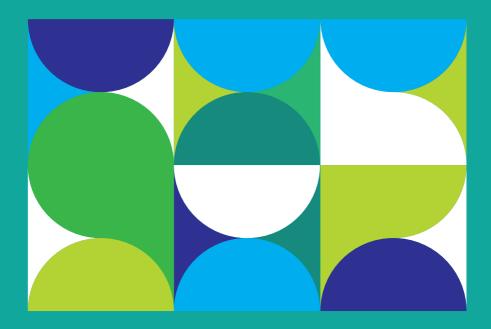
IMAGES BY WOMEN ARTISTS

Gendering the Art Histories
of Ibero-America and the
Iberian Peninsula
Contexts – Narratives – Practices



5th/6th October 2022 Annual Conference of the Carl Justi-Association Warburg-Haus, Hamburg

A cooperation of the Carl Justi-Vereinigung, Universität Hamburg & Universidad Complutense de Madrid, sponsored by the Geschwister Dr. Meyer Stiftung

With collaboration of the research project "Imaginaries of/în Spain in the Contemporary Age. Material Culture, Identity, Performativity"

(Pt: Alicia Fuentes Yeaa. Funding Institutions: Comunidad de Madrid - Spain and Complutense University of Madrid)







Wed, 5th October

Opening

15:00

Welcome address by Michael Scholz-Hänsel (Universität 15:30-16:30 POLITICAL AGENTS

Miriam Oesterreich (Universität der Künste Berlin).

Post-Revolutionary Mexico

Discussion

17:30-18:30 EDUCATIONAL & INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXTS

Coffee Break

and Negotiations to Enter the Higher School of Fine Arts

Esther Romero Sáez (Universidad Complutense de Madrid).

VENUE

Warburg-Haus Heilwigstr. 116

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Amrei Buchholz (Akademie der Künste, Berlin) Alicia Fuentes Vega

(Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Julia Kloss-Weber

Thu, 6th Oct

9:00-10:30 TRANSNATIONAL NETWORKS

Henar Rivière (Universidad Complutense de Madrid). The

Carmen Gaitán Salinas (Instituto de Historia-CSIC). Three Women, One Gallery: The Pecanins Sisters and their Branch in Barcelona (1972–1976)

Woman Traveller in Exile: Lene Schneider-Kainer in the

11:00-11:30

11:30-12:30 GENDERING THE NARRATIVES OF ART HISTORY

Mercedes Valdivieso (Universitat de Lleida), Margarita Nelken. Politikerin, Aktivistin und Pionierin der Kunstgeschichte

Lunch Break

15:00-16:00 REVISITING FEMALE ART STORIES - Case Studies I

Greta Winckler (CONICET – Universidad de Buenos Aires), Colonial Gazes, Patriarchal Gazes: (Counter) Proposals for an Emancipatory Imagination in the Work of Anna Bella Geiger and

Maria Schaller (Universität Hamburg) & Johanna Spanke (Universität Hamburg). Sor Juana's Body Inscribed. Images of the "Tenth Muse of Mexico" in Contemporary Chicana Art

17:00-18:00 REVISITING FEMALE ART STORIES - Case Studies II

Lygia Pape: "Eat me" (1975) and "Objetos da sedução" [Objects of mulher na iconografia de massa" [Woman in Mass Iconography] (FUNARTE, 1977)

Julia Kloss-Weber (Universität Hamburg). Autopoiesis as an Artistic Strategy: Frida Kahlo's "Plaster Corset with Hammer, Sickle and Embryo" (1950)

18:30 **Closing remarks**

Images by Women Artists:

Contexts – Narratives – Practices Gendering the Art Histories of Ibero-America and the Iberian Peninsula

"¿Tienen que ser invitadas las mujeres para estar en el museo?" 1 – "Do women have to be invited in order to get into a museum?" A journalistic debate reacted with this harsh reply to the exhibition *Invitadas* (English: The Invited, The Visitors) dealing with the role of women in the Spanish art system in the 19^{th} and at the beginning of the 20^{th} century that was recently shown in the *Museo del Prado* in Madrid. The discussion that was sparked by the exhibition shows that we cannot do justice to the urgency of addressing the position of women in art history without also looking at the structural and methodological frameworks.

When aesthetics, art criticism and academic art history—as we differentiate them today—began to establish themselves in the European sciences at the end of the 18th century, it was men who determined theories, practices and discourses. Patriarchal structures arose within which women artists were assigned specific, mostly minor areas both institutionally—for example, by being denied an academic education—and with regard to art practice and artistic representations. The effects of these structural limitations of women as creators of art are reflected even today in their marginalization in different areas in the study and writing of art history. As Griselda Pollock, among others, emphasizes, it is not enough to simply incorporate women artists subsequently into the existing narratives, as this does not fundamentally challenge the patriarchal structures themselves (Pollock 2020 [1988], 17).

 $^{^1}$ URL: https://www.huffingtonpost.es/entry/tienen-que-ser-invitadas-las-mujeres-para-estar-en-el-museo_es_5f84e14ac5b6e5c3200286ae [03.06.2021]

The planned conference aims at taking up discourses on the positions of women artists that have been developed in Ibero-America and on the Iberian Peninsula by a profound interweaving of post-/decolonial and feminist approaches. Not only the general conditions for women creating art in Spain, Portugal and the Ibero-American countries—for example in connection with the history of academies—will be examined more closely. We will also focus on the question of when and from which analytical perspectives women artists and their works became the subject of art historical research and how female artists reacted in their works to the structural circumstances.

An initial thought of the conference is that although women artists could not simply act outside the existing power systems based on gender difference, they could reflect on them in their work and thereby at least implicitly challenge them. Thus, the prospective contributions should focus specifically on the modes in which gender differences are broached and mediated in the works of women artists. To what extent do/did women artists use the reality constituting character of art creation-understood as social practice—in a strategic form? How did this lead at least to partial shifts within the established hegemonic discourses? How do these problem constellations interact with questions of coloniality, taking into account that both the Iberian Peninsula and Ibero-American countries share a position of cultural periphery although they are at the same time separated by the colonial wound? Does the overlapping of various regimes of subalternity—as women and as "peripheral" artists-originate specific strategies of empowerment, such as women artists' networks and transatlantic cultural alliances? And, finally, how do these phenomena become aggravated in intersectional contexts, for example even today when art by women is labelled "indigenous" art.