



# ISA GENZKEN

Retrospective

MoMA

# ISA GENZKEN

## Retrospective

Sabine Breitwieser, Laura Hoptman,  
Michael Darling, and Jeffrey Grove  
with an essay by Lisa Lee

The Museum of Modern Art, New York  
in collaboration with  
Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago  
Dallas Museum of Art

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Céline has established a forward-thinking, rigorous design philosophy for strong, independent, modern women. Our collections freely express the ideas, emotions, and aesthetic influences that inform an evolving design vision. We embrace intellectual curiosity, honesty, and risk, and value thoughtful and provocative artistic expression.

It is an honor for us to support the work of Isa Genzken during this landmark retrospective at The Museum of Modern Art, New York. We have a great appreciation for the artist's uncompromising integrity, complexity and independence of thought, and respect for her fearless exploration of ideas, materials, and aesthetics.

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## DIRECTORS' FOREWORD

Isa Genzken is one of the most important and influential artists of the past thirty years, yet she has never had a major retrospective exhibition in an American art museum. This lacuna in the exhibition history of the United States has created the opportunity for The Museum of Modern Art, the Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago, and the Dallas Museum of Art to combine resources to produce *Isa Genzken: Retrospective*, a comprehensive look at Genzken's work in all mediums, from her early innovative experiments through her extraordinary recent installations. A majority of the works in this exhibition will be on view in the United States for the first time; others have never been exhibited institutionally anywhere.

Genzken's work is epically diverse, but it has been inspired by two grand themes: modernity and urban architecture. It has also unfolded in chapters, beginning in the late 1970s and continuing without cease until today, when a new generation of artists, curators, and art lovers has been inspired by the artist's radical inventiveness. Ranging from large-scale sculptures that limn Constructivist and Minimalist aesthetics to rougher, more overtly architectural concrete works that conjure ruins to paintings, photographs, and, finally, to found-object and collage installations that have redefined assemblage for a new era, Genzken's body of work represents both a rare artistic freedom as well as a disciplined, almost obsessive sensitivity toward the relationship of individuals to their sculptural surroundings.

Genzken entered the art world in Düsseldorf in the early 1970s, a place and time when the artistic discourse was dominated by German and American titans. Joseph Beuys, Gerhard Richter, Carl Andre, Dan Graham, and Lawrence Weiner were all part of Genzken's artistic circle, and it is a testament to her toughness and her talent that she was able to forge an artistic language and point of view that relates to Minimalism, Post-Minimalism, and German Conceptual art but is profoundly distinct from them as well. One of the elements of Genzken's sculptures that held them apart from the Minimal and Post-Minimal mainstream in the late 1970s and early 1980s was their narrativity, observable throughout her career but increasingly central to her practice since 2000. In the new millennium, Genzken's ever more complex assemblages have fearlessly taken on issues particular to our global moment, from the impact of the pervasiveness of cheap, manufactured objects on our visual culture to the climate of fear created in the aftermath of September 11. Genzken was in Manhattan that day, and it is the sense of deep unease caused by that tragic scenario with its horrific conflation of architecture and spectacular destruction that weaves in and out of most of her work of the past decade. Beginning with the sculptural series *Empire/Vampire*, *Who Kills Death* and culminating in the 2008 installation *Ground Zero*, these recent works tell the story of urban apocalypse and renewal with an incisive and critical—but also empathetic—eye.

Genzken is an artist not only of our time but also of our place. The urban environment has been a constant inspiration, but it is the modern American city that has proven to be her most ardent muse, from the skyscrapers of Chicago to the storefronts of Manhattan. If her work is less well-known to American audiences, this exhibition, which highlights the artist's achievements in all their mastery and variety, their contemporaneity and their drama, seeks to change that.

We are grateful to the curators of the show—Sabine Breitwieser, Michael Darling, Jeffrey Grove, and Laura Hoptman—for embarking on a three-year collaboration that has produced an exhibition and a book of a quality befitting their subject. At The Museum of Modern Art, the show is made possible by Céline, with major support provided by Jerry I. Speyer and Katherine G. Farley, The Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, and Lonti Ebers. We are deeply grateful to all of them for their generosity. At the time of this publication, the Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago presentation was made possible with lead support from Kenneth and Anne Griffin, Howard and Donna Stone, and Helen and Sam Zell; major support by Andrea and Jim Gordon and Margot and George Greig; and additional funding provided by the Jacques and Natasha Gelman Trust; Hauser & Wirth; David Zwirner, New York; the Goethe-Institut and the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany; neugerriemschneider, Berlin; Galerie Buchholz, Cologne/Berlin; and Mary Ittelson. Air transportation was provided by American Airlines,

the Official Airline of MCA Chicago. In Dallas, the exhibition is made possible by the Contemporary Art Initiative, a generous group of patrons who provide contributions to strengthen contemporary art programs at the Dallas Museum of Art, including Arlene and John Dayton, Claire Dewar, Jennifer and John Eagle, Amy and Vernon Faulconer, Kenny Goss, Tim Hanley, Julie and Ed Hawes, Marguerite Steed Hoffman, The Karpidas Foundation, Cynthia and Forrest Miller, Janelle and Alden Pinnell, Allen and Kelli Questrom, Cindy and Howard Rachofsky, Catherine and Will Rose, Deedie and Rusty Rose, Gayle and Paul Stoffel, and Sharon and Michael Young, and TWO x TWO for AIDS and Art, an annual benefit that supports the Dallas Museum of Art and amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research, with air transportation provided by American Airlines. We are grateful to all these supporters, and we owe our sincere thanks as well to the lenders to the exhibition, private and institutional. Finally, we extend our deep gratitude to Isa Genzken herself, for allowing our museums to share her life's work with an audience who is sure to be astonished by it.

Maxwell L. Anderson  
Eugene McDermott Director  
Dallas Museum of Art

Madeleine Grynsztejn  
Pritzker Director  
Museum of Contemporary Art Chicago

Glenn D. Lowry  
Director  
The Museum of Modern Art, New York



# THE CHARACTERS OF ISA GENZKEN: BETWEEN THE PERSONAL AND THE CONSTRUCTIVE, 1970–1996

Do you not see that all is fiction...?  
[Y]ou shall never play me a trick without my playing you one in return.  
—Gotthold Ephraim Lessing,  
*Minna von Barnhelm*<sup>1</sup>

The new temples are already cracked  
future ruins,  
one day grass will also grow over the city  
over its final layer.  
—Einstürzende Neubauten,  
“Die Befindlichkeit des Landes” (“The State of the Country”)<sup>2</sup>

One of the most important artists of our time, Isa Genzken has developed an unconventional body of work in the postwar German context that has functioned in critical dialogue with both European and American art. Specifically in her early work, she responded to Russian and Soviet Constructivism and American Abstract Expressionism, and sought to develop a European answer to Minimalism that had international relevance. Genzken’s oeuvre is distinguished by a constant inventiveness, a highly idiosyncratic artistic approach, and an unmistakable idiom within each of her diverse groups of work. Although she has veered off in new, unexpected directions at regular intervals, reviewing her work over the course of four decades reveals a surprising coherence, one rooted in the logic of her successive artistic choices as well as in the way in which her series, in all their remarkable heterogeneity, relate to one another. Individual works, or groups of work, appear as protagonists in an open-ended play, one in which personal, autobiographical, and fictional elements enter into a dialectic with techno-scientific principles and structural concerns in ways previously considered incompatible.

<sup>1</sup> Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, *Minna von Barnhelm*, Edward Brooks, Jr., trans. (Philadelphia: David McKay, 1899 [1767]), Act V, Scene XII. First performed in Hamburg in 1767, *Minna von Barnhelm* is the best-known comedy from the German Enlightenment and one of the most important in all of German literature. In his theoretical and critical writings, Lessing (1729–1781) encouraged the development of a new, independent bourgeois theater in Germany. In his oft-quoted *Laocöon, or On the Boundaries of Painting and Poetry* (1766), he argued for what would later be termed *medium-specificity*.

<sup>2</sup> Einstürzende Neubauten, “Die Befindlichkeit des Landes” (“The State of the Country”), from the album *Silence Is Sexy* (2000).

This essay proposes to survey roughly the first twenty-five years of Isa Genzken’s career in its seemingly contradictory swings between the personal and the structural, beginning with its autobiographical implications and arguing from the focus on the body. Genzken’s rejection of medium-specificity, especially in regard to her broad conception of film, her equally extended notion of portraiture, and the significance of architecture as a consistent underlying concern are all key in this account of her work. Looking first at Genzken’s performance and other early works, this immediately becomes evident as we encounter film articulated through drawings, texts, and sculptural ensembles. Moreover, in Genzken’s early stereometric sculptures, the body of the viewer comes into play; Genzken mobilizes the gaze of the viewer, who needs to occupy and actively experience the sculptures in terms of the surrounding space. In all of this, Genzken does not exclude her own body; indeed, she has explored the genre of self-portraiture in a variety of unexpected forms, ranging from imprints of her studio floor to ingenious photographic techniques to representational surrogates in the form of physical objects. A reliance on objects drawn from the vocabulary of everyday life proves to be a central theme, one that she has continued to explore to the present day. Uniting all is a dynamic, expansive vision of the spatiotemporal properties of film—incorporating drawing, photography, and sculpture—as well as film’s potential as an effective and all-inclusive public medium.

## I. Formation as an Artist in Postwar Germany

In *Skizzen für einen Spielfilm* (*Sketches for a Feature Film*), which first appeared in the catalogue for her 1993 exhibition at Kunsthalle Bremen (fig. 1), Genzken published twenty stories from her life that are at once mundane and unsettling, beginning with her birth and ending with an exhibition opening.<sup>3</sup> From the start, her autobiography is clearly embellished with fictional elements and touches of parody, for her description of life in the late 1940s in her birthplace of Bad Oldesloe in northern Germany unmistakably borrows from the atmosphere of Carl Spitzweg’s painting *Der arme Poet* (*The Poor Poet*) (1839). Recalling Spitzweg’s depiction of an artist’s impoverished life and working conditions, Genzken draws an image of herself as a baby swaddled in a laundry basket with an umbrella attached to protect her from the rain dripping through the attic roof. While the artist was still a small child, her parents moved to Hamburg, thirty miles away, into a middle-class apartment house on Sophienterrasse next to the Aussenalster. At that imposing address,

<sup>3</sup> Isa Genzken, *Skizzen für einen Spielfilm*, in *Isa Genzken* (Bremen, Germany: Kunsthalle Bremen, 1993).

where “everyone was rich except for us,” the family occupied a one-room apartment with a single floor-to-ceiling window facing the garden out back.<sup>4</sup> The Germany of Genzken’s childhood in the 1950s was still reeling in the aftermath of the war, and her parents seem to have tried to compensate for such confined living conditions with creativity. Near the front door, her mother marked off a children’s room with a construction of cords.

Genzken has recalled her early personal and artistic development in the three works *Family*, *Sophienterrasse*, and *Mittelweg* (all 1991). These sculptures, reminiscent of window frames, are comprised of poured concrete and epoxy elements of different sizes, hinged together in pairs, representing the first architectural forms that impressed her. Two similar sculptures from this period, simply titled *Paravent (Screens)*, have no personal references and only an indication of a possible function. In this group of works, Genzken presents hybrid objects that oscillate between autonomous sculptures and flexible interior architecture. With them, she seeks to objectify her formative years: her earliest social unit (*Family*; fig. 2), the first address she knew (*Sophienterrasse*), and her first route to school (*Mittelweg*). The oscillation of these forms between autonomy and usefulness reflects at once Genzken’s particular formal concerns while simultaneously addressing the narrowness of our vision, questioning the meaning of the past and the accuracy of recollection. While two of the sculptures are cast wholly in concrete, the third and largest one is unique for the manner in which its material alone seems to exemplify the unfolding problematics of memory and history in postwar Germany. In the largest element of the three-part sculpture *Family*, only a portion of one of the wings is concrete, whereas the two smaller windows are cast wholly in epoxy. The transparent epoxy, extremely toxic in the casting and hardening stages, looks like it is coated in certain areas by a more massive layer of concrete, as though with a second skin. No other material evokes German reconstruction after 1945 like concrete. Indeed, one could draw the conclusion that here, mummified with epoxy, it represents an archaeology, often experienced as unpleasant, of collective and individual responsibility for the horrific events of the 1930s and 1940s.

As Germany sought to rebuild after the war and began to grapple with the enormity of its crimes against humanity, it embarked on a building program of “ethical architecture,” yet at the same time the postwar devastation was also seen as an opportunity to implement urban planning measures that seamlessly meshed with those already conceived by the

<sup>4</sup> Isa Genzken, in conversation with the author, October 8–9, 2012. Unless otherwise noted, quotes from Genzken that follow all come from this conversation.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Fig. 1 Cover of the catalogue for Genzken’s 1993 exhibition at Kunsthalle Bremen

Fig. 2 Isa Genzken. *Family*. 1991. Epoxy resin, metal, and concrete, three parts, overall: 85 13/16 × 23 3/8 × 14 15/16” (218 × 60 × 38 cm). Installation view of *Isa Genzken: Everybody Needs At Least One Window*, Renaissance Society at the University of Chicago, May 14–June 28, 1992

Plate 1. **Untitled, 1974**  
Lacquered wood, two parts  
Part one:  $98\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{3}{8}$ " (250.5 × 4 × 1 cm)  
Part two:  $81\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{16} \times 1\frac{13}{16}$ " (206 × 2 × 2 cm)  
Thomas Borgmann, Berlin

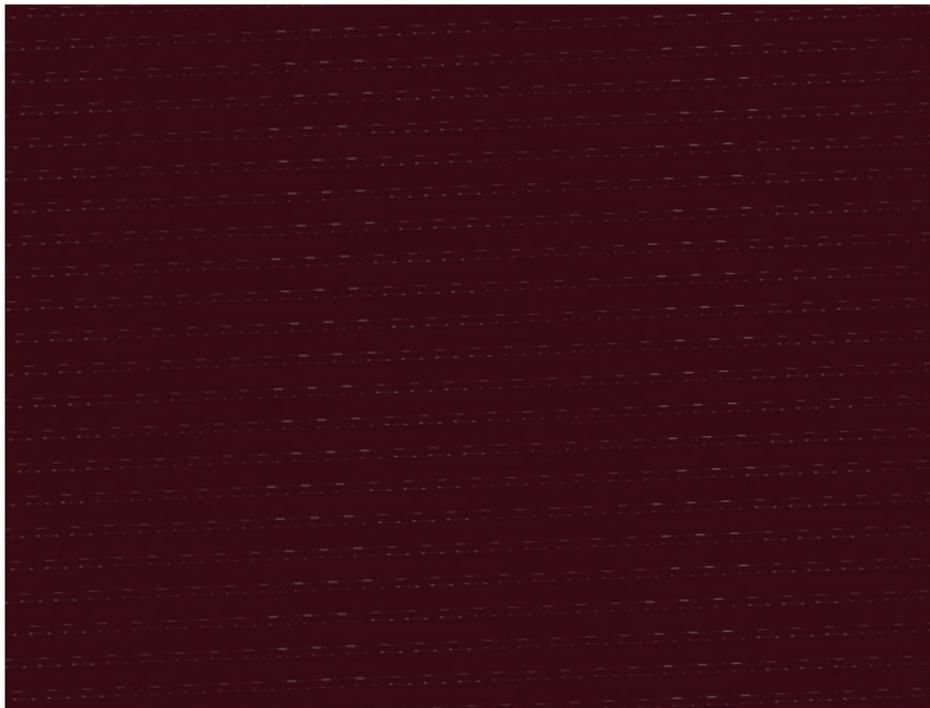




Plate 2. *Gelbes Ellipsoid (Yellow Ellipsoid)*, 1976  
Lacquered wood  
3 <sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> × 3 <sup>9</sup>/<sub>16</sub> × 191 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub>" (9 × 9 × 486 cm)  
Courtesy the artist and Galerie Buchholz, Cologne/Berlin



Plate 3. *Schwarzes Hyperbolo 'Nüsschen'*  
(*Black Hyperbolo "Little Nuts"*), 1980  
Lacquered wood  
5 <sup>11</sup>/<sub>16</sub> × 9 <sup>13</sup>/<sub>16</sub> × 219 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>" (14.5 × 25 × 558.5 cm)  
Courtesy the artist and Galerie Buchholz, Cologne/Berlin



Top  
 Plate 17. Installation view of *Ohren (Ears)* (1980) in *Isa Genzken*, Galerie Konrad Fischer, Platanenstrasse 7, Düsseldorf, May 30–June 20, 1981

Bottom  
 Plate 18. Installation view of (fore) *Staffelei (Easel)* (1983) and (wall) two *Ohren (Ears)* (1980) in *JuxtaPosition: skulptur=sculpture*, Charlottenborg Exhibition Hall, Copenhagen, April 29–June 6, 1993

Facing  
 Plate 19. *Ohr*, 2002  
 Digital print on high-performance foil  
 228 3/4 × 153 7/16" (580 × 390 cm)  
 Installation view at City Hall, Innsbruck, Austria





Facing  
 Plate 21. **Mein Gehirn (My Brain), 1984**  
 Synthetic polymer paint on plaster, metal  
 9 7/16 x 7 1/8 x 7 1/16" (24 x 20 x 18 cm)  
 Collection Daniel Buchholz  
 and Christopher Müller, Cologne



Left  
 Plate 22. **Müllerberg  
 (Pile of Rubbish), 1984**  
 Plaster, metal, burlap, and paper  
 16 1/16 x 16 1/16 x 18 1/2" (42 x 42 x 47 cm)  
 Private collection, Turin



Right  
 Plate 23. **Birne (Pear), 1984**  
 Synthetic polymer paint on plaster,  
 lightbulb  
 11 1/16 x 7 3/8 x 8 1/16" (30 x 20 x 22 cm)  
 Generali Foundation Collection, Vienna



Plate 28. *Weltempfänger (World Receiver)*, 1987–89  
Concrete, steel, and metal radio antennas  
Overall: 84 3/4 x 102 3/4 x 15 3/4" (215 x 260 x 40 cm)  
Private collection



Facing  
Plate 30. *Rosa Zimmer (Pink Room)*, 1987  
Spray paint on concrete, steel  
76 3/8 x 18 1/8 x 22 7/16" (194 x 46 x 57 cm)  
Generali Foundation Collection, Vienna

Above  
Plate 31. *Kleiner Pavilion (Small Pavilion)*, 1989  
Concrete, tiles, and steel  
70 x 16 x 18" (177.8 x 40.6 x 45.7 cm)  
Courtesy David Zwirner, New York



Plate 56. Installation view of *MetLife*.  
Isa Genzken, EA-Generali Foundation,  
Vienna, September 21–December 22, 1996



Laura Hoptman

## ISA GENZKEN: THE ART OF ASSEMBLAGE, 1993–2013

### Introduction: Realism, Narrative, Urban Life

Most writers on Isa Genzken's work have concentrated on the thematic continuities in an oeuvre that, over forty years, is notable for its formal variety. To acknowledge the connections between visually disparate sculptures like her series of *Hyperbolos*, begun in 1976, and more recent sculptural ensembles such as *Ground Zero*, done thirty years later, does not mask the fact that at the beginning of the 1990s, concurrent with a number of significant shifts in the artist's life—including a final separation from her husband, Gerhard Richter, her introduction to a younger group of artists and gallerists, and a move from Cologne to Berlin—Genzken radically changed her artistic strategy, moving away from the constructed object towards the assembled one. Genzken's full-blown collage aesthetic as expressed in three dimensions would not make an appearance until around 1999, but in the several years preceding, her researches and experiences built towards what has become a twenty-year investigation into assemblage. With this found-object-based language, Genzken has expanded and explored a complex and very contemporary notion of realism that, in fact, began its formation early on in her career.

The advent of assemblage in Genzken's practice coincided with a heightened interest in her work internationally, specifically by a generation of artists, gallerists, and curators significantly younger than she who presented her work in the context of a cultural renaissance in post-unification Germany, centered in Berlin. The artist's move from Cologne to Berlin in 1996 seemed to serve as a definitive break from the intellectual context of an earlier generation of German art that had previously informed much of her work, particularly the work of Richter and the legacies of American Minimalism and Conceptualism. Genzken remarked that the change in her work in the 1990s was the result of finally becoming herself. "I'm no longer interested in the art of others," she said to Nicolaus Schafhausen in an interview in 2007, "I simply want to do my own thing."<sup>1</sup> And do her own thing she did. Genzken retained her keen

Facing. Wolfgang Tillmans. *Isa vor Sound Factory*, 1995  
(*Isa in front of Sound Factory*, 1995)

appreciation for architectural form, for narrative subject matter, and for sculpture that has a social dimension, but she forged an entirely new sculptural language in the 1990s that has not only influenced a generation of younger artists but has also helped to define a period in the visual culture of Germany as well as in contemporary art internationally.

Genzken had long experimented with the dynamics of an artwork's relation to the viewer, but her shift to assemblage marked a radical leap. In contrast to works ranging from her Hyperbolos and Ellipsoids to her concrete constructions, assemblage posits an entirely different mode of looking at an artwork in relationship to the world that surrounds it. A number of critics have analyzed Genzken's production in the 1970s and 1980s in reference to the notion of "social space," citing the elements in all of Genzken's three-dimensional works that cause them to interact with the viewer and the space that surrounds them.<sup>2</sup> By the early 1990s Genzken's desire for her work to interact with the world around it had grown to the point where mere site-specificity or the manipulation of formal spatial relationships between the object and the viewer did not suffice. In 1987 Genzken was quoted as saying that "public sculpture operates between the two poles of a new housing development and a traditional monument," which is to say, from a domicile to a public object, from the secrets of the interior to the visibility of the popular.<sup>3</sup> In the 1990s Genzken moved from the creation of an object in an environment to the creation of environments themselves. In an effort not to represent the world but to be part of it—in other words, to be modern—Genzken chose as her raw materials the cheap, shiny, and ubiquitous building blocks of the contemporary urban environment: from toys to cardboard pizza boxes, from Mylar and caution tape to orange construction netting. Working with these real-world materials, she created installations that engaged with the everyday in substance as well as in subject.

Genzken's respect for the object in the world was made apparent very early in her career, when in 1979 she lushly rephotographed advertisements for high-end stereo equipment and then framed them (pls. 11–15). Looking back on her motivation for this series, Genzken saw in these superbly engineered objects that she photographed so lovingly a model for contemporary sculpture. "When I was photographing hi-fi adverts I thought to myself, everyone has one of these towers at home. It's the latest thing, the most modern equipment available. So a sculpture must be at least as modern and must stand up to it.... That's how good a modern sculpture has to be."<sup>4</sup> From the beginning then, Genzken had

set a goal for her work to be not only brilliantly designed but also the most current, the most relevant, the most modern. The search for a connection to the moment inspired her to reevaluate the legacy of the readymade, a strategy which, in its purest form, she explored only once, with *Weltempfänger (World Receiver)* (pl. 20), a work consisting of a state-of-the-art world-band radio receiver placed at eye level on a high, slim base. In an object like *Weltempfänger* and, subsequently, in her full-blown assemblages, Genzken was less interested in matters of recontextualization (the transformation of a manufactured quotidian object into an art object through context) than the orchestration of already-made elements of daily life into a larger narrative. Brilliantly engineered and executed things in the world like the *Weltempfänger*, a pane of precut colored glass, or a cast-plastic toy were not, in and of themselves, interesting as sculpture, but Genzken realized, perhaps through her analysis of the role of the photographic image, that they could carry the weight of representation and of narrative in her sculpture. "I have always said that, with any sculpture you have to be able to say although this is not a readymade, it could be one," Genzken stated in an interview with the photographer Wolfgang Tillmans in 2003. "That's what a sculpture has to look like. It must have a certain relation to reality."<sup>5</sup>

Genzken met Tillmans in 1993 at Galerie Daniel Buchholz in Cologne. Buchholz, who opened his gallery in 1986, began to represent Genzken two years later. He was fifteen years younger than Genzken, and his stable of artists mainly reflected a new generation emerging from Cologne in the 1990s, including Tillmans (who was based in London but traveled often to Cologne) and, by 1995, the musician, painter, sculptor, performer, and Cologne denizen Kai Althoff. Tillmans and Althoff became Genzken's close friends and sometime collaborators. Tillmans's and Genzken's respective work of the past fifteen years have an interesting reciprocal relationship, and Genzken's ideas concerning the photograph as an object akin to a sculpture seem to be relevant as well for the younger artist's installation work. In her interview with Tillmans, Genzken made an explicit connection between photography and sculpture: "Often my feeling is that (artists) think something up that is supposed to be art. That's not what I want at all. Rather, a sculpture is really a photo—although it can be shifted, it just still always has an aspect that reality has, too."<sup>6</sup>

This conflation of the sculptural and the photographic on the basis of a shared realism forms one of the pillars of Genzken's assemblage aesthetic. The link between the two seemingly diverse mediums was made, in Genzken's formation, through the idea that a photograph itself is

1 Nicolaus Schafhausen, "At some point, you've got to say to yourself, 'it's okay now, you've tried everything.'" A Conversation between Isa Genzken and Nicolaus Schafhausen, in Schafhausen, ed., *Isa Genzken: Oil: German Pavilion, Venice Biennale 2007* (Cologne: DuMont Buchverlag, 2007), 155.

2 See Benjamin H. D. Buchloh, "The Fragment as Model," in *Isa Genzken: Everybody Needs At Least One Window* (Chicago: Renaissance Society, 1992), 135–41; and Diedrich Diederichsen, "Interview with Isa Genzken," in Alex Farquharson, et al., *Isa Genzken* (London: Phaidon Press, 2006), 8–29.

3 Isa Genzken, quoted in Ulrich Wilmes, "Isa Genzken: Projekt ABC," in Klaus Bussmann and Kasper König, eds., *Skulptur Projekte Münster, 1987* (Cologne: DuMont Buchverlag, 1987), 94.

4 Genzken, quoted in Wolfgang Tillmans, "Isa Genzken: A Conversation with Wolfgang Tillmans," *Camera Austria* 81 (2003): 8.

5 Ibid., 17.

6 Ibid.

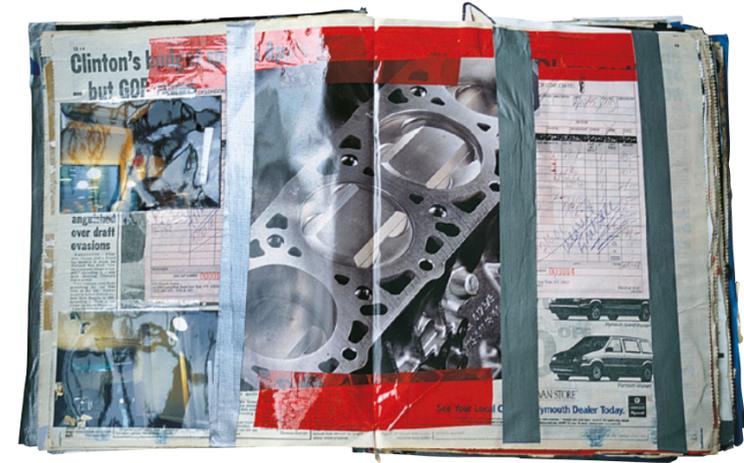
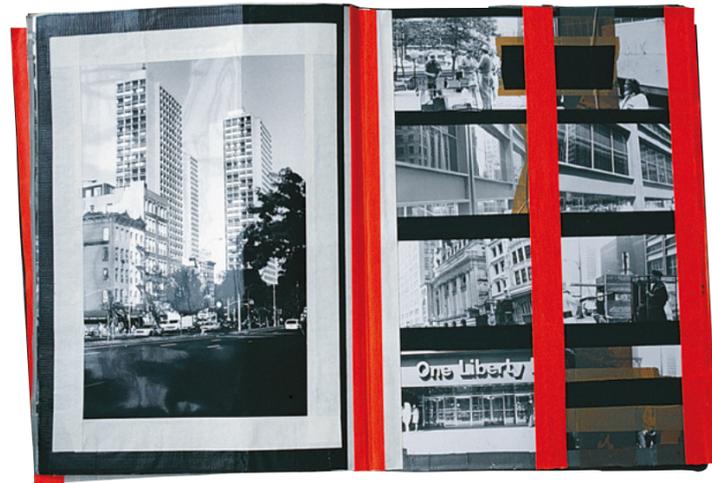


Plate 65. *I Love New York, Crazy City, 1995–96* (detail views)  
Paper, gelatin silver and chromogenic color prints, and tape, in three books  
Each: 15 3/8 x 12 3/8 x 2 3/4" (39 x 32 x 7 cm)  
Collection the artist



Plate 72. Installation view of portrait columns  
in *Isa Genzken. Sie sind mein Glück*, Kunstverein  
Braunschweig, Germany, June 11–August 27, 2000



Plate 76. *Fuck the Bauhaus #2*, 2000  
 Plywood, plastic, paper, cardboard pizza box, plastic  
 flowers, stones, tape, model trees, and toy car  
 82 1/16 x 27 1/16 x 20 1/16" (210 x 70 x 51 cm)  
 Collection Charles Asprey



Plate 77. *Fuck the Bauhaus #4*, 2000  
 Plywood, plexiglass, plastic Slinky, clipboards, aluminum light  
 shade, flower petals, tape, printed paper, shells, and model tree  
 88 3/16 x 30 3/16 x 24" (224 x 77 x 61 cm)  
 Private collection, Turin



Plate 91. *Empire/Vampire III, 13, 2004*  
 Spray paint on metal and glass, chromogenic  
 color prints, and plastic on wood pedestal  
 65 3/4 x 23 3/8 x 18 1/8" (167 x 60 x 46 cm)  
 Collection neugerriemschneider, Berlin



Plate 92. *Empire/Vampire X, 2003*  
 Synthetic polymer paint on Styrofoam, plastic,  
 artificial flowers, and fabric on wood pedestal  
 86 1/4 x 23 3/8 x 17 1/8" (219 x 60 x 45 cm)



Plate 104. *Kinder Filmen III, VI, VIII, XI, and XII*  
(*Children Filming III, VI, VIII, XI, and XII*), 2005  
Spray paint on umbrellas and stands, wood crates, plastic chairs, dolls,  
ceramic figurines, plastic safety nets, molded-plastic bubble mirror,  
casters, utility cart with wheels, mirrors, books, pens, plastic hanging  
board rack, rubber gloves, printed paper, paper bag, toy gun, fabric  
hats and vests, tape, electric fan, and electrical components  
Dimensions variable  
Museum Ludwig, Cologne

Plate 108. *Oil XI*, 2007  
Vinyl, plastic, and aluminum suitcases; silkscreen  
on laminated fabric; jackets; stuffed animals; plastic;  
paper; frames; and three fabric-and-plastic space  
suits, twenty parts  
Dimensions variable  
Installation view at the German Pavilion, 52nd Venice  
Biennial, Venice, June 10–November 21, 2007





Above  
 Plates 113, 114. *Hospital (Ground Zero)*, 2008  
 Synthetic polymer paint on fabric, metal dolly,  
 plastic flowers in spray-painted vase, ribbon, metal,  
 mirror foil, glass, fiberboard, and casters  
 122 13/16 x 24 15/16 x 29 15/16" (312 x 63 x 76 cm)  
 Collection Charles Asprey



Facing  
 Plate 115. *Memorial Tower (Ground Zero)*, 2008  
 Synthetic polymer paint and spray paint on mirror foil  
 and tape, plastic, filmstrips, printed paper, fiberboard,  
 and casters  
 124 7/16 x 31 11/16 x 35 7/16" (316 x 80.5 x 90 cm)  
 Collection Eric and Suzanne Syz, Switzerland



Plates 128, 129. *Schauspieler (Actors)*, 2013 (detail views)  
Mannequins, clothes, shoes, fabric, and paper  
Dimensions variable  
Courtesy the artist and Galerie Buchholz, Cologne/Berlin



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