

Nº101

dOCUMENTA (13)

An Art Exhibition
in Kassel

. . . and in Kabul

20/06 – 19/07/2012

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**HATJE
CANTZ**

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KABUL—BAMIYAN

Seminars and Exhibition: A Position of dOCUMENTA (13)

Kabul, Bamiyan, 2012

7/6/2010–19/7/2012

This publication introduces the exhibition dOCUMENTA (13) in Kabul as well as documents the preliminary seminars that were held between 2010 and 2012. The four main positions around which dOCUMENTA (13) is articulated—Siege, Hope, Retreat, and Stage—correspond to four possible conditions in which artists and thinkers find themselves acting in the present. These positions are not comprehensive and acquire their significance through their mutual interrelation and resonance. Kabul and Bamiyan together constitute a crossroad of these conditions. Here, simultaneously with the state of hope, artists frequently experience the condition of being under siege, as well as that of withdrawal and exposure. The Seminars described in the following pages, initiated by dOCUMENTA (13) and Goethe-Institut Afghanistan, ran throughout spring and summer 2012, with a first meeting in June 2010, and conclude with a related exhibition at the Queen's Palace and the surrounding Bagh-e Babur, organized curatorially by dOCUMENTA (13) member of Core Agent Group Andrea Viliani and artist Aman Mojadidi. As part of a constellation of events, the seminars were held with a group of more than twenty-five Afghan art students to foster discussions of key questions; they were led by international and Afghan participants. The aim of both the seminars and the exhibition is to share artistic practices with the local community and to present artistic practice through a participatory process of creation and learning.

Involving artists, art writers, and thinkers, the seminars were organized in partnership with several Afghan public cultural institutions active in different fields, such as visual arts, music, theater, and film. In the seminar *Art Histories in the Form of Notes*, held in February 2012, notions such as art, history, tradition, the contemporary, the experimental, life, and imagination were examined from different points of view, taking the device of the written note to represent a condition in which concepts, ideas, and memoranda are jotted down in a provisional way, which underlines their potentiality. Subsequent seminars focused on different, entangled areas of artistic reflection and intervention:

- how to deal with language, translation, and mediation as hypothetical switches between understanding and misunderstanding, and as critical actions where truth is constantly negotiated (*seeing studies/translation as artistic practice*, a new project by the institute for incongruous translation, conceived by artist Natascha Sadr Haghighian and writer Ashkan Sepahvand in close collaboration with the National Gallery of Kabul; *Creating an Art Magazine: Testing the Grounds/Finding the Language*, a seminar centering on a collaboration between Mousse Publishing, Milan, and the Pakistan-based magazine *Sepida*, published in the 1980s and recently republished by The Killid Group, Kabul).
- how to transcend geopolitical categories of inclusion and exclusion; how to connect, in an age of frequent counter-diaspora and advanced digital practices, to a broader discourse, keeping in balance the criteria of belonging and change (*Perspectives on the Art of Today*, hosted at the CCAA—Center for Contemporary Arts Afghanistan).
- how to explore archives as a public site; how to connect archival material to shared public memory; how to increase the circulation of lesser-known histories, taking the archive as an operative base (*Archive Practicum*, a seminar led by Mariam Ghani and Ashok Sukumaran and Shaina Anand—CAMP and Pad.ma, at Afghan Film); how photographs are archived, organized, and their conservation; how to look at the relationship between language and images, both in still and moving images; how digital images are captured, manipulated, stored, and mediated (*Photographic Information*, a seminar led by Masood Kamandy at the Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University).
- how simple material taken from the everyday environment, or the body, can enlighten an approach that provides an unexpected space of radical freedom, increasing states of emancipation and empowerment and exploring notions of transformation and embodiment; how to reconnect the contemporary with

the traditional in ways that challenge old dichotomies, notions of durability and the “handmade” and that emphasize topical meanings found in traditional materials and objects; how theatrical or choreographic practices reveal the personal as well as the political; how theatrical aesthetics are intertwined with historical moments; how the actor’s biography is linked to theater history but also to history more generally; how to create an artwork that is based on revealing the hidden but shared history of a community; how to deal with limits; how to create a monumental, visionary experience from almost nothing (*Acts, Gestures, Things and Processes: Material and Performance*, a multiple seminar led by artist and filmmaker Barmak Akram, artist and choreographer Jérôme Bel, and artists Lara Favaretto and Adrián Villar Rojas, held at the Bagh-e Babur, Institut Français d’Afghanistan, in Istalif, at the National Theatre, and the Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University).

In parallel, two seminars were held in Bamiyan. *What Dust Will Rise?* led by Michael Rakowitz in a cave on the mountainside where the Bamiyan Buddhas once stood, works in an imaginative way to recuperate fading stone-carving skills and restore a possible heritage for the future. *Re-reading Shahnameh* by Khadim Ali re-enacts the traditional practices of storytelling and miniature painting to connect different generations, and to understand how our past was told for centuries and became our present.

Stemming from these seminars, the exhibition in Kabul comprises works mainly produced in Afghanistan, engaging the audience in a dialogue full of correspondences—between siege and diaspora, collapse and recovery, memory and fantasy, past and future—as well mutual evocations of the history of two cities, Kabul and Kassel, both of which have witnessed destruction through war and the need for physical reconstruction and mental retrieval, becoming stages where our present is represented (as in the works by Tacita Dean and Goshka Macuga) or transcended (as in the two tree sculptures of Giuseppe Penone installed in Kassel’s Karlsaue park and in Kabul’s Bagh-e Babur). Evoking a condition where

conflict and peace co-exist (as in Zalmi’s photographs and Francis Alÿs’ paintings and his new film) and forms of worldly imagination explore commitment, matter, things, embodiment, and active life, dOCUMENTA (13) locates artistic research at a precarious and at the same time engaging point—one of poetic exploration and adventurous concentration, insightful motivation, and meditative ambition.

Myths, speculation, rumors, and facts can overlap. Prototypes for the future and symbols of the past, plans and failures, can coexist, in a “selective, associative way,” as in Ghani’s own video, which turns Dar ul-Aman, the royal palace destroyed in Kabul during the recent thirty years of civil war in Afghanistan, to the Fridericianum in Kassel, bombed in 1941 and 1943. Other projects, such as that developed by Mexican artist Mario García Torres, for example, should be viewed in this light. García Torres has reactivated the One Hotel, an initiative developed in Kabul from 1971 to 1977 by Italian artist Alighiero Boetti, who moved to Afghanistan to reinvent his own identity as artist and his own notion of art by running a hotel called One Hotel on Shar-e Naw with Gholam Dastagir, but probably never conceived of opening a hotel as an artwork. Nor does García Torres—restoring and reactivating these abandoned and forgotten premises, planting roses and offering tea to guests in the garden—create what we would usually call an artwork; it is more an imaginary space-time continuum—partly real, partly fictional—to be experienced and shared; an occasion to reposition our agency through a perception of art. This blurred, narrative approach to what art is allows conventional distinctions between guest and host, or now and then, to soften, echoing the welcoming multiverse of artistic gestures that is at the heart of dOCUMENTA (13) in Afghanistan. AV

SEMINARS AND LECTURES IN KABUL

7/6/2010

On documenta and Its History

Timur Shah Mausoleum

Public lecture by Carolyn Christov-Bakargiev, followed by presentations by Michael Taussig, Francis Alÿs, and Mario Garcia Torres

5/2–8/2/2012

The launch of the lecture series and seminars in 2012 is accompanied by a public reception organized by artist Goshka Macuga on February 5, 2012, at the Bagh-e Babur, where members from Afghan civil society informally meet and talk. Photographs are taken to produce the tapestry that the artist exhibits in the Fridericianum in Kassel for dOCUMENTA (13). Students participating in the seminars (first group): Abdul Momen Hamidy, Abul Qasem Foushanji, Ahmad Wali Akbar, Amin, Arzoo Waseeq, Asadullah Bromand, Ayaatullah Ahmady, Farzana Maani, Ghulam Reza, Gull Bida, Jahan Ara, Karima Hasanzada, Liza Hasanzadah, Mariam Nabilkamal, Mehdi Amini, Mohammad Ameen, Mohammad Juma, Mohd Reza, Mohammad Tamim Sahebzada, Mehdi Hassanzadeh, Ali Aklaqi, Mohsen Wahidi, Nabila Horakhs, Najibullah, Sayed Dawood, Shahla Rashidi, Shamsia Ommalbanin Hassan, Tamanna Barekzai, Yalda Noori, Zahra Mohabatzada, and Zainab Haidary.

Art Histories in the Form of Notes

Held at Queen's Palace and Pavilion at the Bagh-e Babur, Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University, One Hotel

5/2/2012

Public lectures **Art, Imagination, Experiment, Life** (Christoph Menke) and **The Art of Goshka Macuga** (Carolyn Christov-Bakargiev), followed by a seminar led by Christoph Menke

6/2/2012

Public lecture **Interpreting Art: Keys and Positions** (Carolyn Christov-Bakargiev), followed by a seminar led by Goshka Macuga

7/2/2012

Public lecture **The Introduction of Western Styles of Art in Afghanistan from the Late Nineteenth to the Early Twentieth Century and Their Impact** (Hameed Naweed), followed by a seminar led by Hameed Naweed

8/2/2012

Public lecture **When Is It Art? When It Makes the Heart Grow** (Chus Martínez), followed by a seminar led by Chus Martínez and Mario Garcia Torres and a visit to the former One Hotel of Alighiero Boetti

11/2–18/2/2012

Creating an Art Magazine: Testing the Grounds/Finding the Language

Held at ACKU—Afghan Centre at Kabul University, CCAA—Center for Contemporary Arts Afghanistan, and The Killid Group

Seminars with Mousse magazine staff (Edoardo Bonapetti, Stefano Cernuschi, Francesco Valtolina), dOCUMENTA (13) Agent Leeza Ahmady, artist Jeanno Gaussi, dOCUMENTA (13) member of Core Agent Group Raimundas Malasauskas, artist Aman Mojadi, artist Rahraw Omarzad, and The Killid Group

This seminar revolves around the collective effort of making an art magazine in Kabul, aiming to understand the words and the materials that could be part of its content. Seeking the active involvement of local students, this editorial initiative is conceived as multi-platform: as printed monthly bulletins, as a blog where it is possible to find selected and edited information on dOCUMENTA (13) activities in Afghanistan, and as a final magazine prototype, which incorporates the previous bulletins and also documents the exhibition in Kabul.

5

19/2–26/2/2012

Perspectives on the Art of Today

Held at CCAA—Center of Contemporary Arts Afghanistan, and Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University

Seminars led by Leeza Ahmady, Aman Mojadi, and Andrea Viliani

These seminars focus on reasons for and means of connectivity, on the conditions for contemporary culture in relation to the nature of space and time, linking Afghanistan and the world at large today, through the lens of dOCUMENTA (13). During the seminars, various art practices are presented that feature contemporary art discourse beyond the logic of geopolitics by screening a large variety of materials.

1/4–10/4/2012

seeing studies/translation as artistic practice

Held at the National Gallery (including visits to the National Museum of Afghanistan and AKTC—Aga Khan Trust for Culture) Seminar led by Natascha Sadr Haghighian and Ashkan Sepahvand (for the institute for incongruous translation)

What happens when we want to translate an image into an object, or a miniature painting into a sound, or an event from a long time ago into the now? Sadr Haghighian and Sepahvand look at translation—radical, incongruous, disharmonious translations—as a way of relating different languages, concrete ones such as images, sounds, words, but also abstract notions such as history and the contemporary, tradition, heritage, modernity, and their representations. Images are not words, sounds are not objects, tradition is not memory. This seminar refers to *seeing studies*, a bilingual Farsi/English publication produced by dOCUMENTA (13) in 2011. The book is an artistic research project departing from the translation of a schoolbook published by the Iranian Ministry of Education and used to teach the subject of art in public middle schools.

The seminar is concluded by the group exhibition “incongruous translation—seeing studies seminar: presentation” held at the National Gallery of Kabul and

conceived by Sadr Haghighian and Sepahvand with the participating students. The exhibition, which opens on June 21, 2012, and runs in parallel with the exhibition at the Bagh-e Babur and Queen's Palace, will be documented by one of the monthly bulletins published in the context of dOCUMENTA (13) in Afghanistan by Mousse Publishing, Milan, and the Pakistan-based magazine Sepida, recently republished by The Killid Group, Kabul.

11/4–14/4/2012

Archive Practicum

Held at Afghan Film, Kabul

Seminar led by artist Mariam Ghani with Ashok Sukumaran and Shaina Anand (CAMP and Pad.ma)

The seminar is situated within the theoretical context of open-source media-archive initiatives represented by Pad.ma and the historical context of the Afghan Film archive, which includes thousands of reels of film that cover much of Afghanistan's twentieth-century history. The seminar leaders work with the Afghan Film archive team to choose and digitize selected reels from the archive, primarily from the rich stock of documentary and newsreel shorts, and to organize both newly and previously digitized files within the open-source database architecture developed by Pad.ma.

The seminar then opens up to include additional Afghan Film staffers and participating students from the dOCUMENTA (13) student group with interesting insights into or perspectives on the archival footage. This group is trained in and begins the open-ended process of annotating digitized footage with information that gives it a richer context and meaning, including subtitles, production notes, personal reminiscences or responses, and standardized tags that can help people find particular films or clips in online databases.

15/4–21/4/2012
and various dates—June 2012

Acts, Gestures, Things, and Processes: Material and Performance

Held at the Bagh-e Babur, Institut Français d'Afghanistan, in Istalif, at the National Theatre, and the Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University

Seminars and public lectures by artists Barmak Akram, Jérôme Bel, Lara Favaretto, Giuseppe Penone, and Adrián Villar Rojas

The seminars focus on performance and sculptural materials taken from the everyday environment and refer also to recent performance-based practice in post-traumatic contexts. The first seminar is conceived as a collective improvisation, driven by the artist and filmmaker Barmak Akram, who for the first time is working with ceramics, exploring notions of transformation and embodiment. Additionally, artist and choreographer Jérôme Bel works with actors in Kabul starting, as a reference point, from his piece made in 2004 for a ballerina of the Paris Opera, called Véronique Doisneau, linking the personal and the historical, the theatrical and the political, the role of the dancer and the one of the spectator. Artists Lara Favaretto and Adrián Villar Rojas share the conception and production process of their works with the participants in their seminars, transforming them into a material and a component of the work itself. Giuseppe Penone presents his own intervention in the Bagh-e Babur and refers to his parallel intervention in Kassel's Karlsaue park.

12/5–17/5/2012

Photographic Information

Held at the Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University

Seminar led by artist Masood Kamandy

The seminar is a reprise of and follow-up to a previous seminar on analog photography held by the artist at the Faculty of Fine Arts in 2005. Kamandy approaches the seminar with a self-inquiry and an analytic rather than technical lens, utilizing institutions in Kabul such as the National Archives to address issues of image production and appropriation.

SEMINARS IN BAMIYAN

1/5-7/5/2012

What Dust Will Rise?

Archaeological area and UNESCO/MoIC Training Centre in Bamiyan

Open-call seminar led by artist Michael Rakowitz, co-organized by Bert Praxenthaler with the participation of Abbas Allah Dad

This seminar focuses on re-enacting the old tradition of stone carving, using the stone of the Bamiyan area as well as lime tuff stone from Dragon Valley nearby and Band-e Amir. The title is derived from a proverb on cooperation, *What dust will rise from one horseman? / یک پر کا چمٹا آئے*. The seminar takes place in the archaeological area of Bamiyan, inside a large upper "cave" close to one of the two niches on the Bamiyan cliff where the renowned giant Bamiyan Buddha sculptures stood for centuries. The final results of the seminar are presented in the dOCUMENTA (13) exhibition in Kabul, together with a small stone book carved by the artist himself.



12/6-19/6/2012

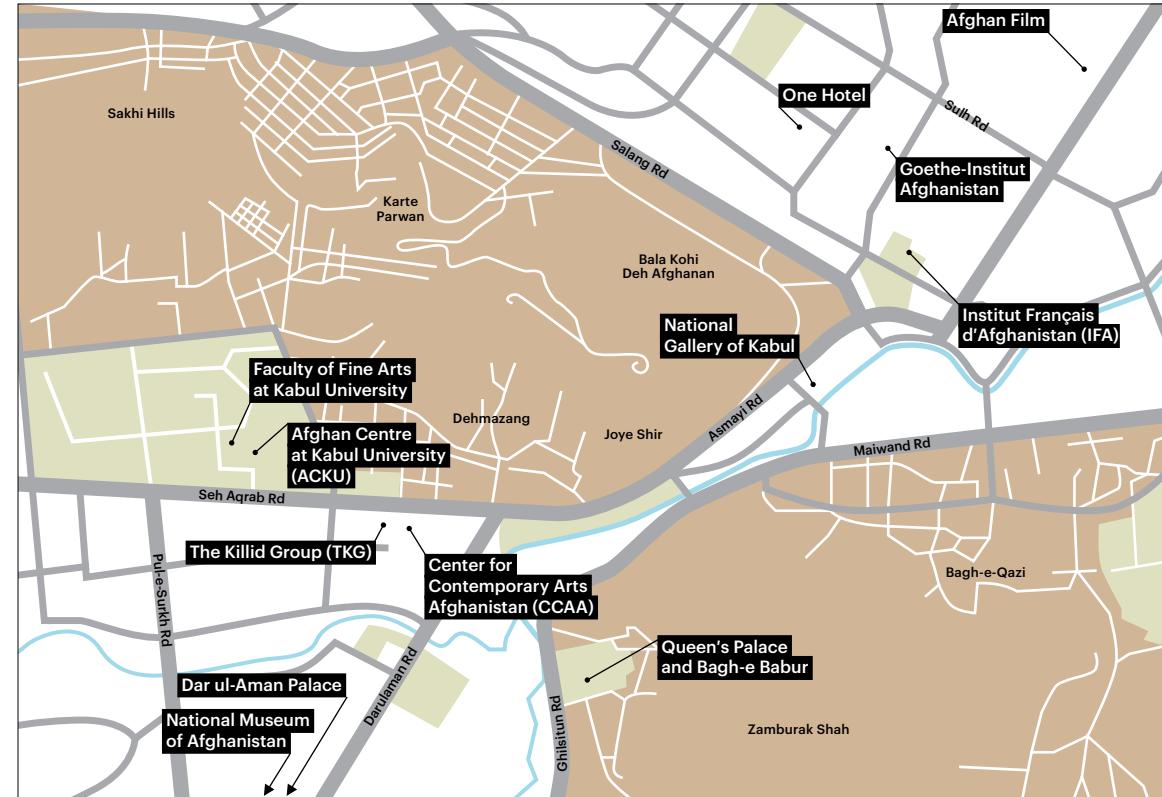
Re-reading Shahnameh

UNESCO/MoIC Training Centre in Bamiyan

Closed seminar led by artist Khadim Ali

The seminar reflects on the vanished culture of storytelling of Shahnameh. In Khadim Ali's words: "The Shahnameh's sweeping epic tells of kings, kingdoms and demons, darkness and light. The epic poem was written in the court of Sultan Mahmood Gaznavi in the province of Ghazni in Afghanistan around A.D. 1010 by the poet Hakim Abol-Qasem Ferdowsi. The Shahnameh is the unifying cultural narrative of Central Asia and Afghanistan and crosses ethnic and religious boundaries. . . . The illustrations were my first lessons in art history and beginnings as an artist. I want to conduct a seminar in the schools to revive the lost culture of storytelling."

MAP, KABUL



EXHIBITION KABUL

dOCUMENTA (13)

20/6 – 19/7/2012

**Bagh-e Babur
Queen's Palace
National Gallery
of Kabul**



Bagh-e Babur, Kabul, 2011

QUEEN'S PALACE BAGH-E BABUR AND PAVILION NATIONAL GALLERY OF KABUL

▼ ARTISTS GROUND FLOOR

- ▷ 69 Mario Garcia Torres
- ▷ 71 Jeanno Gaussi
- ▷ 72 Mariam Ghani
- ▷ 91 Masood Kamandy
- ▷ 118 Aman Mojadidi
- ▷ 143 Walid Raad
- ▷ 184 Clemens von Wedemeyer
- ▷ AF Afghan Film

▼ ARTIST COURTYARD

- ▷ 179 Adrián Villar Rojas

▼ ARTIST BASEMENT

- ▷ 162 Wael Shawky

▼ ARTISTS FIRST FLOOR

- ▷ 1 Lida Abdul
- ▷ 6 Barmak Akram
- ▷ 7 Khadim Ali
- ▷ 10 Francis Alÿs
- ▷ 26 Jérôme Bel
- ▷ 34 Andrea Büttner
- ▷ 48 Tacita Dean
- ▷ 61 Lara Favaretto
- ▷ 64 Abul Qasem Foushanji
- ▷ 75 Zainab Haidary
- ▷ 106 Goshka Macuga

- ▷ 128 Rahraw Omarzad
- ▷ 144 Michael Rakowitz
- ▷ 163 Zolaykha Sherzad
- ▷ 169 Mohsen Taasha
- ▷ 191 Zalmai
- ▷ CS Ceramics Seminar Students

▼ ARTISTS BAGH-E BABUR AND PAVILION

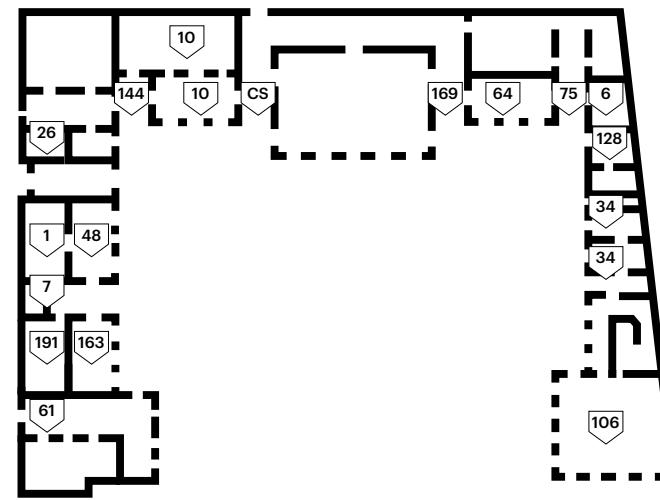
- ▷ 93 William Kentridge
- ▷ 133 Giuseppe Penone

▼ ARTISTS NATIONAL GALLERY OF KABUL

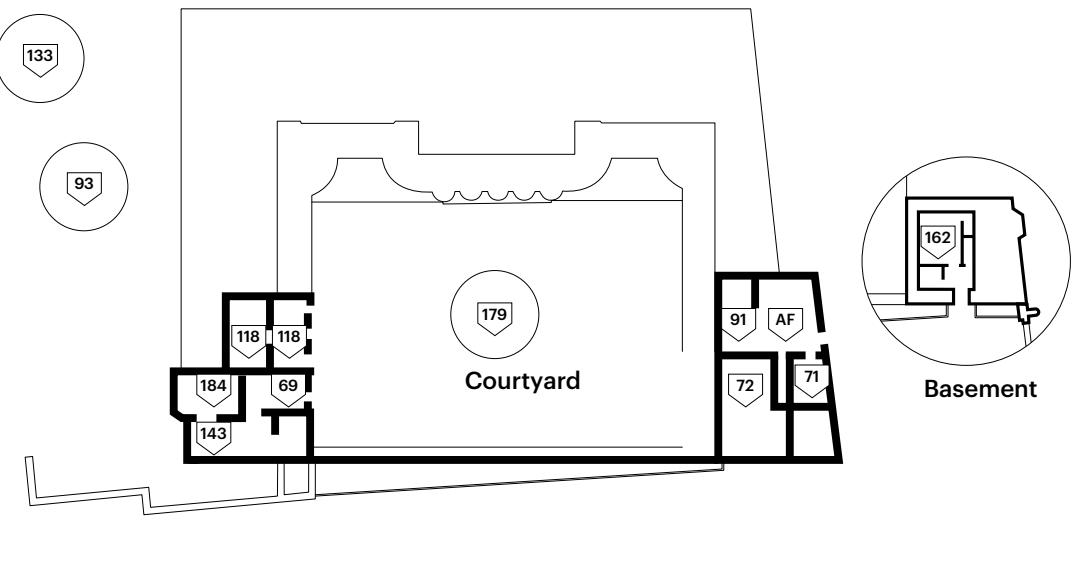
- ▷ Participants in Seminar seeing studies



First floor



Ground floor and basement Bagh-e Babur and Pavilion



Lida Abdul

b. 1973 in Kabul
lives in Los Angeles and Kabul

Lida Abdul's poetic videos and performances fuse Western concepts with aesthetic traditions from Islam, Buddhism, and Hinduism that have influenced Afghan art and culture. Architectural mutations and human destruction are central motifs in many of her films, meditations on the aftermath of war and the current condition of her home country, Afghanistan.

What We Saw upon Awakening (2006) presents a group of men pulling on long white ropes tied to the remnants of a house destroyed by a recent bombing near Kabul. They then bury a stone from the building—a ritualistic gesture associated in Islam with resurrection. Often working with groups of people, Abdul allows the narratives of her videos to evolve naturally, as in *In Transit* (2008), where Afghan children innocently play on the skeleton of a Russian plane.

Filmed by a lake near Kabul, *What We Have Overlooked* (2011) deals with the contrast between the promises of nationalistic ideology and its ultimate futility. A man holds up a flagpole as he wades into

the lake. Every now and then, he loses his balance and becomes submerged. Working with images of proximity and distance, shifting between feelings of pride and anxiety, Abdul examines the relationship between the individual and the abstract symbols of a nation, the question of identity and the rituals that this relationship demands. ES

What We Have Overlooked, 2011
2-channel video installation, 16mm film
transferred to Blu-ray
3.44 min.



Barmak Akram

b. 1966 in Kabul
lives in Kabul and Paris

The artist, film director, screenwriter, and composer of the music for one of the most renowned Afghan films of the past decade, *Kabuli Kid* (2008), and author of various documentaries, Barmak Akram combines different media in his practice.

In what he calls his "phytomorphistic" works, he reacts to the way in which the human persona is systematically depersonalized, disempowered, and exploited in the mass media. Cutting carefully by hand hundreds of advertisements and magazine covers, he transforms faces, arms, legs, eyes, ears, lips, into leaves, trees, fruits, clouds, waves. Presented on a table, a selection of these cuttings is accompanied by a new short film, *Ka Ka Ko* (2012), which was shot midway between the provinces of Kabul and Bamiyan, where the artist came upon a human figure sculpted naturally by rains and winds on a rocky cliff. In the video, Akram focuses on the casual passerby who encounters this anthropomorphic apparition projected onto a slab of local stone. Reversing the fate of the giant sculptures of the Bamiyan Buddhas,

it maintains an ambiguous consistency. Several works in ceramic are also displayed randomly in the exhibition, as the result of a seminar conducted in Kabul by the artist while completing his multiform project. AV

Ka Ka Ko, 2012
Video projection on stone
10 min., loop



Khadim Ali

b. 1978 in Quetta (Pakistan)
lives in Sydney and Bamiyan

Having grown up in Pakistan as a refugee, Afghan artist Khadim Ali was trained in classical miniature painting at the National College of Arts in Lahore and in mural painting and calligraphy in Teheran. His family came from Bamiyan (Hazarajat region) where in 2001 the colossal sixth-century Buddha statues were destroyed.

As the unifying cultural narrative of Central Asia, the Shahnameh (Book of Kings) was read to Ali by his grandfather, and its illustrations were his first lessons in art. Its hero Rostam is a mighty warrior who upholds honor through glorious deeds. In Ali's series of delicate, gilded miniatures in the style of Indian Mogul painting, begun in 2007, he explores and updates the poem; Rostam turns into a horned demon, with a long beard.

Ali's project for DOCUMENTA (13) is in two parts. In Kassel, four miniature

paintings further explore the mythic tales of the Shahnameh in a contemporary context. The second part is a seminar for children, conceived as a prototype for an art school, that takes place in Bamiyan during summer 2012. It focuses on the lost culture of storytelling through the Shahnameh. ES/AV

The Haunted Lotus, 2011-12 (detail)
Gouache, ink, and gold leaf on wasli paper
70 x 54 cm



Francis Alÿs

b. 1959 in Antwerp (Belgium)
lives in Mexico City

Francis Alÿs began to make art in 1990 by walking the streets of Mexico City, documenting everyday life through slide projections, videos, and postcards and by turning his observations into performative interventions that are as simple as they are poetic. The act of walking is also the central motif in many of his drawings, laconic paintings, and animated films.

Produced in Afghanistan for dOCUMENTA (13), Alÿs' film *REEL-UNREEL* (2011) derives from his interest in children's street games, such as the art of rolling a wheel with a stick, which he witnessed in Bamyan and Kabul. The title alludes to the real/unreal image of Afghanistan conveyed by the media in the West: how the Afghan way of life, along with its people, has gradually been dehumanized and, after decades of war, turned into a Western fiction. Yet "real" turns into "reel," since the

object being rolled around the undulating streets of Kabul's old town is a reel of film.

Alÿs' films are often accompanied by postcard-size studies on paper and canvas, which in this work mirrors the tradition of war artists, drawing on his several journeys to enchanted, mountainous areas of Afghanistan that are at the same time war zones. His intention is to explore how wartime conditions may alter artists' perceptions and output. ES/AV

REEL-UNREEL, 2011
Video, color, stereo sound, 16:9
c. 20 min.
In collaboration with Julien Devaux and Ajmal Maiwandi



Jérôme Bel

b. 1964 in Paris
lives in Paris

Jérôme Bel is interested in what stands beyond representation. In his choreographies, the rules of dance and theater are treated like the syntax of a language. Danced and spoken by professional as well as by amateur performers, they can be seen as statements in favor of the democratization of dance.

In Kassel, Bel presents the performance *Disabled Theatre* and a cinematic version of the piece, *2 Dances* (both 2012), working with the mentally disabled actors of the Theatre HORA, based in Zurich. Mental disability is generally thought of in terms of complete otherness to the condition of the intellectually keen public of contemporary art. Bel chooses to bring this handicap to the attention of this audience, opening up a space where disability is not expelled from visual and discursive practices or hidden behind the screen of political correctness.



In parallel, Bel has developed a seminar in Kabul based on a piece he made in 2004 for Véronique Doisneau, a ballerina of the Paris Opera. Unfolding "how theatrical and choreographic practices reveal the personal but also the political, how theatrical aesthetics are intertwined with historical moments, how the actor's biography is linked to theater history but also History alone," Bel questions his own aesthetic in relation to the knowledge and the reality of the actors, while exploring problematic notions such as Eurocentrism, inter-culturalism, and cultural globalization. In the exhibition, a new short film is presented, shot by the artist on the last day of his seminar in the theater of the former Russian Cultural Center in Kabul. CV/AV

Cédric Andrioux, 2009
Performance, Teatro Comunale di Ferrara,
Italy, 2010

Andrea Büttner

b. 1972 in Stuttgart (Germany)
lives in London and Frankfurt/Main

At the core of Andrea Büttner's work is the practice of printmaking. It is her very specific understanding of this language of producing image, color, and above all surface that allows her to explore other media as well, such as photography, surfaces covered by cloth, glass works, and even moss.

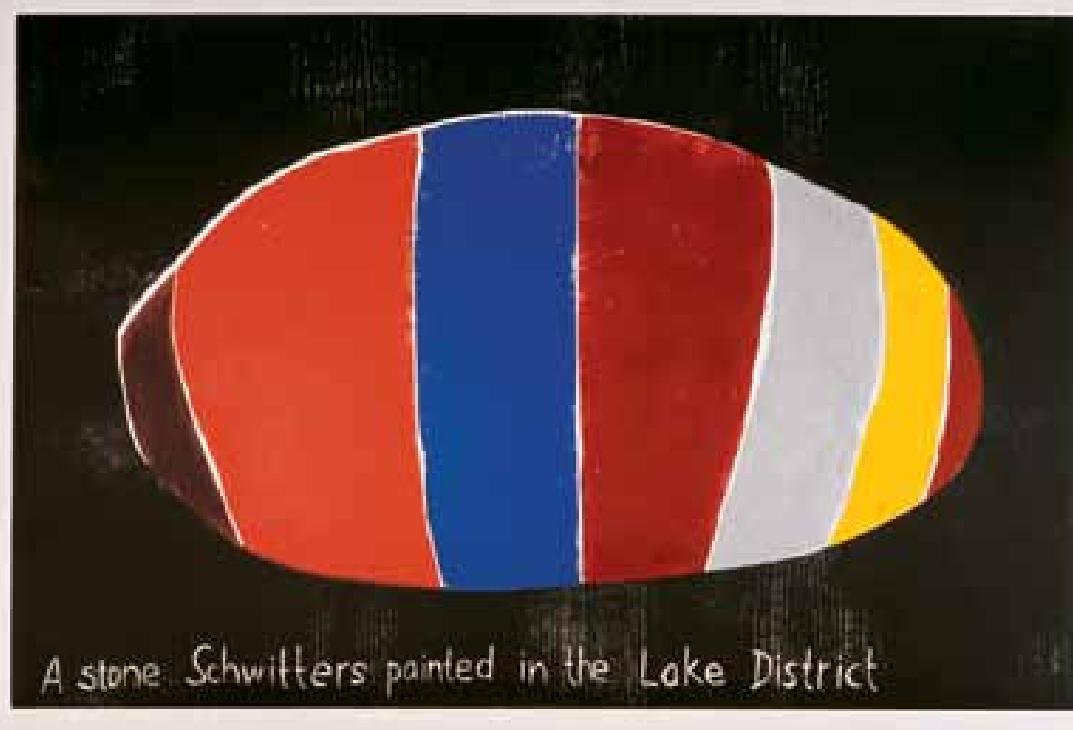
Büttner is preoccupied with the question, what is it that renders human life superfluous or desensitizes people to its value? She attempts to address this question through her interest in the simplicity of gesture and of language, which, in art as in life, provides a way to look attentively at things, enhancing methods of seeing the familiar and therefore helping us to get closer to the unfamiliar. An examination of these elements allows Büttner to conceive

of a multifaceted critique of modernity, based on its notions of expansionism and capital, its bureaucratic rationality, and its obliviousness to the immaterial properties of humans, animals, and plants.

In Kabul, Büttner presents a selection from a new series of twenty woodcuts, titled *Kabul Portfolio* (2012). The set is conceived as an index of the fields in which the artist is currently working: "donkeys, tents, circuses, art and shame, notions of poverty, community, *Fallenlassen* (letting fall), moss and sensuality, the images in Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Judgment*."

CM/AV

A stone Schwitters painted in the Lake District,
2005
Woodcut on paper
95 × 140 cm



Tacita Dean

b. 1965 in Canterbury (England)
lives in Berlin

Though also working in mediums such as drawing and photography, Tacita Dean gained recognition for her unique use of film. Her hauntingly beautiful 16mm films are painterly studies in time, place, and history.

Dean's two projects for dOCU-MENTA (13), connecting Kassel and Kabul and shown in both cities, are concerned with the histories and visibility of spaces destroyed, inaccessible, or hidden, linked with personal experience. *c/o Jolyon* (2012) consists of 100 found postcards of prewar Kassel, which the artist has painted over with contemporary views of the same sites and mailed to Kabul's Jolyon Leslie, former CEO of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture, whose name Jolyon has a significance for Dean. On show in a former tax office in Kassel is a blackboard-drawing project entitled *Fatigues* (2012). Dean commissioned a "blind" film in Afghanistan, inviting an Afghan cameraman to film in various Kabul

locations. In the end, Dean was unable to use the footage, which was irredeemably flawed, but she took several ideas for drawings from the sequences, such as the motif of the flash flood and the annual rise of the Kabul River's waters, caused by melting snow. ES/AV

c/o Jolyon, 2012
Gouache on found postcard
8.9 × 13.9 cm



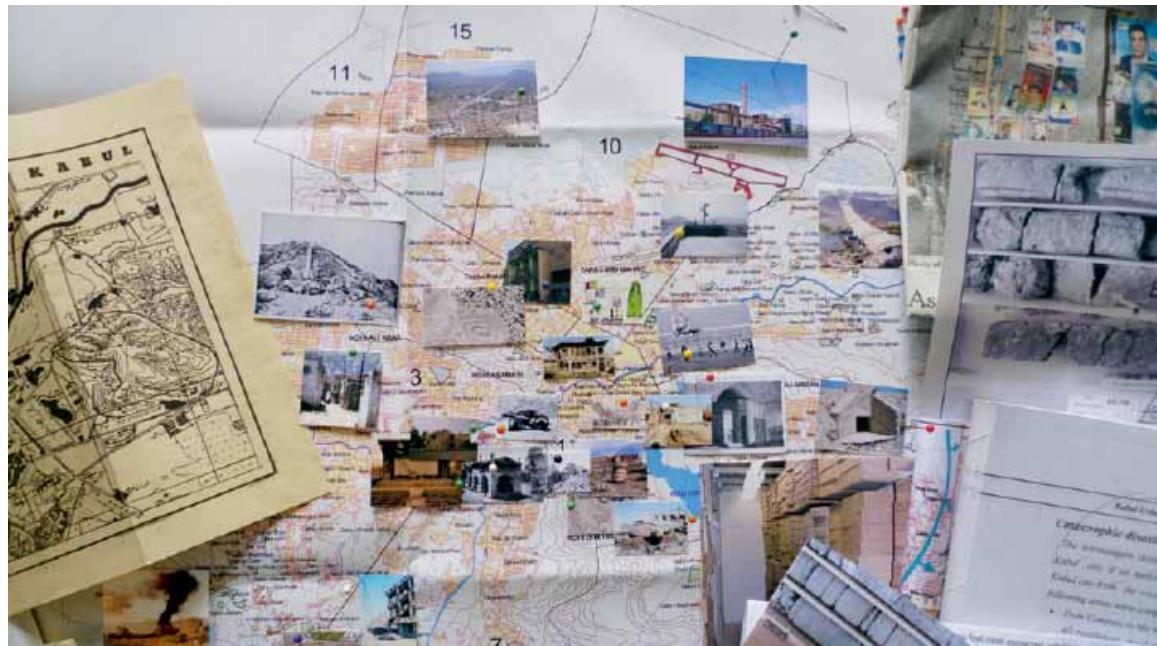
Lara Favaretto

b. 1973 in Treviso (Italy)
lives in Turin

Lara Favaretto's installations, videos, sculptures, drawings, actions, and archive-based projects analyze our belief systems. Recuperating a wide range of social, philosophical, narrative, and folkloristic references, she turns them into political and aesthetic alternatives and forms of resistance.

For DOCUMENTA (13), the parallels between Kassel and Kabul are underlined through the two-part project *Momentary Monument IV* (2012). In Kassel, metallic material recuperated from landfill and recycling centers is violently unloaded onto a disused square. She then retrieves several objects from the pile and places in the empty spaces elements made out of rough cement. The removed findings are installed within a context that conveys the key concepts of museum display: value and conservation.

In Kabul, Favaretto drafts another momentary "portrait" through researching the stories that constitute the city's cultural, historical, and social layers. The result is a frail and surreal image, a paradoxical



approach to reality. After researching the history of Kabul through written texts and oral stories, she identified areas of the city that might highlight a common ground, but had perhaps disappeared from collective awareness. There, she conducted soil-core extractions that make tangible, like an archaeological find, the city's collective memory and self-perception. The cylindrical extractions are installed parallel to one another in the Bagh-e Babur. AV

**Photograph for Momentary Monument IV
(Kabul), 2012**

21 ▷ N° 64
▷ N° 75
▷ N° 169

Abul Qasem Foushanji

b. 1987 in Herat (Afghanistan)
lives in Kabul

Zainab Haidary

b. 1990 in Kabul
lives in Kabul

Mohsen Taasha

b. 1991 in Kabul
lives in Kabul

The three artists presented here participated in Seminars organized by DOCUMENTA (13) in Kabul in spring 2012. They share an approach to contemporary art practices, as they attempt to express the dynamics of inner and outer experiences of being in contemporary society. Traditionally trained in artistic practices such as miniature and easel painting, they develop modes of indirect speech through

their spatial and acoustic works. Abul Qasem Foushanji, having briefly studied realist painting while living in Iran, later discovered music and subsequently views his mixed-media work through the lens of psychedelic heavy metal, creating works that evoke and explore the darker sides of human nature. Foushanji presents a sound piece that will be randomly played into the space as a means of turning an otherwise ordered interior environment into one that mimics the chaotic urban drum of a world outside the four walls. In her paintings and photographs, Zainab Haidary, in her third year at the Faculty of Fine Arts, Kabul University, analyzes the shifting relation between conflict and rescue, bringing inner emotions into "motion" through an often intimate point of view on everyday reality. Haidary presents a work that reinterprets poetic narratives into visual torrents of shapes and colors as a means towards visualizing the otherwise inexplicable inner emotions evoked through poetry of the region. Mohsen Taasha, also a graduate of the Faculty of Fine Arts in Kabul, reinterprets the tradition of miniature painting with an almost natural surrealist approach, seeing it as the only place in a natural and artificial world that does not provide the answers being sought, where one can reach an understanding of self. Ultimately, by focusing a distinct approach to contemporary artistic production on the

understanding of human nature and the almost esoteric mysteries and contradictions inherent within it, Taasha echoes the timeless search for answers by mystics not only in Afghanistan but around the world. AM/AV

From left to right:
Abul Qasem Foushanji, Melting Words, 2011
Zainab Haidary, Untitled, 2010
Mohsen Taasha, Untitled, 2012



Mario Garcia Torres

b. 1975 in Monclova (Mexico)
lives in Mexico City

Mario Garcia Torres investigates the blind spots in recent art history. By reactivating lost threads associated with other artists, he opens up spaces for reflection about the nature of art and its relation to life.

Ever since he came across Alighiero Boetti's One Hotel, which the Italian artist ran in Kabul between 1971 and 1977, Garcia Torres has repeatedly returned to this place. It was here that, in 1971, Boetti conceived his first *Mappa*, an embroidered world map that was meant to become his contribution to documenta 5 but was replaced by another work. More than thirty years later, after the Soviet occupation, Boetti's death, the Taliban regime, and the U.S. invasion, suspecting that One Hotel had disappeared, Garcia Torres wrote a series of fictional faxes in which he informed the deceased artist about an imaginary journey to Kabul, during which he went in search of the building. The

actual quest, via archives and the Internet, continued over four years and gave birth in 2010 to an audio-visual essay. That year, Garcia Torres finally visited the building that once housed One Hotel, which he has since temporarily taken over, making repairs, welcoming guests, and hosting a rock concert, seminars, and meetings. In Kassel, Garcia Torres exhibits his One Hotel works and finally brings *Mappa* (1971) to the Fridericianum. ES/AV

Tea, 1391*
Video projection, sound
57 min.

* (Iranian calendar)



Jeanno Gaussi

b. 1973 in Kabul
lives in Berlin and Kabul

Jeanno Gaussi's films, videos, photographs, and installations explore undefined spaces and times, embodying the dynamics of the diaspora, both personal and social. Brought up in Kabul, Delhi, and Berlin, Gaussi attempts to reconstitute a possible identity made up of multiple fragments and colliding memories.

Gaussi presents two projects in Kassel and Kabul. In *Family Stories* (2011-12), she asked Kabul-based painter Ustad Sharif Amin, whom she met in 2008 during her first trip back to Afghanistan since 1978, to re-create a number of her family photographs in an attempt to reconstruct her disjointed background. A counterpart to this work, *Peraan-e-Tombaani (Pant and Shirt)* (2012) is a video installation where a group of dancers appear to be dressed in traditional Afghan men's clothing, a combination of loose pants and a wide, knee-length shirt with an embroidered yoke. The costumes are in fact stitched from fabric used for military and police uniforms,

Peraan-e-Tombaani (Pant and Shirt), 2012
Performance-based video installation
Traditional Afghan men's clothing with military-insignia pattern



and the embroidered pattern is made up of a combination of military insignias. Confronting past (represented by the folk dance attan, now considered Afghanistan's national dance) and present (symbolized by the fabric and insignias, which reflects the massive change in Kabul's urban landscape and social behavior, militarized by security rules and the scars of war), Gaussi again faces her own blurred understanding of a reality that escapes her, but with which she nevertheless attempts to connect. AV

Mariam Ghani

b. 1978 in New York
lives in Brooklyn and Kabul

Mariam Ghani's often collaborative work encompassing videos, photographs, installations, publications, performances, and conversations investigates the border zones where disparate phenomena intersect, from post-conflict interventions to immigration laws to the increasingly fine line between natural and constructed landscapes.

A Brief History of Collapses (2011–12) portrays two buildings that, though constructed in different centuries and on different continents, share significant parallels not only in their architectural style but also in their symbolic roles within their historical and contemporary contexts: landmarks for modernity and enlightenment when built, they became monuments to the fall of civilization through the destruction of war and revolt. While the Fridericianum in Kassel is now a



symbol for postwar recovery through the reintroduction of avant-garde culture, the Dar ul Aman Palace in Kabul is still a ruin. Ghani's two-channel video installation stages parallel journeys through their interiors. In long, carefully choreographed tracking shots, a person seems to flee from the camera, escaping the frame of image or architecture. The subtle staging of objects refers to former uses of the buildings, while a voice-over narration loops from place to place, interweaving historical fact with myth and speculation and creating a dialogue between the films. ES

Film still from *A Brief History of Collapses*,
2011–12
2-channel HD-video installation, color, sound
24 min.

Masood Kamandy

b. 1981 in Fort Collins (Colorado)
lives in Los Angeles

Masood Kamandy is an interdisciplinary artist working in photography, computer programming, and video. His work began as a documentary exploration of his family history in Afghanistan and has evolved into an examination of post-processing video and photography.

In series such as *Kabul Diary* (2002–05), *Ariana Graveyard* (2002), *My Grandfather's Factory* (2002), *Kabul Zoo* (2004), and *Kabul Bodybuilders* (2004), the photographs he takes—often of sites in Kabul, from where his family comes—function as a diary, capturing the daily life of the place as well as his own relation to it. In 2005, Kamandy helped raise funds to build a darkroom and teach photography to the students of the Kabul University's Faculty of Fine Arts, and subsequently

Botanical, 2012
Pigment print
111.8 × 167.6 cm



curated at the Visual Arts Gallery (the School of Visual Arts) in New York a group show of some of their work entitled "First Light: Teaching Photography in Kabul." For dOCUMENTA (13), Kamandy has organized a second seminar, titled "Photographic Information," examining the status of photography in the digital age, as well as involving the use of digital photography, programming, and the appropriation of archival images. Kamandy also presents a new series of photographs and a project specifically conceived for the dOCUMENTA (13) website. AV

William Kentridge

b. 1955 in Johannesburg
lives in Johannesburg

Since the late 1970s, William Kentridge has developed an outstanding oeuvre that is rooted in avant-garde theater and the politically engaged art forms of the early twentieth century. Growing up in Johannesburg during the apartheid regime and witnessing its collapse in 1994, he has been strongly informed by the social realities of South Africa, but his observations serve as allegories for the human condition and the world at large.

Kentridge became known through his *Drawings for Projection* (1989–2003), nine animated films based on charcoal sketches. For Kentridge, charcoal drawing reflects the world as process rather than fixed fact. In his animations, the visible traces of constant erasure and redrawing depict a fractured, unfinished history. The

opposing alter egos in these films, the entrepreneur/capitalist Soho Eckstein and the poet/lover Felix Teitelbaum, interact during the rise and fall of Johannesburg, a city penetrated by mines and marked by decades of suppression and violence.

Constantly questioning his own position, Kentridge has over the years expanded his media, employing a wide range of techniques such as shadow puppetry, sculpture, live-action film, and opera productions. In Kabul, his animated video *Shadow Procession* (1999) will be screened in a pavilion in the Bagh-e Babur. A dreamlike procession of black puppets, made from cardboard cutouts, slowly makes a collective exodus, a ghostly reminder of the violence of a land plagued by oppositions but exorcized by a need for reconciliation and change. ES/AV

Shadow Procession, 1999
Animation, 35mm film transferred to video
7 min.



Goshka Macuga

b. in Warsaw
lives in London

Working in an unlimited array of media, Goshka Macuga re-contextualizes historic events in a subjective way, suggesting that history is never written objectively and that truth is defined by context. For her contribution to dOCUMENTA (13), the Rotunda in the Fridericianum inspired the idea of creating a twin space—another semicircle representing a possible half truth. The work consists of two tapestries on whose panoramic backgrounds many historical references are superimposed as coexisting realities. The image for the first tapestry was photographed in Kassel during the award ceremony of the Arnold-Bode-Preis in October 2011. Macuga montaged this meeting into the grass of the Karlsaue park to create a semi-fictional event in an idyllic setting, to be installed on a curved wall at the Queen's Palace in Kabul. The second tapestry is a parallel portrait of people



attending a banquet in the Bagh-e Babur, ranging from workers and representatives of institutions like the Afghan Ministry of Information and Culture to UNESCO archaeologists, journalists, and intellectuals. This peaceful garden reception becomes an ambiguous background for dealing with political and economic issues of collapse and recovery, fake and truth, in the complex context of contemporary Afghanistan. Covering the entire wall of the Rotunda, it mirrors the other semicircle in Kabul—a double and skeptical attempt to represent the unrepresentable. ES/AV

Digital collage for *Of what is, that it is; of what is not, that is not 2, 2012*
Tapestry
3.2 × 11.6 m

Aman Mojadidi

b. 1971 in Jacksonville (Florida)
lives in Kabul, Dubai, and Paris

Aman Mojadidi's practice is based on his personal experiences and his research into cultural studies. Having grown up as a U.S. citizen in a world that is simultaneously globalized and fractured, Mojadidi combines traditional story lines and post-modern strategies to approach themes such as belonging, identity politics, and conflict.

Resolution (2012) is a sound installation conceived for the Weinberg Bunker, Kassel, and a print publication in German and Dari. Both tell a story that draws upon German and Afghan folk stories and the cultural understandings and histories rooted within them, confronting the current political relationship between Germany and



Afghanistan. Mojadidi refers to theories of *wasf* in Arabic and Persian literary traditions, as well as Greco-Roman oratorical traditions, in order to heighten the viewer's sensory experience while walking through the Bunker, a loaded and dislocated place.

Our Memories Are Not Related (2012) is a parallel mixed-media installation conceived for Kabul. Migration out of Afghanistan has created a global diaspora of Afghans, whose connections with their home country are often confusing. By juxtaposing images of a ruined fort in Alghouey with audio recordings made on the beaches and environs of Jacksonville, where Mojadidi spent his youth, he seeks a way to highlight the connections between his memories and familial narratives that are shared but ultimately incompatible. AV

***Our Memories Are Not Related*, 2012**
Mixed-media installation, video, photograph,
sound
Dimensions variable

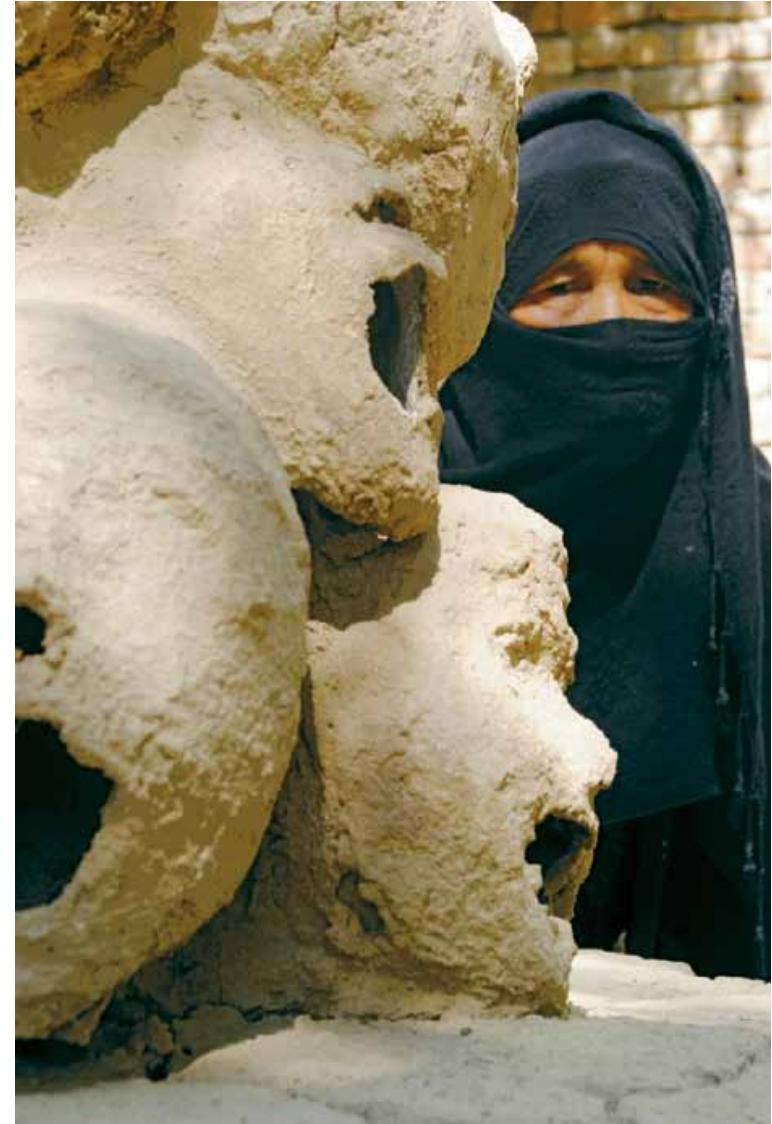
Rahraw Omarzad

b. 1964 in Kabul
lives in Kabul

Artist and writer Rahraw Omarzad is Founding Director of the Centre for Contemporary Arts Afghanistan, an independent artist-run space in Kabul that provides equal opportunities for men and women to improve their knowledge of the arts, particularly in a search for new expressions that will enable art to play a significant role in the development of Afghanistan. Omarzad also launched the art magazine *Gahnama-e-Hunar* in 2000. With his students, he employs photography and video to investigate themes related to contemporary Afghan society, dealing in particular with the relation between empowerment and disempowerment, collapse and recovery, war and peace.

In his new video (*Gaining and Losing*, 2012), a short narrative in four episodes overlaps past, present, and future. Referring to the massive destruction of archaeological artifacts at the Kabul National Museum of Afghanistan during the past decade, and to the current reconstruction of Afghan cultural infrastructures, Omarzad plunges us in a troubled space-time of fear and desire, disappointment and waiting, underlining the incongruous calm and suspended tension of the present condition in Afghanistan. Here, physical disability symbolizes the cultural, economic, military, and political need for understanding and enablement in the face of a country full of contradictions and potentialities, as well as the West's unilateral and simplistic perception of it. AV

Inside, 2011



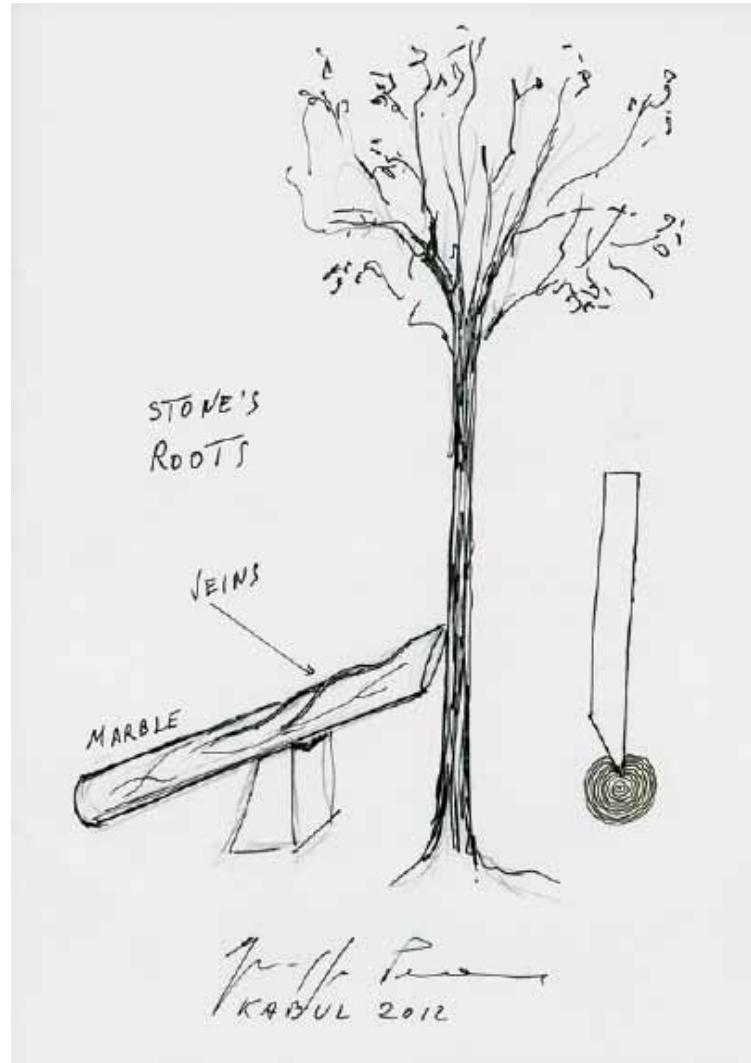
Giuseppe Penone

b. 1947 in Garessio (Italy)
lives in Turin and Paris

Giuseppe Penone's sculptural practice explores the relationship between culture and nature, between mankind and all other forms of life. His works reflect the natural processes of change, growth, breath, erosion, and germination that shape any form of life, as well as of human creation. Since 1969, the tree has been his recurrent motif.

Idee di pietra (2003/2008/2010), a bronze cast of a tree supporting a large stone, was installed in Kassel's Karlsaue park on June 21, 2010, as the very first artwork of dOCUMENTA (13), standing as both a celebration of documenta's history of outdoor sculptures and a symbol of the everyday life of Kassel residents. Underlining the universal values of his method, Penone also intervenes in the Bagh-e Babur in Kabul, where he presents a permanent intervention, a work that will be integrated with the growth of a tree (*Radici di pietra*, 2012). Both natural and artificial, this work concurs with the complex architectural and symbolic geometry of the gardens and at the same time recalls the tree in Kassel. As the first and last artworks realized during dOCUMENTA (13), the trees invite us to link different places and times, as well as art and life, to look beyond oppositions and to reach a deeper understanding of and connection with the world around us. AV

Kabul 2012, 2012
Ink on paper
29.7 × 21 cm



Walid Raad

b. 1967 in Chbanieh (Lebanon)
lives in New York

In his lecture-performance *The Loudest Muttering Is Over* (1999), Walid Raad tells the story of the Lebanese historian Dr. Fadl Fakhouri, who from 1975 to 1991 carried around two 8mm cameras wherever he went. With one camera he exposed a frame of film each time he thought the Lebanese Civil War were over; with the other he took a picture whenever he came across a doctor's or dentist's office. The films are part of a "legacy" of documents in the archives of the Atlas Group, "established in 1999 to research and document the contemporary history of Lebanon with audio, visual, literary, and other artifacts." It is important to note here that Dr. Fakhouri exists in fiction, and the Atlas Group is an imaginary foundation.

Since his founding of the project *The Atlas Group* (1989–2004), Raad has maintained a decidedly ambiguous position as

an artist. In performances, texts, installations, and works on paper, he explores the historical, emotional, and aesthetic facets of a story, rather than dealing with history as a chronology of contested events. In Kabul, the video projection *Views from Outer to Inner Compartments* (2011) evokes a ghostly, empty, potential museum, which in this context resonates with the recent destruction of Afghan cultural heritage and the subsequent reconstruction of its institutional infrastructures. ES/AV

Views from Outer to Inner Compartments, 2011
HD-video projection, color, silent
14.36 min.



Michael Rakowitz

b. 1973 in New York
lives in Chicago

From interventions in urban space to sculptural works like *The Invisible Enemy Should Not Exist* (2007)—an intricate narrative based on extensive research into artifacts looted from the National Museum in Baghdad in the aftermath of the 2003 U.S. invasion—Michael Rakowitz's art remains committed to what is marginalized, gone, or in danger of loss.

For his dOCUMENTA (13) exhibitions in Kabul and Kassel, Rakowitz responds to the devastation of cultural heritage that took place in World War II Germany and recent Afghanistan. In the spring of 2012, he collaborated on a workshop with local students in Bamiyan, where the destroyed sixth-century Buddha statues once stood, aiming at recuperating the traditional skill of calligraphy and stone carving intrinsic to Afghanistan's Hazara region. The results are shown in Kabul. *What Dust Will Rise?* (2012), for Kassel, re-creates from Bamiyan stone a number of the books that were destroyed in a fire in the Fridericianum during the bombing of 1941. Some of these have been donated to the Kabul National Museum of Afghanistan, severely damaged in the past years. Rakowitz also refers to the Edict of Ashoka, a rock inscription by the Mauryan emperor (269–231 B.C.) installed at the entrance of the Museum

that features a text pleading for a more peaceful coexistence, like a message from the past to overcome the traumas of today. ES/AV

Left:
Ancient amulet found inside the right hand of the destroyed eastern Buddha of Bamiyan. It was intended to give the statue protection and power.

Right:
Damaged manuscript rescued from the Fridericianum after it was bombed by Allied aircraft in 1941



Wael Shawky

b. 1971 in Alexandria (Egypt)
lives in Alexandria

Wael Shawky explores the spaces between history and storytelling, considering the manifold transformations from oral tradition to writing, translation, interpretation, and mediation. In performances and video he reenacts historic moments using digital animation, child actors, or puppets, examining how meaning shifts in each medium. Within the clash of different spheres, Shawky's position remains ambiguous, leaving judgment to the viewer.

His *Telematch* (2007–09) series refers to a German TV show from the 1970s in which residents of two cities competed in various games, handicapped by gigantic costumes. The concept of a clash between two factions that serves no purpose other than the amusement of a third party provides the starting point for a series of works that explore complex relations (gender-based, religious, political, eco-

nomic, social, cultural) on various levels. In *Telematch Sadat* (2007), a convoy of children in pedal trucks reenacts first the annual military procession during which Egyptian president Anwar Sadat was assassinated by a militant group in 1981, and then his funeral. Unaware of the political dimensions of the event, the child actors perform unpredictably, hovering between innocent play and awareness of the camera. ES

Telematch Sadat, 2007
Video, color, sound
14 min.



Zolaykha Sherzad

b. 1967 in Kabul
lives in New York and Kabul

During the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Zolaykha Sherzad moved to Switzerland. Trained as an architect, in 2000 she founded School of Hope, a non-profit organization that has supported school-development projects in Afghanistan and programs to raise cross-cultural understanding. In 2004, she started Zarif Design, with the aim of reviving Afghan artistic culture, training women in tailoring.

For DOCUMENTA (13), Sherzad's installation utilizes iconic and traditional elements of Afghan clothing—the chaderi, the turban, and the *chapān* (coat). Trying to disentangle these basic symbols for self-identification and societal placement from their stereotypical connotations, she invites the viewer to explore different interpretations of forms and functions that are usually codified within a rigid system of values. Juxtaposing



the human scale of her materials with the large scale of the exhibition site, she merges the public and the intimate, the collective and the spiritual, as well as weaving past and present, tradition and modern technology. A series of turbans from different regions, sewn together and loosely unraveled across the space, distinguish themselves from the tightly twisted turbans worn each day. A group of *chapāns* is assembled to form a single large *chapān*, decorated with charms and other small items, becoming a canvas to inscribe, hide, or reveal memories, stories, and dreams. Scarves designed by Sherzad are worn by the exhibition guards, both in Kassel and in Kabul. AV

Hawa-e-Azad (Esprit Libre), 2009
Installation views, Biennale di Venezia, 2009;
French Cultural Center, Kabul, 2010; Valentina Bonomo Gallery, Rome, 2010

Adrián Villar Rojas

b. 1980 in Rosario (Argentina)
lives in Rosario

Adrián Villar Rojas' monumental sculptures suggest the existence of a parallel universe: a vanished culture or nature. Born out of a deep concern with disappearance and death, they appear as colossal remnants of a devastated science-fiction empire, advanced and ancient at the same time.

In Ushuaia, Argentina, in 2009, he placed a gigantic whale made from clay in a forest. Wedged between the trees as if it had been there long before them, the work became a monument to decay. Now *I Will Be with My Son, the Murderer of Your Heritage* (2011) for the Venice Biennale was an installation of standing figures with overwhelming dimensions, handmade on-site during more than two months of intensive team labor from wood, rock, and cement, covered with unfired clay. With their strong yet perishing presence—like all of Villar Rojas' works, the sculptures were

destined to be destroyed after exhibition—the monumental columns evoked the ruins of a civilization from another time, raising a question that preoccupies the artist: what might survive once the world as we know it has ended?

With his new projects for the Bagh-e Babur, Kabul, Villar Rojas builds on these ideas, basing his new sculptures on the results of a seminar held in Kabul during the spring that asked the questions, how to deal with limits? How can one create a monumental experience of a work from almost nothing—from everyday materials? For the duration of the exhibition, an artist selected from Villar Rojas' seminar, and seated at a drawing table inserted into a life-size traditional Afghan wall newly built in the main courtyard of the Queen's Palace, will repeatedly remake a preparatory drawing made by the artist himself for his project in Kassel. In this way, Villar Rojas creates a link between the two projects, in Kassel and Kabul, as well as transforming the massive sculpture into a simple stage for presenting the processes of imagination and sharing on which the work is built. ES/AV

Return the World, 2012
Photograph
Dimensions variable



Clemens von Wedemeyer

b. 1974 in Göttingen (Germany)
lives in Berlin

Clemens von Wedemeyer investigates cinematic notions like the subjective gaze, the relation between historical truth and storytelling, and the invisible presence of the “fourth wall” that distances the audience from events onstage or on-screen to make the illusion possible.

His latest film, *Muster (Rushes)* (2012), is an experimental work set at the former Benedictine monastery of Breitenau, near Kassel, which has undergone fundamental institutional and architectural transformations from monastery to prison and concentration camp to girls’ reformatory to psychiatric institution. The three acts of



Rushes circle around three motifs—music, the body, and language—while exploring notions of imprisonment and liberation in different times.

The film presented in Kabul, *Untitled (Reconstruction)* (2005), focuses on similar motifs from a different, individual perspective. It is based on original footage recording the rehearsals of dancer and choreographer Alexandre Roccoli, altered, processed, and set to music. The result is a black-and-white shadow play of gestures and movements made by a body in a vaguely defined space, where the dancer vanishes and reappears over and over again, to the point of exhaustion. The work explores the human struggle to achieve balance on both a personal and a collective level. ES/AV

Untitled (Reconstruction), 2005
Video stills, 16mm film transferred to DVD,
black and white
3 min., loop

Shot during rehearsals for a solo piece by dancer and choreographer Alexandre Roccoli, Villa Gillet, Lyon, 2005
Sound: Thomas Wallmann

Zalmai

b. 1964 in Kabul
lives in Lausanne (Switzerland)

Born in 1964 in Kabul, the photographer Zalmai left Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in 1980. Educated at the Lausanne School of Photography and the Professional Photography Training Center of Yverdon, Switzerland, Zalmai began to work as a freelance photographer in 1989, traveling the world and returning frequently to Afghanistan.

For dOCUMENTA (13), Zalmai presents an installation combining photographic images and sound that looks at the relationship between people and the changing landscape surrounding them. The people of Kabul have had to lead their everyday lives throughout thirty years of war. Destruction and instability have

meant that their city has been perpetually re-shaped. The familiar objects of war such as blown-up vehicles, barricades, weapons, and battle equipment no longer retain their initial identities; they are being re-invented and re-identified, constituting a new imaginary landscape. Containers for transporting humanitarian aid have been transformed into workshops, houses, and police facilities, thus breaching and transcending the imaginary siege imposed by the long-standing conflict. AV

A Red Army vehicle from the former Soviet Union is being used as a bridge in the West of Kabul.



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9/6–16/9/2012

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ویلیم کنتریج

متولد سال ۱۹۵۵ در جوهانزبرگ (آفریقای جنوبی)
مقیم در شهر جوهانزبرگ

ویلم کنتریج از اولین دهه‌ای ۱۹۷۰ بدنیسو، یک شیوه‌ای بر جسته کاری را رشد داده است که روی آن از اتارت پیشان و سیک های عالی قرن پیشست می‌باشد. نتایج داشته، نتایج کاری در سیاست سهم فضای داشته است. او در مردم جهان از این روش ایجاد تأثیرگذاری دارد. در ایران رژیم ایاتولاید (طبقه بندی نزدی) بزرگ شد و شاهد فروپاشی این رژیم در سال ۱۹۹۶ بود. او از واقعیت های اجتماعی افرادی چونی گفت اینها معملاً با خود ملاطفات وی در حیث حکایت وضعیت شیرین و متفاوت دنیا بدانندگان مشهور.

کنتریج پولیل تولید اثروخویش بنام «سامسی برای پرتاب نمودن برو برو بد»^{۱۰} شهروند نمود، که شامل ۹ وارچه قلم تصویری بوده و بر اساس رسمیت های دفعال یا گذشته شده اند. آن در کنتریج رسمی توسط دستمال چهار مانعیتی بود که روند (در حال جریان) معنکن مینمایدند همه اینکه یک حققت تغییر نمایندزیر به سرعت های متعدد (معنکن) ایجاد می شوند که اینکه نمودن و تانکریل می باشد. به تصور کشیدن که بشکل متداول دیده می شود، بینانک تاریخ از هم گستاخه و تانکریل می باشد. فلهای و دیگر نماینده مخالف نفس یعنی پیشازان /سوهایه کار بنام سهوه و اکسپتین و آن طرف دیگر شاعر مراج بنام سلسیلاب من بدینکرد در جریان روح و ذوال سهوه ازبریک، شرکه رهیک در آن مین هاست و ادعاک سرکوب شدن و خفوت خود نمودن دهد در آن دیده می شود، تعامل کنند.

کنtribut که بطور عموم موقعت و موقت خود را مورد سوال قرار میدهد، در طبقه های شکه ای رسانه های موردن استعمال خوش تولید موسيقی اپویرا، بيان ميکند. فلم آنميسيشنس وي در کد ke بنام «مولون سايه» (۱۹۹۹) در ماده مشهود در صالون زنگ با پر برخ نداش کشش خواهد داشت. يك روپرياميكي کي هاي سياه رنگ، که از گاهگارتن ساخته شده است، به آنستهگي که يك مهاجرت دسته دارد، ميلاندز و یا دورگه خوشتوت را ترسیک مي راهنمایي را مهدهد که در آن محققها رونده است، اما در ES/AV.

و شکا م □

پہ ۱۹۶۹ کال پہ وارسا کی زیبادی
پہ لندن کی ژوند کوی

د رسنیو په بشمېره دولونو کي د کارکولو له امله کوشکا مچوکا تاریخي پېښو ته په ذهنی توګه مومني، مانا دا چې تاریخ هېڅکله هم په عیني او بې پړی توګه نه دي لیکل شوی او حقیقت د

د دې اثر یوه نیم دایره په کاسل کې نیمه مدوره ودانۍ، شېي او دويمه نیم دایره په د کاپل اړه کوي. دا د دوو شکمنو هڅو شکارندو یوه ۵ چې غواړي هغه شیان وشېن جي نه شوول کېږي.

امان مجاہد

متولد سال ۱۹۷۱ در جکسن ویل ایالت
میسیسیپی در کابل، دبی و پاریس

شیوه ای کاری آمان مجددی بر مبنای تجارت شخص و پژوهشیان وی در مرود فرهنگ های استوار است. چون مجددی مهیت یک شهروند امریکانی افغانی اهل، در دنیا بزرگ شده که در حال چنان شمول دن و در عین زمان در فال فریوش و پارچه شدن میباشد. وی های سنتی را با روش های پست مدرنیزم یکجا میگیرد و به کمک امن موضوعات چون تعاقبیت، مبنی بر هویت و اتفاقه ای مرود نقد قرار میدهد.

«تعهد» (۲۱۰۲) یک انسانسیشن صوتی است که برای واپسگیر ینکر، شهر کاسل در نظر گرفته است. انسانسیشن نشانه شبهه های جایی که ب زبان دی و آلمانی چاچ شده، آنها را مهار میگردند. هردو نشیر از داستانهای فولکلوری عجمی و افغانی و درک هنگی و تاریخ های نوشتۀ اند اقتباس میگردند و سعیت کوتاه روایت سیاسی امنی کوهراهی جرمی و افغانستان را میگذند. مجدد به مفاهیم «وصف» که در روایت های ادب زبان عربی و فارسی تذکر یافته اند مبنیانه، و مهجان در رابطه با متن سخراجی و قصه های شفاهی که در بوتان و روم قدم داشت، اشاره میگند؛ تا از این طریق تجربه حسی بینندگان در حین عبور از پناهگاه - یک محل پیچ شده - بالا بروند.

«خطرهای ما مرتبط نستند» (۲۰۱۲) یک انسانیشن موافق به سیک چند رسانه‌ای (مکسید است که برای به ندایش گذاشتن در کابل در نظر گرفته شده است. مهاجرت به خارج از افغانستان پرآگندگی جهانی افغان را وجود آورده است، و در اکثر مواقع روابط این افغانها با وطن آیین گنج کنندگ است. او در تلاش اینست تا کنار مهمندان عسکری که قاعله ای خودرو در «البغداد» پاره‌های هموار موقتی را سواحل گیکسنتوند - جایی که مددگار اینم جوانان اش را سری نموده را برای تحقیق قراردادن رابطه بین خطرهای خود و خصوصیات این افراد می‌خواهد. آنها خوش باشم مشترک هستند وی در نهایت باهمدیگر در مطابقت نستند. AV

راهرو عمرزاد

په ۱۹۶۴ کال کې په کابل کې زېړېدلی د
په کابل کې ژوند کوي

رهرو عمرزاده همزمان، نویسنده و رئیس و مؤسس مرکز هنرهاي معاصر افغانستان (CCAA)، که از يك مدل مبانياند که بشكلي مستقل توپوش همزمانند در کابل به پيش يده مديد و فرضهاي را برای مردمها و زنان مسامعه مسمازد که خوش با راجح به هر بيدوپ خشند، و پيزه در عرض افغانستان را بازگشات. انجامات جديدي که هر را قادر نماید را در پروسه ای اكتشاف افغانستان يك بسيار بازي نماید. عمرزاده همچنان مجله‌اي هنري بنام «گاهنامه هنر» را در سال ۲۰۰۰ روی دست گرد ۲۰۰۷ سال گذشت که مرکز هنری هردو طبقه اثاث در افغانستان را راهنمای نمود. و همراه با شاگردان عکاسی و ویدیو با کار ميريد تا موضوعات عکس پرورد به جامعه معاصر افغانستان را، و به راه راهبردي و توانمند سازی و عدم توافق انساني، سقوط و اخراج، جنگ و اشتباشي را برسی نماید.

در ویدیو جدید وی «بسط آوردن و از دست دادن» (۲۰۱۲) یک آستان کوتاه در چهار قسم حال و آینده را تحت پوشش قرار مهد.^۳ که به تخریب کلیو اثار باستانی در موزم ملی کابل دهه‌ای گذشته و به بازاری زیرینانهای موجود فرهنگی افغان راجع می‌شود. عمارت را بر یکه مشوش از هراس و امید، ایمان و انتظار، تاکید به ایماش عجیب و تنشی در حالت تعليق وضع در افغانستان مشکل گردیده است، فر و میر. در اینجا عدم توافقندگی فرنگی‌ها با این‌گذشتی اقتصادی، نظامی و سیاسی باید درک و توانمندی‌سازی در یک کشور بیش از تفاهمات و پژوهش‌ها است. نیز نقدی است بر درک یک جانبه و ساده ای و غرب که در بایت این کشور با خود دارد.

رہرو عم

متولد سال ۱۹۶۴ در
مقیم در کابل

د رسیو په شپږهړ داونو کې د کارکولو له امله کوشکا مچوکا تاریخي پیښو ته په ذهنی توګه موهمي، مانا دا ډې تاریخ هېڅکله هم په عیني او بې پړ توګه نه دی لیکل شوی او حقیقت مخک تعجیبېږي.

مچوکا به داکومنټا (۱۲) کې د ګډون لپاره به «فریدریشیانوم» کې له یوې نیمکدر ودانی خفما د غړکوکو د ایدیا الاهام و خپستې - پاینې بايد پوهه بهله نېم دايره وي چې د حقیقت هغه به د نیمهانی تمثیل کړي. ده ۶۰ اثر له دوو انځورزوړې بردو خڅه جوړ دی چې په پامکسک کړونه ده هغه دې ډېلې په تاریخي پیښو ټولونو سره ټولونو شوی دي، ګواکۍ په یووه و د حقیقتونه ده پول تر خشک شته دي. د ټولونی، پړدې انځور ازولو بودي ته د ټولونی د وړکړۍ کاسل کې ۲۱۱ د کال به اکتوبر کې اخستل شوی دي. مچوکا دغه انځور د اپیوارک به ډېلې په مونټاژ به پنهن کېښد وچ چوک او یو نیمه خیالی محقق رامخته کړي او په پام کې ۵۵ چې ده کړل کې د کډې به ماڼۍ، کې به دوو نېټښنځی خپل و خوش شو. ده دوډې پړدې بردو مخمل انځور کېښد کېښد شوی چې په باځ ټولونو کې په ټولونو سمه، او پک د سپیسو، مدنې ټولونو او نورو اطلاعات او فەنكه جزاړ، لاغون پوهانه، پوسکو او د نورو پښتوسان او اسټارو او کاټکوکونه په باځ پاڼې کې دغه سوله پیزه راولپنډه د افغانستان د معاشر تاریخ د ټولونک شاید به توګه اقتصادي موچوغانو سره چې له زوال او اخیا، جعل او حقیقت سره تیوار لوړ، بخورد کوي.

د اثر ټولونو نېم دايره په کاسل کې پیمه مدوره ودانی پېښي او دوډېمه دیمه دايره پې د کابل او کوکي، دا د دوو شکمنتو مخوپ نیکارندویه ده چې غواړۍ غهه هیبان پېښي چې له پېښد کړيو.

مریم غنی

پہ ۱۹۷۸ کی د نیویارک پہ شار کی زبوبدلی ۵۵
پہ بروکلین اور کابل کی ژوند کوی

در میرم غنی کاروون، چه بدر خله شمشکه بنه لری، ویدوگانی، انخورونه، انسالپاشونه، خبرونه، گونی، او خری ازی از خلوا، داده با خلوا کاروون کی رسحونه سمهی سیرو، هله بلایلی پیش بیه ووه وخت کب واخ
کپدی، کپدی که رو ورسه ده ماحلو خلخه نیولی د هاهارت قوانینو ای با د طبیعی او جورو شویو منظره
ترنخج بدر تازک رسحونه بودی.

د سقوط يو لند تاریخ ۲۰۱۱-۲۰۱۲ د دو و دانیو انخور کاری. دغه و دانی سره له دل جي په مختلفو پپريو او په بیلو و جو کي خودي شوي ده، بیام د یام ور شاپهتوونه سره او، دغه ورته والي نه یوازد دانی، سنه سک، بکاري کاري په اخواصه او اخونو کي ده و سپه میلوك روک له کي هم لید کېږي؛ دانی چې خودپل د دل مدربنې او روښانیا سېنې وي، جګړۍ او بلدا و راونځي په پاپله کي د مقنن د سقوط به تاریخي پاکړو نو دېلي شي. د کاسله به زار کې **فیڈرل شاشون** مومن ده مینکړ کلتور پيا راستبندو سره اوں تر جګړي وروسته د باراغونۍ سیمبول کتبل کېږي، حال ډاچ به کابل کي دارالاما ماڼۍ اوں هم و راهان پاپي ۵۵. د آغلې غني دو کاتنه او ویديو ده موږي سفرونه د هغوي د دنتنی حال له لاري شي، د ویديو دغه فطره طرحو خو شوکښي چې جي کمره خفه د بېتني به حال کي د او کوشينې کوي چې د انخور يا دانی، له جوکاته ووخي، رطافت سره د صورت ونو اخسیتل له اساطير دانوتن خفه خپلې استفاده داشني، حال ډاچ د راډي ټېځانه سره توي او تاریخي واقعېت له اساطير سره اوښي، او د دغه دوو لامونو تر زړنځي دنې بونو تو د دایلوك ټوموري، ES

مریم غ

متولد سال ۱۹۷۸ در نیو
مکیم در شهر بروکلین و

کارهای مریم غنی که اغلب به شکل مشارکی در پرینگرند فلم های ویدویی، عکس ها، استانیشن نشریه ها، تبلیغ ها و تکنوقرا میباشد که از نوادری بحث میکند. نواحی که بدیده های ممتاز باهم یکجا میشوند؛ از مداخله ای در دیگری گرفته ای قوانین هماجرت و مزد بازیک میان مناطق ۹ منبع.

مسعود کمنا

متولد سال ۱۹۸۱ در کالورادو- اه
 مقیم در لاس انجلس امریکا

مسعود کمندی یک عکاس، نویسنده و مدرس افغان است. وی در کارهای آثار تحقیقاتی عکاسی و فلمندری خوش جزویت‌ترین قابل دید چشم‌گاهی را که وی در آنچه دنگی کمینهادی، باز از دیدار مینماید و یا بهمراه به طاخت خود دارد، پربری مینماید. عکس‌هایی که وی برای یک سلسه آثار آثار خوش‌بافند (۲۰۰۴)، «قریستان آریانا» (۲۰۰۲ - ۲۰۰۵)، «باغ و حاشیا» (۲۰۰۶) و «بیندازان آریانا» (۲۰۰۷) هستند. اگر که اینجاکه از آن قابل بود و نموده است - به حیث یک دفترچه ای خاطرات استفاده میکند و حالت روزمه را محل و ارتباط وی با آن را تعابیر میسازد. کمندی در سال ۲۰۰۵ یک دفترچه ای را به منظور تدوین عکس‌انالوگی دانشجویان دانشکده از هنرهای پوئنتون کاپل ایجاد کرد و بعد از تعقیب آن که بعیا نشیز گردیده از کارهای آثار آنان را زیر نام اولین تاشی: تدریس عکاسی در کاپل در مکتب هنرهای تصویری تیواری و اندیز نمود. کمندی در سی منظر داکومونتا (۱۲) سیستیوار دوی را زیر نام معلومات عکاسی ترتیب کرد، که به متابه ای یک فرست خوب برای تجدید نظر روی عکاسی درنظر گرفته شده و ویدیوهای پروگرام‌های کمپیوتري و استعلامک / مورد استفاده قرار دادن تصاویر آرشیفی را زیر نزد بر دارد. کمندی همچنان که در سلسه عکسهای جدید و یک پروژه ای انترثی را که خاصتاً برای ويب سایت داکومونتا

ماریو ارسیا وری

په ۱۹۷۵ کال کې د مکسيکو په مانکلواوا کې زېړېدلي
په مکسيکو بشار کې ژوند کوي

ماریو کارسیا توریس د معاصر هنر به تاریخ کی تباره تکی سپیری. هفده د تبرو هنرمدناوند هنگو
په بیا زوندی کولو سره چی د خاموشی په خاک کی ورک شوی دی، د هنر پر ماهیت او له زوند
هنهوی د اریکو پر موضوع باندی د کره کننی لایاره یوه نوی فضا پرانزیز.

نوموری او کله چی داری بوتی ون هوتل ته - چی دغه ایتالوی همندز ۱۹۷۵ او ۱۹۷۷ کلو
کی پرخمه بیوه - تلائ، پوچل بیا بی ماام ده خای نه اووبونتی دی. همدغه خای و چی بوقتی به ۱
د خپل لوفرن مایا (قصیه) به او فک کفری و. داد نونه ایدل سوپه نشنه ده او و داده (قشتن)
برخی استیشنست ور اثر بلل شووه و- خو ورسوته له بکوم در سره عرض سو، شه باندی دیرس هوسه، کا
د پهلوانی شوروی تر اشغال، د توئی نه مرک، د طالبانه روزم و او امریکا تر هجوم ورسوته، کا
هوتل ده منهجه تللو کمان کیده، کاسیا نوریس د کسوا بوه لاف، کاسکونه و لیکل، چی پکی بې
کابل ته خیالی سفر خفه خبرهواه، به ده لر کی نوموری د هماغی و دانن، به لتون پیدل و نکن،
د آرسفونو او انتنیتله لاری خلور کاله ادامه پیدا کړه چې پایله کې بې ۲۰۱۰ کې
تموری او تولید، بالاخره کارسیا نوریس هماغه کال هغه دانن، خفه لینده وکړه چې
ون هوتل پکی فهال، و دانن، بې ۵۰۰ موق وخت بایاره و نونله، وېغ، غوړه، د میلسنکوکل بې
او راک موسيقی یو کاسنرست، سیمینارونه او غونډپه بې پکی جوکو ګوکی دی، په کاکسل کې
خپل د ون هوتل فلایتوني نداده، و داندی کوی او به پای کې مایا (نقشه) د فریدریشانوم
سپاری.
ES/AV

سپاری AV/ES

جیانو غوث

په ۱۹۷۳ کال کې يې په کابل کې نويه ته سترکې پرانيستو
په برلين او کابل کي ژوند کوي

جیانو غوثی

متولد سال ۱۹۷۳ در کابل، افغانستان
مقیم در شهرهای برلین و کابل

عبدالقاسم فوشنجي

په ۱۹۸۷ په هرات، افغانستان کې زېړبدلي دی
په کابل کې اوسيېري

عبدالقاسم فوشنجي

در سال ۱۹۸۷ در هرات، افغانستان متولد شده است
مقیم در کابل

زینب حیدری

په ۱۹۹۰ په کابل کې زېړبدلي ۵۵
په کابل کې اوسيېري

زینب حیدری

در سال ۱۹۸۰ در کابل به دنیا آمدہ است
مقیم در کابل

محسن تعشا

په ۱۹۹۱ په کابل کې زېړبدلي دی
په کابل کې اوسيېري

محسن تعشا

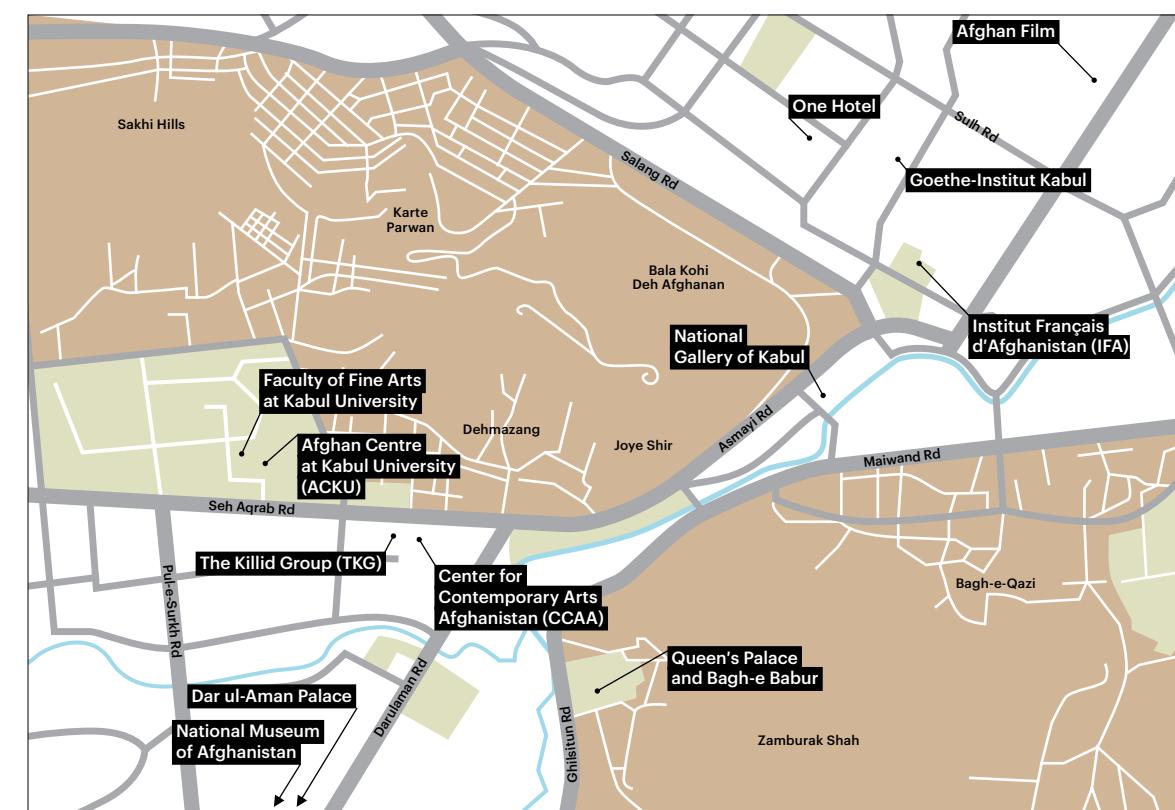
در سال ۱۹۹۱ در کابل به دنیا آمدہ است
در کابل زندگي میکند

دغه دره همندان چې دله معروف شوي دي، په ۲۰ کې به کابل کې د داکومنټا (۱۲) له خوا جو شوېو سیمیارونو کې ګډون کړي و. دوي هڅه کړي چې به محاصره تولنه کې د اوسېدو د دروی او بېړونو تجربو دایمکې بیان کړي نو د معاصرو هژونو پړکېس هن د وړنځۍ کډلو یوه لاره له نوره سره شريکو. دغه همندان چې به میاتوری او تقاضې کې دوړل شوي دي، د غیلو ضایاف او سعېي کارونو په وسیله د نامستېقې وينا طریقه رامنځته کوي. عبدالقاسم فوشنجي به ایران کې د استوکې پر مهال ریالیستېکه نقاشي په لندن توګه مطابعه کړي و، وروسته پې بیا موسیقې کشف کړه او په تنتجه کې په د «psychedelic heavy metal» له نظره چېل ګډ رسپېر کار ګړي، دی داسې کاروونې ښځۍ چې د انسانی طبیعت تباره اړخونه رامپېري او راوېښو، فوشنجي د موسيقې، یوه تونه وړاندې کړي چې بې دهه په فضما کې خېږپې او د داسې وسیله په توګه کار کوي چې د خاوره د پولونو هنځی د ګډو پېاري دوړل غړي تقلیدوو.

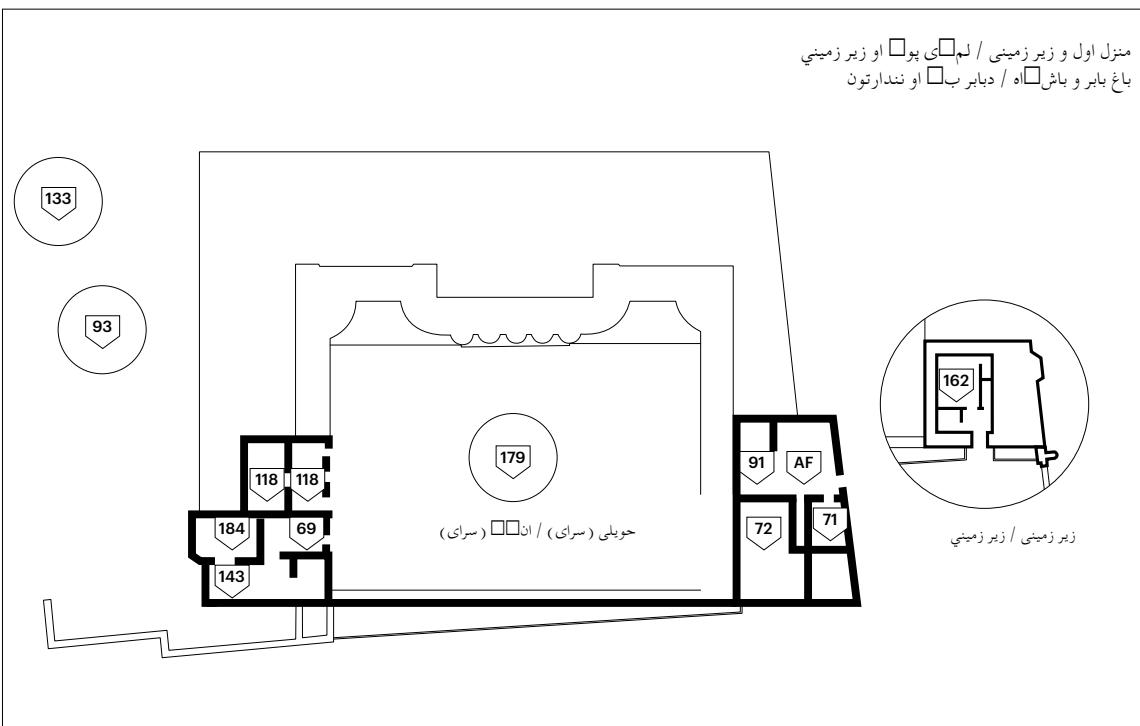
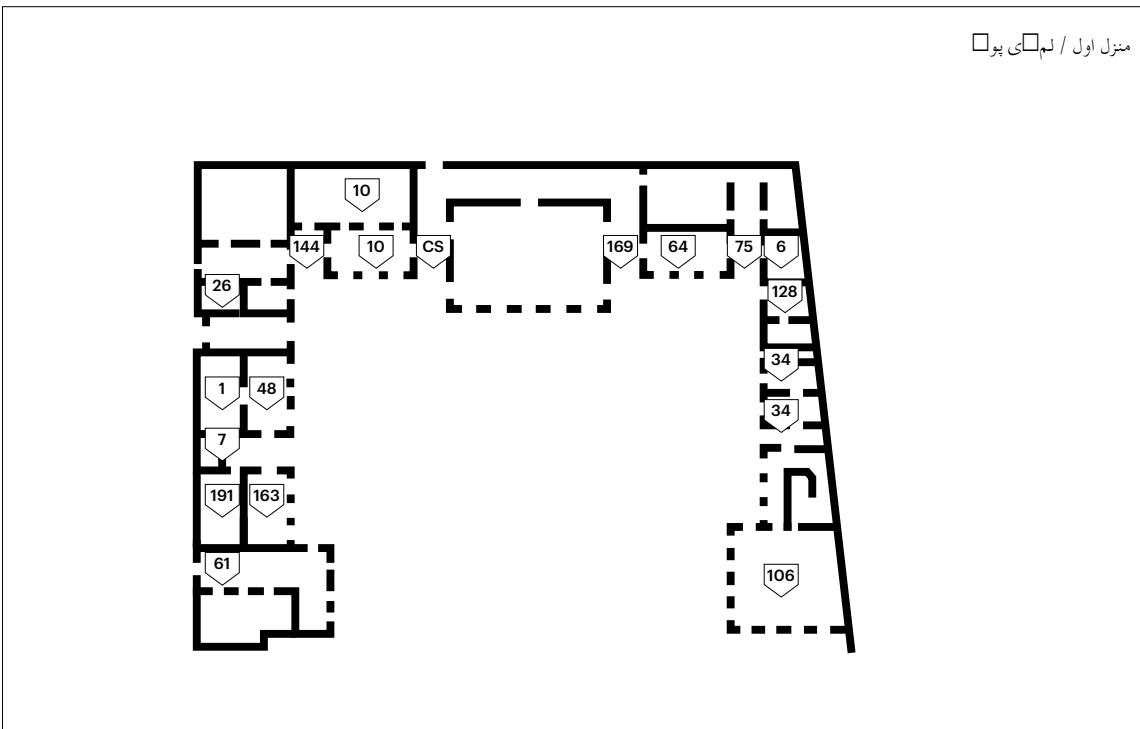
زینب حیدری د کابل پوهنتون د شکلو هژونو په پوهنځي کې د خيل تحصیل به دريم کال کې، به خپلو نقاشو او عکسونو کې د نېټني او ټغونې تر مېډیا دنکونکي اړیاط خېږي، د وړخنې واقعېت له یوه صمیمي لیدلوري دروی احساسات په حرکت راول، حیدری بو هنري کار وړاندې کړي چې شاعرانه حکایت له سره د شکلونو او رنگونو په بصري سیلاپ تفسیری، دا کار داسې وسیله ده چې د سېمې د شاعري، له لارې راپړبدلي دروی احساسات چې بل رقم د توضیح کېډلو نه دي، ستګو ته دروی.
محسن تعشا د کابل پوهنتون د شکلو هژونو د پوهنځي فارغ التحصیل، د میاتوری، د میتابونکي دوډ د یوه تقریباً طبیعي سوریالیستک روش له مځي پېا تنسپیریو، دا په طبیعي او مصنوعي ټبی، کې پیوازنې خای دي چې هېڅه خوبونه نه بربرېږي چې اټول ټېږي، خو به ډی خای کې سري خان پېښتون کې رسپېري، به ډای کې تعشا د انساني طبیعت د رازونو پر پوهبدلو او پر تقریباً پوټونو او به هغه پوری ترلو تاقاضو باندي معاصرو هنري تولیداتو ته په شاڭکۍ نزدې کېډو اټکا کوي او نه یواړي په افغانستان کې بلکې به پوله دنې کې، د مرموزه خرو په وسیله د خواپیونو همبېشني لبون منځکسو AM/AV.

زینب حیدری او عکسونو کې د نېټني او ټغونې تر مېډیا دنکونکي اړیاط خېږي، د وړخنې واقعېت له یوه دهه زینب حیدری در سال سوم تحصیل خود در فاکولټه هنرهای زیبای پوهنتون کابل، اړیاط تغییر پذیر میان درګرۍ و نځات را د نقاشي های خود به کاوش مګړد، او از یک دیدګاه صمیمي واقعېت های روزمه، احساسات درونی را به حرکت میاورد. حیدری یک کار هنري را پېشکش میکند که حکایت شاعرانه را به شکل سیلابي از رنګ ها و شکل ها باز تفسیر میکند. این کار وسیله ی است که احساسات برانګخته شده ی درونی از راه شاعري منطقه را که قابل توضیح نمی باشد، به نمایش میگذارد.

محسن تعشا فارغ التحصیل فاکولټه هنرهای زیبای پوهنتون کابل، سنت میاتوری را از یک دید تقریباً سوریالیستک طبیعې باز تفسیر میکند. این یکانه محل در دنیا طبیعې و مصنوعي است که جواب های جستجو شده را تیوهه نهیکند، مګر در اینجا انسان به شناخت خود دست میابد. در اخیر تعرضاً او توانی دهه معاصرو هنري در مورد شناخت راژهای طبیعت انسانی و شناخت از تاقاضات و ایسته به راز های تقریباً پنهانی ان، اټکا نموده و مستجوړ همیشګي پاسخ ها به وسیله سخنان مرموز را نه تهها در افغانستان بلکې در تمام جهان پاڼابا میدهد. AM/AV.



قص ملکه / د ملکه مان
باغ بابر / د بابر ب
باش اه / نندارتون



هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان	هنرمندان
زیلیخا شیرزاد / زیلیخا شیرزاد	163 □	زیر زمینی / زیر زمینی	69 □	ماریو کارسیا توریس / ماریو کارسیا توریس	69 □	لیدا عبدال / لیدا عبدال	1 □	آمان مددی / آمان جددی	69 □
محسن تاشا / محسن تاشا	169 □		71 □	برمک اکرم / برمک اکرم	71 □	برمک اکرم / برمک اکرم	6 □	ولید رعد / ولید رعد	71 □
زلمی / زلمی	191 □		72 □	خادم علی / خادم علی	72 □	خادم علی / خادم علی	7 □	کلیمنس ون ودیمیر / کلیمنس ون ودیمیر	72 □
شاکردان سیمینار سرامیک /	CS □		91 □	فرانسیس الیس / فرانسیس الیس	91 □	فرانسیس الیس / فرانسیس الیس	10 □	امان مددی / آمان جددی	91 □
د سرامیکو د سیمینار زده کوونتی			162 □	ژیلام بل / ژیلام بل	162 □	ژیلام بل / ژیلام بل	26 □	ولید رعد / ولید رعد	118 □
مسعود کمندی / مسعود کمندی				آندریا بتتر / آندریا بتتر	34 □	آندریا بتتر / آندریا بتتر	34 □	کلیمنس ون ودیمیر / کلیمنس ون ودیمیر	143 □
مردم غنی / مردم غنی				تاسیتا دین / تاسیتا دین	48 □	تاسیتا دین / تاسیتا دین	48 □	افغان فلم	184 □
هندی / هندی				لارا فاوایریو / لارا فاوایریو	61 □	لارا فاوایریو / لارا فاوایریو	61 □		AF □
باغ بابر و باش□اه / دبار ب□ او نندارتون				عبدالقاسم فوشنجی / عبدالقاسم فوشنجی	64 □	عبدالقاسم فوشنجی / عبدالقاسم فوشنجی	64 □		
ویلیام کنتریج / ویلیام کنتریج	93 □			زینب میدری / زینب حیدری	75 □	زینب میدری / زینب حیدری	75 □		
جویسوب پینون / جویسوب پینون	133 □			گوشکا مجوکا / گوشکا مجوکا	106 □	گوشکا مجوکا / گوشکا مجوکا	106 □		
				رهرو عمرزاد / رهرو عمرزاد	128 □	رهرو عمرزاد / رهرو عمرزاد	128 □		
				مالیک راکوویتز / مالیک راکوویتز	144 □	مالیک راکوویتز / مالیک راکوویتز	144 □		



ندراتون او سیمینارونه
د اکیومن (۱۳) دری کابل، بامیان ۲۰۱۲
۵/۷/۲۰۱۲ - ۱۹/۷/۲۰۱۲

— خرنکه له ورخنی محیط خخه اخسیتل شو ساده مواد کولای شی داسی لاره راونیشی چی له تنبی خخه لری د اسایی آزادی خفا بایبره کری، دغه فضا د آزادی، خواو او د تجمس د فاهیمهون د سپلرو حالتونه زیاتوی، خرنکه معاصر او دوزیر فاهیمهون به داسی لاره بیا رسه و نسلشو چی پخوانو توپیرهون و نتکوی، د اماد او به «لس اسوس موتوهی» تصورهونه چی د دوزدره مواد او شیانو پرس سمه بیزه حناتو نیکار کوی، خرنکه تایاری او کوربیکارفیک گرفتونه د سوشی شیبو سره غیرگیریکی، خرنکه د تایاری د متملل بیکوکاری د تایاری د تاریخ او له عموی سکلپتارنده له تاریخی شیبو سره غیرگیریکی، خرنکه سره غونه کهپری، خرنکه بو هنری کار و پینخوو چی د بوی تولویت خو گد تاریخ راونیشی، له تاریخ دیگر راهه سره غریه کهپری وکری، خرنکه به تقدیری له هیچ خخه هه و دادکاری تغییره و پیغامه، مدد و دعویونه سره غریه کهپری وکری، خرنکه سره غریه کهپری و پیغامه، «اکونه، نداریتر حرکتونه، شیان او پرسیوس: مواد او کونی؟ دا بو کن توکیز سیمنار د چی انخوگر او فلم جورونکی برمهک اکم، انخوگر او کوربیکارف زیرام بل، او دوو هنزو هنمندانو لارا فیراتوی او ادرین و پلر بی رهیزی کوی وه، دغه سیمنارونه به بایر باغ کی، د افغانستان به فرانسوی انسٹیتیویوت کی، په استفال، ملی تیارت او د کالب پوهنتون د شکلو هنزوون په پوهنخی کی جود شوی .و.

له دغو سيمينارونه سره غيرك به اميان کي ده دوغ سيمينارونه جور شوي وو. «خه دوره په پورته شي؟» مایکل روکيېت د دی سيمينار مديرو، سيمينار دغه به ده ۵۵ کې جي يو وخت د بودا مجسمې په کې ولاري وي، په دسومه کې جور شوي وو. په تخيلى لاره داسپ کارونه چې جهارجي، له منهنه تلوکن مهارت بیا رازوندي کړي او د تانلونکي ایاهو ټه میراث پېږدي. د حادم علیه ټه واسطه «د شاهنامه بیا لوسلن د دوزدز نکل ويلو او مينتواري، ديا رازوندي کول دی چې مختلف نسلونه سره نسلنلو او پر دې خبرې ويوهبدل شي چې خرزنکه نومور تپه تاريخ په پېږدو پېږدي ويل شوي او زمورون کړي خدلي د دې.

خرنکه چی مریم او شر غنی بی د خپلی داکومنتا (۱۲) به افغانستان نومی کابجه کی رادایدو: بیو قاموس، اسطوری، کومانو، کونکسی او حقیقی کولای شی به یوه بود کی ورنونخی، د راتلونکی لپاره گونی او در تبر لیاره پهمهونه، پلانو و ماتی، کولای شی به «اختناخی، اختهانی» بهند ره پیوخاری و اوسی د غنی به خپله و دیدو بی د ادارالله شاهی مائی، چې در رسوتیه دسته کلونو جکرو کی رنگه ټوی شوی ۵۵ کاسل پنار فردیزدیدنیشون مائی، راهه زد کړی چې چې ۱۹۴۳ کړی پیغمار شوی و ټوی پوروژو کډ د مکونکوبی هنمند کاری ماری کارسی ټویریس هغې ته هم پایه له همدی نظره وکل شی، کارسی ټویریس «ون هوتل» بیا فعالکه کاری، دا هوتل لوړی کړی، دا هوتل لوړی ایتالوی هنمند الکترونیو بیتني له ۱۹۷۷ کلونو پوری جوړ کړی، و هغه افغانستان ته به دی نیټ تللى و چې خپل هنڑی هویت او له هنڑه خپل تصموری بیا مومی، ۵۵ غوښتل د کار د غلام دستګیر په مسته شه هنر نو کې د «ون هوتل» د جوروولو له لازی تسریه کړي خو پیښه هڅلکله په دی صموره نه و کړی چې هوتل دی د یوه هنڑی کار په بهنه پېړانۍ، کارسی ټویریس هم هغه خه، خلقه نه کړل چې مورې دی د معمولاً هنڑی کار پواړو، د دغه هړو شوی او منځو جایدایونه دی رغول او بیا فاعلوالو، د کلابو کړل و به باځ کې مبلمنو چاړ، ټرکو، تر بریده پیوځی ملکانی تسلسل دی چې نین رښیا و نین خیالی دی، دا هڅ شیان ټه چې باید تجهړه شو او له نوره سره شرکی ټه چې له برخورد د کورهه او مبلمه باد اوسل او بیا ته منځ دوزیده توپیرونو ته اجازه وکړوي چې د هنڑی حركتوو هرکلزی انځکاس نرم کړي او دا په افغانستان کې د داکومنتا (۱۲) زړه دی.

حاصره، هیله، په شات او زمینه به افغانستان کړو
محاصره، هیله، په شا تک او زمینه هغه خلور حالتونه د چې داکړومنتا (۱۲) پي په اړه تقطیم شوي د.
او د له هغه خلورو خالتوونه سره مطابقت لري چې هزمندان او متفکران خان به کې موږي او عمل کو
دفعه حالتونه جامع نه دي او خپل اهمیت له ټول سره ده داټن کې هزمندان به عین وخت کړي.
او یامیان به کډه سره د دی حالتونه خلور لاره جوړوو. د هیله په ټالن کې هزمندان به عین وخت کړي.
بیا بیا د محاصري حالت هم تجربه کوي او همداړنکه د خنک نه کډا او نورو د توجه د راجلبوو حال
سیمینارونه ۲۰۱۷ ده ټول پرسی او اوري کې جوړ شوو. د ټالن ناسته پې په چون کې په
او به یاک کې په اوندو ندارتون د ملکن ماڼۍ او به باړ براغ کې شوو خواهو کې جوړ شوو. د
مجدیدون تندیسي Core Agent Group د غوري کړومنتا (۱۳) له خوا اندیروا یېلياني او افغانو کډونوالو له خوا
کیدل. ده سیمینارونه د هذنوون له رت بینه وشت ریا تو افغان زد کوکنوکو همه سر بر ټول شول چې
کلیدي پوشتن او موضوع کاون باندي بھونهه باپ کاندي. د سیمینارونه او ندارتون هدف دا دی چې
کارونه له خایري خلکو سره شریک کړي او هزمندان خپل کاونه د داسی کډونوالو په توګه له نورو شرنې
کړي چې تطبیق به کوي، له نورو سره به مخامنه کېږي او په خې به زد کوي.
دفعه سیمینارونه چې هزمندان، د هزني مطابلو لیکونکي او متفکران به کې شامل وو، د کنو افغانی عام
کلتوري موسوسه به همکاري، تنظيم شوي وو. ده کلتوري موسسي به مختلفو ډکرتو کې لکه بصري ها
(visual arts)، موسقي، تياتر او د فلم په برخه کې فعالیت کوي.

— موادی که از محیط زوایه و یا بدن بدست می‌ماید، چگونه میتواند یک روش طبیعی نماید — آن میتوان یک فضای غیر معمولی را برای یک آزادی اساسی ایجاد نمود. بالا بدن آزادی و جستجو در اندیشه های پرور و تجسم؛ چگونه میتوان عرض معاصر با این دستی طریق به وصل نمود و چو پارچه های کاهی های را به چالش فراخوانیم، اندیشه های باقاً و صنایع دستی به وضوح خاص که در مادا و اشای سنتی بافت میشوند؛ چگونه شیوه های تاثیر یا کویر گرفتار شخصیت خودی و سیاسی را آشکار ساز؛ چگونه شرخ زندگی یک اکتور به تاریخ تاثیر و همچنان تاریخ عمومی ارتباط دارد؛ چگونه میتوان با محدودیت های معامله کرد؛ چگونه میتوان یک اثر تجربه تعلیل (کمینهایم) را از یک چیز بیوود (کارداخ) اداها ایامی و روسره های اسلامی و علمکرد، یک سیمینار چندگاهه که توسعه هنرمند و فلمازیز بر مکم اکم و هنرمند و کویر گرفتار و هنرمندان لارا چوایرته، و آردن و فلر و ووس، در باغ باور، استنیتویت فرانسه در افغانستان، تئاتر ملی، و فاکوئته هزار های زیبا، پوهنتون کابل).

— همزمان با این سیمینار ها، دو سیمینار دیگر در یامیان راه اندازی شده بودند. «جه خاکابادی به خواست» توطیق مایک راکوونت، در یک غایر مستحبانی که از آن یک زمان تهیه بودا قافت بودند، دایر شده بود. او در کی روش تحلیل کار میدید تا بتواند که مهاریت در حال ای زین بود. روز سنگ در یاری اینجا نماید و در این مکان میراث بروای باقی بگذارد؛ چنان شاهزاده مختلف را اتصال بخشند و اینکه دانسته شود که چگونه گذشته ما طی قرون متتمادی گفته شد زمان ما رسیده است.

در کابل نمایشگاه رخاسته از این سیماهارا، از کارهای هنری که در افغانستان تولید شده اند، شناخت. گردیده - نمایشگاه تماشاچیان را در یک گفت و گو که میان پردازندگی و محاصره، فروختگی و باغ و حافظه و تغییر، داشته و آئند، رعایت از کاکایه هاست. همچنان تماشاچیان را به تاریخ با هم شنیدند، کاپل و کاسل، که هر دو شان و پرایون توسط چنگ و نیاز برای بازاری زدن و بازیابی از تجربه کردند، همانند، معروف میشدند. در ۲۰۰۷ میلادی میتواند از این زمان حال ما به گذاشته دهد اند (آنچه در کارهای تماشا اینست دین و گوشکاری مجهود پیشکش شده) و یا در دو مجموعه تابی جیوه‌سپی پیوستن که در پارک کارساوسی کاسل و در باغ بایر کاپل، نسبت گردیده اند. داکومیونیکویی را فرامی‌خواهد که در آن بخورد و صلح همیزی دارد (متلکی در تصویر زلم و در نقاشی فرانسیس لبس مشاهده میشوند) و امکان تخلیات دنیاپای را که در صحنه‌ی تعقیب، ماده، اشیا، ته ارواح متصرک می‌باشد، فا میتوانند و پژوهش هنری را در یک نقطه‌ی گذرا در عین حال جالب و کنندگان شوچ می‌کنند - این که پژوهش شاعرانه و تمرکز مخاطره‌آمیز، انگیزش خردمندانه، ازو زر، فکرمندانه است.

اسطوره ها، گذانه زنی، شایعه و حقایق پیوتدند همدیگر را پیوشاوردند. الکوها باید آینده و رمزا های گذشته، پالپناها و شکستها، میتوانند همچیزی تغایرند، بدین و طرز شرکت «پدری» و دیدیوی خود غنی، که قصر و شاهنشاه داردان را در جنگخانه سال کاششه بابود گردید، فریدریش کاول ملک ماقبیه میگند، در سال ۱۹۳۷ میلادی دارمان شده بود، پورهه های گرد، مانند این که توسط هژمند مکریونیکوں ماریو گارسیان توریس، باید از نینجین دیدار دیده شوند. کاراپیسون این که هوتان کابل را یکار آنداخته است، این ایکارا در کابل از سال ۱۹۷۱ تا ۱۹۷۷ توسط هژمند اهل ایکبیریو بیوتی آغاز شده بود، او از ایطالیا به افغانستان به این نیت گرد که تا هوبت هزی خوشی تصور خودش از هنر را باز باید، او میخواست این کار را از طریق باز کردن یک بولنام «وان هون» که هوتان شهرنو همراه با غلام دستگیری، اجرای کند مگر شاید همیگاهی این نکته را درک نکرده بود که هوتان شکل هنری را بازگشایی نماید. کاراپیسون ترس هم چیزی نه افرید که مامعملاً اثر کار هدیه نیامنیم مجدد و از شاکیانی ایمان عمارت را ایاد رفته، کاشت کلاب و میگزینش کردن چیزی برای مهمانان تسلیسل تخلیص زمان و مکان است که قسمماً حقیقتی و افسانه انسانی نی باشد - یا باید تجویه و دیگران شریک ساخته هدود: یک فرصت که انتصی ما را از طریق درک هر جایگاه جدیدی ارتقا دادن بین خود رخود خود و تیره با پهلوهون هر، اجازه میدهد که در میان مهمان و میزبان ثابت و محسوس با بعض اوقات، به کرات، انکاس اداهای خوش آمد هنری که در قلب داکیومینتا (۱۲) در افغانستان دارد.

سیمینارهای علمی و تحقیقاتی

محاصره، امید، بازگشت و زمینه سازی در افغانستان

این نظریه نمایشگاه (13) در کابل را معرفی میکند و همچو
مقدماتی را که در بین سال های ۲۰۱۰ و ۲۰۱۲ دایر شده بودند، ارایه میکند

چهار روز اساس که داکومینتا (12) دور آن رطوبت ریز گردیده - محاصره،
امکان تطبیق با چهار حالت دارد که هنمندان و متفکران خود شان را در
وقوفت های معمولیست و اهمیت خاص خود را از طریق ارتباطات اداری
می ارزند. کابل و اسلام آباد یا کم یک چهار روزه این نوع حالات را تشکیل
با حالت امید، امید را پختنی محاصره را تجربه کنند. همچنان یک دستور
دیگران قوارگوئن را سینهارهای منذور توپس (13) و DOCUMENTA و ک

شده بودند و در طول بیار و تابستان ۲۰۱۱ ادامه یافتدند، که جلسه اول در
قصر ملکه و در مجاورت باغ بابر که در منتصدی آن داکومینتا (12) سوپو کو
و هنمندان امان امجدی صورت می پاشد. در میان اتفاقات زیاد دیگر، سینهارهای
کنگان افغانی و سپاهان اسلامی اداره می شد که با مشارکت بیش از بیست و
پیش برده شد و هدف ان ترویج مباحثه برای اموان شرکی کلیدی بود. هدف
این است که اکارهای هنری را با جامعه محلی شرک نموده و هنمندان
اشترک کننده کانی با دیگران شرک می کنند که تم تحلیق میکنند و هم

موسات متعدد عامه فرهنگی که در عرصه های مختلف مانند هنرها بصری، موسیقی، فعالیت دارند، دایر شده بودند.

در سینمایار «تاریخ هنر در آیین نوت ها» که در ماه فبروری ۱۲ ۲۰۱۶ تدویر یافته بود،

هزار، تاریخ، رواج، عرضی، زندگی تجربی و نخل، از نقطه نظرهای مختلف بررسی نوشاری انتخاب کردیده بود تا از یک «حالت نایابدی» نموده که در آن تعمیرات، نه به روش موقت (موقتاً) تعمیر شوند، که ارزش آنرا مخصوص میسازد. سینمایارها بع

مخالف مانند ساخته های مغلق هنری و مداخلات هنری مرکز داشتند:

— با زبان، توجه و میانگینگری میگویند برخود را باید کرد! اینکه میان داشت و نه داشت

تبدیل پاشیم، و در جاینکه حقیقت همواره معامله شده است، چه عملکرد های اساساً

دهمه مطالعات دارد! از آن جمله منحصر بک عالمگرد خود!»^{۳۷} در روزهای جدید ته

که یک مجله هنری نشر میکند، دایر شده بود. «آزمایش زمینه ها / یاقوت زبان» یک تک تئاتری مساعی میان مطبوعه موسه، میلان، و مجله «سپیده» تمرکز دارد. قبلاً در سال های ۱۹۸۰ توسط فرهنگستان مهارت افغان در پاکستان چاپ میشد و حال در کابل به چاپ می رسد)

— چگونه میتوان بر طبقات جیوپلیتیکی شمولیت و محرومیت نائل آمد؛ در یک زمانه پراکنده شدن مردم گرفته می شود و عمر شووه های پیشوافه دینستی است. چگونه مصلن نگه داشت که بین تعاقب و تغییر توازن حفظ گرد او دامن میاخته و سیع گرد

— چطور میتوان آشیف را منحصربه عاهه اکتشاف فرمود؛ چگونه میتوان مواد به حافظه متنفس شکاره امه سپید؛ چگونه میتوان تواریخ کم شناخته شده را بدش و او را بسیار توسعه داد

منحصربه قاعده ای ایجاد کرد؛ چگونه سپیناریو توسعه داد

سوکوماران و شایانا آندن CAMP و پادا. در اتفاق فلام؛ چگونه تصاویر آشیف، مردم چگونه باشد به ارتقاء میان زبان و تصاویر نگاه کرد، در هر دو تصاویر بی حرکت و تصاویر دیجیتال گرفته و دستکاری میشوند (معلومات تصویری، یک سپینار توسعه فاکولته هنرهای زیبا، پوهنتون کابل).

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نمبر ۱۰۱

سمینارها و نمایشگاه‌ها

موضع (13) dOCUMENTA

کابل، بامیان ۲۰۱۲

۷/۶/۲۰۱۰ - ۱۹/۷/۲۰۱۲

شمیره ۱۰۱

سمینار او نندارتون

د (13) dOCUMENTA موقف

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سمینار ها و نمایشگاه ها

موضع dOCUMENTA (13)

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سمینار او نندارتون

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