

CONTEMPORARY JEWISH MUSEUM

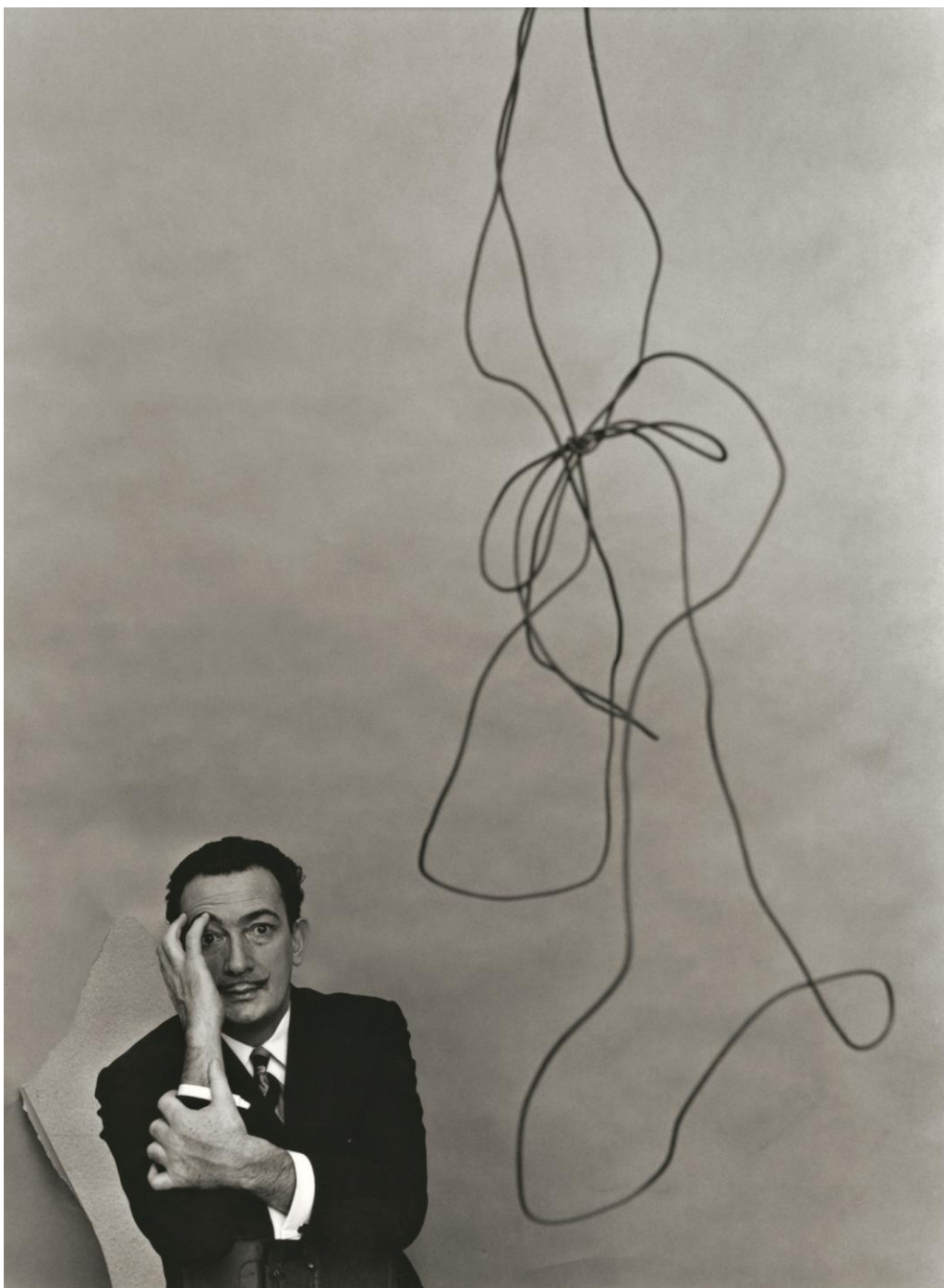


Image Credit: Arnold Newman, *Salvador Dalí, painter*, New York, 1951, 16 ¾ x 14 ¾ in.. Gelatin silver print © 1951. Arnold Newman/Getty Images.

Teacher Resource Guide **Arnold Newman: Masterclass** October 23, 2014 – February 1, 2015

About Arnold Newman: Masterclass

During the second half of the twentieth century, there was no portrait photographer as productive, creative, and successful as Arnold Newman. For almost seven decades Newman applied himself to his art and craft, never for a moment losing his zest for experimentation. His work was published in the most influential magazines of the day, and he was much interviewed, much quoted, and much respected. Several major solo exhibitions paid homage to his achievements during his lifetime, and his work can be found in many of the world's most prestigious photography collections. No historical overview of portraiture would be complete without one or two Newman masterpieces, nor could any general history of the medium safely leave out his superb portraits of Igor Stravinsky, Piet Mondrian, or Martha Graham.

Surprisingly, many of Newman's superb portraits have never been shown or published. This, his first posthumous retrospective, features a wide variety of such photographs. Moreover, it includes cityscapes, documentary photographs, and still lifes that have rarely if ever been exhibited. Even people already familiar with Newman's work will find scores of unexpected images, rivaling the iconographic images they have long admired.

Newman was never happy with the label, often applied, of "father of environmental portraiture." He argued that his portraits were much more than simple records showing artists posing in their studios; there was a symbolic aspect too, and an emotional/psychological element, both fundamental to meaningful portraiture. He asked critics to ignore *all* labels, and judge his portraits simply as they would *any* photographs.

Newman was also a great teacher, and he loved to share his knowledge and skills with aspiring photographers. As with all great artists, the pictures he made seem to us effortless, natural, but in fact they were the result of careful prior planning. Newman later applied the same rigor in selecting the best of his "takes," cropping them with great precision, and then printing them with supreme skill. Highly self-critical, he admitted, "I was always my own worst art director."

With *Masterclass*, we have endeavored to give viewers some insights into Newman's approach. Work prints, prints with crop marks, rough prints with printing instructions, and variants reveal Newman's great attention to detail and careful consideration of every aspect of the photographic art.

—William Ewing, Curator

About this Resource

This resource is designed to help teachers explore the works in *Arnold Newman: Masterclass* in the classroom or within the context of a Museum visit. Newman's work can be used to explore a variety of themes including biography, portraiture, photography, symbolism, American history, and art history, since he photographed people ranging from Pablo Picasso to John F. Kennedy to Christian Dior.

History and Social Studies teachers may choose to look at key historical, political, and cultural figures Newman depicts, in order to gain a rich understanding of mid-century America or to explore the individual biographies of the subjects of the portraits. English or Language Arts instructors may explore Newman's literary figures or how Newman conveys character or ways he imbeds symbolism in his images. Art teachers may choose to examine the formal elements that characterize Newman's unique style, use the portraits to learn about the artists Newman photographs, or simply delve into the artwork created by some of Newman's most famous subjects. This Resource offers background information as well as specific questions to guide an exploration of Newman's portraits, with a focus on specific subject areas. Examine the biographies at the end of the Resource to select the most relevant to your teaching area, or, see the suggestions below.

Schedule a guided tour of *Arnold Newman: Masterclass*

e tours@thecjm.org

t 415.655.7855

thecjm.org/education/guided-tours

736 Mission Street | San Francisco, CA | 415.655.7800

Open Daily [except Wed]: 11am–5pm, Thu 11 am–8pm

Facebook.com/thecjm | twitter.com/jewseum | youtube.com/thecjm.sf

What to expect on a tour

On your guided tour, Museum Educators will lead your group through the exhibition, stopping at 6–8 artworks in the gallery. Tours highlight Arnold Newman's signature style and can be customized to meet your teaching needs. All tours at The Contemporary Jewish Museum are interactive—student voices, ideas, and interpretation are a primary part of the tour experience!

Examining Newman's Portraits

"For me the professional studio is a sterile world. I need to get out; be with people where they're at home. I can't photograph "the soul" but I can show you something fundamental about them."

"My portraits are not at all "environmental." The word was inflicted on me. They are often symbolic. I am interested in producing images that excite me, not in semantics."

—Arnold Newman

Each of these portraits can be analyzed on many levels, from the formal elements to photography techniques used to the symbols used to represent the sitter.

The following questions are appropriate for many of the images.

- What do you notice first about this portrait? What catches your eye?
- What do you notice about the light?
- How does Newman crop the image, and how does this impact your viewing of the image?
- Where is the person in the image?
- What do you notice about the background or setting?
- What is the relationship between the subject and the background?
- Based on what Newman shows us in the photograph, what guesses do you have about what kind of person this is? What symbols does he use? What is "fundamental" about this person that the photograph shares?
- Take a look at the name of the subject of the portrait. If you don't know already, do a bit of research about this person, their background, and their work. Take another look at Newman's portrait. In light of your new knowledge, what does the portrait share about the sitter and how did Newman convey this in the photograph?

Curriculum Connections to Newman's Portraits

Language Arts/English

Use these portraits to compliment a literary character study, to learn about the subjects' contributions to literature, or as a compliment to a study of symbolism.

Suggested Portraits:

- Carl Sandburg, poet bit.ly/newmansandburg
- Allen Ginsberg, writer bit.ly/newmanginsberg
- Otto Frank, father of Anne Frank bit.ly/newmanfrank

Discussion Questions for Carl Sandburg, poet

Image: bit.ly/newmansandburg

What does Newman choose to emphasize in this photograph? What techniques does he use to accomplish this?

- Compare this work to other portraits by Arnold Newman. How is it different? Similar?
- Based on this representation, in what field do you imagine to have been active? Why?
- This is a portrait of Carl Sandburg (1868–1967), Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, known for his free verse poetry representing industrial America. Read Sandburg's poem "Fog," (below) if desired.
- How do Newman's choices and photographic treatment of Sandburg evoke the poet's persona or work?
- How would you depict Sandburg to evoke his work or poetic style? How would it be different from Newman's presentation?

"The fog comes in
on little cat feet.
It sits looking
over the harbor and city
on silent launches
and then moves on."

Suggested Activity: Written and Visual Symbols

Newman calls his portraits “symbolic.” Have students look carefully at one of Arnold Newman’s portraits. What symbols do they notice? What might they mean? Then, ask students to translate the photograph into a written form, creating a symbol-rich poem to accompany the photo. As a culminating event, read the poems aloud, then ask students to match the image with the corresponding text.

History/Social Studies

Use these portraits as an entry point for exploring the contributions of these historical figures, or examine Newman's carefully crafted images to see if you can learn more about who they were and what they accomplished.

Suggested Portraits:

- David Ben-Gurion, founder and first Prime Minister of Israel bit.ly/newmanbengurion
- John F. Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States bit.ly/newmanjfk
- Alfried Krupp, German industrialist and convicted war criminal bit.ly/newmankrupp

Discussion Questions for **David Ben-Gurion**, founder and first Prime Minister of Israel



Arnold Newman, *David Ben-Gurion, politician and Prime Minister of Israel, Jerusalem, Israel, 1967*. Gelatin silver print © 1967, 17 1/16 x 21 1/16 in. Arnold Newman/Getty Images Courtesy: The Widder Collection, San Diego.

- What aspects of the sitter does Newman emphasize? What impression of the subject does Newman's depiction give us? What do you think this might tell us about this person's accomplishments?
- The figure depicted is David Ben-Gurion, a founder and the first Prime Minister of Israel. What do you know about Ben-Gurion? Do a bit of research to enhance your knowledge.
- This photograph takes place in Independence Hall, where Ben-Gurion signed Israel's Declaration of Independence in 1948. How does Newman present the relationship between Ben-Gurion and this setting?
- How does Newman call our attention to Ben-Gurion's accomplishments? To the documents?

Suggested Activity: Symbolic Portraits of historical figures or literary figures

- Have students select a historical figure or literary character you are studying. Brainstorm the objects, clothing, and/or settings that might reveal something "fundamental" about their role in history and their accomplishments. Using an image from a magazine or website (or, a drawing, if your students are comfortable with this), then adding drawing, collage, or digital manipulations, have students create a symbolic portrait of the selected figure, which includes details to share their contributions to history.

The Arts

Newman's work offers a broad understanding of the key cultural figures of the mid-twentieth century. Perhaps because he got his start as a painter, Newman loved to photograph artists, particularly visual artists in their studios. Art teachers can use the portraits to introduce students to these artists and their biographies, or to gain an understanding of photography techniques through an analysis of formal elements, such as light and shadow, perspective, and cropping.

Suggested Portraits:

- Piet Mondrian, painter bit.ly/newmanmondrian
- Andy Warhol, artist bit.ly/newmanwarhol
- Martha Graham, dancer and choreographer bit.ly/newmangraham
- Igor Stravinsky, pianist and composer bit.ly/newmanstravinsky

Discussion Questions for **Piet Mondrian**, painter

Image: bit.ly/newmanmondrian

- What impression does this image give you of Mondrian?
- What stands out to you about the shapes surrounding the artist?
- Compare this portrait to Mondrian's artwork. What similarities do you notice?
- What do you know about Mondrian? Read more here: tate.org.uk/art/artists/piet-mondrian-1651.
What more can you learn about Mondrian that can contribute to your understanding of this portrait?
- What compositional elements did Newman use to show the viewer something about the artist?

Suggested Activity: Symbolic Self-Portraits

- Have students think about the objects, clothing, and settings that might reveal something "fundamental" about who they are. Have students gather these together to create a composition, then have them take a photograph of themselves in this setting. Alternatively, students may paint or draw self-portraits, or create a portrait of a classmate. Complete the activity by creating a classroom gallery. Ask students to interpret the symbols included in the portraits.

Photography Resources

Arnold Newman website, including images, stories about Newman, and biographical information.

arnoldnewman.com/

Excellent photography curriculum, created by the International Center for Photography in New York City.

icp.org/museum/education/teacher-resources

Teacher guide to *One World, One People: Jewish Photographic Portraits by Arnold Newman*, an exhibition of Newman's portraits of key Jewish figures.

jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/docs/educators/Arnold_%20Newman_Teach.pdf

An online tour of *Arnold Newman: Masterclass*, with curator William Ewing

vimeo.com/40806257

Selected Biographies of Newman's Subjects Featured in *Arnold Newman: Masterclass*

On view at The Contemporary Jewish Museum October 23, 2014 – February 1, 2015

Berenice Abbott (1898–1991), renowned American photographer, played a key role in preserving the work of the French photographer Eugène Atget. She learned the craft of photography from Man Ray in Paris, before opening her own portrait studio in 1923. Returning to New York in the late 1920s, she began a series of photographs documenting the city for the Works Progress Administration.

Josef Albers (1888–1976), German painter, printmaker, sculptor, designer, writer, and teacher. He is best known for his series *Homages to the Square* (1950–76) and his book *The Interaction of Color* (1963). He began his career at the Bauhaus in Weimar, and after its closure in 1933, he emigrated to the US. He taught at Black Mountain College, North Carolina (1933–49). He then became head of the Design department at Yale University.

Jean Arp (1886–1966), Franco-German sculptor, painter, printmaker, and poet. Born Peter Wilhelm, he became a pioneer of abstract art and one of the founders of the Zurich Dada group. He was also an active member of the Surrealist and Constructivist movements. His interest in biomorphism and the concept of chance had a considerable influence on the development of twentieth-century art.

Sir Frederick Ashton (1904–88), British dancer and choreographer, who was a major creative force behind the Royal Ballet from its founding. Prior to establishing himself as a dancer, he was already choreographing his first ballets, including *The Tragedy of Fashion*. Over his sixty-year career, he choreographed more than a hundred ballets, including *Symphonic Variations* (1948), *Ondine* (1958), and *La Fille mal gardée* (1960).

Paul Auster (born 1947), American novelist. After graduating from Columbia University, he moved to Paris where he became a translator. He returned to the US in 1974 and began his writing career. His series of mystery novels, published as *The New York Trilogy* (1987) were critically acclaimed and feature one of the recurring themes in Auster's work, the question of identity. *Moon Palace* (1990), *Leviathan* (1993), and *Mr. Vertigo* (1994) are among his major works.

Milton Avery (1885/1893–1965), American painter. In 1925, after living, working, and studying in Hartford, Connecticut, he moved to New York. From 1926 on, he devoted himself to painting. Often called the American Matisse, he mainly painted portraits and landscapes. His works from the 1960s, with their tendency to

abstraction, influenced the artists Mark Rothko, Adolph Gottlieb (q.v.), and Barnett Newman (q.v.).

Francis Bacon (1909–92), Anglo-Irish painter. Having spent time in Berlin and Paris, and worked as an interior decorator, he devoted himself entirely to painting after 1943. The human figure was at the center of his work, distorted and deformed, and usually isolated. His shocking and powerful paintings are notably influenced by the works of Rembrandt, Grünewald, Van Gogh, and the photography of Eadweard Muybridge.

Alfred H. Barr, Jr. (1902–81), American art historian and highly influential museum director. While pursuing his PhD at Harvard, he taught at Vassar College (1923–24), Harvard (1924–25), Princeton (1925–26), and Wellesley College (1926–27). In 1929, he accepted the newly created position of director of the Museum of Modern Art, (MoMA) New York. A key catalyst in making modern art acceptable to the general public, Barr also initiated the creation of MoMA's permanent collection of modern art.

Sir Cecil Beaton (1904–80), British photographer and designer. He was the leading fashion photographer for the publisher Condé Nast and *Vogue* magazine from 1929 until the start of World War II, and also photographed the British royal family. His passion for staging and architecture can be seen in his fashion photography. After his collaboration with *Vogue* ended, he mainly worked on set and costume designs for theater and film.

David Ben-Gurion (1886–1973), Israeli politician, militant Zionist, and prime minister of Israel from 1948 to 1953 and 1955 to 1963. Born David Andrew Grün in Poland, he became a leading figure in the Jewish renaissance. In the 1930s, he stood strongly in favor of the creation of an Israeli homeland. In accordance with a United Nations resolution, he declared the establishment of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948.

Meyer Berger (1898–1959), American journalist. For three decades, he was a senior reporter with *The New York Times*. He was best known for the column "About New York," containing anecdotes about the city and its people, which appeared regularly in the *Times* from 1939 to 1940 and from 1953 to 1959. In 1950, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for a report on a mass murder in Camden, New Jersey.

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90), American conductor, composer, and pianist. His major conducting debut occurred in 1943 when he replaced Bruno Walter at a concert by the New York Philharmonic. He subsequently became music director of the New York City Symphony Orchestra, was invited to conduct at La Scala in Milan, and

eventually became music director of the New York Philharmonic. Also an acclaimed composer, he wrote the musical *West Side Story* (1957).

Marc Blitzstein (1905–64), Russian-born American composer. Inspired by Igor Stravinsky (q.v.), then by Paul Hindemith, and Kurt Weill, he composed symphonies, ballets, operas, and music for plays and films. *The Cradle Will Rock* (1937), a musical allegory of corruption, was initially forced to close but was later staged by the Mercury Theater Company in New York and ran for more than 100 performances.

Pierre Boulez (born 1925), French composer, conductor, and teacher. In 1954, he launched the Concerts du Petit Marigny in Paris, later known as the Concerts du Domaine Musical, dedicated to modern music. He was also the founder and director of the Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/Musique at the Centre Pompidou (1977–92). An influential educator, he taught at Harvard (1962–63) and at the Collège de France (1976–95).

Bill Brandt (1904–83), German-born British photographer, famed for his experimental photographs of the 1940s that distort and manipulate women's bodies. He learned the craft of photography in Austria and then in Paris, notably from Man Ray. Inspired by André Kertész and Eugène Atget, he produced photo essays on the streets of Paris and London, where he settled in 1931. His work was published in *Picture Post*, *Lilliput*, *Weekly Illustrated*, and *Verve*.

Brassaï (1899–1984), Hungarian-born French photographer, draughtsman, sculptor, and writer. He took his first pictures in 1930 when he had been living in Paris for six years. He first found success with the publication of the book *Paris by Night* (1933), a collection of images that capture an often somber world of cafés, brothels, and night-workers. Outside of his personal work, he collaborated with many magazines including *Minotaure*, *Verve*, *Labyrinthe*, *Lilliput*, *Coronet*, *Life*, and *Harper's Bazaar*.

Manuel Alvarez Bravo (1902–2002), Mexican photographer. The father of art photography in Mexico, he took his first photographs at the age of twenty. In 1927, he met Tina Modotti, who introduced him to Diego Rivera and Edward Weston. Although he traveled throughout Europe and the US, his main sources of inspiration were Mexico, its people, and its folklore. He also documented the work of the Mexican muralists.

Alexey Brodovitch (1898–1971), Russian-born American art director, teacher, and photographer. Most

famously, he was art director at *Harper's Bazaar* (1934–58) and a pioneer of graphic design. He was also one of the most influential design teachers of the twentieth century, particularly through the Design Laboratory course that he led at the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art. He was a mentor to many artists, including the photographers Richard Avedon and Irving Penn.

Alexander Calder (1898–1976), American sculptor. Dividing his time between New York and Paris, he initially created works using materials such as wire, cloth, and found objects. His most influential development was the invention in 1931 of kinetic sculptures that he called “mobiles.” At the same time, he also created massive sculptures dubbed “stabiles.” His first major retrospective was held at the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in 1943.

Truman Capote (1924–84), American author. Well known for his writing, he was also known for his eccentric personality and the Black and White Ball that he organized at the Plaza Hotel, New York, in 1966. His first novel *Other Voices, Other Rooms* (1948) was a huge success, while his novella *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1958) was immortalized as a film directed by Blake Edwards and starring Audrey Hepburn.

Anthony Caro (1924–2013), British sculptor and teacher. Trained at the Royal Academy Schools in London, he is one of the pioneers of abstract sculpture, using materials of all kinds, including wood, steel, bronze, ceramics, paper, and Perspex. In 1975, he became the subject of a retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. His work as a tutor at St. Martin's School of Art in London (1953–81) was also highly influential.

Henri Cartier-Bresson (1908–2004), French photographer who founded the renowned Magnum agency in 1947, together with Robert Capa, David Seymour, and George Rodger. His book *Images à la sauvette* (1952) formulated the concept of the “decisive moment,” which shaped photography for three decades. His reportage work took him to Africa, Spain, Mexico, Russia, India, and China, and he photographed some of the most famous people of the twentieth century.

Marc Chagall (1887–1985), Russian-born French painter, draughtsman, printmaker, sculptor, ceramicist, and writer. He became a major figure in the École de Paris, depicting a dreamlike world filled with flowers, animals, and loving couples in glowing colors. Additionally, he was internationally renowned for his sets for the Opéra de Paris and the Metropolitan Opera in New York, his book illustrations, and his majestic stained-glass windows.

Giorgio de Chirico (1888–1978), Greek-born Italian painter, sculptor, and printmaker. A founder of the Pittura Metafisica movement in 1917, along with Carlo Carrà, Giorgio Morandi, and Alberto Savinio, he produced his most famous works between 1911 and 1915 while living in Paris. He was a close friend of Guillaume Apollinaire, who first used the term “metaphysical” (1913) to describe de Chirico’s work, and who introduced him to the Surrealists.

Aaron Copland (1900–90), American composer and conductor. Inspired by jazz and folk songs, he aimed to create something different from the European classical tradition and develop a distinctively American musical aesthetic. A staunch supporter of contemporary music, he lectured on his innovative ideas at the New School for Social Research in New York, Harvard University, and the Berkshire Music Center.

Salvador Dalí (1904–89), Spanish painter, draughtsman, illustrator, sculptor, writer, and film director. Famed for his eccentricity, he was one of the major figures of the Surrealist movement—his dreamlike works filled with recurring symbols such as melting watches and grasshoppers. One of his innovations was the “paranoiac-critical method” of artistic creation. In the late 1930s, the increasing commercialization of his work and his refusal to denounce fascism led to his exclusion by the Surrealists.

Stuart Davis (1892–1964), American painter. He was influenced by the works of the Ashcan School, then by his discovery of European modernism following the Armory Show in New York in 1913. In the 1920s he experimented with Cubism but his subjects, taken from consumer goods and advertising, prefigured the Pop Art of the 1960s. Davis was a fervent promoter of artistic freedom and the rights of the artist.

Shelagh Delaney (1939–2011), British writer. After leaving school, she held a variety of menial jobs, but already believed that writing was her vocation. At the age of nineteen, she wrote *A Taste of Honey*; she had originally intended it to be a novel but then adapted it into a play. It was a huge success. Her later work included short stories, screenplays, and radio plays.

Christian Dior (1905–57), French couturier. One of the most influential designers in fashion history, he presented his first collection in 1947, launching the “New Look” and creating strongly shaped female silhouettes with long, full skirts, narrow waists, and rounded shoulders. The first Dior fragrance, Miss Dior, was launched in 1947, and the first ready-to-wear collection in 1948. After his sudden death in 1957, he was succeeded as head designer by Yves Saint Laurent.

Robert Doisneau (1912–94), French photographer. He became interested in photography after studying printmaking at the École Estienne in Paris (1926–29). In 1931, he was hired as an assistant by the photographer André Vigneau. From 1934 to 1939, he was an advertising photographer at the Renault factory in Billancourt, near Paris. He first worked at the picture agency Rapho in 1939, then rejoined after the war in 1946. His humanist images of Paris brought him widespread public popularity.

Marcel Duchamp (1887–1968), French painter, sculptor, and theoretician. He was a pioneer of the avant-garde, his experimental works linking him with Fauvism, Cubism, Futurism, Dada, and Surrealism. *Nude Descending a Staircase* created a sensation when it was exhibited at the Armory Show in New York in 1913. In the same year, Duchamp invented the “readymade,” the most famous and controversial example of which was a urinal entitled *Fountain*, bearing the signature “R. Mutt/1917.”

Charles Eames (1907–78), American architect and furniture designer. He worked in collaboration with his wife Ray for forty years. They believed in designing high-quality furniture that was accessible to all. The pair not only made a mark in the history of contemporary furniture but were also pioneers of modern architecture and built the famous Eames House or Case Study House #8 (1945–49), using prefabricated materials.

Dr. Harold Edgerton (1903–90), American scientist and photographer. In 1948, he was appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. While he is noted for his advancement of stroboscopy and electronic flash photography, the biggest impact was made by his photographs capturing sequences of movement that are invisible to the naked eye: a splashing droplet of milk, a bullet passing through an apple, and athletes in motion.

Max Ernst (1891–1976), German painter, printmaker, and sculptor, naturalized American (1948), then French (1958). A major artist of the twentieth century, he was a member of the Dada group before joining the Surrealists in 1922. Keenly experimental, with a particular interest in automatism, he developed several art techniques including frottage, grattage, and decalcomania. His imaginative world is simultaneously fantastical, poetic, dark, and threatening.

Gil Evans (1912–88), Canadian-born American pianist, arranger, conductor, and composer. Born Ian Ernest Gilmore Green, he became a great jazz innovator, working with Miles Davis on his album *Miles Ahead* in 1956,

with Lee Konitz in 1980, and with Sting in 1987. He also recorded several albums himself, including *Out of the Cool* (1960). From 1984 to 1988, he and his band played every Monday night at the Sweet Basil jazz club in New York.

Dan Flavin (1933–96), American artist, renowned for his light installations. He initially studied for the priesthood at his father's wish, but gave it up in 1952 to study art history and become a primarily self-taught artist. From 1961 onwards, his most notable innovation was the creation of Minimalist works that incorporate fluorescent light fixtures, perhaps the most famous of which is entitled "*Monument*" for V. Tatlin (1964).

Henry Geldzahler (1935–94), Belgian-born American curator and critic. For three decades, he occupied prestigious posts that gave him considerable and controversial power on the New York art scene. He was curator for American art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, director of the visual arts program of the National Endowment for the Arts, and then Commissioner of Cultural Affairs for New York City.

Philip Glass (born 1937), American musician and composer, a pioneer of minimalist music. He studied at the University of Chicago, at the Juilliard School in New York, and in Aspen with Darius Milhaud, before moving to Europe and studying with the musician and instructor Nadia Boulanger. On his return to New York in 1967, he formed the Philip Glass Ensemble. As well as symphonies, concertos and operas, he has composed scores for films.

Arnold Glimcher (born 1938), American art dealer, film director, and producer. He founded the Pace Gallery, a prestigious contemporary art space in New York, in 1963. The gallery now has four exhibition spaces in New York and another in Beijing, and represents artists of international standing, including Chuck Close, Jim Dine, David Hockney (q.v.), and Robert Rauschenberg. For fifty years, it has been one of the most influential galleries in the contemporary art market.

Kurt Gödel (1906–78), Austrian-born American mathematician. One of the most important mathematicians and logicians of the twentieth century, he is most notable for his incompleteness theorem (1931). From 1940, he worked in mathematics and philosophy at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University, and was named a full professor in 1953. Suffering from hypochondria and paranoia, he stopped eating due to an obsessive fear of being poisoned and died in 1978.

Adolph Gottlieb (1903–74), American painter and sculptor. He was an early member of the New York School and was one of the founders of The Ten in 1935. Along with Mark Rothko and Barnett Newman (q.v.), he laid down the theoretical foundations of Abstract Expressionism in 1943. He is best known for his *Burst* series, large-scale abstract paintings featuring oppositions of shapes and colors.

Martha Graham (1894–1991), American dancer, choreographer, and teacher. A pioneer of modern dance, she produced more than 180 works in her 53-year career. Her innovative technique was based on breathing, contraction, and release. Sets and costumes were also carefully designed to amplify the dramatic power of the movements. She founded the Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance in New York in 1926, where her pupils included iconic dancer Merce Cunningham.

Chaim Gross (1904–91), Austrian-born American sculptor, draughtsman, printmaker, and painter. After arriving in New York in 1921, he studied at the Educational Alliance Art School and the Art Students League. A passionate draughtsman from a young age, he nonetheless became noted as a sculptor. Wood was his favored medium for depicting subjects taken from popular culture: the circus, holidays, and children.

George Grosz (1893–1959), German painter and draughtsman. A member of the Dada movement, he is widely regarded as one of the great political artists of the twentieth century. He is most famous for his brutal caricatures of German officers and the ruling classes, in part based on his army experiences in World War I. He emigrated to the US in 1933 before Hitler came to power.

Philip Guston (1913–80), Canadian-born American painter. In the 1930s, he received several commissions for murals that reflected his Marxist political leanings. In the 1940s, he turned to easel painting and abstraction, and became a key figure in Abstract Expressionism. After 1970, he returned to figurative works, which evoked a comic-book aesthetic.

John Guare (born 1958), American dramatist. In 1964, after graduating from Georgetown University (1960) and Yale School of Drama (1963), he wrote his first off-off-Broadway play. In 1968, he won an Obie Award for *Muzeeka*, but it was his semi-autobiographical play *House of Blue Leaves* (1971) that established him on the international scene.

Leland Hayward (1902–71), American agent and film, television, and theater producer. After dropping out of Princeton University, he spent some time working for the press before becoming a talent agent to some of

Hollywood's biggest stars, including Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Greta Garbo, and Katharine Hepburn. As a producer, his greatest success was *The Sound of Music* (1959).

David Hockney (born 1937), British painter, printmaker, draughtsman, and set designer. A key figure in British Pop Art, his works primarily depict the people and landscapes around him, and are full of references to popular culture. After a first visit to Los Angeles in 1963, he made the city his home from 1978, but is now based in his native Yorkshire.

David Hare (1917–92), American sculptor, painter, and photographer. Associated with the Surrealist movement, he co-founded and edited the journal *VVV* with André Breton, Max Ernst (q.v.), and Marcel Duchamp (q.v.) from 1941 to 1944. In 1948, along with William Baziotis (q.v.), Robert Motherwell, and Mark Rothko, he became a founding member of the Subjects of the Artist School in New York, dedicated to the promotion of avant-garde art and Abstract Expressionism.

Hanya Holm (1893–1992), German-born American dancer and choreographer. One of the most important figures in modern dance in the US, she was sent to New York in 1931 by her mentor, Mary Wigman, in order to open a branch of the Wigman School. Improvisation was one of her key techniques. She directed her own dance company from 1936 to 1944 and choreographed ballets and musicals, including *Kiss Me, Kate* (1948) and *My Fair Lady* (1956).

Edward Hopper (1882–1967), American painter, draughtsman, and printmaker. Famed as a realist painter, he studied commercial illustration before discovering the work of the Impressionists during regular visits to Paris. In 1924, he decided to devote himself entirely to painting. His works are notable for their unusual viewpoints and compositions, their isolated figures, their interest in architecture, and their sense of melancholy.

Paul Hornung (born 1935), American professional footballer. Nicknamed the "Golden Boy," he was both talented and versatile, playing in halfback, quarterback, and placekicker positions. He joined the Green Bay Packers in 1957 and was their star player for nine seasons, winning four league championships.

Eikoh Hosoe (born 1933), Japanese photographer. After studying at the Tokyo College of Photography (1951), his first solo exhibition featured the series *An American Girl in Tokyo* (1956). In 1959, he founded the Vivo agency with six other Japanese photographers. In the 1960s, he published his best-known book, *Man and Woman*, a series of images of the dancer Tatsumi Hijikata and his troupe.

Jasper Johns (born 1930), American painter, sculptor, and printmaker. A key figure in Pop Art, he is best known for his use and reappropriation of recognizable motifs such as targets and the US flag. In 1958, his first solo exhibition at the Leo Castelli Gallery was hugely successful and he sold four paintings to the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Since then, his works have become part of the canon of modern art.

Anne Jackson (born 1926), American actress. She trained in New York at the Neighborhood Playhouse and the Actor's Studio, making her Broadway debut in 1945 and her first movie in 1950. In 1948, she married the actor Eli Wallach (q.v.) and often performed alongside him, notably in the Broadway production of *Luv* by Murray Schisgal (1964).

Philip Johnson (1906–2005), American architect, critic, and curator. In 1932, he was appointed director of the Architecture and Design department at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. A staunch promoter of modern architecture, he was co-curator of the landmark exhibition *The International Style: Architecture Since 1922*. In 1940 he opened his own practice; his subsequent masterpieces include the Glass House (1949) and the Seagram Building (1954–58), the latter created in collaboration with Mies van der Rohe.

Alex Katz (born 1927), American painter, draughtsman, printmaker, and sculptor. He is best known for his figurative works, which he began to create in the 1950s, going against the tide of Abstract Expressionism. A skilled portrait artist, he also painted flowers and landscapes. His images, with their spare graphic style and bold colors, were compared to Pop Art in the 1960s though Katz has always distanced himself from any movement.

Ellsworth Kelly (born 1923), American painter, sculptor, and printmaker. An important figure in the history of abstract art, he was a major influence on Minimalism and Color Field painting. In Europe between 1948 and 1954, he became interested in the concept of chance in art. In 1949, he created his first abstract paintings with monochrome geometric surfaces. He returned to the US in 1954 and produced his first sculptures. By the end of the 1950s, he had achieved international recognition.

John F. Kennedy (1917–63), President of the United States from 1961 to 1963. His assassination in Dallas in 1963 was one of the events that shaped the twentieth century. At the height of the Cold War, his term of office was notably marked by the US invasion of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and the Cuban missile crisis. A young and charismatic President, he is best remembered for his support of civil rights and racial equality.

Frederick Kiesler (1890–1965), Austrian-born architect, stage designer, and writer. After studying architecture, he worked with the architect Adolf Loos in Vienna before turning to theater and stage design. He was in contact with the Neo-Plasticists and the Surrealists, and famously designed the Endless Theatre (1924). A year later, he designed the Austrian pavilion for the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes in Paris. He emigrated to the US in 1929.

Franz Kline (1910–62), American painter. One of the greatest Abstract Expressionists, he was a keen draughtsman and studied illustration at Heatherley School of Art in London (1937–38) before beginning to paint. It was in the 1950s that he developed his innovative style, painting on large canvases with housepainter's brushes. His black lines or shapes against a white ground have a calligraphic quality.

Willem de Kooning (1904–97), Dutch-born American painter. A member of the New York School from the late 1940s onwards, he was one of the most influential of the Abstract Expressionists. His paintings used bold colors and violent contrasts, oscillating between realism and abstraction. His principal subjects included women and landscapes. The violence and the erotic charge of his works were shocking to many critics and audiences.

Lee Krasner (1908–84), American painter. Originally Lenore Krassner, she is known for her Abstract Expressionist works. The most influential part of her artistic training came from the Hans Hofmann School of Fine Arts (1937). From 1935 to 1943, she played an active role in the arts programs of the Works Progress Administration. In 1941, she met Jackson Pollock (q.v.) and they married in 1945.

Alfried Krupp (1907–67), German industrialist. In 1941, he succeeded his father as head of the steel firm Friedrich Krupp AG. For his crimes during World War II, including the use of forced labor, he was sentenced to twelve years in prison and the forfeiture of all his property. He was, however, pardoned after three years and regained control of his company, which merged with Thyssen AG in 1998.

Mon Levinson (born 1926), American artist. After studying economics, he was introduced to the world of art by Richard Huelsenbeck, one of the founders of the Dada group. Levinson's early works, entitled *Knife Drawings*, were followed by a series of experiments with movement, transparency, and optical illusion. Working primarily with Plexiglas and creating moiré motifs, he is considered a precursor of the Op Art movement.

Roy Lichtenstein (1923–97), American painter, sculptor, and printmaker. He is famed for his use of the imagery

and printing methods of comic books. He taught at Douglass College, Rutgers University, New Jersey, from 1960 to 1963. His first solo exhibition at the Leo Castelli Gallery in 1962 was a huge success, and he has become an iconic figure within American Pop Art.

Norman Mailer (1923–2007), American novelist, journalist, poet, screenplay writer, and director. One of the most significant American writers of the second half of the twentieth century, he was the winner of two Pulitzer Prizes (1969 and 1980) and the National Book Award (1969). His first novel, *The Naked and the Dead* (1948), inspired by his own war experiences, was a bestseller. In 1955, he co-founded the alternative New York paper *The Village Voice*.

Joel Meyerowitz (born 1938), American photographer. Originally an art director, he became a freelance photographer following an encounter with Robert Frank in 1962. He was one of the first photographers to turn to color photography in an era when it was mostly restricted to amateur and commercial work. From 1971 to 1979, he taught color photography at the Cooper Union, New York. Since 1977, he has lectured in photography at Princeton University and published and exhibited widely.

Lilly Michaels (born 1912), English-born American abstract painter. Educated in the US, she trained at the School of Painting and Sculpture at Columbia University. She was active in New York in the 1950s, working with sculpture and oil painting before developing a technique based on scratching through layers of pigment to reveal the colors beneath.

Agnes de Mille (1905–93), American dancer and choreographer. During a stay in London, she studied dance under Marie Rambert, who gave her the inspiration for her later career. In the U.S., she choreographed the ballet *Rodeo* (1942) and many hit musicals, including *Oklahoma!* (1943). In 1954, she founded her own company, the Agnes de Mille Dance Theatre.

Henry Miller (1891–1980), American novelist and painter. He wrote with unsurpassed frankness on sexuality, Western society, and American puritanism. His three autobiographical novels, *Tropic of Cancer* (1934), *Black Spring* (1936) and *Tropic of Capricorn* (1939), were banned in the US on the grounds of obscenity until the 1960s. They were published overseas, however, and did much to establish Miller's avant-garde reputation.

Dorothy Canning Miller (1904–2003), American curator, art adviser, and consultant. In 1934, she began a long career at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. She became the museum's first curator, organizing ground

breaking exhibitions of painting and sculpture, including *The New American Painting* (1958), and *16 Americans* (1959). She succeeded in bringing attention to a new generation of American artists, including Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, and Frank Stella.

Joan Miró (1893–1983), Spanish painter, sculptor, and printmaker. Although he was never a member of the Surrealist movement, he shared the same interest in the unconscious and invented his own pictorial language to express it. From the mid-1920s on, he painted semi-abstract works that had a major influence on other abstract art. His homeland of Catalonia was an important source of inspiration for his work.

Lisette Model (1906–83), Austrian-born American photographer. In 1938, she moved to New York, where the photographer Ralph Steiner published her *Promenade des Anglais* series (1937). After 1941, she went freelance and her work was published in magazines including *PM*, *Harper's Bazaar*, *Look*, and *Ladies Home Journal*. From 1951, she taught at the New School for Social Research, New York, where Diane Arbus was among her students.

Piet Mondrian (1872–1944), Dutch painter, draughtsman, and artist. Both his paintings and his theoretical writings made him one of the fathers of the De Stijl movement, and of abstract painting. After 1912, heavily influenced by theosophy, he aimed to create paintings that were expressions of universal harmony. His most famous works are made up of vertical and horizontal lines in black, white, and the primary colors (red, yellow, and blue).

Marilyn Monroe (1926–62), American actress and singer. Born Norma Jeane Mortenson, she became one of the greatest Hollywood stars of all time. She first came to attention in 1950 thanks to a supporting role in *The Asphalt Jungle*. This was followed by legendary performances in *Gentlemen Prefer Blondes* (1953), *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying* (1953), and *Some Like It Hot* (1959). Her final film was *The Misfits* (1961), co-starring Clark Gable.

Henry Moore (1898–1986), British sculptor and draughtsman. His biomorphic sculptures in wood, stone or bronze, sometimes pierced by holes, made him one of the leading artists of the twentieth century. From the late 1920s onwards, he received many prestigious public and private commissions. He was appointed an official war artist during World War II and his drawings of people sheltering in the tunnels of the London Underground reached a wide audience.

Robert Moses (1888–1981), American urban planner. A controversial figure, he was a “master builder” to some,

but to others he was the “Power Broker” condemned in Robert A. Caro’s biography. He was New York City Parks Commissioner from 1933 to 1962, and among his projects were Jones Beach State Park and the Central Park Zoo. In total, he built 658 playgrounds in New York City, 416 miles of parkways, and thirteen bridges.

Louise Nevelson (1899–1988), Ukrainian-born American sculptor, artist, and printmaker. Trained at the Art Students League in New York and then at the Hofmann Schule für Moderne Kunst in Munich, she produced Constructivist sculptures in the 1930s. In the 1950s, she exhibited large-scale wooden constructions that filled an entire wall. Compartmentalization, stacked objects, and uniform coloring (black, white, or gold) were used to create assemblages of bric-à-brac.

Barnett Newman (1905–70), American painter, printmaker, and sculptor. He had a considerable influence on developments in art during the second half of the twentieth century, particularly Color Field painting and Minimalism. Commonly associated with Abstract Expressionism because of his close links with William Bazotes (q.v.), Robert Motherwell, Mark Rothko, and Clyfford Still, he is known for his large paintings in bold colors, divided by thin vertical lines, which the artist called “zips.”

Isamu Noguchi (1904–88), American sculptor and designer. Born to a Japanese father and an American mother, he spent his childhood in Japan, then went to the US to study. In 1922, he was apprenticed to the sculptor Gutzon Borglum in Connecticut. From 1927 to 1928, he lived in Paris, where he became Brancusi’s assistant. An eclectic artist, he designed sets for Martha Graham, designed furniture—including the famous Akari lamp, parks, and fountains.

Georgia O’Keeffe (1887–1986), American painter and draughtsman. In 1917, Alfred Stieglitz, whom O’Keeffe later married, recognized the originality of her work and exhibited it at his 291 gallery in New York. Her paintings, influenced by symbolism, abstraction, and also photography, took nature as their principal subject. From 1929 on, she found inspiration in the landscapes of the Southwestern US, working from her summer home in New Mexico.

Claes Oldenburg (born 1929), Swedish-born American artist. Creating happenings, installations, soft sculptures, and monumental pieces, he has been an innovator since his work began in the 1960s. Landmarks in American Pop Art, his soft sculptures represent everyday consumer objects, including lipsticks, hamburgers, ice creams, and telephones.

Robert Oppenheimer (1904–67), American physicist, considered the father of the atomic bomb. He made important contributions to quantum theory and research on cosmic rays, positrons, and neutron stars. In 1942, he was appointed scientific director of the Manhattan Project, set up by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to develop an atomic bomb. From 1947 to 1966, he was director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

Lilli Palmer (1914–86), Polish-born American actress. She studied acting in Germany and made her stage debut there. In 1933, she fled to Paris, and then to London, where she appeared in Alfred Hitchcock's *Secret Agent* in 1936. In the 1940s, she followed her husband, British actor Rex Harrison, to the US. Her Broadway and Hollywood successes included the film *The Four Poster* (1952), in which she co-starred with her husband.

I. M. Pei (born 1917), Chinese-born American architect. Internationally renowned for his museum architecture, he famously designed extensions for the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC (1968–78), and the Louvre in Paris (1985–89). He graduated in architecture from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1940 and gained his MA from Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1946. In 1962, he set up his own practice with James Ingo Freed and Henry Nichols Cobb.

Arno Penzias (born 1933), American radio-astronomer. After earning a PhD at Columbia University, he was hired as a researcher by Bell Labs in 1961 and worked there until his retirement. In 1978, he and Robert Woodrow Wilson were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for their discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation, which gave strong support to the Big Bang theory.

Pablo Picasso (1881–1973), Spanish painter, sculptor, draughtsman, printmaker, and theater designer. The most celebrated artist of the twentieth century, he produced a body of work of astounding richness and invention. He spent most of his adult life in France, where he produced his avant-garde art, including the painting *Demoiselles d'Avignon* (1906–07). Famed as one of the pioneers of Cubism, he made major contributions to art in every field in which he worked.

Jackson Pollock (1912–56), American painter. The best known of the Abstract Expressionists, he is famed for his 1947 through 1952 monumental paintings and unusual painting techniques. Using unstretched canvases, laid out on the floor, he applied paint by letting it drip or pour from a brush, stick, or pierced paint-pot. In 1943, his

first exhibition at Peggy Guggenheim's gallery, *The Art of This Century*, in New York, brought him to public attention.

Ayn Rand (1905–82), Russian-born American writer and philosopher. Born Alisa Zinov'yevna Rosenbaum, she fled the Communist regime in 1926 and settled in the US, where she studied and then began a career as a screenwriter. Her novels, including *We the Living* (1936), *The Fountainhead* (1943), and *Atlas Shrugged* (1946) advocated individualism and "Objectivist" philosophy.

Larry Rivers (1923–2002), American painter, sculptor, printmaker, poet, and musician. Initially a jazz saxophonist, he turned to painting shortly after World War II. From 1947 to 1948, he studied under Hans Hofmann. Originally an Abstract Expressionist, he turned to figurative art, influenced by Pierre Bonnard. In the 1950s, he reinterpreted some of the great works of art history. During the decade that followed, he anticipated Pop Art by taking his inspiration from consumer society.

Jerome Robbins (1918–98), American dancer and choreographer. Born Jerome Rabinowitz, he became one of the most important figures in twentieth-century dance. He first found success in 1944 with the ballet *Fancy Free* and went on to choreograph the musical *West Side Story* on Broadway (1957) and on screen (1961). He ran his own dance company, *Ballets: USA*, from 1958 to 1962, and for many years worked with the New York City Ballet.

David Rockefeller (born 1915), American businessman. Son of John D. Rockefeller and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, and grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the founder of Standard Oil, he is one of the wealthiest people in the world. After World War II, he joined Chase Manhattan Bank (then JP Morgan Chase), a branch of the family business, and became its president in 1961. From 1981 to 1995, he was chairman of the Rockefeller Group.

Ben Rose (1916–80), American photographer. He spent his childhood in Atlantic City and was a friend of Arnold Newman, whom he met at the Boy Scouts. In 1938, he graduated from the Pennsylvania Museum School of Industrial Art, but returned there to teach advertising photography from 1945 to 1950. He first exhibited his work along with Arnold Newman in 1941 at the A-D Gallery, New York.

Eva Rubinstein (born 1933), American photographer. The daughter of pianist Arthur Rubinstein and dancer Aniela Mlynarska, she was born in Buenos Aires and spent her childhood in Paris. She performed as a dancer and actress both on and off Broadway, then became a photographer in 1967 after studying the work of Lisette

Model (q.v.) and Diane Arbus. She earned a living through commercial photography, but her personal work was her main interest.

Eero Saarinen (1910–61), Finnish-born American architect and designer. Many of his furniture pieces became icons of post-war design, including the famous Tulip chair. He was also considered one of the greatest modernist architects of the twentieth century, with major constructions including the TWA Flight Center at John F. Kennedy Airport, New York, and the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri.

Carl Sandburg (1878–1967), American writer, poet, and journalist. The publication of his *Chicago Poems* in 1916 established his reputation. An anti-academic, he wrote in free verse about America, its people, and its landscapes. He also wrote a six-volume biography of Abraham Lincoln, several anthologies of American folk songs, and children's books. He won three Pulitzer Prizes, for *Corn Huskers* (1919), *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years* (1940), and *Complete Poems* (1951).

Dr. Claude Elwood Shannon (1916–2001), American mathematician and electronic engineer. A pioneer of digital circuit design and digital computer theory, he is considered the father of the information age. He worked at Bell Labs from 1941 to 1972, and held a chair at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1956 to 1978.

Lucas Samaras (born 1936), Greek-born American sculptor and photographer. At the age of eleven, he emigrated to the US with his family. An eclectic artist, he took part in the earliest happenings at the Reuben Gallery. From his Boxes series in the 1960s to his Polaroids in the 1980s, his works have frequently been self-referential. Since 1965, he has been represented by the Pace Gallery in New York.

Charles Sheeler (1883–1965), American painter and photographer. A founding member of the Precisionist movement in the 1920s, he was also a commercial photographer, whose work was published in *Vogue* and *Vanity Fair*. His favorite subjects for both painting and photography were the city, skyscrapers, factories, and machines. His photographs of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge Plant in Michigan (1927) won him great critical acclaim and also inspired a series of paintings.

Mitch Siporin (1910–76), American painter, printmaker, and draughtsman. An early theme in his work was the plight of the workers during the Depression. In the 1940s, he created several murals for the Works Progress Administration in Chicago and St. Louis. In 1951, he founded the department of Fine Arts at Brandeis University

in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Aaron Siskind (1903–91), American photographer. In the 1930s, he was part of the New York Workers' Film and Photo League, primarily in documentary photography. In 1940, he turned to abstraction and exhibited regularly at the Charles Egan Gallery in New York, alongside the Abstract Expressionists. He served as a professor at the Institute of Design in Chicago (1951–71), and at the Rhode Island School of Design (1971–76).

John Sloan (1871–1951), American painter, printmaker, and draughtsman. A member of the group known as The Eight, and associated with the Ashcan School, he is known for his paintings depicting scenes from urban life. After the Armory Show in New York in 1913, he developed a more formal approach and began to paint nudes. Between 1916 and 1932, he taught at the Art Students League in New York. He was also a founding member of the Society of Independent Artists.

Tony Smith (1912–80), American architect, sculptor, and painter. In 1937, he enrolled at the New Bauhaus to study architecture, then worked for Frank Lloyd Wright and opened his own architectural practice. From 1946 on he taught at various institutions, including New York University and Hunter College, New York. In 1961, following a serious car accident, he gave up architecture in favor of sculpture, and became one of the founding fathers of Minimalism.

W. Eugene Smith (1918–78), American photographer. As a *Life* magazine photographer, he was responsible for many famous photo essays, including "Country Doctor" (1948), "Nurse Midwife" (1951), "Schweitzer" (1954), and "Minamata" (1972). He was a staunch campaigner for the rights of photojournalists and fought to maintain control over the publication of his own work. He left *Life* in 1959 and joined the Magnum agency the following year.

Charles Percy Snow (1905–80), British writer and research scientist. Fellow of Physics at Cambridge University, he wrote his first novel in 1932. In 1940, he began *Strangers and Brothers*, a series of ten novels. During World War II, he put writing aside and worked in several senior government positions. In 1959, he criticized the division between the sciences and the humanities in a book titled *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution*.

Moses Soyer (1899–1974), Russian-born American painter and printmaker. Like his twin brother Raphael (q.v.),

he was an important figure in the realist movement of the twentieth century. In 1912, he emigrated to the U.S. and studied art. In the 1930s, he painted murals for the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project. He also taught at the Contemporary Art School and the New School for Social Research (1927–34).

Raphael Soyer (1899–1987), Russian-born American painter. A major realist painter, associated with the Fourteenth Street School, he is best known for his paintings of urban scenes and his portraits of middle-class men and women. In 1953, he became a co-founder of the art magazine *Reality*, along with his twin brother Moses (q.v.), Edward Hopper (q.v.), Ben Shahn, and Yasuo Kuniyoshi. He also taught at the Art Students League (1933–42).

Edward Steichen (1879–1973), Luxembourg-born American. In 1905, alongside Alfred Stieglitz founded the Little Galleries of the Photo-Secession, known as 291. In 1923, he turned to commercial photography and became Chief of Photography at Condé Nast. In 1947, he gave up his career as a photographer to become head of the Photography department at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, where he curated the seminal exhibition *The Family of Man* in 1955.

Saul Steinberg (1914–99), Romanian-born American draughtsman, painter, sculptor, and cartoonist. His drawings, first published in the US in *Life* and *Harper's Bazaar* (1940), appeared regularly in *The New Yorker* for sixty years. In 1946, he was featured in the group exhibition *Fourteen Americans* at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The first retrospective of his work was held at the Whitney Museum of American Art in 1978.

Hedda Sterne (1910–2010), Romanian-born American painter. She emigrated to the US in 1941. Two years later, a solo exhibition of her work was held at the Wakefield Gallery in New York, and in 1944 she married the cartoonist Saul Steinberg (q.v.). Although her artistic career was diverse, she is best remembered for her association with the Abstract Expressionist group in the 1950s.

Alfred Stieglitz (1864–1946), American photographer, critic, publisher, and gallery owner. A seminal figure of early twentieth-century photography and a fervent believer in photography as an art form. He co-founded the Photo-Secession group, then opened and managed such legendary galleries as 291 (1905–17), and An American Place (1929–46). He published the magazines *Camera Notes* (1897–1902), *Camera Work* (1903–17), and *291* (1915–16).

Paul Strand (1890–1976), American photographer. A pioneer of modernist photography, he embraced a “straight” style, with an emphasis on the representation of reality and the use of the inherent properties of photography. He won the support of Alfred Stieglitz (q.v.), who exhibited his work at the 291 gallery (1916) and published images from the show in *Camera Work* (1917). In the 1930s, Strand temporarily gave up photography in favor of documentary filmmaking.

Igor Stravinsky (1882–1971), Russian pianist, composer, and conductor, naturalized French, then American. One of the great composers of the twentieth century, he had a huge influence on the development of music in Europe. Stravinsky was a proponent of an objective style of music, stripped of its capacity for emotional expression.

Twyla Tharp (born 1941), American dancer and choreographer. She studied under teachers including Martha Graham and Merce Cunningham. She joined the Paul Taylor Dance Company in 1963, and formed Twyla Tharp Dance in 1965. The choreographer of around a hundred ballets and dances, she attained wider fame through musicals such as *Movin’ Out* (2002, based on the music of Billy Joel) and her collaboration with Milos Forman on three films, *Hair* (1978), *Ragtime* (1980), and *Amadeus* (1984).

Ernest Trova (1927–2009), American painter and sculptor. Entirely self-taught, he began drawing and painting in 1946. He began his famous *Falling Man* series in the 1960s and continued to experiment with both painting and sculpture until the 1980s. In 2007, a retrospective of his work was held at the Boca Raton Museum of Art, Florida.

Gore Vidal (1925–2012), American author. He published his first novel at the age of twenty-one. His novel *The City and the Pillar* (1948), with its open treatment of homosexuality, was the object of great controversy. Boycotted by the US press, Vidal continued to write under pseudonyms, including Edgar Box. He also wrote screenplays for film and television as well as successful Broadway plays. A political activist, he opposed the Vietnam War and the Iraq War.

Eli Wallach (1915–2014), American actor. During a seventy-year career, he featured in more than a hundred films. He took acting classes at the Dramatic Workshop of the New School in New York, under the director Erwin Piscator, and made his Broadway debut in 1945. He married the actress Anne Jackson in 1948. International fame arrived in 1966 with the role of Tuco in *The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*.

Andy Warhol (1928–87), American painter, sculptor, draughtsman, director, writer, and collector. Born Andrew Warhola, he became a central figure in the Pop Art movement. He was an illustrator by training and first made his name in the commercial field. In the 1960s, he developed his own distinctive pictorial style, making use of seriality, mechanized printing processes, and impersonality. For his subjects, he used the imagery of the popular press and consumer society, creating works such as *Campbell's Soup Cans* (1962) and *Marilyn Diptych* (1962).

Dr. James D. Watson (born 1928), American biologist, zoologist, and geneticist. In 1962, along with Maurice Wilkins and Francis Crick, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology/Medicine for discoveries relating to the molecular structure of nucleic acids. A professor at Harvard's department of Biology from 1961, he served as director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory from 1968 onwards. Between 1989 and 1992 he was director of the National Human Genome Research Institute.

Rawleigh Warner, Jr. (born 1921–2013), American businessman. A graduate of Princeton (1943), he founded the investment firm Warner Bard & Co. after World War II. He then worked for the Continental Oil Company and for Socony Mobil Oil (later Mobil Oil). In 1965, he became president of Socony and, in 1970, chairman and CEO of the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Henry T. Weinstein (1924–2000), American film, television, and theater producer. He is well known for having been the producer in 1962 of Marilyn Monroe's unfinished final film, *Something's Got to Give*. Weinstein gained a Master's degree in drama from the Carnegie Institute of Technology before beginning a career as a producer that lasted for forty years and included the films *Tender is the Night* (1962), *Joy in the Morning* (1965), and *Runaway Train* (1985).

Major General Robert White (1924–2010), American test pilot. After serving during World War II and the Korean War, he became a test pilot for the X-15 experimental aircraft program. On November 9, 1961, he flew the X-15 at 4,093 miles an hour, six times the speed of sound. In 1963, he took the X-15 to an altitude of 59.6 miles, some 10 miles above the atmosphere, making him one of the few "Winged Astronauts."

Joel-Peter Witkin (born 1938), American photographer. He studied sculpture at Cooper Union School, New York, then photography at the University of New Mexico. Since the 1970s, he has been internationally famed for his black-and-white photographs of a harsh world filled with mythological and art historical references. Challenging

the limits of conventional notions of decency, he regularly tackles the subjects of sex, death, and blasphemy.

Vicente Wolf (born 1946), Cuban-born American interior designer. Recognized as one of the leading interior designers of his generation, he is the head of two companies, Vicente Wolf Associates and VW Home, based in New York. He has also published several books, has lectured in South Africa, Japan, and Australia, and teaches a course at the Altos de Chavón School of Design in the Dominican Republic.

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959), American architect. After graduating in engineering from the University of Wisconsin (1887), he worked for Joseph Lyman Silsbee, then for Adler & Sullivan (1889–93). The house Fallingwater (1935), near Pittsburgh, established his reputation, but his most influential project was probably the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York (1959). As well as practicing architecture, he also designed furniture, taught, and wrote twenty books on architecture.

Andrew Wyeth (1917–2009), American painter. He is most renowned for his temperas and watercolors in a melancholy, realist style, capturing the landscapes of the Brandywine Valley and the Port Clyde region. In the 1960s, he also painted portraits, along with nudes, after 1971. His best-known painting is *Christina's World* (1948), which depicts his friend Christina Olson, who was unable to walk, lying in the grass some distance from her house.

Max Yavno (1911–85), American photographer. Known for his black-and-white photographs of San Francisco and other Californian cities, he began his career working for the Federal Theatre Project, a branch of the Works Progress Administration. He moved to the West Coast after World War II and took the shots that appear in *The San Francisco Book* (1948) and *The Los Angeles Book* (1950).

Yevgeny Yevtushenko (born 1933), Russian poet, writer, dramatist, and film director. Born Yevgeny Aleksandrovich Gagnus, he published his first poem in 1949 and his first book in 1952. In the era of Nikita Khrushchev, he was one of Russia's leading poets, attracting large crowds to his readings. His poems *Babi Yar* (1961), on Russian anti-Semitism, and *The Heirs of Stalin* (1962), on the legacies of Stalinism, won him international recognition.

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