

▽ 7. EDIZIOA
IKUSPEGI FEMINISTAK
EKOIZPEN ARTISTIKOETAN
ETA ARTEAREN TEORietAN

▽ 7ª EDICIÓN
PERSPECTIVAS FEMINISTAS
EN LAS PRODUCCIONES ARTÍSTICAS
Y LAS TEORÍAS DEL ARTE

▽ 7th EDITION
FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES
IN ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS
AND THEORIES OF ART

26/27/28

URRIA
OCTUBRE
OCTOBER
2018



Erakunde laguntzailea
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Collaborating entity



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IKUSPEGI
FEMINISTAK
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ETA ARTEAREN
TEORIETAN

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XABIER ARAKISTAIN



LOURDES MÉNDEZ



ALICIA PULEO



PLATAFORMA A



ALYCE MAHON



À. LORENA FUSTER



SONIA BOYCE



FRANCES MORRIS



ESTHER FERRER

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. First, the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). Second, the world population is becoming increasingly urbanized, and this is increasing the demand for food.

Third, the world population is becoming increasingly aged, and this is increasing the demand for food. Fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this is increasing the demand for food.

Fifth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this is increasing the demand for food. Sixth, the world population is becoming increasingly affluent, and this is increasing the demand for food.

Seventh, the world population is becoming increasingly diverse, and this is increasing the demand for food. Eighth, the world population is becoming increasingly mobile, and this is increasing the demand for food.

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Twenty-ninth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this is increasing the demand for food. Thirtieth, the world population is becoming increasingly affluent, and this is increasing the demand for food.

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Thirty-third, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this is increasing the demand for food. Thirty-fourth, the world population is becoming increasingly affluent, and this is increasing the demand for food.

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Forty-fifth, the world population is becoming increasingly educated, and this is increasing the demand for food. Forty-sixth, the world population is becoming increasingly affluent, and this is increasing the demand for food.

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7. EDIZIOA

IKUSPEGI FEMINISTAK EKOIZPEN ARTISTIKOETAN ETA ARTEAREN TEORIETAN IKASTAROA

Urriak 26, 27 eta 28

ZUZENDARIAK:

Xabier Arakistain eta Lourdes Méndez

Ikuspegi feministak ekoizpen artistikoetan eta artearen teorian ikastaroaren zazpigarren edizioa antolatu du Az-k. 2012. urtetik gaurdaino, ikastaro honen bidez, hainbat herrialde, diziplina eta belaunalditako hizlari bildu dira urtero Azkuna Zentroan, jendarte garaikideen ekoizpen artistikoa ikuspegi feministetatik aztertzeko.

Jakintza kritiko guztiak bezala, XX. mende erdialdetik eraikitzen ari den jakintza feminista deserosoa da. Deserosoa da ekoizpen artistikoko arloaren mistifikazioa salatzen duelako, sexuak, etnizitateak, arrazak eta jendarte-mailak arlo horretan duten eragina aztertuta.

Ikuspegi feministek sexuko harreman sozia-
len bilbean kokatzen dituzte artistak, eta ho-
rrek bidea ematen du artisten onarpenean
dagoen desparekotasunaren arrazoiak
ulertzeko. Bestalde, ikuspegi feministek argi
salatzen dute androzentrikoki, etnozentriko-
ki eta arraza aldetik lerratuak diren arteari
buruzko kontakizunak ezartzen direla bor-
txaz irakaskuntzako maila guztietan.

Teoria eta praktika artistiko feministaren
artean dagoen inbrikazio historikoa abia-
burutzat hartuta, ikastaro honek 'arte' ins-
tituzioaren alde guztiak zalantzan jartzen
dituzten praktika artistikoak aztertuko ditu,
desberdintasun sexualaren irudikapenen
kritika nabarmenduta.

▽ XABIER ARAKISTAIN

(Madril 1966) feminista eta arte-komisarioa da. Bilbon bizi da eta bertan egiten du lan.

Antolatu zuen lehenengo erakusketatik, *Trans Sexual Express* (Bilbao Arte 1999), Xabier Arakistainek sexua ezarri zuen kontserbazio irizpide gisa. 2001etik 2003ra Bilbao Arte Fundazioko erakusketaren programazio partiariko arduradun izan zen. 2005ean ARCO'05 Manifestua bultzatu zuen; haren bitartez, artearen munduan sexuen arteko egiazko aukeraberdintasuna lortzeko neurri praktikoak eskatu zitzaizkien administrazio publikoei, eta manifestu horretan oinarritu zen Emakumeen eta Gizonen berdintasun Eragingarriko 2007ko Lege Organikoaren 26. artikulua. 2007 eta 2011 artean Montehermoso Kulturuneke zuzendari izan zen. Etapa horretan, gunea aitzindari izan zen artearen, pentsamenduaren eta kultura garaikidearen arloetako berdintasun-politikak garatzen eta ezartzen.

2008an, jakintza feminista belaunaldien artean transmititzeko oztopoengatik eta itzulitako testu feministen kopuru urriagatik kezkatuta, *Producción artística y teoría feminista del arte. Nuevos debates* diziplina eta belaunaldi arteko nazioarteko ikastaroa jarri zuen abian Lourdes Méndezekin batera. Horretaz gain, honako erakusketak hauek komisario izan da Arakistain; *Why not Judy Chicago?* (Azkuna Zentroa 2015), *Guerrilla Girls 1985-2015* (Matadero, Madril 2015, Azkuna Zentroa 2013 eta BilbaoArte 2002) eta *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang, 86 pasos en 45 años de Arte y Feminismo* (Arte Ederretako Museoa, Bilbo 2007). Hainbat konferentzia eskaini ditu Londreseko Tate Modern, Royal College of Art eta UCL unibertsitatean, Parisko EHESS-n, Vienako MAKen, Berlingo 8. Bienalean, New Yorkeko Brooklyn Museum eta New Museum direlakoetan, Boston College-n, Mexiko DFko MUACen, Costa Ricako unibertsitatean, Txileko Santiagoko Arte Ederretako museoan eta Madrilgo MNCARS museoan, besteak beste.

▽ LOURDES MÉNDEZ

Lourdes Méndez Artearen Antropologiako katedraduna da Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatean. Antropologia ikasi zuen Paris VIII unibertsitatean.

Doktoregoa egin ostean, irakasle hasi zen Euskal Herriko Unibertsitateko Arte Ederren Fakultatean. Bertan, Hirugarren Zikloko eta Ikerketako dekanorde izan zen 1987 eta 1989 artean, eta Nazioarteko Harremanetako dekanorde 2004 eta 2009 artean. Bere ikerketa-ildoek honakoak jorratzen dituzte: arte bisualen analisia feminismo materialistaren ikuspegitik; kultura-politiken diseinutik eta ezarpenetik eratorritako arazoak tokian-tokian eta Europar Batasunean, eta genero-ikuspegi izenekoaren onarpenean oinarrituriko erakunde-politiken ikerketa feministen ondorioak.

Lourdes Méndezek hainbat liburu eta artikulua idatzi ditu. Honako hauek dira berrienak: *The Feminist Movement in 1980s Spain: Emergence and Fragmentation* (2018); *Genealogías excluyentes* (2016); *From The Trap of Difference to That of Excellence: The Women Artists, Their Works and The Artistic Field* (2014); *Feminismos en movimiento en el Estado español. ¿Re-ampliando el espacio de lo político* (2014); *Ellos, 'artistas' a secas; Ellas, 'mujeres artistas'; que no es lo mismo* (2012); *Antropología del campo artístico: Del arte primitivo [...] al contemporáneo* (2009); *Antropología feminista* (2007); *Una connivencia implícita: perspectiva de género, empoderamiento y feminismo institucional* (2005); *Galicia en Europa. El lugar de las artes plásticas en la política cultural de la Xunta* (2002).

▽ ALICIA PULEO

Alicia Puleo filosofoa, irakaslea eta idazlea da. Ekofeminismoari buruz idatzi dituen saioak Espainian, Frantzian, Estatu Batuetan, Italian, Portugalen, Brasilen eta Amerikan eta Europako beste herrialde batzuetan argitaratu dira; bere planteamendu ez esentzialista hartu zen Madrilen 2012an sortutako Sare Ekofeministako oinarri teoriko gisa.

Liburu ugari eman ditu argitara, besteak beste: *Ecofeminismo para otro mundo posible*, *Ecología y Género en diálogo interdisciplinar*, *Dialéctica de la sexualidad: Género y sexo en la Filosofía Contemporánea* (finalista izan zen Saiakerako Sari Nazionallean), *La Ilustración olvidada: La polémica de los sexos en el siglo XVIII*, *La Filosofía contemporánea desde una perspectiva no androcéntrica*, *Cómo leer a Schopenhauer*, *Figuras del Otro en la Ilustración francesa*, *Filosofía, Género y pensamiento crítico*, *El reto de la igualdad de género*. *Nuevas perspectivas en Ética y Filosofía Política*.

Filosofian doktorea da Madrilgo Unibertsitate Konplutentsetik eta Filosofia Moral eta Politikoko irakasle titularra Valladolideko Unibertsitatean. Unibertsitate horretako Genero Ikasketan Katedrako Kontseiluko kidea da, eta Madrilgo Unibertsitate Konplutentseko Ikerketa Feministen Institutuko Kontseilukoa ere bai. Azkenengo Unibertsitate horretan Cèlia Amorósek sortutako filosofia eta feminismoaren mintegi aitzindari hartu du parte, eta *Feminismoa eta ekologia eta Sexualitateari buruzko diskurtsoa* eta *Kritika feminista* ikastaroak zuzendu ditu. 2014az geroztik Cádetra argitaletzeko Feminismos bildumako zuzendaria da.

▽ PLATAFORMA A

'Plataforma A' arte arloko profesionalen kolektiboa da; 2011n sortu zen Euskal Herrian artearen munduan emakumeen aukera-berdintasuna aldarrikatzeko beharrari erantzunez. Aldarrikapen hori zabaltzeko, ekintzak eta estrategiak gauzatzen dituzte espazio publikoan, hainbat emakumek –nola artistek, hala komisario, historialari eta abarrek– jasaten duten diskriminazio sistematikoa, aitortza gabezia, ordainsari txikiagoa eta ikusezintasuna nabarmentzeko. Orain arte 30 topaketa, informazio-saio, tailer eta ekintza artistiko gauzatu dituzte, besteak beste: *Asalta* (2013), *Brindis* (2014), *TU NO* (2015) eta *GABARRA* (2016 eta 2018).

▽ ALYCE MAHON

Alyce Mahon Arte Modernoaren eta Garai-kidearen Historiako irakasle laguntzaila da Cambridgeko Unibertsitatean. *Dorothea Tanning: Atearen atzean, ikusezin*, beste ate bat-ren komisarioa da: Dorothea Tanning estatubatuar surrealisten lehenengo atzera begirako zabala (1910-2012), Madrilgo Reina Sofía Museoan bisita daiteke (2018, urr. 3 - 2019, urt. 7) eta Londresko Tate Modern galerian gero (2019, ots. 27 - eka. 6). Mahonek kuratoretza-aholkulari bezala esku hartu izan du nazioarteko erakusketa ugarietan; haietan berriena, Leonor Fini-rena: *Theatre of Desire 1930-1990* (Sexuaren Museoa, New York. 2018, ira. 28 - 2019, mar. 4).

Egile moduan, bi monografia idatzi ditu: *Surrealism and the Politics of Eros, 1938-1968* (Thames & Hudson, 2005, espainierara itzulia: *Surrealismo Eros y Política*, Alianza 2009) eta *Eroticism & Art* (Oxford University Press, 2005). Egunkarietan artikulua argitaratu izan ditu Frida Kahlo, Leonor Fini eta Carolee Schneemann-i buruz, eta saiakerak ere bai, arte abangoardistako

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genero-politikei buruz, hauek barnean hartuta: *Dreamers Awake* (White Cube, Londres, 2017), *Silent Partners: Artist and Mannequin from Function to Fetish* (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge eta Musée Bourdelle, Paris, 2015), *The Institute of Sexology* (The Wellcome Trust, Londres, 2014), *Leonora Carrington* (Arte Modernoko Museo Irlandarra, Dublin, 2013) eta *Angels of Anarchy: Women Artists and Surrealism* (City Art Gallery, Manchester, 2009).

▽ À. LORENA FUSTER

À. Lorena Fuster Filosofian dokorea da Bartzelonako Unibertsitatetik, eta filosofiako eta teoria feministako klaseak ematen ditu bertan.

Gaur egun *TRAFILO* (*Transmisioa pentsamendu filosofiko femeninotik*) proiektuko ikertzailea da eta *HERA* (*The Debt. Historicizing Europe's Relations with the South*) europar proiektukoa ere bai. Bere ikerketa aitoprenaren eta transmisioaren gaian oinarritzen da, paradigma genero ikuspegitik zalantzan jartzeko asmoz, eta zorrari buruzko dokumental bat lantzen ari da. Zenbait artikulu eta saiakera argitaratu ditu irudimenari eta pentsamendu garaikideko imajinarioei buruz, batez ere pentsamendu femeninoan.

Filosofia eta Generoaren Mintegikoa da, ADHUCekoa. Ikerketa, teoria, generoa eta sexualitate zentrokoa eta Emakumeen sorkuntza eta pentsamendua GRCKoa ere bai. GAPPekeo kidea da (Pentsamendu eta politikako Arendt taldea), eta *Udaberri arendtiarrak* nazioarteko hitzaldi zikloa antolatzen du.

▽ SONIA BOYCE

Sonia Dawn Boyce (1962) Londresen bizi eta lan egiten duen britainiar artista afrikaribetarra da. Middlesex Unibertsitateko irakaslea da, eta Arte eta Diseinu Beltzaren irakaslea ere bai Londresko University of the Arts-en. Ikerketaren esparruan artea praktika sozial moduan esploratzea interesatzen zaio gehienbat, eta gai horretan agertzen diren eztabaida kritiko eta testuinguru-eztabaidak aztertzea. Elkarlaneko jardueran interes berezia izan duelarik, 1990az geroztik Boyce lankidetzan estuan aritu izan da beste artista batzueki; inprobazioa eta bat-bateko ekintza performatiboak jorratzen dituzten lanetan.

Boyceren lanetan baliabide asko biltzen dira, hala nola marrazkia, inprimatzea, argazkilaritza, bideoa eta soinua. Haren arteak soinuaren eta memoriaren arteko zirikituak eta espazioaren dinamika esploratzen ditu, eta ikuslea hartzen du barnean. Arte Ederrei buruzko klase teorikoak eta praktikakoak ematen ari da Boyce, orain dela hogeita hamar urte baino gehiago hasita, Erresuma Batu osoko hainbat arte-zentrotan.

▽ FRANCES MORRIS

Frances Morrisek zeresan handia izan du Tate Modernen eboluzioan, 1987an bat egin baitzuen komisario bezala. Erakusketen zuzendaria izan zen (2000-2006) eta ondoren Bildumen eta nazioarteko artearen zuzendaria 2016ko apirilera arte, zuzendari izendatu zuten arte. Etengabe aritu da lanean Tate-ko bilduma berrirudikatzeke, eta bere lana instrumentala izan da, museoaren nazioarteko irismenaren garapenean eta emakume artisten errepresentazioan.

Francesek bere gain hartu zuen 2000. urtean Tate Modern-en irekierako inaugurazio-bildumaren hasierako aurkezpenaren erantzukizuna, eta erabat eraldatu zuen

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museoek arte modernoaren historia aurkezteko zuten era. Erakusketa enblematikoetako komisarioa izan da, eta horietako asko eskala handiko nazioarteko lankidetzak izan dira, emakume artistei buruzko hiru atzerabegirada, besteak beste: Louise Bourgeois 2007an, Yayoi Kusama 2012an eta Agnes Martin 2015ean. Duela gutxi, 2017an, Frances Morris izan da Giacometti-ren komisarioa.

Frances Artearen Historiako lizentziaduna da Cambridgeko Unibertsitatetik, eta master bat egin zuen Londoneko Courtland Institute of Art delakoan. Edinburgoko Fruitmarket Galleryko administrazio-kontseiluko kidea, CIMANeko administrazio-kontseiluko kidea, eta Portoko Serralves Arte Garaikidearen Museoko aholkularitza-batzordeko kidea da.

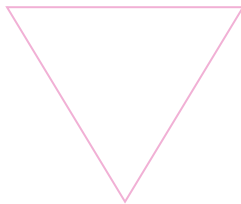
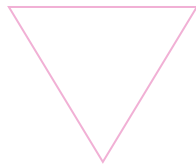
▽ ESTHER FERRER

Esther Ferrer (Donostia, 1937) 1960ko hamarkadaren erditik egiten ditu ekintzak banaka edo ZAJ taldean. Talde hori Walter Marchetti, Ramon Barce eta Juan Hildalgok sortu zuten, eta 1996an desegin zen. 60ko hamarkadaren hasieran Jose Antonio Sistiaga margolariarekin batera sortu zuen 'Taller de Libre Expresión', jarduera paralelo ugariren muina, besteak beste Elorrioko (Bizkaia) Eskola esperimentalarena. 70eko hamarkadaz geroztik berriro hasi zuen jarduera plastikoa, landutako argazkiekin, instalazioekin, zenbaki lehenen seriean edo Pi-n oinarritutako margolanekin, objektuekin, etab.

1999an Veneziako Bienalean Espainia ordezkatu zuen artistetako bat izan zen; 2008an Arte Plastikoen Sari Nazionala eman zioten; 2012an Eusko Jaurlaritzaren Gure Arte saria; 2014an MAV saria, Marie Claire pour l'Art Contemporaine eta Velázquez saria.

Performance-artista gisa egin duen ibilbide luzean, jaialdi ugaritan parte hartu

du, hala Espainian nola atzerrian. Toki hauetan erakutsi du bere lan plastikoa, besteak beste: Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (Madril); Statsgalerie (Stuttgart, Alemania); Roskilde-ko Arte garaikideko Museoa (Musee for Samtidskunst, Danimarka); MoCA (Erroma); México CF (Mexiko); Arte Ederren Museoa (Rio de Janeiro); G. Pompidou Kultura Zentroa (París); CGAC (Galizia).



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the number of children in the world is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children who are surviving to adulthood is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, better nutrition, and a decrease in child mortality.

Another reason why the number of children in the world is increasing is that the number of children who are being born is increasing. This is due to a number of factors, including a decrease in the age at which women are having children, and an increase in the number of children who are being born to women who are already mothers.

There are a number of challenges that are associated with the increasing number of children in the world. One of the main challenges is that there are not enough resources to care for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a lack of access to education, healthcare, and other basic services.

Another challenge is that there are not enough jobs for all of the children. This is particularly true in developing countries, where there is a high level of unemployment. This means that many children are forced to work to support their families, which can have a negative impact on their education and health.

There are a number of ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to improve access to education, healthcare, and other basic services. This can be done through a number of ways, including increasing government spending, and attracting private investment.

Another way is to create more jobs for children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing training and education, and creating new businesses. This can help to reduce the number of children who are forced to work, and can help to improve their living standards.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to reduce the number of children who are being born. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing family planning services, and increasing the age at which women are having children.

Another way is to improve the quality of life for children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing better nutrition, and increasing access to recreational activities. This can help to reduce the number of children who are suffering from malnutrition and other health problems, and can help to improve their overall well-being.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to increase the number of people who are caring for children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing training and education for caregivers, and increasing the number of people who are working in the childcare industry.

Another way is to increase the number of people who are adopting children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing financial incentives, and increasing the number of people who are willing to adopt children. This can help to reduce the number of children who are in orphanages, and can help to provide a better home for children who need it.

There are a number of other ways that we can address these challenges. One way is to increase the number of people who are volunteering to care for children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing training and education for volunteers, and increasing the number of people who are willing to volunteer. This can help to reduce the number of children who are in orphanages, and can help to provide a better home for children who need it.

Another way is to increase the number of people who are donating to organizations that care for children. This can be done through a number of ways, including providing information about the organizations, and making it easy for people to donate. This can help to provide the resources that are needed to care for children, and can help to improve their living standards.

7ª EDICIÓN

CURSO PERSPECTIVAS FEMINISTAS EN LAS PRODUCCIONES ARTÍSTICAS Y LAS TEORÍAS DEL ARTE

26, 27 y 28 de octubre

DIRECTORAS:

Xabier Arakistain y Lourdes Méndez

Az organiza la séptima edición del curso *Perspectivas feministas en las producciones artísticas y las teorías del arte*. Dirigido por Lourdes Méndez, Catedrática de Antropología del Arte de la UPV/EHU; y Xabier Arakistain, comisario de arte; desde 2012 este curso reúne anualmente en Azkuna Zentroa a conferenciantes de diferentes países, disciplinas y generaciones que analizan el campo de producción artística de las sociedades contemporáneas desde perspectivas feministas.

En construcción desde mediados del siglo XX, el conocimiento feminista, como todo conocimiento crítico, incomoda. Y lo hace porque desvela la mistificación del campo de producción artística al analizar la incidencia que en él tienen el sexo, la etnicidad, la raza y la clase social.

Las perspectivas feministas sitúan a los y las artistas en el entramado de relaciones sociales de sexo, lo que permite comprender las razones de su desigual reconocimiento. Asimismo, desde esas perspectivas se denuncia la imposición —en todos los niveles de la enseñanza— de narrativas sobre el arte androcéntrica, racial y etnocéntricamente sesgadas.

Tomando como punto de partida la imbricación histórica entre teoría y práctica artística feminista, este curso presenta prácticas de producción artística feminista que cuestionan las diferentes dimensiones de la institución 'arte' e inciden en la crítica de las representaciones de la diferencia sexual.

▽ XABIER ARAKISTAIN

(Madrid 1966) es feminista y comisario de arte. Vive y trabaja en Bilbao.

Xabier Arakistain, incorporó la categoría sexo como criterio curatorial desde su primera exposición, *Trans Sexual Express* (Bilbao Arte 1999). De 2001 a 2003 fue responsable de la programación paritaria de la Sala de Exposiciones de la Fundación Bilbao Arte Fundazioa. En 2005 impulsó el Manifiesto ARCO'05, que demandaba a las administraciones públicas medidas prácticas para implementar la igualdad de oportunidades entre los sexos en el campo del arte, y que inspiró el artículo 26 de la Ley orgánica de 2007 para la Igualdad Efectiva de mujeres y hombres. Entre 2007 y 2011, Arakistain dirigió el Centro Cultural Montehermoso Kulturunea, etapa en la que el Centro fue pionero en el desarrollo y la aplicación de políticas de igualdad entre los sexos en los ámbitos del arte, el pensamiento y la cultura contemporáneos.

En 2008, preocupado por los obstáculos en la transmisión del conocimiento feminista entre generaciones y por la escasez de traducciones de textos feministas puso en marcha, junto a Lourdes Méndez el curso anual interdisciplinar, internacional e intergeneracional *Producción artística y teoría feminista del arte. Nuevos debates*. Arakistain también ha comisariado *Why not Judy Chicago?* (Azkuna Zentroa 2015), *Guerrilla Girls 1985-2015* (Matadero, Madrid 2015, Azkuna Zentroa 2013 y BilbaoArte 2002) y *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang, 86 pasos en 45 años de Arte y Feminismo* (Museo de BBAA, Bilbao 2007). Ha dado conferencias en la Tate Modern, el Royal College of Art y la UCL de Londres, la EHESS de París, el MAK de Viena, la 8ª Bienal de Berlín, el Brooklyn Museum y el New Museum de Nueva York, el Boston College, el MUAC de México DF, la Universidad de Costa Rica, el Museo de Bellas Artes de Santiago de Chile o el MNCARS de Madrid entre otras instituciones.

▽ LOURDES MÉNDEZ

Lourdes Méndez es Catedrática de Antropología del Arte de la Universidad del País Vasco / Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea. Estudió Antropología en la Universidad de París VIII.

Tras doctorarse, se incorporó como docente a la Facultad de Bellas Artes de la Universidad del País Vasco/Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, de la que ha sido Vicedecana de Tercer Ciclo e Investigación (1987-1989) y Vicedecana de Relaciones Internacionales (2004-2009). Sus líneas de investigación abarcan el análisis del campo de las artes visuales desde las perspectivas del feminismo materialista; las problemáticas derivadas del diseño y aplicación de las políticas culturales a nivel local y al de la UE; y las consecuencias sobre las investigaciones feministas de las políticas institucionales basadas en la asunción de la denominada 'perspectiva de género'.

Lourdes Méndez ha escrito numerosos libros y artículos. Entre los más recientes destacamos: *The Feminist Movement in 1980s Spain: Emergence and Fragmentation* (2018); *Genealogías excluyentes* (2016); *From The Trap of Difference to That of Excellence: The Women Artists, Their Works and The Artistic Field* (2014); *Feminismos en movimiento en el Estado español. ¿Re-ampliando el espacio de lo político* (2014); *Ellos, 'artistas' a secas; Ellas, 'mujeres artistas'; que no es lo mismo* (2012); *Antropología del campo artístico: Del arte primitivo [...] al contemporáneo* (2009); *Antropología feminista* (2007); *Una connivencia implícita: perspectiva de género, empoderamiento y feminismo institucional* (2005); *Galicia en Europa. El lugar de las artes plásticas en la política cultural de la Xunta* (2002).

▽ ALICIA PULEO

Alicia Puleo es filósofa, profesora y escritora. Sus ensayos sobre ecofeminismo han sido publicados en España, Francia, Estados Unidos, Italia, Portugal, Brasil y otros países de América y Europa, siendo su planteamiento no esencialista asumido como base teórica por la Red Ecofeminista creada en Madrid en el año 2012.

Ha publicado numerosos libros, entre los que cabe destacar *Ecofeminismo para otro mundo posible*, *Ecología y Género en diálogo interdisciplinar*, *Dialéctica de la sexualidad: Género y sexo en la Filosofía Contemporánea* (libro con el que fue finalista del Premio Nacional de Ensayo), *La Ilustración olvidada: La polémica de los sexos en el siglo XVIII*, *La Filosofía contemporánea desde una perspectiva no androcéntrica*, *Cómo leer a Schopenhauer*, *Figuras del Otro en la Ilustración francesa*, *Filosofía, Género y pensamiento crítico*, *El reto de la igualdad de género. Nuevas perspectivas en Ética y Filosofía Política*.

Es Doctora en Filosofía por la Universidad Complutense de Madrid y profesora Titular de Filosofía Moral y Política de la Universidad de Valladolid. Es miembro del Consejo de la Cátedra de Estudios de Género de esta misma Universidad y del Consejo del Instituto de Investigaciones Feministas de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid. En esta última Universidad, ha formado parte del seminario pionero en filosofía y feminismo creado por Cèlia Amorós y ha dirigido los cursos *Feminismo y Ecología* y *Discurso sobre la sexualidad y Crítica Feminista*. Desde el año 2014, es la directora de la colección *Feminismos* de Editorial Cátedra.

▽ PLATAFORMA A

'Plataforma A' es un colectivo de profesionales del arte que nace en el País Vasco en 2011 ante la necesidad de reivindicar la igualdad de oportunidades de las mujeres en el campo del arte. Para ello, realizan acciones y estrategias en el espacio público que evidencian la sistemática discriminación, ausencia de reconocimiento, menor retribución e invisibilización que padecen tanto artistas, como comisarias, historiadoras etc. Hasta hoy ha realizado más de 30 encuentros, sesiones informativas, talleres y acciones artísticas, entre las que destacan: *Asalta* (2013), *Brindis* (2014), *TU NO* (2015) o *GABARRA* (2016 y 2018).

▽ ALYCE MAHON

Alyce Mahon es Profesora Adjunta de Historia del Arte Moderno y Contemporáneo en la Universidad de Cambridge. Es comisaria de *Dorothea Tanning: Detrás de la puerta, invisible, otra puerta*, la primera gran retrospectiva de la surrealista norteamericana Dorothea Tanning (1910-2012), que se puede visitar en el Museo Reina Sofía, Madrid (3 oct. 2018 - 7 ene. 2019) y posteriormente en Tate Modern de Londres (27 feb - 6 jun 2019). Mahon ha intervenido como asesora curatorial en numerosas exhibiciones surrealistas internacionales, la más reciente, la de Leonor Fini: *Theatre of Desire 1930-1990*, Museo del Sexo, Nueva York (28 sept. 2018 - 4 mar 2019).

Es autora de las monografías *Surrealism and the Politics of Eros, 1938-1968* (Thames & Hudson, 2005, traducida al español como *Surrealismo Eros y Política*, Alianza 2009) y *Eroticism & Art* (Oxford University Press, 2005). También ha escrito ensayos en periódicos sobre Frida Kahlo, Leonor Fini y Carolee Schneemann, y ensayos sobre

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política de género en el arte vanguardista, incluidos *Dreamers Awake* (White Cube, Londres, 2017), *Silent Partners: Artist and Mannequin from Function to Fetish* (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge y Musée Bourdelle, París, 2015), *The Institute of Sexology* (The Wellcome Trust, Londres, 2014), *Leonora Carrington* (Museo Irlandés de Arte Moderno, Dublín, 2013) y *Angels of Anarchy: Women Artists and Surrealism* (City Art Gallery, Manchester, 2009).

▽ À. LORENA FUSTER

À. Lorena Fuster es doctora en Filosofía por la Universidad de Barcelona, donde imparte cursos de filosofía y de teoría feminista.

En la actualidad es investigadora del proyecto *TRAFILO (La transmisión desde el pensamiento filosófico femenino)* y en el proyecto europeo *HERA (The Debt. Historicizing Europe's Relations with the South)*. Su investigación se centra en el tema del reconocimiento y la transmisión con la intención de cuestionar el paradigma desde una perspectiva de género y trabaja en un documental sobre el tema de la deuda. Ha publicado numerosos artículos y ensayos sobre el tema de la imaginación y los imaginarios en el pensamiento contemporáneo, en particular en el pensamiento femenino.

Pertenece al Seminario Filosofía y Género, a ADHUC. Centro de Investigación Teoría, Género, Sexualidad y al GRC Creación y Pensamiento de las Mujeres. Es miembro del GAPP Grupo Arendt de Pensamiento y Política con el que organiza los ciclos de conferencias internacionales *Primaveras arendtianas*.

▽ SONIA BOYCE

Sonia Dawn Boyce (1962) es una artista británica afrocaribeña que vive y trabaja en Londres. Es profesora de la Universidad de Middlesex, así como profesora de Arte y Diseño Negros en la University of the Arts, Londres. Sus intereses en el campo de la investigación se centran en explorar el arte como una práctica social y examinar los debates críticos y contextuales que surgen de esta materia. Especialmente interesada en el trabajo colaborativo, desde 1990 Boyce ha colaborado estrechamente con otras artistas; trabajos en los que la improvisación y la acción performativa espontánea han sido una constante.

El trabajo de Boyce abarca una diversidad de medios, como el dibujo, la impresión, la fotografía, el vídeo y el sonido. Su arte explora los intersticios entre el sonido y la memoria, la dinámica del espacio, e incorpora al espectador. Boyce lleva impartiendo clases teóricas y prácticas sobre Bellas Artes desde hace más de treinta años en diversos centros de arte de todo el RU.

▽ FRANCES MORRIS

Frances morris ha jugado un papel clave en la evolución del Tate Modern, al que se unió como comisaria en 1987. Asumió el cargo de Directora de Exposiciones (2000-2006) y posteriormente el de Directora de Colecciones y Arte Internacional, hasta abril de 2016, año en el que fue nombrada directora. Ha trabajado de manera constante para reimaginar la colección del Tate, y su labor ha resultado instrumental en el desarrollo del alcance internacional del museo y en la representación de mujeres artistas.

Frances asumió la responsabilidad de la presentación inicial de la colección inaugural en la apertura del Tate Modern en

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el 2000, que transformó de forma radical la manera en la que los museos presentan la historia del arte moderno. Ha sido comisaria de exposiciones emblemáticas, muchas de las cuales han constituido colaboraciones internacionales a gran escala, incluidas tres grandes retrospectivas de mujeres artistas: Louise Bourgeois en 2007, Yayoi Kusama en 2012 y Agnes Martin en 2015. Más recientemente, en 2017, Frances Morris ha comisariado Giacometti.

Frances es Licenciada en Historia del Arte por la Universidad de Cambridge y realizó un Máster en el Courtland Institute of Art de Londres. Es miembro del consejo de administración de la Fruitmarket Gallery de Edimburgo, miembro del consejo de administración del CIMAN y miembro del Comité Asesor del Museo de Arte Contemporáneo Serralves, Oporto.

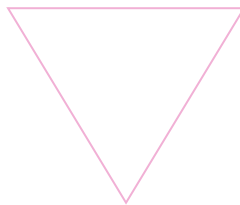
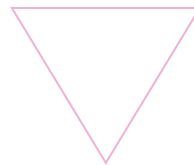
▽ ESTHER FERRER

Esther Ferrer (San Sebastián, 1937) realiza acciones desde mediados de los años 60 bien individualmente o formando parte del grupo ZAJ, creado por Walter Marchetti, Ramon Barce y Juan Hidalgo (disuelto en 1996). A principios de la década de los 60 creó junto con el pintor Jose Antonio Sistiaga, el primer 'Taller de Libre Expresión' (germen de muchas otras actividades paralelas, entre ellas una Escuela experimental en Elorrio (Vizcaya). A partir de mediados de los años 70, reanuda su actividad plástica con fotografías trabajadas, instalaciones, cuadros basados en la serie de números primos o Pi, objetos etc.

En 1999 fue uno de los dos artistas que representaron España en la Bienal de Venecia, en 2008 fue galardonada con el Premio Nacional de Artes Plásticas, en 2012 con el Premio Gure Artea del Gobierno Vasco, en 2014 el premio MAV (Mujeres en las artes visuales), el Premio

Marie Claire pour l'Art Contemporaine y el premio Velazquez.

En su larga carrera como artista de performances ha participado en Festivales tanto en España como en el extranjero. Ha expuesto su trabajo plástico en: (Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (Madrid); Statsgalerie (Stuttgart, Alemania); Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Roskilde (Musee for Samtidskunst, Dinamarca); MoCA (Roma); México CF (México); Museo de Bellas Artes (Río de Janeiro); Centro Cultural G. Pompidou (París); CGAC (Galicia) entre otros.



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion (United Nations 1998).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is increasing. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are now having children at a younger age, and that there is a higher birth rate in developing countries.

Another reason why the world's population is increasing is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that people are now living longer, and that there is a higher life expectancy in developed countries.

The world's population is increasing rapidly, and this is a cause for concern. There are a number of potential problems that could arise if the population continues to increase at this rate.

One of the main problems is that there will be a shortage of resources. This is because the world's population is increasing faster than the world's resources are being replenished.

Another problem is that there will be a shortage of jobs. This is because the world's population is increasing faster than the world's economy is growing.

There are a number of ways in which we can address these problems. One way is to reduce the birth rate. This can be done by providing women with access to family planning services.

Another way is to improve the world's economy. This can be done by providing people with access to education and training.

There are a number of other ways in which we can address these problems. It is important that we take action now, before the problems become even more serious.

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7th EDITION

COURSE ON FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES IN ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS AND THEORIES OF ART

October 26, 27 and 28

DIRECTORS:

Xabier Arakistain and Lourdes Méndez

Az organizes the seventh edition of the course *Feminist perspectives in artistic productions and theories of art*. Directed by Lourdes Méndez, Chair of Anthropology of Art, and Xabier Arakistain, art curator; since 2012, this annual course has brought together speakers from various countries, disciplines, and generations at Azkuna Zentroa to analyse the field of artistic production in contemporary societies from feminist perspectives.

Like all critical knowledge, the feminist knowledge being constructed since the mid-twentieth century is unsettling. By analysing the influence of sex, ethnicity, race, and social class, it exposes the mystification of the field of artistic production.

Feminist perspectives locate artists in the framework of sex-based social relations, which make it possible to understand the reasons behind unequal recognition. Similarly, these perspectives denounce the imposition of androcentric, racial, and ethnocentric biases in art narratives at all levels of education.

Starting with the historical intertwining of feminist artistic theory and praxis, this course presents feminist artistic production practices that question different dimensions of the 'art' institution and addresses critiques of representations of sexual difference.

▽ XABIER ARAKISTAIN

(Madrid 1966) is a feminist and curator of art. He lives and works in Bilbao.

Xabier Arakistain has incorporated the concept of gender into his curatorial work from his first exhibition, *Trans Sexual Express* (Bilbao Arte 1999). From 2001 to 2003, he was head of equality programming for the Bilbao Arte Foundation exhibition room. In 2005, he pushed for the ARCO'05 manifesto, which called on public authorities to take practical steps towards establishing equal opportunities for both sexes in the field of art, and which inspired Article 26 of the 2007 Organic Law for effective equality between women and men. Between 2007 and 2011, Arakistain was the director of the Montehermoso Cultural Centre. During this time, the Centre was a pioneer in the development and application of gender equality policies in the fields of art, thought and contemporary culture.

Concerned by the obstacles that prevent feminist knowledge from being passed on through generations and the lack of translations of feminist texts, he worked alongside Lourdes Méndez in 2008 to launch the annual interdisciplinary, international and intergenerational course *Artistic Production and Feminist Theory in Art: New Debates*. Arakistain has also curated *Why not Judy Chicago?* (Azkuna Zentroa 2015), *Guerrilla Girls 1985-2015* (Matadero, Madrid 2015, Azkuna Zentroa 2013 and BilbaoArte 2002) and *Kiss Kiss Bang Bang. 86 steps in 45 years of Art and Feminism* (Museum of Fine Arts, Bilbao 2007). He has given presentations at Tate Modern, the Royal College of Art and UCL in London, EHESS in Paris, MAK in Vienna, the 8th Berlin Biennale, the Brooklyn Museum and the New Museum in New York, Boston College, MUAC in Mexico City, the University of Costa Rica, the Museum of Fine Arts in Santiago de Chile and MNCARS in Madrid in addition to other institutions.

▽ LOURDES MÉNDEZ

Lourdes Méndez is Chair of Anthropology of Art at the University of the Basque Country. She studied Anthropology at the University of Paris VIII.

After completing her PhD, she joined as a lecturer to the Faculty of Fine Arts of the University of the Basque Country, where she has been Vice-dean of Doctorate Studies and Research (1987-1989) and Vice-dean of International Relations (2004-2009). Her lines of research cover analysis of the field of visual arts from the perspective of materialistic feminism; the problems derived from the design and application of cultural policies at a local and EU level; and the consequences of institutional policies based on the assumption of the so-called 'gender perspective' on feminist research.

Lourdes Méndez has written many books and articles. Among the most recent we could highlight: *The Feminist Movement in 1980s Spain: Emergence and Fragmentation* (2018); *Genealogías excluyentes* (2016); *From The Trap of Difference to That of Excellence: The Women Artists, Their Works and The Artistic Field* (2014); *Feminismos en movimiento en el Estado español. ¿Re-ampliando el espacio de lo político* (2014); *Ellos, 'artistas' a secas; Ellas, 'mujeres artistas'; que no es lo mismo* (2012); *Antropología del campo artístico: Del arte primitivo [...] al contemporáneo* (2009); *Antropología feminista* (2007); *Una connivencia implícita: perspectiva de género, empoderamiento y feminismo institucional* (2005); *Galicia en Europa. El lugar de las artes plásticas en la política cultural de la Xunta* (2002).

SPEAKERS

▽ ALICIA PULEO

Alicia Puleo is a philosopher, professor and writer. Her essays on ecofeminism have been published in Spain, France, the United States, Italy, Portugal, Brazil and other countries of America and Europe. Her non-essentialist approach have been assumed as theoretical base by the Ecofeminist Network created in Madrid in 2012.

Herbook publications include: *Ecofeminismo para otro mundo posible*, *Ecología y Género en diálogo interdisciplinar*, *Dialéctica de la sexualidad: Género y sexo en la Filosofía Contemporánea* (Ishorlisted for National Essay Prized), *La Ilustración olvidada: La polémica de los sexos en el siglo XVIII*, *La Filosofía contemporánea desde una perspectiva no androcéntrica*, *Cómo leer a Schopenhauer*, *Figuras del Otro en la Ilustración francesa*, *Filosofía, Género y pensamiento crítico*, *El reto de la igualdad de género. Nuevas perspectivas en Ética y Filosofía Política*.

She is Ph.D. in Philosophy from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid and Full Professor of Ethics and Political Philosophy at the Universidad de Valladolid (Spain) where she is board member of the Center of Gender Studies. She is board member too of the Institut on Feminist Research of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. At this University, she has been part of the pioneering seminar on philosophy and feminism created by Cèlia Amorós and has directed the courses *Feminismo y Ecología* and *Discurso sobre la sexualidad y Crítica Feminista*. Since 2014, she heads the collection *Feminismos* at Catedra Publisher.

▽ PLATAFORMA A

'Plataforma A' is a collective of art professionals set up in the Basque Country in 2011 in light of the need to claim equal opportunities for women in the field of art. To that end, this collective carries out activities and strategies in the public sphere which underline the systematic discrimination, absence of recognition, lower rates of remuneration and invisibility experienced by women artists, as well as women curators, historians, etc. This far, over 30 events, information sessions, workshops and artistic activities have been carried out, noteworthy from among which are: *Asalta* (2013), *Brindis* (2014), *TU NO* (2015) or *GABARRA* (2016 and 2018).

▽ ALYCE MAHON

Alyce Mahon is a Reader (Associate Professor) in Modern & Contemporary Art History at the University of Cambridge. She is the curator of *Dorothea Tanning: Detrás de la puerta, invisible, otra puerta*, the first major retrospective exhibition of the American Surrealist Dorothea Tanning (1910-2012), which is on show at the Museo Reina Sofia, Madrid (Oct. 3, 2018 - Jan. 7, 2019) and tours to the Tate Modern, London (Feb. 27 - Jun. 6, 2019). Mahon has served as curatorial advisor on numerous international Surrealist exhibitions, most recently for Leonor Fini: *Theatre of Desire 1930-1990*, Museum of Sex, New York (Sep. 28, 2018 - Mar. 4, 2019).

She is the author of the monographs *Surrealism and the Politics of Eros, 1938-1968* (Thames & Hudson, 2005; Spanish translation *Surrealismo Eros y Política*, Alianza 2009) and *Eroticism & Art* (Oxford University Press, 2005) in addition to journal essays on Frida Kahlo, Leonor Fini and Carolee Schneemann and catalogue essays on gender politics in avant-garde

SPEAKERS

art, including *Dreamers Awake* (White Cube, London, 2017), *Silent Partners: Artist and Mannequin from Function to Fetish* (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge and Musée Bourdelle, Paris, 2015), *The Institute of Sexology* (The Wellcome Trust, London, 2014), *Leonora Carrington* (Irish Museum of Modern Art, Dublin, 2013) and *Angels of Anarchy: Women Artists and Surrealism* (City Art Gallery, Manchester, 2009).

▽ À. LORENA FUSTER

À. Lorena Fuster obtained her PhD in Philosophy at Barcelona University, where she teaches courses in Philosophy and Feminist Theory.

Today she is a *TRAFILO* (*La transmisión desde el pensamiento filosófico femenino y en el proyecto europeo - The transmission from the feminine philosophical thought*) researcher. She is also a researcher of the European project *HERA* (*The Debt: Historicizing Europe's Relations with the South*). Her research is focused on the topic of acknowledgement and transmission with a view to questioning the paradigm from a gender perspective. Furthermore, she is working on a documentary about the Debt. She has published numerous articles and essays on the topic of imagination and imaginaria in contemporary thought, particularly feminine thought.

She is a member of the Philosophy and Gender Seminary at ADHUC (Research Centre for Theory, Gender, Sexuality at the University of Barcelona), and of the research group GRC Creación y Pensamiento de las Mujeres (Women's Creation and Thought). She is also a member of GAPP Grupo Arendt de Pensamiento y Política (Arendt Group of Thought and Politics), where she organizes the international conference cycles *Primaveras arendtianas*.

▽ SONIA BOYCE

Sonia Dawn Boyce, (born 1962), is a British Afro-Caribbean artist, living and working in London. She is a professor at Middlesex University and Professor of Black Art and Design at University of the Arts London. Boyce's research interests explore art as a social practice and the critical and contextual debates that arise from this area of study. With an emphasis on collaborative work, Boyce has been working closely with other artists since 1990, often involving improvisation and spontaneous performative actions on the part of her collaborators.

Boyce's work involves a variety of media, such as drawing, print, photography, video, and sound. Her art explores the interstices between sound and memory, the dynamics of space, and incorporating the spectator. To date, Boyce has taught Fine Art studio practice for over thirty years in several art colleges across the UK.

▽ FRANCES MORRIS

Frances Morris has played a key role in the development of Tate, joining as a curator in 1987, becoming Head of Displays at Tate Modern (2000-2006) and then Director of Collection, International Art until April 2016 when she was appointed as Director, Tate Modern. She has continually worked to re-imagine Tate's collection and has been instrumental in developing its international reach and its representation of women artists.

Frances was jointly responsible for the initial presentation of the opening collection displays at Tate Modern in 2000, which radically transformed the way museums present the story of modern art.

She has curated landmark exhibitions, many of which were large-scale international

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collaborations, including three major retrospectives of women artists including Louise Bourgeois in 2007, Yayoi Kusama in 2012 and Agnes Martin in 2015. Frances Morris most recently curated Giacometti in 2017.

Frances holds a BA in History of Art from Cambridge University and an MA in History of Art from the Courtauld Institute of Art, London. She is a Board member at Fruitmarket Gallery, Edinburgh, a Board member of CIMAM and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Serralves Museum of Contemporary Art, Porto.

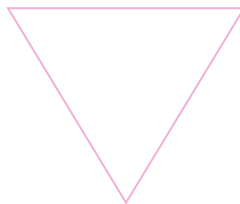
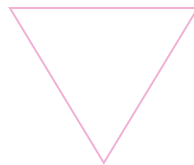
▽ ESTHER FERRER

Esther Ferrer (San Sebastián, 1937) is best known for her performances, which have been her principal form of artistic expression since 1965, both as a soloist and as a member of the group ZAJ, until its dissolution in 1996. Her work has always been oriented to ephemeral artistic action rather than to permanent artistic production. She created, in collaboration with the painter José Antonio Sistiaga the first 'Workshop for Free Expression', in the 60s, an activity that was to inspire other similar groups in Spain. Beginning in the 70s, she has also been quite active in the plastic arts: reworked photographs, installations, canvases and constructions based on the prime number series, Pi and so forth.

In 1999 she was one of the two artist representing Spain in the Venice Biennale, in 2008 she received the Spanish National prize for the Arts and in 2012 the Gure Artea Prize of Basque Government in 2013 MAV Prize (Mujeres en las Artes Visuales) and in 2014 the Price Marie Claire et the Velazquez Prize (International prize in Spain).

In his long career as a performance artist, Esther Ferrer has participated in festivals

both in Spain and abroad. She has done many shows in museums such as: Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (Madrid, Spain); Statsgalerie (Stuttgart, Germany); Museum of Contemporary Art in Roskilde (Museum for Samtidskunst, Denmark); MoCA (Roma); México CF (México); Museo de Bellas Artes (Rio de Janeiro); Cultural Centre G. Pompidou (Paris); CGAC (Galicia, Spain).



▽ 7. EDIZIOA
IKUSPEGI
FEMINISTAK
EKOIZPEN
ARTISTIKOETAN
ETA ARTEAREN
TEORIETAN

▽ 7ª EDICIÓN
PERSPECTIVAS
FEMINISTAS
EN LAS
PRODUCCIONES
ARTÍSTICAS Y LAS
TEORÍAS DEL ARTE

▽ 7th EDITION
FEMINIST
PERSPECTIVES
IN ARTISTIC
PRODUCTIONS
AND THEORIES
OF ART

EGITARIAUA

Auditorioa
-1 Solairua

OSTIRALA, URRIAK 26

18:00

Sarrera

18:30

Hitzaldia, ALICIA PULEO

20:00

Amaiera

LARUNBATA, URRIAK 27

11:00

Hitzaldia, PLATAFORMA A (TXARO
ARRAZOLA ETA M^a JOSÉ ARANZASTI)

12:30

Atsedenaldia

13:00

Hitzaldia, ALYCE MAHON

14:30

Atsedenaldia

16:30

Hitzaldia, LORENA FUSTER

18:00

Atsedenaldia

18:30

Hitzaldia, SONIA BOYCE

20:00

Amaiera

IGANDEA, URRIAK 28

11:00

Hitzaldia, FRANCES MORRIS

12:30

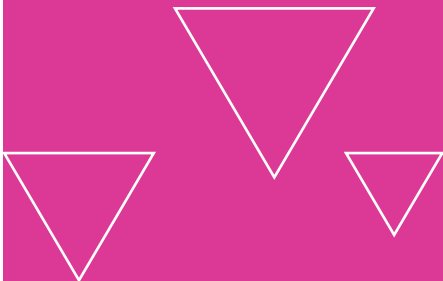
Atsedenaldia

13:00

Hitzaldia, ESTHER FERRER

14:30

Mintegiaren amaiera



PROGRAMA

Auditorio
Planta -1

26 DE OCTUBRE, VIERNES

18:00h

Introducción

18:30h

Conferencia de ALICIA PULEO

20:00h

Final de la jornada

27 DE OCTUBRE, SÁBADO

11:00h

Conferencia de PLATAFORMA A (TXARO
ARRAZOLA Y M^a JOSÉ ARANZASTI)

12:30h

Descanso

13:00h

Conferencia de ALYCE MAHON

14:30h

Descanso

16:30h

Conferencia de LORENA FUSTER

18:00h

Descanso

18:30h

Conferencia de SONIA BOYCE

20:00h

Final de la jornada

28 DE OCTUBRE, DOMINGO

11:00h

Conferencia de FRANCES MORRIS

12:30h

Descanso

13:00h

Conferencia de ESTHER FERRER

14:30h

Final del seminario

PROGRAMME

Auditorium
-1 Floor

OCTOBER 26th, FRIDAY

6:00 pm

Introduction

6:30 pm

Conference, ALICIA PULEO

8:00 pm

End of the day

OCTOBER 27th, SATURDAY

11:00 am

Conference, PLATAFORMA A (TXARO
ARRAZOLA AND M^a JOSÉ ARANZASTI)

12:30 pm

Break

1:00 pm

Conference, ALYCE MAHON

2:30 pm

Break

4:30 pm

Conference, LORENA FUSTER

6:00 pm

Break

6:30 pm

Conference, SONIA BOYCE

8:00 pm

End of the day

OCTOBER 28th, SUNDAY

11:00 am

Conference, FRANCES MORRIS

12:30 pm

Break

1:00 pm

Conference, ESTHER FERRER

2:30 pm

End of the seminar

ZENTROAREN ORDUTEGIA

ASTELEHENA - OSTEGUNA

7:00 - 23:00

OSTIRALA

7:00 - 24:00

LARUNBATA

8:30 - 24:00

IGANDEAK ETA JAIEGUNAK

8:30 - 23:00

HORARIO DEL CENTRO

LUNES - JUEVES

7:00 - 23:00h

VIERNES

7:00 - 24:00h

SÁBADO

8:30 - 24:00h

DOMINGO Y FESTIVOS

8:30 - 23:00h

CENTRE OPENING HOURS

MONDAY TO THURSDAY

7:00am - 11:00pm

FRIDAY

7:00am - 12:00pm

SATURDAY

8:30am - 12:00pm

SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS

8:30am - 11:00pm

GURE JARDUETARA IRISTEA
ERRAZTEKO NAHIZ JARDUERAZ
ENTZUMEN-GAITASUN HOBEAZ
GOZATZEKO LAGUNTZA TEKNIKOA
BEHAR IZANEZ GERO, ESKA IEZAGUZU.
AZKUNA ZENTROA ESPAZIO IRISGARRIA
DA PERTSONA GUZTIENTZAT.

SI NECESITAS ALGUNA AYUDA TÉCNICA
QUE TE FACILITE EL ACCESO A NUESTRAS
ACTIVIDADES O PARA DISFRUTAR DE
LA ACTIVIDAD CON MEJOR CAPACIDAD
AUDITIVA, PÍDENOSLO. AZKUNA ZENTROA
ES UN ESPACIO ACCESIBLE PARA TODAS
LAS PERSONAS.

IF YOU SHOULD NEED ANY TECHNICAL
ADVICE TO JOIN OUR ACTIVITIES, OR
ENJOY THE ACTIVITIES WITH BETTER
AUDITORY QUALITY, JUST TELL US.
AZKUNA ZENTROA IS A
SPACE ACCESSIBLE
TO ALL.



JENDEARENTZAKO HARRETARAKO
ORDUTEGIA, INFOPUNTUAN ETA
TELEFONOAN:

ASTELEHENA - OSTIRALA

8:00 - 22:00

LARUNBATA, IGANDEA ETA JAIEGUNAK

9:00 - 22:00

HORARIO DE ATENCIÓN AL PÚBLICO,
EN INFOPUNTUA Y POR TELÉFONO:

LUNES - VIERNES

8:00 - 22:00

SÁBADO, DOMINGO Y FESTIVOS

9:00 - 22:00

INFOPUNTUA AND TELEPHONE VISITOR
SERVICE HOURS:

MONDAY TO FRIDAY

8:00am - 10:00pm

SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND BANK HOLIDAYS

9:00am - 10:00pm

www.azkunazentroa.eus

info@azkunazentroa.eus

ARRIQUIBAR PLAZA, 4 - 48010 BILBAO

944 014 014



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Bilbao

Erakunde laguntzailea
Entidad colaboradora
Collaborating entity



ARTEA ETA
KULTURA
ARTE Y
CULTURA

Az
Azkuna Zentroa

AlhóndigaBilbao

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