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| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Sonja | [Middle name] | Mejcher-Atassi | |
| [Enter your biography] | | | | |
| الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت‎ [American University of Beirut] | | | | |
| **Your article** | | | | |
| Abdelké, Youssef (1951--) | | | | |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** | | | | |
| Abdelké was born in Qameshli, Syria, in 1951. He graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts in Damascus in 1976. Politically active as a member of the League of Communist Action (later renamed the Communist Labour Party), which was banned by the Syrian regime, he was imprisoned for two years and then left for France, where he continued his studies. He graduated with a diploma in etching from the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1986, and obtained a PhD in Plastic Arts from the University VIII in Paris in 1989. After more than twenty-five years in exile, he returned to Damascus in 2005, where he continues to live and work today.  Abdelké gives preference to drawing over painting. He has worked in different media, but has mainly focused on charcoals on paper. His drawings show still lifes: flowers, dead fish and birds, fruit, and everyday objects such as shoes, teapots, plates, and knives, with which he manages to express human tragedy in manifold ways. Closely linked to aesthetic concerns, the works explore, in the basic media of charcoal and paper, dimensions of art that have been neglected with the introduction of Western techniques — namely perspective — into modern artistic practices in the Arab world. In particular, they draw on concepts of one dimensionality and the flat surface, features that dominated Islamic miniature painting. | | | | |
| Abdelké was born in Qameshli, Syria, in 1951. He graduated from the Faculty of Fine Arts in Damascus in 1976. Politically active as a member of the League of Communist Action (later renamed the Communist Labour Party), which was banned by the Syrian regime, he was imprisoned for two years and then left for France, where he continued his studies. He graduated with a diploma in etching from the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1986, and obtained a PhD in Plastic Arts from the University VIII in Paris in 1989. After more than twenty-five years in exile, he returned to Damascus in 2005, where he continues to live and work today.  Abdelké gives preference to drawing over painting. He has worked in different media, but has mainly focused on charcoals on paper. His drawings show still lifes: flowers, dead fish and birds, fruit, and everyday objects such as shoes, teapots, plates, and knives, with which he manages to express human tragedy in manifold ways. Closely linked to aesthetic concerns, the works explore, in the basic media of charcoal and paper, dimensions of art that have been neglected with the introduction of Western techniques — namely perspective — into modern artistic practices in the Arab world. In particular, they draw on concepts of one dimensionality and the flat surface, features that dominated Islamic miniature painting.  Even still lifes of dead objects acquire political connotations in Abdelké’s work, as his nailed-down flowers, tied-up fish, dead birds, and gigantic raised fists show. The political has again come to the fore in his work produced since the Syrian uprising of 2011. The artwork was shown in his solo exhibition at Tanit Gallery in Beirut in February 2014. It features portraits of martyrs from Daraa, Homs, Damascus, and other cities across Syria but also still lifes of the familiar flowers and teapots, now stained with red colour dripping down the picture plane. Abdelké was arrested anew in July 2013 but released after five weeks.  File: abedelke2.jpg  1 *Sakin was ‘asfur / Knife and Bird*, charcoal on paper, 248 x 146 cm, 2010  Abdeldké is also known for his caricatures, published in Arabic journals and newspapers, such as *al-Nahar*, *al-Quds*, and *al-Khalij.* These works give voice to political ideas in very direct ways, as do his early 1990s etchings of political personages. Abdelké has a profound interest in graphic design. He has produced many posters, logos, and book covers in addition to more than thirty children’s books. He has also researched caricature in the Arab world, especially in Syria, and has written two studies on the topic. Abdelké has been a respected and critical voice in the art world since the 1970s. In his article ‘Aqd min al-qarn al-jadid fi thaqafatina: Fann bila hudud,’ [A New Era in Our Culture: Art without Borders], published in the Lebanese daily *al-Safir* in 2010, he credits Arab artists for having resisted ‘the power of dictatorship,’ but questions their capacity to withstand ‘the power of capital.’ The article has triggered a heated debate.  Abdelké had his first solo exhibition in al-Huriyya Hall in Damascus in 1973. More solo exhibitions followed in Damascus, Cairo, Tunis, Amman, Beirut, Dubai, Manama, Paris, Alexandria, Kuwait, Homs, and Helsinki. He also participated in international biennales, such as the Sharjah Biennale in 1995 and the Art Paris Art Fair in 2014, and in numerous group exhibitions in the Arab world as well as abroad. His work is held in private and public collections, among them the Institut du Monde Arabe, Paris; the British Museum, London; the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts, Amman; and the National Museum, Kuwait.  File: abdelke1.jpg  2 *Um al-shahid / Mother of the Martyr*, charcoal on paper, 194 x 145 cm, 2012 List of Works:*Tarikh al-karikatir fi Suriya* [History of Caricature in Syria] (1975) *Rasami al-karikatir al-‘arab wa-taqniyatihim* [Arab Caricaturists and Their Techniques] (1989)  ‘Aqd min al-qarn al-jadid fi thaqafatina: Fann bila hudud’ [A New Era in Our Culture: Art without Borders] (2009) | | | | |
| Further reading:  (Gonzales)  (Menhem)  (‘Afash) | | | | |