

# 日本現代美術私観

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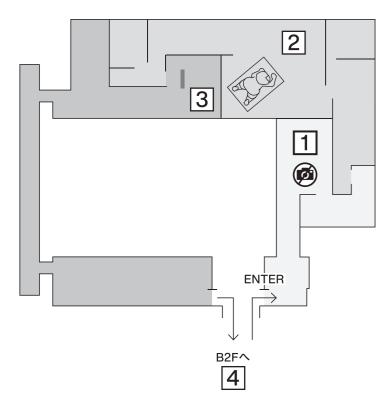
東京都現代美術館

Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo

高橋龍太郎コレクション Takahashi Ryutaro Collection

展覧会ガイド / Exhibition Guide

#### 1F 企画展示室 / Exhibition Gallery



※2章以降、一部撮影禁止の作品があります。 会場内の (pd) サインでご確認ください。

After Chapter 2, photography of some works is prohibited.
Please refer to the signage (6) at the venue.

# 1 胎内記憶

Prenatal Memory

1946年、敗戦の翌年、日本国憲法が制定されたのと同じ年に、本展覧会の「まなざし」の持ち主である高橋龍太郎は生まれました。本章では、ここから彼の収集が本格的にはじまる90年代半ばまでの、いわゆる「戦後」50年間の文化状況をコレクションの「胎内記憶」として、高橋がのちにこの時代の思い出を懐古するように収集した、若き日に影響を受けた作家たちの作品から辿ります。

60年代後半の東京で青春時代を送った高橋は、学生運動の中心に身を投じるとともに、映像作家を目指します。彼にとって全共闘運動は、文化と政治が一体化した活動でした。しかし彼はやがて、草間彌生がニューヨークで行っていた前衛的なパフォーマンスのビデオを見て、強い衝撃を受けることになります。自らの才能に限界を感じるような出会いをきっかけのひとつとして、医学の勉強に戻った高橋は、その後、精神科医として新しい時代を切り拓き、地域医療に邁進することになります。彼が再び芸術の世界と交差するのは、90年代半ば、開業したクリニックに展示するために、草間彌生作品を購入した時のことでした。「自分が生きてきた時間が祝福されていると感じた」という高橋は、これ以降、若き日の憧れだった芸術の道に、コレクターという役割で関わることになります。

展覧会は、彼が生まれた頃に描かれた、東京都現代美術館所蔵の2作品からはじまります。1945年以降の戦後美術を中心とするこの美術館にとっても、終戦は歴史の起点といえます。しかし高橋の「私観」による戦後美術史は、彼の個人的な出会いから編まれたもので、美術館の語ってきた美術史とは異なる趣を持っています。その後に続く高橋コレクションは、その最初の核となった草間彌生作品のハイライトからはじまります。続いて、彼が強く影響を受けた、合田佐和子をはじめとする60年代から70年代にかけての文学や映画、写真、パフォーマンスなどが混在したカウンターカルチャーの空気を宿すコレクションで、戦後の美術史を辿ります。

In 1946, the year after the end of the war, the Constitution of Japan was established. Also born in the same year was TAKAHASHI Ryutaro, the person whose "personal view" is reflected in this exhibition. This first chapter examines the cultural situation in Japan during the approximately 50 years between "the end of the war" and the mid-1990s when Takahashi seriously started collecting art – the collection's "prenatal memory" of sorts, that Takahashi went on to recall through his collection of works by artists that had made an impact on him when he was young.

Having spent his youth in Tokyo in the 1960s, Takahashi became involved as a central figure in the student movement, while at once aspiring to become a video artist. The Zenkyoto (student) movement was for him an activity that integrated both culture and politics. When being shown a video of KUSAMA Yayoi's avant-garde performance in New York, it was one encounter that had a major impact, and that at once made him aware of the limits of his own talent, and inspired him to return to his medical studies, and eventually become a forward-thinking psychiatrist and a pioneer in regional medical care. It wasn't until the mid-1990s that his path crossed that of art once again, when he purchased a work by Kusama Yayoi for the purpose of decorating his newly opened clinic's waiting room. In retrospect, that moment felt to Takahashi like a blessing that brought him back to the world of art that he had been attracted to when he was young, this time from the position of a collector.

The exhibition begins with two works from the collection of the Museum of Contemporary Art Tokyo (MOT), both of which were made around the time when Takahashi was born. Considering that the MOT collection also revolves around postwar art after 1945, the end of the war also marks the time in which the museum has its origin. However, Takahashi's own "personal view" of postwar art has been defined by his various encounters in private life, and his choice is therefore characterized by a taste that is quite different from the usual presentation of art at a museum. The Takahashi Collection, which follows the MOT collection, opens with the highlight of Kusama Yayoi's work that became a centerpiece for the collection from an early stage. Following is a selection of collections by GODA Sawako and others, that exude the spirit of counter culture in the 1960s and 1970s – a mixture of literature, cinema, photography, performance and other activities, that had left a deep impression on Takahashi Ryutaro.

### 2 戦後の終わりとはじまり

An End and a New Beginning

高橋龍太郎コレクションは、90年代半ばに本格的にはじまります。バブル経済の破綻、阪神大震災やオウム真理教事件などの社会を揺るがす様々な出来事が起こったこの時期は、日本の「戦後」が終わり、現在まで続く低成長時代のはじまりでもあるといえます。こうした社会的な背景のもと、グローバル化していく日本の現代美術の世界では、この時期、村上隆、会田誠をはじめ、のちに大きく羽ばたく新しい才能がデビューしています。日本の文化や社会に対する鋭い批評性を持った彼らの作品は、60年代末の異議申し立ての時代に芸術への憧れを育てた高橋を大いに刺激し、コレクションを加速させることになりました。本章では、高橋コレクションを代表する作品の多くが含まれる、日本の戦後の自画像というべき作品群を紹介します。

最初の映像は、彼らの世代の台頭を示した、銀座と新宿での展覧会の貴重な記録です。60年代から70年代にかけて、日本の前衛的な作家たちは、街頭デモを意識しつつ、美術館や画廊などこれまでの展示空間から外に飛び出していきました。90年代の作家たちの路上での活動は、これら先人たちの「引用」という側面も持っています。文学、漫画やアニメなど異ジャンルが混合するサブカルチャーとも親和性を持ち、のちに「ネオ・ポップ」などの名で呼ばれるこの新世代の作品は、高橋にとっては、自らの青春時代を思い出させるものでもあったはずです。

90年代半ばは、東京都現代美術館をはじめ多くの美術館が開館し、現代美術のインフラが整う一方で、バブル崩壊により公の活動が停滞した時期でもありました。その流れを背に、高橋は個人として、若手作家の挑発的な初期作品を購入し、その活動を支えていきます。時に戦争のイメージを深層に隠しつつ、アニメから花鳥風月まで日本文化の諸相を多角的に引用しながら自らの現在を見つめる作品群は、「若い世代の叫び」と高橋がのちに呼ぶような、コレクションの方向を決定づけるものとなりました。

The Takahashi Ryutaro Collection seriously took off in the mid-1990s. It was a socially challenging time with events such as the burst of the economic "bubble," the Great Hanshin Earthquake, and the sarin gas attacks by members of Aum-Shinrikyo. At the same time, it can also be understood as the end of the "postwar" era in Japan, and the beginning of a period of low economic growth that still continues today. This was the general social situation when Japanese contemporary art began to expand on an increasingly global level, and artists like MURAKAMI Takashi and AIDA Makoto emerged, followed by a number of promising young talents who made their debut in the art world at the time. Expressing fierce criticism toward Japanese culture and society, their works were greatly stimulating for someone like Takahashi, who had developed an admiration for art as a statement of protest in the late 1960s, which helped spur the collection's growth. This chapter focuses on works that may be categorized as portraits of postwar Japan, many of which are representative of the Takahashi Collection at large.

The video work introduced at the beginning contains precious footage of street exhibition in Ginza and Shinjuku that suggest the emergence of a new generation of artists. In the 1960s and 1970s, inspired also by their consciousness about street demonstrations, avant-garde artists in Japan began to stage their art outside of the conventional exhibition settings of museums and galleries. In their street activities, artists in the 1990s were largely "quoting" the work of their forerunners, while also sharing an affinity with subculture integrating different genres such as literature, manga and anime. The works by this new generation of artists, for which such classifications as "Neo-Pop" were coined, must have been reminding Takahashi of the time of his own youth.

In the mid-90s, MOT and several other art museums opened, and the infrastructure of contemporary art took shape, but it was at once also a time when the burst of the economic bubble triggered a stagnation of public activity. Against this backdrop, Takahashi privately acquired a number of provocative early works by young artists, and went on to support their endeavors. Those works, examining the reality of their time while quoting from different angles aspects of Japanese culture, ranging from anime to traditional depictions of nature, and sometimes hiding images of war on their deeper layers, Takahashi later described as the "cries of young artists," and thereby set at once the direction for his collection.

## 3 新しい人類たち

**New Types of Humans** 

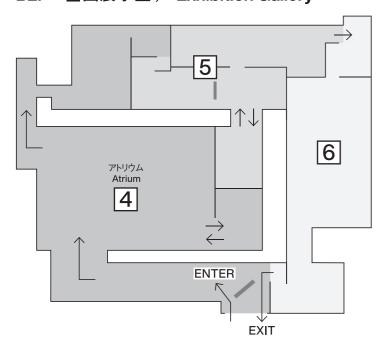
高橋龍太郎コレクションの深化を紹介する本章では、その全体を貫く最も 重要なテーマとして、人間を描いた作品に焦点を当てます。芸術を通して 人間の諸相に触れ、その創造性の根源を探りたいという欲求は、精神科医 でもある高橋のコレクションの深層に流れ続けています。

コレクションがはじまった90年代は、現代美術という領域の国際性が世界 的に意識された時期でもありました。日本独自の表現を模索する作家たち に着目し収集を続けた高橋は、2008年に美術館で開催された自身のはじ めてのコレクション展のタイトルに、「ネオテニー(幼形成熟)・ジャパン」と 名付けました。「人類は類人猿の胎児がそのまま成熟したものである」とい う説を引きながら、彼は、日本の美術の新しい動きを、西欧文明の移入に よって「明治期に人工早産させられてしまった胎児が、100年の眠りから覚 めたもの」と形容します。この「新しい人類」は、不完全であるからこそ、生 き延びるために多大な創造性を培わざるを得なかったのではないか、と高 橋は仮説を立てます。この自由で時に暴力的な「こどもの王国」の全能感 あふれるエネルギーを、彼はコレクションを通して社会に示してきました。 ここには、子供や胎児、つぎはぎされたキメラなどの特異な姿を通して、人 間という存在の本質を表現しようとする作家たちがいます。あるいは、自分 の存在を刻印するように、素材と格闘する作家たちもいます。自画像もあれ ば、「私」から逃れるように、人間の変容や、人間ならざるものとの往還を 扱った作品もあります。女性作家の密度ある表現に注目してきたのも、高 橋コレクションのひとつの特徴といえます。30年以上にわたる、作家たちの 百人百色の表現をここにご紹介します。

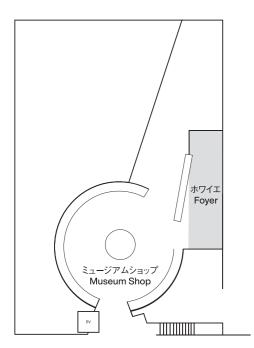
Outlining the maturing stage of the Takahashi Ryutaro Collection, this chapter focuses especially on works that depict human figures - one of the collection's central themes. The desire to address various kinds of human aspects by way of art, and explore the roots of creativity, is an undercurrent that continues to inform the collection of the psychiatrist Takahashi Ryutaro. Back when it all started, in the 1990s, audiences around the world were becoming aware of the international qualities of contemporary art. Having built his collection with a special focus on artists that explore uniquely Japanese forms of expression, Takahashi chose "Neoteny Japan" as a title for his first collection exhibition at an art museum in 2008. Based on the idea of "the maturation of humans while retaining juvenile characteristics of the anthropoid ape." Takahashi describes the new currents in Japanese art as "embryos waking from a century-long sleep after being prematurely delivered in the Meiji era through the import of Western culture." Takahashi adds to this his own theory, suggesting that these "new types of humans," just because of their incompleteness, had no other choice but to develop exceptional creative abilities in order to survive. The omnipotent energy of this freewheeling, at times violently "juvenile kingdom," is what Takahashi Ryutaro has been presenting to society by way of his art collection.

This section gathers, among others, artists that express in their works the very essence of humankind, through depictions of children, fetuses, patchworks of chimeras, and other bizarre appearances. You will also find works in which their respective creators have seemingly impressed their existence itself as a result of their struggle with the material. There are portraits, and on the other hand, there are works that deal with the transformation or transfer of human beings with/into something non-human in order to escape their "selves." The fact that it has been focusing on the rather dense expressive styles of female artists, can be seen as another characteristic of the Takahashi Collection. Showcased here are all kinds of artworks made by all kinds of artists over a period of more than thirty years.

#### B2F 企画展示室 / Exhibition Gallery



#### 1F ホワイエ / Foyer



エントランスホール Entrance Hall



#### 高橋龍太郎氏のインタビュー映像を ご覧いただけます。

Video of an interview with Takahashi Ryutaro.

## 4 崩壊と再生

一个人展火など、数々の危機的な代化が原体験として重なりありて存在しているといいます。特に2011年の東日本大震災と福島第一原発の事故は、東北地方にルーツを持つ彼に大きな感覚の変化をもたらすことになりました。高橋コレクションには、この一連の出来事から生み出された作品も多数収蔵されています。

本章の冒頭は、現代の社会の歪みや特異性があらわれた現場に自ら介入し、 周囲を巻き込みながら数々のプロジェクトを行ってきたChim↑Pom from Smappa!Groupが、原発事故に反応して制作した作品群です。続いて、事故後の人々の行動を風刺した竹川宣彰や、三瀬夏之介や志賀理江子ら被災地との関わりのなかで自身の表現を模索してきた作家などを紹介します。

震災に際し高橋は、これまで自分を築いてきたものが崩れていくような感覚のなかで、社会に対する批評を、反体制的な時代精神という大きな物語から考えるのではなく、「小さな、人間にもつかめないくらいのミクロを見つめるまなざしから作り上げないといけないのではないか」と考えたといいます。彼の視点に影響を与えた作家の一人、鴻池朋子は、震災後、白いキャンバスに描くことに困難を感じるようになったといいます。アトリウムには、彼女が素材と戯れながら制作を続け、展示する場に応じて変化させていった24メートルの《皮緞帳》を展示します。この空間には、生命の立ち上る動きをガラスで表現する青木美歌の作品や、死と再生を主題としてきた弓指寛治の原点となる絵画、被災地に設置するために制作された小谷元彦の彫刻作品がともに展示されます。「枯れた言葉」を再生させようとする吉増剛造の声を増幅させたKOMAKUSの作品、失われた景色を取り戻すように制作された宮永愛子のインスタレーションや石田尚志の映像など、震災後の空気のなかで制作された作品も紹介します。

When talking about his childhood memories, made during the time of restoration after the war, Takahashi Ryutaro refers to several events and critical situations that together became his formative experience, including the Ise Bay typhoon and the Great Hanshin Earthquake. Considering his own roots in the Tohoku region, the Great East Japan Earthquake and the accident at the Fukushima No.1 Nuclear Plant had a particularly big effect that changed his sensibility. The Takahashi Collection also contains many works that were created as a result of these events.

This chapter begins with several works made in response to the nuclear accident by Chim↑Pom from Smappa!Group, who have been carrying out a variety of projects where the artists intervene in situations of modern social life at its most warped and distorted, while also involving those around. Following are works by artists who have been trying to define their own original style through involvement with the disaster area, such as MISE Natsunosuke and SHIGA Lieko, and TAKEKAWA Nobuaki, who satirized people's behavior after the accident.

The earthquake shaped Takahashi's perception of things that he has built in the past but that will crumble at some point, and inspired by that, he does not consider a "critical mind" toward society as a matter related to the grand narrative of an anti-establishment kind of zeitgeist, but "as something that can only be built upon a reflection on a much smaller level that is almost too microscopic to even grasp." KONOIKE Tomoko, one artist who had a certain effect on his way of thinking, stated that she has had difficulties painting onto white canvases since the earthquake. Shown at the Atrium is Drop curtain of cowhide, a 24-meter work that she painted while toying with her materials. and the size of which she adjusted to the size of the exhibition space. Sharing the same space is a work by AOKI Mika, who uses glass to express life-inspiring movement; a painting by YUMISASHI Kanji that marks the starting point of the artist's work themed around death and rebirth; and a sculpture by ODANI Motohiko, made to be installed in the disaster-striken area. Other pieces on display that were also created in the aftermath of the earthquake, include a work by KOMAKUS, who amplified the voice of YOSHIMASU Gozo as he tries to revive "fading words;" MIYANAGA Aiko's installation made as an attempt to retrieve lost sceneries; and a video by ISHIDA Takashi.

## 5 「私」の再定義

The Redefinition of "Self"

東日本大震災以降の高橋龍太郎コレクションに収集された作品には、明確なメッセージやダイナミックなイメージを示すものよりは、何かが生成する過程や、不完全なものや未完成の状態、あるいは自分の外にある現象や環境に、そのあらわれをゆだねるようなものが目立つようになっていきます。そこで作家たちは、高橋が震災後に感じたように、強い主張の主体である「私」の存在を問い直し、複数のアイデンティティのなかで揺らいだり、外の世界との干渉によってはじめてあらわれたりするような「私」と向かいあっているように見えます。

近年の高橋の視点に大きな影響を与えている作家の一人、岡﨑乾二郎の作品は、共同開発したドローイング作成ロボットによって描かれたものです。ペンを当てると、画面が動いて線を生み出し、「誰かに描かされている」ような感覚をもたらします。それは外部との摩擦と抵抗によって、それまでの「私」を超えるような別の「私」が引き出される状態ともいえます。村山悟郎は、自己組織的で自律的な生命のシステムを、自ら生成するドローイングのパターンを追求することで表現し、やんツーは、「描く」という行為の主体を外部にゆだねることから、人間中心ではない社会的システムへ思考を促します。さらに、名もなき実昌、梅沢和木、今津景ら、デジタル空間を参照しそこにあらわれる複数の視点を統合しながら、膨大なイメージに溢れた現代における絵画の可能性を追求する作家たちも紹介します。坂本夏子と梅津庸一は、日本という土壌で、個人の表現を超えてあらわれる「絵画のあり方」を、共同作業も含めた実践のなかで追求します。

こうした変化により、高橋のコレクションには、鑑賞者の感覚や認識の方法 に働きかけ、その刷新を促すような抽象的な表現や、焼成という外部的な要 因によって素材が自ずと変化していく陶芸など、これまで収蔵されてこな かったような性質を持つ作品も加わるようになっていきます。

In the works that were added to the Takahashi Ryutaro Collection after the Great East Japan Earthquake, elements stand out that highlight processes of things being created, and their state of incompleteness or unfinishedness, or the outcome of which seems to be entrusted to the effects of external environments and phenomena, rather than communicating clear messages or displaying dynamic images. Similar to Takahashi's own sensation after the earthquake, these artists reexamine the position of the "self" as a subject that makes strongly subjective statements, and seem to be facing a new type of "self" that sways between multiple identities, or that only manifests itself as a result of interaction with the outside world.

The works by OKAZAKI Kenjiro, one artist who has been having a big impact on Takahashi's way of thinking in recent years, were made by a drawing robot co-developed by the artist. Here, a human draws pictures by holding a pen in a fixed position on a sheet of paper, while the paper moves around under it, making it look as if the artist is "made to draw by someone or something else." This can also be described as a state in which the friction and resistance against external aspects unlocks an alternative "self" that exceeds the former one. MURAYAMA Goro aims to visualize systems of self-organized, autonomous life by way of generative drawing patterns, while vang 02 facilitates consideration regarding non-anthropocentric social systems by entrusting the act of "drawing" to an external subject. Then there are artists like Namonaki Sanemasa, UMEZAWA Kazuki and IMAZU Kei, who explore possibilities of painting in the present age while surrounded by enormous amounts of images, by referencing digital environments and integrating the multiple viewpoints that come together there; or SAKAMOTO Natsuko and UMETSU Yoichi, who pursue "painting styles" beyond individual expression (that may be realized in Japan) through artistic practices that also include collaborative

This is how Takahashi's collection keeps changing, with new additions of works with characteristics and qualities that were not previously seen in the collection, such as abstract paintings that appeal to the audience's senses while encouraging new ways of perception and recognition, or ceramic art that is subject to material transformation due to the external factor of baking.

### 6 路上に還る Back onto the Street

高橋龍太郎コレクションは、現在もなお、若いアーティストたちの最新の動向を取り込みながら、日々拡大しています。近年彼を惹きつけているのは、路上 ――ストリートから世界をまなざし、制作する作家たちです。かつて学生運動に身を投じた高橋にとって、これらの作品との出会いは、前衛芸術の記憶とともに、再び路上に還るような経験だといえるかもしれません。

てこで紹介される作家の多くは、環境が与える現象やシステムなど、すでに存在している条件を編集するところからはじめます。例えば鈴木ヒラクは、「描く」ことを、すでにある世界の「発掘」になぞらえ、路上で発見した記号の断片を身体をとおして再配置することで、新たな言語を作り出そうと試みます。都市空間の隙間でいかに遊び、自由を拡張するかを模索してきたSIDE COREは、工事灯を使った巨大なシャンデリアを制作しました。Chim↑Pom from Smappa!Groupの作品は、コロナ禍で人がいなくなった東京の街に看板として設置され、その時の空気をそのまま焼き付けた「青写真」です。

その先に展示される篠原有司男の「ボクシング・ペインティング」は、60年代の前衛芸術の中心にいた作家が、彼の代表的なパフォーマンスを90歳を目前に行った痕跡です。当時は野晒しにされるなど「作品」として残ることが少なかったそれを、高橋がコレクションに加えたのは、若き日に憧れた前衛運動に対する、コレクターとしてのひとつの挑戦だったのかもしれません。さらに、80年代よりオルタナティブな表現者として活動してきた根本敬が、「個人の意志を超えた大きな何かに突き動かされ」ピカソの《ゲルニカ》と同サイズで描いた巨大絵画、そして最後に、高橋にとって特に思い入れのある近代の画家、里見勝蔵の作品が続きます。フランスに学び「洋画家」として活躍した里見が、晩年、路傍の石に描いた夥しい数の顔。輸入概念である「前衛」を、日本の風土のなかで追求した彼の、長い年月が路上で結晶化したようなこの作品で、展覧会は締めくくられます。

The Takahashi Ryutaro Collection still continues to grow day by day while incorporating the latest trends of young artists. What has been particularly attracting Takahashi in recent years, are endeavors by artists that are informed by a world view from a "street" kind of perspective. For Takahashi, who once devoted himself to a student movement, encountering these works is certainly something that brings back memories of avant-garde art, and an experience that takes him back onto the street so to speak.

For many of the artists introduced in this section, modifying the pre-existing conditions of environmental phenomena and systems, is a point of departure of their work. SUZUKI Hiraku, for example, describes the act of "drawing" as "excavating" a world that has already existed there. Here he attempts to create a new kind of language by reassembling through his physical interaction fragments of traffic or warning signs that he found on the street. SIDE CORE, who have been exploring ways of playing and expanding one's own freedom in the gaps in urban environments, made a giant chandelier out of construction lights. Blue Print by Chim↑Pom from Smappa!Group is a work that was originally set up as a signboard in a Tokyo street from which people had vanished during the pandemic, and that has been charged with the atmosphere of that time.

Next on display is "Boxing Painting," literally the traces of a performance that represents the body of work of SHINOHARA Ushio, a central figure in 1960s avant-garde art, staged shortly before the artist's 90th birthday. Initially, Shinohara's works were mostly left exposed to the weather and therefore didn't persist as tangible artworks, and the fact that Takahashi added those works to his collection, represents perhaps a challenging approach as a collector to the avant-garde art that he was so attracted to in his youth. NEMOTO Takashi, who has been active as an alternative creator since the 1980s, was "driven by some higher force beyond human intention" to make a giant painting, the dimensions of which roughly correspond to the size of Picasso's Guernica. Here, that painting is followed by a work by SATOMI Katsuzo, a Western-style modern painter who had studied in France, and who Takahashi has a special attachment to. In his later years, Satomi made this work for which he painted faces onto countless pebbles. It is a work in which the longstanding efforts of "avant-garde" practiced as an imported concept on the streets of Japan, seem to crystallize, and that closes this exhibition.