

Anish Kapoor

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Sir Anish Mikhail Kapoor, CBE, RA, Kt is a British sculptor specializing in installation art and conceptual art. Born in Bombay, Kapoor has lived and worked in London since the early 1970s when he moved to study art, first at the Hornsey College of Art and later at the Chelsea School of Art and Design.

Following comments by Chicago's mayor about a Chinese copy of the city's Anish Kapoor's Cloud Gate sculpture being a form of 'flattery', the artist issues an angry statement in defence of 'hard won creativity'. Comments by Chicago's mayor Rahm Emanuel have led to British sculptor Anish Kapoor issuing a strongly worded statement on the subject of plagiarism, copyright and creativity.

Kapoor has issued a fresh statement in direct response to Emanuel. He said: "I feel myself to be an honorary citizen of your great city of Chicago... I am therefore astonished at your statements about the Chinese copy of the sculpture Cloud Gate as that of an act of flattery. I urge you to stand by my side and fight plagiarism.

"I feel compelled to ask what other businesses and innovators from Chicago have had their copyrighted material stolen in a similar way? Will you call this flattery, too?

Creativity in all walks of life is hard won. It is incorrect to accept that we should allow for it to be undermined or stolen and therefore give it little or no value. Chicago will lose from this thievery. We cannot let this happen."

Martin Cooper



Kapoor's Cloud Gate sculpture in Chicago, nicknamed 'the Bean, is set to be unveiled this month in the Chinese city of Karamay.

April Greiman

Born on March 22, 1948, April Greiman grew up in New York City. Her father was an early computer programmer, systems analyst, and founder and president of The Ventura Institute of Technology. Her only sibling, Paul, became a meteorologist and specialist in climatic and atmospheric interplanetary modeling.

April Greiman (born March 22, 1948) is an American designer widely recognized as one of the first designers to embrace computer technology as a design tool. Greiman is also credited, along with early collaborator Jayme Odgers, with helping to import the European New Wave design style to the US during the late 70s and early 80s. According to design historian Steven Heller, April Greiman was a bridge between the modern and postmodern, the analog and the digital. She is a pivotal proponent of the new typography and new wave that defined late twentieth-century graphic design. Greiman heads Los Angeles-based design consultancy Made in Space. Her art combines her Swiss design training with West Coast postmodernism. Greiman finds the title graphic designer too limiting and prefers to call herself a trans-media artist. Her work has inspired designers to develop the computer as a tool of design and to be curious and searching in their design approach.

Greiman moved to Los Angeles in 1976, where she established the multi-disciplinary approach that extends into her current practice, Made in Space. During the 1970s, she rejected the belief among many contemporary designers that computers and digitalization would compromise the International Typographic Style; instead, she exploited pixelation and other digitization errors as integral parts of digital art, a position she has held throughout her career.

Miracle Manor, a desert spa retreat owned with her husband, architect Michael Rotondi, is a showcase for her more recent three-dimensional design of space in natural landscapes.

by Jessica Ramos



April Greiman

Cindy Sherman

Sherman was born on January 19, 1954, in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, the youngest of the five children of Dorothy and Charles Sherman. Shortly after her birth, her family moved to the township of Huntington, Long Island. Her father worked as an engineer for Grumman Aircraft. Her mother taught reading to children with learning difficulties.

Jean Bell

In 1972, Sherman enrolled in the visual arts department at Buffalo State College, where she began painting. During this time, she began to explore the ideas which became a hallmark of her work: She dressed herself as different characters, cobbled together from thrift-store clothing. Frustrated with what she saw as the limitations of painting as a medium of art, she abandoned it and took up photography. There was nothing more to say [through painting], she recalled. I was meticulously copying other art, and then I realized I could just use a camera and put my time into an idea instead. Sherman has said about this time: "One of the reasons I started photographing myself was that supposedly in the spring one of my teachers would take the class out to a place near Buffalo where there were waterfalls and everybody romps around without clothes on and takes pictures of each other. I thought, Oh, I don't want to do this. But if we're going to have to go to the woods I better deal with it early. Luckily we never had to do that." She spent the remainder of her college education focused on photography.

It was in Buffalo that Sherman encountered the photo-based conceptual works of artists Hannah Wilke, Eleanor Antin, and Adrian Piper. Along with artists like Laurie Simmons, Louise Lawler, and Barbara Kruger, Sherman is considered to be part of the Pictures Generation.

Sherman works in series, typically photographing herself in a range of costumes. To create her photographs, Sherman shoots alone in her studio, assuming multiple roles as author, director, make-up artist, hairstylist, wardrobe mistress, and model.



Sherman is considered to be part of the Pictures Generation.