Produced for the Contemporary Art Museum St. Louis by ACT3, http://www.act3studio.com

LUTZ BACHER

In keeping with the themes represented in the work of Lutz Bacher, all content for this poster has been appropriated from Wikipedia, http://www.wikipedia.org. No grammar or spelling has been altered.

* Denotes text appropriated from the exhbition gallery guide written by Anthony Huberman.

ORIGINS

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
Lutz Bacher currently lives and works in Berkeley, California.

The site of today's City of Berkeley was the territory of the Chochen/Huichin band of the Ohlone people when the first Europeans arrived. Berkeley has one of the highest rates of bicycle and pedestrian commuting in the nation. The city is noted as one of the most politically liberal in the nation, with one study placing it as the third most liberal city in the United States.

CHEZ PANISSE
A Berkeley, California restaurant known as the birthplace of California cuisine, a style credited to its co-founder, Alice Waters. Chez Panisse is listed as the #37 restaurant in the world in Restaurant magazine's 2008 list of the best restaurants in the world.

CALIFORNIA CUISINE
A style of cuisine marked by an interest in "fusion"—integrating disparate cooking styles and ingredients—and in freshly prepared using local ingredients. The food is typically prepared with particularly strong attention to presentation.

WOLFGANG PUCK
Popularized California cuisine by catering high profile celebrity parties such as the Oscars after party. Puck became a celebrity in his own right, one of the first celebrity chefs.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
The University of California, Berkeley (also referred to as Cal, Berkeley and UC Berkeley) is a major research university located in Berkeley, California, United States. The University was founded in 1868 in a merger of the private College of California and the public Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College.

LAWRENCE/LIVERMORE
Berkeley physicists led and hand-picked the team of scientists who worked on the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb during World War II and the hydrogen bomb soon afterwards. The University has managed Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory ever since; in addition, the University of California exclusively managed the nation's two principal nuclear weapons labs at Livermore, California, and Los Alamos, New Mexico until 2006.

THE MANHATTAN PROJECT
The Manhattan Project was the project to develop the first nuclear weapon (atomic bomb) during World War II by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Formally designated as the Manhattan Engineer District (MED), it refers specifically to the period of the project from 1941–1946 under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, under the administration of General Leslie R. Groves. The scientific research was directed by American physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer.

The project's roots lay in scientists' fears since the 1930s that Nazi Germany was also investigating nuclear weapons of its own. Born out of a small research program in 1939, the Manhattan Project eventually employed more than 130,000 people and cost nearly $2 billion USD ($24 billion in 2008 dollars based on CPI). It resulted in the creation of multiple production and research sites that operated in secret.

J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
He is known for his role as the scientific director of the Manhattan Project: the World War II effort to develop the first nuclear weapons at the secret Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico. For this reason he is remembered as "the father of the atomic bomb".

After the war Oppenheimer was a chief advisor to the newly created United States Atomic Energy Commission and used that position to lobby for international control of atomic energy and to avert the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union. After provoking the ire of many politicians with his outspoken political opinions during the Red Scare, he had his security clearance revoked in a much-publicized and politicized hearing in 1954.

THE COLD WAR
Cold War is the term used to describe the state of conflict, tension and competition that existed between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR) and their respective allies from the mid-1940s to the early 1990s.

Throughout this period, rivalry between the two superpowers was expressed through military coalitions, propaganda, espionage, weapons development, industrial advances, and competitive technological development, e.g., the space race. Both superpowers engaged in costly defense spending, a massive conventional and nuclear arms race, and numerous proxy wars.

NAKED GUY
Andrew Martinez began appearing naked in public September 1992, his second year in college, having led a campus "nude-in" to protest social repression. Campus police first arrested him that fall for indecent exposure when he jogged naked near southside dormitories late on a Saturday night. The county prosecutor refused to prosecute, concluding that nudity without lewd behavior was not illegal. The university then banned nudity on campus. Martinez began strolling around campus naked, citing philosophical reasons. He explained that when he dressed in expensive, uncomfortable, stylish, "appropriate" attire, he hid the fact that his personal belief was that clothes were useless in his environment except as a tool for class and gender differentiation.

GOLDEN BEARS
Berkeley student-athletes compete intercollegiately as the California Golden Bears. A member of both the Pacific-10 Conference and the Mountain Pacific Sports Federation in the NCAA, Cal students have won national titles in many sports, including football, men's basketball, baseball, softball, water polo, rugby and crew. In addition, they have won over 100 Olympic medals. The official colors of the university and its athletic teams are Yale blue and California gold.

THE PLAY
California Golden Bears vs. The Stanford Cardinal, November 20, 1982. Cal held a lead late in the game, but Stanford, led by John Elway, drove down the field to retake the lead and seemingly elevating Elway to the first bowl game of his college career. More importantly, Elway, with a victory, might well have won the Heisman Trophy.

In what is now known simply as "The Play", four Cal players lateraled the ball five times on a kickoff return with four seconds left on the clock. The final ball carrier, Kevin Moen, who was also the initial ball carrier, ran for a touchdown through the Stanford Band, which had run onto the field to celebrate prematurely (although the game clock had run out of time, in football the final play is allowed to be completed), knocking down the final Stanford defender, trombone player Gary Tyrrell. The Play is often recounted with KGO radio announcer Joe Starkey's emotional call of The Play, which he hailed as "the most amazing, sensational, dramatic, heartrending, exciting, thrilling finish in the history of college football!"

PEOPLE'S PARK
People's Park in Berkeley, California, USA is a park off Telegraph Avenue, bounded by Haste and Bowditch Streets and Dwight Way, near the University of California, Berkeley. Governor Ronald Reagan had been publicly critical of University administrators for tolerating student demonstrations at the Berkeley campus, and he had received enormous popular support for his 1966 gubernatorial campaign promise to crack down on what was perceived as the generally lax attitude at California's public universities. Reagan called the Berkeley campus "a haven for communist sympathizers, protesters and sex deviants."

RONALD REAGAN
Ronald Wilson Reagan was the 40th President of the United States and the 33rd Governor of California.

Reagan was involved in high-profile conflicts with the protest movements of the Sixties. On May 15, 1969, during the People's Park protests at UC Berkeley, Reagan sent the California Highway Patrol and other officers to quell the protests, in an incident that became known as "Bloody Thursday." Reagan then called out 2,200 state National Guard troops to occupy the city of Berkeley for two weeks in order to crack down on the protesters.

BEDTIME FOR BONZO
Bedtime for Bonzo is a 1951 comedy film directed by Fred de Cordova. It revolves around the attempts of the central character, Professor Peter Boyd (played by Ronald Reagan), to teach human morals to a chimpanzee, hoping to solve the "nature versus nurture" question. He hires a woman (played by Diana Lynn) to pose as the chimp's mother while he plays father to it.

This movie is one of the most remembered of Reagan's acting career.

REAGANOMICS
Reaganomics refers to the economic policies promoted by United States President Ronald Reagan. The four pillars of Reagan's economic policy were to 1) reduce the growth of government spending, 2) reduce marginal tax rates on income from labor and capital,3) reduce government regulation of the economy, and 4) control the money supply to reduce inflation.

JOHN HINKLEY, JR.
United States citizen who attempted to assassinate U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington, D.C. on March 30, 1981, as the culmination of an effort to impress actress Jodie Foster. He was found not guilty by reason of insanity and has remained under institutional psychiatric care since then.

After repeated viewings of the 1976 movie Taxi Driver, in which a disturbed protagonist, Travis Bickle, played by Robert DeNiro, plots to assassinate a presidential candidate, Hinckley developed an obsession with actress Jodie Foster, who had played a child prostitute in the film. The Bickle character was in turn based on the diaries of Arthur Bremer, the attempted assassin of George Wallace.

JODIE FOSTER
A two-time Academy Award, BAFTA, and Golden Globe-award winning American actress, director and producer.

Although Foster's first acting appearance was at three years old, her first significant role came in 1976 as an underage prostitute in Taxi Driver, for which she received an Oscar nomination for Best Supporting Actress.

In 1982, Foster was called to testify during the trial of John Hinkley, Jr. After she responded to a question by saying that "I don't have any relationship with John Hinckley," Hinckley threw a pen at her and yelled "I'll get you, Foster!"

TAXI DRIVER
1976 film directed by Martin Scorsese and written by Paul Schrader. The movie is set in early post-Vietnam Era New York City and stars Robert De Niro as "Travis Bickle," a lonely unstable veteran taxi driver, Cybill Shepherd as the woman he attempts to pursue romantically, Jodie Foster as the 12-year-old prostitute he forms an attachment to and Harvey Keitel as her pimp.

MARTIN SCORSESE
An Academy Award-winning American film director, writer, producer, actor and film historian.

Scorsese's body of work addresses such themes as Italian American identity, Roman Catholic concepts of guilt and redemption, machismo, and the violence endemic to American society. Scorsese is widely considered to be one of the most significant and influential American filmmakers of his era, directing landmark films such as Taxi Driver, Raging Bull and Goodfellas; all of which he collaborated on with actor Robert De Niro. He earned an MFA in film directing from NYU's School of the Arts.

ROBERT DENIRO
This two-time Academy Award winning American film actor, director and producer is often regarded as one of the greatest actors of all time

YOU TALKING TO ME?
"You talkin' to me? You talkin' to me? You talkin' to me? Then who the hell else are you talkin' to? You talkin' to me? Well I'm the only one here. Who the fuck do you think you're talking to?"

LITTLE ITALY
Little Italy is a neighborhood in lower Manhattan, New York City, once known for its large population of Italians. Little Italy extended as far south as Bayard Street, as far north as Bleecker, as far west as Lafayette, and as far east as the Bowery. The Feast of San Gennaro is a large street fair, lasting 11 days, that takes place every September along Mulberry Street between Houston and Canal Streets.

FEAST OF SAN GENNARO
Annual celebration of Italian culture and the Italian-American community.

Centered on Mulberry Street, the festival generally features parades, street vendors, sausages, games and zeppole. The Grand Procession is held starting at 2 p.m on the last Saturday in September immediately after a celebratory Mass at the Church of the Most Precious Blood. This is a Roman Catholic candlelit procession in which the statue of San Gennaro is carried from its permanent home in the Most Precious Blood Church through the streets of Little Italy.

THEMES

IDENTITY
In philosophy, personal identity refers to the essence of a self-conscious person, that which makes him or her uniquely what they are. Being an essence, it also persists over time, through modifications, making the person the modifications happen to the same person throughout.

REALITY
In everyday usage, means "the state of things as they actually exist". The term reality, in its widest sense, includes everything that is, whether or not it is observable or comprehensible. Reality in this sense may include both being and nothingness, whereas existence is often restricted to being (compare with nature). In other words, "reality", as a philosophical category, includes the formal concept of "nothingness" and articulations and combinations of it with other concepts (those possessing extension in physical objects or processes for example).

EGO PSYCHOLOGY
A school of psychoanalysis rooted in Sigmund Freud's structural – id-ego-superego – model of the mind.

An individual interacts with the external world as well as responds to internal forces. Many psychoanalysts use a theoretical construct called the ego to explain how that is done through various ego functions. Proponents of ego psychology focus on the ego's normal and pathological development, its management of libidinal and aggressive impulses, and its adaptation to reality.

SIGMUND FREUD
An Austrian psychiatrist who founded the psychoanalytic school of psychology. Freud is best known for his theories of the unconscious mind and the defense mechanism of repression and for creating the clinical practice of psychoanalysis for curing psychopathology through dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst. Freud is also renowned for his redefinition of sexual desire as the primary motivational energy of human life, as well as his therapeutic techniques, including the use of free association, his theory of transference in the therapeutic relationship, and the interpretation of dreams as sources of insight into unconscious desires.

ANAL RETENTIVE
In the psychology of Freud, the anal stage follows the oral stage of infant/early-childhood development. This is a time when an infant's attention moves from oral stimulation to anal stimulation (usually the bowels but occasionally the bladder), usually synchronous with learning to control their excretory functions, a time of toilet training. Those whose anal characteristics continue into later life are said to be "anal retentive", or conversely, those who reject anal characteristics are said to have "anal expulsive" personality types.

EEL TESTICLES
After planning to study law, Freud joined the medical faculty at University of Vienna to study under Darwinist Prof. Karl Claus. At that time, eel life history was still unknown, and due to their mysterious origins and migrations, a racist association was often made between eels and Jews and Gypsies. In search for their male sex organs, Freud spent four weeks at the Austrian zoological research station in Trieste, dissecting hundreds of eels without finding more than his predecessors such as Simon von Syrski. In 1876, he published his first paper about "the testicles of eels" in the "Mitteilungen der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften", conceding that he could not solve the matter either. Frustrated by the lack of success that would have gained him fame, Freud chose to change his course of study.

DISGUISE
An appearance to create the impression of being somebody or something else. In a more abstract sense, 'disguise' may refer to the act of disguising the nature of a particular proposal in order to hide an unpopular motivation or effect associated with that proposal. This is a form of political spin or propaganda.

BOWEL OBSTRUCTION
A mechanical or functional obstruction of the intestines, preventing the normal transit of the products of digestion. It can occur at any level distal to the duodenum of the small intestine and is a medical emergency. Although many cases are not treated surgically, it is a surgical problem.

OBSTRUCTION
The act of blocking or impeding some performance.

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
Modern obstruction of justice, in United States jurisdictions, refers to the crime of offering interference of any sort to the work of police, investigators, regulatory agencies, prosecutors, or other (usually government) officials. Often, no actual investigation or substantiated suspicion of a specific incident need exist to support a charge of obstruction of justice. Common law jurisdictions other than the United States tend to use the wider offense of Perverting the course of justice.

OBSTRUCTION (BASEBALL)
When a fielder illegally hinders a baserunner, the fielder is guilty of obstruction. Baserunners are generally permitted the free privilege to run from base to base without being physically blocked or hindered by a fielder. The only time a fielder need not "get out of the way" of a baserunner is when the fielder is fielding or in possession of the ball.

AUTHORSHIP
An author is defined both as "the person who originates or gives existence to anything" and as "one who sets forth written statements" in the Oxford English Dictionary. The first entry suggests that authorship determines responsibility for what is created. The second entry goes on to clarify that, when using the term author, the "anything" which is created is most usually associated with written work.

AUTEUR THEORY
In film criticism, the 1950s-era Auteur theory holds that a director's films reflect that director's personal creative vision, as if he or she were the primary "Auteur" (the French word for "author"). In law the Auteur is the creator of a film as a work of art, and is the original copyright holder. Under European Union law the film director shall always be considered the author or one of the authors of a film.

Auteur theory has had a major impact on film criticism ever since it was advocated by film director and film critic François Truffaut in 1954. "Auteurism" is the method of analyzing films based on this theory or, alternately, the characteristics of a director's work that makes her or him an Auteur. Both the Auteur theory and the Auteurism method of film analysis are frequently associated with the French New Wave and the film critics who wrote for the influential French film review periodical Cahiers du cinéma.

CAHIERS DU CINÉMA
An influential French film magazine founded in 1951 by André Bazin, Jacques Doniol-Valcroze, and Joseph-Marie Lo Duca. Cahiers re-invented the basic tenets of film criticism and theory. A 1954 article by Truffaut attacked La qualité française (the "the French Quality") and was the manifesto for 'la politique des Auteurs' which Andrew Sarris later termed the auteur theory – resulting in the re-evaluation of Hollywood films and directors such as Alfred Hitchcock, Howard Hawks, Robert Aldrich, Nicholas Ray, Fritz Lang, and Anthony Mann. Cahiers du Cinema authors also championed the work of directors Jean Renoir, Roberto Rossellini, Kenji Mizoguchi, Max Ophüls, and Jean Cocteau, by centering their critical evaluations on a film's mise-en-scène. The magazine also was essential to the creation of the Nouvelle Vague, or New Wave, of French cinema, which centered on films directed by Cahiers authors such as Godard and Truffaut.

FRENCH NEW WAVE
A blanket term coined by critics for a group of French filmmakers of the late 1950s and 1960s, influenced (in part) by Italian Neorealism. Although never a formally organized movement, the New Wave filmmakers were linked by their self-conscious rejection of classical cinematic form and their spirit of youthful iconoclasm. Many also engaged in their work with the social and political upheavals of the era, making their radical experiments with editing, visual style, and narrative part of a general break with the conservative paradigm.

FRANÇOIS TRUFFAUT
One of the founders of the French New Wave in filmmaking, and remains an icon of the French film industry. In a film career lasting just over a quarter of a century, he was screenwriter, director, producer or actor in over twenty-five films.

THE 400 BLOWS
A 1959 French film directed by François Truffaut. One of the defining films of the French New Wave, it displays many of the characteristic traits of the movement. The story revolves around Antoine Doinel, an adolescent in Paris, who is thought by his parents and teachers to be a trouble maker.

ANTOINE DOINEL
A fictional character invented by French film director François Truffaut. Doinel is to a certain extent a stand-in, or alter ego, for Truffaut in a number of films.

Although Truffaut did not originally plan that Doinel would be a recurring character, Doinel appeared in three additional full-length films and one short-subject after his original appearance in Truffaut's debut feature, The 400 Blows. In all, Truffaut told stories about Doinel for over 20 years.

Doinel was played by Jean-Pierre Léaud. His lover and later wife, Christine Darbon, was played by Claude Jade in the following adventures.

JEAN-PIERRE LÉAUD
A French actor.

Léaud was born in Paris, France. He made his debut as an actor when he was 14 as Antoine Doinel, a semi-autobiographical character based on the life events of French film director François Truffaut, in The 400 Blows.

Léaud starred in four more Truffaut films depicting the life of Doinel, spanning a period of 20 years - after the short-film Antoine et Colette in 1962 - beside actress Claude Jade as his girlfriend, and then wife, Christine. Those films are: Stolen Kisses (1968), Bed & Board (1970) and Love on the Run (1979). He also collaborated with Truffaut on non-Antoine Doinel films like Two English Girls and La Nuit américaine and became the actor most commonly affiliated with him.

PROCESS

APPROPRIATION
In the visual arts, the term appropriation often refers to the use of borrowed elements in the creation of new work. The borrowed elements may include images, forms or styles from art history or from popular culture, or materials and techniques from non-art contexts. Since the 1980s the term has also referred more specifically to quoting the work of another artist to create a new work. The new work does not actually alter the original per se: the new work uses the original to create a new work. In most cases the original remains accessible as the original, without change.

MARCEL DUCHAMP
A French artist whose work is most often associated with the Dadaist and Surrealist movements. Duchamp's output had considerable influence on the development of post-World War I Western art, and whose advice to modern art collectors helped shape the tastes of the Western art world.

A playful man, Duchamp prodded thought about artistic processes and art marketing, not so much with words, but with actions such as dubbing a urinal "art" and naming it Fountain. He produced relatively few artworks as he quickly moved through the avant-garde rhythms of his time.

FOUNTAIN
In 1917, Marcel Duchamp introduced the idea of the ready-made. That year he entered Fountain into the American Society of Independent Artists exhibition. The work consisted of a urinal, lying on its side atop a pedestal with the signature "R. Mutt". The urinal appeared neither original nor rare. Duchamp's "creativity" as an artist lies in the gesture of selecting the urinal as an art piece and displaying it in an artistic context.

DADA
A cultural movement that began in neutral Zürich, Switzerland, during World War I and peaked from 1916 to 1920. movement continued with the appropriation of everyday objects, but their appropriation did not attempt to elevate the "low" to "high" art status, rather it produced art in which chance and randomness formed the basis of creation.

CABARET VOLTAIRE (ZÜRICH)
The name of a nightclub in Zürich, Switzerland. It was founded by Hugo Ball, with his companion Emmy Hennings on February 5, 1916 as a cabaret for artistic and political purposes. Other founding members were Marcel Janco, Richard Huelsenbeck, Tristan Tzara and Jean Arp. Events at the cabaret proved pivotal in the founding of the anarchic art movement known as Dada.

CABARET VOLTAIRE (BAND)
A British music group from Sheffield, England.

Initially composed of Stephen Mallinder, Richard H. Kirk and Chris Watson, the group was named after the Cabaret Voltaire, a nightclub in Zurich, Switzerland that was a center for the early Dada movement.

Their earliest performances were dada-influenced performance art, but Cabaret Voltaire later developed into one of the most prolific and important groups to blend pop with dance music, techno, dub house and experimental electronic music.

INDUSTRIAL
A loose term for a number of different styles of experimental music, especially but not necessarily electronic music. The term was first used in the mid-1970s to describe the then-unique sound of Industrial Records artists. Since then, an extremely wide variety of labels and artists have since come to be called "industrial."

The first industrial artists experimented with varying degrees of noise, production techniques and what, at the time, were considered controversial topics. Their production was not only limited to musical output. It also included mail art, performance art, installation pieces and other art forms.

INDUSTRIAL RECORDS
A record label established in 1976 by art/music group Throbbing Gristle. The group, fronted by Genesis P-Orridge, Cosey Fanni Tutti, Chris Carter, and Peter Christopherson were to release their experiments in non-entertainment sound and multimedia through the label; in addition to a host of other artists on the periphery of the music business. The label gave a name to the industrial music genre.

THROBBING GRISTLE
A British avant-garde music and visual arts group that evolved from the performance art group COUM Transmissions. The band consists of Genesis P-Orridge (bass, violin, vocals), Cosey Fanni Tutti (guitars, cornet), Peter Christopherson (aka "Sleazy") (tapes, found sounds, horns), and Chris Carter (synthesizer).

SOUP CANS
It was during the 1960s that Warhol began to make paintings of famous American products such as "Campbell's Soup Cans" from the Campbell Soup Company. He switched to silkscreen prints which he produced serially, seeking not only to make art of mass-produced items but to mass-produce the art itself. By minimizing the role of his own hand in the production of his work and declaring that he wanted to be "a machine", Warhol sparked a revolution in art. His work quickly became very controversial and popular.

ANDY WARHOL
An American artist and a central figure in the movement known as pop art. After a successful career as a commercial illustrator, Warhol became famous worldwide for his work as a painter, an avant-garde filmmaker, a record producer, an author, and a public figure known for his membership in wildly diverse social circles that included bohemian street people, distinguished intellectuals, Hollywood celebrities and wealthy aristocrats.

ASSEMBLAGE
Assemblage is an artistic process in which a three-dimensional artistic composition is made from putting together found objects.

The origin of the word (in its artistic sense) can be traced back to the early 1950s, when Jean Dubuffet created a series of collages of butterfly wings, which he titled assemblages d'empreintes. However, both Marcel Duchamp and Pablo Picasso had been working with found objects for many years prior to Dubuffet. They were not alone, alongside Duchamp the earliest woman artist to try her hand at assemblage was Elsa von Freytag-Loringhoven, the Dada Baroness, and one of the most prolific, as well as producing some of the most exciting early examples, was Louise Nevelson, who began creating her sculptures from found pieces of wood in the late 1930s.

FOUND OBJECT
A found object, in an artistic sense, indicates the use of an object which has not been designed for an artistic purpose, but which exists for another purpose already. Found objects may exist either as utilitarian, manufactured items, or things (including, at times, dead bodies) which occur in nature. In both cases the objects are discovered by the artist or musician to be capable of being employed in an artistic way, and are designated as "found" to distinguish them from purposely created items used in the art forms.

ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG
An American artist who came to prominence in the 1950s transition from Abstract Expressionism to Pop Art. Rauschenberg is perhaps most famous for his "Combines" of the 1950s, in which non-traditional materials and objects were employed in innovative combinations. Rauschenberg's approach was sometimes called "Neo-Dada." Rauschenberg's oft-repeated quote that he wanted to work "in the gap between art and life" suggested a questioning of the distinction between art objects and everyday objects, reminiscent of the issues raised by the notorious "Fountain," by Dada pioneer, Marcel Duchamp.

JOSEPH CORNELL
An American artist and sculptor, one of the pioneers and most celebrated exponents of assemblage. He lived in New York City for most of his life, in a wooden frame house on Utopia Parkway in a working-class area in Flushing, Queens. He lived there with his mother and his brother, Robert, who was disabled by cerebral palsy. Cornell's most characteristic art works were boxed assemblages created from found objects. These are simple boxes, usually glass-fronted, in which he arranged surprising collections of photographs or Victorian bric-à-brac, in a way that combines the formal austerity of Constructivism with the lively fantasy of Surrealism. Many of his boxes, such as the famous Medici Slot Machine boxes, are interactive and are meant to be handled.

INSTALLATION
Uses sculptural materials and other media to modify the way a particular space is experienced. Installation art is not necessarily confined to gallery spaces and can be any material intervention in everyday public or private spaces.

Installation art incorporates almost any media to create an experience in a particular environment. Materials used in contemporary installation art range from everyday and natural materials to new media such as video, sound, performance, immersive virtual reality and the internet. Some installations are site-specific in that they are designed to only exist in the space for which they were created.

VIDEO PROJECTION
A contemporary art method that combines video technology with installation art. It is an art form that utilizes all aspects of its surrounding environment as a vehicle of affecting the audience. Its origins tracing back to the birth of video art in the 1970s, it has increased in popularity as the means of digital video production have become more readily accessible. Today, video installation is ubiquitous, visible in a range of environments—from galleries and museums to an expanded field that includes site-specific work in urban or industrial landscapes. Popular formats include monitor work, projection, and performance. The only requirements are electricity and darkness.

NAM JUNE PAIK
A South Korean-born American artist. He worked with a variety of media and is considered to be the first video artist. He is considered by some to have been the author of the phrase "Information Superhighway".

BILL VIOLA
A contemporary video artist. With a career spanning 35 years his significant contribution to the genre of video art is today widely acknowledged on the international stage. Viola's art deals largely with the central themes of human consciousness and experience - birth, death, love, emotion and a kind of humanist spirituality. Throughout his career he has drawn meaning and inspiration from his deep interest in mystical traditions, especially Zen Buddhism, Christian mysticism and Islamic Sufism, often evident in the transcendental quality of some of his works. Equally, the subject matter and manner of western medieval and renaissance devotional art have informed his aesthetic.

MATTHEW BARNEY
An American contemporary artist who works with film, video, installations, sculpture, photography, drawing and performance art. The film series The Cremaster Cycle is Barney's best-known work. The films had very high budgets by experimental art film standards, and featured such varied celebrities as Norman Mailer, Ursula Andress, and Richard Serra.

MARY LUCIER
An American artist who has worked in many mediums including sculpture, photography, and performance. Concentrating primarily on video and installation since 1973, she has produced numerous multiple- and single-channel pieces. Her work has been shown internationally in museums, galleries, alternative spaces and festivals and is represented in many public and private collections.

EDWARD KIENHOLZ
An American artist collaborating with his wife, Nancy Reddin Kienholz, created free-standing, large-scale "tableaux" or scenes of modern life such as the Beanery, complete with models of persons, made of discarded objects.

WORKS

BE KIND TO THE HORSES
Inspired by Anheuser-Busch's headquarters in St. Louis, Bacher fills a gallery with stacks of Buweiser cases, which, accompanied by a re-created Budweisder sign, offers a local monument that threatens to transform the quiet museum into a place of excessive intoxication.*

ANHEUSER-BUSCH
The largest brewing company in the United States with a 48.8% share of beer sales by volume. It is the world's largest brewing company based on revenue, but third in brewing volume. The company operates 12 breweries in the United States and nearly 20 others in other countries. Anheuser-Busch began as a small brewery located in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1860, Eberhard Anheuser, a prosperous German-born soap manufacturer, became owner of the struggling brewery. Adolphus Busch, Anheuser's son-in-law, became partner in 1869, and became president when Anheuser died in 1880.

BUDWEISER
An American lager, and is one of the most popular beers in the United States. Budweiser is made with a proportion of rice in addition to barley malt, for which it has received some criticism, though the company takes the position that the rice gives the beer a lighter taste.

WHAZZUP
A TV/radio commercial campaign for Anheuser-Busch Budweiser beer from 1999 to 2002. The first spot aired during Monday Night Football, December 20, 1999. The ad campaign was run worldwide and became a pop culture phenomenon. The phrase itself is an alteration of the phrase "What's up?". The commercials were based on a short film, entitled "True", written & directed by Charles Stone III, that featured Stone and several of his childhood friends.

CHARLES STONE III
A film director, known for films such as Drumline, Mr. 3000, and Paid in Full. A 1984 graduate of Central High School (Philadelphia), he is the son of distinguished journalist and Tuskegee Airmen Chuck Stone.

NICK CANNON
An American actor and rapper. In 1998, Cannon scored his television debut on Nickelodeon's All That. In 2002, he was featured in his own series The Nick Cannon Show. Later that year, he had his first starring role in Drumline. On April 30, 2008, Cannon married singer Mariah Carey at Carey's estate on the Bahamian island of Eleuthera.

MARIAH CAREY
An American singer, songwriter, record producer, and actress. She made her recording debut in 1990 under the guidance of Columbia Records executive Tommy Mottola, and became the first recording artist to have her first five singles top the U.S. Billboard Hot 100 chart. Following her marriage to Mottola in 1993, a series of hit records established her position as Columbia's highest-selling act. According to Billboard magazine, she was the most successful artist of the 1990s in the United States.

BIEN HOA (EXHIBIT)
Found photographs, presumably taken by an American soldier in Vietnam, recalling the old war that feels eerily contemporary.*

BIEN HOA (CITY)
A city in Dong Nai Province, Vietnam, about 20 miles east of Ho Chi Minh City, to which Bien Hoa is linked by Vietnam Highway 1. In 1989 the estimated population was over 300,000.

During the Vietnam War, the United States Air Force operated Bien Hoa Air Base near the city. Nonetheless, a significant number of the city's residents sympathized with, or were members of, the Viet Cong, and mortar attacks on U.S. and ARVN targets were frequently staged from residential districts in Bien Hoa.

OPERATION FREQUENT WIND
The fall of Saigon was preceded by the evacuation of almost all the American civilian and military personnel in Saigon, along with tens of thousands of South Vietnamese civilians. The evacuation culminated in Operation Frequent Wind, which was the largest helicopter evacuation in history.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
St. Louis is the largest metropolitan area in Missouri. Sometimes written as Saint Louis, the city is named for King Louis IX of France. St. Louis is famous for its multiple French and German influences as well as having a Victorian past. Two events at the beginning of the 20th century, the 1904 World's Fair and 1904 Olympic Games (the first ever held in the United States) are of particular pride to St. Louisans. The city has many nicknames, the most popular being "Gateway City", as it is seen as the Eastern/Western US dividing mark. St. Louis is also called "Gateway to the West."

GATEWAY ARCH
Also known as the Gateway to the West, is an integral part of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and the iconic image of St. Louis, Missouri. It was designed by Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen and structural engineer Hannskarl Bandel. It stands 630 feet tall, and is 630 feet wide at its base, making it the tallest monument in the United States.

EERO SAARINEN
A Finnish-American architect and product designer of the 20th century famous for varying his style according to the demands of the project: simple, sweeping, arching structural curves or machine-like rationalism.

JFK AIRPORT
An international airport located in Queens County on Long Island in New York City about 12 miles from Lower Manhattan. It is the top international air passenger gateway to the United States and is also the leading freight gateway to the country by value of shipments. The airport was originally known as Idlewild Airport and later – in 1943 – it was renamed "Major General Alexander E. Anderson Airport."

The TWA Flight Center, now Terminal 5, also opened in 1962. Designed by Eero Saarinen, it was sculpted as an abstract symbol of flight. It is considered one of the most architecturally distinguished airport terminal designs in the world. With the demise of TWA, however, it is no longer in use.

TULIP
The Tulip chair was designed by Eero Saarinen in 1956 for the Knoll company of New York City. Designed primarily as a chair to match the complementary dining table. The chair has the smooth lines of modernism and is experimental with materials. The chair is considered a classic of industrial design. The chair is often considered space age for its curves and use of materials.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION
Expedition (1804–1806), headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, was the first American overland expedition to the Pacific coast and back. The Lewis and Clark expedition was only the second 'official' transcontinental crossing of North America north of Mexico by a person not of the indigenous peoples of the Americas, having been preceded to the Pacific coast (on 20 July 1793) by a Canadian expedition led by explorer Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Mackenzie had previously crossed North America in 1789 as well, but had turned North at the Continental Divide, also becoming the first European to reach the western Arctic Ocean.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE
The acquisition by the United States of America of 828,000 square miles of the French territory Louisiane in 1803. The cost was 60 million francs ($11,250,000) plus cancellation of debts worth 18 million francs ($3,750,000). Including interest, the U.S. finally paid $23,213,568 for the Louisiana territory. The Louisiana Purchase encompassed portions of 15 current U.S. states and 2 Canadian Provinces. The land purchased contained all of present-day Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, parts of Minnesota that were south of the Mississippi River, most of North Dakota, nearly all of South Dakota, northeastern New Mexico, northern Texas, the portions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado east of the Continental Divide, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, including the city of New Orleans.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
The United States Declaration of Independence is a statement adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, announcing that the thirteen American colonies then at war with Great Britain were no longer a part of the British Empire. Written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration is a formal explanation of why Congress had voted on July 2 to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The birthday of the United States of America—Independence Day—is celebrated on July 4, the day the wording of the Declaration was approved by Congress.

THOMAS JEFFERSON
The third President of the United States (1801–1809), the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and one of the most influential Founding Fathers for his promotion of the ideals of republicanism in the United States. Major events during his presidency include the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806)

MONTICELLO
Located near Charlottesville, Virginia, was the estate of Thomas Jefferson. The house is of Jefferson's own design and is situated on the summit of an 850-foot-high peak in the Southwest Mountains south of the Rivanna Gap. Monticello is Italian for "little mountain."

SWIVEL CHAIR
A chair with a single central leg that allows the seat to spin around. They can have wheels on the base allowing the user to move the chair around their work area without getting up. This type is common in modern offices and are often also referred to as office chairs. The swivel chair was introduced to the United States by U.S. President Thomas Jefferson.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
A French military and political leader who had a significant impact on modern European history. He was a general during the French Revolution, the ruler of France as First Consul of the French Republic and Emperor of the French and King of Italy, Mediator of the Swiss Confederation and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

METRIC SYSTEM
Even though the official introduction of the metric system in the Paris region in September 1799 was never popular with large sections of French society, Napoleon's rule greatly aided adoption of the new standard across the French sphere of influence.

NAPOLEONIC COMPLEX
British propaganda of the time depicted Napoleon as of smaller than average height and the image of him as a small man persists. However, confusion about his height has arisen as the French inch of the time equalled 2.7 centimetres, whilst the Imperial inch is 2.54 centimetres. According to contemporary sources, he in fact grew to just under 1.7 m, around average height for a Frenchman at the time. Napoleon's nickname of le petit caporal has added to the confusion, as non-Francophones have mistakenly interpreted petit as its literal meaning of "small". In fact, it is an affectionate term reflecting on his camaraderie with ordinary soldiers. Whether truly short or not, Napoleon's name has been lent to the Napoleon complex, a colloquial term describing a type of inferiority complex

TROLLS
a fearsome member of a race of creatures from Norse mythology. Originally more or less the Nordic equivalents of giants, although often smaller in size, the different depictions have come to range from the fiendish giants – similar to the ogres of England (also called Trolls at times, see Troller's Gill) – to a devious, more human-like folk of the wilderness, living underground in hills, caves or mounds. In the Faroe islands, Orkney and Shetland tales, trolls are called trows, adopted from the Norse language when these islands were settled by Vikings.

LITTLE PEOPLE
Her large-scale poloraids of plastic trolls, Little People (2005) are half toy and half monster.*

CRASH
Visible only from the street, a 12 x 32-foot window graphic serves as the exhibition's emblematic image. Reiterating the themes running throughout the exhibition—breakdowns, appropriated photographs, familiar but uncomfortable situations, art historical references, alcoholic haze, disfigured portraiture, scale-shifts, anonymity, and defiant armies-of-one—these two blown-up photographs illustrate Bacher's uncanny ability to make the normal look foreign. Her crashed car, inserted within the community of other cars driving and parked nearby hides in plain sigh..*

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