

An aerial photograph showing a patchwork of agricultural fields. The fields are organized into large, roughly rectangular plots of varying shades of green and yellow, likely representing different crops or soil types. Some fields have distinct boundaries, while others are more blended. A thin, winding path or road cuts through the fields in the upper right quadrant.

footnotes

footnotes
Neðanmálsgreinar

Kjarvalsstaðir
Listasafn Reykjavíkur

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footnotes

Samtímalist frá Litháen

Sýningin er skipulögð af Samtímalistamjóstöðinni í Vilnius, Litháen.

Neðanmálsgreinar

Sérhver texti er fyrirfram mótaður af neðanmálsgreinum utan við textann sjálfan. Þær eru eðli málins samkvæmt eingöngu til hjálpar við lestur og skilning, og í fyrstu kann að virðast að þær vísi aðeins til veruleika sem stendur að baki textanum, en þar sem þær vitna til almennra sanninda, viðurkenndra eða ranganúinna, marka þær textanum farveg sem skilyrðir framsetningu hans.

Neðanmálsgreinar taka á sig líki ellífra og óbreytanlegra forskrifta sem eru óháðar textanum og jafnframt ágengar gagnvart honum. Á hinn bóginн hvetur sérhvert verk til þess - með sjálfrí tilurð sinni og sinum áskópuðu textatengslum - að vitnað sé til þess, og er þannig eiginjarnt, bæði á tilfinningalegan hátt og sem hluti textahelldarinnar. Það er sérdrægt, sjálfhverft og persónulegt. Hversu mjög sem verkið þarf á því að halda að hrifast af sjálfu sér leysist persónugerving þess óhjákvæmilega upp í hafsjó hins almenna.

Það er erfitt að tala um grundvallaratriði hins sameiginlega (svonefndan „anda“ Hegels) í ákveðnu, menningarlega afmörkuðu tilvik, eða að minnsta kosti að orða stutta, skýra tilvisun sem gæti gert það auðveldara að ná fram elkennum ákveðinnum menningar. Hið raunverulega og tilfinningalega brauð sameiginlegs menningarheims baka allir þeir í sameiningu sem heyra þeirri menningu til, og nær allir sem af brauðinu éta finna nokkurn veginn sama bragðið. Munurinn kemur fram síðar - þegar menn byrja að reyna að lýsa því sem þeir eru að borða og skilgreina þau efni sem skapa bragðið. Mismunandi viðtökur markast af skynjunaröfgum sem fylgja því að það sem er verið að bragða á er ýmist haft í miklum metum, fyrirlitið með stærilæti eða haft að háði og spotti.

Hver menningarheimur á sér aftur á móti sína eigin „hlutiægu“ fortíð, jafnt sem „hlutiæga“ samtíð, sem getur blásló mönnum í brjóst ýmislegri túlkun hinna hlutiægu „afleiðinga.“ Þrátt fyrir fyrra sjálfstæði og glæsta sögu varð söguleg og menningarleg þróun Litháens til þess - vegna náiægðar við volduga og ágenga granna (og það ekki aðeins á menningarsviðinu) - að landsmenn urðu (eins og mörg önnur lítill

menningarsvæði í Evrópu) nauðugir viljugir að fara einu færri leiðina til að varðvelta og raungera sjálftamynd sína: grundvöllur hins endurreista ríkis var settur saman úr „frumstæðri“ menningu sveltanna, menningu sem samfélagslegar stofnanir höfðu ekki verið byggðar um.

Menningarleg bókstafatrú var líkt og hver önnur hreinsunarstefja í upphafi af hinu góða fyrir þau verkefni sem þurfti að vinna. Menningarhefðum sem byggðust á því tungumáli sem frá menningar-, „stofnunum“ landsins var annaðhvort hafnað af ráðnum hug eða komið fyrir innan gæsalappa til að afmarka þær sem andstæðar þeim markmiðum sem var verið að ná (menningarleg sjálftamynd byggð á þjóðernislegum og mállegum grunni skyldi koma í stað sjálftamyndar sem markaðist af landfræðilegri stöðu). Við myndun og mótnu þjóðlegrar menningarhefðar á ofanverðri 19. öld og í upphafi 20. aldar var því leitað fanga í alþýðumenninguunni, þjóðháttum og sagnaarlí. Það starf sem unnið var á millistríðsárunum - tæpum tveimur áratugum sem einkenndust af ákafri aðhlynningu menningararfins, söfnun og þróun - varð síðan óumdeild og þar af leiðandi goðsöguleg síðferðisundirstaða og vitnisburður um sjálfstæða og sérstaka sögu og menningu þjóðarinnar á því hálfraðar aldar tímabili sovésksa hernáms sem við tók.

Sovéska hernámið (sem talið er tuttugasta og annað hernámið í sögu Litháens) tók til allra félags- og menningarsviða - efnahagssífs, stjórnmála og menningar. Þetta var límabil nær allisráðandi formlegrar menningar þar sem öllu - hegðun, hugsun, skilningi, fjölmörlun, sköpun og félagsalegu samneyti - var markaður fastur bás boða og banna og valkostirnir nákvæmlega skilgreindir með formlegu og hugmyndafræðilegu regluverki. Allt þurfti að lúta hinni yfirlýstu áætlun; allt var fellt í fyrirframákvárðaðan hugmyndafræðilegan ramma. Þrátt fyrir þetta tókst stjórnkerfi alræðisvaldsins ekki að halda aftur af kyrriátri útrás á jaðrana „handan markmiðsins“ og ekki heldur að koma í veg fyrir að því er virtið hlutlaus og friðsöm en engu að síður áhrifarík spellvirki á andlegum burðarstoðum kerfisins.

Til urðu tvær meginreglur við sköpun listaverka. Annars vegar var „rétt“ tjánинг í samræmi við hinn viðtekna raunveruleika, hins vegar leit að

andlegri „dýpt“ með aðferðum myndlíkingarinnar á sama tíma og farið var hljóðlega í kringum innihald (sem litið var á sem hugmyndafræði), þannig að það var haft með af skyldurækni eða sett í stað þess allegóríu um „markmiðið“. Sú vinnuaðferð að eyðileggja boðskapsþátt listaverksins með myndmálinu var fullkomnuð út í ystu meðan, og heildarmyndin brotin upp með barokkhefðinni um mótsögn líkinga - að setja fram andstæður tákna og hluta, eða, eins og betur á við í þessu tilviki, að dylja grundvallarmerkingu verksins undir hinni opinberu merkingu þess.

Þessar aðstæður leddu til einstaks listræns tungutaks sem byggðist á neðanmálsgreinum í dæmisagnastíl, sem leiddi til þróunar ákveðins neðanjarðartáknmars þótt listsköpunin lagaði sig að hinu opinbera stjórnkerfi boða og banna. Í sifelli voru gerðar tilraunir til að leyfa vanda mótsagnarinnar milli fullkomins frjálsræðis og þeirra kosta sem gáfust með því að vefs allegóriskar neðanmálsgreinar (eins og þær væru tilviljanakennd listræn tjáning „markmiðsins“) inn í hið „opinbera“ myndmál kerfisins.

Bönn (eða réttar sagt blekking banna) voru helstu öfl sameiningar og samræmingar. Í lok síðasta áratugar, þegar „orrustan“ hófst, kom „möguleikinn“ í þess stað - möguleikinn til að andmæla fyrir opnum tjöldum öllum heildarlausnum, alræðisvaldi, samræmingu, skyldutrú á fyrirmundarríki eða goðsagnir - og þar með hófst umbytingin í átt til margháttu sundurleitra leikja og síðast en ekki síst til óritskoðaðrar og frjálsrar menningarlegrar framþróunar. „Óhjákvæmileiki“ og tryggð við tiltekna hugsjón vék fyrir munúð, leik, greiningu, tónaflæði, skáldskap, duttlungum og úturdúrum.

Listin leitar ekki lengur að „einhvers konar“ ákjósanlegu, fyrirsjáanlegu og „hlutlausu“ stigi þæginda, þeirra þæginda sem spretta af hugblað almennrar „einingar“. Svið samkynja menningartákna og reynslu er að víkja fyrir skeyingarleysi og hroka gagnvart hugmyndinni um sameiginlegt sæluríki.

Kaldrifjað, skiljanlegt „nú-ið“ hefur rutt „markmiðinu“ úr vegi.

Evaldas Stankevicius.

þótt er ófálli að hafa ekki uppi efasemdir um gildi samtímalista um Litháen. Þótt er ófálli að hafa ekki uppi efasemdir um gildi samtímalista um Litháen. Þótt er ófálli að hafa ekki uppi efasemdir um gildi samtímalista um Litháen.

63. Listamenn sem hafa ekki uppi efasemdir um gildi samtímalista utan Litháens búa ekki í Litháen.

64. Listamenn sem bera ekki upp efasemdir um gildi í samtímalista utan Litháens búa ekki heldur í Litháen.

65. Listamenn sem hafa ekki uppi efasemdir yfirleitt mála málverk og höggva höggmyndir í Litháen. Þeir reyna ef til vili aitt fyrir Litháen? (íþróttalögðmálið: Að hlaupa fyrir Litháen eða að hlaupa á brott frá Litháen? Hló fyrnrefnda var elnkenni listamanna á hernámstímanum. Það var lífsnauðsyn. Hló síðarnefnda er valkostur fyrir litháska listamenn að hernáminu loknu. Íþróttalögðmálið um að vera „fulltrúi“ er smám saman að tapa gildi sínu í listheiminum. („Við vorum ekki fulltrúar eins né neins, við vorum elnungis okkar eigin fulltrúar ...“ sagði Arturas Raila þegar hann kom heim frá þátttöku í „Ground Control“-verkefninu í London).

66. Íþróttá-hetju-þjóðin: Þegar hin litháenska stjarna í bandarískra körfuboltanum, Arvydas Sabonis, keypti sér flösku af Issey Miyake-límvatni fyrir karlmenn í borginni Kaunas í Litháen seldist það nær samstundis upp í öllum verslunum.

67. Að hlaupa á brott frá Litháen. Menn gætu leiðst til þess ýmissa hluta vegna: Skulda, glæpa, kallra vetrar. Svo virðist að efnahagsliegar ástæður séu ekki þær helstu. „Loftmæðin er of lítil hér.“ (Evaldas Jansas), „loftið er þrúgandi vegna kæfandi nándar“ (sjá atriði 78), við störfum í samræmi við lágmarks-mælikvarða og lágmarks-viðmiðanir, en ... listamaðurinn getur ekki orðið stjarna.

68. Að hlaupa fyrir Litháen ... - Núna? Og til hvers? „Hlaupari FYRIR“ gefur til kynna að það sé nauðsynlegt að hlaupa fyrir Litháen vegna þess

að landið sé ÓPEKKT: það sé misskillið sem nafn á rétti á matseðli, Króatíu eða áfengistegund. „Hlaupari FYRIR“ samsamar sig við alla þjóðina. Í huga hans „eykur það frægð Litháen“ að hlaupa með þessu auðkenni á alþjóðlegum vettvangi. Í hans huga er Litháen hinn endanlegi mælikvarði á listferil hans. Hann visar til þess valds sem Móðurinnar, og til sjálfa sín sem Sonarins. Ef til vill yrði einhvern tíma nefnd eftir honum gata.

69. Að hlaupa í gegnum Litháen. Hópar ólöglegra einstaklinga af öllum litarháttum velja Lýðveldið Litháen sem áfanga á sinni lelð. Löggreglan handsamar þá og flytur í flóttamannamiðstöð. Mins vegar blöja fáir af þessum gestum okkar frá Asíu um hæll sem flóttamenn í Litháen ... Því kvelur mig spurningin: „Hvers vegna hafa þeir ekki áhuga á að vera hér?“

70. Hvað segir besti knattspyrnumaður Litháens? ... Nei, það er raunar sjötti besti leikmaðurinn, sem er kallaður til í landsliðið, en gat því miður ekki komið því að í þýsku verksmiðjunni þar sem hann vinnur oftir leikj og æfingar hafði enginn heyrт um Litháen getið. En hann hefði sagt: „Það er listamönnunum sjálfum að kenna að þeir geta ekki orðið stjörnur.“ Og hann hefur rétt fyrir sér: menningarliðið er tortryggið á að taka upp aðferðir dægurtónlistarinnar við „stjörnu-sköpun“, og listin virkar aðeins í eigin helmi: í sýningarsölu, galleríum, rústum; það þorir ekki að sameinast öðrum félagssviðum í heild sinni.

71. Hökuland: „Þá (þegar Litháen tilheyrði Sovétríkjunum - aths. höfundar) var ríki það svæði sem hafði fært sig lengst í átt til vestursins; nú er landið það svæði sem hefur fært sig lengst í austur,“ segir Delmantas Narkevicius.

72. Umferð eða einangrun: Litháar hafa ekki enn ákveðið hvort ríki þeirra líður fyrir einangrun að eigin vali eða vegna stöðu þess í umheiminum (þar sem ýmis áhrifasvæði skarast í landi þeirra). Í daglegu tali standa likingar um „brú“ og „búr“ hlið við hlið sem skilgreiningar á landfræðilegrí og pólitískri stöðu landsins.

73. Listamenn sem spryja spurninga búa í Vilnius.

74. Það fyrirfinnst engin lithásk samtímalist; aðeins listalífið í Vilnius, og það er steingelt í þjóðleika sínum. Það samanstendur af listamönnum frá öllum landshornum; í Vilnius geta þeir talað enaku við ókunnuga, á sama tíma og þeir þegja í návist hvers annars.

75. Að sprýja spurninga er rökrænt ferli sem tengist endurskoðun ýmissa fagurfræðilegra og menningarlegra gilda. Það hefst með spurningu Kosuths: „Hvað er list?“ - spurningu sem verður að listaverki í sjálfri sér. Fjarlægð Nr. 1: Fjarlægðin milli listamannsins og miðlisins tekur að aukast. Tilkoma listrænna framkvæmda sem byggja á tungumáli er dæmi um þessa þróun.

76. Það eru rússnesk og pólsk listhús í Vilnius. Í sömu byggingunni.

77. Fjarlægð nr. 2: Listamaðurinn er aðskilinn frá því samfélagi sem hann býr í, en hann er ekki fjarlægur sjálfbum sér. Hann á enn eftir að skilgreina sitt félagslega hlutverk. Listamaðurinn hugsar oftar um elgin ímynd en hlutverk hennar í heimi félagslegra samskipta.

78. Í Litháen, landi með tæplega fjórar milljónir íbúa, er loftið þrúgandi vegna kæfandi nándar. Þessi tilfinning hefst með sögu landsins (þar sem flestir merkilegustu atburðir í sögu þjóðarinnar eru óvenjulega nálægir í tíma (t.d. kristnitakan 1387), tengist síðan landafræðinni (fjarlægðin milli afskekktstu hluta landsins er 300 kilómetrar) og lýkur með þínum nánustu. Réttara sagt byrjar allt og endar með þínum nánustu. (Íbúar Vilniusar eru samkvæmt hefðinni skrefstuttir og hæggengir, því maður kemst allra sinna ferða á skammri stund án þess að flýta þér.) Listheimurinn í Vilnius er heimur hinna nátengdu: þessa þrúgandi, algjöru nánd er aðeins hægt að bæta sér upp með „háspekkilegri löngun í hlð fjarlæga“.

79. „Bjöguð lithásk“: Hana tala Hvít-Rússar, Póllerjar og þeir afkomendur brottfluttra af annarri eða þríðju kynslóð sem hafa snúið „heim“ áný. Hinir innfæddu þrá að hoyra hana af vörum Breta, Bandaríkjamaðra, Frakka, Hollendinga og Belga.

Raimundas Malasauskas.

Footnotes
Contemporary Art from Lithuania

Exhibition organised by the Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania

Footnotes

The text is pre-determined by footnotes beyond its limits, and which serve a strictly instrumental function. At first glance it may seem that they refer only to activity that is secondary in relation to the text; however, as a result of their appeal to static, authentic or faulty authorities, they become the only condition for the appearance of the message. Footnotes function as everlasting and stable formulas, which are independent of and arrogant toward the text. And, conversely, every work - through its formation and innate inter-textuality - later functioning, egoistically (trans-textually and emotionally) encourages references to itself. It is pragmatic, narcissistic and personal. But however much it must be in love with itself, it remains depersonalised personalism in a sea of commonalities.

It is hardest to talk about the fundamental common trait (the Hegelian "spirit") of a concrete, culturally defined territory, or at least to formulate a brief, but clear reference that might make it easier to grasp the identity of a specific culture. The factual and emotional cake of a common cultural experience is baked by all of that culture's members, and just about all of those tasting it can identify more or less the same flavour. Differences emerge later - when efforts begin to describe that which is being tasted and to define the components of which it is made up. The variety of receptors is a result of the fact that that, which is being tasted, is either held in the highest honour, arrogantly belittled, or ironically ridiculed with respect to these perceptual extremes. But every cultural territory has both its personal and "objective" past, as well as an "objective" present, all of which can inspire interpretations of objective "consequences." Lithuania's historical and cultural development determined that, despite its once-had statehood and glorious history, and as a result of external forces - the proximity of large and (not only culturally) expansive cultures - it was forced (as many small European cultures have been) to choose the only possible means of preserving and establishing its identity: the foundation of the re-established state was built on non-institutionalised (i.e., "primitive") rural culture. Cultural fundamentalism like any other initial purificatory fundamentalism was a positive thing in terms of the intentions underlying the project at hand. The different tongue "institutional" local culture was either consciously rejected or left in quotation marks as contradictory to the project being implemented (the concept of territorial cultural identity was replaced by an ethno-linguistic understanding of identity). The primary source for the formation and development of national cultural forms and traditions at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one was therefore folk culture. What was achieved during the inter-war period - i.e., during barely two decades of intense cultural searching and development - became the unquestioned, and therefore mythologised moral foundation and reference to an independent and distinct history and cultural order during the following half-century of Soviet occupation. The Soviet occupation (apparently the 22nd in Lithuania's history) ruled all socio-cultural spheres - economics, politics and culture. The era of quasi-formal culture began, during which everything - behavior, thought, understanding, information, creativity and the social relations - was encased in a concrete framework of allowed and strictly regulated, formally and ideologically canonised possibilities. Everything had to comply with the project; everything was ideologically pre-determined. However, the totalitarian power mechanism did not succeed in

controlling quiet forays into "beyond the plan" fringes, or to prevent gradual, externally passive and non-aggressive but nevertheless effective subversions of the plan's internal system. Two basic principles for the creation of art works emerged. On the one hand, "correct" expressions of conformist reality; on the other hand, the search for metaphoric "depth" in and through spiritual form, while quietly circumventing content (which was understood as ideology) as though it were a mandatory inclusion, or else replacing it with the allegory of "the desired." The practice of destroying representation with images was perfected to an extreme degree; i.e., totality was broken up using the Baroque formula of allegorical antinomy - the confusion of signs and objects, or, more concretely, fundamental senses and official meanings. As a result of the above-mentioned causes a unique Aesopian artistic language of footnotes developed, which, though regulated by a system of possibilities and prohibitions, led to the emergence of a sub-systemic parent language. Efforts were both continually and gradually made to resolve the contradiction between freedom and possibilities - by weaving allegorical footnotes (as though they were unintentional artistic expressions of "the desired") into the system's "allowed" language. Prohibition (or, more accurately, the deception of prohibition) was the main consolidating and harmonising principle. At the end of the last decade, when the "battle" began, it was replaced by "possibility" - the possibility of openly opposing all forms of monism, totalitarianism, unification, compulsory utopias and mythologems, and the transition to multifarious heterogeneous games, and, most importantly, uncensored and free cultural development began. "Inevitability" and loyalty to an idea were replaced by sensuality, play, analysis, intonation, fiction, whimsy and digression. Art does not strive for "some sort of" ideal, predictable and "neutral" state of comfort, the kind of comfort that is derived from a sense of universal "unity." The sphere of homogeneous cultural symbols and experiences is being replaced by indifference and arrogance with regard to the idea of collective utopia. Cold-blooded cognitive "present" has taken the place of "desired."

Evaldas Stankevičius

63. Artists who don't raise doubts about contemporary/non-Lithuanian art don't live in Lithuania.
64. Artists who, in contemporary/non-Lithuanian art do not raise doubts, don't live in Lithuania either.
65. Artists for whom doubts do not arise in principle paint paintings and mould sculptures in Lithuania. Perhaps they try *for Lithuania?* (Sports' principle: to run for Lithuania or to run away from Lithuania? The former stance was characteristic of artist during the period of occupation. It was an imperative. The latter is a matter of free choice for the post-Lithuanian artist. The sporting principle of representation is gradually losing validity in the art world. ("We didn't represent anything, we just represented ourselves...," said Artūras Raila upon returning from The Ground Control project in London).
66. Sport-hero-nation: when the Lithuanian-born NBA star Arvydas Sabonis bought a bottle of Issey Myake men's cologne in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas, it was instantly sold out of every store.
67. To run away from Lithuania. One might be led to do so for several reasons. Debts, criminal offences, cold winters. It seems that economic reasons are not the main ones. "The ceilings are too low here." (Evaldas Jansas), "the air is oppressive with excessive intimacy" (see segment 78), we function according to mini-criteria and mini-parameters, but... the artist cannot become a star.
68. To run for Lithuania... - Now? And what for?
- "Runner FOR" would say that it is necessary to run for Lithuania because it is UNKNOWN: it is being misconstrued as a culinary dish, Croatia, or alcohol. "Runner FOR" identifies himself with the entire nation. In his mind, running in the international arena "increases Lithuania's fame." In his view Lithuania is the final authority regarding his artistic biography. He refers to that authority as the Mother, and to himself as the son. A small street might someday be named after him.
69. To run through Lithuania. Teams of multicoloured illegal migrants chose the Republic of Lithuania as their transit route. The police catch them and take them to a refugee centre. However, few of our Asian guests ask for refugee status in Lithuania... I am tormented by the question "Why don't they find it interesting here?"
70. What Lithuania's No. 1 football player say? ... No, rather - our No. 6 football player, invited to play in official tournaments, but who, unfortunately, could not come because the German factory where he works after games and training sessions hadn't heard of Lithuania. He would say "it's artists' own fault that they can't become stars." And he's right: culture is wary of adopting pop culture's "star-making" strategies, and art tends to function only in its own world: in exhibition halls, galleries, ruins; it doesn't dare to integrate itself *in corpore* into other social spheres.
71. The migratory state. "Back then (in Lithuania during the Soviet period - author's note), it was the territory that had moved farthest away toward the West; now it is the territory that has moved farthest toward the East," notes Delmantas Narkevičius.
72. Transit and isolation. Lithuanians still haven't decided whether their country suffers from (self?) isolation or whether it suffers from the effects of its transitional situation (several zones of influence overlap on its territory). In colloquial language the metaphors of the "bridge" and the "cage" - as definitions of the country's geographic and political situation - function side by side. But Lithuanians tend to complain about both things.
73. Artists who raise questions live in Vilnius.
74. There is no contemporary Lithuanian art; there is the Vilnius art scene, but it is sterile in its Lithuanianess. It is made up of artists from different regions of Lithuania; in Vilnius they can speak English to strangers, while they recognise each other without saying a word.

75. Raising questions is a cognitive procedure related to the reconsideration of various aesthetic and cultural conventions. It begins with the Kosuthian question "What is art?" – a question which becomes an art object. DISTANCE I: the distance between the artist and his medium begins to open up. The emergence of meta-linguistic art actions is a sign of this tendency.
76. There are Russian and Polish art galleries in Vilnius. In the same building.
77. DISTANCE II: the artist is removed from the society in which he lives, but he has no distance from himself. He has yet to articulate his social role. The artist thinks more often about his persona than about its meaning within a network of social ties.
78. In Lithuania, a country of almost 4 million people, the air is heavy with an excess of intimacy. This excess starts with history (the most significant events in the country's history are unusually close - e.g., the adoption of Christianity in 1387), with geography (the distance between two most remote points is 300 kilometres) and ends with *intimates*. More accurately, everything begins and ends with intimates. (The strides of inhabitants of Vilnius are traditionally short and slow, because you can everywhere go quickly without rushing.) The Vilnius art world is a world of intimates: the excess of hyper-intimacy is compensated for only by 'metaphysical longing for that which is distant.'
79. "Broken Lithuanian." It is spoken by Belarusians, Poles, or second or third generation émigrés who have returned to their homeland. Locals long to hear it spoken by British, American, French, Dutch and Belgian nationals.

Raimundas Malasauskas

Eglė Rakauskaitė

In Honey. 1996. Metal construction (400x400x260 cm), cotton (180x180x95 cm), honey (80 kg), rubber cover (350x350 cm), video (camera - Gintaras Šeputis)







Povilas Ričardas Vaitekūnas
Still Life with Alarm Clock. 1986. Oil on canvas. 65x92 cm



Deimantas Narkevičius

Too Long on the Plinth. 1994. Shoes, salt, plinth. 10x30x24 cm



Deimantas Narkevičius

Game No 1. 1995. Self imprints in concrete. 22x22x22 cm





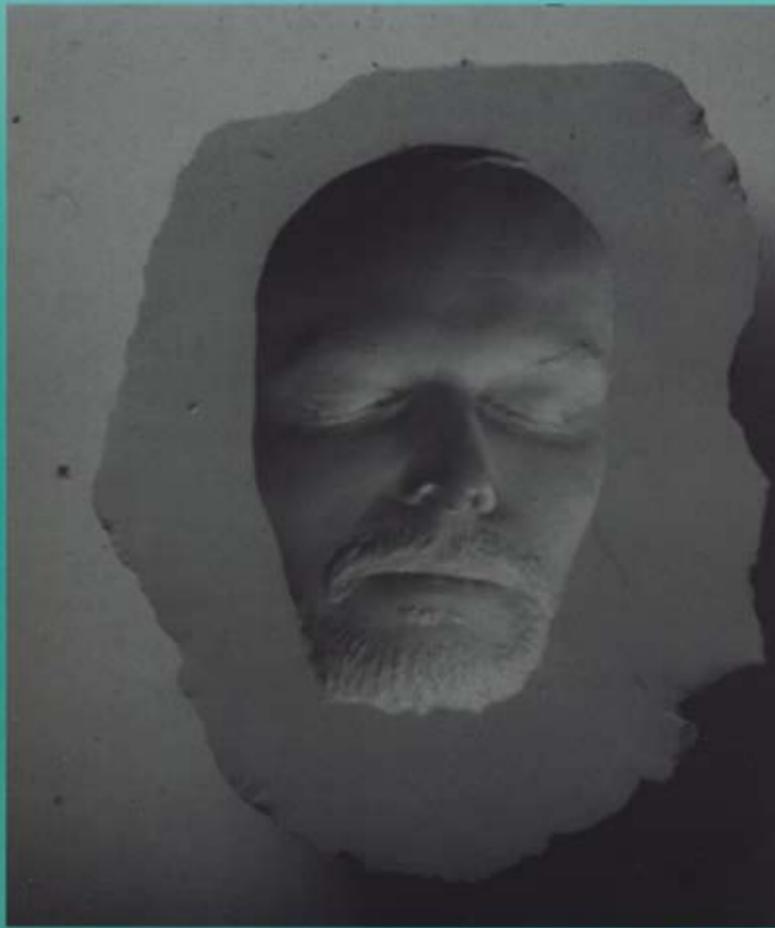
Kęstutis Andrašiūnas

The Canary will Stay Upright. This is not a Metaphor. 1995. Canary, cage. 75x35 cm





Žilvinas Kempinas
Portraits - Fossils. 1996. Plaster





Gintautas Trimakas

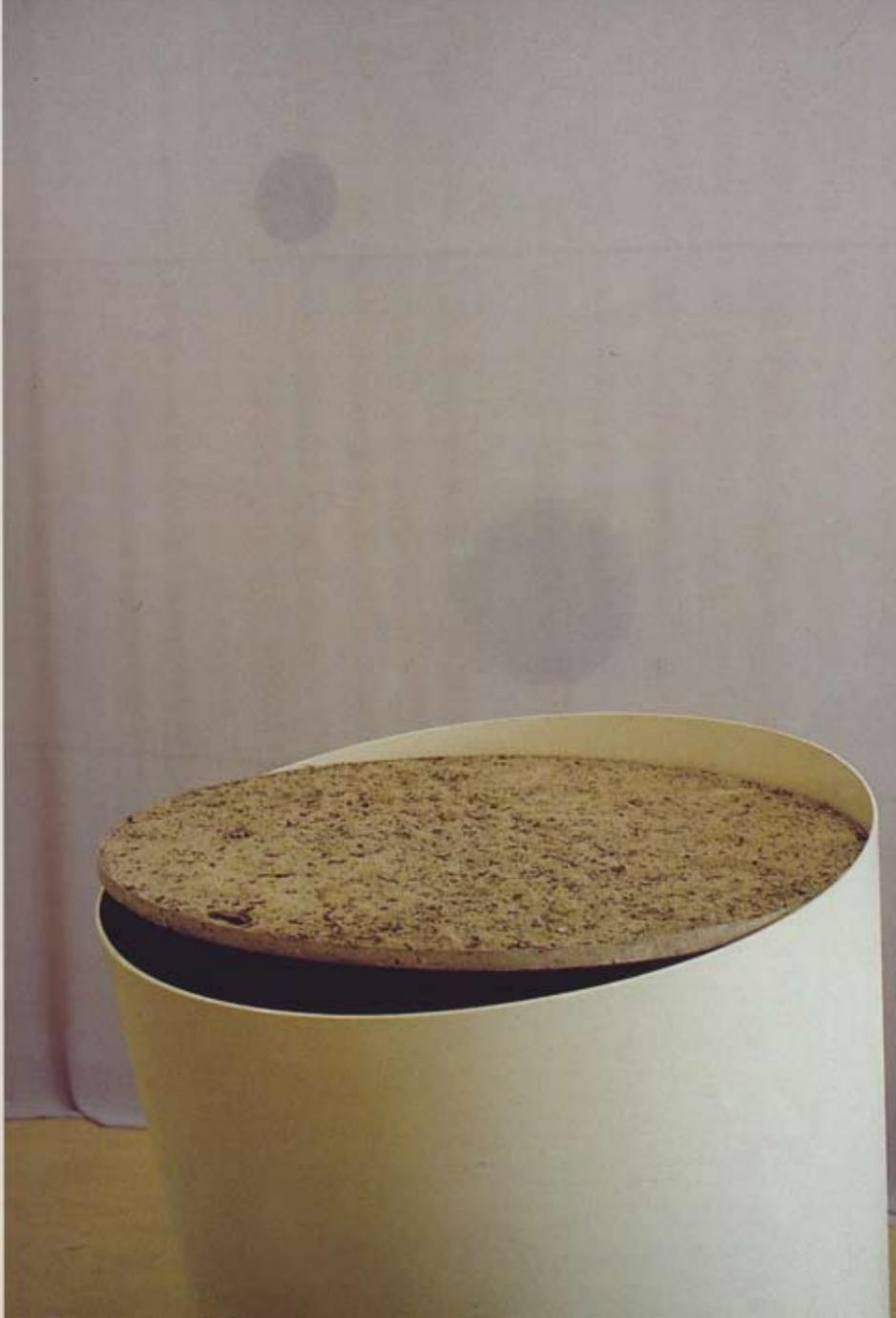
The Same (Black Angel). 1997. 1521 pieces of laminated b & w photoes (detail)





Audrius Novickas

Balancing Act. 1996. White tiberglass object with low center of weight made in airplane factory, generator of sound signals, loudspeakers, organic ash, cloth. 500x300x300 cm. (Details)



Eglė Rakauskaitė

Born in 1967 in Vilnius

1985-1993 studied in Vilnius Academy of Arts, Department of Painting

Lives and works in Vilnius

Grants and Scholarships:

1995 Stiftung Künstlerhaus Boswil, Switzerland; 1997 Civitella Ranieri Center, Italy; 1997 Akademie Schloss Solitude, Stuttgart, Germany

Selected group exhibitions:

1991 Gallery 91, Vilnius. 1992 Gallery "Langas", Vilnius. 1994 Vilnius/Oslo. UKS, Oslo. 1995 "New Works". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Recent Documents. New Tendencies in Lithuanian Art". Balzekas Museum, Chicago, USA. "Joan of Arc: Eight Commentaries". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "1995: Art in Lithuania". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Mundane Language". Vilnius. 1996 "Change of Rules: Tools". Södertälje Art Hall, Södertälje, Sweden. "Personal Time. Art of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania 1945-1995". The "Zacheta" Gallery of Contemporary Art, Warsaw; Central Exhibition Hall "Manež", St. Petersburg. "Nowa Litwa", State Academy of Fine Arts, Gdańsk, Poland. "Subordination". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1997 Eglė Rakauskaitė and Gintaras Makarevičius. Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 5th International Istanbul Biennial. Hagia Eirene Church, Istanbul.

Festivals and fashion shows:

1992 Untamed Fashion Assembly, Jurmala, Latvia

1994 Untamed Fashion Assembly, Riga. Fashion shows in Vilnius; Moscow; Malmö, Sweden

Povilas Ričardas Vaitekūnas

Born in 1940 in Kaunas (Lithuania)

1958-1964 studied in State Art Institute, Department of Painting

Lives and works in Vilnius.

Works have been acquired by Lithuanian Art Museum, Vilnius; M. K. Čiurlionis art Museum, Kaunas, Lithuania; Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam; private collectors in Lithuania and abroad.

Awards: 1991 Lithuanian National prize.

Solo exhibitions:

1970 Painting. Artists' Union Exhibition Hall, Kaunas, Lithuania. 1974 Painting. Showrooms of Lithuania Art Fund, Vilnius. 1979 Painting. Artists' Palace, Vilnius. 1987 Painting on Paper, Drawings. Artists' palace, Vilnius. 1989 Painting. Trakai House Gallery, Salzburg, Austria. 1990 Painting. Lithuania Art Museum, Vilnius. 1993 Painting. Drawings. Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1996 Painting. Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. 1997 Painting on Paper, Drawings. Gledré Bartelt Gallery, Berlin.

Selected group exhibitions:

1966 Republican Exhibition of Young Artists. Lithuanian Art Museum, Vilnius. 1975 III Vilnius Painting Triennial. Art Exhibition Palace, Vilnius. 1989 Painting exhibition. Central Artist's House, Moscow. 1990 Group 24 Exhibition. Paintings, Drawings. Art Exhibition Palace, Vilnius. 1992 Painting on Paper. Schwerinisches Palais, Berlin. 1994 Group 24 Exhibition. SPADEM Gallery, Paris; Municipal Library, Tours, France. 1995 "100 Years of Stedelijk Museum". Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. 1996 "Personal Time. Art of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania 1945-1995". The "Zacheta" Gallery of Contemporary Art, Warsaw; Central Exhibition Hall "Manež", St. Petersburg. 1996/7 Painting on Paper. Tanya Rumpff Gallery, Haarlem, The Netherlands. 1997 "Group 24". Galerie Plaisiren, Stockholm. "Group 24". "Lietuvos alidas" Gallery, Vilnius. Modern Art Museum Arsenals, Riga.

Delmantas Narkevičius

Born in 1964 in Utēna (Lithuania)

1987-1994 studied in Vilnius Academy of Arts, Department of Sculpture

Lives and works in Vilnius

Grants and Scholarships:

1992 artist in residence - The Delphina Studios, London, 1995 - ARTEST, Foundation Artist's House, Boswil, Switzerland. In 1995 was nominated for ARS FENICA award (Finland)

Solo exhibition:

1994 "Unforced Reality", Gallery "Akademija", Vilnius

Selected group exhibitions

1991 "Europe Unknown". TPSP Exhibition Hall, Krakow, Poland. 1992 "Forma Anthropologica". Tallinn Art Hall, Tallinn. "Mare Balticum". Nordic Art Centre, Helsinki. Winter Exhibition. The Delphina Studios Trust, London. 1993 Summer Exhibition. The Delphina Studios Trust, London. "Between Sculpture and Object in Lithuanian". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Good Evils". Picture Gallery, Kaunas, Lithuania. 1994 "Non-recurring". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Bread and Salt". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius; 1995 - Edinburgh College of Art, Great Britain; 1996 - "Cornerhouse", Manchester, Great Britain. D. Jankauskas. D. Narkevičius. M. Navakas. V. Umbrasas. Gallery of the Association of Polish Architects, Warsaw. 1995 "Compulsive Objects". Gallery "Rubicon", Dublin. "1995: Art in Lithuania". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Mundane Language". Vilnius. "Unchained Blocks". New York-Lithuania. Potsdam, Germany. ARTEST, Kunsthalle Palazzo, Liestal, Switzerland. 1996 "For Survival/Experience/Feeling". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "Change of Rules: Tools". Södertälje Art Hall, Södertälje, Sweden. "Personal Time. Art of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania 1945-1995". The "Zacheta" Gallery of Contemporary Art, Warsaw. Central Exhibition Hall "Manezh", St. Petersburg. "Nowa Litwa". State Academy of Fine Art, Gdańsk, Poland. "Subordination". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1997 "Ground Control". Beaconsfield, London. Invasion. Saaremaa Biennial. Kuressare, Saaremaa, Estonia.

Kestutis Andrašiūnas

Born in 1975 in Vilnius

1991-1993 studied at Vilnius University.

Since 1993 studies in Vilnius Academy of Art, Department of Sculpture

Group exhibition:

1997 "Eighty percent". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius

Žilvinas Kempišas

Born in 1969 in Plungė, Lithuania

1987-1993 studied in Vilnius Academy of Arts, Department of Painting

Lives and works in Vilnius

Grants and Scholarships:

1995 The Westerly Trust, London

Academie Schloss Solitude, Stuttgart, Germany

1997 The Westerly Trust, London

Solo exhibitions:

1994 "Painting from Nature". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1996 "Portraits-fossils". Gallery "Jutempus", Vilnius. 1996 "The New Year of King Nabuchadnezzar", Vilnius

Selected group exhibitions:

1992 "Good Evils". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius; Art Gallery, Panevėžys, Lithuania; Exhibition Hall, Šiauliai, Lithuania. "Advent Bunch". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1993 "Good Evils". Picture Gallery, Kaunas, Lithuania; Exhibition Hall, Klaipėda, Lithuania. "Kult r". Gallery "Arka", Vilnius. 1995 "Whale's Stomach". Site Specific Project, Vilnius. "Recent Documents". Balzekas Museum, Chicago, USA. "1995. Art in Lithuania". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. "For Beauty". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1996 "Holy Lie". Cathedral, Vilnius

Gintautas Trimakas

Born in 1958 in Vilnius

1980-1986 studied in Vilnius Institute of Civil Engineering, Department of Urban Construction

Lives and works in Vilnius

Solo exhibitions:

1989 Plane". Gallery of Association of Polish Photographers (ZPAF), Krakow, Poland. 1992 "In my Room". Photogalerie in der Brotfabrik, Berlin; Photography Gallery, Vilnius. 1995 "Staging". Gallery Bohema, Klaipėda, Lithuania. "Music from a Neighbouring Room". Baltic Sea Cultural Center, Gdańsk, Poland. "Unsent Letters to Scotland". Gallery Lietuvos alidas, Vilnius. "Photographical installations". Gallery WYSPA, Gdańsk, Poland. "Photos From Memory". Gallery "Baroti", Klaipėda, Lithuania. 1996 "Photos from Memory". Panevėžys Art Gallery, Panevėžys, Lithuania.

Selected group exhibitions:

1984 Debut Exhibition of Young Lithuanian Photographers. Photography Gallery, Vilnius. 1985 "Young Lithuanian Photographers". Art Research Institute, Moscow. 1986 "Young Vilnius Photographers". Photography Gallery, Vilnius. 1987 "Sculpture and Photography" (with A. Lukys and M. Navakas). Alumnatas Yard, Vilnius. 1988 "Signs of Man. Sculpture. Drawings. Photography". Exhibition Palace, Klaipėda, Lithuania. "City". Ciurlioris Gallery, Chicago, USA. 1989 "Several Photographers - I". Art Exhibition Palace, Vilnius. 1990 "Memory and Intuition". Contemporary Lithuanian Photography. Art Museum, Łódź, Poland. "Looking East". Photography Gallery "Image", Aarhus, Denmark. "Several Photographers - II". Art Exhibition Palace, Vilnius. 1991 "Nine Photographers". Art Exhibition Palace, Vilnius. "Outside and Inside". Palace of Artists, Vilnius. "New Spaces of Photography". National Museum, Wrocław, Poland. 1991-1992 "Beyond Control. Critical Transition in The Baltic Republics". Presentation House Gallery, Vancouver; MacKenzie Art Gallery, Regina; Art Gallery of Windsor, Windsor; Memorial University Art Gallery, St. John's, Canada. 1992 "Baltic Photography". Photogra

phy Museum; Brandts Klaedefabrik, Odense, Denmark. "Time, Space, Point, Line, Plane, Form". Gallery "Langas", Vilnius. "Images from Borderlands". New Baltic Photography. Saaremaa Photofestival'92. Burgmuseum Kuressaare, Kuressaare, Saaremaa, Estonia. 1993 G. Trimakas. M. Zelmanis, J. Keiner. Street Level Photography Gallery, Glasgow, Great Britain. "Mare Balticum". 13th Stockholm Art Fair, Sollentuna, Sweden. "Borderlands". Contemporary Photography from the Baltic States. "The Cottier", Street Level Photography Gallery, Glasgow, Great Britain. "My Diary 1991/1992 (Fragment)" (with M. Navakas). Tallinn Art Hall, Tallinn. 1993-1994 "The Memory of Images. Baltic Photo Art Today". Stadtgalerie im Sophienhof, Kiel; Kunsthalle Rostock, Germany; Exhibition Hall "Latvija", Riga; The Contemporary Art Centre of Vilnius; Berlinische Galerie-Martin Gropius Bau, Berlin; The State Academy of Fine Arts, Gdańsk, Poland; Exhibition Hall Nikolai, Copenhagen. 1994 "Aspects of Young Lithuanian Photography". IFA Galerie, Berlin. "Baltic Photography" Galleries "Hypolite", Helsinki. "Europa, Europa. The Century of Avant-garde in Central and Eastern Europe". Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Bonn. Rauma Biennale Balticum 1994. Rauma Art Museum, Rauma, Finland. Bread and Salt. Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius; 1995 - Edinburgh College of Art (Great Britain), 1996 - Cornerhouse, Manchester, Great Britain. 1995 G. Trimakas, E. Vaiukaitė, E. Urbonienė. Kunsthalle Helsinki, Helsinki. "Beside Document". Gallery "JUTEMPUS", Vilnius. "For Themselves and Others". Vilnius. "Mundane Language". Vilnius. 1996 Lithuanian Photography Societa di Pensieri, Bologna, Italy. "Ostsee-Biennale 1996". Kunsthalle Rostock, Rostock, Germany. "New Lithuanian Photography". Contemporary Art Center "Zamek Ujazdowski", Warsaw. "Nowa Litwa". St. John Church, Gdańsk, Poland. "Needless". Kaunas Picture Gallery, Kaunas, Lithuania. 1997 "G". League of Art, Vilnius.

Audrius Novickas

Born in 1968 in Vilnius

1986-1990 studied in Lithuanian State Art Institute (now - Vilnius Academy of Arts), Department of Painting

1990 and 1991 studied in Sommerakademie für bildende Kunst, Salzburg, Austria

1991-1993 studied in Prague Academy of Arts, professors' M. Knížák, S. Kolíbal workshops, Prague (Czech)

Lives and works in Vilnius

Solo exhibitions:

1990 "Metabolic Painting" (with A. Kisarauskaitė). Showrooms of Lithuanian Art Fund, Vilnius.

1994-1995 "So Near, so Far" (with S. Ausein). Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1997

"Installaatioita". Galleria 3h+k, Pori, Finland

Selected group exhibitions

1993 "Between Sculpture and Object in Lithuanian". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1994

"Non-recurring". Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius. 1995 International Symposium "Ulappa'95".

Gallery "Just", Gallery "Majakka", Turku, Finland. "For Beauty", The Contemporary Art Centre of Vilnius. "Mundane Language". Vilnius. 1996 "The Forgotten Present". Vilnius. "Co-incidents"

(with K. Vaaranmäki, A. Korhonen). Gallery "Akademija", Vilnius

Works in the exhibition:**Eglė Rakauskaitė**

In Honey. 1996. Honey (80 kg), video (camera - Gintaras Šeputis)

Povilas Ričardas Valtekušas

Still Life with Alarm Clock. 1986. Oil on canvas. 65x92 cm

Wall. 1982. Oil on canvas. 65x92 cm

Broken Sculpture with Prayer Book. 1989. Oil on canvas. 54x65 cm

Still Life with Skull-Shaped Stone. 1990. Oil on canvas. 54x65 cm.

Delmantas Narkevičius

Too Long on the Plinth. 1994. Shoes, salt, plinth. 10x30x24 cm

Game No 1. 1995. Self imprints in concrete. 22x22x22 cm

Kęstutis Andrašiūnas

Canary will Stay Upright. This is not a Metaphor. 1995. Canary, cage. 75x35 cm

Žilvinas Kempinas

Portraits - Fossils. 1996. Plaster. 50 pieces, each approx. 35x30 cm

Audrius Novickas

Balancing Act. 1996. White tiberglass object with low center of weight made in airplane factory, generator of sound signals, loudspeakers, organic ash, cloth. 500x300x300 cm.

Gintautas Trimakas

The Same (Black Angel). 1997. 1521 pieces of laminated b & w photoes

Footnotes**Contemporary Art from Lithuania**

Kjaravasissstadir, The Reykjavik Municipal Art Museum
6 September - October 12, 1997

Exhibition organised by the Contemporary Art Centre, Vilnius, Lithuania

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Translations: Karla Gruodis

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