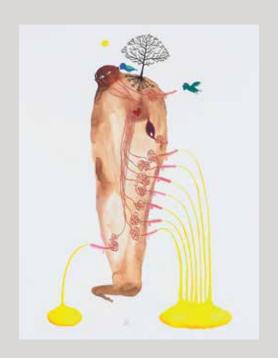
FROM MONA that your child could have made





Skill is a thing. It isn't a big thing, at first. Two young kids aren't widely divergent in their capacity to learn, though they might be very different physically. Most of us assume that because size, strength, skin colour, hair, eye colour and other physical characteristics vary so much, the stuff we can't see, like the ability to do sudoku, also varies. But it's the physical stuff, the out-there-on-the-surface stuff that is sampled from the enormous number of genotypes (that thus express an enormous number of phenotypes—our observed characteristics) that enables us to respond to the environment.

The environment isn't on the inside, so much. So we're all pretty much the same on the inside (except for sex differences). Talent starts to appear through opportunity, training, repetition and serendipity. So a few of us get really, really good at something—like painting, or walking on stilts. Many of us, most of us, don't get any good at anything.

Good means a number of things. Good at chess doesn't mean the facility to move the pieces. And good at painting doesn't only mean putting paint on paper or canvas. Good does have a biological purpose, though. When you are good at something you are signalling that you were able to expend the time to acquire expertise, and that you were genetically blessed (i.e. a little bit better to begin with). For the most part, 'good' is a signal to a potential mate. Although the signals are created within you, and through your skills, you don't have to be aware of them. Usually, you ascribe your endeavours to something else ('I like painting, it makes me calm.' Or, 'This is how I make my living'). That's called a proximate motive, and it's real for you. The evolutionary principles that made you, however, inadvertently have ultimate motives. If you, and thus your traits and your genes, don't execute these ultimate motives well, your genes won't get into the next generation (and therefore your ancestors did OK, for their genes hung around). You don't have to be seeking a mate to behave in a way that enhances your chances of finding one. The signal is decoupled from the stimulus. You just need to seek pleasure because pleasure will, ultimately, be circumscribed by those things that get your genes into the next generation.

Addictions, though, circumvent the evolutionary mechanism by giving you pleasure while bypassing the signalling process. They work because they are too much of a good thing, like cheesecake, or chocolate. We aren't designed to live within an environment that satisfies every temptation. In our ancestral environment, it was hard to get calories. So getting calories

UNTITLED, 2007 Balint Zsako All this signalling is really subtle, and skills are better than biology. It's better to be handy than hot (hot is secondarily useful—it signals reproductive fitness). That's because being hot attracts everyone, but a filter that attracts only appropriate mates is more useful (read: it has produced more successful outcomes in our genetic history). So if you are really good at getting the perfect note from the engine of an SLR Torana, you will attract those that can recognise the value and difficulty of that tuning. Likewise, if you can extract the perfect note from Bach's *Toccata and Fugue in D Minor*, you will attract appropriate suitors. This thing we call 'taste' saves such a lot of time and effort. And that's biologically useful.

I know that making stuff well—art, music, bedspreads, lamingtons—is biologically useful because, although making stuff consumes resources, energy and time, every individual in every society makes stuff, and always has, ever since voices and hands evolved. We make folk art (like singing a football team song) to bind us together (communities aid survival), and we make elite art (spend two years tuning a Torana) to seek mates. Even if we are rebelling against our mates, or are gay. Again, the signal is decoupled from the stimulus. Our cues are reproductively appropriate, but they are applied across the whole organism, and sometimes in competition with other traits expressed in our social and sexual self.

Some of the stuff we do has a much more indirect evolutionary mechanism (or no mechanism at all). Arcane knowledge acquisition doesn't do us much good. It might be that we do it as a side effect of general learning being itself beneficial, but my guess is arcane knowledge has a very specific role to play. One of my mates (Robert) learned Papiamento, a Caribbean language with less than three hundred thousand speakers. He never got to speak Papiamento, so it never did him any good. Except with us. It accrued more brownie points than his ability to speak German. He also put his library catalogue online, and the CIA wanted to buy his book on the Kandahar dialect of Pashtu. We told that story to everybody, so my mate's prestige grew. I told that story at his funeral. How did that benefit him? It didn't, but it may well have enhanced my status. Ultimate motives are often concealed.

Arcane knowledge enables us to signal to those who don't possess that knowledge that we have something going on. Art academics write essays that nearly no one understands, using jargon that serves no academic purpose, and lecture kids who are desperately seeking a glimmer of understanding simply to pass the course. Unless they became academics themselves they'll never use their newly acquired spurious knowledge. My brother called this sort of knowledge 'bones of fact'. There's no meat on those bones, but they serve a purpose for some. The academics build their own peer recognition and prestige, and that's attractive, even to those who aren't in the clique.

Conceptual art is the same sort of thing, at least when it abandons evolved aesthetics (signalling). It requires the acquisition of an argot to appreciate, but it enables elitists to signal their elitism with eloquent sophistries of the 'lt's art because I say it is' type.

When an art academic talks about a work at Mona, and he says (it's usually blokes that are the biggest prestige-hounds) 'It expresses a naive primitivism, but the conceptual ontology can only be demarcated in its axiological purview with a rigorous reckoning of the emergent oeuvre', he means it's ART FROM MONA that your child could have made.

—David Walsh









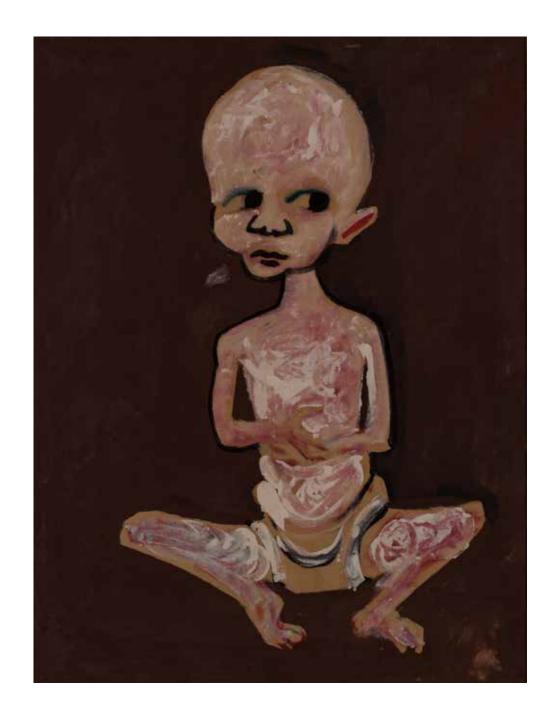
Previous: DOTS OBSESSION—TASMANIA, 2016 Yayoi Kusama

ANAL KISS, 2000 Wim Delvoye



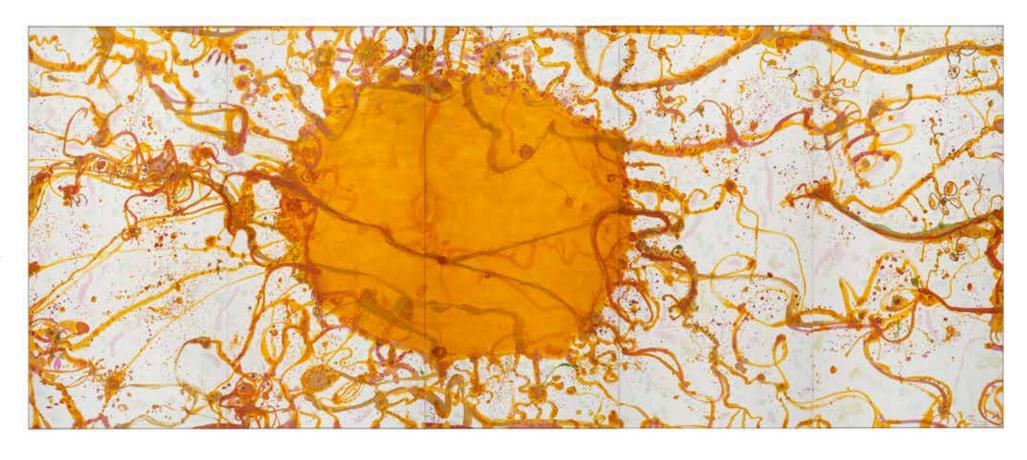






















Broom (brūm), sb. [OE. brôm (from WGer. *brama-), pointing to OTeut. *bramo-z: cogn. with Bramble.] 1. A shrub, Sarothamnus or Cytisus Scoparius (N.O. Leguminosz), bearing yellow papilionaceous flowers. Also the genus to which this belongs, and the allied genus Genista, including the White Broom, and Giant or Irish Broom, etc. 2. Any one of various other plants used for sweeping, or fancied to be akinto the broomproper; as BUTCHER'S BROOM, SPANISH BROOM, q.v. 3. Any implement for sweeping, a besom: orig. one made of twigs of broom, heather, etc., fixed to a handle. Cf. BESOM sb. 2. ME. Also fig. and transf.



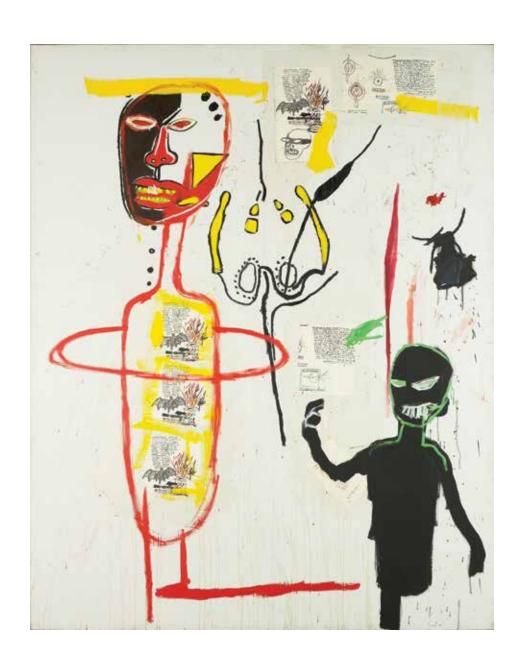


FRECCIA LASER, 1988 Maurizio Mochetti



MAP 2, 2006–10 Tamuna Sirbiladze

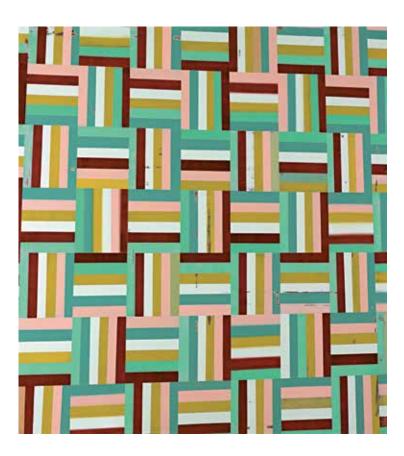


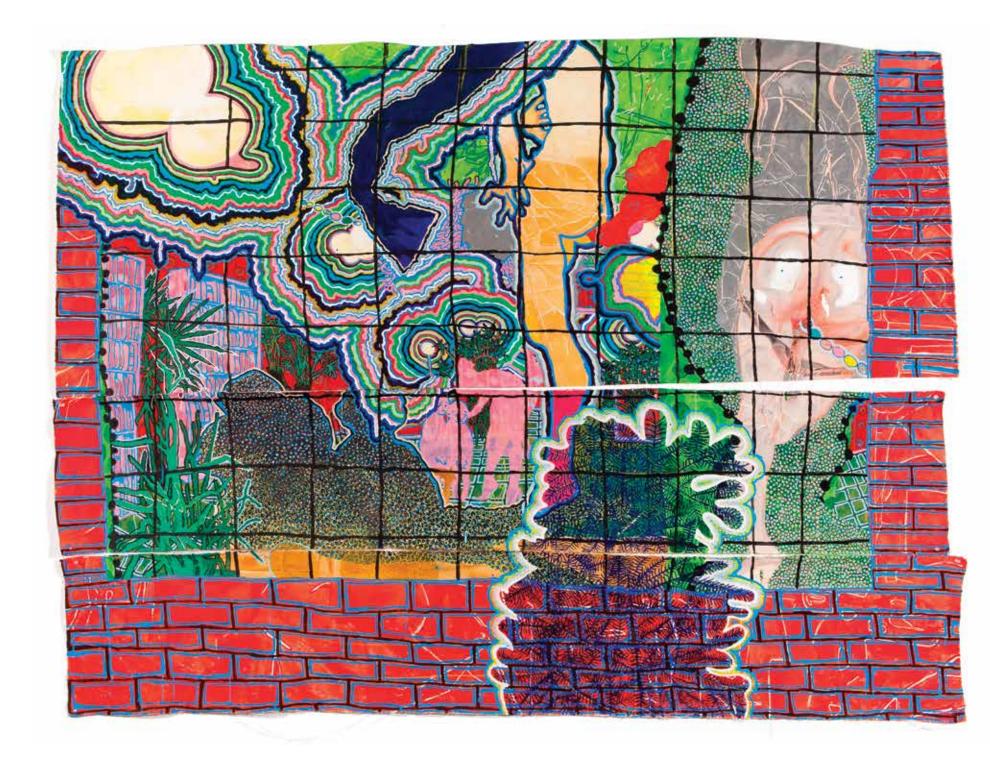
















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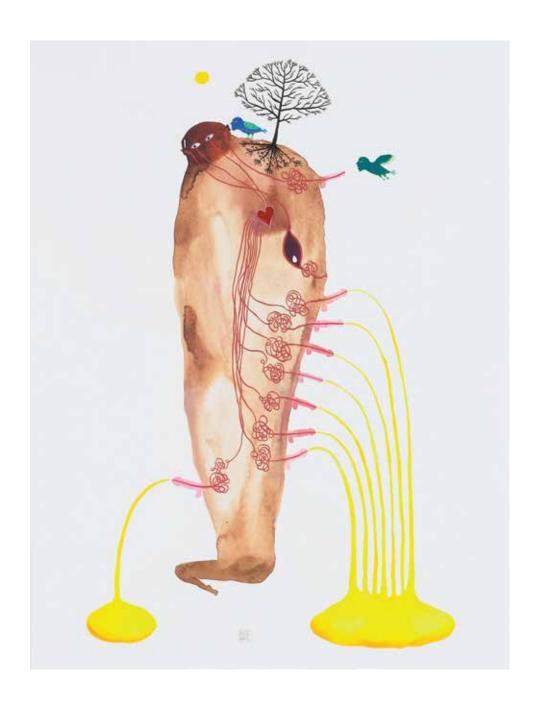
Previous: I AM MAKING ART (stills), 1971 |ohn Baldessari







HAND AXE France, Acheulean, c. 500,000 BP





Marina Abramović / John Baldessari / Roger Ballen / Jean-Michel Basquiat / Charles Blackman / Michel Blazy / Katthy Cavaliere / Wim Delvoye / Neil Haddon / Damien Hirst / John Kelly / Zilvinas Kempinas / oseph Kosuth / Jannis Kounellis / Yayoi Kusama / Maurizio Mochetti / Sidney Nolan / John Olsen / Sam Porritt / Jon Pylypchuk / Stephen | Shanabrook / Chiharu Shiota / Dasha Shishkin / |ason Shulman / Roman Signer / Tamuna Sirbiladze / Balint Zsako

2
UNTITLED
2007
Balint Zsako
Born 1979, Budapest, Hungary;
lives and works in Brooklyn, NY,
USA
Watercolour and ink on paper
40.6 x 30.5 cm
Mona
2007.092

6-7

FREEING THE VOICE (still) 1975 Marina Abramović Born 1946, Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now Serbia); lives and works in New York, NY, USA Performance Student Cultural Centre, Belgrade 3 hours Courtesy of the Marina Abramović Archives

8-9

OF WORKS

FAHRRAD MIT FARBE
(BICYCLE WITH PAINT)
1995–2003
Roman Signer
Born 1938, Appenzell,
Switzerland; lives and works in
St Gallen, Switzerland
Bicycle, rope, metal reservoir,
paint
Dimensions variable
Mona
2008,010

IO-II
RED LINE
2013
Chiharu Shiota
Born 1972, Osaka, Japan; moved in 1997 to Berlin, Germany, where she lives and works
Oil pastel on paper
138 x 200 cm
Collection Olivier Varenne,

Geneva

Courtesy of the artist

I2–I3 DOTS OBSESSION– TASMANIA 2016 Yayoi Kusama Born 1929, Matsumoto, |apan; lives and works in Tokyo, |apan Mixed media installation Room 343 x 550 x 876 cm Commissioned by Mona for the exhibition On the Origin of Art Courtesy of the artist

IS ANAL KISS 2000 Wim Delvoye Born 1965, Wervik, Belgium; lives and works in Ghent, Belgium Lipstick print on hotel stationery Studio Wim Delvoye

ALIEN (SKULL) 2005 John Kelly Born 1965, Bristol, England; in Australia 1965–96; lives and works in Ireland Oil on linen 198. I x 261.6 cm Mona 2005.029 Courtesy of the artist

18-19

A participant of Mona's exhibition Hound in the Hunt working on a copy of Caravaggio's Supper at Emmaus (1601)

21
BABY AUGUSTE
1957
Charles Blackman
Born 1928, Sydney, Australia;
lived and worked in Melbourne,
Brisbane and London, England;
died 2018, Sydney, Australia
Enamel paint on paper on
hardboard
112.8 x 86.2 cm
Mona
2004.063

22-23

ENGPASS (BOTTLENECK)
2000–II
Roman Signer
Born 1938, Appenzell,
Switzerland; lives and works in
St Gallen, Switzerland
Installation with car
Concrete bunker 240 x 1700 x
650 cm
Mona
2009.025

24–25 UNTITLED (detail) 2002 Jannis Kounellis Born 1936, Piraeus, Greece; 1956 to Rome, Italy, where he died in 2017 Jute coffee bags, coal; three parts Dimensions variable Mona 2009.027

26–27 THE SOURCE 2002–3 John Olsen Born Newcastle, NSW, Australia, 1928; moved in 1935 to Sydney, Australia; lives and works near Bowral, NSW, Australia Oil on marine plywood, five panels 249.5 x 610 cm Mona 2005.006

28–29 SLEEPING (still) 1998 Katthy Cavaliere Born 1972, Sarteano, Tuscany, Italy; moved in 1976 to Australia; died 2012 in Sydney, Australia VHS video; duration 00:26:00 Estate of the artist

30–31 CANDLE DESCRIBING A SPHERE 2006 Jason Shulman Born 1963, London, England, where he lives and works Burning candlestick in fabricated room Dimensions variable Mona 2007,180

O (BETWEEN FANS) 2006 Zilvinas Kempinas Born 1969, Plunge, Lithuania; lives and works in New York, NY, USA Magnetic cassette tape and electric fans Dimensions variable Mona 2006.071

34–35 ONE AND THREE BROOMS

1965 |oseph Kosuth Born 1945, Toledo, OH, USA; |ives and works in New York, NY, USA and London, England Gelatin silver photograph, broom and screenprint 149 x 190 cm National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne Purchased 1979 EA3.a-c-1979

36–37 MUR DE PELLICULE (WALL OF FILM) 2002; recreated at Mona in 2012 and 2017 Michel Blazy Born 1966, Monaco; lives and works in Paris, France Agar-agar, tumeric and water 370 x 459 cm overall Mona

2008.157

2006.030

39 CHOLERA. SEED. THE MARTYRDOM OF SAINT THOMAS from 'The Cancer Chronicles' 2003 Damien Hirst Born 1965, Bristol, England; lives and works near Combe Martin, Devon, England, in London and in Baja, Mexico Flies and resin on canvas 163.8 x 128.2 x 15 cm

COVER, 40–41 FRECCIA LASER (LASER ARROW) 1988 Maurizio Mochetti Born 1940, Rome, Italy, where he lives and works Carbon fibre, metal, plastic, laser and transformer Dimensions variable Mona

2004.083

42-43

44-45

2008.067

MAP 2 2006–10 Tamuna Sirbiladze Bom 1971, Tbilisi, USSR (now Georgia); lives and works in Vienna, Austria Acrylic paint on canvas, four movable panels, on wood supports Dimensions variable Mona 2010.056

THE MOTH COLLECTION 2003–7 Stephen |. Shanabrook Born 1965, Cleveland, OH, USA; lives and works in New York, NY, USA and Moscow, Russia Remnants from heroin and crack use 49 x 61.5 x 5 cm Mona

46 SKIN FLINT 1984 Jean-Michel Basquiat Born 1960, Brooklyn, NY, USA; died 1988, New York, NY, USA Acrylic paint, oilstick and

coloured transfer collage on

canvas 217.8 x 172.7 cm

47

TAKE OFF 2012 Roger Ballen Born 1950, New York City, USA; lives and works in Johannesburg, South Africa Archival pigment print 90 x 90 cm Courtesy of the arist

48

ROBE STREET, ST KILDA 1945 Sidney Nolan Born 1917, Melbourne, Australia; died 1992, London, England Enamel paint on hardboard 90 x 121 cm Mona 2006.001

WEAR NO. 4 2001 Neil Haddon Born 1967, Epsom, England; 1990–96 in Spain; moved in 1996 to Australia; lives and works in Hobart, Australia High-gloss enamel paint on canvas 210 x 190 cm Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Purchased with funds from the Art Foundation of Tasmania, 2004 AG8087

50-51

LOVE IS NOTHING BUT A SORE 2008 Dasha Shishkin Born 1977, Moscow, USSR; lives and works in New York, NY, USA Acrylic paint and ink on canvas 191.1 x 261.6 cm Mona 2008.172

52-53

I AM MAKING ART (stills) 1971 John Baldessari Born 1931, National City, CA, USA; lives and works in Santa Monica, CA, USA Video, black and white, with sound; duration 00:18:40 Mona 2008.0II

54

FERTILITY FIGURE
South Caspian Region, North
West Iran, c. 1000 BCE
Terracotta
30 x 16 x 7.5 cm
The Vizard Foundation
Collection of Antiquities, on
loan to the lan Potter Museum
of Art, University of Melbourne
2222.0045

55

HAND AXE
France, Acheulean, 500,000 BP
Flint
I6.3 x I0.2 x 4.2 cm
The Nicholson Museum,
University of Sydney
NMRI/78.1

56

UNTITLED 2007
Balint Zsako
Born 1979, Budapest, Hungary; lives and works in Brooklyn, NY, USA
Watercolour and ink on paper 40.6 x 30.5 cm
Mona 2007.092

57

UNTITLED 2007
Balint Zsako
Born 1979, Budapest, Hungary; emigrated in 1989 to Canada; lives and works in Brooklyn, NY, USA
Watercolour and ink on paper 40.6 x 30.5 cm
Mona 2007.095

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