

International Symposium

Mythmaking Eastern Europe: Art in Response

Thursday
18th October 2012
University of Zurich
Karl Schmid-Strasse 4 , 8006 Zurich
Room KO2-F-152

(entrance also through the main hall
of the UZH, Rämistrasse 71)

Institute of Art History
at the University of Zürich
in cooperation with
the Swiss Institute for Art Research SIK-ISEA



PROGRAM

9.00-9.30 *Coffee and Welcome*

9.30-10.00
Mateusz Kapustka (Zurich): *Collective Eastern Europe in the Present Discourse of Art History – Opening Remarks*

Chair: Beat Wyss (Berlin / Karlsruhe)

10.00-11.00
Piotr Juszkwicz (Poznań): *Farewell to a Myth. On Close Relationships between Modernism and Totalitarianism*

Regardless of the changing historical situation in particular countries of the Eastern bloc, modernism is usually referred to as a distinct artistic choice implying moral and political protest against totalitarian Stalinist power in favor of the cultural and democratic values of the West. Such a myth of modernism as a tool of resistance has shaped the worldview and intellectual perspective of many artists and scholars from Central and Eastern Europe and can be found even in those studies whose authors realize that in some Eastern bloc countries modern art was officially tolerated and manipulated by the regime. This paper shows how "Socialist Modernism" – a specific combination of modernism and many aspects of communist ideology, which impacted culture of Central and Eastern European Countries after the WWII, confronts this mythical modernism with its own historical and ideological foundation and political history of the region.

– *Coffee break* –

11.15-12.15
Milena Bartlová (Prague): *Supporting Insecure Identities: Political Engagement of Czechoslovak Art History*

Czech and Czechoslovak art histories were engaged from their beginning in the 1860s in the discourse of constructing the Czech (and later Czechoslovak) national ethnic (and later state) identities. German speaking scholars, in turn, retaliated. Demarcation lines between Czech and German culture were drawn in actual artistic production and in art historical research, both with direct response to actual politics. After the expulsion of the Germans in the aftermath of WWII, Czechoslovak art historical discourse continued its political engagement in the Cold War situation. As a result, art historical "mythology of the nation" retains its strong position today.

– *Lunch* –

Chair: Ákos Moravánszky (Zurich)

13.30-14.30
Liviana Dan (Sibiu): *Romanian Classical Avant-garde and the Modern Tyranny of Images*

The presentation will focus on the way in which the Romanian classical avant-garde influenced Romanian contemporary artists after the fall of communism by changing their approach towards the mechanisms of art and in starting constructing projects rather than simply showing or exhibiting their works. In the context of this topic, the paper will demonstrate that through the graphic arts of the classical avant-garde, propagandistic art emerged. How this type of graphic arts will also determine surpassing propaganda and the tyranny of images will be discussed.

14.30-15.30
Zdenka Badovinac (Ljubljana): *"Institutional Critique"*

The aim of the paper is to speak about Eastern European art from the viewpoint of my own work as a curator, and to do so by using the term 'institutional critique'. I want to point out how universal terms, such as institutional critique, are problematic from the point of view of our space. Contextualizing terminology seems particularly important today, when different anthologies and exhibitions are being made on the premises of universal terms. This is probably unavoidable, which makes it all the more necessary to problematize such terms. The same goes for auxiliary labels that only regionally prefix universal terms. In this respect, the term 'institutional critique' seems more appropriate than the label Eastern European institutional critique. The latter would designate the particularity of something that has already been designated as universal. In this sense, the part modified as Eastern automatically sounds subordinate to the status of the general, the canonic, the over-determining – although it is, in fact, only "Western".

– *Coffee break* –

Chair: Annika Hossain (Zurich) and Jörg Scheller (Zurich)

16.00-16.30
Daria Ghiu (Bucharest): *Mythmaking Eastern Europe on a National Scale: The Legacy of Constantin Brancusi in Romania*

In 2009, within the context of the Venice Biennale, the artist Alexandra Croitoru together with the art historian Stefan Tiron submitted a proposal that was never exhibited. Taking the Romanian Pavilion as the perfect place for a national representation of the artist as a 'national hero', they virtually dedicated it to Constantin Brancusi. Focusing on the infinite ways of 'using'

Brancusi and his legacy today, Croitoru and Tiron reflected upon this project as a 'model of a complex cultural ecosystem which has to be fueled and preserved', imagining the Pavilion as a place of active remembrance. How do we deal with Brancusi's legacy today? Why is he still a controversial character? How do we perceive his ambiguous personality – a synthesis of a Western and Eastern spirit – besides the entire system of myths created around himself? The long relation between Brancusi and the Venice Biennale will also be investigated.

16.30-17.00

Kinga Bódi (Budapest): *The Heritage of „Cultural Centres” in Hungary. Andreas Fogarasi at the Venice Biennale in 2007*

In 2007 Andreas Fogarasi (b. 1977) represented Hungary at the Venice Biennale and his project entitled *Kultur und Freizeit* (Culture and Leisure) won the Golden Lion Award for the best Pavilion. Fogarasi created six video films dealing with the problem and history of former cultural centres from a contemporary perspective. The origin of cultural centres dates back to the 19th century with the idea to create places of leisure, education and culture for the workers from different factories. However, cultural centres have become rapidly quite popular among the people and opened for the whole society. During Socialism cultural centres played an important part of the socialist cultural propaganda and education. After the change of the regime some have been closed, some have become abandoned, but some still exist as hobby clubs, cinemas or underground gallery spaces. Instead of documentaries, Fogarasi combined in his short films texts, pictures, sounds together and touched issues like origins, heritage, tradition, public monuments, historical myth, continuity, timelessness, and the idea of a „nation”. Thus, he focused on a common phenomenon of the whole former Eastblock during the Cold War.

– Coffee break –

17.15-17.45

Seraina Renz (Zurich/Belgrade): *“Art and Revolution” – The Student Cultural Center Belgrade as Place between Affirmation and Critique*

The paper elaborates on the Student Cultural Center (SKC) in Belgrade as a place for artistic production and its specific position in the cultural life of Yugoslavia during the 1970s. These Centers were established in all capital cities of former Yugoslavia after 1968, the time of severe student protests. They were linked to the universities and were often run by former leaders of student protests. In these terms, they served as a means of institutionalizing and canalizing potentially subversive forces. In the same time, the institution of SKC in Belgrade became the place of the most advanced art production and of exchange with artists from Europe and the US. By the example of works

by Raša Todosijević the paper will show how problems of culture and art production in Yugoslavia were addressed. These examples will demonstrate how the (Western) notion of “dissident” artists is totally inadequate to grasp the complex relationship between the state and the young artistic generation.

17.45-18.15

Mirela Ljevakovic (Florence/Munich): *Art in “No Man’s Land”: Case Study Bosnia and Herzegovina*

Globalization and political developments caused an immense explosion of public interest in emerging art markets outside of the contemporary art scene in Europe and the US. Since the late 1990s and the collapse of communism, new territories have struggled to recreate their national heritage and artistic identities within a global context. The proposed paper reviews the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina which has developed along a very different way because of the tragic war which raged in the region. The cultural policy of the country and current institutional organization will be the main focus of this paper. The nationalist movements of the country have stimulated a very intense and dynamic response of artists, during and in the post-war period, but at the same time national heritage agendas have failed to support this contemporary artistic production. Some major museums and galleries have been closed recently and there are no attempts to establish any stabile platforms or funds.

– Closing Discussion –

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