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| Berni, Antonio (1905-1981) |
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| Antonio Berni is a central figure in twentieth-century Argentinean art who employed a number of diverse mediums in his work, experimenting with a wide variety of techniques, from oil painting to collages to large sculptures. Berni frequently incorporated trash and other industrialised, humble materials, into his pieces. The artist’s complex prints, which combined traditional printmaking techniques and collage with found materials, secured him the Grand Prize for Drawing and Printmaking at the 1962 Venice Biennale. Berni’s works usually addressed the inequality and injustices he witnessed in Argentina as a result of the rapid growth in industrialisation and consumerism. His works, predominantly figurative, have a cluttered, grimy aspect.  At the beginning of his career in the 1920s and early 1930s, Berni was influenced by the surrealists, with whom he became familiar on a study trip to Europe. During the 1930s, the artist created monumental paintings; he also delineated the movement ‘Nuevo Realismo’ (‘New Realism’), an attempt to bring art to a broader audience. In 1933, Berni worked with David Alfaro Siqueiros, Lino Spilimbergo, Juan Castagnino, and Enrique Lázaro on the mural *Ejercício plástico* [*Plastic Exercise*]. He later criticised this experience on the grounds that mural painting could only exist in Argentina with the collaboration of the bourgeoisie. |
| Antonio Berni is a central figure in twentieth-century Argentinean art who employed a number of diverse mediums in his work, experimenting with a wide variety of techniques, from oil painting to collages to large sculptures. Berni frequently incorporated trash and other industrialised, humble materials, into his pieces. The artist’s complex prints, which combined traditional printmaking techniques and collage with found materials, secured him the Grand Prize for Drawing and Printmaking at the 1962 Venice Biennale. Berni’s works usually addressed the inequality and injustices he witnessed in Argentina as a result of the rapid growth in industrialisation and consumerism. His works, predominantly figurative, have a cluttered, grimy aspect.  File: berni1.jpg  Figure Antonio Berni, La gran tentación (The Big Temptation) or La gran ilusión (The Great Illusion), 1962. Mixed media (245 x 251.5cm) MALBA - Museo de Arte Latinoamericano de Buenos Aires (<http://www.malba.org.ar/web/home.php>)  At the beginning of his career in the 1920s and early 1930s, Berni was influenced by the surrealists, with whom he became familiar on a study trip to Europe. During the 1930s, the artist created monumental paintings; he also delineated the movement ‘Nuevo Realismo’ [‘New Realism’], an attempt to bring art to a broader audience. In 1933, Berni worked with David Alfaro Siqueiros, Lino Spilimbergo, Juan Castagnino, and Enrique Lázaro on the mural *Ejercício plástico* [*Plastic Exercise*]. He later criticised this experience on the grounds that mural painting could only exist in Argentina with the collaboration of the bourgeoisie. The large canvas paintings from the period — such as *Manifestación* [*Demonstration*] (1934), which depicts working class subjects oppressed and alienated by capitalism — are a way to adapt the Mexican muralist practice to the Argentine context.  In the 1950s, Berni started his famous series of works portraying the lives of Juanito Laguna and Ramona Montiel, two invented characters he depicted in prints and sculptures. The character Juanito Laguna, a slum boy, is shown in a variety of situations that range from everyday activities such as helping his mother with house chores or on his way to the city, to scenes in a fantastic world inhabited by spaceships. Ramona Montiel is also poor, although not as destitute as Juanito. Initially an innocent girl, she moves to the big city and becomes a prostitute. She is shown performing in cabarets, travelling the world, and in the company of men from all walks of life. Advertising images of luxury goods frequently appear in both series, as a criticism of the consumerism that makes people like Juanito and Ramona almost as disposable as the waste among which they live. In the 1960s, Berni developed the series of *Montruos* [*Monsters*], sculptures made with scrap material. A similar commentary on capitalism appears in the sculptures of the series *Monstruos cósmicos* [*Cosmic Monsters*] and *Los monstruos del infierno se disputan a Ramona* [The Monsters of Hell Fight over Ramona], in which debris and found objects are used as raw material for pieces such as *La sordidez* [*Sordidness*] (ca. 1964), and *Voracidad* (Voracity, 1965). Selected List of Works: *La siesta y su sueño* [*The Siesta and its Dream*] (1932)  *Manifestación* [*Demonstration*] (1934)  *Juanito va a la ciudad* [*Juanito Goes to the City*] (1963)  *La sordidez de la serie ‘Monstruos cósmicos’* [*Sordidness, from the series ‘Cosmic Monsters’*] (ca. 1964)  *Ramona y el viejo* [*Ramona and the Old Man*] (1962) |
| Further reading:  (Anreus)  (Barnitz)  (Giunta)  (Pacheco)  (Ramirez, Olea and Pacheco) |