Dana Friis-Hansen

Notes to a Young Curator



Works by Ingrid Calame, Polly Apfelbaum, Beatriz Milhazes, and Aaron Parazette in Abstract Painting, Once Removed, 1998

Think of curating an exhibition as a series of interrelated and overlapping steps, which include—but are not limited to—research, thematic conceptualization, selection, contextualization, strategic arrangement, and interpretation. Multi-tasking is required for this job.

Begin with the artwork, then the artist. Study an object and try to understand where it fits within the artist's oeuvre, how it relates to the work of the artist's peers, and its historical context. Think of what it might convey outside the art gallery, too; the best work gains strength outside of protective custody. Get to know the artist factually and instinctually—by studying past works; reading as many reviews, interviews, or artist's statements as you can find; and, when possible, visiting the studio. Try to meet at least twice: once to look at the work, and a second time to have a more thorough discussion and delve deeper into key issues.

Individual works are building blocks that must fit together to create a shaped, focused experience of an exhibition for the visitor. The goal should be a sensual, stimulating, richly layered, multifaceted experience. A great exhibition is like a seven-course meal with good wine and fascinating conversation, not a stew in which many ingredients have been tossed together and boiled until each is indistinguishable from the whole.

Resourcefulness is required. Of course, you will not get every loan you request; your budget will not cover all "necessities" to fulfill your ideal plan; and the gallery will always be too small, the ceilings too low, or the doors in the wrong place—but here's your chance for creative problem-solving. In my experience, installing the show is both the best and worst part of the process, as this is where the imagined exhibition and the real objects come together, and the gaps between the two must be dealt with, using creativity, thrift, and timeliness.

A curator serves as an interpretive bridge. For every exhibition you should write a text, whether it is a short introductory wall text or a photocopied brochure or a more scholarly catalogue that documents the show. And gallery talks by the curator are vital ways to communicate our ideas and enthusiasm to those who are eager to learn more. Writing and public speaking should be a regular part of the curator's routine, and practice brings improvement. Read and re-read essays by the curators whose ideas most excite you; find colleagues who can read the preliminary drafts of your text or listen as you practice your talk to get candid criticism; invite friends to your talks and get them to provide feedback. Take as much care with your language about art as the artists do with their materials.

When presenting international art, the cultural context within which an artist works must be handled sensitively. I've learned too many times how a local community projects expectations onto any foreign art set in front of them. A curator working across borders must have a solid understanding and experience of both cultures, so that he or she can work both with and against stereotypes to enable the art and the artist to communicate most clearly. Including a voice indigenous to the region being presented, such as an interview with the artist or a text by a curator from that region, can provide vital cultural context. Too often, non-Western art is exoticized and sensationalized well beyond its basic, direct essences, and its home-grown resonances are lost in the spectacle of difference.

Just as art cannot be understood if separated from the context in which it is made, so, too, must the practice of curating take into account the physical, temporal, institutional, and community framework in which one creates and shows an exhibition. The viewer is also part of the context. Curating cannot exist within a vacuum, and most of us work within institutions that serve various constituencies. One's audience might be considered as a series of concentric circles, the innermost circle consisting of those people most connected to the organization (such as colleagues and trustees), and, radiating outward, artists and regular art aficionados, then occasional visitors, and finally those who have never entered the gallery before. Each must be welcomed, but served in different ways by the various (visible and invisible) aspects of the exhibition's organization and presentation.

Curating is a daunting job to start with, and as we rise in the ranks we are expected to provide inspiring scholarly leadership and to offer aesthetic analyses instantly, while gracefully juggling myriad administrative duties. Savor the true challenge of this calling, which is to set the stage for transformative art experiences in the creative ways we bring art and ideas before the public.



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Former positions include senior curator, Contemporary Arts Museum,
Houston, Texas; associate curator, Nanjo and Associates, Tokyo, Japan.

Selected exhibitions: Takashi Murakami: The Meaning of the Nonsense

of the Meaning (co-curator, 1999, Center for Curatorial Studies, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York); Abstract Painting, Once Removed (1998, Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston); LA: Hot and Cool (1998, M.I.T. List Visual Arts Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts); TransCulture, in Venice Biennale (co-curator, 1995). Selected publications: "Nan Goldin: The Party's Over," Parkett, no. 58; "Adrift in the Pacific: Filipinos in the Asian Contemporary Art Scene," in At Home and Abroad: 20 Filipino Artists (San Francisco, 1998)

words of wisdom

A Curator's Vade Mecum on Contemporary Art

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