der Geschlechter zueinander, Missbrauch und Gewalt im privaten und öffentlichen Raum, und die Beziehung der Kunstisten viel selbstbewusster zur Autokratie.

Ein Vorzeichen der neo-liberalen Wirtschaftspolitik war die Öffnung des Zugangs der Künstler zu anderen Ländern und zu Kunstpublikationen begünstigte. Parallel hierzu übernahm Süp Behnlik in Istanbul, die in den 80er Jahren in Bewegung gewesen hatte, die Aufgabe, aktuellen Tendenzen in der visuellen Kultur, die ihren Ursprung in den von den Kunstisten initiierten Ausstellungen des vorherigen Jahrzehnts hatten, zu zeigen. Auf diese Art und Weise stellte sie erfolgreich die Verbindung zwischen der einheimischen Szene und der internationalen Kunstwelt her.

Mitte der 90er Jahre verschärfte sich das prädisziplinäre Ringen noch mehr; der Krieg zwischen der türkischen Armee und den kurdischen Separatisten errichtete seinen Höhepunkt. Ein Kurs zu einer radikalen Zuspitzung des Nationalismus, der unter dem Namen der großen Städte über. Die Terrorismus sprang um immer rücksichtsloser vor. Es kam zu zahlreichen ungelimten Morden. Die Spannungen zwischen der Armee und der islamischen Bewegung nahen 2003, Berg, Massaker von Sivas, verurteilung 37 Intellektuelle, linke Intellektuelle wurden von fundamentalistischen Terroristen mit Unterstützung der CIA durchgeföhrt.

tual model operating in Paris encouraged a new generation of artists to redefine the artistic conventions in Turkey.

After a period of paralysis following the brutal coup d'état of 1980 and the monetarist policies implemented in the same year (transference convergence of Turkish history with the global changes), two series of artist-initiated exhibitions (L.A. Gimples from the Avant Garde Turkish Art and "Ten Years in Ten Works") fused to generate a collective voice against the conservatism of academia. Within the framework of these autonomous events, Aydin Ermen, Serhat Kazak and Yusuf Taktak extended the limits of the artistic discourses of their formation, mostly through formalist analysis. Canan Borçel came to shed these conceptualist studies with a political agenda, and Gulhan Karamehmetli and Gergiz Cakir employed the iconography and the every-day objects of the exploding suburbia.

The first years of the nineties were marked by a disillusioned reconsideration of the previous decade, and further comments on the oligarchic state of the country, held in the twin grips of state suppression and the cultural reform. This critical stance was expressed in a formal language expanding the experimental attitude of the eighties - first in installations of Hile Tengeze and Selim Borçel and later in the photographs of Aydin Murtezazoglu and Bulent Sanay. Issues such as asymmetries in gender relations, misdeeds and violence in the public and private spaces were more confidently addressed by these artists.

One advantage of the neo-liberal economics was the increased ease of artists' access to other geographical and art publications. As a parallel development, Istanbul Biennial matured in the nineties, and began to take on the role of artist-initiated exhibitions had held during the previous decade, of exhibiting contemporary tendencies in visual culture, thereby successfully connecting the local scene with international art circuits.

In the mid-nineties the political climate deteriorated further: the climax of the war between the Turkish army and the Kurdistan separatist movement, the explosion of nationalism, private broadcast channels and Turkish Pog, the strengthening of terrorism to the big cities; the reckless operations of anti-terror squads; unaccounted murders; the tension between the army and the Islamist movement; the massacre of Givas, in which 37 intellectuals were burned to death, and related assassinations among the leftist intelligentsia by fundamentalist, CIA-supported terrorists.

In this stifling atmosphere, a new generation of artists succeeded in strongly responding to these developments, encouraged by the experiences made by their predecessors and by their contacts with international art productions, displayed in the self-initiated exhibition series of "Youth Action" and "Performance Days", slowly shifted towards other forms of transgression, such as self-censorship, use of subcultural jargon, resulting nationalist slogans, reflections on their own status as artists. Benefiting from the scholarship and residence programmes initiated by the states that came into power in many countries in those years, some representatives of that generation such as Ezra Erzen, Serhat Ozkaya, Vahit Yuna and Hall Altindere referred to the love and hate relationship between Turkey and the EU, or more generally,

### Neo-liberalism to EU:

I have a suggestions for the EU concerning Turkey as a country. If that's not a big problem for them, they can start negotiating and accepting Turkey in the following months. Steps must take table:

1. 2002 - all European part of Turkey to Istanbul (in the peninsula);
2. 2014 - all Turkey to Ankara and the five Trabzon, Edirne - Arslanaga -
3. 2019 - all Turkey all the way to the Iraq-Turkey border including Kurdistan. (Giziriz 2019/10/3)

We have been so pre-occupied with ourselves and/or the wars in DC-YU that very little of this was known in TSG.

Occasionally the vestigia for the Ottoman Empire steps in. This is especially obvious at the time of each Istanbul Biennial. Post-Ottoman Empire is not Turkey... Nor is Istanbul Turkey...

≠









# MARINA ABRAMOVIĆ

Ich möchte Ihnen erzählen, wie man auf dem Balkan Ratten töbt. Bei uns gibt es eine Methode, die Ratten in einen Wolf zu verwandeln, wir machen aus ihr eine Wolfs-Ratte.

Aber bevor ich Ihnen diese Methode erkläre, möchte ich Ihnen etwas über Ratten erzählen.

Vor allem verzehren Ratten große Mengen an Nahrung, manchmal doppelt so viel wie ihr eigenes Körpergewicht.

Ihre Vorderzähne hören niemals auf zu wachsen, und sie müssen sie immer abschleifen, sonst riskieren sie es zu ersticken.

Ratten kümmern sich sehr um ihre Familien. Sie würden niemals ein Mitglied ihrer eigenen Familie töten oder fressen. Sie sind außerordentlich intelligent.

Erstein sagte einmal: „Wenn Ratten 20 Kilo schwerer wären, würden sie mit Sicherheit die Welt beherrschen.“

Wenn man einen Teller mit Essen und Gift vor das Loch stellen würde, würde die Ratte es merken und nichts davon essen.

## Die Methode

Um die Ratten zu fangen, muss man alle Löcher mit Wasser füllen und nur eins offen lassen. So kann man 35 bis 45 Ratten fangen.

Man muss dafür sorgen, dass man nur die männlichen Ratten auswählt. Man steckt sie in einen Käfig und gibt ihnen nur Wasser zu trinken.

Nach vier Wochen werden sie hungert. Ihre Vorderzähne beginnen zu wachsen, und obwohl sie normalerweise keine Mitglieder ihrer eigenen Familie töten würden, sind sie gezwungen, die schwächste Ratte im Käfig zu töten, die sie sonst den Tod durch Ersticken riskieren würden.

Und dann töten sie die nächste schwache Ratte, und die nächste und die nächste.

Sie machen so weiter, bis die stärkste und allen anderen überlegene Ratte allein im Käfig zurück bleibt.

Nun fährt der Rattenfänger fort, der Ratten Wasser zu geben. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt ist das Timing außerordentlich wichtig.

Die Zähne der Ratten wachsen. Wenn der Rattenfänger merkt, dass nur noch eine halbe Stunde daumern würde, bis die Ratte erstickt, öffnet er den Käfig, nimmt ein Messer, entfernt die Augen der Ratte und lässt sie frei.

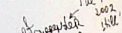
Nun ist die Ratte nervös, geschockt und in Panik. Sie sieht ihrem eigenen Tod entgegen, rennt in den Rattenbau und tötet jede Ratte, die ihr in den Weg kommt. Bis sie auf eine Ratte trifft, die stärker ist als sie und die ihr überlegen ist.

Diese Ratte tötet sie.

Auf diese Art und Weise machen wir auf dem Balkan eine Wolfs-Ratte.

Du bist der Nickol

Balkan Banquet, 1997 (left)



The Head, 2002, 2002, 2002

I'd like to tell you a story of how we in the Balkans kill rats.

We have a method of transforming the rat into a wolf, we make a wolf rat.

But before I explain this method I'd like to tell you something about rats themselves.

First of all, rats consume large quantities of food, sometimes double the weight of their own bodies.

Their front teeth never stop growing and they have to be ground constantly otherwise they risk suffocation.

Rats take good care of their families. They will never kill or eat the members of their own family. They are extremely intelligent.

Einstein once said: "If the rat were 20 kilos heavier it would definitely be the ruler of the world".

If you put a plate of food and poison in front of a hole the rat will sense it and not eat.

## The Method

To catch the rats you have to fill all their holes with water, leaving only one open. In this way you can catch 35 to 45 rats.

You have to make sure that you choose only the males. You put them in a cage and give them only water to drink.

After a while they start to get hungry, their front teeth start growing and even though, normally, they would not kill members of their own tribe, since they risk suffocation they are forced to kill the weak one in the cage.

And then another weak one, another weak one, and another weak one.

They go on until only the strongest and most superior rat of them all is left in the cage.

Now the rat catcher continues to give the rat water.

At this point timing is extremely important.

The rat's teeth are growing. When the rat catcher sees that there is only half an hour left before the rat will suffocate he opens the cage, takes a knife, removes the rat's eyes and lets it go.

The rat is nervous, outraged and in a panic. He faces his own death, and runs into the rat hole and kills every rat that comes his way. Until he comes across the rat who is stronger and superior to him.

This rat kills him.

This is how we make the wolf rat in the Balkans.

Marina Abramovic

Naive head of it!  
L.B.

# HÜSEYİN ALPTEKİN



Small Brother, 2002, 2002, 2002, 2002



Small Brother, 2002, 2002, 2002, 2002



Heavy wasn't it? Why is producing it ready-made so much harder work?

Bei dem Werken von Hüseyin Alptekin dreht sich alles um Mobilität, er überwindet die Grenzen zwischen dem alltäglichen Leben und dem Kunstwerk.



Ein anderes neues Projekt von Alptekin ist das (istria aus einem) Hohen Bannern, die aus einem Netz von Paletten bestehen, einem Material mit einem changierenden Schimmer, das sowohl etwas Kitschiges als auch etwas (Eurekisches) hat. Auf diesem Banner ist das Wort Balkan auf einem schwarzem Hintergrund geschrieben worden. Die erste Silbe des Wortes ist gelb und die zweite rot. Der Symbolcharakter der Farben bezieht sich zum einen auf die beiden türkischen Worte Honig [bal] und Blut [kan], zum anderen auf die Farben der deutschen Fahne. Das hier benutzte und zum anderen auf die beiden türkischen Worte Honig [bal] und Blut [kan], zum einen auf die beiden türkischen Worte Honig [bal] und Blut [kan], zum anderen auf die beiden türkischen Worte Honig [bal] und Blut [kan].

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Deutsch: Uli Nickel

UFO?  
No, Bannerns, all over  
But, they remind me  
of Christo's Unbeelias  
from 1990/1991, with in  
fields instead  
+ missing

see also color info - center of this book volume p. 74-75 the Aves Sala Billboard image from a group of the original creations of such Bannerns in Albania!

Hüseyin Alptekin's work is all about mobility, he sees materials circulating in our daily lives, such as postcards, cigarette boxes, plastic footballs, toy trucks. He indicates the "Sea Elephant Travel Agency", he reconstructs Jules Verne's novel "Kéraman-Is-Téru", in which the main protagonist travels the entire Black Sea basin in order to get to the other side of the Bosphorus; he points at the ways in which the signs of low and high culture blend into each other, he refers to the not much discussed social dynamics which he calls B-Facts (the territories around the Black, Baltic and Barents Seas, and the Balkans). He depicts the phantasmagoric flow of color, Alptekin's recent projects is to re-appropriate a dysfunctional social object of Edward Hopper in Albania against a fictional, or at least exaggerated, enemy. These massive and obnoxious objects are to be transferred into other non-functional contexts, such as art institutions, and to other cultural public field, and offer an uneasy sort of social space. Another recent project by Alptekin is the last in his series of panels made up of grids of squares, a material with a quivering lustre, somewhere between kitsch and glamour. In this version, we see the word Balkan inscribed on a black background. The first syllable of the word is yellow, while the second is red. The symbolism in colour refers primarily to the Turkish colours for honey [bal] and blood [kan], and secondly to the German tradition behind the red and black, which underlines the interconnectedness between the two cultures. The visual pun emphasizes the interconnectedness between the two cultures, and the difficulty of the red and the black, and the fictional forms it imagines, the Balkans. It mentions behind it, the Balkans. It mentions behind it, the Balkans.



THE ART INSTITUTIONS THE WORLD OVER HAVE A REASON TO THINK THIS WAS A GOOD IDEA



See also p. 45 - FIKRET ATAY

# HALIL ALTINDERE



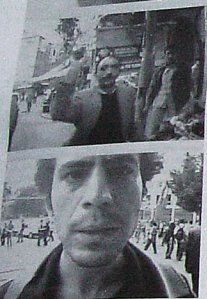
FACT - the depiction of the human figure is important (except in nonuseful) in Islamic culture

Halil Altindere's video work is a response to the repression of the human figure in Islamic culture. He is a member of the Turkish film industry and has worked in television. He is a member of the Turkish film industry and has worked in television. He is a member of the Turkish film industry and has worked in television.

The film means is that there isn't any code vs. the movie is to move they work by there is no CG of equipment...

is there, but there is a space about "visual privacy" - vs. "visual power/gaze"? De who has the right power to look where at what how?

The tool is the power!



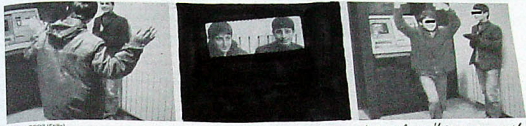
What are you looking at? 2003 (USA)

The Bulgarian language there is no word like "privacy". "Privacy" is a missing word.

Erdem Kasova

# FIKRET ATAY

See also p. 44  
HALL  
ALTITUDE E



Atay, 2003 (USA)

It just love this work and the way, they are quiet and so active what they do.

Other best of the ground work of Fikret Atay starts with his work 'The Power' (2003). It is a video work that deals with the human figure in Islamic culture. He is a member of the Turkish film industry and has worked in television.

Deutsch: Brigit Herbst

Why often one can find/define a little niche/pocket of freedom in the most heavily guarded and protected areas.

I can't wait for the time (2007 hopefully) when Bulgaria will be a member of the EU, so that we can print our own Euro bills without being accused of printing money, as they do now - they say Bulgaria is a big source of counterfeit Euro bills. After 2007 it will be OK.

Erdem Kasova

Money moves the world around - - - - - ?!?

The basic strategy of the video works by Fikret Atay seems to be one of encoding rather than providing communicability and decipherability. Short, framed shots feature a variety of individual or group performance activities such as dancing, reading, singing and playing musical instruments. Very a set of simple, estranging schemes in setting, staging and framing these acts translocate them into what is somehow familiar to us but we cannot formulate the exact motivation behind them. The ritual character of these performances (folkloric dances, sport games, walks etc.) lends at a collectively or communally operating discourse, and hence attaches a political dimension to the cultural resonance implicated in the works. Yet, the lack of any titles and names (save from potential modes of essentialism and self-optimization. Interestingly, the most apparent characteristic of the South East Asian (the artist's place of origin) might be to be seen in Atay's videos, relate to the internal economic exploitation within Turkey, rather than other sources of social conflict. In his work *The Pumps* we see a male figure transgressing into a forbidden zone, climbing onto an operating pump transporting petroleum into the more industrialized and developed regions of the country, and trying desperately to disrupt its action. Another work by Atay, *The creep* into the cabinet, from which easy access to the banking office seems highly improbable. Suddenly they begin to sing, but the lyrics and the language are uncannily absent from their chants. They utter melodic phrases devoid of any lyrics, yet, the effective communication and polyphony between them seems proof of their ability to communicate by means of a code. The audience is left astonished by this significant effect. The only words conceded to at the end of the short are in Kurdish: "Who is the Pasha Who is the Queen?"

























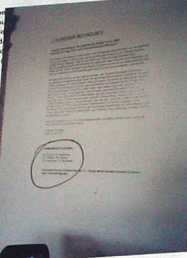


Schadenfreude - to take pleasure in the misfortune of your friend or neighbor.  
 Apologetic, post-9/11 German's word which is a good way to refer to all the clichés about the Balkans. For instance, the idea that Balkans it is not important that the people do the wrong well. The important thing is that you do it well. It's not about what you do, it's about how you do it. I do. Hence, you have to put down your own interests and interests of others.

# LUCHEZAR BOYADJIEV

I take pleasure in the misfortune of the other people in the show - that's his pleasure is that they will not meet the visitors, the intelligent foreign people, but I like to see them!  
 Ich liebe an! Fragen Sie nach!  
 (Schadenfreude Führungen), 2003

Projekt für: In den Schluchten des Balkan



Mir ist gar nicht bei Künstler vor Ort ausstellungen, sondern ich bin in der Lage, die Öffnung von Kunst zu realisieren, und warum ich habe keine Ausstellungen durch eine Ausstellung beim Publikum, sondern ich muss meine Ausstellung zu führen habe ich mich nie gegeben wird, auch als neue pseudokollektive Künstlerkollektive, die gehen kann, haben sie unter uns englisch sind. Andererseits ist es zwischen den Museen ist wie jede mittelgroße und künstlerische K...

Nach der Ausstellung, wenn ich mir ein besseres Bild von allem machen kann, melde ich mich mit einem kurzen Bericht wieder.  
 Dauchen, Sebastian Veldner  
 p. 82 - Maximilian Krawinkel  
 See also p. 81 - Jannis Kourellis  
 p. 59 - Tanja Dago  
 → all the book --- →

Supply You Difficult!  
 (Schadenfreude Guided Tours), 2003  
 Project for: In the Gorges of the Balkan

I do not know what the actual visitors to an art event need to have a live artist at hand to enter & ask questions about the works. For 2 hours or others in case if it is a group show. All I know is that after the opening artists are usually no longer needed by the organizer of an art event. I have learned that the sooner I leave the "site of the crime," the better. But I have rarely been able to see who the hell is actually going to the shows! I am participating in the...

So far, I have yet no idea if what I am about to supply, quoted tours of a show of contemporary art, will meet the demand of the audience. I am simply a provider of a service, which possibly no one will need. I am making myself available to guide visitors of the show but I have never been able to figure out the dialectics of supply and demand. Hopefully, if something is supplied the demand will soon follow. At least I plan to supply more than just art explanations. For instance, my poor fellow artists, who will not be around when I will be giving the tours will have no context over what I will say to the audience about their works... Schadenfreude, or as we English speaking artists say, "Sorry, boys and girls!" On the other hand, the "universal" art world wisdom says that the sell in between documents exhibitions is as loose and "fragile" in terms of audience, events and artistic career opportunities as any medium sized Salon city.

I will get back to you with a short report after the event when I will have a better idea about all that.

Lucchazar Boyadjev  
 Sofia, July 8, 2003

Schadenfreude Guided Tours (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5), 2003



Handwritten notes in German:  
 - Missions...  
 - still waiting Sept. 1, 2003  
 - read the fucking book!  
 - still waiting Oct. 4, 2003

# ANDRÉ CADRE



Arbeiten und dem...  
 und es gibt nichts...  
 Warum ich meinen...  
 ich seine sehr alte...  
 es was sich hat, ist...  
 erwecken mich...  
 im Sinne von es

stellt werden...  
 Jenseits Ort, ohne...  
 dieser Ort nicht von...  
 ab. Man braucht...  
 bestimmten Farben...  
 - u. a. auch an...  
 stellt werden...  
 Jenseits Ort, an dem...  
 räumlich wichtig...  
 organisieren und...  
 präsentieren kann...

bring the pieces themselves.  
 June 5, 1978

My work does not show permutations, it shows relationships; between order and error.  
 An error can exist only in relationship to an order, just as an order, if it is perfect, can be seen only as a pure abstraction, it is only through error, the abrupt contact with reality that we perceive it.  
 June 15, 1978

André Cadre

see also: Franco Dimitrijevic  
 p. 148 - Ludwig Bergmann  
 See also color pages!!!  
 p. 111 - Nadia Solovay  
 p. 97 - Hans Peter Juschik

Once more on the relation between visual work and writing: I want to insist on the fact that a bar of round wood consists within its structure all its own coordinates. In this sense, I am not a teacher and there is nothing to discuss, nor to write. It is to be shown, it circulates everywhere with my work. If I had thought of no answers, mine would be a very old and traditional artistic attitude. What I do is really extremely simple, and I want to keep it that way, because, of that, I have to speak, and I want to allow me to be in this sense, speaking for my activity becomes extremely important.  
 May 22, 1978

It is obvious that a round bar of wood can be exhibited anywhere, without patron or client, a special location, or express authorization. At the same time, such a place does not depend on any private or public wall; it requires no nails, no glue, color matching or any other system of installation.  
 2) However, the very same work can be hung on a wall - including a gallery wall - and fixed or set up in any number of ways in the place traditionally assigned to "classical" works. For it is important that this "classical" power should not marginalize my piece, isolating them in something like an "avant-garde" zone.

3) Since one can present them in a classical fashion, one should also be able to show them in this way, according to their own possibilities and precisely to slough off any "revolutionary idealism." We shouldn't assume that they are outside of the galleries or against someone or other. I show my pieces towards and against everyone and everything, my side, am

Excerpts from unpublished letters by André Cadre to his gallery dealer Yvon Lambert in André Cadre, *At Work in Life*, The Institute for Contemporary Art, P.S.1, New York; Musée de la Ville de Paris, La Chambrée Gent, 1992

EXTENDING ARTISTIC FREEDOM OUTSIDE OF INSTITUTIONAL APPROVAL AND FRAMEWORK. SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF WORK/PIECE/ AND METHOD. WALK IN, A SHOW OF YOUR CHOICE(!), LEAVE IT THERE TO PARTICIPATE AND BE SEEN AS A PIECE IN/OA ITSELF. WALK OUT. (GO BACK TO COLLECT?) DID EVER ANY GUARD SEE IT AS A THREAT???

PERSONAL ANARCHIC OTILOGY THAT BECOMES A CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICAL STATEMENT. AND FALL BECAUSE OF A STICK...

Barré de bois rond, um 1974, Courtesy Jan Wagner, Berlin























# ESSRA ERSEN

How, this way to pass time  
how can only find in Turkey now!  
The false HAMAM! Only with ...

p. 123 - Vesna Trakova  
see also p. 59 - Agne Bakovic  
p. 48 - Maja Djurjic



Now, this way to pass time  
how can only find in Turkey now!  
The false HAMAM! Only with ...

The two main characteristics of Essra Ersen's works - site-specificity and a biting political edge - were already apparent in her earlier works. A critique of repressive discourses, operating not only through the state mechanisms, but also through the conformist retreat by the population as a whole from public space, was translated into her work as a distance she retained between herself and the audience - a distance meant to hurt. What had been repressed, concealed or rendered invisible by a softening consensus was brought to the surface of the work. She takes a case much better than the site of the work itself.

Essra's experiences during a series of extended stays in the United States seem to have had a dramatic impact on her works. Having retained the two dynamics of site-specificity and critical political attitude, she started to focus on the communicative dimension surfacing during the process of art production, on the interaction between the protagonists of her works and the audience. This dimension, in turn, led her to study the cultural differences between her culture of origin and the ones in which she was working and exhibiting. Parallel to this, the choice of medium in her work shifted from installations designed to produce a first-hand, unsettling atmosphere towards documents pursuing a dramatic course. Undoing the conventions of cultural stereotyping, reversals and idealizations, the clichés and ascribed qualities about the West and its Others, reassigning the representational modes of expression which were expected of her by the inviting institutions, and deliberately pushing her topics towards banality or self-referentiality were some of the strategies Ersen employed in a playful, and sometimes lightly provocative manner during this period.

Ersen's most recent projects are based on some minutiae or marginalia, often with various contexts. Defying the comfort of contrived gestures of empathy for the Other, Ersen questions her own authority over her videos' plots, in which the structures of narration are being slowly taken over by those she interviews and in which they elaborate on their own critiques, dreams, wishes, minor utopias in unexpected ways.

Although some Western travellers from early 19th c. left reports in their books describing how beautiful the Sofia women are, the ones they saw in the HAMAM (the central bath house).

This brothhouse with several windows had been used as early as 4th c. A.D. Now it (in 1930s) being used for shows - some times, obviously

# ANDREA FACIU

see also:  
Daria Bapic p. 55  
Friederike P. 45  
Daria Bapic p. 80  
Janis Kavalas - p. 81



Was könnte einen mehr beharren als die Form  
Formen Blindheit in einem fremden Gott, dem eigenen Kinde die Augen aus  
zuschieben, was es im Originaltext heißt, um einen alten Blinden aus ihm  
zu machen?

The beauty of the song matches the beauty of the artist.  
Statement zur Videoarbeit *Le Anuncie*

Was könnte einen mehr beharren als die Form  
Formen Blindheit in einem fremden Gott, dem eigenen Kinde die Augen aus  
zuschieben, was es im Originaltext heißt, um einen alten Blinden aus ihm  
zu machen?

Dass ich bis dato nicht herausfinden konnte, wofür genau dieses Lied stammt, tut meinem Erstaunen keinen Abbruch. Vielmehr fasciniert mich die Lösung dieses Geheimnisses von einem bestimmten Ort - ein Generationen Individuum wird, oder vielleicht den Lebenslauf vieler charakteristischer Momente. Der Ich-Erzähler, ein blinder Mann oder eine blinde Frau, beschreibt in einfachen Worten seinen Lebenslauf, Gedanken, Empfindungen, Träume, seine Umwelt und seine/ihre Sicht der Dinge (Hafani) - im Grunde genommen ist es ein spannendes Spiel zwischen dem Ausdruck der Freiheit (gewählt von der eigenen Unzulänglichkeit) und dem Sinne der Blindheit/und einer neuen, zum Schluss auf die Spitze getriebenen Ironie. Ich entdeckte dieses Lied vor etwa zehn Jahren auf einer Platte, schrieb den Text auf und brachte es mir selbst bei, da es mich damals vor ein Meer von Fragen stellte.

Die Fragen mützte ich an andere weitergeben und ich merke, wie in der Videoarbeit die Impression (mein eigener Eindruck) durch das unmittelbare Akustische und Visuelle (Mund und Gesang) eine Umwandlung in die Expression erfährt. Aufgrund der zwei übereinander gesungenen Aufnahmen der eigenen Stimme und der formenden Kraft der eigenen Erinnerung ist es wie Bildhauen. Ich habe dieses Lied seit langem nicht wieder gehört, nur gesungen. In dieser Skulptur, die keine ist, werden zwei Dimensionen - die Übersetzung des Textes und dessen Aussage - unmittelbar wie vor fast zehn Jahren und meine eigene Interpretation des Lieds vor zu einer Einheit, Da schone ist, dass die dritte Dimension dabei immer selbst geht.

Andrea Faciu

AMBIGUITY WAS KEY CONCEPT OF  
BYZANTINIUM COSMOLOGY.

Several sculptures?  
In the cages of...

Statement on the Video Work *Le Anuncie*

What could more persist than the blind wish of a blind blind person to a blind God to jump out of the eyes of one's own child, in order, as stated in the original text, to turn him into an aging blind person?

The fact that to date I have been unable to discover the provenance of this song has in no way diminished my astonishment. Rather, I see it as the detachment of this secret from a specific context or place - a secret which, in its most concentrated form, becomes the part of the inner core of a single individual, or might characterise the life history of many. Told in the first person by a blind man or woman, the narrator describes in the simplest words the story of his life, his thoughts, his feelings, his dreams, his social environment and his/her view of things (Hafani). In principle, the song is an intriguing interplay between the expression of freedom, amplified by the narrator's own feelings of inadequacy due to his blindness, and a fine irony, which is ultimately taken to its extreme. After discovering this song some ten years ago on a record, I wrote down the lyrics and taught it to myself because it confronted me with a whole sea of questions.

And it was NOT WISE. THERE MUST BE OTHER WHY'S TO BE!  
This is these questions which I would like to pass on others. I have become aware of how in the video work, the impression, my own impression, undergoes a transformation into expression - fuelled by the immediacy of the acoustic and visual experience, the mouth and the song itself. It is as if a sculpture evolves from the two overlaid tracks of my voice singing the song and the constitutive power of my own memories. I haven't listened to this song again for a long time, I have only sung it in this "sculpture". Two "Dimensions", the translation of the text and its message - as striking as it was ten years ago - and my own interpretation of the song meld into a single entity. And the beauty of this is that the third dimension belongs to oneself.

English language

When deep down in the GORGES one can either see without or too much. The ambiguity is happening.

NOTE!  
When they look at the settings, looked at Essra's work (the edon) - once like a SAUNA, rather than once like a HAMAM? In the case of a HAMAM, I would not conduct it, but just have a close look at the video case itself.

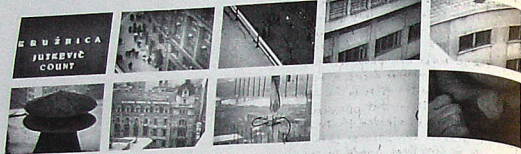






# TOMISLAV GOTOVAC

A LEGENDARY ARTIST...



© Cinéma Libre / Cinéma - Centre 1984 (2/3)

Die Gleichzeitigkeit von Leben und Kunst ist die Schlüsselstrategie im Werk von Tomislav Gotovac. Er beginnt in den späten 50er Jahren mit experimentellen, fotografischen Arbeiten, bis er schließlich Anfang der 60er Jahre Collagen, Performances und Filme produziert. Als Autor zahlreicher experimenteller Dokumentarfilme und radikaler Performances ist Tomislav Gotovac die zentrale Figur in dieser Zeit, in der er sich vollkommen von der vor- und nachkrieglichen abstrakten Kunst unterscheidet, welche eine subtile modernistische Version des „Optimismus“ widerspiegeln sollte. Als Darsteller benutzt Gotovac seinen Körper und agiert immer in der körperlichen Handlung; wie z. B. *The action of taking 120 pills* (1957), *Breathing the Air* (1962) und *Showing the Elie Magazine* (1962), die das Alltägliche in den öffentlichen Raum projiziert und so den gewohnten täglichen Rhythmus in eine Art Spektakel verwandelt. Bei vielen seiner Performances bewegte sich der Künstler nackt in öffentlichen Räumen wie z. B. in *Action 100* (1979) oder *Laying Naked on the Asphalt* and *Kissing the Asphalt, Zagreb, I Love You* (1981). Zwischen 1962 und 1964 drehte Gotovac eine ganze Reihe avantgardistischer strukturalistischer Filme wie z. B. *Direction* (Stevens – Duke), *Circumference* (Lautkavić – Count), *Blue Rider* (Gardner – Art), *The morning of the lawn*, die ihn in eine Reihe statischer mit Experimenten gefüllter wie Kabeleka, Snow oder Frampton. In seinem gesamten Werk verwendet Gotovac präzise Vorgehensweisen der Filmemais, indem er sich der politischen Inhalte und der öffentlichen Räume als seiner Orte der Umsetzung bemächtigt und Zitate von anderen Künstlern und Homagen an sie mit einbezieht. Das Konzept der Hommage an andere Künstler steht in seinem Werk so sehr im Vordergrund, dass fast alle seiner Werke Verweise auf und Widmungen an andere Künstler beinhalten, die eine Art perspektivisches Framing bilden. Sein wichtigstes Thema und sein Ausgangspunkt ist das Aufdecken alltäglicher Lebensumstände und die Neuausrichtung historischer und politischer Fakten, ebenso wie die eigene Persönlichkeit. Sein Werk könnte man als eine globale Versuchsanordnung beschreiben, die dazu dienen soll, politische Manipulationen aufzudecken.

Deutsch: Uli Nickel

It is amazing how much visual dignity + simplicity there is in these films. That, combined with the simple, even poor technique + tools and the distinctly personal, anti-ideological subject matter (wherever one can specify it...) and outlook make for the importance of these films and artist. These same qualities are shared between most of the 1970-80ies independent, alternative, sometimes dissident artists/filmworkers from ex-Yugoslavia and Romania. These moved around tons of conceptual and artistic concerns, visual language, issues, freedom, expansion, etc.

See also: p. 63 - Vlatko G. (1962)  
p. 66 - Jan (1963)  
p. 100 - Zdenka Popovic  
p. 116 - Mita Vukobratovic (2)

Identifying life and art is the key strategy of Tomislav Gotovac's work. He began working in the late 50s, when he made his first photographic works and at the beginning of the 60s he moved on to produce collages, performances and films. As the author of numerous experimental documentary films and radical performances from the early 60s, Tomislav Gotovac is the key figure of the period, as he stood completely apart from officially promoted abstract art which was supposed to reflect a subtle modernistic version of "optimism". As a performer, Gotovac uses his own body and always acts in the "film form". His earliest actions are based on registering everyday acts, such as *The action of taking 120 pills* (1957), *Breathing the Air* (1962) or *Showing the Elie Magazine* (1962), which transposed the everyday into the public space and thus transformed the common daily rhythm into something of a spectacle. Many of his performances show the naked artist in public space, like in *Action 100* (1979) or *Laying Naked on the Asphalt* and *Kissing the Asphalt, Zagreb, I Love You* (1981). Between 1962 and 1964 Gotovac made a number of avant-garde structuralist films, such as *Direction* (Stevens – Duke), *Circumference* (Lautkavić – Count), *Blue Rider* (Gardner – Art), *The morning of the lawn*, which positioned him alongside experimental film authors like Kabeleka, Snow or Frampton. In all of his work, Gotovac uses precise procedures of film directing, appearing political contents and public spaces as the locations of realization, and including quotes and homages to other artists. The concept of honoring to other artists is so prominent in the work of Tomislav Gotovac that almost all of his works bear references and dedications to other artists making up his personal "pantheon". His main material and point of departure is to uncover the politics of everyday and to reintegrate historical political facts, as well as his personality. His work could be described as a global set-up aimed at unmask political manipulations.

Ana David & Natalia Sic

# COSMIN GRADINARU

See also: p. 76 - (C) Cosmin GRADINARU  
p. 80 - Andrei PUKIĆ ZARUČAN  
p. 85 - Cassiopa KOURI-TESSOU  
p. 86 - Maria PAPADIMITRIOU  
p. 101 - Marietta POKIĆ  
p. 101 - Senta KAPICIC (1)



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To make economy

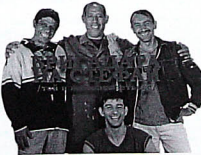
He is giving you 'five'. Will you take it?  
Will you take us, all of us, into the EU?  
Wing? One what?  
If you do these cars be no use Balkans shows

In Bulgaria they could sell this car for \$50-\$60, but...

waiting for the imposition! But I feel the Gyps/Roma issues are one of the main issues raised upon in the movies in this show.

Stephan

Zustand  
stand  
stanz  
stanz  
Einleit  
verur  
Aussch  
Syste  
sorgt  
Ein  
leinte  
sich  
Zwei  
Ernst



I'll tell you a secret: There is NO BALKANS INTEGRATION IN EUROPE WITHOUT ROMA INTEGRATION IN BALKANS!!!!  
L.B.

ist, rucke  
sie sich  
unruhm  
sart  
d sich  
ten ein  
er...Ent  
ern.  
Roma  
kichte  
toder  
schied  
in und  
aufge  
sie je  
jahr-  
die

First of all this series of photos is not about an exotic and backward Romania. It is about a normal community that has kept its tradition alive over the years, despite all the social and political pressures during the communist period. Blamed for their remote way of life and forced to abandon their customs, obliged to carry ID cards, to show a permanent address and a place of work, some of them developed a system within a system. They have taken on an important role: they are the system's last "sanitary attendants".

A new job has appeared: scrap iron collecting. The business is run by ethnic Roma (gypsies) and has splintered off from the highly profitable business of gathering and melting non-ferrous metals, or from collecting and selling old bottles.

There are dozens of bottlers who come to scrap iron centers every day, loaded with various brands of cars from Moskvich by Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Volkswagen and even Jaguar. See color photo - contest field!!!!

The cars are taken either from parking lots or from the street, where they have been abandoned. They are then loaded and carried by wagons. The amount of money people can get for one car is around \$ 0.8 - depending on its weight. The distance they cover for each car is about 15 km and they are the only collectors of these wastes. This practice could be a source of income for Roma (gypsies) in Bulgaria as well. But it is not because of this activity is delegatized by the state.

Most city authorities to steal private cars, especially in 84 have to steal electrical high voltage cables off the power lines. This is a much more expensive metal material but the robbery is highly dangerous and many people get at that...















# EDI HILA



Hammagge / Image, 2002

## POLITISCHE EreIGNISSE, GIPFELTREFEN, PARLAMENTSSITZUNGEN, TOTSCHLAG ETC...

Dies ist unser tägliches TV-Brot, illustriert durch Bilder, die den Inhalt auf Grund ihrer Wiederholung oder visueller Ähnlichkeit abwerten. Nicht nur das Fernsehen, sondern auch die Malerei reproduziert Bilder. In beiden Fällen werden sie mit neu geschaffenen visuellen Realitäten zu tun. Fernsehen und Malerei um die mediale Realität, die mit Konsumentismus und Spektakel zu tun hat. Bei der Malerei entsteht durch Reproduktion von Fernsehbildern eine neue Realität, die über ihre ursprüngliche Dimension und Funktion hinausgeht. Die Reproduktion von Fernsehbildern durch die Malerei bringt diese zum Stillstand und bewirkt, dass sie neue andere Informationsdimensionen annehmen, mit der auch unterschiedliche emotionale Muster einhergehen. Darüber hinaus bietet sie jedoch auch die Möglichkeit, über die Welt der Bilder nachzudenken und darüber, wie sie uns beeinflussen.

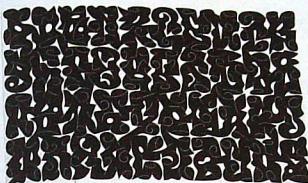
Deutsch: Birgit Horbat

Hammagge / Image (TV Entropies), 2003



see also: p. 68 - Dajton Hajrović

# BORA ILJOVSKI



A. J. P. / Photo: B. Iljovski / 1992, Arch. auf Leinwand / 100 x 100 cm, 200 x 100 cm

see also: p. 70 - Edi Hila

The figure is incredible!  
Very, very good!  
The smaller sized canvases in the show --  
→ This painting should have been in the show!  
- BORA ILJOVSKI IN 2-D PAINTING...

## POLITICAL EVENTS, SUMMITS, PARLIAMENT MEETINGS, HOMICIDES, ETC...

This is our daily bread, served on TV and illustrated by images devaluating their content, simply by means of constant repetition or visual similarity. Like television, painting also reproduces images. In both cases we deal with recreated, virtual realities. In the first case, we deal with the multiple reality that has to do with consumerism and spectacle. The second case, the reproduction of TV images through painting, produces a new reality, a reality that goes beyond its original dimension and function. Reproducing TV images through painting brings the process of recognition to a halt and gives to it a different informational dimension, accompanied by different emotional patterns; but what is more, it harbours the potential for a reflection on the world of images and the way they affect us.

Edi Hila

TO BE FREED OF ALL RESTRICTIONS - 1989  
TO GO TO A KIND OF PAINTING YOU HAVE ALWAYS WANTED TO DO - after 1989  
TO PAINT BEAUTIFUL ABSTRACT PAINTINGS -  
TO FIND OUT THAT THE WORLD OUTSIDE HAS CHANGED AND WANTS SOMETHING ELSE -  
TO TEACH -  
TO CHANGE -  
TO PAINT -  
TO CHANGE -

see also: p. 71 - BORA ILJOVSKI

## It appears to be decorative, this or that.

In realizing the specific place of ornament in the history of mimetic painting at the end of the 19th century Bora Iljovski tried to assign history to ornament: the concept of successive development. However, Iljovski rejected the materialistic argument stemming from Gottfried Semper's interpretation of art's origin, as he saw ornament as surface decoration with origins in material needs for clothes and shelter, strongly connected to practices of weaving. According to this interpretation, ornament is based on the practices of creating fabric (threading under and over, in and out, crossing over, zigzag movements) and it has an elementary and universal character with a limited possibility of possessing a history. Here lies the difficulty with interpreting paintings by Bora Iljovski within existing narratives of Western modern art. This is because, as an artist from the periphery of every hegemonic system of thought (as we can see not only here but also on the basis of his entire life's work) he does not occupy any stable position, but, precisely this allows him to develop and continue one of the most consistent, serial and unique artistic opuses of modern painting. Through his painting's seriality of patterns and the layering of history, he offers an alternative to the Platonic model of abstraction as a form of generalization from particulars, which is characteristic of historical abstract art. Here, identity and non-hierarchy is not connected to the hegemony of epistomology, but painting as the only "painting of the world" (Iljovski) and a non-hierarchy developed within the national concept of painting. This leads to the question as to how painting is an art that is not only a form and even in contrast to the hegemony of epistomology, but a form that does not assume a kind of entity by which they become objects and hence isolated. Iljovski's paintings show that today and in the future, isolated patterns have the capacity to make painting possible outside habitual distinctions, and in particular outside distinctions such as figuration/abstraction, decoration/pure art, centre/periphery, communication/isolation.

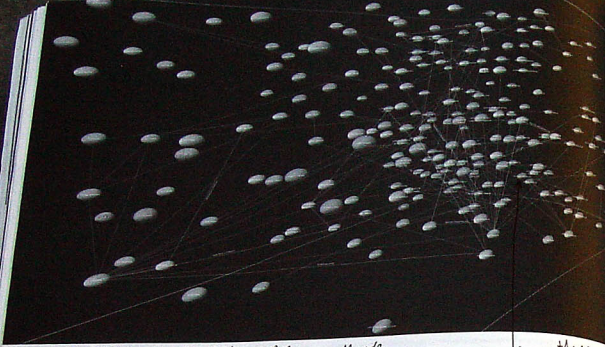
Branislav Dimitrijević

still, it refers to Oriental decorations... L.B.

I think this is as good as it could be a 2-D image of the convoluted space of history, culture, ethnicities, etc. layers of identity on the Balkans.  
this is a kind of 2-D, painted - 'Balkan Baroque'...

see also p. 68 Dajton Hajrović who killed painting?





East Art Map, 2003 (detail)

That's a carpet, IRWIN's work, in the slow beautiful well made, comfortable...  
I am there  
Many artists to this show are in love...  
---  
IRWIN  
---  
the CARPET

**East Art Map**  
EIN PROJEKT VON IRWIN UND NEW MOMENT

**IN ZUSAMMENARBEIT MIT FOLGENDEN REDAKTOREN:**

Inka Arns, Vladimir Baskić, Iana Boutanova, Calin Dan, Ekaterina Degot, Branka Dimitrijević, Marina Gržinić, Sirje Helme, Marina Koldobskaja, Suzana Milevska, Viktor Misiano, Edi Muka, Ana Peracca, Piotr Piotrowski, Branka Stipančić, János Sugár, Jiri Ševčík, Milko Šuvaković, Igor Zabel, Nermina Zildžo

In Osteuropa (auch bekannt als die ehemaligen kommunistischen Länder, Ost- & Zentral- & Neues Europa) gibt es 20 Regeln keine transparenten Strukturen, kein einheitliches System für Ereignisse, Künstler\*innen, Kunstwerke, Bezugsrahmen, Organisationen, das Studium der Kunst, keine einheitlichen Kriterien, akzeptiert und respektiert würde. Statt dessen begehen wir Systeme, die nicht über nationale Grenzen hinweg funktionieren, auf einer den lokalen Bedürfnissen entsprechenden Basis. In manchen Fällen sind in Doppelrollen, wo wir uns in offiziellen Kunstgeschichten eine ganze Reihe von Generationen und Lagern über Kunst und Künstler kursieren, die Kunstwelt ableiten. Über solche Künstler gibt es jedoch keine klaren und lückenhaften schriftlichen Aufzeichnungen. Vergleiche mit zeitgenössischer westlicher Kunst und Künstlern sind äußerst selten. Ein drittens fragmentiertes System schließt erstens jede Möglichkeit aus, die in der Zeit des Sozialismus geschaffene Kunst als Ganzes zu verstehen. Zweitens stellt es ein gewaltiges Problem für Künstler dar, denen es nicht nur an einer zuverlässigen Unterstützung ihrer Aktivitäten mangelt, sondern die aus dem gleichen Grund auch gezwungen sind, einen Weg zwischen lokalen und internationalen Kunstsystemen zu finden. Drittens blockiert dies die Kommunikation zwischen Künstlern, Kritikern und Theoretikern aus osteuropäischen Ländern.

Das Ziel von **East Art Map** besteht darin, die Kunst des gesamten osteuropäischen Raumes zu zeigen, Künstler aus ihrem nationalen Rahmen herauszuziehen und sie in einem einheitlichen System zu präsentieren.  
See also: p. 112 - Serge Spitzer  
p. 113 - artists' Biographies

Deutsch: Birgit Herbst

**East Art Map**

**A PROJECT BY IRWIN AND NEW MOMENT**

**IN COLLABORATION WITH CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:**

Inka Arns, Vladimir Baskić, Iana Boutanova, Calin Dan, Ekaterina Degot, Branka Dimitrijević, Marina Gržinić, Sirje Helme, Marina Koldobskaja, Suzana Milevska, Viktor Misiano, Edi Muka, Ana Peracca, Piotr Piotrowski, Branka Stipančić, János Sugár, Jiri Ševčík, Milko Šuvaković, Igor Zabel, Nermina Zildžo

In Eastern Europe (also known as the former communist countries, East & Central Europe, or New Europe) there are as a rule no transparent structures in which those events, artefacts and artists that are significant to the history of art have been organized into a referential system accepted and respected outside the borders of a particular country. Instead, we encounter systems that are closed within national borders, and sometimes even doubted so that besides the official art histories there are a whole series of stories and legends about art and artists who were opposed to this official art world. But written records about the latter are few and fragmented. Comparisons with contemporary Western art and artists are extremely rare. A system rigorous to such an extent, first of all, prevents any serious possibility of comprehending the art created during socialist times as a whole. Secondly, it represents a huge problem for artists who, apart from lacking any solid support in their activities, are compelled for the same reason to steer between the local and international art systems. And thirdly, this blocks communication among artists, critics and theoreticians from these countries.

The aim of **East Art Map** is to show the art of the whole space of Eastern Europe, to take artists out of their national frameworks and present them in a unified scheme.

IRWIN

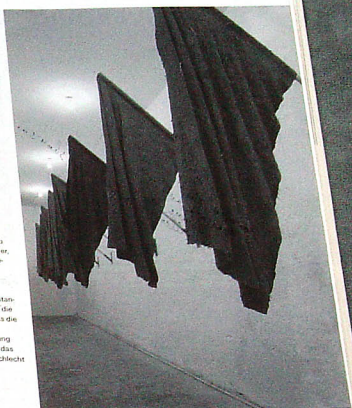
It feels so good to have a family... not to have to  
refuge all the time.

dieck antrasch - Reproduktionsrechte

see also p. 115 - Anna Suljević - dismissed self-censorship...  
p. 58 - Petar Milica - wars? Was? Wars? For what?

**PRAVDOLIUB IVANOV**

Pravda - die Welt  
für  
Sowjet  
Kommunisten  
und  
Intellektuelle  
---  
Land of  
the  
Kissin  
and  
Mogilev  
---  
EE machine?



In Antrapeo basierte die interessanteste Kunst auf Politik - Pravidoliub Ivanov aus Bulgarien lieferte mit einem Reliefwerk zu unterschiedlichen, durch Schließen gesetzlicher Flagen eine krasse Erga über die Konsequenzen des Nationalismus."

Die Arbeit **Territories** entstand ursprünglich für die Biennale von Istanbul 1996. Der Ausgangspunkt für meine Idee war die Grausamkeit, die damals die Lage auf dem Balkan beherrschte. Ich hoffe jedoch, dass die Arbeit auf mehr als nur dieser einen Ebene existiert. Heute, acht Jahre danach, ist **Territories** wieder zu einer Ausstellung Anlass geworden. Vielleicht ist die Arbeit noch immer aktuell, und wenn dies eingetraften. Vielleicht ist die Arbeit noch immer aktuell, und wenn dies eingetraften. Vielleicht ist die Arbeit noch immer aktuell, und wenn dies eingetraften. Vielleicht ist die Arbeit noch immer aktuell, und wenn dies eingetraften.

Deutsch: Birgit Herbst

"Eleonor Hartweg, 4. Istanbul Biennale, Art Press, Nr. 210, Feb. 1996

The meaning of the  
was Bulgaria  
Pravda - die Welt  
für  
Sowjet  
Kommunisten  
und  
Intellektuelle  
---  
Land of  
the  
Kissin  
and  
Mogilev  
---  
p. 112 - Serge Spitzer



Bonnheim, 1996

In Antrapeo, the most interesting art was grounded in politics... Pravidoliub Ivanov of Bulgaria produced a stark entry to the consequences of nationalism with a row of indistinguishable flags stiffened by mud."

The work **Territories** was originally produced for the Istanbul Biennial in 1996. The starting point for my idea was the cruel situation at that time on the Balkans. However, I hope the work exists on more levels than just this one. **Territories** is once again invited to a show, now, eight years later. Perhaps it's still relevant, and if so, then I am not sure whether this is good for me or bad for the Balkans and the World in general!"

Pravidoliub Ivanov, 2003

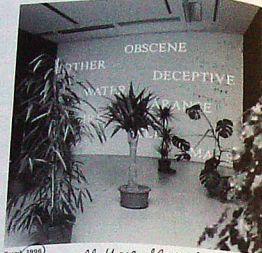
"Eleonor Hartweg, 4th Istanbul Biennial, Art Press, #210, Feb. 1996

Every community of human beings is entitled to have an identity with the language, history, history, culture, national symbols (a flag) that go along with the identity... But nation states are a dangerous dream (in some cases) now. But because all identities have equal rights (or should have?), they all become necessary for their "original" identity - if every identity is unique, original, etc. - there is a follows that they are all equally not-unique, no i.e. - anonymous! Or see flag?



# SANJA IVEKOVIĆ

Her video pieces  
often have been  
criticized for being  
too abstract and  
difficult to understand  
but I think she is  
well aware of that  
and she is so  
welcome in Palermo show.



Eventually all these flowers will  
die because the light from the  
projector is not enough for  
them.

Since the early 1990s, Sanja Iveković has been exploring political topics of private life from the perspective of feminist critique. Whether she is engaged in performances, videos, installations, actions in public spaces, or media or activist projects, the artist transposes a wide range of personal themes into the public or media space, emphasizing their political potential and social impact. Since the 1970s she has been experimenting with video and performance art, pioneering the use of video as a social use and its interactive possibilities.

The concept of solidarity, threatened under social and political changes that swept Croatia during the 1990s, is at the center of many of Iveković's projects from the 1990s. **Maša Dimić File**, for example, is a series of works that tackle social amnesia within broader social processes, primarily conditions of the new system. The works are dedicated to national heroine Maša Dimić, a real person killed in World War II for her anti-fascist activities, but also to the factory named after her for her anti-fascist actions of women who lost their jobs when the company went bankrupt in the late 1990s. Similarly, the current work-in-progress **Women's House**, which Sanja Iveković has been developing together with women from different cities of Europe and Asia since 1997, deals with the topic of violence against women, elevating nearly anonymous traumatic experiences to a level of universal social relevance. Located at the center of solidarity is the work **Resnik** (1994) which deals with the problems of refugees. Resnik is the name of a town near Zagreb, which was a refugee camp during the sheltered. The installation consisting of a number of houseplants placed in a dark room in which the video projection projects the only source of light conceptually deals with the condition of everyday life experienced by refugees/plants.

Ana Dživić & Nataša Hec

p. 71 - Mihalj Kiliburović

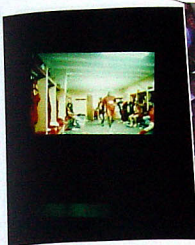
Maybe  
the show should  
not last this long?

Deutsch: Uli Nickel

see also:

- p. 115 - Aca Solžević
- p. 146 - Maja Bogević
- p. 147 - Božica Božić
- p. 52 - Ivana Jović
- p. 69 - Aelbert Hetta
- p. 75 - Selma Kamenić
- p. 79 - Miroslav Koci
- p. 105 - Aca Štrelac
- p. 109 - Biserka Škabić

See Ömer Ali Kazma p. 77 - "What remains", 2003  
the "high-end" obsession with football -->



p. 82



ÖMER ALI KAZMA p. 77

MICHAEL MILUNOVIĆ p. 82

IOŠIF KIRILJÄ

p. 78 - "Reconstructions"

Calvin Dano as an old man? The tension, the dilemma  
between new technology and old mythology...









Bora  
I. Bojovski - p.71

I don't quite get it...  
Abstraction based on  
Oriental ornamentation?

(see also p. 68...)  
One must see the original,  
Bora is flat.  
Or may be this is  
the original because in  
2-D?

p. 98 - Personal Cinema



area of application  
of the proverb  
mentioned below



face/head

That's the famous Ottoman sword - the "yatagan" sharp  
as a razor. An old Bulgarian proverb says that  
a head, bent down like this, cannot be cut off  
with a yatagan. It  
means whoever is  
of the proverb had a lot  
of experience  
and keeping  
his head down...

p.71 BORA ILJOVSKI

p.98 PERSONAL CINEMA

p.58 MEMED ERDENER

Now "yatagan" are to be found  
only in Hale "Tepce" in Istanbul - p. 118

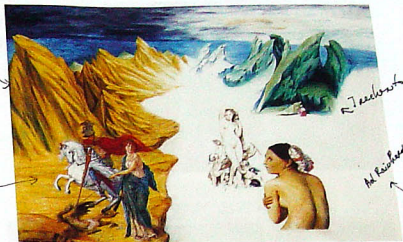
p.58



Dağ inler, gök göker, tıtrır denizler  
Ey Koca TURK, uyan uyan

Just another  
question  
2 p. see list  
as a student

p.100



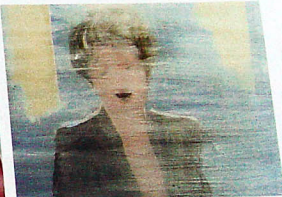
Rafaelo

A. Montagna

→ Leonardo

→ Raphael

↑ → p. 100



p.70

Who killed the T.V.?

p. 116



ZORAN POPOVIC p.100

EDI HILA p. 70

MARKO TADIC p. 116





p. 81  
Laibach

Please, note the white band with black cross → the left hand of the blind figure from left to right!

Black Cross is like emergency health care of the social system, money, politics, etc.

See also p. 115, Sandra Stead



p. 83

The creature in the city is miming the non-linear, circular procession of time. Which is typical for folkloric culture. But whereas in folklore it is natural, in the city it is absurd.

p. 85



p. 86, 2001

- Simple things are given to be taken for granted! Especially not by "indigenous people"... Bosnian, French, German, American or EU... Oh, but then again who are the truly indigenous EU people?

The Gureps! - answer provided by Celso Dax, curator/artist from Romania/Hungary etc, I think 1997-1998.

see also p. 75 - Sejla Kamenic

p. 82 LAIBACH

p. 83 IVAN MOUDRY

SEJLA KAMENIC

p. 85

p. 96

It's a perfect fit!!! End-to-end, as if made for each other! in wisdom of engineering!



The inventiveness of the plan can't bring the possibility to mind of the car and truck. These must be made in a - shared - workshop.

see also p. 89 Ivan Moudry  
p. 92 - Gurep/2000  
p. 93 - Ivan Moudry 2001

He is actively circulating around the management for the main abstract idea of Outgroup. Many of his followers were sent to hospital by the Ottoman Turks around 1870s-1880s after failed uprising in the city where



this now/artist

divorces/women now

- Dijasabak, Exit-South  
Tuzluca/Ankara  
(Museum was/was as  
Kasabak...)

John



see also p. 117



p. 101

p. 96 MARIA PAPADIMITRIOU

p. 117 CENGİZ TEKİN

p. 101 MARJETICA POTRC

to p. 104, Sgor Kamenic





LEKICZAN BOVADJEV  
2002  
Selfieshoot = it's lonely at the top... = become responsibility with big smile...



MIRICA CANTON & GABRIELA VANGA  
Abstract Performance Flight 2000



SLAVICA JANESEVIA  
Can We Go Without Colors? 2001



Female in bikini  
but it was a  
challenge  
she was  
young on T.V.

MILLA GEORGIEVA  
2002  
Way back to the football game on T.V.



IGOR RAKCEVIC & LAZAR PEJOVIC  
Abstract 2001



REN MILA  
2001 (Landscape Series from the period 1999-2001)



VLADO MARKER  
2002  
P.S. Loves Give The Answers.



PESSIMISM NO MORE!  
PRAVOLJUBI IVANOV  
Performance No More, 2002

RIGHT eat, BUDDY!

Deep throat the first pasta movie in ASCII code...



VUK COSIC  
Camp ASCF 1998

10 ways from this  
cycle (we're here included  
in the plan. The way goes  
the city (one of the way city))  
p. 104

**BOUND / LESS BORDERS >**

Ein Projekt des Goethe Instituts Belgrad  
A project by Goethe Institute Belgrade

Karastoren / Corallo  
Rumenilda Belan, Dorina Blahovic, Lara Boudanova, Petar Cukovic,  
Juraj Krizan, Edi Muka, Zoran Petrovski, Darko Simicic, Biljana Totuz



SEJA KARABIC  
2001  
See also p. 75, Seja Karabic - the artist!



JELENA TOMASEVIC  
Kurat - Kapital 2001



ADRIAN PACI  
2001  
Paci = piaci & sluzba  
Paci = piaci & sluzba  
(see also p. 110, Gordana Slavovic)



ANTONI MAZNEVSKI  
2002  
ESL Collection  
Keele University/Winnipeg  
Australia



MILICA PAVICEVIC  
2001



MILICA PAVICEVIC  
2001  
It's hard to be  
Belgian these days...



MIRNA VATAJANAN & FLORIN TUDOR  
2000

This is a real review  
to Albania, still in it's  
old form. Love times the best!  
see page 43, Miroslav Alptekin



IVAN SEREMET  
2001

L3T - Latin characters  
EMB - Cyrillic characters  
Egypete - ...



IVE TABAR  
2001  
A Photo at the Free Show in Europe 2002  
Slavica = 2004 = EU



ANRI GALA  
2001



ZANETA VANGELI  
2002



LEO VUKELJA  
2001  
Is that Milosovic -  
is it my imagination from?



MIRJANA PANINSKA  
2001  
It's not about our image - it's about yours.  
Ljiljana after The Face - 2001. → in Sanjica



TANJA RISTOVSKI THEURETZBACHER  
2001



ALBAN HAJDINJAJ  
China Flowers from AL 2000  
One upon a time (before 1989) China was the biggest (actually the only...) supplier of Albania in the socialist bloc. Now it's the main source of cheap goods. China also gave Albania as a gift the 600 000 fruit and flowers.









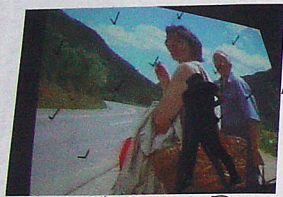


p.106 BÜLENT SANGAR



why and how the strongest women paved their feet to  
facos now when to meet is a sec the state is this  
a gesture of car sharing in private space when  
to allow more many than the face of society?

There are only  
ABS  
only house



p.52 - Ivan Civic

These are all  
points of support of economy.  
He is trying to build up on  
connecting web from these,  
very much like spiders web.  
You wish in the time if you can  
manage to connect each point like  
with every other one by carefully  
with the vertical wall.



p.55

All these people were refugees  
from Somalia, or Bosnia, etc.?

They can do it OK!  
But can they crawl on a  
wall? Maybe not... but isn't  
it the same anyway?

BÜLENT SANGAR p.106

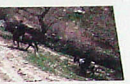
IVAN CIVIC p.52

p.55 DANICA ĐAKIĆ

The body of Marko... have  
so many tumors and cancers, that it's impossible. Lee wants sea... bloody.



p.124 - Jelena Tomasevic



p.57

It is not so much that... the idea of... that about...

JELENA TOMASEVIC p.124

UROS DJURIC p.57

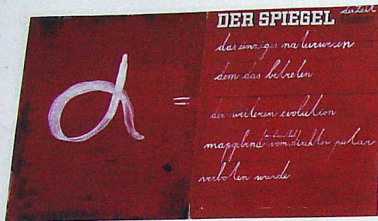
SENER OZMEN & ERKAN OZGEN

See more details - a lot, on this self...  
worse about at one point or another...  
the negative journey that...  
is missing.

p.92

Small number... gives the names of... and... etc.





p.84 - Mangelos

Taking the text  
 out for a walk,  
 around the concept?  
 or taking the concept  
 out for a walk around  
 the canvas?

p.72 - IRWIN

Malevich or Malevici  
 of Belgrade, 1925? →

Good, the term "avant-garde"  
 is loaded backwards! Maybe  
 it will reach it's final destination  
 the search being where it came  
 from anyway. Years ago  
 Boris Hrovac suggested that.

I have been telling the IRWINs for 2 years now that they should do and  
 publish a book - "The Secret LIFE OF IRWIN"... It's about time...



Whose media is it  
 anyway?

MANGELOS p.84

IRWIN p.72

GENCIG CEKIL p.51

see p.51 and p.40 (Platform - Istanbul)

p.104 - IĐOR RAKKEVIĆ



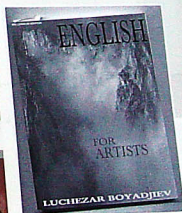
FRAGILE!  
 HANDLE  
 WITH  
 CARE!

These are  
 people from  
 the margins of  
 the city, Podgorica,  
 capital of Montenegro.  
 They deal with  
 stuff in cardboard  
 boxes. I think  
 the vice-secratar  
 partners would  
 have bought them  
 on the boxes - 30,  
 perhaps more or  
 there 2-3 euros.



p.85

MALEVIC. Black blob on yellowish paper. 19...



By Genzjig  
 (last time, use fac. 1/2000)

IĐOR RAKKEVIĆ p.104

VLADO MARTEK p.85

MLEDEN STILNOVIC  
 see p.114

ANDRÉ CADRE  
 p.43

That's the exact  
 important piece, the  
 contemporary work!

That's the exact  
 important piece, the  
 contemporary work!

That's the exact  
 important piece, the  
 contemporary work!

That's the exact  
 important piece, the  
 contemporary work!

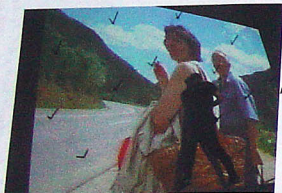


p.106 BÜLENT SANGAR

why and how do we reach women parents/children that we focus more when trying to see the state of things that are a gesture of construction or private space where you can be alone more any place. The gaze of society?



They are not from the house



p.52 - Ivan Civić

These are all points of support of memory. He is trying to build up a connection web for those, very much like Spider man. You will be there if you can manage to connect each part/idea with every other one by creating the vertical wall.

All these people are refugees from Sarajevo, or Bosnia, etc!



p.55

They can dance OK! But can they dance on a wall? But can they dance on a wall? if the same arguing?

BÜLENT SANGAR p.106

IVAN CIVIĆ p.52

p.55 DANICA ĐAKIĆ

The roads of Montenegro have so many turns and curves, that it's impossible to have one steady.



p.121 - Jelena Tomašević



p.57

It is not so much that I am the witness of their own acts... What about you?

JELENA TOMAŠEVIĆ p.121

UROŠ DJURIĆ p.57

SENER OZMEN & ERKAN OZGEN

See more details - a lot on this self-division of work about a true point or another existing artist is dancing. or p.92

Šestljudski konji the legends of Sarajevo and BiH!





p.128



p.107



p.86

p.128 DUNJA ZUPANČIĆ

p.107 SARKIS

p.86 ANTONI MAZNEVI



Das Parajovski. Graffiti

very drawing to understand also  
p.75 - the Dutch soldiers graffiti in Srebrenica  
Bosnian Girl  
p.108 - the thousand, existing puppets in 'Nemely Beautiful' of K. Szepieniec



Das Parajovski. "UR DAW DRAWING" 2003 (detail) - subject of 10 days graffiti drawing in public space in Kassel, Germany  
Graffiti in pavement in Kassel during the show 'In den Schichten des Balkans' (In the Layers of the Balkans) that I thought relates visually the... (What that Dutch soldiers probably have said in prison... Is media representation of a Bosnian puppet  
(In some cases, hopefully there will be less and less, unlike around and after WWI) that much different from what the Dutch soldiers wrote? Subconsciously expressing...

# ŠEJLA KAMERIĆ

She Kamarić gehört zu der Generation von Künstlern aus Sarajevo, während des Krieges aufzuwachsen, als die Stadt dreizehn Jahre lang von zwei rivalisierenden Fraktionen wurde. Diese biographische Tatsache hat ihre Einstellung sowie ihre künstlerische Auffassung und Praxis stark geprägt.  
Das bedeutet zunächst, dass hier die Kunst nicht das Ziel, sondern das Mittel der Selbstdefinition ist - die Vermittlung eigener Erfahrungen, Emotionen und Meinungen - die sie anderen nahe bringen und mit ihnen teilen möchte.

Nach Auskünften der Künstlerin Sarah Bosnian Girl, eine ihrer jüngsten Arbeiten, in die sie im Zuge ihrer Ausstellung im Jahr 2003 im Rahmen der Biennale von Venedig zeigte, hat sie sich für die Darstellung der weiblichen Figuren entschieden, die sich während des Krieges gegen eine haben. Dies sagt sehr viel über die Rolle der Frau und die weibliche Leistungen ihrer Botschaften aus.

Was Šejla fand die Künstler der „Kriegsgeneration“ von ihren Angehörigen ihrer Generationen unterschiedet, sind vor allem die Aussagen ihrer Arbeiten, nicht die Mittel, die sie verwenden. Indem sie mit ihren Arbeiten fortfährt, ohne sich Gedanken darüber zu machen, was Kunst wirklich ist oder nicht ist, erweitert sie sich zudem als Angehörige der im medialen Ästhetik geborenen Generation, in der nicht die Genialität der Kunst, sondern die Medien und die sie umgebende Realität der Hauptgegenstand sind.

Durch: Bingi Hantok

see carefully in relation to the whole work!

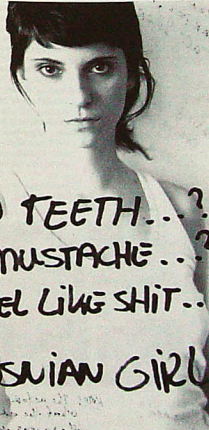
NOTE: for a detail of the woman 'Bosnia Girl' see context in vol 1 (page) of this book. It is a woman representing the artist's simple human 'possession' of the most basic things that anyone else could possess. It is a woman who is easily forgotten in official histories with the 15 years of war - 1992-1995/1998. Šejla Kamarić belongs to the generation of Sarajevo artists who grew up in the war, and lived through a three and a half years long siege and shelling of the city. This biographical fact has much determined the attitude of this artist, as well as her understanding and her practice of art.

Profoundly, what this means is that art is not the goal, but the means for self-identification - communicating her experiences, memories, and opinions - which she wants to share with others, or wants to confront them with.

About one of her most recent works, *Bosnian Girl*, she herself says that it is directly connected to the Srebrenica tragedy. But also she writes with justice as well, not only for others towards us, but also by us towards others. This statement very clearly expresses how 'two-way' and how legible her messages are!

What makes Šejla (and the 'other group' of 'war generation' artists) so essentially different from 'other members of this generation' is the meaning inherent in these works, as supposed to the means they use. Furthermore, by getting on with her work without worrying about what art really means, or just, she projects herself to be a member of that generation born in mass-media age, in which the main references are the media and its media language, and not the history of art.  
Daria Pastorek  
That's the artist, not that girl...  
But of the end - does it matter who exactly?

Bosnian Girl, 2003



Das Graffiti wurde von einem unbekannten medialistischen Subjekt (1992/93) an der Wand der Kaserne in Popovici, Sarajewo geschrieben.  
Das Foto: Netherlands Army Troopcamp, Sarajevo. Das Foto: UN Photo/Interpress, UNHCR/ICR, 1992-93 in Sarajewo. Photographische Aufnahme und für den Schutz der Region Srebrenica verwendet.

Grafik: erstellt für den unbekannten Dutsch (oder an der Wand der Army barracks in Popovici, Sarajewo, 1992/93). The Photo: Netherlands Army Troopcamp, Sarajevo. Das Foto: UN Photo/Interpress, UNHCR/ICR, 1992-93 in Sarajewo. 1992-93 were responsible for protection of Srebrenica safe area.

And at one point there did not inter-ferge but just stood again as 600 people were ~~was~~ splattered in front of their eyes, one of these bystanders with a UN mandate to protect, probably wrote this graffiti text. Why in English and not Dutch? Did he expect to have a UN mandate he could communicate the "message" to??

See also: p.108: Katarina Szepieniec 'Nemely Beautiful' (2003) (page) p.37 Das Parajovski - left case and text



















Conceptualism with a HUMAN FACE

# MANGELOS

Domitrio Baldoievic was



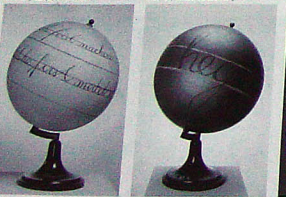
Beate!!!  
2/10/1978  
of manglos  
St. approach  
real!!!

Who asked about domitrio Baldoievic in  
his 1978 book? - He is writing the book  
on the German...  
...seinem Heimatort im früheren Jug  
Theorie aus der Bio-Psychologie, die  
menschlichen Körper alle sieben Ja  
würde, dass alle sieben Jahre ein v  
chen Person entstehen würde. Man  
us um und vieler Jahre sein Leben s  
und Kunst, ein anderer entschied  
statten; ein weiterer leitete Kultur  
Werte eines solchen Systems anze  
Mangalos dazu anmerkte, den künst  
Formalismus. Seit dem 50er Jahren h  
wurde dieses System, die Schulfach  
wanden. **Paragons** Er verfasste Na  
die er geschweizer Notizbücher e  
diktionen, die er „Acta Peritura“ (Act  
Kunst und Zivilisation und veröffent  
und Globen.  
Sein Werk beschäftigt sich mit der  
Themenspektrum, das von Geschichte  
bis hin zu Physik und Biologie reicht. Es ist voller Rebellion und Ironie, stellt  
vorherrschende Schuldogmen immer wieder in Frage und zweifelt  
an art, ist dabei jedoch immer witzig und humorvoll und ständig auf  
der Suche nach neuen Denkmodellen.

\*Herta and Paul Amirani, *The Art as Way of Existence, Gallery of Contemporary Art, Zagreb*, 1977

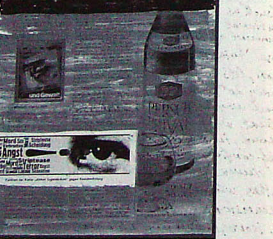
Deutsch: Uli Nickel

Manfred von Ardenne, *Die Zeit*, ca. 1937/78  
Courtesy Zdenka Baldoievic



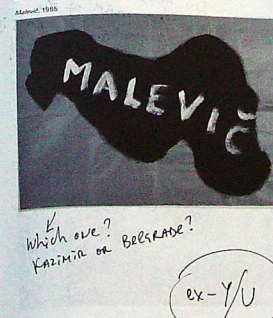
Domitrio Baldoievic was an architect, art critic, and physicist working  
from the 1930s on, under the alias Mangalos, he also worked as a poet  
and visual artist. As such he was a member of the avant-garde group  
"Gongol", which was active in Zagreb from 1939 to 1946. The mem  
bers of the group were artists Marijet Jankovic, Juraj Krizan, Duro Seder  
Ivan Kodric and Josip Vranko, Howard (Robert) Maljovic and the ar  
chitects Maska Meljovic and Rudovic Pajic. "Gongol" affirmed the  
absurd, emptiness, monogamy as aesthetic category, nihilism, metaphys  
ical irony, and its nihilistic edge. It combined the art of Fluxus in  
"Gongol" and numerous art concepts and projects. "Gongol" established  
correspondence and contacts with numerous international artists suc  
k as Marcel Duchamp, Rauschenberg or Fontana.  
Mangalos' work is a unique mixture of writing and painting in the form of  
work-books on globes, notebooks, books, painted black, etc. He incorpor  
ated his rebellious, ironic distance from the world and civilization into a  
personal program which he called "no-art". As a pupil in Šušter's native  
village in former Yugoslavia, Mangalos heard about bio-evolution theory,  
according to which the cells of the human body undergo a complete  
change every 7 years, which would mean that within the same person  
every 7 years a completely different subject emerges. Using this theory,  
Mangalos divided his life into nine and a half Mangalos. One was a cr  
sor and curator, another decided to start from a tabula rasa, yet another  
to run cultural institutions, while another doubted the values of such sys  
tem, which motivated yet another Mangalos to formulate his artistic admi  
of "no-art". Since the 50s he painted black tablets, **Tabula Rasa**, and  
pages resembling school slates with lines drawn across them. **Paragons**  
He wrote no stories, texts and poetry inscribed in notebooks painted black  
and drew out art reproductions, something he called "anti-painting".  
Later he formulated theories on art and civilization and presented them  
in notebooks, on boards and on globes.  
His work is engaged in dialogues with a broad scope of subjects, from  
history, art, philosophy and aesthetics, to physics and biology. It is full of  
sarcasm and irony, always questioning and challenging premeditated conclu  
sions, yet always witty and humorous, in search of new modes of thought

\*Herta and Paul Amirani, *The Art as Way of Existence, Gallery of Contemporary Art, Zagreb*, 1977  
See also p.49 & Catalogue - Kunst Space... was it  
also "no-art" in Dusseldorf 1977?  
October 1977, Courtesy Zdenka Baldoievic



# VLADO MARTEK

Zuerst kommt die Aktion. Das heißt: Das Schreiben wird zu einer Aktion  
vor der Plosta. Einstandsmen, poetische Objekte, Gedichte als Aktionen,  
Gedächtnisblätter und Posters, Malen und Zeichnen werden zu Aktionen  
(Photostudien, Installationen, Aufhängespiele und Bannern), das Schreiben  
anone Texten wird zu einer Aktion (Einsameln, Agitationen, Graffiti, Ver  
birgen und Landstreifenbauern), das Bildhauern wird zu einer Aktion (Foto  
graphieren, intervenierte Fotos, Postkarten und Korrespondenz).  
Ein alltagsnahe Aktionismus bezieht seine Anregungen aus der histori  
schen Avantgarde und deren Intellektuellen und utopischen Ideen. Die  
Plosta der Plo-Plosta und die Plo-Kunst der Kunst des Kunst Efolles Mar  
tekt liegt diesen Elementen eines umfassenden Die-Metaphorisation und  
eine Dekonstruktion bei. Es ist nur eine kleine Illusion, dass sich Mar  
tekt vertritt an die ethischen Ideale der Gesellschaft anpasst und  
so die automatische Präsenz von Form/Ästhetik misst. Mithrasch  
der Ästhetik, im Kunst Fall Martek sind, als Nebenprodukte der Ästheti  
k, die Folge davon, dass das Konzept viele mediale Prozesse durchge  
macht hat. Aussagen sind absichtlich gesteuert. Grenzen des Künstler  
schen als Interpret der Bedingungen und der Verhältnisse müssen der  
Kategorien von Zeit, Raum und Geschmack auferlegt werden. Das Heras



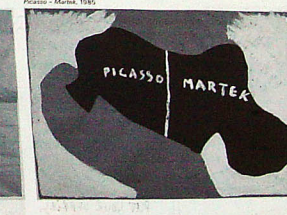
NOTE: Giving a name to a place signifies its  
position of it.

see also: → version - p. 25 (the  
was the map)  
→ 2/10/1978 - p. 32 - partial  
→ Mangalos p. 84 - used to drawing...

Action comes first. That is, writing becomes an action (pre-poster, poetic  
objects, poems as agitation, street poems on posters), painting and draw  
ing becomes actions (installations, embossed banners), writing  
the text becomes an action (corrections, agitations, graffiti, lectures, lan  
guage), sculpturing becomes an action (taking photographs / staged photo  
graphs, postcards, concepts).  
All-encompassing actionism draws its motives from historical avant-garde  
and its enlightenment and utopian ideas. The practice of pre-poster and pre  
-art of the incident Martek affords an extensive dematerialization of  
and deconstruction to these elements. A slight illusion that Martek's art  
creeds adapts to ethical ideals of society and thus reinforces the automa  
tic presence of form/aesthetics. Different artifacts in the art incident Mar  
tekt, as the products of aesthetics, are the consequences of passing the con  
cept through many media, thus, deliberate lines of the artistic are insepa  
rable as implications of conditions and reality of categories of time, space  
and form. The challenge of neo-evolutionary media in mediating the artistic is  
the true content in what is left of the metaphysics and the illusionist in  
the production of art. Adding the tools, materials, and conditions within  
in the conception of the artwork is an example of targeted materialization  
of a conceptualist approach to media. The passing through many media  
anticipates the practice of problematizing the emergence, power and  
extent of art and of the artist as the bearer of expansion of the spiritual  
(art).

Vlado Martek, 2003

Whoever it was who said that  
the order of things is the order  
of power?  
Giving new names to old things  
is like a utopia of the  
imagination becoming a  
reality.  
Language to territory?

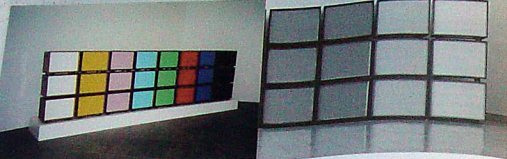


OR RATHER:  
NAME TO TERRITORY  
HISTORICALLY: THE OPPOSITE  
IS HAPPENING.

see also: p.73 - PRAVDOVO I VRODO



W/ top row - CNN, NBC, CBS, DW, ABC, BBC, ATV, BNT  
 P/ bottom row - DORTV, MTV, SKT, ... , Al-Jazeera TV, ...  
 P/ bottom row -  
 P/ bottom row -



Who killed the T.V.?  
**ANTONI MAZNEVSKI**

Wie Technologie, Information und massenfertigerte kulturelle Werte die Rechenleistung bestimmen, kann Kunst keinen Schutz mehr bieten, kann sie keine „alternativen“ Bilder mehr schaffen, wenn die von den Medien angebotenen „primär“ sind? (G. Celant) Diese These spiegelt sich in Maznevski's Arbeit auf mehreren Ebenen wider. In seinen 1997/92 entstandenen Bildern benutzt er das Prinzip der Wiederholung schon vorhandener Produkte, Darstellungen, Bilder, ein Fernseh-Testbild, ein Schachbrett, eine Buchreihe, eine Kirchenorgel, ein Pop-Up-Kalender etc. Seit 1993 arbeitet er mit Installationen. Dabei verwendet er Fernsehgeräte, auf denen von all dem bewegten Bildern, von der Essenszeremonie an, nur das Bild der Schlusszeremonie geblieben ist - ENDE (der kleine Tod). Oder er stellt eine „Landschaft“ von Fernsehgeräten, „Screens“ (in den Farben des Farbspektrums benannte Leinwände) und Bildschirmen, auf denen von Bild nur eine dünne Linie bleibt - die Linie auf dem Bildschirm (für Horizont unserer kulturellen Landschaft).

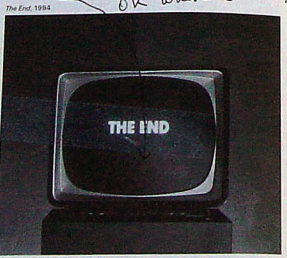
Antoni Maznevski, Who's Afraid of the End?, Ausstellungskatalog des Museums für Zeitgenössische Kunst, Skopje, 1996.

Deniz Sebastian Vasilijev

Actually in my new magazine T.V. is the beginning of the end. I will make this way.

a black & white dove

PUT YOUR WORRIES ON MY SHOULDER, AND YOUR SIGNS ON MY ANTHEME...



The End 1994

see also: p. 90 - Arjuna Mutsaers  
 p. 36 - Aneta Popadimitrova

p. 68 - Davor Hokec  
 p. 70 - Edi Hila  
 In conditions controlled by technology, information and mass production alternative images of those proposed by the media are „primary“ (G. Celant). This assumption is reflected at several levels in Maznevski's work. In his 1997/92 paintings he applies the principle of repetition of existing products, representations, images, a television test picture, a chessboard, a book's pages, a knock-postcard, pop-up calendars, etc. Since 1993 he has worked on installations. He uses TV set boxes where, from all the moving pictures, from the memory of them, only the picture of the end has remained - The End (little death). Or he creates a "landscape" of TV boxes, "screens" (canvases painted in the colors of the spectrum) and screens on which only a thin line has remained from the picture - the line on the screen (the horizon of our cultural landscape).

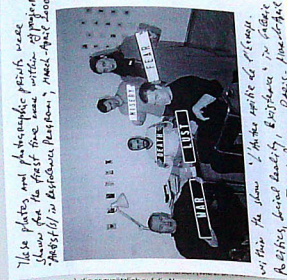
Ljiljana Nedeljkovska  
 Excerpt from: Antoni Maznevski, Who's Afraid of the End?, Exhibition catalogue, Museum of Contemporary Art, Skopje, 1996.

NO MORE LOOKING OVER into the YARD of the neighbour! The grass is OK where I AM!

**MIHAEL MILUNOVIĆ**

These are the plates and some objects. These plates are made to be used at night after removing the real ones from vehicles. I do not like to see the artist lives. He lets them know a day or two. I have seen his photographs and then I put back the original plates. I have seen his plates (his) Joy Ride Revolutions in Paris (see my photo of his) (Entfaltungen nach einer Spritztour)

In unersetzlicher, europäisch-afrikanischer Zivilisation des späten 20. und frühen 21. Jahrhunderts steht der Künstler Mihael Milunović.



Suche, Pest ... die er zusätzlich auf die Nummernschilder gedruckt hat  
 Deutsch: Uli Nickel



**revelations**

Euro-Atlantic civilization of the late twentieth and early twenty-first century is usually seen as a symbol of power, automatic well-being, of social status, mass consumption, of prestige, pride, success and an adventurous spirit, maturity, masculinity, self-contained optimism and social technology of mobility, independence, ability to be free, and of the unburdened self, allowing for escape, flexibility. The banal unadornments of these symbolic goods are one of the ordinary objects of mass design, one modern fetish. Scenes in Consumer's "Crash", showing the steering wheel, blood-soaked instrument panels, red seats, excitement, and sun visors lined with leather, make apocalyptic visions of catastrophic problems of fulfillment for full, highly annualized, bodily possession of those

is here and now, and its riders are taking a joy ride on our wishes related to the worship of cars. Milunović's project reveals the ways an apocalyptic fiction gets materialized in a social, and turns the objects used in the course of transportation, mediators between the two realms, marking the symbolic power of shapes and colors of some cars category of fetish objects, stressing it with textual signifiers (green, plague, pest, ...) additionally printed on the license plates.

Stevan Vuković

¿ HATE TATE? ¿ the HUN (G)-GER? ¿ WAR-DING?



Mobile (War, Plague, Hunger, Hate, Death), 1999

Importance? Tasting things for ghosts?

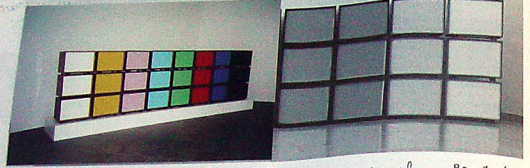
see also p. 75 - Šejla Benedit (work: Basics)  
 p. 44 - Sanja Iveković  
 p. 65 - Lushik Ghabibovaen (work: VARIETES)

↑ Once the artist got caught in the act of replacing plates by the worst of this car... When asked what he calls he is doing to the car? the artist gave the story that he is working for a power car magazine. He owned one before his car will be in the magazine...

Remember the VARIETES SEAME IN PICTURES?



at top row - CNN, NBC, CBS, DW, ABC, BBC, ATV, BNT  
 (middle row - MTV, HTV, SUT, ... , Al Jazeera TV, ...  
 bottom row =



Side face of the TV Landscape, 1991-93

# ANTONI MAZNEVSKI

Who killed the T.V.?

see also: p. 90. *Antoni  
 Maznevski*  
 p. 36 - *Pinxten  
 Reminiszenz*  
 p. 68 - *Dalton Hojcecovi* · p. 70 - *Edi Hila*

Wie Technologie, Information und massenfertigerte kulturelle Werte die  
 Reifebedingungen bestimmen, kann Kunst keinen Schutz mehr be-  
 halten, kann sie keine „alternativen Bilder“ mehr schaffen, wenn die von den  
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 Bild nur eine dünne Linie bleibt - die Linie auf dem Bildschirm (der Hor-  
 zont unserer kulturellen Landschaft).

In countries controlled by technology, information and mass-produced  
 cultural values, art can no longer provide shelter. It can no longer create  
 „alternative images“ of those proposed by the media and „primarily“ (G. Ce-  
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 line on the screen (the horizon of our cultural landscape).

Ljiljana Nedeljkovic

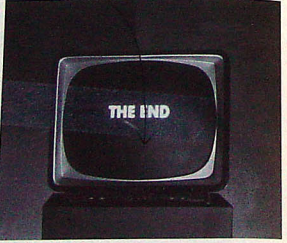
Excerpt from: Antoni Maznevski, *Who's Ahead of the End?*, Exhibition catalogue, Museum of Contemporary Art, Skopje, 1996

Deutsch Sebastian Vobung  
 Actually in  
 my TV, I'm watching  
 TV, so I'm the picture  
 who is watching  
 who is watching  
 who is watching

A slave to white  
 force

PUT YOUR WORRIES  
 ON MY SHOULDER,  
 AND YOUR SIGNS  
 ON MY ANTHEME...

The End 1994



NO MORE LOOKING OVER  
 INTO THE YARD OF THE  
 NEIGHBOUR! THE GRASS IS  
 OK WHERE I AM!

# MIHAEL MILUNOVIĆ

These plates are some objects. These plates are  
 not objects after receiving the real ones from relief  
 plates. In Paris where the artist lives, he lets them enter  
 for a day or two, makes photographs, and then puts  
 back the original plates. I have seen the plates (his)  
 Joy Ride Revolutions in Paris, see my photo below.  
 (Entstellungen nach einer Spitztour)



In unserer westlichen, europäisch-antiken Zivilisation des späten 20.  
 und frühen 21. Jahrhunderts wird die Auto-Zivilisation des frühen 20.

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...erlebens und early  
 lot of power, author-  
 ity, and an adventurous  
 and optimism and  
 sense, ability to be  
 ing for escape, pro-  
 of these symbols  
 of mass desires, one  
 rips "Crash", show-  
 establishment came,  
 ed with brain tic  
 modes of fulfil-  
 ment of those

ing a joy ride on his  
 Reznor's project  
 was materialized in  
 It transforms them  
 the course of trans-  
 -fired reality, meta-  
 documents the ap-  
 of some cars  
 with textual signifiers  
 on the license

Seuche, Pest ... die er zusätzlich auf die Nummernschilder gedruckt hat.  
 Deutsch Uli Nudel

Stevan Vukovic

↑ HATE TATE? ↑ the HUNGER-GER? ↑ WAR-WING?



Mobile (War, Plague, Hunger, Hate, Death), 1999

↑ Importance?  
 ↑ Various things for 'Hated'?

See also p. 75 - *Sejla Benadic*  
 (work: Basics)  
 p. 74 - *Sanja Ivekovic*  
 p. 65 - *Lois in Gradivara - 1995*  
 VAPITVS

↑ Once the artist got  
 "caught" in the act of  
 the replacing plates by the  
 suspect of this act ... Who  
 owned what the hell he is  
 doing for the act? she  
 artist gave the shirt that  
 he is working for a power  
 and magazine. The owner  
 was buying his car with  
 it in the magazine....

Remember the  
 VAPITVS  
 CELESTE IN  
 PHOTOMONT?









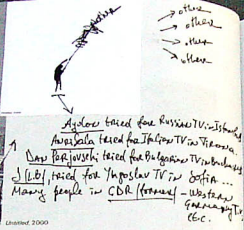
The grass always seems to be fresher and greener in the park of the neighbor...

# AYDAN MURTEZOĞLU

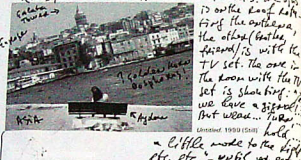
In their zehnerchen Arbeiten geht es Aydan Murtezoğlu darum, eine "Perspektive von innen" zu artikulieren. Aufgrund ihres Matriexams gegenüber der vom Künstler beanspruchten externen Position als Kritikerin der Kultur, der er/sie anhängt, hat Murtezoğlu nach Möglichkeiten ihrer eigenen Verankerung in dem sozialen Gefüge, mit dem sie sich beschäftigt, zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Diese Entscheidung birgt jedoch auch die Gefahr, einer sozialwissenschaftlichen, wenn nicht gar konservativsten Position beschränkt zu werden. Einerseits stößt man in Murtezoğlus Arbeiten auf Grenzen und strukturelle Beschränkungen der türkischen Gesellschaft, wie Intoleranz gegenüber ähnlichen Überschreitungen, dem patriarchalischen Ökonomieparadigma, die performative Entstehung nonverbaler Geschlechterrollen durch familiäre Beziehungen, die strikte Trennung von Geschlechtern im öffentlichen Raum und so weiter. Andererseits verweisen die von ihr selbst angelegten Protagonistinnen in einer Reihe von Murtezoğlus Fotografien auf gewisse Fluchtmöglichkeiten und Praktiken des Umgangs mit dem Widerstand. So sitzt eine der Figuren am Ufer des Bosporus und verbringt auf unheimliche Art die Stadtlandschaft von Istanbul. Dort, wo andere hält sich an einer Antenne fest und versucht, die Welt in dem starken, von links bläsenden Wind in Gleichgewicht zu halten, da die Richtungen fungieren als möglicherweise als Metaphern für politische Orientierungen. Eine andere Figur hebt sich in einem offenen Fenster und bläst während eines winterlichen Heizzeits den Rauch ihrer Zigarette in Istanbul bereits verunreinigte Luft. Im letzten Beispiel zeigt man eine weibliche Figur im Gras liegen; sie versucht die Kontrolle über abgebrochenen psychischen Raum einer Familie aufzubrechen, die an der Ecke eines Parks picknickt, und durch ihre Geschicklichkeit die Aufmerksamkeit der Eltern auf sich zu lenken... Berücksichtigt man, dass Murtezoğlu in diesen Kompositionen selbst zu sehen ist, kann man diese Arbeiten vielleicht als Metaphern für den alltäglichen Status von Künstlerinnen in der türkischen Gesellschaft und Murtezoğlus geringfügige Manipulationen der Fotografien mittels Photoshop als beschreibende Gesten der Störung betrachten.

Deutsch: Birgit Harst

This beautiful and poetic work was made before the 11 September disastrous earthquake in Turkey in the first time in Sept. 1999 in the context of the 6th Istanbul Biennial that was a prophetic. But I like more the way the woman/figure is commanding the landscape with her gate head as in an incredible remembrance of the dreams and aspirations of LAMB ART.



Aydan tried for Russian TV... Many people in CBR (foreign - western) galleries etc.



In several works Aydan Murtezoğlu shows a "perspective from within". Suspicious of the self-proclaimed external position of the artist as a critic of the culture s/he inhabits, Murtezoğlu seeks out the ways in which she could express her own embeddedness within the social fabric she deals with. This choice, in turn, carries in itself also the danger of being labelled as a social-psychologist, not a conservative, political one. It's true that one can find in Murtezoğlu's works closures and structural constraints of Turkish society, intolerance to any transgression, the patriarchal state apparatus, the performative formation of normative gender roles by familial relations, the delicate segregation of sexes in public space, and so on. Yet, the female protagonists caught from behind them in a series of photographs by Murtezoğlu display a certain potential for escape and minor-scale practices of disobedience and resistance. One of them is phantasmatically bending the Istanbul cityscape towards the left from her seat on the bank of Bosphorus, another is holding on to an antenna, trying desperately to keep her fragile balance on a roof against the strong wind blowing towards the right... the others, perhaps as metaphors of political leanings - another figure is leaning from the open window, exhaling the smoke from her cigarette, towards the already polluted air of Istanbul during a restricted, winter-time heating regime; and as the last example, another female figure lying on the grass, trying to deregulate the enclosed mental space of a family sharing a luncheon in a corner of a park and attracting the attention of the father by her gesticulations... Considering the fact that Murtezoğlu uses her own figure in these compositions, we may read these works as meta-phoric comments on the general status of artists in Turkish society and her minor manipulations of the photographs via photoshop techniques as humble gestures of interruption.

Erden Kökova

of the heroic figures and life of LAMB ART.



# OLIVER MUSOVIK

Hypsiphobia 1999

Als ich mit meiner Höhenangst - Hypsiphobie - zum ersten Mal berührt wurde, war ich 10 Jahre alt und auf der Suche nach meinem montenegrinischen Wurzeln. Zusammen mit meinem Eltern besuchte ich das Mausoleum des berühmtesten montenegrinischen Schriftstellers und Staatsmanns Petar Petrović Njegoš, das sich auf dem höchsten Berg Montenegro, den Lovćen, befindet. Wir parkten den Wagen am Fuß des Berges und stiegen zum Mausoleum hinauf, das nur über Treppen durch einen Tunnel erreicht werden kann. Der Tunnel endete etwa 30 Meter vor dem Mausoleum, dessen 30 Meter sind eigentlich ein zwei Meter breiter Gang. Zum gesicherten rechten Ende des Tunnels gab es einen Steinberg, der in einem Abgrund mit einer Höhe von 30 Metern in die Tiefe fiel, unklar, wie hoch er war. Ich litt von Kindheit an an Höhenangst und mein Vater griffen mir unter der Arme und mich von einem Verwundeten hinauf zum Mausoleum. Dort gab es eine Glas Wand und tagen mir, ich solle mich zu einem Medium, was ich wohl auch tat. Später besuchten wir Njegoš zusammen, was ich konnte an nichts anderes denken als daran, wieder über Eltern und ich die gleiche, Erste Hilfe Prozedur durch. Meine Eltern verhalten sich wirklich cool, sie handeln mich nicht und haben den Fall für mich wieder erlaubt, aber für mich war es einer der beschämendsten Augenblicke meines Lebens. Seitdem versuche ich (wenn überhaupt), so wenig wie möglich zu klettern.

Hypsiphobia: Die krankhafte Angst vor Höhe. In der Psychoanalyse kann Hypsiphobie für die Angst vor Bestrafung wegen verbotener Wünsche oder Impulse stehen. Auch Akrophobie oder Höhenangst genannt.

Deutsch: Birgit Harst

Oliver went to the maximum focal point of the Montenegro in National Road and a stereotypical form of identity (although the very material form it takes is the mountain of Petrović Njegoš designed by Petrović's displaced in the country), so proud and elevated that it's located above of the highest peaks, only to discover that he is at least of heights. Is he terrified of fixed identities? And the photo is his punishment? In his other works Oliver seems to be more attached to his city/neighborhood identity!!!

Musovik, 1999. Courtesy Museum of Contemporary Art, Skopje

Hypsiphobia 1999

The first time I became aware of my fear of heights - "Hypsiphobia" - I was 10 years old and was searching for my Montenegrin roots. With my parents I went to visit the mausoleum of the great Montenegrin writer and statesman Petar Petrović Njegoš, located on one of the peaks of Montenegro's highest mountain (Lovćen) - see p. 28 - where we parked the car at the foot of the mountain and climbed on foot to the mausoleum, which can only be reached by stairs through a tunnel. The tunnel ends about 30 meters before the mausoleum; those 30 meters are in fact a path on the mountain crest not wider than 2 meters, without fence, mildly ascending to the mausoleum. From the sides of the path the mountain is a steep slope ending in an abyss. When I looked down, I was overcome by great fear. I was petrified, and I couldn't move. I stood numbly, not daring to make a step forward. My mother and my father supported me from both sides and dragged me to the mausoleum, like a wounded person. There they gave me a glass of water to drink and told me to pull myself together, which I tried to do. Later we visited Njegoš's tomb, but could not think of anything else but the fact that I would have to walk back that path one more time. On the way back, my parents and I went through the same "first aid" procedure. My parents were really cool about it. They didn't blame me, and since then have kindly mentioned the accident, but for me it was one of the most shameful moments of my life, and since then I tend to do as little climbing as possible (if anything!).

Hypsiphobia: morbid fear of high places. In psychoanalysis the fear of heights may represent fear of punishment for forbidden wishes or impulses. Also called acrophobia or height phobia.

Oliver Musovik

Oliver went to the maximum focal point of the Montenegro in National Road and a stereotypical form of identity (although the very material form it takes is the mountain of Petrović Njegoš designed by Petrović's displaced in the country), so proud and elevated that it's located above of the highest peaks, only to discover that he is at least of heights. Is he terrified of fixed identities? And the photo is his punishment? In his other works Oliver seems to be more attached to his city/neighborhood identity!!!

SEE ALSO: COVER OF THIS BOOK







see also p. 109 - ERZELJ ŠKVAČIĆ - THE BOAT  
 p. 106 - BÜLEK FAHMA  
 p. 55 - DAMICA DAKIĆ

## ADRIAN PACI

Adrian Paci began his artistic way in the former European communist arena with works which were very much based on a socially problematic narrative. His first video work is all about a story, a very simple one, a tale more precisely. It is a strange story, almost fiction, coming out of the actual mouth of a child, no beginning and no end. The artist's little daughter tells the story of their family, the story of a troubled country, an intricate web of facts and events and TV sensations, which results in the next aspect of a work on hot words and TV sensations, which results in the next work because it might not be of interest. The day he heard his daughter tell the tale to her dolls, he felt his country's story was compressed within her unarticulated words.

Another work by Adrian Paci, *Behind the Wall* is an attempt to construct an interface between what happens every day on the liquid surface that divides Italy from Albania and what we get to know of these events. The action is very simple: the artist sits on a motor boat, collects water from the Adriatic canal, talks to the sailor, is questioned by the police and continues his journey back. There is like nothing special in all this. But this action by Paci has a strong symbolic content.

Can you stop death? Or even play it? We first saw the video *Defector* by Adrian Paci at the artist studio where it was produced, inside a multifunctional agency, and I won't forget the reaction of the people working in the reception space. There's a smartest thing in the song of this song, her words, their weight and sound are beyond human reach; when hearing it, even if one doesn't understand Albanian, your mind is taken by those old grammars spirit which seems to sweep over the whole place. I don't know what her relation to Death is, as a professional filmmaker, but what I know for sure is that her voice and words bridge the gap of the human incapability to experience Death while being alive. All this Adrian manages through offering himself to the summer, being on his "death shore" lying down on the bed as dead people are laid out, calmly listening to what the voice of old might say about him. When he finally stands up again and shakes hands with her, the viewer feels the necessity of a deep breath, and feels so grateful that it was nothing but a story.

Very true!

Excerpt from: Edi Muka "Behind the Wall or Stereotypes of Barriers", published in the catalogue of the exhibition Short Stories on Fabrica del Vasore, Milano, 2001.

SHE HAS COVERED HER HEAD,  
 HE IS BREATHING ON A BED.  
 THE SIGNS OF DEATH ARE THERE  
 BUT GOOD ISN'T, AND WILL  
 BE DELAYED FOR GOOD.



Azul, Edi Muka, "Behind the Wall or Stereotypes of Barriers", in: Short Stories, Fabrica del Vasore, Milano 2001

Director: Edi Muka



I think in this last part of the video the woman is saying that: "...because God, I am so glad you are alive and young, and it was all theater..."

Milano, 2002 (S&P)  
 Courtesy Galleria Francina  
 Kaufmann, Milano / Milan

## CRISTINA PANAITESCU

Adrian Paci began to pave his way on the European contemporary art scene with works which were very much based on a socially problematic narrative. His first video work is all about a story, a very simple one, a tale more precisely. It is a strange story, almost fiction, coming out of the actual mouth of a child, no beginning and no end. The artist's little daughter tells the story of their family, the story of a troubled country, an intricate web of facts and events and TV sensations, which results in the next aspect of a work on hot words and TV sensations, which results in the next work because it might not be of interest. The day he heard his daughter tell the tale to her dolls, he felt his country's story was compressed within her unarticulated words.

Another work by Adrian Paci, *Behind the Wall* is an attempt to construct an interface between what happens every day on the liquid surface that divides Italy from Albania and what we get to know of these events. The action is very simple: the artist sits on a motor boat, collects water from the Adriatic canal, talks to the sailor, is questioned by the police and continues his journey back. There is like nothing special in all this. But this action by Paci has a strong symbolic content.

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 HE IS BREATHING ON A BED.  
 THE SIGNS OF DEATH ARE THERE  
 BUT GOOD ISN'T, AND WILL  
 BE DELAYED FOR GOOD.

It took me a long time to understand the meaning of this work. I think it's about the artist's daughter telling the story of their family, the story of a troubled country, an intricate web of facts and events and TV sensations, which results in the next aspect of a work on hot words and TV sensations, which results in the next work because it might not be of interest. The day he heard his daughter tell the tale to her dolls, he felt his country's story was compressed within her unarticulated words.

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Very true!

HIT THEM WITH ALL YOU HAVE GOT! PRESENT THE EVIDENCE! IT DEBARS FOR 35EL#!

I work in advertising (P&G in Romania, this is a way to survive for an art Academy graduate). I then start events to make the product into a smash hit, the most watched items on the market. These are industrial products, detergents, cars, tooth paste, chewing gum, washing machines. But in these areas interested in hand-made products and the people who create them.

### Project Description - a business ready-made...

There are people you meet in places like markets, fairs, bazars, even at the supermarket just about the corner, where you shop. Their appearance is the most watched items on the market. These are industrial products, detergents, cars, tooth paste, chewing gum, washing machines. But in these areas interested in hand-made products and the people who create them.

My project is about advertising for these craftsmen by editing informative brochures and posters about their work and products. I will use a series of photographs for a visual promo including these three different people. Each and every one of them has his own story, his own way to persuade you to buy his merchandise. I have to admit that it was difficult for me to select these craftsmen; they shouldn't be "green table artists", i.e. those who sell their work in souvenir art shops, but neither should they be talented cheap markets. And they shouldn't bring to mind migrant and illegal poor Romanians with business people, hunger and dirt. In the exhibition, these three craftsmen (a Transylvanian, an Ottenian and a Gypsy from Bucharest) will be placed in front of the museum, in the way of the artist. This craftsmen will work and sell their merchandise, which they place on improvised market stands, to those who are interested. Their presence will suggest the atmosphere of a market or a bazaar.

Cristina Panaitescu  
 Școlnicuș, Meșterul



Martianus, 2003

Mr. Băcea Mirela  
 Peștera  
 (ȘCOALA'S WITNESSES)

white hair, messy!  
 Mr. Popescu Gsmu



"olărită" musical instrument (fola) 95  
 Ștăvilăuț (fola)

This man looked as if he had been the boss of a socialist factory, or a party secretary in Ceaușescu's time.

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 Short Stories on Fabrica del Vasore  
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! Who on BALKAN ground:  
 Watch your steps! You do not and  
 can't easily know what might have  
 happened on that particular spot!  
 OR, whose spot this is?  
 Layers of overlapping identities →  
 Layers of overlapping and conflicting  
 Stories →

## KIRIL PRASHKOV

Seit ein paar Jahren werde ich das Gefühl nicht los, dass Künstler nach  
 sich Veränderungen in unserem Teil Europas eindeutig fest machen  
 "Gewicht" verloren haben, zumindest für zwei bis drei Generationen. Ich  
 glaube auch, dass diese Periode in Bulgarien sogar länger dauern könnte,  
 wenn der Traum, ein Mitglied der EU zu werden, allgemein werden  
 respiziert (siehe das Beispiel Griechenland). Heute Menschen werden ihre  
 neuen Pläne benutzen, um schnell das Land zu verlassen und der zurecht  
 herrschenden orthodoxen Touristenwirtschaft zu entkommen.

Gleichzeitig ist es interessant zu beobachten, wie Künstler die Arbeit un-  
 sichtbar wird und versucht, ihre Unlöslichkeit zu zeigen. Ich bin in die  
 unheimliche Publikum anzuschauen, je es sogar aus einem Fester-  
 halt zu überfallen. Mir wurde klar, dass sich meine Arbeit in der Bewegung  
 des alltäglichen Lebens auflösen muss, um so natürlich wie möglich zu  
 werden. Selbst wenn es anwesend ist, muss sie unausgesprochen sein.  
 Ich es lieber unter der Maske einer unansehnlichen Erscheinung außen.  
 Einige der von mir angelegten Taktiken bestehen darin, dass die Arbeit  
 vom Betrachter selbst zufällig gefunden wird oder eben nicht, oder dass  
 ein Material zu verwenden, das sich nicht von der Umgebung unterscheidet.  
 In der gewisser Weise erinnert mich dies an die "vorhergehende Periode",  
 in der ich hauptsächlich Tuschmalereien machte und dachte, es sei  
 besser, sie einfach nur für "Hintergrund" zu halten.

See also p. 6  
 p. 97  
 associated to  
 (in) the project  
 Das ist ja schön!

Whose spot this is?  
 history  
 culture  
 language  
 territory  
 like Louis  
 decorative pa-  
 decorative  
 distribution  
 remains

The only thing one is always sure of is  
 whose victim it was for the Balkans!



Sculpture Dubrovnik, 1997-2003

These last years I haven't been able to get rid of the feeling that after the  
 recent changes, artists in our part of Europe definitely lost their "social  
 weight", at least for two or three generations to come. I also think that in  
 Bulgaria this period might turn out to be even longer. After reality disap-  
 pears the dream of becoming an EU member state (see the example of  
 Greece). Active people will be eager to use their new passports in order  
 to leave the country, and to escape the "Orthodox tourist Monarchy"  
 "shiroko nelyu" in place of the "Orthodox tourist Monarchy".

At the same time it's interesting to watch how artists work be-  
 comes invisible, and tries to use its invisibility to sneak up to the inattentive  
 public. I wish to remind you that I don't know hidden people! I became aware  
 that my work has to dissolve into the movement of everyday life, to be  
 become as natural as possible. Even if something needs to be said loudly,  
 my preference is to relax into the unassuming mask of a non-  
 existent, the familiar. Some of the tactics I use are to offer the piece, to try  
 out or not by chance, by the viewer himself, or to use a material not di-  
 ferent from the surroundings. In a way it reminds me of when I was making  
 better just to fill them with "background" only.

Kiril Prashkov



## TOBIAS PUTRIH

It does  
 some connecting  
 all of them together!  
 Could be 12 dots  
 or 88 dots etc.

Über eine Utopie muss einmal nachzudenken bedeutet, ein Medium auf  
 den Gehalt der Verträglichkeit zurückzuführen, um es transparent zu ma-  
 chen und als eine reine persönliche Fantasie zu präsentieren. In meinem  
 Fall ist die Möglichkeit, daran zu arbeiten, ein klassisches Objekt zu dem  
 Medium umzuformen, das möglicherweise in ein elektronisches Medium  
 übergehen kann. Es gibt viererlei zwei grundlegende Methoden inne-  
 rhalb der Bezugspunkte, mit denen ich arbeite. Die erste Methode ist  
 das Anschauen und Erforschen eines Grundstruktur, die A. G. Bell's wie  
 Flugtauchen aussehende Flugzeuge unmittelbar mit Buckminster Fullers  
 geodätischer Revolution und auch einer vierstrahligen biologischen  
 Studie von Thompson Arfly aus den 20er Jahren über lebende Organis-  
 men in Verbindung bringen. Die zweite Methode folgt den Untersuchun-  
 gen der visuellen Wahrnehmung und hat ihren Ursprung in Briescher  
 Fotografie und Film sehr viel zu verankern. Edisons Studio Black Maria  
 konnte man in Verbindung bringen mit Friedrich Kieslers Experimenten mit  
 der Vision-Maschine in den 30er Jahren an der Columbia University.  
 Eine große Ähnlichkeit besteht zum Ebe des Bauhaus, das von Moholy-  
 Nagy und Bayer bis zum Corporate Design in den USA reicht. Zwei beide  
 Methoden gemeinsam haben, außer ihrem dualen Charakter - wissen-  
 schaftlich korrekt künstlerisch, rational kontra intuitiv, organisch kontra  
 geometrisch - ist das Verständnis für die Autonomie und die Bedeu-  
 tung der Struktur und ihres Wahrnehmungssysteme. Letztlich treffen  
 sich beide Methoden sehr anschaulich in der virtuellen Realität der Com-  
 puteranimation, bei der die mathematische Struktur zur visuellen Wahr-  
 nehmung wird und bei der jede Oberfläche, bei der einfach alles von drei  
 Punkten in einem Raum definiert ist.

Die Studien, die auf Buckminster Fullers "Cloud Nine Project" basieren,  
 waren eine Art hypothetischer Abschluss des Projekts. Es beinhaltet die Vor-  
 stellung von einer perfekten, abgeschlossenen geschlossenen Umgebung,  
 einer Stadt in der Luft. In den 60er Jahren war dies nur eine flüch-  
 tige Idee von Fuller, eine von vielen, und ich habe versucht, das ganze  
 Konzept zu vereinfachen. Ich habe eine Welle gebrochen, bis ich seine  
 Bedeutung verstanden hatte, weil es in vielerlei Hinsicht das ultimative  
 utopische Konzept ist.

Auszüge aus einem Interview mit Lisa Patis

Deutsch: Uli Neckel  
 Note: It's connected to Putrih,  
 but why to Maria Patis  
 who is not in this show.

See also: p. 128, Dorja Zupancic, Dorcas Živaljević  
 p. 93, Goran PETERCOL

← a lovely, post-utopian, disconnected and  
 a bit naive dot.



Blue Point of a Camp Dale in Albania, January 2002.  
 Courtesy Max Product Factory, Istanbul  
 and Gallery Group, New York, NY, USA

To rethink utopia means to push a medium back into the territory of the  
 intimacy, to make it transparent and to present it as pure personal phan-  
 tasy. In my case it is the possibility to work on transforming a classical  
 object to the model which could potentially pass to electronic media.  
 Many there are two basic lines within the reference I work with. The  
 first line is the thinking and investigation of structure, which links A. G.  
 Bell's kite-like airplanes directly to Buckminster Fuller's geodesic revolution  
 and to a very influential biological study from 1920s on  
 the structure of living organisms by Thompson study. The second line fol-  
 lows the investigations of visual perception and owes a lot to the inven-  
 tions connected to photography and film. Edison's Black Maria studio  
 could be linked to Friedrich Kiesler's experiments on the Vision Machine  
 at Columbia University in the 1930s. Close parallels are the heritage of  
 Bauhaus, which continues with Moholy Nagy and Bayer to American  
 corporate design. What both lines have in common besides their paired  
 character - scientific vs. artistic, rational vs. phantasmagoric, organic vs.  
 geometric - is the recognition of autonomy and inner consistency of their  
 structure and perception systems. Finally and most vividly both lines meet  
 in the virtual reality of the computer animation where mathematical struc-  
 ture becomes the way of visual perception, where each surface, every-  
 thing visible is defined by three points in the space.

Studies based on Buckminster Fuller's "Cloud Nine Project" were a kind  
 of final conclusion of the project. It contains the idea of a perfectly closed  
 social environment, an arboreal city. In the 60s it was nothing but one of  
 Fuller's many ideas, and I had to try to rationalize the whole concept. And  
 it took me quite a while to realize its importance, because in many aspects  
 it is ultimate utopic concept.

Tobias Putrih

Excerpts from an interview with Lisa Patis

In Utopian thinking all you have need  
 to do is to define a few  
 strong/supporting points for the  
 construction - such as point A,  
 point B,  
 point C, etc.

you see, we can do beautiful things and make dark connections...  
 It's not  
 only Peter and Maria















## GENTIAN SHKURTI



Go West, 2001 (Screen shot)

Blagie Einwanderung scheint der effektivste Weg zu sein, wie sich die Menschen in Albanien ihren Wunsch nach europäischer Integration erfüllen können. Und das macht sie blind, selbst wenn ihr eigenes Leben auf dem Spiel steht. Wenn sie schließlich in Italien ankommen, entdecken sie schnell, dass die Geschichte noch lange nicht vorbei ist. Das Ganze wirkt auf mich wie ein Videospiele, bei dem man unendlich gewinnen kann.

**Go West** ist als Simulation dieser Situation konzipiert. Es ist ein interaktives Videospiele, bei dem der Spieler die Aufgabe hat, blagie Einwanderer per Motorboot zu den italienischen Küste zu bringen. Um diese Aufgabe zu bewältigen, muss der Spieler auf die Schiffe der italienischen Küstewache, der Guardia di Finanza, schießen. Das Spiel ist gewonnen, wenn das Boot die italienische Küste erreicht. Es ist verloren, wenn es einem der italienischen Schiffe gelingt, dieses zu versenken. ...

Deutsch: Uli Nickel

See also: p. 125 - V&A Show  
p. 98 - Pop Journal Cinema

GAME OVER

WHERE IS WEST? ALBANIA IS WEST OF BULGARIA... 540' MAY  
ONE AND ONLY GRAND PRIX IS ALBANIA (1978)...

Blag immigration seems to be the most effective way in which the dream of integration into Europe, and that makes them blind, even when their own life is at stake. When they finally get to Italy, they discover that the story is far from being over. The whole thing seems to me to be like a

**Go West** is designed as a simulation of this situation; it is an interactive videogame, in which the player's mission is to transport illegal immigrants to the Italian coast, by motorboat. To fulfil this mission the player has to shoot at Italian Guardia di Finanza ships of Finanza. The game is won when the boat reaches the Italian coast, or is lost when one of the Italian ships manages to sink yours...

Gentian Shkurti

Thank God!

## NEDKO SOLAKOV

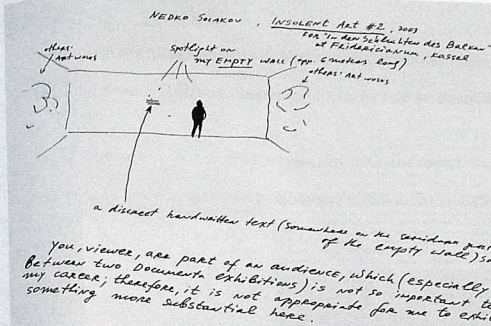
YOU KNOW, THAT THEY KNOW, THAT WE KNOW, THAT I KNOW...

Nedko Solakov ist allgemein für seine gestrichelten Installationen, Erzählungen bekannt, ein voller Meisterhaft ausgeführter Details stecken. Diese *„Spielregeln“* Malerei und Zeichnung, Objekte, Texte und Videos. Die Installationen betreiben die Raumdimensionen und wagen sich selbst auch in den öffentlichen Raum vor. Solakovs Geschichten enthalten häufig leicht zu identifizierende Geometrie (z.B. einsehbare Wände) als Ausgangspunkt, folgen jedoch ihrer eigenen, klaren Erzählweise. Geometrie über den Glauben, die Vollständigkeit des Kunstwerks, die Funktion der Kunst, den Platz des Künstlers in der heutigen Welt und die meist damit verbundenen großen Erwartungen sind miteinander verknüpft; sie transformieren und durchdringen die Arbeiten von innen und adressieren sich zu zynischen und selbstironischen Botschaften. Dass die Betrachter diese Geometrie entdecken und erkennen, schafft eine spezifische und intime Beziehung zwischen dem Künstler und seinem Publikum. Aufgrund des gemeinsamen Verständnisses werden sie schnell zu Freunden.

Die Beziehung zum Betrachter und die gemeinsamen Erwartungen, die dem Ausstellungsraum durchdringen, sind zu einem wichtigen narrativen Trend in Solakovs neuesten Installationen geworden. Die Besucher seines „A (not so) White Cube“ (2001) im P.S. 1 in New York, von „Chat“ (2001) in der Galerie IASPIS in Stockholm oder von „(about) Fourteen“ (2002), einer Installation, die sich direkt über das gesamte Museum für Moderne Kunst in Frankfurt ausbreitet, schauen durch Fensterscheiben und recken die Hälse. Kletterten unter einer Treppe durch, kauerten an der Wand oder lagen fast auf dem Boden, um Texte lesen oder die winzigen Zeichnungen sehen zu können. In „A High Level Show with a Catalogue“ (2002) in GCA, Kitakyushu, Japan, musste das Publikum zuerst einen

Nedko Solakov is widely known for his witty installations/narratives, full of masterfully executed details. These involve painting and drawing, objects, text, multimedia. They rely on spatial arrangements and have lately ventured for realization in public spaces. His stories often incorporate, and are motivated by, easily identifiable truisms, while following their own clear narrative. In Solakov's works truisms about faith, the entirety of the artwork, the function of art, the place of the artist in today's world and the great expectations defining it, are intertwined, transforming and invading the works from within while constructing logical and self-ironical messages. The discovery and the recognition of such truisms by the viewer construct quite specific and intimate relationships between the artist and his audience. Shared understanding turns them into fast friends.

It is the relation to the viewer and the mutual expectations saturating the exhibition space which have most recently attracted Solakov, both emerging as important narrative trends in his installations. The visitors in his „A (not so) White Cube“ (2001) in P.S. 1 in New York, or „Chat“ (2001) in IASPIS Gallery in Stockholm, or „(about) Fourteen“ (2002) discreetly spread all over the Museum für Moderne Kunst in Frankfurt, peer into window panes and stretch their necks, they crawl under a staircase and crouch by the wall, almost lying down on the floor in order to read the texts or to see the miniature drawings. In „A High Level Show with a Catalogue“ (2002) in GCA, Kitakyushu, Japan the public is first sent on a search in a specially produced catalogue featuring close-ups of the texts in order to better recognize the small stories on the floor or at 4.5 m height. The viewer complements and completes this work by becoming a participant, either by his/her own wish or by „force“. I am not sure whether



Insolent Art # 2, 2003

eigens produzierten Katalog mit Großaufnahmen der Texte konsultieren, um die kleinen Geschichten auf dem Boden oder in 4,5 Meter Höhe erkennen zu können. Der Betrachter komplettiert die Gesamtheit der Arbeit, indem er zu einem echten Beteiligten wird - entweder freiwillig, oder weil er dazu „gezwungen“ wird. Schwer zu sagen, ob eine solche Lenkung/„Manipulation“ der Verhaltens des Betrachters bzw. der sogar auf ihn ausgeübte Zwang den Allgemeinplatz über die traditionellen, von gegenseitigem Respekt geprägten Erwartungen von Künstler und Betrachter nun bestätigt oder widerlegt. In dem Schreiben aus dem Zklus **Insolent Art** geht es jedoch genau darum: Die erste dieser Arbeiten wurde im Jahr 2000 in der Galerie Regina in Moskau verrealisiert, wo auf einer vor einer einseitig einsehigen Spot beleuchteten Wand folgender Text zu lesen war: „Zur der Betrachter, ist Teil eines Bullebens, das (besonders am Silvesterabend) nicht so wichtig für meine Karriere ist, deshalb ist es für mich nicht angebracht, hier etwas Substanzielleres aufzustellen.“ Die zweite Arbeit wird in Kassel im Rahmen der Ausstellung „In der Schichten des Bodens“ gezeigt. Sie hinterfragt die übliche Sichtweise dieser Beziehungen und besteht gleichzeitig darauf, dass diese immer wieder neu bewertet werden müssen.

Deutsch: Birgit Hebat

See also p. 48 Luferzone Projekt für  
p. 54 Tatjana DABO  
p. 57 DAW PAJJOVSKI  
p. 68 DATSU HOYREKOSKI  
p. 110 Nedko Solakov  
p. 149 Becken GYM/INHADE W&E

such a directing/motivation/manipulation and even coercion of the viewer re-confirms or refutes the truism about the traditional mutually respectful expectations of artist and viewer. However, the works from the cycle **Insolent Art** are engaged with precisely that. The first one was realized in 2000 in Regina Gallery, Moscow where on a large wall lighted by a single spot light there was the following text: „You, viewer, are part of an audience, which (especially on New Year's Eve) is not so important to my career, therefore, it is not appropriate for me to exhibit something more substantial here.“ The second one is to be shown in Kassel within the show „In der Schichten des Bodens“. It questions the touristic nature of these relations while insisting that they should be re-evaluated over and over again.

kara Boubouma

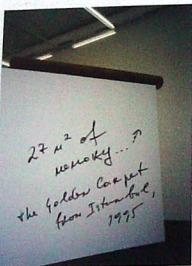
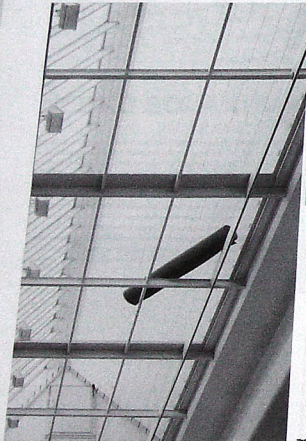




# SERGE SPITZER

GEROLLT TERRITORIUM BASIS GOLDEN TRADITION WEICH GESCHICHTE  
 VORÜBERGEHEND VERSTECKT RICHTUNG SCHMUTZIG OBEN REALITÄT

ROLLED TERRITORY BASE GOLDEN TRADITION SOFT HISTORY  
 TEMPORARY HIDDEN DIRECTION DIRTY ABOVE REALITY



27 m<sup>2</sup> of  
 memory...?  
 the golden carpet  
 from Istanbul,  
 1975

all the prop pieces (carpets) of Serge Spitzer are exactly 27 m<sup>2</sup>. That's because at the time he and his parents left socialist (Maoist) Romania in the mid-1960s the rule was that each emigrant is allowed to take out only a certain amount of money (in terms of cultural-historical value). In this case - carpets. So, the family combined resources - 3 meters x 9 m = 27 m<sup>2</sup>...

A carpet + position in space = material migration, the folk, Wokwila, neocities, home substitute etc.  
 This golden carpet was produced in 1975 in Istanbul after months of exchanging

Büchelhof

...the first and second carpets were made. Serge was convinced that this is indeed a golden carpet. It depends on the golden carpet.

see also: p. 72 - JFWL

...the artist deals with the question of personal identity, which functions as a kind of a shared testing ground reflecting broader social relations. "Who am I and which social interactions define and surround me?" - this is the key question posed in this process. While unweaving the question, Sandra Sterle does not present her own inner "core", but rather creates empty entities populated by dramatic, sometimes awkward features, with strange personal rituals set in different attractive ambiances, often outdoor locations corresponding with the character's profile. Sandra Sterle's works are often based on creating different "personae". Although such a concept often includes disguise, the artist does not really act, but rather performs, by offering certain gestures; she plays out her intention. This concept is directed toward revealing the "inherited, mediated and unacknowledged elements shaping a personality". Sandra Sterle mixes documentary with fictional elements and forms her characters in the gap between and at the overlapping of these categories. To realize the *Round Around* video (1997), the artist borrowed clothes from a peasant woman from the Croatian island of Mljet, and with her makeshift, cozy checks, meant to indicate a healthy life, ran around an olive tree until complete exhaustion.

# SANDRA STERLE

Die Künstlerin beschäftigt sich mit der Frage der persönlichen Identität, die eine Art von gemeinsamen Versuchsbogen fungiert, das die weiterentwickelten sozialen Beziehungen widerspiegelt. "Wer bin ich und welche sozialen Interaktionen definieren und umgeben mich?" - das ist die Schlüsselfrage, die in diesem Prozess die entscheidende Rolle spielt. Bei der Bewältigung dieser Frage erforscht Sandra Sterle vorwiegend ihren eigenen "Kern", sondern kreiert vornehmlich leere Figuren, die von spärlichen, manchmal auch unangenehmen Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen besetzt werden. Diese füllbaren leeren persönliche Profile, die in einem jeweils unterschiedlichen, attraktiven Ambiente stattfinden, das oft aus Außenräumen besteht, dienen Versuchsmotiv dazu beitragen, das Profil einer Persönlichkeit zu prägen. Sandra Sterle verleiht bewusst oftmals auf dem Erfinden unerkennbarer "Personae". Obwohl sie selbst kein "Kern" knäufeln ein Sich-Mustern mit einwickelt, agiert die Künstlerin nicht in einer Rolle, sondern ausdrückt. Dieses Konzept ist ausgerichtet auf die Enttarnung von "vererbten, vermittelten und unbekanntesten Elementen, die eine Persönlichkeit ausmachen". Sandra Sterle vermischt dokumentarische mit fiktionalen Elementen und entwickelt ihre Charaktere durch die Klüfte zwischen diesen Kategorien und ihren Überschneidungen. Um das Video *Round Around* (1997) realisieren zu können, hatte sich die Künstlerin die Kleider einer von der kroatischen Insel Mljet stammenden Bauern ausgeliehen. In diesem Aufzug und mit roten Wangen, die auf ein gesundes Leben hinweisen sollten, rannte sie bis zur Erschöpfung immer wieder um ein Olivenbaum herum.

\* Daming Manning: Die Künstlerinnen des 20. Jahrhunderts in Zürich, 1999  
 \* Datum: 18. Mai 2001

Round Around, 1997 (Still)



① In folklore culture there is no concept of linear progression of time, as there is in modern (urban) culture. In folklore culture (tradition, legends, myths, songs) time goes in cycles, defined by the change of seasons and the work that must be done in the fields or with the animals. There are the holidays and special rituals that mark the cycles.

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See also: Jan Hudec - p. 89 - note from L.B.

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# MARKO TADIĆ

Charakteristisch für das Werk von Marko Tadić ist die Verblendung von Malerei, Grafik und Einweisselungen. Häufig bemalt Tadić ausgerichtete Leinwand, bedient sich aber auch Holztafel, Kunststoffplatten, Holzbohlen, halbierten, halbierten Märgeln, Decken von Parkettieren usw. Seine Darstellungen entwickeln sich als spezifische Ikonographie, indem sie aufeinander farbige Grafiken mit Wort- oder Satzfragmenten verschmelzen, wodurch zusammenhängende und wiederholbare ikonografische Kombinationen entstehen. Inbreit bezieht sich sein Werk auf das weite Feld der populären Kultur, zu dem der urbane Kontext, Elemente aus der Film- und Cartoon-Kultur sowie die moderne Kunst gehören. Die Kunst der Malerei, der Grafik und der Fotografie sowie der Überstrahlung und Umarmbarkeit ihrer Gebrauchsfunktion und ihrer ästhetischen Eigenschaften. Zudem beschäftigt er sich mit den Prozessen der künstlerischen Schaffung und den Voraussetzungen der Rezeption von Kunst.

Deutsch: Uli Niekol

The works of Marko Tadić are realized as a crossover between paintings, graffiti and ambiances. Tadić often paints over discarded or cheap household objects: scratch plastic plates, wooden cutting boards, cheap mats, lids of paint cans. His paintings develop a specific iconography, fusing attractive coloristic graphics with fragments of words and sentences, thus forming absurd slogans and unusual pictographic combinations. In direct, his works refer to a broad array of popular culture, which includes urban context, elements of film and cartoon aesthetics, iconography of contemporary design, fashion and music. The artist is just as concerned with the status of artistic and everyday objects, and the overlapping and reversibility of their use-function and deco-function, as much as with the processes of artistic creation and the conditions of the reception of art.

Ana Devic & Nataša Bici



Heads of Hell, 2003. Acryl und Sprühfarbe auf Plastik / acrylic and spray on plastic, Ø 12 cm

*It's a low & way to go.  
Let the physicality + morbidity  
fit in and demonstrates a  
lot of potential.*

*See also: p. 52 - Ivan Civić  
p. 62 - Jakup Feketi  
p. 63 - Albert Meta  
p. 83 - Drap Malici  
p. 142 - Věra Miroslav*

Die Tradition populärer humoristischer Magazine in der Türkei hat sicher einen Generationen beeinflusst, aber für alle, die diese Traditionen kennen, sind diese Plakate ein wichtiger Bestandteil der türkischen Kultur. Sie sind ein wichtiger Bestandteil der türkischen Kultur, die sich seit den 1950er Jahren entwickelt hat. Die Plakate sind ein wichtiger Bestandteil der türkischen Kultur, die sich seit den 1950er Jahren entwickelt hat. Die Plakate sind ein wichtiger Bestandteil der türkischen Kultur, die sich seit den 1950er Jahren entwickelt hat.

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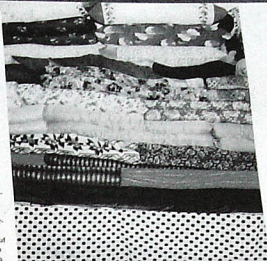
Deutsch: Birgit Hestert  
See also p. 91 - Ozirova Muzovik

The tradition of popular humor magazines in Turkey has influenced many generations, yet for the people who spent their teenage years in the aftermath of the coup of 1980, these publications were the only platform to elaborate a political dissent and a sense of youth culture. Being a devout follower and once a pit-trick practitioner of this tradition, Cengiz Tekin found the language of local caricature with hundreds of visually witty and playful photographs shows the artist's own, half-naked body hidden in different positions between piles of countless mattresses. Besides the abundance on the left, these compositions carry a double reference to a social critique of social restrictedness: First, the figure of mattress relates to the claustrophobic space of large families having prohibitive and restrictive bounds. A direct shift from the domestic space to the other, from the parent's home to the house of marriage carries out the spatial and temporal conditions for individuation. The large number of mattresses has a further connotation to the feast given by feudal lords of South Eastern Anatolia and the hosting of numerous guests - a gesture of generosity to reproduce the hierarchies of tradition. Another photograph series of Tekin juxtaposes different inscriptions on the walls prohibiting 'letting' the idea of harmony supposedly dominating the inside of private spaces contrasts with the potentially brutal language on the facades, intended to discourage potential intruders, thereby exposing the double standards of moral conservatism and the tension between public and private space.

Erden Özsoy

*PLAYING HIDE-AND-SEEK WITH  
TRADITION/SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES?*

*(see color context fold for color  
ANOL  
MORE)*

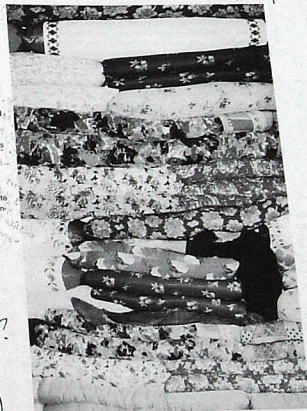


Heimat, 2002

*TRADITION - AS A PILLAR AND  
AS AN OPPRESSIVE HOLD.*

**CENGİZ TEKİN**  
*"We are all just bricks in the  
wall..." (of tradition)*

↑ WALL  
BRICKS  
↓ PINK  
FLOWD





















# ZANETA VANGELI

## Der Richter

Der Richter hat mit seiner rätselhaft skulpturierten Erzählweise mit dem Inhalt sich in erster Linie mit dem Prozess der Dekonstruktion einiger Mythen, die dem in Anspruch, "Westlichen Bekann" zugewiesen werden. In B. der Mythos des Totals, die Mythos der Versöhnung wider der Mythen des politisch Korrekten.

Der Richter ist ein Versuch, sich auf dem Grundriss der Apokalypse (in mega-tyou fack) zu konzentrieren, der beginnt, das man sich dem Begriff "Gott" nähert, indem man das ausschließt. Verg. warnt, was Er nicht ist

## Realkunst oder Essential Harvest

Diese 11minütige Video ist der „Selection, an act of conscious setting“ auf verschiedenen Ebenen gewidmet, auf der Ebene einer Bezugnahme auf ein reales Ereignis – z. B. die NATO-Operation zur Entfaltung in Mazedonien im Jahr 2001 (bezeichnet als Essential Harvest / Real Kunst) oder einer archaischen Erzählung, die die Ebene der „internationalen“ Grundtöne einer „selektiven Selektion“, die in bestimmten Regionen durchgeführt wurde. Dieses poetische, ruhige Video zitiert in erster Linie die Begriffe der Informationstheorie, konstruktivistischen „Internationalen Gemeinschaft“, die bei deren diversen Friedensmissionen in der ganzen Welt verwendet wurden.

## Postkommunistische Plastik

Dieses Objekt aus dem Jahr 1996 besteht aus vier Schichten Text auf transparentem Papier und würde von der Offenbarung des Heiligen Paulus inspiriert, so wie sie im Neuen Testament geschrieben steht. In dem die ambivalente Einstellung zur Christenheit, in diesem Fall zu dem unitarischen und feuchterischen Übertritt zu einer neuen Religion. Dieser Entschluss des Apostels erzeugt eine überraschende Analogie zum aktuellen Mazedonien der ursprünglichen apostolischen Christenheit im post-kommunistischen Mazedonien 20 Jahre später, der durch die politische, ökonomische, populärkulturelle und künstlerische Wende der sakralen Themen. Zeichen sind Symbole der christlichen Kunst.

„This is the last (and only) covenant of the Gospel before the coming of the new law (of Jesus).“

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„This is the last (and only) covenant of the Gospel before the coming of the new law (of Jesus).“



Real Kunst or Essential Harvest, 2002 (Video)

*The Judge* – just in the show!

VERSION: die die zweijährige Zeitschrift ihres Art in Romas, wurde 2001 in Cda Napoca von Gabriela Vanga, Nicolae Bănescu, Mircea Cantor und Ciprian Muresan gegründet. Die Zeitschrift bietet Spezialisten, unterschiedlichen Disziplinen ein offenes Feld und dient somit als ein strategisch wichtiges kreatives Werkzeug zwischen von ihnen.

Die Website beinhaltet Online-Projekte, einen Überblick über aktuelle Aktivitäten, den kompletten Download der Ausgaben. Angesehen die Zeitschrift (die der Welt) ist immer noch relevant von seinen Offenen Forum.

Die nächste Ausgabe von VERSION (D.A. koordiniert von Gabriela Vanga, Mircea Cantor und Ciprian Muresan) geht von dem Projekt **Map of the World** aus und beinhaltet Beiträge von: Amy Chung, Angela Danesiu, Angela Danesiu, Daniel Danesiu, Dumitru Heliu, Diana Erhardt, Augustin Ion, Natalia Jurkovic, Maria Kropf, Adriana Luca, Laura Mariani, Maria-Helena Olteanu, Dan Petrovici, Jean Yves Petrusca, Fedorica Rotaru, Fedorica Rotaru, Guy Robert, Guy Robert, Evdika Todorovic und Roman Vasicek

## Real Kunst, or Essential Harvest

This 11-minute video is dedicated to the „Selection, an act of conscious, but“ on several levels: on the level of a quotation of a real event, i.e. the NATO disarmament operation in Macedonia 2001 (called „Essential Harvest“, through the use of archive materials, as well as on the level of the „international“ principle of a „selective selection“ practiced in specific regions. This poetic, relaxing video mainly quotes the notions of the entry-contrasting „international community“, used in its various Peace Operations throughout the world.

## Postcommunist Plastic

This object from 1996, consisting of 4 layers of text on transparent paper, was inspired by the observation by St. Paul, written in the New Testament on the ambivalent approach towards Christianity, in this case the utilization and hypocritical conversion towards the new religion. This conclusion by the Apostle creates a surprising analogy to the contemporary mythos of the original, apostolic Christianity in postcommunist Macedonia 20 centuries later, evident through a political, economical, even pop-artistic application of its sacral meanings, signs and symbols.

Zaneta Vangeli

Although written in a heart with paper, it is handwritten, this were lovely, like this script, you, you have 1-3 some pages that they get to and the probably not in only the words themselves. I suspect the obsession and. And, what is the time – is it, what is possible to think, believe in a world, the way from a computer, in a lot of it, written from the early 1990s.

Postkommunistische Plastik, 1996

Stop the world  
I want to get off...  
(the world)

## VERSION – Künstler machen eine Zeitschrift

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Wir haben den **Map of the World** zum ersten Mal in der FRAC, Aachen in Sektelart im Rahmen einer Konferenz vorgestellt. Das Publikum kam und spielte mit. Der spielerische Aspekt des Projekts hat für uns eine große Bedeutung, weil er einige wichtige kreative Grundriss verdeutlicht, wodurch bestehende Meinungen und Reaktionen auf die vier Medien erzeugen. „Klicke“ betont werden. Jemand verschiebt Jerusalem an die Stelle von Washington – diese Art von Reaktion kann im Rahmen eines Spiels eine interessante Variante sein, kann allerdings in der Medien zu einem Problem werden. Indem sie die Hauptstädte verschieben, haben die Menschen ihre Meinung zum Ausdruck gebracht, jeder konnte sich seine eigene Landkarte mit reiner Einfantasie ausdenken. Ich hoffe, so die bestehende Weltordnung umstoßen.

Deutsch: Udo Hebel

What if all of a sudden these is a capital left without a country? shall we?

www.versionmagazine.com

NOTE: One of the young guards in the show (BAGHDAD) tried to change the exact location on the map of the capitals Baghdad (in Iraq) and Washington D.C. (in USA). This made quite a few visitors quite angry...

see also: p.85 – Vlado MAREK

## VERSION – Artist run magazine offering visions of the world

The first bilingual magazine in Romania of the gender, VERSION was founded in 2001 in Cda Napoca, by Gabriela Vanga, Nicolae Bănescu, Mircea Cantor and Ciprian Muresan. The magazine offers an open field for specialists from different disciplines, cutting in as a strategic creative tool in the media of ideas.

The website includes online projects, an overview of art activities as well as full download of the previous numbers of VERSION magazine, plus an interaction game with **Map of the World** accessed by an open forum.

The next number of VERSION (D.A. coordinated by Gabriela Vanga, Mircea Cantor and Ciprian Muresan) takes off from the project **Map of the World** and includes contributions from: Amy Chung, Angela Danesiu, Angela Danesiu, Daniel Danesiu, Dumitru Heliu, Diana Erhardt, Augustin Ion, Natalia Jurkovic, Maria Kropf, Adriana Luca, Laura Mariani, Maria-Helena Olteanu, Dan Petrovici, Jean Yves Petrusca, Fedorica Rotaru, Fedorica Rotaru, Guy Robert, Guy Robert, Evdika Todorovic und Roman Vasicek

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**Map of the World** is a world map, printed and glassed, fixed on steel boards. It consists to an ordinary map, we read the names of the countries and capitals and we left only the administrative borders. The capitals are stuck on magnetic support and they can be moved on the map's surface. The globe is surrounded by a network of lines representing connections between different parts of the world. The main idea of this work is to offer a "selective selection" of the world's "areas of contact" as Delacour said. We tried to create a tool for dialogue, an "assembly" of debates, interviews or workshops linked to different issues such as globalization, cultural integration, nationalism, border standardization, trajectory and different kinds of transgressions.

We presented **Map of the World** in the FRAC, Aachen in Sektelart, within the frame of a conference. The public came and played with it. The playful part of the project has an important meaning for us because it shows some relevant critical attitudes, underlying different opinions and reactions to the "clicks" of the media. People moving Jerusalem as alternative to Washington – this type of reaction is permitted to appear more easily in the frame of a game, but can become a problematic matter in the media. By moving the capitals, people expressed their opinions, everyone could make his own map and influence and/or overturn the order of the world.

What if all of a sudden these is a capital left without a country? shall we?



Map of the World, 2003











VERZEICHNIS DER AUSGESTELLTEN ARBEITEN / LIST OF EXHIBITED WORKS

**MARINA ARAMBIVO**  
 Marina Arambivo, 1957  
 Installation  
 Unterwasserfilm, Projektionen, Projektionsmaterialien, Skulptur  
 Arambivo Marina, video projection various boxes  
 Labels PVC, sound video film, books, tape  
 Audio variable / dimensions variable

**HEINZ ALFONZ**  
 Heinz Alfonz, 2002  
 DVD, VHS, Ton / VHS, sound

**STEFAN BUCHNER**  
 Stefan Buchner, 2002  
 BFFP - Berlin Research Group: Ein abstrakter Blick auf  
 ein abstraktes Museum für zeitgenössische Kunst / An abstract  
 look for each Contemporary Art Museum  
 Mixed media / metric variable

**HAAL ALTINÖZ**  
 Haal Altinöz, 2002  
 Video übertragen auf DVD, 3 1/2", Farbe, Ton / video  
 transferred to DVD, colour, sound

**FRANK ATAY**  
 Frank Atay, 2003  
 (Reaktion)  
 Video übertragen auf DVD, 10 1/2", Farbe, Ton / video  
 transferred to DVD, colour, sound

**MAIA RAJEVIC**  
 Džudiha Raheć, 2001  
 (Džudiha Raheć, 2001)  
 DVD, 2 1/2", Farbe, Ton / video, sound

**BEAT ALBRECHT**  
 Beat Albrecht, 2003  
 (Zurück zu Schwarz)  
 Doppeldiskussion / double projection  
 DVD, je / each 10,9", Farbe, Ton / colour, sound

**SOKO BEHR**  
 Sokolov, 2002  
 DVD, 6", Farbe, Ton / colour, sound

**LUCHEZAR BOYADJEV**  
 Luciezar Bojadjev, 2002  
 Projekt für „Einem Schichten des Balkan“ / Project for  
 „In the Gorges of the Balkans“

**ANDRÉ CADRE**  
 André Cadre, 1976-25. Januar 1976  
 Heli, Leichterfilm / mixed, beige  
 82 mm / 12 parts  
 28 cm x 18,2 cm  
 Sammlung / Collectors: Grimaldi, Musée Vélazq, Paris

**AYSE ERDEM**  
 Ayşe Erdem, 1998  
 DVD, 10", Farbe, Ton / colour, sound

**MIRCEA CANTAR**  
 Mircea Cantar / Norman Arbanas with Cosentino,  
 2003  
 (Räuberische Wälder mit Cosentino)  
 Zeitungsprojekt / newspaper project  
 4 Seiten / 4 pages

**CENGİZ ÇEKEL**  
 Cengiz Çekel, 1997  
 (Sünger)  
 Buchstaben Zeitung / printed newspaper  
 7 Blätter / 7 sheets  
 je / each 57,5 x 42,5 cm

**YUKI COSIC**  
 Yuki Cosic, 1987  
 History of Art for Artists, 1987  
 Video Installation für (Projektionen)  
 8 Labels VHS / je / 10 Labels VHS / je / VHS, DVD  
 Labels PVC, sound  
 je / each 78 x 18 cm

**TANJA DABO**  
 Tanja Dabo, 2003  
 (Memento) / (Memento)  
 Aktion, Installation  
 Installation DVD-Projektion / interactive DVD projection

**DANICA DUKIC**  
 Danica Dukic, 2003  
 (Wiederholungsstück) / (Repetition)  
 Video, 11", Farbe, Ton / colour, sound

**BRANKO DIMITROVIC**  
 Branko Dimitrović, 2003  
 (Glocken) / (Bells)  
 Installation, Mixed media

**VLADKO GILIC**  
 Vladko Gilic, 2003  
 (Kontrollieren) / (Control)  
 Installation, Mixed media

**YVES DUBVIC**  
 Yves Dubvic, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**PIPILOTTI PRIGOT**  
 Pipilotti Prigot, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**PIPILOTTI PRIGOT**  
 Pipilotti Prigot, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**COSMIN GRADINARIU**  
 Cosmin Gradinariu, 2002  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**MÉMO EDERER / EXTRASTRUÖGE**  
 Mémo Ederer, 2000  
 (Mikrofilmprojekt)  
 Digitalisat auf CD / digital print on box  
 9 Karten / 9 cards  
 je / each 29 x 40 cm

**BOING 170**  
 Boing 170, 2003  
 (Blasen)  
 8 mm Film übertragen auf DVD, 7 3/8", VHS / 8 mm film transferred to DVD, VHS

**ANGEL GIGRESCU**  
 Angel Gigrescu, 2003  
 (Blasen)  
 8 mm Film übertragen auf DVD, 7 3/8", VHS / 8 mm film transferred to DVD, VHS

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 Angel Gigrescu, 2003  
 (Blasen)  
 8 mm Film übertragen auf DVD, 7 3/8", VHS / 8 mm film transferred to DVD, VHS

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**ANGEL GIGRESCU**  
 Angel Gigrescu, 2003  
 (Blasen)  
 8 mm Film übertragen auf DVD, 7 3/8", VHS / 8 mm film transferred to DVD, VHS

**ANDRIJA KACU**  
 Andrija Kacu, 2003  
 Video Installation auf DVD, 3 1/2", Farbe, Ton / video  
 transferred to DVD, colour, sound

**JAKUP FERFI**  
 Jakup Ferfi, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
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 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**NOTE:** I have no special recommendation. It's up to you... But I can show the four from any work and create the whole show from there...

**JURUP HARDREZENC**  
 Jurup Hardrezenc, 1993  
 (Arbeitsprozess)  
 Installation  
 Mixed media

**DRIFON HAREDMIN**  
 Drifon HareDMIN, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**ALBINO HEKA**  
 Albino Heka, 2003  
 DVD, 2 1/2", Farbe, Ton / colour, sound

**EDHILA**  
 Edhila, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

**EDHILA**  
 Edhila, 2003  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
 (Reaktion) / (Reaction)  
 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

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**MARCELINA RAMONOVIC, 2003**  
 (Die Dämonen der Serbien-Artist: SK Sturm Graz)  
 Projekt  
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 Projekt, Video, Ton / project, video, sound

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## VORSCHAU / PREVIEW

### IN DEN STÄDTEN DES BALKAN

Ausstellungen, Publikationen, Diskussionsforen  
organisiert von Kooperationspartnern in  
Belgrad, Bukarest, Cetinje, Istanbul, Ljubljana,  
Pristina, Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofia, Tirana und Zagreb

November 2003 - Mai 2004

### IN THE CITIES OF THE BALKANS

Exhibitions, publications, discussions  
organised by cooperation partners in  
Belgrade, Bucharest, Cetinje, Istanbul, Ljubljana,  
Pristina, Sarajevo, Skopje, Sofia, Tirana and Zagreb

November 2003 - May 2004

which is nearly the same →  
in Kassel, October 877 and D12.  
Partly because these are so many  
elements from the Balkans being  
in Kassel: the second part of the  
Coastline ... (oh, sorry, that lampwork)

the name comes from the  
Greek word "Sophia" = wisdom  
compare to "philosophia" (philosophy)  
= love of wisdom

The most important defining factors for  
the Balkans are (in order of priority):  
a) the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire;  
b) the Yugoslav Axis-Empire;  
c) the Byzantine Empire;  
d) the Soviet Empire  
And the processes of  
their disintegration  
and continuous emerging  
heritage --

Cover der Sonderausgabe des türkischen Kunstmagazins

**art-ist** (Herausgeber: Halil Altındere, mit Texten von Vasil  
Kortun, Sener Ozmen und Ozlem Ozyurt)

Die Sonderausgabe erscheint anlässlich der Ausstellung

**ICH BIN SEHR TRAUIG DARÜBER, DASS ICH DICH**

**TÖTEN MUSS!**

**SENY ÖLDÜRECEĞİM İÇİN ÇOK ÜZGÜNÜM!**

im Juli 2003

im Proje4L Museum für Moderne Kunst Istanbul als Teil der  
Balkan-Trilogie **In den Städten des Balkan**.

Cover of the special edition of the Turkish art magazine

**art-ist** (Editor: Halil Altındere, texts by Vasil Kortun,  
Sener Ozmen und Ozlem Ozyurt)

The special edition appears on the occasion of the exhibition

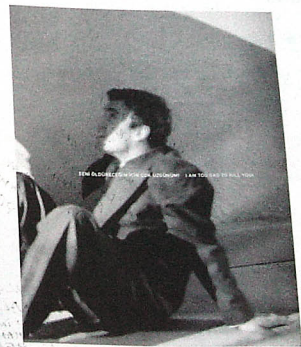
**I'M TOO SAD TO KILL YOU!**

**SENY ÖLDÜRECEĞİM İÇİN ÇOK ÜZGÜNÜM!**

in July 2003

at Proje4L Istanbul Museum of Contemporary Art and is part  
of the Balkan trilogy **In the Cities of the Balkans**.

SO SAD,  
TOO SAD,  
DAD





PROJEKTE / PROJECTS

ALBANIEN / ALBANIA

**NN**  
Organisiert von / organized by Edi Muka, Tirana

BOSNIEN-HERZEGOWINA / BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

**Wer singt dort drüben? / Who is singing over there?**  
Dunja Blažević  
SCCA, Sarajevo / Sarajevo

BULGARIEN / BULGARIA

**Die Wiedervereinigung des Balkans / Balkan Reunion**  
Iara Boudanova  
Institute of Contemporary Art, Sofia

KOSOVO / KOSOVO

**Wiederkehr: Die Autoren warten auf eine Wiederkehr des Ereignisses / Reappearance: The Authors Look for a Reappearance of the Event**  
Sokol Biegr, Shkërtim Malig, Erzen Shkolli  
EXIT, Contemporary Art Institute, Peja

KROATIEN / CROATIA

**Kosov@ Res Publica**  
What, How & for Whom / Nataša Ilić  
Gallery Nova, Zagreb

MAZEDONIEN / MACEDONIA

**NN**  
Zoran Petrovski  
Museum of Contemporary Art, Skopje

MONTENEGRO

**Orchideja** (Orchidee, Orchid)  
Petar Cukovic  
State Museum of Montenegro, Cetinje

RUMANIEN / ROMANIA

**Balkan und die Herkunft vom Balkan: Pro und Contra / Balkans and Balkanness pros & cons**  
Ruxandra Balaci  
Museum of Contemporary Art, Bukarest / Bucharest

SERBIEN / SERBIA

**Konverzacija 2: Die Gastarbeiter-Ausstellung / The Gastarbeiter Show**  
Branislav Dimitrijevic  
Museum of Contemporary Art (MNAČ) Belgrad / Belgrade

SLOWENIEN / SLOVENIA

**Interdisziplinäres Symposium / Interdisciplinary Symposium**  
Nataša Potrešin  
Ljubljana

TÜRKEI / TURKEY

**Diskussionen, Seminare, Ausstellung / Discussions, Seminars, Exhibition**  
Yasif Kurtan  
Platform Garanti: Contemporary Art Center, Istanbul

JENSEITS DES BALKAN / BEYOND THE BALKANS

Kunsthalle Fridericianum Kassel

Mangelos N° 1-9 1/2

Kuratiert von / curated by  
Branka Stipančić

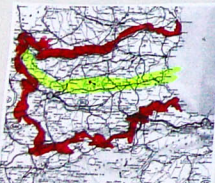
Marjetica Potrč: Kassel Projekt

Juni - September 2004  
Juni - September 2004

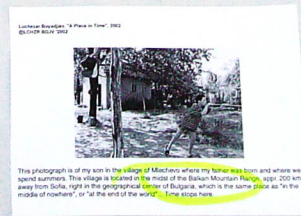
*Just possibly  
with 4 part...*

*[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page]*

*→ activating  
an overnight  
bus trip  
to the  
"real" BALKANS,  
the BALKAN  
MOUNTAIN  
RANGE, THAT GAVE THE  
NAME TO THE  
PENINSULA.*



1. RED OUTLINE = BULGARIA
2. YELLOW = THE BALKAN MOUNTAIN RANGE (KNOWN IN TIMES BEFORE THE OTTOMAN-TURKISH CONQUEST AS HEMUS MOUNTAINS)
3. LITTLE RED DOT IN THE MIDDLE = VILLAGE OF MLECHEVO



*IN BULGARIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY + MYTHOLOGY (whatever that means...)*  
THE BALKAN IS A NAME FOR ANY MOUNTAIN TOO. THE BALKAN IN BULGARIAN HISTORY, LITERATURE, FOLKLORE IS IDENTIFIED AS A SPACE OF FREEDOM, SHELTER FROM OPPRESSION, A SPACE WHERE ONE IS IN COMMAND OF ONE'S LIFE. THIS IS WHERE THE REBELS, THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS, THE HERETICS, THE FREE AND THE BRAVE AT HEART LIVED... THE BALKAN IS SOMETHING EQUAL TO ORDER, SOMETHING FRIENDLY AND HOSPITABLE, SOMETHING NEAR + DEAR, SOMETHING KNOWN AND CHERISHED. THE BALKAN IS A SYMBOL OF AND A PILLAR OF BE, INDEPENDENCE AND IDENTITY. THE BALKAN MOUNTAIN RANGE FOR BE PEOPLE IS A SYMBOL OF DIGNITY, FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY.



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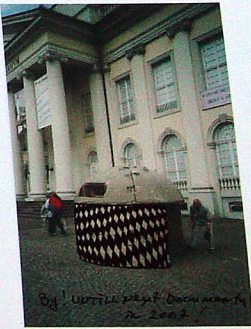
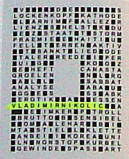
Schleier / pages 2 and 3  
Bild / Except from: Kurt Krey, In den Schlaraffen des Balkan,  
Kart-Map-Verlag, Bamberg 1949



Press-conferences always make me nervous. I expect the press will ask questions of artists and artists. They never do. All they need is a few eye-catching phrases they can quote later. That's why at press-conferences it's better to be around...

The organizers of this have have left this page blank for fear of overapplying the Russians. (3 hours)

→ go back to p. 142!



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