

Jean Arp

Born in Strasbourg, Germany (now France) on September 16, 1886. French-German artist and poet, best known as a founding member of Dadaism. Arp developed the Dada movement with Tristan Tzara and others in 1916. In 1926, Arp moved to the Paris suburb of Meudon, and joined the Surrealist movement. Around 1930, he began to produce torso-like smooth organic shapes, which would later become his trademark. In 1931, he participated in the Abstraction Création group. Arp saw human beings as part of the ever-changing nature, no longer "the protagonists of things, as they had been willing to admit to themselves in the Renaissance." Since the time of Dada, he has considered "chance" as the fundamental principle of artistic creation, and his works show the traces of such thinking. He was awarded the Grand Prize for International Sculpture at the Venice Biennale in 1954 and the Grand Prize for French Art in 1963.

Carl Andre

Related URL and SNS information

Web: <http://www.carlandre.net/index1>

Born in Quincy, Massachusetts, USA in 1935. Andre is known for his minimalistic sculptures and installations. Especially after his participation in Primary Structures in 1966, he promoted the definition of "Minimalism" as a representative artist of Minimalism. Andre's three-dimensional works are created by geometrically combining familiar and industrial materials such as steel and wood. This was a response from an art aspect to the system of mass production and mass consumption brought by the development of industrialization. And together with the works of Donald Judd and Dan Flavin, set the trend of art shifting to Minimalism and Post-Minimalism. In addition, the form in which wood or metal is installed horizontally on the floor is in conflict with the traditional sense of quantity and uprightness of sculpture, and he moved toward the deconstruction of traditional illusionism. His works exclude the "Surplus" of color, volume, meaning, and background narrative, and continue to attempt to directly connect the material to the world through the viewer's perception.

Lawrence Weiner

Born in the Bronx, New York, U.S.A in 1942. Weiner is one of the leading Conceptual Artists of the 1960s. Weiner attempted to define a new relationship with art and artist. In the late 1960s, he began to use "language" as a medium for his work. His works began to be created from "language" and "text fragments". Some consider the use of museum ceilings, floors, exterior walls, and manhole covers as platforms for his works as a way of releasing art from the museum.

Tracey Emin

Related URL and SNS information

Web : https://whitecube.com/artists/artist/tracey_emin

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/EminInternational/>

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/traceyeminstudio/>

Twitter : <https://twitter.com/traceyemin>

Tracey Emin (b. 1963, London, England) graduated with a BA from Maidstone College of Art and an MA from the Royal College of Art. For her 1999 installation *My Bed* in which her own bed was used, Emin was shortlisted for the Turner Prize and exhibited at the Tate. She was one of the members of the group eventually called the Young British Artists (YBAs) that included Sarah Lucas and Damien Hirst and attracted considerable attention. Her first solo show was held at White Cube in 1993. Since then, she has held exhibitions in various parts of the world. Emin was appointed Professor of Drawing at the Royal Academy of Arts in 2011. In 2013, Queen Elizabeth II appointed Emin a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for her contributions to the visual arts. Emin is known for transforming her very own everyday experiences into works of art. She also utilizes smart-phones for her work as well.

Ryan Gander

Related URL and SNS information

Web: ryanganderarchive.com

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/ryanjgander/>

Born in England in 1976. After graduating from Manchester Metropolitan University, he studied at the Jan van Eyck Academy and the Rijksakademie. At dOCUMENTA (13) in 2012, he presented an installation of breeze blowing through the main exhibition room of the Fridericianum Museum titled *I need some meaning I can memorise (The Invisible Pull)* which attracted a lot of attention. His work can be seen as reminiscent of a puzzle, or a network with multiple connections of an embedded story. It is ultimately a huge set of hidden clues to be deciphered, encouraging viewers to make their own associations and invent their own narrative in order to unravel the complexities staged by the artist.

Yves Klein

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <http://www.yvesklein.com/en>

Instagram : [yvesklein_archives](#)

Born in 1928 in Côte d'Azur, France, Klein studied judo at the age of 19, and at the same time became fascinated with spirituality. Under this influence, Klein became obsessed with blue, the color of the sky spreading without any substance, and began to create monochrome paintings in blue. Thus, for Klein, material and immaterial was a major proposition in his work. In 1952, he stayed in Japan for a year. After returning to Paris, he had a solo exhibition of monochrome paintings in 1955, and two years later he developed "International Klein Blue". In 1958, he held an exhibition at the Iris Clerc Gallery entitled "The Specialization of Sensibility in the Raw Material State into Stabilized Pictorial Sensibility" (also known as "The Void"). In this exhibition, the walls were painted with white paint, and nothing else was exhibited, which is said to be a project to exhibit the void. The avant-garde concept of "the space itself is the exhibit" can be described today in the same context as Genpei Akasegawa's "Great Panorama Exhibition" (1963). In 1960, he held the formation ceremony of Nouveau Réalisme at his home. In 1961, his first major retrospective exhibition was held at the Haus Lange Museum in West Germany.

Tadaaki Kuwayama

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://www.takaishiigallery.com/jp/archives/19434/>

Born in Nagoya, Aichi in 1932, Kuwayama graduated from the Department of Japanese Painting at the Tokyo University of the Arts in 1956 and moved to the United States two years later, where he began his work in New York. He combines panels of a single colour with a homogenous finish to produce abstract paintings of consistently high precision and purity. Since the 1970s his work has been predominantly in metallic colours, and he also experimented with circles, triangles and other forms of canvas. The reason for using metallic colours is that "I want it to be artificial. I don't want nature to intervene in art". In the 1990s he carried out a number of projects in Germany and other parts of the world in which he exhibited many panels of the same shape and size.

Giorgio Griffa

Born in Turin, Italy, in 1936. Griffa began painting as a child taking lessons from local painters in Turin. After earning a law degree in 1958, he became a practicing lawyer. In the 1960s, Griffa began working as an assistant to Italian painter Filippo Scropo, became a member of the MAC (Art Concreta) movement, and was a teacher at the Accademia Albertina in Turin. In 1968, Giorgio Griffa's style changed from figurative painting to abstract painting. Painting with acrylic on raw unstretched canvas, burlap and linen, Griffa's works are nailed directly to the wall along their top edge. When not exhibited, the works are folded and stacked, resulting in creases that create an underlying grid for his compositions. The style of his work can be described in relation to Arte Povera and the Minimalist movement.

Gilbert & George

Related URL and SNS information

Twitter : https://twitter.com/gilbert_and

A collaborative artist duo from the United Kingdom. Gilbert was born in Italy in 1943. George was born in Devon, England in 1942. The pair met at Central Saint Martin's School of Art in London in 1968, and the following year they began developing their concept of being "living sculptures," which are themselves in a fixed, motionless pose. Gilbert & George wear the same kind of business suits for their performances or when they present their work in public, and are known to work as one unit. Gilbert & George continue to physically express the idea that art and everyday life are two sides of the same coin, that existence itself is art, and that the personal sacrifice and investment of the artist are a prerequisite for art. The philosophy of "living sculptures" is still at the core of their work, even though they have shifted their methods and mediums from their early performances to photography and videography. In 1986 they were awarded the Turner Prize, and in 2005 they were selected to represent the UK at the Venice Biennale.

Theaster Gates

Related URL and SNS information

Web: <https://www.theastergates.com/about>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/theastergates/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/theastergates>

Theaster Gates (b.1973, Chicago, IL) holds a BS and MS in Urban Planning and Ceramics from Iowa State University. He also earned an MS in Religious Studies, and an MA in Fine Arts and Religious Studies from the University of Cape Town. Gates is a professor at the University of Chicago in the Department of Visual Arts. Gates also serves as the Senior Advisor for Cultural Innovation and Advisor to the Dean at Harris School of Public Policy.

Gates creates work that focuses on space theory and land development, sculpture and performance. Drawing on his interest and training in urban planning and preservation, Gates redeems spaces that have been left behind. Known for his recirculation of art-world capital, Gates creates work that focuses on the possibility of the “life within things.” Gates smartly upturns art values, land values, and human values. In all aspects of his work, he contends with the notion of Black space as a formal exercise – one defined by collective desire, artistic agency, and the tactics of a pragmatist.

A solo exhibition of his work, Theaster Gates: A Clay Sermon, will be held at Whitechapel Gallery, London in September 2021. He has been the subject of exhibitions including Bad Neon, TANK Shanghai (2021); China Cabinet, Prada Rong Zhai, Shanghai (2021); Breathing, Pérez Art Museum Miami (2020–2021); The Black Image Corporation, Spelman College Museum of Fine Art, Atlanta (2020); Black Chapel, Haus der Kunst, Munich (2019–2020); Assembly Hall, Walker Art Center, Minneapolis (2019); The Black Image Corporation, Gropius Bau, Berlin (2019); Facsimile Cabinet of Women Origin Stories, Colby Museum of Art, Waterville, ME (2019); The Black Image Corporation, Fondazione Prada, Milan (2018–2019); Black Madonna, Kunstmuseum Basel (2018), which traveled to Sprengel Museum Hannover, Germany (2018); The Minor Arts, National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC (2017); How to Build a House Museum, Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto(2016); True Value, Fondazione Prada, Milan (2016); Black Archive, Kunsthaus Bregenz, Austria (2016); The Black Monastic, Museu de Arte Contemporânea de Serralves, Porto (2014); 13th Ballad, Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago (2013); The Listening Room, Seattle Art Museum (2011–2012); and An Epitaph for Civil Rights, Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles (2011–2012), among others.

He has participated in the Chicago Architecture Biennial (2019, 2015–2016); 7th Moscow International Biennale of Contemporary Art (2017–2018); 56th Venice Biennale (2015); 14th Istanbul Biennial (2015); Documenta13, Kassel, Germany (2012); and Whitney Biennial, New York (2010). His work will be included in the Congo Biennale, in September 2021 and the Hawaii Triennial, Honolulu in 2022.

Gates has received numerous awards including The Royal Institute of British Architects Honorary Fellowship (2021); World Economic Forum 26th Annual Crystal Award (2020); Nasher Sculpture Center Nasher Prize (2018); Sprengel Museum Hannover

Kurt Schwitters Prize (2017); and Smithsonian Institute American Ingenuity Award for Social Progress (2015), among others.

Tomoo Gokita

Born in Tokyo in 1969, Gokita first attracted attention in the late 1990s with his drawings on paper in pencil, charcoal and ink, and published a portfolio of his work, *LINGERIE WRESTLING TOMOO GOKITA*, in 2000. He has had numerous solo exhibitions in Japan and abroad, beginning with an exhibition in New York. His work is not limited to painting, but is also highly regarded by the fashion and music industries. He is highly recognized for his abstract paintings that show specific motifs, such as figures painted in black and white. In 2009, he held a solo exhibition entitled "HEAVEN", in which he painted in blue and white. In 2012, he participated in the Kawamura Memorial DIC Museum of Art's exhibition "The Unseen Relationship: Form and Abstraction", which was subsequently followed by a solo exhibition "THE GREAT CIRCUS" at the same museum in 2014. In April 2018, he had a solo exhibition "PEEKABOO" at Tokyo Opera City Art Gallery.

He has published several collections and exhibition catalogues, including *Shuffle Tetsudō Shōka* [shuffle railroad songs] (Tokyo: Tennen Bunko, 2010); *777* (Tokyo: 888 Books, 2015); *Holy Cow* (Tokyo: Taka Ishii Gallery, 2017); and *PEEKABOO* (Tokyo: Tokyo Opera City Cultural Foundation, 2018); *WORKS COPYRIGHT* (Los Angeles: Blum & Poe, 2021); and *MOO* (Tokyo: Taka Ishii Gallery, 2021). Currently, he is based in Tokyo.

Ataru Sato

Related URL and SNS information

Web : https://kosakukanechika.com/artist/ataru_sato/

Instagram : https://www.instagram.com/ataru_sato/

Born 1986 in Chiba, Japan. Ataru Sato attempts to understand himself, people and the world through his drawings. He draws obsessions, fears and love through his meticulous, almost excessive, pencil line drawings and unique brush strokes. Sato does not seek 'art for art's sake', newness or meaning, as he believes that art is created by the living and received by the people. His images thrive because he is driven to keep thinking about what he doesn't understand. Sato's work, created from personal questions, penetrates the viewer with a powerful energy.

Donald Judd

Web: www.juddfoundation.org

Facebook: Judd Foundation

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/juddfoundation/>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/juddfoundation>

Born in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, USA in 1928. After serving in the United States Army, Judd studied art at the Art Students League in 1949 and graduated cum laude with a B.S in philosophy at Columbia University in 1953, where he became devoted to logical positivism and pragmatism. He later studied art history under Meyer Schapiro at Columbia University Graduate School. Judd questioned traditional painting formats and in the 1960s he began work in three dimensional relief. In 1964 he commissioned a contractor for his work for the first time. In the same year, he produced his first progression, a wall-mounted piece whose length was determined by a sequence of numbers. The following year, he wrote the essay "Specific Objects". Judd aimed to break away from narrative and symbolism in his works of art. In 1984, he broke new ground with a multi-colored work using the RAL colour chart.

Hiroshi Sugimoto

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://www.sugimotohiroshi.com/>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/odawaraaf> (Odawara Art Foundation)

Instagram : https://www.instagram.com/enoura_observatory/?hl=ja (Odawara Art Foundation)

twitter : https://twitter.com/odawara_af (Odawara Art Foundation)

Born in 1948 in Tokyo, Japan. Sugimoto moved to the United States in 1970 and has been living in New York since 1974. From the latter half of the 70s, Sugimoto created photographic series such as "Dioramas", in which he photographed taxidermy of animals and sceneries on display at the Natural History Museums, "Theatres", which captures the entire movie from beginning to end, projected on the screen of a movie theater made in the 1920s and 1930s in a single photo, and "Seascapes", which depicts seascapes from various locations in the world with a minimalistic composition.

Sugimoto's "L'HISTOIRE DE L'HISTOIRE" exhibition, the installation work which combines Sugimoto's collection of antiquities with his own photographic work, has led to the "LOST HUMAN" exhibition at the Palais de Tokyo in 2014(later the exhibition traveled to Tokyo Photographic Museum in 2016).

In 2008 Sugimoto opened an architectural firm, "SHINSOKEN", and in 2009 he founded Odawara Art Foundation, and its home facility, "Enoura Observatory" was opened to the public in October 2017.

Andreas Slominski

Born in 1959 in Meppen, Germany, he has been exhibiting his sculptures and performances since the 1980s, based in Berlin and Hamburg. After graduating from the HFBK University of Fine Arts Hamburg in 1986, he participated in the Skulptur Projekte Muenster 1997 and had his first solo exhibition in Japan, "Traps", on the theme of "traps", as the name implies. He is known for his ironic and humorous works, such as the display of actual traps used for catching rats, or the reliefs of common European lucky charms such as the horseshoe or the Madonna and Child, made of polyethylene material. By placing everyday objects in different contexts, the artist makes the viewer aware of new perspectives.

Gavin Turk

Born in England in 1967, Turk is known for his innovative style, which includes colouring bronze sculptures and incorporating rubbish into his art. In his work, Turk approaches issues of authorship, authenticity and identity. In 1991, the Royal College of Art refused to grant a degree to Turk for his graduation work, "Cave", but this infamous work brought him instant notoriety, and is now regarded as one of his most iconic pieces. In recent years he has also worked on public sculptures, including the Olympic Park.

John Chamberlain

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <http://www.johnchamberlain.co/>

Born in Indiana, USA, in 1927, John Chamberlain was one of the most influential artists of the twentieth century, fusing the gestural power of abstract expressionism with a visual language in sculpture that ranged in scale from the diminutive to the monumental. He served in the United States Navy as seaman first class during World War II, later attending the Art Institute of Chicago on the GI Bill. He went on to Black Mountain College, where he studied poetry and sculpture.

In 1957, Chamberlain dismantled a 1929 Ford Pie Wagon he found in the backyard of his friend Larry Rivers' Southampton home. Twisting and welding the metal parts, he created the breakthrough work, *Shortstop*, which marked the beginning of a long and profound engagement with sculpture made from recycled automotive parts. By the 1960s, Chamberlain had gained international recognition for a diverse body of work in which aspects of abstract expressionism, surrealism, and pop art coalesced in unique spatial abstractions. His experiments with other media resulted in dramatic sculptures in urethane foam, Plexiglas, assemblage and foil, as well as major works in film and photography.

In a career spanning six decades, Chamberlain's legacy grew as his extraordinary focus expanded. His art has been exhibited at major institutions across the US and Europe and is held in important museum collections worldwide. John Chamberlain died in 2011, at the age of 84.

Thomas Demand

Born in 1964 in Munich, Germany, Demand has been creating and photographing paper-craft sculptures based on pre-existing press images since the 1990s, establishing a method in which he reproduces images that are already stored in people's memories. The fact that the paper stage set created for the shooting is discarded after the shooting has something in common with the emptiness contained in the work. Demans's works of elaborately reconstructed cardboard models based on scenes of political and social events serve as a sharp critique of images distributed through the media that forms our history and reality.

Anne Truitt

Related URL and SNS information

Web: <http://www.annetruitt.org/>

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, USA in 1921. During the second world war, Truitt worked as a nurse for the Red Cross and wrote poetry. In 1949, Truitt began studying sculpture at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Washington, D.C., and began creating works in her mid-forties. In her early years, she worked with figurative sculptures, but after being inspired by the works of Ad Reinhardt and Barnett Newman, she began to create geometric sculptures that resemble boxes and columns. Clement Greenberg, who visited her at her first solo exhibition in New York in 1963, later named her as one of the pioneers of minimal art in his essay "Recentness of Sculpture" (1967) and highly praised her. Truitt's work, which focuses on the theme of her own memory, shares the basic elements of abstract forms and color in both sculpture and drawing. Unlike the industrial production methods used by the Minimalist artists of her time, she consistently creates her works by hand and from her drawings we can see the process of her thinking.

Stephan Balkenhol

Related URL and SNS information

Web:<http://tomiokoyamagallery.com/artists/stephan-balkenhol/>

Born in Germany in 1957, Balkenhol entered the Hamburg School of Fine Arts in 1976, where he studied under the sculptor Ulrich Rückriem. He is currently a professor at the Karlsruhe University of Arts and Design. He creates sculptures, such as standing statues and reliefs of people, animals, and architecture which are carved out of a single block of wood, including the plinth. He portrays an anomalous worldview that is seemingly “ordinary but uncanny,” with a casualness and sense of humor. He has participated in many exhibitions around the world, his first solo exhibition in Japan held at the National Museum of Art, Osaka and the Tokyo Opera City Art Gallery attracted tremendous interest. Balkenhol’s works are in the collections at many museums around the world, including the Art Institute of Chicago, the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, Los Angeles County Museum of Art, Museum für Moderne Kunst (MMK), The National Museum of Art, Osaka, and The National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo.

Simon Patterson

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <http://www.artnet.com/artists/simon-patterson/>

Born 1967 in Leatherhead, Surrey, England. His younger brother is the painter Richard Patterson. Debuted at the "Freeze" exhibition organized by Damien Hirst while attending Goldsmiths, University of London in 1988. He is known for his works with personal names written on canvas and works that incorporate railway diagrams. The theme of the painting series with personal names is "portrait," according to the artist. The various portraits of painting have similarities to the objects depicted, but Patterson deliberately narrows down that information in an attempt to elicit a "unique association" by the viewer. In 1996, he was selected as the finalist for the Turner Prize.

Daniel Buren

Born in Paris, France in 1938. In the early years of Buren's career, he was mainly engaged in painting, and although he was awarded Prix Lefranc de la Jeune Peinture in 1964, he believes that "No matter what you paint, it will be a beautiful picture, but that is not what painters are there for."

In 1965 he first developed the distinctive artistic motif of exploring the relationship between a work's medium and its support. He cut fabric into vertical stripes and attached them to unconventional surfaces, objects and spaces, presenting his works as "paintings".

Although there is an affinity with minimal art in his work, Buren does not find any meaning in the striped fabric, whereas minimal art finds its essence in the material itself. Buren continued his pursuit of non-individuality and anonymity, and also questioned the existing systems of art.

He has said that Marcel Duchamp "has increased the mythology of the work instead of eliminating it." In his solo exhibition "The museum that didn't exist" at the Centre Pompidou, Buren expresses his deviation from such institutions by creating his own museum within the museum.

Hans-Peter Feldmann

Born 1941 in Düsseldorf
Lives and works in Düsseldorf

Lucio Fontana

Lucio Fontana was born in 1899 in Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentina, and moved to Italy at a young age. He attended the Technical School of Carta Cattaneo, where he received professional training in the applied arts, and at the same time he learned to sculpt under his father's studio. Gradually, he decided to become an artist rather than a sculptor. Gradually, he decided to pursue a career as an artist rather than a sculptor. In 1946, after the Second World War, he and his colleagues published the "Manifesto Blanco", emphasizing the importance of new technologies as they pertained to the arts and the pursuit of integrating art and science. The following year, in Milan, the first "Manifesto dello Spazialismo" was created, which Fontana also signed. In 1949 he attempted to make "Buchi" (Holes) and at the Triennial in Milano in 1951. As part of the "Manifesto Tecnico dello Spazialismo", he explained "We think of art as a sum of physical elements: color, sound, movement, time, and space, brought together in a physical and mental whole. Color, an element of space; sound, an element of time; and movement, unfolding in space and time". Later he favored a new aesthetic he termed "Concetto Spaziale". The paintings in his Tagli (cuts) series are marked by the tension between rich, straight colored surfaces and violent tears incised by a blade.

Dan Flavin

Born in 1933 in New York, US. As an advocate of the art movement Minimalism—along with Donald Judd, Sol LeWitt, and Robert Morris—Flavin devoted his life to exploring the use of light as an artistic medium. He used electric light for the first time in his icons(1961–1964) series, and studied art history at Columbia University in New York, where he gained knowledge of artistic techniques and materials.

From 1963, when he conceived the diagonal of May 25, 1963 (to Constantin Brancusi), a single gold fluorescent lamp installed diagonally on the wall, until his death in 1996, Flavin produced a singularly consistent and prodigious body of work that utilized commercially available fluorescent lamps to create installations (or“situations,”as he preferred to call them) of light and color. Through these light constructions, Flavin was able to establish and redefine space.

Candida Höfer

Born in 1944 in Eberswalde, Germany. She is one of the leading artists of contemporary German photography and is known worldwide as one of the members of the Becher school, together with Andreas Gursky, Thomas Struth and Thomas Ruff. After studying cinematography at the Kunstakademie Düsseldorf from 1973, she studied under Mr. and Mrs. Becher at the same academy from 1976. Höfer was also one of the first photographers of the Becher school to use colour photography. She gained international recognition for her photographs of the interior spaces of public buildings, ranging from the opulent cultural icons such as libraries, palaces and theatres to everyday buildings. In her early work, she sought to capture the urban changes brought about by Turkish migrant workers in Germany, but her interests grew to include the impact of the built environment on people. Since then, Höfer has photographed both cultural icons and everyday buildings - railways, train stations, libraries, museums, zoos, banks, opera houses - devoid of people, using only the existing light in the space. Höfer's images of uninhabited spaces invite us to reflect on the paradox of the form, structure and details created by architectural intentions, their contradictions and historical changes, together with the people who would be present in them and emphasize how people's experiences are manipulated by the architectural environment. In recent years, she has been working on more abstracted works of architectural spaces, and has also been developing more familiar or limited subjects using a technique that is rare today, called the "Dye Transfer Process". She approaches color, form and environment in a way that is different from traditional large-scale photography.

Bernd & Hilla Becher

Bernd Becher husband of Hilla, was born 1931 in Siegen, Germany, studied painting and lithography in Stuttgart from 1953 to 1956 and typography in Dusseldorf from 1957 to 1961. While studying at the Academy of Fine Arts in Dusseldorf, he met Hilla born 1934 in Potsdam, who was studying photography. The Bechers catalogued and exhibited historical buildings created by modern industry, such as German blast furnaces and water towers, as anonymized sculptures, photographed from the front using the same equipment and condition. This method has been named typology. The Bechers taught at the Kunstakademie Düsseldorf from 1976 to 1996, the works by Andreas Gursky, Thomas Struth and Thomas Ruff, all of whom were taught by the Bechers, are developed on the base of this characteristic, but revealed their own artistic concepts.

Alighiero Boetti

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://fondazionealighieroebretti.com/>

Facebook Profile: Press Alighiero Boetti

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/fondazionealighieroebretti/>

Other SNS : [LinkedIn: Press Fondazione Alighiero e Boetti](#)

Born in Turin, Italy in 1940. Alighiero Boetti was an autodidact and made his debut in 1967 in the context of the Arte Povera movement, by creating a range of works using everyday materials and processes. During the 1970s and 1980s, he travelled extensively to the Middle East and made a series of works based on his interest in the embroidery and textile art of Afghanistan. Many of his works dealt with Conceptual Art through poetic and playful themes, based on rebus, mathematical language or postal medium. Boetti often designed maps of the world or texts that were embroidered in artisan workshops, resulting in a series of transnational works that embraced both traditional techniques and contemporary forms, Eastern and Western cultures, individual creation and collaborations. Boetti's body of work can be understood as representing the cultural diversity of the world.

Michaël Borremans

Born in 1963 in Geraardsbergen, Belgium, Borremans shifted from photography to painting in the mid-90s. He has a strong interest in the techniques and themes of traditional Western painting, such as that of Velázquez and Manet, and sees painting as "a universal language that opens a window on an imaginary world". Inheriting the tradition of Baroque art, he depicts the dark side of human nature. In recent years, he has also been making video works in addition to his paintings. Lives and works in Ghent.

Taiji Matsue

Born in 1963 in Tokyo, Japan, Matsue became interested in electronics at the age of ten and began mixing his own black-and-white Photographic Developer at the age of 17. While at university, he was inspired by Daido Moriyama's photo book "Light and Shadow". In 1984, Matsue's work was first published in the magazine "Camera Mainichi". The following year, he began to produce photographs focusing on urban surfaces such as asphalt, and from the 1990s, he began to take photographs while traveling long distances by car. He introduced an enlarger for the electron microscope to ensure strict focus. His black-and-white photographs of the ground taken from a horizontal position with forward light were highly recognized. Since 2000, he has also been working in color photography, and in 2004, he took color aerial photographs of Moerenuma Park, and in 2010, he launched the "The Declaration of Photo-Secession Tokyo" with Risaku Suzuki, Shino Kuraishi, and Jo Shimizu.

Piero Manzoni

Related URL and SNS information

Web: www.pieromanzoni.org

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100009140370059>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/fondazionepieromanzoni/>

Born in 1933 in Soncino (CR), Italy, Manzoni became known in 1957 when he began making his 'white paintings, later named "Achrome" paintings, a series of neutral-colored works made from plaster and canvas, wool, fiberglass, and other experimental materials.

Later he worked on the Lines (Linee) that consists of a single unbroken line, created using a roller on a long strip of paper then coiled and inserted into a cardboard tube. He also worked on the Artists' Breath and Fingerprints series. Some surgets that for Manzoni, the total experimentation presented in the Achromes is itself a line of infinite research. The Lines were the first three-dimensional works that Manzoni produced, seeking to escape the bi-dimensionality of the painting medium.

Manzoni died of a heart attack in his studio on February 6, 1963, in Milan.

Takashi Murakami

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://www.kaikaikiki.co.jp/>

Facebook : https://www.facebook.com/TakashiPom?ref=py_c

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/takashipom/?hl=ja>

twitter : <https://twitter.com/takashipom>

b. 1962 in Tokyo, Japan.

The originator and proponent of Superflat theory, which reconstructs Japanese traditional paintings and the origin of Japanese contemporary art through visual premises of anime and manga.

Murakami has created numerous characters including Miss Ko² and Mr. DOB that reflect the otaku culture and presents them in the forms of intentionally kitsch sculptures and acutely two-dimensional paintings antithetical to the Western perspective techniques. Murakami's cultural theory based on subcultures not only deconstructs the highbrow/lowbrow hierarchy but critically illustrates the post-World War II Japanese psychology, establishing a discourse unique to Japan in the increasingly globalizing art scene. The artist continues to attract a wide-ranging audience beyond contemporary art through his multifaceted activities including his collaboration with Louis Vuitton and focuses on street culture and contemporary ceramics.

The final installment of his Superflat trilogy of curated exhibitions, Little Boy: The Arts of Japan's Exploding Subculture (New York, 2005), was awarded The Best Thematic Museum Show in New York by AICA that year.

His first retrospective, ©MURAKAMI (2007 - 2009) toured four cities in North America and Europe, starting with the Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles. He has since been holding major solo exhibitions around the world, including at the Palace of Versailles (2010), Al Riwaq Exhibition Hall (Doha, 2012), the Mori Art Museum (Tokyo, 2015), the Garage Museum of Contemporary Art (Moscow, 2017), and Tai Kwun Contemporary (Hong Kong, 2019).

Yasumasa Morimura

Related URL and SNS information

Web: <http://www.morimura-ya.com/>
<https://www.morimura-at-museum.org>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/morimura.yasumasa>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/yasumasamorimura/>

twitter: <https://twitter.com/ymorimura>

Born in Osaka in 1951. When Morimura was a student, he became familiar with Yukio Mishima and Freud's "Dream Judgment". When he was a university student, he was influenced by an independent exhibition called "Sukkari dame na Bokutachi ten". In 1985, he presented his first self-portrait work using a large-scale camera in the "Smile with Radical Will" exhibition. Since then, Morimura has created photographs where he inserts himself, the artist, into famous paintings and photographs from art history, making it a trademark of his creations. One of Morimura's characteristics is that he mimics the characters in his paintings/ photographs by overexposing himself as the subject, but at the same time, the Morimura in each work is not identical. This is an act of paradoxically deconstructing his identity while placing himself in the works' history to interpret its meaning.

Jonathan Monk

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://www.lissongallery.com/artists/jonathan-monk>
<https://www.taronasugallery.com/artists/jonathan-monk/>

Born in Leicester, England in 1969. Graduated from Glasgow School of Art in 1991. Monk uses the technique of appropriation. He is particularly influenced by artists from the 60ies, 70ies and 80ies, such as Sol LeWitt, Lawrence Weiner, Ed Ruscha, Jeff Koons, and Louise Lawler, whose works are often the source of his inspiration. Rather than mere imitation or appropriation, Monk sets up a framework for his exhibitions and incorporates into the elements of his work the variations that emerge from the unique conditions of the place where he is exhibiting. In recent years, Monk has had solo exhibitions at CCA Tel Aviv, Israel; Kindl Center for Contemporary Art, Berlin, Germany, CAC Malaga, Spain; Palais de Tokyo, Paris, France amongst many.

Hirromichi Yamagata

Born in 1948 in Maibara-cho, Sakata-gun, Shiga Prefecture, Japan. Also known as Hiro Yamagata. He became an auditor at the École nationale supérieure des Beaux-arts in Paris in 1973. In 1978 he moved to Los Angeles, where his first solo exhibition was held and was a great success. His work was selected as the poster for the ceremony of the 200th anniversary of the first manned flying in 1983. In 1984, he created the official poster for the L.A. City Tourist Attraction Campaign. Rhode Island state gave Yamagata the title of honorary citizen, and designated September 21st as Hiro Yamagata's Day. Later, he was commissioned by the U.S. Olympic Association to create the official posters for the Los Angeles and Calgary Olympics Canada, as well as numerous commissions from the U.S. government and public organizations. He also designed the party venue for the 1997 Academy Awards. He is known for his colourful silk screen paintings, laser and holographic works.

Pierre Huyghe

Pierre Huyghe (born in 1962, Paris) lives and works in New York.

Pierre Huyghe's works often present themselves as situated networks, a continuity between a wide range of intelligent life forms (biological, technological) and matter that learn, modify and evolve. They are immersive, contingent and constantly changing environments. They are sites of possibility, excess of fiction, indeterminate and indifferent to categories and witnesses. Recent exhibitions include *After UUmwelt*, Luma Foundation, Arles (2021); *UUmwelt*, Serpentine Gallery, London (2018); *After ALife Ahead*, Skulptur Projekte Münster. He was appointed Artistic Director of the Okayama Art Summit 2019.

Jiro Yoshihara

Born in 1905 in Osaka, as a son of an oil wholesaler. He self-taught himself to paint and had his first solo exhibition in 1928. It was around this period that he met Tsuguharu Fujita, and became aware of the importance of originality. Around 1930, he painted many still lifes and landscapes, with a noticeable influence of Giorgio de Chirico, and also focused on making picture books. In 1938 he took part in the foundation of the Kyu-shitsu Kai (named after the fact that avant-garde works were grouped in the Ninth Room [Kyu-shitus] at the Nika Association). In 1954, together with a total of 16 artists living in the Hanshin area, he founded the Gutai group with the intention of "presenting concrete proof that our spirit is free". However, as early as 1936, Yoshihara was making pioneering works that demonstrated his spirit. Yoshihara, as the leader of the group, asked the members to "create something that has never been done before" and to "express in an abstract way". In addition to innovative materials and techniques, the members of the group incorporated abstract concepts such as action, physicality and time in their work. This trend was in line with that of the French Michel Tapie's "Art informel" movement, and the "GUTAI" movement was widely introduced in the West.

Thomas Ruff

Born in 1958 in Zell am Harmersbach, Germany, Ruff studied photography at the Art Academy in Düsseldorf from 1977 to 1985 with Bernd and Hilla Becher (Becher School), starting with the series "Interieurs", in which he photographed typical interior scenes of German families. His "Porträts", portraits of friends that are enlarged, attracted a lot of attention. In this series, the human face is presented as a spectacle with maximum visibility. At the end of the 1980s, he began to use digital processing in his photographic works, including the "nudes" and "jpeg" series, in which he manipulated images found on the internet since 1996. Furthermore, he began to use photographs of Mars and other astronomical objects taken by spacecraft as materials for his "cassini" 2008 and "ma.r.s." 2010. Ruff explores the possibilities of new photography using the vast amount of photographic images available on the internet as material.

Ugo Rondinone

Born in 1964 in Brunnen, Switzerland, Rondinone studied at the Hochschule für Angewandte Künste in Vienna. He is a contemporary Swiss artist working in sculpture, painting, video, sound, photography and other mixed-media installations. In addition to figurative and iconographic imagery, he uses language for expression. By using the language of psychedelia and advertising, Rondinone expresses everyday life and activities, "I see art-making as a ritual, a meditation for myself". He moved to New York in 1998 and was selected as Switzerland's representative at the Venice Biennale in 2007. His work is in the permanent collection of the New Museum of Contemporary Art in New York.

Lee Ufan

Born 1936 in South Gyeongsang Province, South Korea. Lee Graduated from the Department of Philosophy, College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University. Since the late 1960s, he has played a central role in the "Mono-ha" movement. He creates works that combine and relate natural materials such as wood and stone with industrial products such as paper, steel plate and glass with minimal intervention. In addition to sculptures made from steel plates, stone and glass, he began making the "From Line" and "From Point" series in the early 1970s, which introduced the passage of time in flat works. In the 1980s, he created the series "From Winds" and "With Winds", which were more dynamic and space-conscious. From the 1990s onwards, after the "Correspondence" series, he began to make a series of "Dialogues" in which he left brushstrokes on a canvas, leaving a large portion of the white canvas blank. He has developed an oeuvre attuned to the combination of making and unmaking.

Bob Law

Related URL and SNS information

Web : <https://www.richardsaltoun.com/artists/58-bob-law/biography/>

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/RichardSaltounGallery>

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/richardsaltoungallery/>

Twitter : <https://twitter.com/RSaltounGallery>

Born in Brentford, England in 1934. Bob Low's work, influenced by Barnett Newman and Mark Rothko, are pure abstract expressions ranging across drawing, painting and sculpture. In contrast to the New York-based Minimalist artists, Low's practice drew on his engagement with the English landscape. Law produced his 'Field' drawings in the Cornish landscape of St. Ives in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Law became known in the early 1970s for works such as Mr. Paranoia and Drawing (Black Scribble). These works are considered as the elemental synthesis of his 'Field' drawings. With a return to sculpture in the early 1980s, initially cast iron and bronze followed by painted wood, Law continued to develop an imaginary visually distinct from his abstract works, harking back to his early experiments with carpentry. The chair was also part of Law's sculptural repertoire. Drawing on his early experiments from the 1970s, in the 90s Law began his colourful "Castle Paintings" series. He died in Penzance, Cornwall, 2004.