

## Malen

2018

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# "Alien"

Issue 3

2018

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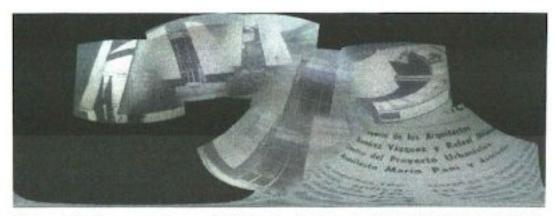
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#### Loving the Alien Spaceship León De la Rosa-Carrillo

The art museum in Ciudad Juárez is an alien spaceship. I know this because I'm a natural born Juarense and I've never seen anything else like it in my desert town; my sparse border city; my sun-drenched, one-time-murder-capital-of-the-world home.



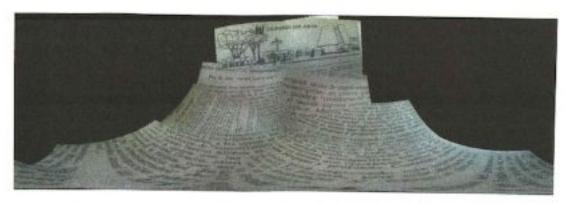
Collage 1: Several views of El Museo de Arte de Ciudad Juárez, ca. 1964 when the museum was about to open its doors for the first time.<sup>1</sup>

Sure, history books will tell you that the museum was built in the early 60's by famed Mexican architect Pedro Ramirez Vasquez, but I know better: spaceships land fully constructed and full of constructs. This one landed on March 7th, 1964, packed to the brim with missions to accomplish under the PRONAF2 umbrella, a mysterious federal directive that still casts a thick shadow over the spaceship and its surroundings even though it was defunded long ago.



Collage 2: Clockwise from bottom: Museum for the renovation of Mexico's border profile | History of Juárez City | The replica of an Olmec head, once the centerpiece of the museum's permanent exhibit | Saturday March 7th, 1964 | Giner Duran, the state's governor at the time, is announced to be at the museum's inauguration.<sup>3</sup>

It is meant to resemble a Mayan hut, which only an alien would consider significant in the México-US border, far from any Mayan influence or remembrance. It is meant to be perpetually surrounded by nearly 160 thousand gallons of water in the middle of an arid land known for overwhelming thirst and sponge-like cacti. Yes, just like a castle of old, another misplaced reference, this spaceship boasts a moat of its own. One can only wonder, who are the barbarians are it is meant to keep away?



Collage 3: A drawing of the museum and its surrounding areas blossoming from an ocean of words about aesthetics by Lacouture-Fornelli.<sup>4</sup>

There is, however, no need to wonder who the barbarians were that the spaceship was meant to refine: "It was the unruly desert people, whose identity had more to do with the border and extreme weather than the colonial buildings and prehispanic traditions of old Mexico."



Collage 4: The headline refers to Arte del Virreinato en el Estado de Chihuahua [Colonial Art in Chihuahua], one of the first art exhibitions that the museum hosted.<sup>5</sup>

Its inaugural director—should we call him Captain Lacouture?—was known to flaunt his French heritage and the local media was known to celebrate it. His cultural refinement was on full display everywhere he set foot and every time he set word to page, even when appraising the portrait of the country's foremost advocate for laic values and the purveyor of the city's name.



Collage 5: On the right, a portrait of Felipe Lacouture. On the left, details about a newly found portrait of Benito Juárez that Lacouture was asked to appraise.<sup>6</sup>

But refining barbarians was not the alien spaceship's only mission. It was also meant to be the facelift that a city never-developed-enough-to-be-run-down didn't quite understand it needed. It was to put a modernist face and concrete limbs on binational embraces.







Collage 6: On the left, L-R & T-B: New worldwide commitment | An era of understanding | Popular Printmaking [announcement for a show]. On the right, no translation needed.7

But eventually the locals, as barbarians often do, pressed their way past the moat and found room to plant a flag of their own. It was a flag made of mosaic that celebrated the shapes and traditions of a pre-colonial history that was still foreign to the desert.



Collage 7: The picture is of artist Judith Angeles handing her mosaic to Lacouture as a donation to the museum's collection. The headline reads, A hall in the museum for local artists, and it's dated in blue ink, 8/13/64. Towards the bottom, a quote from Angeles: If the museum is for Judrez, then it is only fair that Judrez artists show their work there.8

#### Loving the Alien Spaceship

Five years later, in 1969, Architect Lizarraga—let's call him Lieutenant for alliteration sake—took over the command center and announced a bold new route for the spaceship. It would now explore popular culture and celebrate its most significant expressions.



Collage 8: Architect José Lizarraga is the new museum director | The museum will house the people's culture.9

But Lizarraga wasn't thinking of the desert dwellers, whose culture was always more Halloween than Day of the Dead and more Easter Bunny than Resurrection Sunday. His focus, rather, was on expressions emanating from the bottom half of the country, the half typically celebrated as traditional Mexico.



Collage 9: Day of the Three Wisemen is a tradition that must be rescued: Lizarraga | The messiah complex in politics: a column by Lizarraga denouncing local politicians for their lack of commitment to cultural matters.<sup>10</sup>

However, with the PRONAF directive running on empty, the spaceship stalled and its shell began cracking under the weight of its age. Nevertheless, it persevered.



Collage 10: Left to right & top to bottom: The museum of art and history is restored | The art and history museum will feature local talent | The museum is in appalling conditions | The maintenance bill was 1.8 million. 11

Luckily, INBA<sup>12</sup>—yet another federal tentacle—embraced the spaceship with a promise of stability and smooth sailing.



Collage 11: The Art and History Museum and the PRONAF Convention Center are transferred to INBA.13

But even under the tutelage of INBA, desert authorities were constantly looking to evict the spaceship and, as only true barbarians do, make a buck off the landing site.



Collage 12: L-R: Expropriation: Misbegotten | Slowly, what once was an important tourist attraction is dying | Complete eviction from PRONAF is looming | On the top, a political cartoonist took aim at the gutting of the PRONAF area.<sup>14</sup>

At that point, the alien spaceship had been fully adopted by the no-longer-barbarian desert dwellers who stood in defense. The clubs, guilds, and assorted creatives that felt at home in the spaceship's halls refused to let it soar away.

#### Loving the Alien Spaceship





Collage 13: Top: More than 18 clubs protest the project to demolish the INBA Museum | Bottom from left to right: PRONAF: a community triumph | The PRONAF sale is cancelled: Macias [Then the Mayor of the city] | Artists feel like they own the INBA; they're already thinking how to divvy up the booty.<sup>15</sup>

Still, a rift between the spaceship's commanding officers and a tribe of local artivists developed. The tribe had taken over the vessel next door, another legacy of the PRONAF directive, and under the threat of eminent domain as well, and turned it into a venue for local painters, graffiti artists and theater makers to occupy. The occupiers' methods seemed barbaric to Lizarraga.



Collage 14: On the top, a profile piece on Willivaldo Delgadillo, stating the occupiers' case. On the bottom, a Lizarraga quote: The occupation of INBA has become tarnished. In the middle, clashing portraits of both.<sup>16</sup>

Such discrepancies were not necessarily new. Rather, despite isolated instances of local artists being featured, desert dwellers had been demanding to see more of their own in the spaceship's halls since the craft first landed—remember Judith Angeles's unexpected and ultimately unrequited donation in 1964.



Collage 15: From left to right Art: A weapon against obscurantism | Minimal furtherance of border culture | There is a divorce between artists and the official institutions in charge of developing it | Manifesto-Call to arms about the need for new venues that feature local art | On the top, a drawing of the Benito Juárez monument, a local landmark.<sup>17</sup>

In 1992, the spaceship celebrated 28 years since landing in the desert by hosting its inaugural captain, who came back with a show of his own. Meanwhile, the natives began wondering if instead of invading the alien craft, maybe they should focus on devising alternative spaces to house cultural artifacts and expressions of their own.



Collage 16: It's the Art Museum's Birthday | INBA celebrates its 28 years with an exhibition by Felipe Lacouture | And the excerpt in the middle: Today the gallery spaces are used to show films or give talks, which speaks to the urgent need for alternative cultural spaces. 18

By the mid 90's, Enrique Cortazar—Commander Cortazar—had successfully permeated the spaceship with a new zeitgeist. He was well known for his personal connections to the federation and its elite intellectuals, connections that shifted the mission of the alien spaceship yet again as it became a house of worship, where cultural celebrities of the time came to be celebrated.





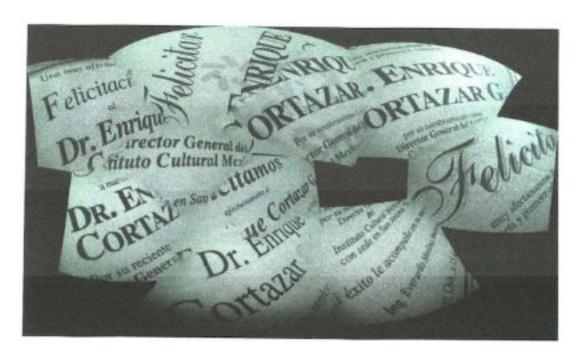
Collage 17: On the left, the headline: Great writers and good cinema | Internationally renowned artists visited the Art Museum in 1994 | Writers, painters, sculptors, musicians and large audiences at the three city museums | For all tastes. On the right, a portrait of Enrique Cortazar with the headline, Tireless cultural promoter. 19

Among many worship sessions with such luminaries as famed painter Jose Luis Cuevas, prominent scribe Carlos Monsiváis, and monumental sculptor Sebastian, it was a visit by Carlos Fuentes—perhaps the federation's favorite writer, public intellectual, and diplomat—that proved paradigmatic of Commander Cortazar's main directive. During a conference, the Panama native but life-long Mexico City resident was resolute in explaining the border to the life-long fronterizos 20 of the desert.



Collage 18: The headline reads, The border world, and above it, Carlos Fuentes shares selections from his new book, which is made up of twelve short stories about the future of the border. On the right, a portrait of the author.<sup>21</sup>

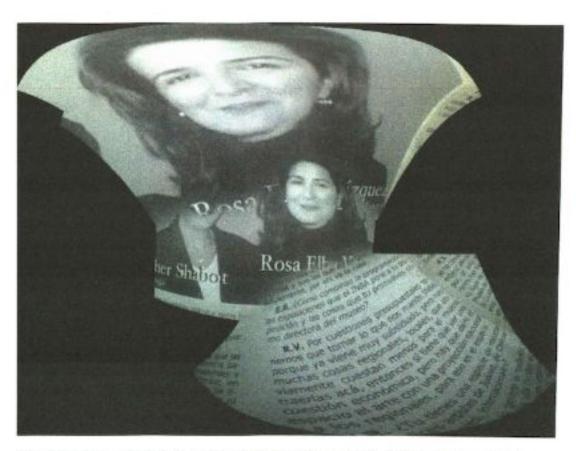
Cortazar's command was short-lived, as he soon undertook a new mission. He was to export the federation's culture up north. The desert fronterizos were gracious and wished him the best in his new endeavor.





Collage 19: On the top, a paid advertisement in a local newspaper congratulating Cortazar for his new appointment. On the bottom, from left to right: He will foster Mexican culture | He will bring culture to San Antonio | The portraits surrounding the headlines show Cortazar posing with some of the luminaries that visited the museum during his tenure as director.<sup>22</sup>

In his place came in Rosa Elba Vázquez—the Viceroy—who to this day remains at the helm of the spaceship now fully recognized as an INBA vessel—before, it was merely subsidized by the federal body—but still struggling to strike a balance in the native-alien tension that has characterized its history. Of course, regardless of said balance, the craft must always fly within its allotted budget.



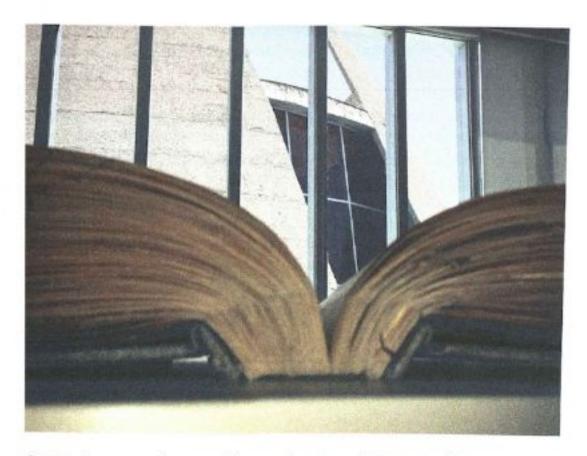
Collage 20: From an interview with Vázquez: Q. How do you mix the exhibitions that INBA provides and what you foster as the museum's director? A. For budget reasons, we must take what INBA sends since it all comes largely subsidized, but there is a lot of regional and local stuff that obviously cost less, so it is a question of money, but the space must be given to the art as a tool of national projection to regional [artists], that is what the space is for.<sup>23</sup>

I report this as a desert dweller who was recently given complete access to the alien spaceship's archive room that collects both its history and the history of the culture that emanated in the city since it first landed in 1964 and all the way up to the early 2000s. The abrupt stop signals a significant shift of focus from the local press, as culture is now mainly covered through the entertainment prism that is very seldom directed towards the realm of art. I spent a year interpreting the collected yearbooks and when it came time to offer an account of my experience I decided to do so through 400 digital collages generated in situ by fooling a digital device into thinking it was capturing a

landscape when it was just taking snapshots of newspaper clippings I held in front of the lens while walking around the archive room. I figured that since the aliens that designed the spaceship were obviously infatuated by odd curvatures and irregular shapes, I should honor their taste through the 200 or so panoramic collages exhibited in various forms during the show that resulted from the arts-based research. Even through cynical detachment and a definite intolerance of all things nostalgic, I truly wished to honor these aliens and their spaceship as well as every crew member and commanding officer on board. It was my complicated love letter to a complicated space.



Collage 21: Installation views of Museo: Conversaciones de Archivo [Museum: Archival Conversations]



On the foreground, one of the yearbooks re-interpreted into panoramic collages, in the background the spaceship's main cabin. Photo by Ivone Rodríguez, commissioned by the author. Used with permission.

#### Notes

- Novedades, "Museo para la renovación del perfil fronterizo de México," May 31, 1964.
- PRONAF: Programa Nacional Fronterizo [National Border Program]
  was the Mexican Government's attempt at incentivizing tourism and
  investment from the US by reshaping the border into a celebration of
  Mexican traditions and culture.
- Adela Sierra, "Una visita al museo regional," El Fronterizo, May 17, 1964; Paid advertisement, "Giner Durán hará la apertura oficial del museo," March 7, 1964; Novedades, "Museo para la renovación del perfil fronterizo de México," May 31, 1964.
- 4. Felipe Lacouture, "Jardin de arte," El Fronterizo, October 30, 1970.
- William Wilson, "Mexico's Colonial Heritage Mirrored in Exhibition," Los Angeles Times, July 13, 1969; El Fronterizo, September 8, 1969.
- El Fronterizo, "Valioso retrato del benemérito rescatado en la aduana juarense," March 20, 1970.
- Norman Nadel, "Juárez puts on new face for tourists," El Paso Herald Post, N.D. ca. 1969.
- El Fronterizo, "Una sala del museo será para los artistas locales,"
   August 13, 1964.
- El Fronterizo, "El arquitecto José Lizarraga, es nuevo director del museo," January 16, 1971; El Mexicano, "Muy elogiable...," September 10, 1971; El Fronterizo, "Casa de la cultura del pueblo será el museo," February 3, 1971.
- Leticia Solares, "Día de Reyes, una tradición que debe rescatarse: Lizárraga," Norte de Ciudad Juárez, January 7, 1992; Jose Diego Lizárraga, "El mesianismo en poitica," El Diario de Juárez, February 2, 1992.
- 11. El Fronterizo, "Dará impulso a valores locales el Museo de Arte

#### León De la Rosa-Carrillo

- e Historia en su programa 1980," January 3, 1980; El Fronterizo, "En pesimas condiciones se encuentra el museo," January 25, 1980; El Fronterizo, "Aprobaron 1.8 millones para remeozar el museo y la sala de convenciones," February 1, 1980.
- INBA: Instituto Nácional de Bellas Artes [National Institute of the Fine Arts], akin to the National Endowment for the Arts in the US.
- El Fronterizo, "Ceden al INBA El Museo de Arte e Historia y la Sala de Convenciones del PRONAF," May 11, 1980.
- 14. El Diario de Juárez, "Poco a poco va muriendo el PRONAF otrora importante atractivo turístico," September 18, 1988; El Diario de Juárez, "La expropiación: Una acción descabellada," October 7, 1988; Mahoma, "Entre Juarenses," October 9, 1988; Barabara Vazquez, "Temen desalojo total del PRONAF," October 9, 1988.
- 15. Norte de Ciudad Juárez, "Damas de 18 clubes impugnan el proyecto de derribar museo del INBA," September 27, 1990; Javier Padrón, "Cancelada la venta del PRONAF: Macias," Diario de Juárez, December 29, 1990; Fabiola De la Torre, "Artistas ya se sienten dueños del INBA," El Fronterizo, December 30, 1990; Norte de Ciudad Juárez, "PRONAF: Triunfo indudable de la comunidad juarense," December 31, 1990.
- 16. El Fronterizo, "Willivaldo Delgadillo habla sobre la toma del INBA," October 20, 1990; Catalina Lucero, "Se desvirtúa el movimeinto de toma del INBA: Lizárraga," Norte de Ciudad Juárez, October 24, 1990.
- 17. El Diario de Juárez, "Mínima promoción de la cultura fronteriza," April 10, 1988; El Diario de Juárez, April 15, 1988; El Fronterizo, "Manifiesto-Convocatoria," April 15, 1988; Paloma San Juan, "El arte: Arma contra el oscurantismo," El Fronterizo, April 15, 1988.
- 18. Evangelina Mercado, "Cumpleañero el Museo de Arte," Norte de Ciudad Juárez, March 6, 2002; José Ruiz, "Museo del INBA: 28 años de ires y venires en a cultura fronteriza," Diario de Juárez, March 8, 1992.

- 19. Rosario Reyes, "Grandes escritores y buen cine," Diario de Juárez, January 1, 1995; Diario de Juárez, "Arte para todo gusto," January 8, 1995; Cecilia Ester Castañeda, "Incansable promotor de la cultura," Diario de Juárez, May 6, 1996.
- 20. Border people.
- 21. Silvia Pulido, "El mundo de la frontera," Diario de Juárez, April 10, 1995.
- 22. Paid advertisements, April 15, 2001; Alicia Pérez-López, "Promoverá la cultura mexicana," El Diario, April 14, 2001; Cecilia Ester Castañeda, "Llevara cultura a San Antonio," El Diario, March 21, 2001.
- Interview with Esther Shabot and Rosa Elva Vázquez, El Reto, December 14, 2001.