

CONTRIBUTORS

Sheyma Buali: London-based independent writer and researcher; interests include popular relationships with social and political visual documents; urban studies of the Arab Gulf; and Arab cinemas; culture correspondent for the pan-Arab daily newspaper Asharq AlAwsat and an Editorial Correspondent for conline visual culture forum lbraaz, her work has appeared in publications including Harpers Bazaar Art Arabia, Little White Lies, The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, AlArabiya and artist and exhibition catalogues. Buali holds an MA in Critical Media and Culture Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Prior to this, she worked for ten years in a range of roles in TV, film and documentary production in Boston, Los Angeles and her native Bahrain

Ali Cherri: Beirut-based visual artist and designer working with video, installation, performance, Ali Cherri: Beirut-based visual artist and designer working with video, installation, performance, multimedia and print; graduate in Graphic Design from the American University in Beirut (2000); recent exhibition include Bad Bad Images, Galerie Imane Farès (Paris, 2012), Dégagements, Institut du Monde Arabe (Paris, 2012), Exposure, Beirut Art Center (Beirut, 2011), Southern Panorama, VideoBrasil (Sao Paolo, 2011), Beirut, Kunsthalie (Vienna, 2011) and A Fleur de Peau, Gallery Regard Sud (Lyon, 2011). Cherri's work has been presented at various venues and festivals including Centre Georges Pompidor (Paris), Delfina Foundation (London), Rotterdam International Film Festival (Rotterdam), Modern Art Oxford (Oxford), Tate Modern (London), HomeWorks (Beirut), Contemporary Image Collective (Cairo), Festival Paris Cinéma (Paris), Makan Art Space (Amman), Arnolfini (Bristol), Raster Gallery (Warsaw), KunstFilmBiennale (Cologne), Darat El Funun (Amman), Medien und Architektur Biennale (Graz)

Pedro de Almeida: Program Manager at 4A Centre for Contemporary Asian Art, Sydney, curatorial projects include the forthcoming Beijing Silvermine—Thomas Sauvin (2014) for 4A; writes essays and artist interviews regularly including in American Suburb X, Art & Australia, Art Monthly Australia, Contemporary Visual Art-Culture Broadsheet, Das Superpaper, un Magazine and the occasional exhibition catalogue

Adam Geczy: Sydney-based artist and writer, and lecturer at Sydney College of the Arts. His most recent exhibition is (in collaboration with Blak Douglas aka Adam Hill), BOMB at the Museum of Contemporary Aboriginal Art (AAMU), Utecht, Holland. Editor of the Australiasian Journal of Popular Culture, his latest book (with Vicki Karaminas) is Queer Style (Bloomsbury)

Paul Gladston: Associate Professor of Culture, Film and Media and Director of the Centre for Contemporary East-Asian Cultural Studies at the University of Nottingham; he is also principal editor of the Journal of Contemporary Chinese Art

Tony Godfrey: Singapore and Manila-based writer and art historian; has published six books including Conceptual Art, (Phaidon, 1998) and Painting Today (Phaidon, 2009); has written for many magazines and exhibition catalogues since 1978; managed MA in Contemporary Art and Director of Research, Sotheby's Institute London 1991-2008; moved to Singapore in 2009 where he was Director of Research, Sotheby's Institute Singapore; currently resident curator Equator Art Projects, Gillman Barracks, Singapore

Richard Grayson: London-based artist, writer and curator; Artistic Director, 2002 Biennale of Sydney, (The World May Be) Fantastic, his critical writing has been published by Art Monthly, UK and Broadsheet. He has written catalogue essays and monographs on Mark Wallinger, Roy Harper, Mike Nelson, Susan Hiller and Suzanne Treister; recent exhibitions include His Master's Voice, HMXV Dortmund (2013), and Rebirth and Apocalypse: 2012 Kiev Biennale; currently artistic director Adelaide International 2014 Worlds in Collision for the 2014 Adelaide Festiva

Boris Kremer: London-based freelance translator and editor; participated in the 1999/2000 Curatorial Training Program, Süchting De Appel, Amsterdam before being appointed Project Manager of the International Studio Program, Künstlerhaus Bethanien, Berlin, a position he held junis 2005; co-curator of the New Zealand Pavilion, 2003 Venice Biennale (Mike Stevenson: This is the Trekka) and curator of the Luxembourg Pavilion, 2005 Venice Biennale (Antoine Prum: Mondo Veneziano); has curated various freelance exhibitions including Audit at Casino Luxembourg/Forum d'art contemporain in Luxembourg and Elvis has just left the Building, Perth Institute for Contemporary Arts

Andrew Maerkle: Tokyo-based writer and editor, Deputy Editor of the online Japanese-English art publication ART IT; contributor to international publications including Broadsheet, Eyeline, Frieze and Photofile, contributor of essays and interviews to monographs including 'Koki Tanaka: Abstract Speaking', 'Thea Djordjadze: our full' and 'Isaac Julien: Ten Thousand Waves'; translations include the novella 'Dear Navigator', by the Chinese writer and curator Hu Fang, published in e-flux journal, adjunct lecturer at Tokyo Zokei University

Vali Mahlouji: London-based independent curator, art advisor, writer and translator, who trained first in archaeology and philology and later as a psychoanalyst; curatorial adviser to the British Museum on its modern/contemporary Iranian collections; curator and associate producer of Iran; New Voices, Barbican Arts Centre, London (2008); published widely and has collaborated with the Asia Society Museum, New York (2013); Abraaj Group Art Prize, Dubai (2013); Darat al Funun, Amman (2013); Sharjah Biennial (2011), National Museum of Contemporary Art, Athens (2009); Musée du Quai Branly (2012); Delfina Foundation (2011/10); Galerie Krinzinger (2011); Galerie Thaddaeus Ropac (2011/10/9); Sprovieri Gallery (2011); Gallery (2018); Sabelle van den Eynde (2012/11/10); Galerie Nathalie Obadia (2012); Kalfayan Galleries (2011); Saatchi Gallery (2010); Kalfayan Galleries (2011); Saatchi Gallery (2010); the London Middle East Institute; Canvas Magazine; City University of New York; Institut Français; BBC; and The Guardian

John Mateer: Perth-based writer and independent curator with a mixed heritage and a deep interest in cross-cultural relations. He has for some time been observing Australia's associations with Europe. America and Asia and how this feeds artists living within these environments

Nat Muller: Rotterdam-based independent curator and critic based. Her main interests include the intersections of aesthetics, media and politics; media art and contemporary art in and from the Middle East; regular contributor to Springerin and MetropolisM. Her writing has been published in Bidgun, Art Pacific, Art Papers, Canvas, X-tra Majalla, ARTPulse, Daily Star, De Gids, De Volkskrant, Art Margins and Harper's Bazaar Arabia. She has also written numerous catalogue and monographic essays on artists from the Middle East. In 2012 she curated Spectral Imprints for the Abraal Group Capital Art Prize 2012; editorial correspondent for Ibraaz and most recently was a speaker on BBC World's awardwinning program The Doha Dehates

Stuart Munro: Tokyo-based writer, designer, photographer and filmmaker; contributor to journals, newspapers and magazines including *The Japan Times, Design Ecologies* and *Tokyo Art Beat*, generally writes about contemporary art and design culture; www.stuartmunro.net

CONTEMPORARY VISUAL ART+CULTURE broadsheet www.common

Editor Assistant Editor Advertising Manager Publisher

Alan Cruickshank Wendy Walker Matt Huppatz

Contemporary Art Centre of South Australia Inc. Alan Cruickshank, Nasim Nasr

ISSN 0819 677Y

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Broadsheet is published quarterly by the Contemporary Art Centre of SA Inc.

print post approved PPS3 1629/00022

The Contemporary Art Centre of SA is supported by the Visual Arts and Craft Strategy, an initiative of the Australian, State and Territory Governments

Editorial inquiries, advertising and subscriptions may be sent to the Editorial Office:

14 Porter Street Parkeide South Australia 5063 Tel +61 [08] 8272 2682 Fmail: admin@cacsa.org.au

Subscriptions:
Contact the Administrator, Contemporary Art Centre of SA—admin@cacsa.org.au

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CONTEMPORARY VISUAL ART+ CULTURE broadsheet VOLUME 42.4 DECEMBER 2013

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symbols of transformation

VALI MAHLOUII

Iranian art has gone through a massive transformation since the turn of the twenty-first century, the first decade of which has produced an unprecedented proliferation of Iranian artists and work, putting them firmly within the global art discourse.

This artistic shift is the result of a double transformation. On the one hand it is the manifestation of the rekindling of millennia-old creative energies that are undisputedly an integral and primary component of the multi-layered and complex culture of Iran. I use the word rekindling. because the injuries of recent history, with the inexorably ferocious dismantling and internal restructuring of socio-political structures, and the deep psychic and real wound of a murderously unwarranted eight-year war, not only affected production but brought it to a near standstill for a period. The relative 'healing' of those assaults, which came with the evolution of the historical process, unleashed an insatiability to communicate and reflect, a rejuvenation of expression, and an unprecedented multiplicity of approaches to an aesthetic view of life. The intellectual energy has gone beyond the didactics of time and place towards a new self-reflection that has brought the individual to the fore, more than ever before and the infinite possibilities of expression that come with it. On the other hand, there has been an external transformation of the global cultural world, which has allowed 'fringe' cultures, such as that of contemporary Iran, access to the global arena, and to what was until recently the domain of Western dominance and discourse. As the distance between the fringes and the centre is straddled by the Other cultures, we are witnessing a development towards a shared sphere and unitary reality. Such a trend removes the artificial distance between the West and indigenous cultures, allowing for a true synthesis of expressions about the totality of the human experience.

The idea of Iran conjures up contradictory images and representations not just in the mind of the outsider but that of the Iranian him/herself. Plurality of images in itself need not be a reason to decipher conflict but rather an astounding diversity, unless the recipient of the imagery is in search of a 'unified' truth and of isolating an ultimately reassuring 'simplified form'. This will certainly not apply in the conceptualisation of the Iranian current cultural reality. Far from being homogenous, contemporary Iranian reality is a mosaic of layered





complexities and juxtapositions of opposites—this being itself a significant aspect of its modern condition. The possibility of 'un-unified', dispersed and interchangeable points of view is intrinsic to modern society. Plurality, however, as a structure as well as a condition of being, predates the modern historical process in the Iranian narrative. It is a unique characteristic that has resulted from the archaeological layering of identities-not unlike Freud's early model of the mind-acquired and accumulated through the consecutive stages of its metamorphous evolution. These numerous identities provide a rich set of meanings. Therefore, to borrow from Daryush Shavegan, it is only through the notion of the "kaleidoscopic vision" that one could propose to decipher its internal paradoxes and its spectrum of perceptions. The inter-layering of identities and the concurrence of old and new and the coexistence of opposites - which, as Shayegan points out, was engrained in the Iranian psyche from the time of its conception by its ancient prophet Zoroaster-drives and defines what it means to be or feel Iranian. Whilst the soul of the culture is intoxicated with a quest for archaic idealised abstractions-for it was here that Paradise was conceived-its vitality is fed by the opposite: a totally modern yearning for liberation from all that is archaic or traditional, and a desire for adapting to all that is modern. That simultaneous infatuation with the mythic and the modern has rendered the Iranian a polylogue. Therefore, as we observe today, any attempt at enforced homogenisation through ideological and religious constraints serves to enhance and compound the innate Iranian drive for heterogeneity, pluralism and now, in its modern state, individualism.

Consequently, what we observe in critical contemporary culture in Iran is the negotiation of a crisis of cultural disorientation—a crisis that is directly caused by the ideological imposition of a concretistic interpretation of society, leading to the negation of the plurality of culture. The vitality of feel ranian contemporary reality is a testament to a process of individuation and the manifestation of a deep-rooted psychic resistance to a monistic vision of existence. It is a reaction to, in Susan Sontag's words, the "Great Monologue" that aims to define history with "clearly outlined, morally coloured meanings", serving up reductive representations. This anti-hermeneutic contemporary drive re-instates a complex and variegated picture of the individual and society, and it is this that encapsulates the sophistication of the Iranian phenomenon today.

Let us make reference to a number of artists with whom I have worked very closely over the past years. Farhad Moshiri explores a satirical/pop aesthetic, often appropriating commercial advertising, through which he inverts deep-seated incongruities within the core of Iranian society. Moshiri cleverly glorifies, romanticises, commodifies and ultimately critically subverts colloquial culture as it manifests itself through the commercial marketing of goods for the urban consumer. Moshiri's creations are fabricated fantasies of "promised goods" ready for mass consumption, a parody of art and the art world itself.

Rokni Haerizadeh often employs a "madness of magic" as a social and political critique of urban life in his floating landscape of "surfaced characters and memories". Rokni's 'dreamed' narratives are a kind of Gabriel Garcia Márquez in paint, often bringing forth the burden of 'forgotten' histories in order to define the current moment. Devoid of pitiful moralising and surpassing fetishistic infatuation with depictions of human sordidness, in the series entitled Fictionville Haerizadeh cunningly (and controversially) violates and perverts found photographic media images depicting human suffering and appropriates images from anywhere and of any disaster-inflicted by nature or man-sometimes unrecognisably, into an anthropomorphic Orwellian world of fairytales: humorous, grotesque, satirical, bitter. With spontaneous violent fantasy Haerizadeh applies lavers of gesso and bonding, breaks down the apparent integrity of the image, drains away the reductive moral stance, absolves his found canvas of its account of truth-in the Nietzschean sense unmasking all accounts of the truth in order to arrive closer to the truth. It is ruthless criticism in the spirit of creative play,

Rokni's brother and intermittent collaborator Ramin Haerizadeh, creates collages in which he often appears as a phantom in a chaos of appearances to emphasise a fractured self. Multiple cross-gendered self-portraits appear to celebrate a kind of triumphant bestiality. The artist masterfully uses the 'safety' of humorous juxtapositions and candy-soft background colours to 'contain and camouflage' the grotesque absurdity of the 'exposed' internal conflicts, highlighting the schism between the individual's internal and external realities.

In contrast, as fragments of philosophical reflection, the earthy portraits of Y.Z. Kami evoke the universal fragility of human existence. His hazy "mirages of people" are a kind of 'human reality in soft focus'. This is modern portraiture far removed from the delicately idealised and abstracted, archetypal vision of Iranian miniatures. Sophistry, here, is of modern psychological nature. The haze that occupies the colossality of the portraits points to the ephemerality of what is most real to us—our own human life (existence). His portrait of a bald woman (Untitled, 2008) is an example of a work whose dimensions interact powerfully with the context of its exhibition. Such an image, unintentionally, assumes a provocatively political dimension in a society where a woman's hair is banned from public display or representation.

As existential investigations, Laleh Khorramian's chance paintings are "psycho-physical dreamscapes"—violent lacerations across tectonic layers exposing infinite storylines embedded at the core. Whether forgotten, repressed or ignored, the tensions, memories and energies brought to light bring the viewer into an ambivalent intimacy with the possibility of eternal histories and ultimately his own mortality.

Away from the epic and transcendental, in her iconic and ongoing home movies, by always sporting the black veil, the protagonist Ghazel adopts an officially sanctioned near mythical and narcissistic persona, which is absurdly at odds with the self and the personality's actions. She is at once an incongruous hybrid of individual longing and collective control. So long as the struggle for basic rights and gender divides go on in Iran, these series of veiled adventures in the home and outdoors will remain poignant in their political wit.

Page 287 left and right: Rokni Haerizadeh, Fictionville (video stills), 2010 Photos courtesy the artist and Gallery Isabelle van den Eynde, Dubai Below. Ramin Haerizadeh, College from the limited edition book accompanying the exhibition But I prafer dogs with unercopped tails, 2012.



Straddling the interface between the self, the collective and the psyche, Bita Fayyazi's "theatre of life" deconstructs and reinvents fragments of the self. Here personal anxieties, conflicts and instincts are displaced, sublimated or directly expressed in a playful attempt to master, contain and psychically order the chaos of repressed materials, taboos and the ravages of time. The conflict of the internal and external worlds, and that of exposure and containment of fantasies, is symbolised by the final appearance of a phallus clawed by giant cockroaches. Socio-political critique and a comment on the nature of power is the driving force behind the video vignettes of Shahab Fotouhi. In his Direct Negotiation (2008), a cat claws incessantly at a closed window. Impotence is made more pronounced by the transparency of the dividing barrier.

Similarly, Mahmoud Bakhshi Moakhar series called Industrial Revolution (2008) inverts the tragic, albeit with darker humour, taking the reality of the contemporary Iranian historical process to direct scrutiny. His installation displays a set of eight red neon lights designed as a hybrid form, representing a stylised red tulip (a revolutionary symbol of the martyr) as well as the emblem of the republic (the stylised Allah as it appears on the national flag). Propped up on tin bases and wired into the mains, the electronically operated and lit tulips gyrate at different speeds, 'bringing to light' the very wounds inflicted on the individual and society by the painful realities of a tumultuous recent history—funfair that parodies the very iconography of the Revolution with all its controversial associations.

It is clear that the artists' voices not only reach beyond perceived national, political, linguistic, religious or social stereotypes, but they are also a testament to the hybridisation, fragmentation and diversity of the contemporary Iranian reality. They manifest a powerful drive for plurality and individual expression and symbolise the radical transformation that contemporary Iranian culture is undergoing. As symbols of transformation, these fantasies of the imagination are at once both the driving force and the product of cultural change through a time of complex internal and external conflicts.

Notes

Daryush Shayegan, Le Miroir de L'Ame d'un Peuple, Paris: Le Regard Persan, Espace Electra, Les Musees de la Ville de Paris. 2001

² Susan Sontag, On Photography, London: Penguin Books, 1977: 173