

Jalal Toufic

What are the different types of media used by Jalal Toufic in his installation?

What different sources does Toufic cite in this installation?



Renée Magritte, The Treachery of Images (1928-9)

i Magritte painted this pipe and caption, mimicking a realistic advertising image. His text confirmed it was not a real pipe, because as Magritte said: "could you stuff my pipe?" Toufic's work expands on this idea, showing clips of an actor playing Hitler, footage of Saddam Hussein, who famously used body doubles, and Alfred Hitchcock's film 'Marnie', where a woman changes identity. Comparisons made between Saddam Hussein and Hitler in the media are further satirized in this work which explores the deception of perception and presentation.

Walid Raad

Walid Raad is researching an artist from the history of art in Lebanon in this installation. What sources does Raad use for his research?

This installation shows a broken wall. What do you think this wall symbolises? Does it help connect the work and the artist mentioned in it to the rest of the gallery, or does it represent a break?

How do the paintings by Tahan displayed in Walid Raad's installation differ from his work? Mention medium, subject and concept.

Walid Raad claims that he was tricked into misspelling Johnny Tahan's name by artists from the future communicating by telepathy in order for it to be sprayed in red, because the color is inaccessible to future artists, even though the pigment is available. What does this color, especially the shade chosen by Raad, make you think of? Why might the color red be inaccessible to future artists?



dt Walid Raad's installation is partly about exploring the ways in which the Lebanese Civil War affected tradition and culture. This project explores a lapse in Walid Raad's memory, when he misspelt an artist's name. Do you think an artwork or a memory can be a victim of war too? How and why?



Image in the Aftermath

EDUCATIONAL WORKSHEET

Sophie Ristelhueber

State two ways in which the title, 'Eleven Blowups', relates to these four images.

What is common to all these pictures? Hint: mention subject, perspective, and location.

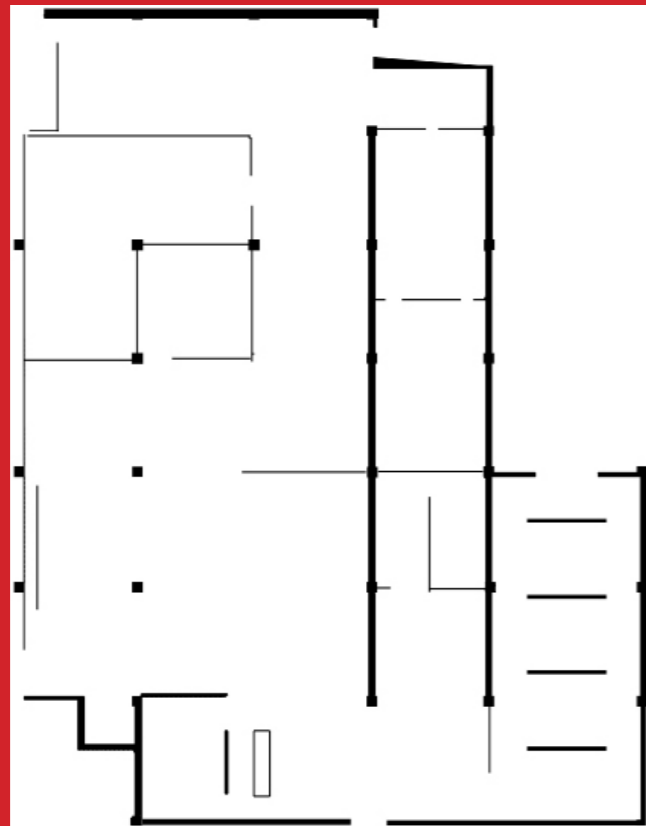
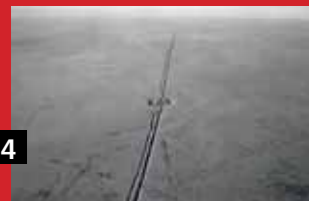
What direction is the light coming from in each of these pictures? What does this say about how these pictures were made?

Sophie Ristelhueber says: 'Some commentators have referred to a work about 'traces'. I would rather say a 'baring' of things, objects and lives that I shoot through buildings and architecture.' What do you think she means?



Sophie Ristelhueber's pictures are collages of countless images, blended seamlessly through computer technology. She watched hours of footage taken in Iraq of car bombs, and by sifting through her personal archive of images of scars on the landscape and architecture, she reconstructed scenes that she calls both real and imaginary. Sophie Ristelhueber does not think of herself as a photographer, but rather an artist. Discuss how you think her work may differ from that of a photographer?

This exhibition, Image in the Aftermath, is about artists from all over the world who use different techniques to respond to historical events. On the right is the floor plan of the exhibition space. Locate these 5 numbered works on the map.



Write the titles and dates of these numbered works:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

Facts about Western Sahara:

- Western Sahara was a Spanish colony until 1975
- Morocco and Mauritania invaded when Spain withdrew.
- Mauritania withdrew in 1979, but the conflict continued with Morocco.
- A ceasefire was announced in 1991 but more than 200,000 Sahrawis remain in refugee camps in Algeria.
- The media has largely ignored the conflict, but the Sahrawis have documented it, creating a War Museum that archives their struggle.

dt The Sahrawi War Museum includes photographs found on killed or captured Moroccan enemy soldiers, which they hope to return to their families one day. How does this differ from the way war and enemies are documented in the news and in films?



Sahara Occidentale, con poche immagini (Western Sahara, few images)

What is different about the doors of this installation? What effect does it give?

What is surprising about the way cameras are used in this installation?

What are the different types of image displayed?

What is the difference between these images and footage and what you see on the news and in newspapers?

Find the photographs the Sahrawis have taken of their own bodies. Why do you think they photograph their own bodies?

What is shown in this image?

180 Seconds of Lasting Images



i We think of film as seamless movement. In fact it is made up of a series of still images, each of which is called a frame.

If there are 180 seconds of film and 24 frames are shot per second, how many images are displayed?

$$180 \times 24 = _____$$

Why are the images so faded in this film?

Masao Okabe and Chihiro Minato

In this white box, use Masao Okabe's rubbing technique to transfer the texture of a surface with a pencil.

Masao Okabe uses his rubbing technique to capture the texture of this site in Hiroshima as a remembrance to the scars of history it retains.

Watch Masao Okabe and Chihiro Minato's video and match the dates mentioned to the historical events:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| a 1894 | 1 The earthquake in Japan and radioactive spill from Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant |
| b 1945 | 2 The year the station in Ujina was built |
| c 2001 | 3 The year the United States dropped an Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima |
| d 2011 | 4 The date of the last rubbing, which was interrupted by the demolition of Ujina station. |



The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima



Hiroshima in the Aftermath of the Bombing

Facts about Hiroshima:

- In 1945, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities.
- Black rain fell on Hiroshima for hours after the bombing.
- The blast was so powerful it damaged buildings 5 km away.
- Radiation from the bombs caused generations of children to suffer from severe health defects.
- The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended World War II.

Image in the Aftermath

Find the historical events in the timeline below that the following artworks respond to and circle them.

- Sahara Occidentale, con poche immagini
- 180 Seconds of Lasting Images
- The Nakba Archive
- The Dark Face of the Light

Each of the artworks uses a different way to respond to historical events. Name the artwork or artist that:

- Photographs destruction _____
- Examines physical traces _____
- Commemorates remains _____
- Is used as a tool of resistance _____
- Uses research to rediscover a tradition impacted by the effects of war _____
- Preserves the memory of a conflict that could be denied or forgotten _____

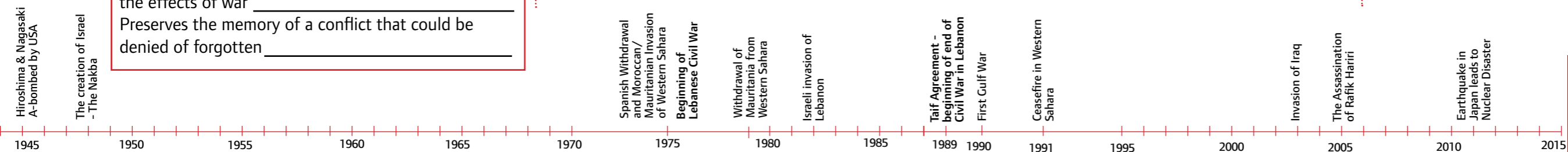
The Nakba Archive

Watch one of the videos in this room and list three memories you hear.

- _____
- _____
- _____

Facts about the Nakba:

- In 1948 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes during the war with Israel.
- This period of Palestinian history is called the Nakba, which means catastrophe in Arabic.
- Many Palestinians fled to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.
- In Lebanon, most were placed in refugee camps around the country, where they still live 60 years later.
- While any Jew living in any country in the world can immigrate to Israel, Palestinian refugees cannot return.



dt out of all the works in the exhibition, which one uses the best method to depict historical events? why?