インカ・ショニバレCBE

1962年英国牛まれの現代美術家。3歳からナイジェリア・ラゴスに暮らし、17歳でロンドンに戻り、バイアム・ショウ・ス クールで美術を、ゴールドスミス・カレッジ修士課程で芸術学や哲学を学ぶ。1997年「センセーション」(ロイヤル・アカデ ミー・オブ・アーツ) 出品、ヤング・ブリティッシュ・アーティストの1人として注目を集め、2002年ドクメンタ11参加、2004 年ターナー賞ノミネート、2001、2007、2016年ヴェネチアビエンナーレ参加。2005年大英帝国勲章第五爵士 (MBE)、 2019年に同三等爵士(CBE)を受勲。 ポストコロニアルとフェミニズムの思想に基づき、いわゆる 「アフリカンプリント」 と呼ばれる布を用いて、植民地主義時代から現代にいたる歴史や社会の構造に対し鮮やかに切り込む作品を制作。2019 年当館にて日本初個展「インカ・ショニバレCBE: Flower Power」開催。

Yinka Shonibare CBE

A contemporary visual artist born in 1962 in London, Shonibare spent his younger days in Lagos, Nigeria from the age of three. He returned to London at seventeen to study Fine Art at Byam Shaw School of Art, and then Science of Art and Philosophy at Goldsmiths College, where he received his MFA. He exhibited his work in the Sensation exhibition held at Royal Academy of Arts and gained people's attention as one of the Young British Artists (YBAs). He later participated in Documenta 11 in Kassel, Germany in 2002 and was nominated for the Turner Prize in 2004. He also exhibited in Venice Biennale in 2001, 2007 and 2016. He was awarded an MBE (Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) in 2005 and a CBE (Commander of the Order of the British Empire) in 2019. Based on thoughts of post-colonialism and feminism and using "African Prints", Shonibare creates works that cut their way through the structure of society and the history from the colonial era to the present day. His very first solo exhibition in Japan, Yinka Shonibare CBE: Flower Power, was held at the Fukuoka Art Museum in 2019.



Yinka Shonibare CBE 2014 Photo: RA Marcus Leith

インカ・ショニバレ CBE 《桜を放つ女性》

Yinka Shonibare CBE, Woman Shooting Cherry Blossoms



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2019年春、福岡市美術館のリニューアルオープンを記念し、英国を拠点に国際的に活躍するイン カ・ショニバレCBEの日本初個展を開催しました。同展で初公開されたコミッションワーク(委託 作品) である 《桜を放つ女性》は、ショニバレが初めて日本を顕材とした作品であり、桜の季節での リニューアルオープンを祝い、制作されたものです。2019年度、当館はこの記念すべき作品を収蔵 いたしました。

We held the very first solo exhibition in Japan by Yinka Shonibare CBE, who is based in the United Kingdom and active worldwide, in celebration of the Fukuoka Art Museum's grand reopening in the spring of 2019. Woman Shooting Cherry Blossoms, a commissioned work for the museum that had its world premiere at the exhibition, is Shonibare's very first piece on a Japanese theme and was created to celebrate the museum's reopening during the cherry blossom season. The museum acquired this commemorative piece of art in 2019.



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インカ・ショニバレCBE 《桜を放つ女性》

2019年

マネキン、綿布、地球儀、鋼鉄、真鍮、亜鉛合金、木、樹脂、絹

地球儀の頭部をもつ女性がライフルを構え、銃口からは満開の桜が放たれています。

本作で用いられている、ショニバレのトレードマークでもある色鮮やかな布は「アフリカンプリント」と呼ばれますが、英国やオランダで製造されたインドネシアのバティックの模倣品が19世紀末から20世紀初め頃西アフリカに輸出され、現地に受け入れられ現在の形になったという歴史があります。大英帝国の植民地だったナイジェリアにルーツがあるショニバレにとって、この布は西洋社会から求められる「アフリカらしさ」の固定概念を揺るがし、現在も続く権力構造や格差の問題、そして豊かな文化の混淆を示す媒体になりました。

「アフリカンプリント」製のドレスは、明治期の日本が洋装の手本とした英国・エドワード朝様式のものです。ドレスをまとう華奢な女性は、西欧列強に対抗すべく欧化政策を進めていた明治期の日本の姿といえるかもしれません。放たれているのが、ハイブリッドな多様性を暗示する桜であることに、ありえなかった過去と新たな未来を再構築しようとするショニバレの意志を指摘できるでしょう。

ショニバレは、女性のエンパワーメントに注目し、本作を制作したとも語っています。頭部の地球儀には、19世紀から現在までに不平等と闘い、権利獲得に寄与した女性たちの名前が記されているのです(日本には、加藤シヅエ、市川房江、田中美津、上野千鶴子の名が記されています)。銃口から発されるエネルギーの塊のような桜は、破壊ではなく創造/想像の力そのものといえるでしょう。女性が社会の中で闘ってきた歴史は、黒人であり、身体に障害を持ち、様々な抑圧と闘いながら作家活動を続けてきたショニバレにとって共感できるものでした。本作は「力を合わせれば、社会変革は可能である」というエールと捉えられるのではないでしょうか。



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Yinka Shonibare CBE Woman Shooting Cherry Blossoms 2019

mannequin, dutch wax printed cotton, globe, steel, brass, zamak, wood, resin, silk

A woman with a globe for her head shoots a rifle, but out of its muzzle emerge cherry blossoms in full bloom,

The colorful textiles used for the piece are known as "African Prints" and are also one of Shonibare's trademarks. These fabrics were originally imitations of Javanese batik and were manufactured in Britain and the Netherlands. They were later exported to West Africa from the late 19th century to the early 20th century and accepted by the local people, eventually becoming the textiles in their present form. For Shonibare, whose roots are in the former British colony of Nigeria, the textiles question the stereotypical image of "African-ness" that was demanded by the Western world, and

became a medium to show a mixture of rich cultures as well as the issues of hierarchy and disparity that continue to

this day.

The dress made of "African Prints" featured in this piece is in the style of Edwardian Britain, the era that influenced the Western-style clothing of the Meiji-era (1868-1912) in Japan. The slender woman wearing a dress could be described as an image of Meiji Japan, which undertook a Europeanization policy to compete with the Western powers. It could be said this piece's use of hybrid cherry blossoms connoting diversity, being shot from the woman's rifle displays Shonibare's intention to create a past which could never have happened and a new future.

Shonibare also explained that he created this work paying attention to women's empowerment. On the globe replacing the mannequin's head, he has inscribed the names of female activists who fought inequality and contributed to the acquisition of women's rights from the 19th century to the present day. In the location of Japan for example, the names of Japanese activists such as Kato Shizue, Ichikawa Fusae, Tanaka Mitsu and Ueno Chizuko can be found. It could be said that the cherry blossoms, which seem to be a lump of energy emerging from the muzzle, are a power for creation and imagination rather than for destruction. The history of the women who have continued fighting in society was something Shonibare, who is black, physically impaired and has continued his art activities while fighting oppression, could sympathize with. Couldn't this piece of art be interpreted as telling us that we can innovate our society if we come together?





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photo: Stephen White