CONDITIONS OF USE FOR THIS PDF

The images contained within this PDF may be used for private study, scholarship, and research only. They may not be published in print, posted on the internet, or exhibited. They may not be donated, sold, or otherwise transferred to another individual or repository without the written permission of The Museum of Modern Art Archives.

When publication is intended, publication-quality images must be obtained from SCALA Group, the Museum's agent for licensing and distribution of images to outside publishers and researchers.

If you wish to quote any of this material in a publication, an application for permission to publish must be submitted to the MoMA Archives. This stipulation also applies to dissertations and theses. All references to materials should cite the archival collection and folder, and acknowledge "The Museum of Modern Art Archives, New York."

Whether publishing an image or quoting text, you are responsible for obtaining any consents or permissions which may be necessary in connection with any use of the archival materials, including, without limitation, any necessary authorizations from the copyright holder thereof or from any individual depicted therein.

In requesting and accepting this reproduction, you are agreeing to indemnify and hold harmless The Museum of Modern Art, its agents and employees against all claims, demands, costs and expenses incurred by copyright infringement or any other legal or regulatory cause of action arising from the use of this material.

NOTICE: WARNING CONCERNING COPYRIGHT RESTRICTIONS

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

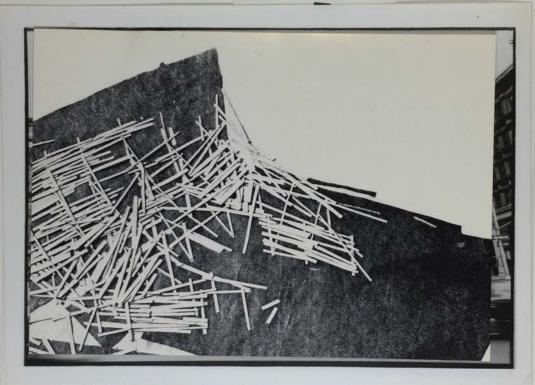


FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

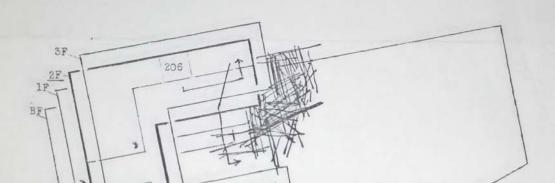
For Infor

Claudia Gould



by Lucinda Unites in New Tork.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation.



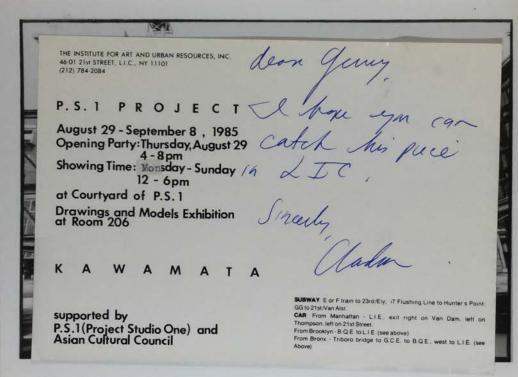
	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

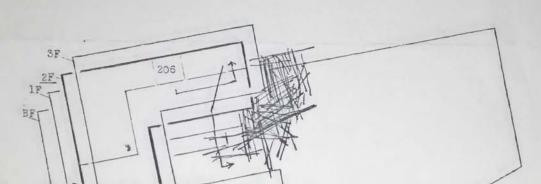
For Infor

Claudia Gould



by Lucinda Unites in New Tork.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

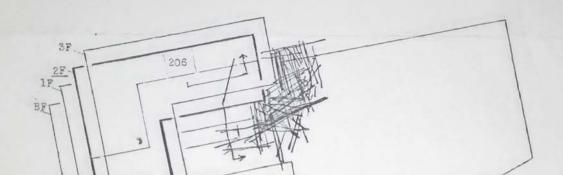
For Infor

Clandia Gould



by Lucinda Unites in New 101A.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.l and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



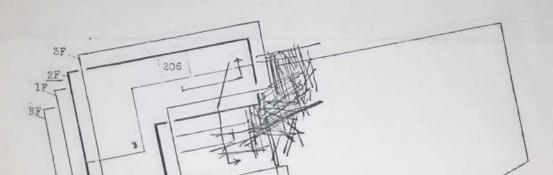
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

Tadashi Kawamata
"Limelight Project" New York 1985
photo by Yoshikawa

this winter ne will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

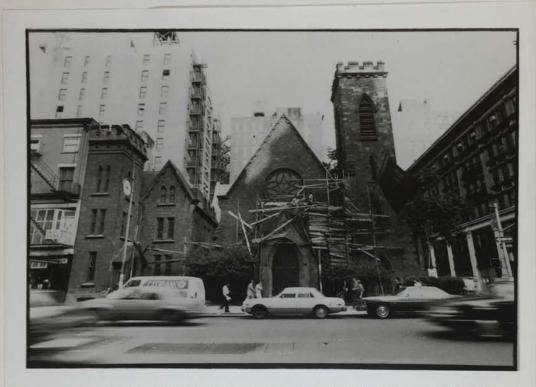
To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.l and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

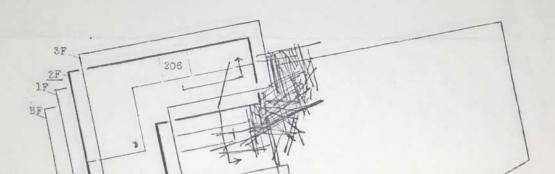


The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084



This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.l and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

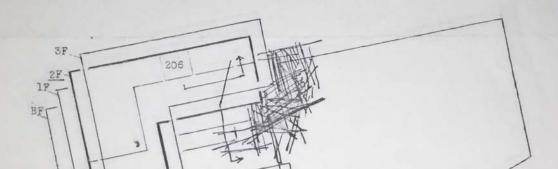


The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

Tadahi Kawamata "Limelight Project" New York 1985 photo by Yoshikawa

second project in New York, the first was at the Liberight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .

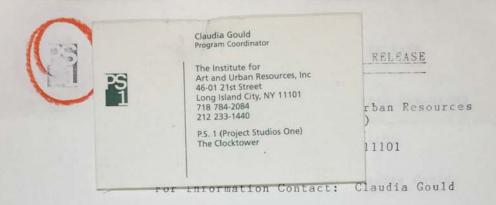


The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY

Collection: Series.Folder:

MoMA PS1

I.A.972



OPENING: August 29, 1985 4-8 PM Showing Hours: 7 days a week, 12-6PM August 29-September 8

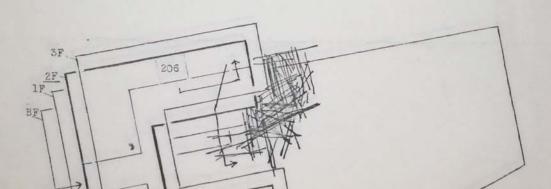
The Institute for Art and Urban Resources presents a project by Tadashi Kawamata in the courtyard of P.S. 1.

Constructed from scrap wood found in and around New York City, Kawamata has created a three dimensional architectural environment surrounding the north east corner of the P.S. 1 courtyard.

A primary feature and philosophy of Kawamata's work is "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, time and place and its relationship with the environment. The physical act of construction is as important to him as that of deconstruction. As Kawamata is ending his first year in the United States and as the first Japanese Studio Artist at The Institute, he has become preoccupied with the cyclical nature of deconstruction and construction in New York. The project at P.S. 1 embodies these ideas by utilizing materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures to create a new one.

Tadashi Kawamata has shown extensivly in Japan. This is his second project in New York, the first was at The Limelight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

For Information Contact: Claudia Gould

OPENING: August 29, 1985 4-8 PM Showing Hours: 7 days a week, 12-6PM August 29-September 8

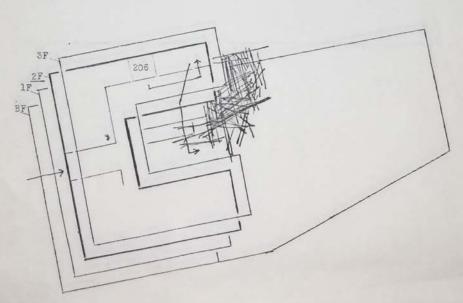
The Institute for Art and Urban Resources presents a project by Tadashi Kawamata in the courtyard of P.S. 1.

Constructed from scrap wood found in and around New York City, Kawamata has created a three dimensional architectural environment surrounding the north east corner of the P.S. 1 courtyard.

A primary feature and philosophy of Kawamata's work is "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, time and place and its relationship with the environment. The physical act of construction is as important to him as that of deconstruction. As Kawamata is ending his first year in the United States and as the first Japanese Studio Artist at The Institute, he has become preoccupied with the cyclical nature of deconstruction and construction in New York. The project at P.S. 1 embodies these ideas by utilizing materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures to create a new one.

Tadashi Kawamata has shown extensivly in Japan. This is his second project in New York, the first was at The Limelight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

For Information Contact: Claudia Gould

OPENING: August 29, 1985 4-8 PM Showing Hours: 7 days a week, 12-6PM August 29-September 8

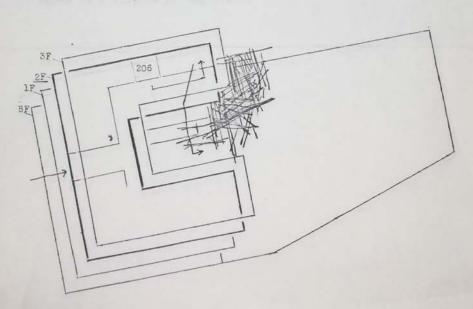
The Institute for Art and Urban Resources presents a project by Tadashi Kawamata in the courtyard of P.S. 1.

Constructed from scrap wood found in and around New York City, Kawamata has created a three dimensional architectural environment surrounding the north east corner of the P.S. 1 courtyard.

A primary feature and philosophy of Kawamata's work is "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, time and place and its relationship with the environment. The physical act of construction is as important to him as that of deconstruction. As Kawamata is ending his first year in the United States and as the first Japanese Studio Artist at The Institute, he has become preoccupied with the cyclical nature of deconstruction and construction in New York. The project at P.S. 1 embodies these ideas by utilizing materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures to create a new one.

Tadashi Kawamata has shown extensivly in Japan. This is his second project in New York, the first was at The Limelight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) 46-01 21st Street Long Island City, New York 11101 718-784-2084

For Information Contact: Claudia Gould

OPENING: August 29, 1985 4-8 PM Showing Hours: 7 days a week, 12-6PM August 29-September 8

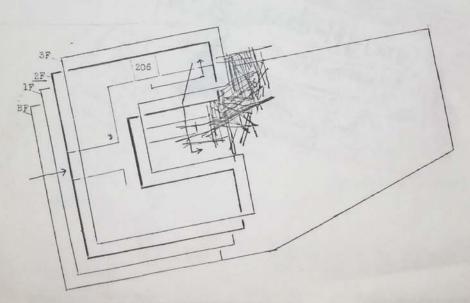
The Institute for Art and Urban Resources presents a project by Tadashi Kawamata in the courtyard of P.S. 1.

Constructed from scrap wood found in and around New York City, Kawamata has created a three dimensional architectural environment surrounding the north east corner of the P.S. 1 courtyard.

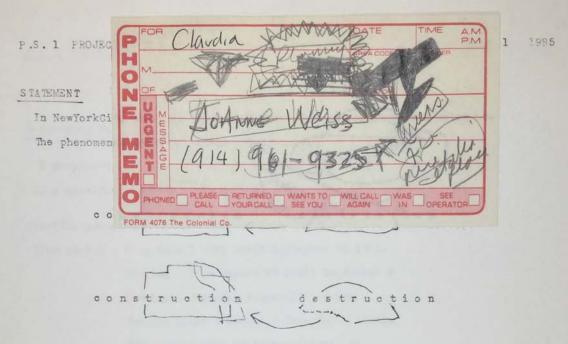
A primary feature and philosophy of Kawamata's work is "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, time and place and its relationship with the environment. The physical act of construction is as important to him as that of deconstruction. As Kawamata is ending his first year in the United States and as the first Japanese Studio Artist at The Institute, he has become preoccupied with the cyclical nature of deconstruction and construction in New York. The project at P.S. 1 embodies these ideas by utilizing materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures to create a new one.

Tadashi Kawamata has shown extensivly in Japan. This is his second project in New York, the first was at The Limelight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



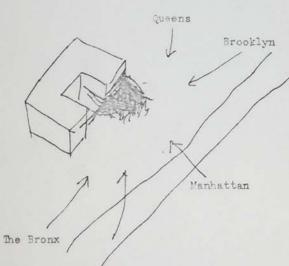
	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



Now , I will be started my project at P.S. 1.

The material to be used will come from scrap wood found in and around NewYorkCity.

They will be brought into the courtyard of F.S.1 to be constructed into a structure. (environmental)



The outer shape of P.S.1
looks like a magnet, which
is fitting to my idea,
that scrap wood from around
the city, is attracted
to the building.

This project is made possible by P.S.1(PROJECT STUDIOS ONE) and Asian Cultural Council.

K A W A M A T A

	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

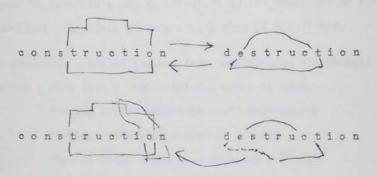
P.S. 1 PROJECT '85

July 1 1985

STATEMENT

In NewYorkCity there is constant destruction and construction going on.

The phenomenon seems to repeat itself

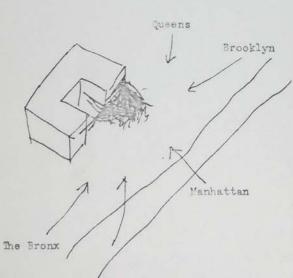


Now , I will be started my project at F.S. 1.

The material to be used will come from scrap wood found in and around NewYorkCity.

They will be brought into the courtyard of P.S.1 to be constructed into a structure. (environmental)

The outer shape of P.S.1



looks like a magnet , which is fitting to my idea , that scrap wood from around the city, is attracted to the building.

This project is made possible by P.S.1(PROJECT STUDIOS ONE) and Asian Cultural Council.

K A W A M A T A

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

P.S. 1 PROJECT

July 1 1985

Concerning the P.S. 1 Project

I propose to assemble a wooden structure in the courtyard of P.S.1.

At a specified time, this structure will then be demolished.

Specific proposals (Total project from construction to removal)

Time period: From June 1 1985 until September 11 1985.

Showing: From August 29 until September 8

Opening : Thursday August 29 , 4-8pm

Showing hours : Sunday - Satarday , 12-6pm

Take down : From September 9 until 11

Flace : The courtyard of F.S. 1

K A W A M A T A

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY Collection: Series.Folder:

MoMA PS1 I.A.972



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Institute for Art and Urban Resources P.S. 1 (Project Studios One)
46-01 21st Street
Long Island City, New York 11101
718-784-2084

For Information Contact: Claudia Gould

OPENING: August 29, 1985 4-8 PM Showing Hours: 7 days a week, 12-6PM August 29-September 8

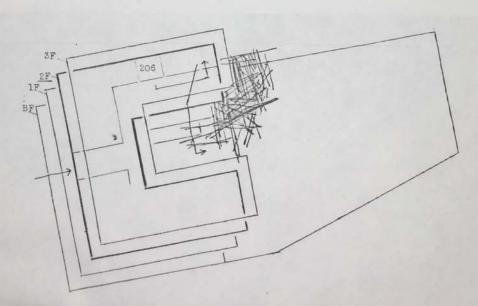
The Institute for Art and Urban Resources presents a project by Tadashi Kawamata in the courtyard of P.S. 1.

Constructed from scrap wood found in and around New York City, Kawamata has created a three dimensional architectural environment surrounding the north east corner of the P.S. 1 courtyard.

A primary feature and philosophy of Kawamata's work is "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, time and place and its relationship with the environment. The physical act of construction is as important to him as that of deconstruction. As Kawamata is ending his first year in the United States and as the first Japanese Studio Artist at The Institute, he has become preoccupied with the cyclical nature of deconstruction and construction in New York. The project at P.S. 1 embodies these ideas by utilizing materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures to create a new one.

Tadashi Kawamata has shown extensivly in Japan. This is his second project in New York, the first was at The Limelight. This winter he will be creating the sets for a new production by Lucinda Childs in New York.

To view the work of Tadashi Kawamata the visitor must enter P.S.1 and go directly to his studio number 206 where they will see plans and drawings of the project. The visitor will then be escorted to the courtyard to view the model and actual installation .



The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

SLIP IN 所沢

A Gapped House in TOKOROZAWA

April 24 May 22, 1983. Tokorozawa Saitama Japan

	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

目 次

4 都市のアナロジー 川俣 正

8 ズレるイス — 川俣 正

9 図版 (ドローイング)

14 フォト・ドキュメント (1)

24 現代美術の狭間 ― 高島 直之

26 フォト・ドキュメント (2) 一 安斎 重男

32 SLIP IN 所沢 — 宮本 隆司

34 フォト・ドキュメント (3) ― 宮本 隆司

SLIP 1N 所沢 1983年 4 月24日 — 5 月22日

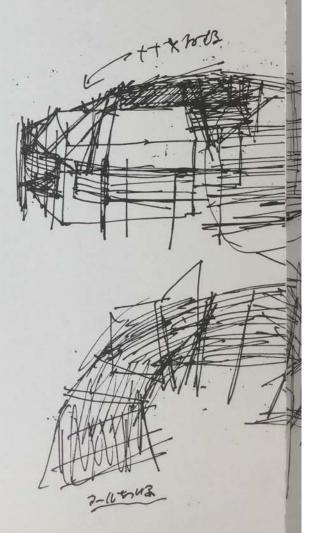
発行 1984年11月5日 テトラハウス出版局C 札幌市中央区北3条西26丁目(遠藤一博方) 電話 011-643-8514

編集 岡部 昌生・まさきもとい

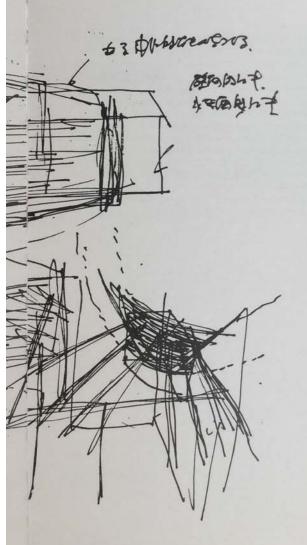
デザイン 岡部 昌生

印刷 ―― 富士プリント株式会社・札幌

A Gapped House in TOKOROZAWA
April 24 — May 22, 1983. Tokorozawa Saltama Japan
Published by TETORA - HOUSE PRESS, Sapporo Japan, 1984
Editled by Masao OKABE Motoi MASAKI
Designed by Masao OKABE Motoi MASAKI
Designed by Masao OKABE
Printed by Fuji Print Co., Ltd. Sapporo Japan
TETORA - HOUSE PRESSC
c/o Mr. Kazuhiro ENDO
Nishi 26 Chome Kita3 Jo Chuo-Ku Sapporo Japan
Phone 011-643-8514
2



The same of sa	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972



CONTENTS

An Analogy of Urban Communities — Tadashi Kawamata 4

A Gapped Chair — Tadashi Kawamata 8

Plates (Drawings) 9

Photo Documents (1) 14

Photo Documents (2) - Shigeo Anzai 24

An Interval of Contemporary Arts -- Naoyuki Takashima 26

A Gapped House in Tokorozawa -- Ryuji Miyamoto 32

Photo Documents (3) - Ryuji Miyamoto 34

THE REMAINDER OF THIS PUBLICATION HAS NOT BEEN SCANNED.

	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

Kanamata 1929. 3647. (P.S. 1. PREJECT. schedole) work at PS.1 schaptner garden July 8 - August 10.01.17. (5 ~ 6 inseks) Showing time. August 12. ~ 31. (2-3 meeks) take down clean up September 1 ~ 7. (1 meele) 1- (inched)

Collection: Series.Folder: The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY MoMA PS1 I.A.972

mass to his present work. He creates a building-like structure in an art galley, museum, house or the open air by using rafters and battens. While Toya trie expand the space in front of the through volume (mass), Kawamata district the space itself and tries to make viewer perceive it within the atturned in his work the space is partitioned may joined rhythmically at the same through the openings in the boards, result, he achieves a complex structure. His way of using space is rhythmical having neither a center nor a beginning or end. And his works could be added to end. And his works could be added to end. And his works could be added to endiessly.

The most important feature in his work lies in it's "temporality". His work is built according to circumstances, from and place, and it has a non-oppressive transient new relationship with a liready existing place and things. When yet is built according to circumstances, the and place, and if has a non-oppressive systematized and oppressive system. He chooses wood because it is much lighter and handier than stone or metal. The temporality in his work is not like the temporality in his work is not like the temporality in his work is not like the temporality of a model made in preparation for something more substitutional, but finds its own value in "being temporal". Quite recently, his interest is shifting to setting up his work in every open space.

Project Work in Saitama '83 Catalogue. Tadashi Kawamata

Tadashi Kawamata

These days, it seems to me that the artistic works are not embodied by the settled image of the knowledge of artists, but are embodied effectively each other under various external conditions.

Accordingly, the concrete conditions where works are actually appreciated, are one of big elements on the field of making works; for instance — the interior of a room or the exterior of a room or the exterior of a house, natural light or artificial light, wideness or largeness, hard wall or soft wall, and hard floor or soft floor.

Thus, it is to be desired that works are created as being filtered each other by the incorporation of the field of gallery and the space for work.

It is my belief that as mentioned above, one work is able to get in solid with many social bearings in a certain sense.

it?

ture

Shape And Sprit in Wood.1983
Yusuko Nakahara
What I can tell from the increasing phenomenon of artistic works using lumber has a tendency with a gentle structure. It is my self-seeking name to call a gentle structure it will explain about the reason. I would like to appoint the structure which is easy to break up in using these words.
For instance, I will cite the works of Tadashi Kawamata. Mr. Kawamata fabricates with the materials of poles and board which are easy to break up. However, it is not a substantial matter whether those are broken up or not. It is good enough to impress us as a potential possibility that is easy to break up.
To briefly explain this gentle structure is as if a play of building blocks which we used to experience when we were children under school age. If the image of the play of building blocks is accepted, the works of Tadashi Kawamata are variation of the play of building blocks is accepted, the works of Tadashi Kawamata are variation of the play of building blocks is accepted, the works of Tadashi Kawamata are variation of the play of building blocks is accepted, the works of Tadashi Kawamata are variation of the play of building blocks is pieces of wood and board which came these years are mostly remarkable extension of those building blocks.

It seems to me that the works of message gentle structure are noticeable showing a kind of affair on the point potentially impress us easy to break up. The works used lumber are not unchangeable lump, but are spurred by the temptation being selected the materials of lumber in order to show the works as affair. The work of hard structure, but no relation is existed with break up. It is natural that such as works shows the object and less impression to the affair.

Ye has made public his construct e about 1976. At the beginning,

the proken chair. You must be conscious of the gap on the surface sensitively and timely. His construction is designed for emphasize is that this construction was started to work by about 20 people at the same time on the basis of core plan of Kawamata. He was to open to the public for the process of his construction during the period of one month and on the final day, this construction was destroyed by all the members.

day, this construction was desired.

All the members.

We did not bring out this construction as an imitation of self-build, but tried to note that he has a stimulative conception in his attitude to refuse the mass working process and fetishism to the structure.

A gapped house in Tokorozawa,

A gapped house in Tokorozawa,

"TOSHIJYUTAKU 838" Ryuji Miyamoto
A construction of Tadashi Kawamata,
alluding a gap of generation.

He constructed a work at the living
quarters, Tokorozawa city, Saitama-ken,
He borrowed a private rental house and
constructed a great work. Lumber are put
together everywhere, inside and outside,
and nailed them down. Lumber are also
invaded into the fence, wall, roof,
passage, from room to room, kitchen and
even to the toilet. Windows are left open
and doors are broken through every space,
and openings in the house are changed and
crooked in quality. It is a strange
transformation of house as if a house was
weaved by spiders and silkworms made a
cocoon ball secretly at the unexpected
place. Lumber are placed beyond their
work and purpose and that have been
lengthened waywardly. These are as if
playing and frolicking with house.
Neighboring houses are sticked to this
accident and it is looked like a landscape
of this area has been changed.

There are some in the works of
Takashi Kawamata which used an actual
architect, e.g. - Japanese pavilion in
Venis Viennale, or a work in Saitama
prefectural museum. He held such a work
several times, in which he used a private
house or flop-apartment.

In 1982, he held a show in Sakurajosui in Tokyo that one room of 6 tatamis
was waywardly interlocked with slender
timber horizontally, vertically and
diagonally.

His construction has an atmosphere as
if giving an impression for the space of

diagonally.

His construction has an atmosphere as if giving an impression for the space of traditional Japanese rea room. When I railed with Mr. Expenses in the tatant railed with Mr. Expenses in the tatant of the same of

unyears of with condities; if appears to rell the work of sementary with a similar appearance such as or be sek. However, I can't help having an illusion to be double exposed with the scene of once seen sluss and barracks. At present, everywhere in the urban communities is completely cleamed and fully equipped. Shined office buildings and

that were largely unmanipulated, but most their interest was centered on relationships, such as that between one object other, between an object and spacing object and the practice of making it

Especially, there is no direct link between Kawamata's work and Mono-ha. Bowever, if one looks for a connection between Kawamata's work and the Japanese tene of ten years ago, one con set an indirect association with terest in relationship characteristic

In the early seventies, the art event or performance was prominent in Japan as well as the West. But the process of making art was not considered an expressive element of the art form nor was it an area which was the focus of progressive developments. Rather it was still under scruting and being newly understood. This was also the period when experimentation with the perceptual and psychological aspects of three-dimensional form was initiated. Only recently has interest in this area eabed.

In Kawamata's case, it would be a circuitous route to attempt to understand

this area ebbed. In Kawamata's case, it would be a circuitous route to attempt to understand his work in terms of material substance or the practice of making art. It seems that his work is more approachable if thought of in terms of the field of painting. Wood is not the only material Kawamata uses; some of his spatial installations employ different materials together with wood and he has also exhibited cardboard models. It would be a second to the control of the co

lations employ different materials together with wood and he has also exhibited cardboard models. In his models, Kawamata shows a great concern for effecting an overall compositional balance among three-dimensional elements.

More than in his earlier work, Kawamata's recent installations are varied according to the interior space in which they are constructed. He designs these pieces in accordance with an intuitive sense of space so as to exploit the physical conditions of the interior.

The result is a compositional balance apparent to the viewer upon entering the environment of the installation. This balance is the product of a fusion of the systematic structural balance detected when considering the design in all its ramifications, and the physical balance perceived in the arrangement of elements.

On a more elementary level, it can be noted that the composition of these works loosely describes a circular form which has a simple, direct feel to it. This circular composition consists of a series of boards acting as lines and walls acting as planar surfaces — both of which are partially painted in white. Although this work seems quite like painting in certain respects, that is certainly not cause to categorize it as such. Nevertheless, if one considers Kawamata's work in terms of the field of painting one will find that characteristics common to painting are alive and vibrant.

"Modern Art in Japan Today" %2 Catalogue.

"Modern Art in Japan Today" '83 Catalogue

"Modern Art in Japan Today" 83 Catalogue
Arata Tani

Kawamata first became active during
the late seventies. The three-dimensional
wooden structures that constitute a cental
part of his mode of expression have been
displayed both indoors and outdoors. In
either case, Kawamata's works are reminiscent of sketches depicting real spaces.
Nouever, he approaches space structurally
and dynamically, rather than objectively
through combinations of material entities.
However, he approaches space structurally
and dynamically, rather than objectively
through combinations of material entities.
However, the spread of the rectangular forms that dominate
entities and so on. As a
proposition of the special company of some description with
the statement of the special process of selfentities of the special process of selfentities of the special process of the rectangular stating spaces. Kawamata's
them and this reaction of spaces add up to
a post-modernifetic system of expression
that has also stimulated architects. The
same can be said of his planning and other
two-dimensional work.

ECT

川俣 正 |別] 老寿道に生まれる |対別 東京芸術大学起資料中華 |図] 東京芸術大学 起源的大学院学書

+254

'energy, manual-ye-

(ADDRESS TO THE STATE OF THE ST

「あんの日本日の作業者」かったい。 「おん・ちょうないのは、まったい」。 「たん・ア・デラスト・ロジュを支援 では、まま者

KAWAMATA Tadashi
1899 Conducted from the Faving Department of fairs National Discoverin of For Arts and 1991 Conducted from the Paining Department of Talyo National University of Fore Arts and MalicitsA)

One-Man Show

8. Actic's Nouse. Tackharas, Tokyn

9. Liamas Callery, Tokyn

12. Tamas Callery, Tokyn

Maki Callery, Tokyn

Maki Callery, Tokyn

Maki Callery, Tokyn

10. Lamas Callery, Tokyn

10. Lamas Callery, Tokyn

11. Actic, Maria

12. Actic, Maria

13. Actic, Maria

14. Actic, Maria

15. Actic, Maria

16. Actic, Maria

16. Actic, Maria

17. Actic, Maria

17. Actic, Maria

17. Apartment Futural Tokyn

17. Apartment Futural Ottome-Ruom No.

17. Oraning Installation Kaneto Act Cl. Takyn

17. Apartment Futurals Ottome-WACANOCH pro
17. Apartment Futurals Ottome-WACANOCH p

Group Exhibition

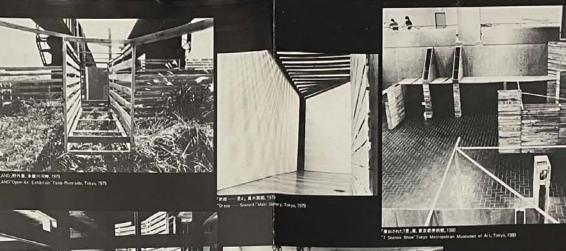
Group Exhibition

1727 "Independent Semmartti", Tokyo National Lowering of the Arts and Music Scholars of the Arts and Music Scholars Original Scholars Chief Hall Tokyo Thomas Exhibition Chief Hall Tokyo Two man Exhibition. Annapsia Preferental Cadley, Yakhansa of the Sundation's, Tokyo National Lowering of the Arts and Music Tree Arts and Music Scholars of The Arts Scholar

のでも発展したように、川田の場合のよことの意思のはその日 中間は「展生している。 「一川のは日本によって知るを終する」とのことのである。したし 「一川のは日本によってはためてはなり。」とのです。 「一川のは日本によってはためてはなり。」とのです。 「一川のは日本によってはためてはなり。」とのです。 「一川のは日本によってはためてはなり。」とのです。 「一川のはまってはないられてはり、ためのにはしている。 「一川のはまってはないられてはり、ためのにはしている。」という。 「一川のはまった」という。 「一川のはまった」と、まってよってはない。 「一川のはまった」という。 「一川のはまった」といり、 「一川のはまった」という。 「一川のはまった」という。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまった。 「一川のはまっ

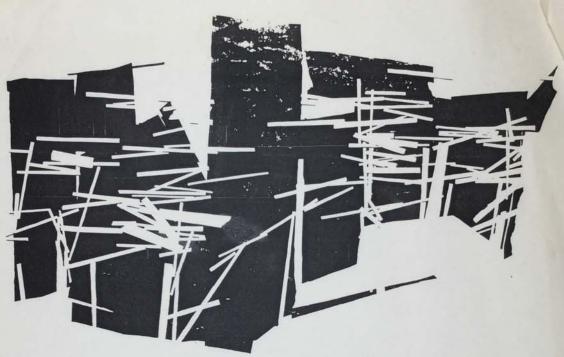
個正は東京意大点字中の1977年から作家としての店割を始め ったが、時に発在の仕事につながってくるような末針によるイ ・アレーションの店着を始めたのは1979年からである。

でする。1990年6月1日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日日本の1991年3日本の19



	Collection:	Series.Folder:
The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

KAWAMATA

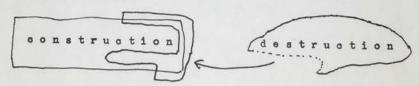


LIMELIGHT PROJECT

In NewYorkCity there is constant destruction and construction going on. The phenomenon seems to repeat itself

(conspicuous consumption)

By using materials found in destroyed buildings and applying them to existing structures.



And come up with something new ?

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY MoMA PS1 I.A.972

SPECTAL PROJECTS ARTISTS' AGREEMENTS

This	agreement made as of this 1 day of July , 1985	
betw	en Tadah (gwynaf / (the "Project Artist") whose addres	S
is:	West both Apt 3556. 463 West Street New York 10014	_
	phone: (212) 929.347.	
and	The Institute for Art and Urban Resources, Inc. (the "Institute").	

The Institute has made available a number of rooms at P.S. 1 (Project Studios One) for Special Projects, Installations, and Exhibitions by selected artists; and The Artist has been invited to exhibit in one of said spaces upon the terms and conditions herinafter set forth:

- 1. The Artist(s) is hereby assigned Room No. ONYARD at P.S. 1 for the exhibition period beginning 1. July , 1985 and ending 7. September , 1985.
- 2. The Artist(s) agrees that he/she will exhibit in the designated space upon the following terms and conditions:
- a) The Artist(s) agrees to obtain specific written approval from The Institute prior to the removal, dismantling or disfiguring of any building fixtures or segments.
- b) The Artist(s) agrees to obtain specific written approval from The Institute for any installation which is to be of permanent nature.
 - c) The Artist (s) will supply all of his/her own tools and materials.
- d) The Artist(s) agrees to clean up and remove any and all debris created by his/her work or preparation of the designated space prior to the exhibition opening. The Artist(s) will use the dumpster provided by The Institute in the courtyard of P.S. 1.
- e) The Artist(s) understands that The Institute cannot be responsible for storage or related costs after the allotted de-installation (one week) period. The Artist(s) understands that if work is left in the building following the designated period the artist(s)will be responsible for paying for the professional removal or storage of said work, upon The Institute's concerned action.
- f) The Artist(s) agrees to maintain his/her work in good condition for exhibition and display during the time that it is on exhibition. The Artist(s) will not remove or dismantle his/her installation before the closing of the exhibition period.
- g) At the end of the exhibition period, the Artist(s) agrees to remove the work along with his/her tools and equipment and to restore the designated space to its original condition, broom clean within one week of the closing date. (For example, if the artist paints the room, he/she must repaint the room its original color).
- h) If the Artist(s) resides outside New York City and will not be present at the expiration of the exhibition period, then the Artist agrees that before leaving New York City, he/she will make specific arrangements with The Institute regarding the dismantling and disposition of the project or installation at the end of the designated term, said dismantling to be at the sole cost and expense of the Artist(s).

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

ARTISTS' AGREEMENT

- 2 -

- 3. The Artist(s) acknowledges and agrees that The Institute cannot and will not be liable to the Artist(s) for any damage or injury to the Artist(s) or his/her property, including the installation and project work. It is agreed that The Institute will not be responsible or liable for any damage, whether by fire, vandalism, theft or otherwise, or for any personal injuries sustained by the Artist(s) or any of his/her agents, employees, assistants, or visitors and the artist(s) hereby agrees to indemnify and hold harmless The Institute against any and all claims or liability for any loss or damage or injury to the property of the artist or to the artist or any of the aforementioned persons who may be connected with the artist or his/her special project.
- 4. The Artist(s) acknowledges that The Institute does not have any insurance to cover damage, loss or theft of work (project/installation) or personal possessions while the project is on exhibit, on during either the installation or de-installation period.
- 5. The parties agree that this agreement does not create a landlord/tenant relationship between The Institute and the Artist(s) and the Artist(s) agrees that he/she will vacate the assigned project room on the termination date. If the Artist(s) continues in possession beyond the said termination date, The Institute is hereby authorized to enter the said designated space and to remove the contents thereof upon the day following the termination date or at any time thereafter and may have them stored for the Artist(s) at his/her expense and The Institute shall not be liable for any damage or alleged damage caused to said property of the Artist(s).
- 6. The Institute will pay the artist an honorarium of \$_____ approximately 30 days after the closing date of his/her exhibition provided that the terms and conditions set forth above are fulfilled. If these terms are not complied with, the honorarium will be withheld at the discretion of The Institute.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have signed this agreement as of the date and year first above written.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ART AND URBAN RESOURCES, INC.

Tedochi	kana mata.	

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY Collection: Series.Folder:

MoMA PS1 I.A.972

Burnham-Callaghan Associates, Inc.

News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, PLEASE

CONTACT: Ed Callaghan

David Lotz (212) 245-7380

JAPANESE ARTIST, TADASHI KAWAMATA

TO CREATE AVANT GARDE LANDSCAPING

AROUND LANDMARK CHURCH HOUSING NEW YORK'S

LIMELIGHT NIGHT CLUB

New Yorkers will soon witness one of the most remarkable examples of modern art in public spaces, when TADASHI KAWAMATA, an unusual and respected Japanese artist, brings his trademark avant garde landscaping to the facade of the 19th century church which houses THE LIMELIGHT, New York's most innovative nightclub. Kawamata has begun "construction" on the exterior — and the interior — of the landmark building and this artistic process will take a full month to complete.

Uniquely, THE LIMELIGHT has been consistently involved with New York's ground-breaking arts scene, featuring a variety of exhibits and creative "installations" (elaborate art settings which contribute to the overall decor of the club or are specially designed to support the theme of a party or special event) since the club's gala opening in 1983. THE LIMELIGHT's art director, artist Malcolm Kelso, commissioned Kawamata for a work around THE LIMELIGHT because he felt the artist's approach was in keeping with his own creative philosophy for the club. Says Kelso, "Tadashi has been doing this since the mid 1970's. He has created something different, something to help us see our environment in a new

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

KAWAMATA LANDSCAPES THE LIMELIGHT / page 2-2-2-2

perspective. He is fascinated by the cycle of destruction/
construction/destruction which goes on in New York as the city
constantly rejuvinates and decays. I think a Kawamata piece
around THE LIMELIGHT perfectly symbolizes the joining of past,
present and future."

Kawamata calls his constructions "creation activities". He defines his work as expressing the "relationship between urban communities and art". Specifically, the artist gathers scrap wood "destroyed in urban communities" (he scoured Manhattan construction sites for his latest materials), and uses each board much as traditional artists use a pen or brushstroke. Kawamata is intrigued by the three-dimensional scope and power of this medium and contends that his constructions lend a humanity and softness to the hard, alienating facades of urban life.

Kawamata's constructions are always freestanding from the surface of the structures he landscapes (an important consideration when the "canvas" is a landmark building), contributing to the sensation of airiness and freedom. Once completed, the construction superficially resembles a construction site — that mass of impromptu plyboard that New Yorkers see constantly around them. But closer examination will reveal a delicacy and symetry which invite the viewer to explore the ideas of construction and destruction as important themes in our lives.

Tadashi Kawamata is currently a guest in New York of the Asia Society and is an Artist in Residence at PS 1. The LIMELIGHT

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

KAWAMATA LANDSCAPES THE LIMELIGHT / page 3-3-3-3

construction is the artist's first work in the U.S. For further information on this special art event, call THE LIMELIGHT, located at 660 Avenue of the Americas, New York, at (212) 807-7850.

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY Collection: Series.Folder:

MoMA PS1 I.A.972

Burnham-Callaghan Associates, Inc.

News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, PLEASE

CONTACT:

Edward Callaghan David Lotz (212) 245-7380

ONE MAN'S JUNK IS ANOTHER MAN'S ART

Japanese Artist Creates Avant-Garde
 "Landscaping" Around THE LIMELIGHT -

Ever since Andy Warhol presented a soup can as a work of contemporary art, Americans have been coping with mind-bending concepts of what art and beauty are. Now, THE LIMELIGHT, New York's most innovative club, has invited Japanese avant-garde artist, TADASHI KAWAMATA, to create one of his famous "constructions" around the Club's building, a 19th Century church.

KAWAMATA has already begun to surround the landmark building with pieces of wood and metal (which he spent weeks gathering from Manhattan construction sites) in a massive, free-standing "landscaping". This process will take nearly a month and will be on exhibit at the Club for a month afterwards. When finished, Kawamata's work will tower nearly three stories and surround the entire building.

THE LIMELIGHT is rare among the City's nightclubs in its interest and involvement with the avant-garde arts scene. Fundraisers, auctions and major exhibits have been held in the Club, which itself specializes in artistic installations and dramatic decor changes for its parties and special theme evenings.

The Club is intrigued and excited by Kawamata's "expression of the

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	MoMA PS1	I.A.972

JAPANESE ARTIST LANDSCAPES THE LIMELIGHT / page 2-2-2-2

urban cycle of construction/destruction/construction, which is what the artist says his landscaping represents. Kawamata has been doing this extensively in Japan since the mid-1970's, creating constructions around shopping malls, major buildings and modest homes. THE LIMELIGHT construction represents Kawamata's first effort in the United States.

New Yorkers can best appreciate the landscaping in action during the second week in May, when the artist and his crew will still be at work on the nearly-completed construction. THE LIMELIGHT is located at 660 Avenue of the Americas at 20th Street. For further information on the Kawamata construction and the Club's nightly events, call (212) 807-7850.