

Whrobuet Bultenis, zoce Rosivy C-prent
$34 \times 49=1+0 \%$ s. 123 5 cm


Jansina Tichaper: artintic approach is hard to pin down. Paiming video and photography simulanedul) compore a deme envionment which delvel into an everyday ate imbued with dreams. mpths and Nature peopled with farry tale chiseras Although Tichape wai boen in Munich in 1971, she grew up in Brazit dicovering its dosens of religiors and hundred of legends tome telling how Naturr remains the home of all Ninds of magic, where certair gods are soil sleeping yet tereal themselves to those whe can forget their human coodition and laten to the murmurings of the invilithe.
it was not until 1992, doring her studies at the very serioas Hochschule for Bildende kinste in Hamburg. that Tschaipe became amant of this heritage. The exubecance of this exotic fothlore 'became even itronger when she discovered Joseph Beug' historic performances. By tuming birnsef into a shamun to reveal the possibtities of ground breaking experiments Bewns howed that a tetum to origins wat Mili porsitte in our world.
To this first major influence we should add the impact of ini Knoebels pictorial motallations and the NeoExpersionism of Georg Baselitz. BuA Tychapt tumed above all to artists interested in mutations of the bocy. With Cindy shermans photographs and Olan's body modifications in mind, the began imestigatisy the limits of bodly terthory. Her firs performances had a narrative feel to them. in He Drowned in Her

Eyen (2000), Ater the Rain (2003) and Aood Sea (2004), she added various extensioes to her body (balls, fabric) io compose a hybrid being with inh aftachment to the world beyond being able to move about: in the Moat and the Moon (2003) the mutation wan even more violent: she prevented herseff the an unattached body. as if giving birth to a featueliess being
To a certain extent the goal of her performances which she carefulty reconds fether photographically or on videol - is to rewtivane the magical powers of Afro culture in a rational world. The aim of thin culture is not Nat the re-enchuntment of our world. buit to open gaps in everrday lie and indicate potemial other worlds just as plausble as the one we live in. Tichapeh menatroua bodies evoley both the fancasies of the "virtual" bocties which poliute our culture bodies that are forevel younge, healthier or more besutifult, and the ghoms of the goddesses who lisise Between Man and Niburs. Utimately, Janaka Tichapels art conctems our relationship with Nature and the Moupecable divide that has gown up between us and Reality (magrificently symbolured by Nature). Hee violently coloured paintings, where Nature stems freed of coden of iepresectation, should therefore be seen as monumental courserpoints to her performatces. Line and colour mergec both are precise yet strangely loose The patterm dissolve in an enuberant all-over, reaching into every corner of the carval. Man is a stranger heer a mere observer of a process that tuddenty escapes Mim. Tichsipe beiliantly opposes culture with the idea that the world is still oeganised according to laws so old that one needs merely close one's eyes to dicower their echa



Chindertow, moin


Solt Lawhengs, 2004



Senert Dove Now



