

For many, the answer is much simpler: creativity. Imagination, ideas and the will to turn them into something real are truly unique to humans. In short, without art we're not human. As the anthropologist Agustín Fuentes explains, "It's our ability to move back and forth between the realms of "what is" and "what could be" that has enabled us to reach beyond being a successful species to become an exceptional one."

STILL HUMAN brings together artworks from Colección SOLO and visiting artists to reflect on how we react to what's new. It explores how contemporary artists are responding to an uncertain landscape of rapidly changing technologies and interconnectivity across diverse media including painting, sculpture, sound art and artificial intelligence. It centres on our capacity to create, to express and perceive emotion, to observe and adapt to the world around us armed with imagination. It provides evidence, perhaps, that we are not only still human but more human than ever before.



When the first steam-powered passenger service made its inaugural journey on the Stockton and Darlington Railway in 1825, the train was preceded by a man on horseback carrying a flag which read *Periculum privatum utilitas publica* ("The private danger is the public good"). There were genuine fears that people could die from asphyxiation travelling at the dizzying speed of up to 20mph. Despite these fears, there were those willing to take the risk.

-----> The story illustrates our complex relationship with new technologies: we develop them, fear them and are fascinated by them. In the arts, this relationship is ever-present, whether in the Renaissance genius of Leonardo da Vinci, the Futurist Manifesto or the work of video art pioneer, Nam June Paik. <----

Today's concerns focus on robotics, biotechnologies and artificial intelligence, many people identifying with Tesla CEO Elon Musk's admission that, "AI scares the hell out of me." Intrepid artists, however, are using AI to open up new routes. In real time, Mario Klingemann's Memories of Passersby I produces a constant stream of never-repeating portraits, while Appropriate Response forces reflection on language and meaning. Egor Kraft, in his series Content Aware Studies, merges the aesthetics of classical antiquity with computer-generated elements to raise questions about history, authorship and our symbiosis with technology.



----------Mario Klingemann

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Memories of Passersby I, 2018. Composition of multiple GANs, two 4K screens, custom handmade chestnut wood console, which hosts AI brain and additional hardware.

226 x 196 x 55 cm

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In Friedrich Schiller's Letters on the Aesthetic Education of Man (1795), the German philosopher makes a direct link between humanity and play: "Man plays only when he is in the fullest sense of the word a human being and is only fully a human being when he is playing." This idea was taken up, among others, by the Dutch historian and cultural theorist Johan Huizinga: in his groundbreaking work of 1938, Homo Ludens, he asserts that, "Play is free, is in fact freedom."

\*/ In the arts, many had already reached the same conclusion. The Dada movement understood play as a fundamental expression of humanity, embracing improvisation, exploration and chance. Fluxus later continued in this vein and a spirit of play pervades much of the artwork created by Nam June Paik; his pieces not only expanded the art world's vision by incorporating television, video and digital tools, but also humanised technology through playfulness and invention. Antenna Buddha is one such example, a humorously insightful reflection on the impact of television. /\*

---> Nik Ramage's works, Brick and Fingers, recall automata or surrealist objects and are infused with a dark sense of humour, while Johan Deckmann's fake self-help publications bring inventive word-play to found objects. Visual wit serves a philosophical end in Tony Matelli's Head, in which a hyper realist banana calls into question our relationship with classical sculpture. <---



"Unless there are hills and valleys in your heart as expansive as immeasurable waves, it will not be easy to depict landscape." T'ang Hou's writings from the early 14th century reflect the Taoist view that all of nature forms one organic whole. Humans are landscapes and vice versa.

Chinese artist <mark>Yang Yongliang</mark> brings contemporary tools to the ancient art of landscape painting, creating video installations and digitally manipulated photo collages such as <mark>Taigu Descendants</mark>. Faithful to the tradition of Shan shui (literally, "mountain-water" painting) Yongliang's works depict expansive natural scenes. Closer inspection, however, reveals a hybrid universe of skyscrapers, cranes and electricity cables, demanding reflection on the relationship between humans and the natural world.



: ----> <mark>Yang Yongliang</mark> // Taigu Descendants, 2016 UV print on paper 50 x 532 cm

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The human brain is wired to recognise faces. We even see them where they don't exist, infusing random objects, cloud formations or car designs with false humanity through the phenomenon known as pareidolia.

-----> So when faces are not as we expect, the effect is immediately disquieting. Cubist portraits, Expressionist forms or Francis Bacon's figurative disfigurations all serve as examples. In Tomoo Gokita's creations, faces are conspicuously absent, scratched away, obscured by masks or hidden behind white veils of paint. In Strange Ritual, characters reminiscent of 1960s film noir are practically faceless, the dramatic effect of their photo-call moment heightened by the stark contrast of velvety black against pristine white. \*//---> "There will be time, there will be time / To prepare a face to meet the faces that you meet," T.S. Eliot assures us in The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock. In Juan Barjola's Retrato Apócrifo (La Modelo), energetic brushstrokes make for a compelling portrait, while Christian Rex van Minnen blends old master aesthetics and contemporary textures. Juan Díaz-Faes, meanwhile, experiments with geometry then creates amiable characters by adding simple circles and lines.

When it comes to expressing emotion through human form, Miriam Cahn is a genuine master. Over her 50-year career, the body has been central to her practice. In haunting figures such as Im Fernsehen gesehen (Seen on TV), dark eyes gaze back at the viewer, bright lips or outlines suggest vulnerability and blurred forms hint at the impermanence of existence.



---- Tomoo Gokita Strange Ritual, 2015 Acrylic gouache on canvas 130 x 161 cm

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----> Duchamp famously relocated a manufactured urinal in 1917, turning it into the gallery exhibit Fountain. Ten years later, Magritte began his series The Key to Dreams, juxtaposing images of everyday objects such as a bag, jug or clock against apparently contradictory labels such as "the wind" or "the bird." In 1952, John Cage presented 4'33", with a score that instructs performers not to play their instruments during the entire duration of the three-movement piece. <----

At a basic level, these landmark works all have the same outcome: they force us to think again. They are invitations to reconsider our assumptions, to observe the world actively and, through doing so, to participate in creative endeavour. ------>"I take things and make them look like other things so that people will never see them the same again," says <mark>Willie Cole</mark>, who describes himself not as an artist but as a "perceptual engineer." In his ingenious pieces, everyday objects such as shoes, hairdryers or plastic bottles take on completely new lives. <-----

\*/ Nina Saunders, meanwhile, obliges viewers not only to rethink objects themselves but our entire surroundings. Her elegantly melting chairs throw us off balance, creating the impression that we are standing on unsettled ground. /\*

As technology develops, the distinction between human and machine is increasingly blurred. Robotics, artificial intelligence, biochemical engineering and nanotechnology are just some of the disciplines casting doubt on our received understanding of what constitutes "nature". Like mercury, humans are now post-transition elements; we inhabit a liquid border where nothing is certain. <----

\*/ In the visual arts, this molten terrain gives rise to all manner of hybrids. Neo Rauch's Der Hirt is a shepherd dog with a human face, a recurring feature in his work. It stands tall, almost defiant, a guide and protector in daunting times. Half Human - Half Machine Portraits Series by Sholim comprises 12 composite portraits in which facial features have been replaced by mechanical or natural elements, while Izumi Kato's sculptures seem to portray beings from a nebulous space beyond earthly experience. /\*

/\*---- For many artists and philosophers, this meeting point between organic and inorganic is articulated by the crystal. Arthur Schopenhauer was fascinated by the momentary life force behind crystallisation and Paul Klee even described himself as a crystal. In the work of David Altmejd, crystals are key. As the artist explains, "Instead of rotting, the characters in my work are crystallising. This makes the narrative of the pieces move towards life rather than death."



Without the invention of the portable paint tube, Impressionism might never have emerged. Made of resilient tin and with a screw top, this radical improvement on pig-bladder containers enabled painters to step beyond their studios and take inspiration from the outside world. Almost 200 years later, technological developments continue to serve as both incentive and means for artistic exploration, with computer animation, artificial intelligence and digital interface tools shaping new forms of expression. \*/



<** Koka	Niko	ladz	e		
Е	Beat	Mac	hine	7,	2020
Mixed media					
22 x 2	2 x	28	CM		

\*/ Artists such as SMACK or COOL 3D WORLD purposely venture into aesthetic territories unthinkable before the development of computer generated imagery, embracing figurative visuals that range from the uncanny to the humorously monstruos. Nikita Diakur uses dynamics simulations in Cinema 4D to create short films that skilfully incorporate chance and visual accident. "The challenge is to keep the balance between being in control and letting go," explains the artist. /\*



-----> Nikita Diakur Fest, 2018 Single-channel video Computer simulated puppetery 02:55 minutes Courtesy of the Artist

<Text Language=art> This challenge is also faced by Lars Dietrich, who
branched into electronics as a means to push beyond what he could achieve
as a saxophonist. His robots Lucy and 8 Legions were conceived as fellow
musicians, while Lily is a modernised music box. Similarly, Koka Nikoladze's
Beat Machines are electromechanical musical instruments made of everyday
objects, generative works that produce new combinations every time they are
turned on.



-----> "Any man could, if he were so inclined, be the sculptor of his own brain." Santiago Ramón y Cajal, the father of neuroscience, already recognised in the early 1900s that human brains could change, even in adulthood. This is now known as neuroplasticity, the ability of the brain to form new connections or pathways and to change how its circuits are wired. It is what makes us adaptable, resilient and creative as humans. <-----



<--- Miriam Cahn Im Fernsehen gesehen (Visto en TV), 2011 Oil on canvas 70 x 52 cm

A fine example of neuroplasticity in action is the Spanish artist, Euru Zush. Over a 50-year career, he has adopted different identities (Alberto Porta, Zush and Euru), created a parallel universe named Eurugo Mental State, complete with its own alphabet, passport, flag and currencies, and amassed a body of work which encompasses painting, drawing, digital technologies and interactive pieces. Notions of the body are central, with eyes, organs, physical and mental connections as recurring themes.

In <mark>Cassie McQuater</mark>'s <mark>Black Room - Chun Li</mark> artwork doubles as narrative adventure and therapeutic space. Combining reimagined video game sprites, arcade game aesthetics and meditation technique, this piece explores insomnia and different states of consciousness.

/////// These artists, like all of those featured in STILL HUMAN, pertain to a dizzying present day where technology pushes forward new forms of expression and reality escapes definition. Sculptors of their own brains, each one of them responds with energy, imagination and intent. ///////



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1- Tony Matelli, Head (Banana), 2- Antonio Crespo Foix, Tetrápodo, 3- Izumi Kato, Untitled, 4- SMACK, Egonaut, 5- SMACK, Big Dada, 6- Cool 3D World, The Couple, 7- David Altmejd, Untitled, 8- Egor Kraft, Content Aware Studies: CAS\_08 Hellenistic Ruler, 9- Can Pekdemir, Fur III: Variations II. Courtesy of the Artist, 10- Neo Rauch, Der Hirt, 11- Willie Cole, Ashley Bickerton, 12- Wong Ping, The Screen Shaver. Courtesy of the Artist and Edouard Malingue Gallery, Hong Kong / Shanghai; Tanya Bonakdar Gallery, New York / Los Angeles, 13- Sergio Mora, Big Bang Pop, 14- Francisco Esnayra, Secuencia Samsara.



15- Neo Rauch, Gold, 16- Evru/Zush, Kalina Dafic. Courtesy of Galería Senda, 17- Christian Rex van Minnen, Self-Portrait as Catherine Opie's Back with Mongolian Feigned Flight, 18- Lusesita, El abrazo, 19- Ryan Mosley, Empress Butterfly, 20- Cassie McQuater, Black Room – Chun Li. Courtesy of the Artist's Studio and TRANSFER Gallery, 21- Nam June Paik, Antenna Buddha, 22- Nik Ramage, Brick, 23- Sergio Mora, The Book of Love, 24- Sholim, Half Human-Half Machine Portraits series: Manchine. Courtesy of the Artist, 25- Nina Saunders, Greta, 26- Ryan Heshka, Venus Envy, 27- David Lewandowski, time for sushi, 28- Johan Deckmann, Worries, 29- Juan Díaz-Faes, La batalla de Crolla. / CHANGEABLE, ADAPTABLE, AI-AIDED HUMANS PLAYFUL, FEARFUL, FASCINATED HUMANS MORPHING HUMANS CRYSTAL HUMANS HALF HUMANS NEW HUMANS

STILL HUMAN\_





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