

REKONSTRUKCIJA PERSONALNE MREŽE ALMIRA MAVIGNIERA I NJEZINA RELACIJA PREMA PRVOJ IZLOŽBI NOVIH TENDENCIJA.

Primjer primjene mrežne analize i mrežne vizualizacije u povijesti umjetnosti

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RECONSTRUCTION OF ALMIR MAVIGNIER'S PERSONAL NETWORK AND ITS RELATION TO THE FIRST NEW TENDENCIES EXHIBITION.
The Example of the Application of Network Analysis and Network Visualisation in Art History

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SAŽETAK: U pozadini kustoskog angažmana brazilskog umjetnika Almira Mavigniera na prvoj izložbi Novih tendencijsa, organiziranom u suradnji s hrvatskim likovnim kritičarem Matkom Meštrovićem i Galerijom suvremene umjetnosti u Zagrebu 1961. godine, nalazio se Mavignierov izvrstan uvid u europsku neoavangardnu scenu toga vremena, kao i njegova ekstenzivna osobna socijalna mreža. Stvaranje, razvoj i značajke te mreže oko godine 1960., nalaze se u analitičkom fokusu ovog članka. Opis Mavignierove personalne društvene mreže, prikazane i serijom mrežnih vizualizacija, koji ima za cilj bolje razumijevanja njezinih strukturalnih obilježja i njihova odnosa prema personalnom i poetskom sastavu prve izložbe Novih tendencijsa, temeljen je na metodološkom povezivanju znanja iz povijesti umjetnosti, društvenih znanosti (analiza društvena mreža) i primjeni alata informacijskih znanosti..

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Almir Mavignier, Nove tendencije, personalna društvena mreža, neoavangarda, kvantitativna analiza, digitalna povijest umjetnosti

Uvod

Većina studija o Novim tendencijama, koje donose pripovijest o susretu brazilskoga umjetnika Almira Mavigniera i hrvatskog likovnog kritičara Matka Meštrovića u Zagrebu u jesen 1960., opisuju ga kao trenutak u kojem otpočinje povijest toga međunarodnog umjetničkog pokreta.¹ Susret se zbio odmah nakon što su obojica – svaki za sebe – posjetili 31. izdanje Venecijanskog bijenala. Sličnost njihovih stajališta i zajedničko razočaranje izložbom Bijenala, percepcija Matka Meštrovića kao obrazovane i entuzijastične osobe, te opći dojam o zagrebačkoj umjetničkoj sceni kao informiranoj i zainteresiranoj za eksperimentalne umjetničke prakse, motivirale su Mavignierov prijedlog organizacije izložbe koja bi na jednome mjestu okupila predstavnike različitih poetičkih usmjerenja – sastavnica eksperimentalne marge europejske umjetničke scene s početka 1960-ih godina. Nedugo nakon toga susreta, Meštrović je o Mavignierovu prijedlogu poveo razgovor s upravom zagrebačke Galerije suvremene umjetnosti, koja je prijedlog prihvatile, a ostatak te pripovijesti prelio se u povijest Novih tendencijsa. Takav opis početka međunarodnog umjetničkog pokreta Novih tendencijsa dobro je poznat, kao što su dobro poznate i brojne pojedinosti koje okružuju organizaciju prve zagrebačke izložbe. Ona zasigurno ne bi bila moguća bez brojnih Mavignierovih društvenih kontakata, čija priroda ili preciznije – priroda, struktura i veličina njegove personalne društvene mreže

NOVE TENDENCIJE, SIMPOZIJ U BREZOVICI, 1965.
FOTO: INSTITUT ZA POVJEST UMJETNOSTI, FOTOARHIV BRANKO BALIĆ.

NEW TENDENCIES, SYMPOSIUM IN BREZOVICA, 1965.
PHOTO: INSTITUTE FOR ART HISTORY, BRANKO BALIĆ PHOTO ARCHIVE.

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ABSTRACT: In the background of Brazilian artist Almir Mavignier's curatorial engagement on the first exhibition of New Tendencies, organized in the cooperation with Croatian art critic Matko Meštrović and Zagreb Gallery of Contemporary Art, in 1961, there was Mavignier's excellent insight into the European neo-avant-garde scene at the time, as well as his extensive personal social network. The creation, development and features of this network around the year 1960, comprise for the analytical focus of this article. Description of Mavignier's personal network, also presented by the series of network visualizations, aims at better understanding of its structural characteristics, as well as their relationship to personal and poetic composition of the first exhibition of New Tendencies. It is based on methodological encounter between art history and social sciences (social network analysis), supported by the application of ICT tools.

KEYWORDS: Almir Mavignier, New Tendencies, personal social network, neo-avant-garde, quantitative analysis, digital art history.

Introduction

A majority of studies on New Tendencies, recounting the story about the meeting of Brazilian artist Almir Mavignier and Croatian art critic Matko Meštrović in Zagreb in the autumn of 1960, describe this encounter as the inception of New Tendencies.¹ This meeting occurred immediately after both had visited – each on his own accord – the XXXI Venice Biennale. The similarity of their opinions, their shared disappointment with the Venetian exhibition, Mavignier's perception of Meštrović as a knowledgeable and an enthusiastic person, together with his general impression about the Zagreb art scene as being well-informed and interested in the experimental art practices, motivated him to propose the exhibition that would bring together the representatives of different poetic tendencies constitutive to the experimental margin of the European art scene at the beginning of the 1960s. Shortly after, Meštrović discussed Mavignier's proposal with the management of the Gallery of Contemporary Art in Zagreb, the proposal was accepted, and the rest of the story is now history of the international art movement New Tendencies. Such an account of the beginnings of New Tendencies is well known, as well as a number of other details surrounding the organization of the first Zagreb exhibition. The exhibition would not have been possible without Mavignier's numerous social contacts, whose nature or – more precisely – the nature, structure and size of his personal social network, somehow

– dosad nije privukla veću pozornost istraživača. U gotovo svakoj studiji o Novim tendencijama nalazimo napomene o Mavignierovim komunikacijskim sposobnostima i vezama s drugim umjetnicima i umjetničkim grupama, no ni jedna od tih studija ne pristupa njegovoj osobnoj društvenoj mreži kao zasebnom i središnjem predmetu interesa. Osim što bi nam mogla biti od koristi pri razjašnjavanju određenih organizacijskih i poetičkih aspekata prve izložbe Novih tendencija, njezina rekonstrukcija i analiza nesumnjivo bi pridonijela i razumijevanju odnosa moći, koji su se nalazili u pozadini transformacije te umjetničke izložbe, kao jednokratnoga događaja, u međunarodni umjetnički pokret. U razdoblju svojeg najintenzivnijeg razvoja – pred kraj 1960-ih godina – Mavignierova personalna društvena mreža imala je transkontinentalnu protežnost, obuhvaćajući umjetnike iz znatnog broja zapadnoeuropejskih i nekoliko latinoameričkih zemalja. Kao društvenu strukturu nastalu povezivanjem osoba s interesom za specifične (neoavangardne) oblike umjetničkih praksi, možemo je smatrati primjerom *homophilic social networks*, čije težiste je na razmjeni ideja i informacija među njezinim akterima. Budući da je većina umjetnika uključenih u Mavignierovu osobnu mrežu dijelila slične društvene i kulturne vrijednosti te identična ili slična politička stajališta, mogli bismo je dodatno mogli opisati i kao *vrijednosnu homophilic network*² – odnosno – kao vrstu mreže koja je privukla osobe sličnih načina mišljenja i razumijevanja stvarnosti. No da bismo dobili

cjelovitu informaciju o veličini, internoj dinamici i topologiji takve, ili bilo koje druge društvene mreže, potrebno je ponajprije identificirati njezine osnovne strukturalne elemente – mrežne aktere i njihove međusobne veze. U slučaju Mavignierove osobne mreže, utvrđivanje tih strukturalnih elemenata svojevrsna je rekonstrukcija umjetnikova kretanja kroz prostor-vrijeme poslijeratne europske umjetnosti, a podrazumijeva identifikaciju lokacija i situacija u kojima Mavignier ostvaruje svoje društvene kontakte s drugim umjetnicima, utvrđivanje njihove trajnosti te – konačno – opis prirode tih kontakata u stvarnom životu i unutar topologije mreže. Slično drugim socijalnim organizmima, društvene mreže podložne su promjenama – šire se, stupaju s drugim mrežama, fragmentiraju, dezintegriraju, itd. Njihovu rekonstrukciju potrebno je stoga ograničiti na određeni vremenski sloj, najbogatiji informacijama o vrsti i snazi personalnih odnosa koji osiguravaju stabilnost promatrane mreže u nekom duljem vremenskom razdoblju, kao i informacijama o relacijama te mreže prema zbijanjima u društvenom okruženju i njegovom utjecaju na njezinu internu dinamiku. Rekonstrukcija Mavignierove personalne mreže u tom je smislu ograničena na godinu 1960., odnosno na trenutak koji prethodi njegovom prvom posjetu Zagrebu. Zbog takve odluke, među njezinim akterima nema Matko Meštrovića, Bože Beku, Borisa Kelemenca, Radoslava Putara i Ivan Picelja, organizatora prve i svih ostalih, zagrebačkih izložaba Novih tendencija, koji – sve do jeseni te godine – nisu poznivali ni Mavigniera, niti ostale osobe

u njegovojo mreži. Istovremeno, u nju smo uključili određen broj umjetnika i likovnih kritičara iz drugih sredina koji, u tome trenutku, također nemaju neposredan, osobni kontakt s Mavignierom, ali su čvrsto povezani s njemu bliskim osobama. Rekonstrukcija mreže utemeljena je na zbirkama podataka prikupljenima iz arhivskih,³ tiskanih i elektroničkih izvora, koji – u velikom broju slučajeva – nisu izravno povezani ni s Mavignierom, ni s Novim tendencijama, niti pripadaju vrstama izvora informacija koje povjesničari umjetnosti uobičajeno koriste pri svojim istraživanjima (izvještaji o prodaji umjetnina, osmrtnice, najave izložaba, TV vijesti itd.).⁴ Zbirke podataka procesirane su uz pomoć CAN_IS baze podataka,⁵ informatičkog alata oblikovanog po mjeri istraživanja umjetničkih mrežnih praksi moderne i suvremene umjetnosti, koje se provodi na projektu ARTNET. Kvantitativna mrežna analiza i iscrtavanje vizualizacije mreže provedeno je primjenom open-access programskog paketa Gephi 0.9.1,⁶ koji je iskorišten i kao alat za analizu strukture Mavignierove mreže i njezine relacije prema personalnom sastavu i poetičkoj orientaciji sudionika prve izložbe Novih tendencija. Aktiviranje Mavignierove personalne mreže pri organizaciji zagrebačke izložbe mogli bismo opisati i u terminima ulaganja njegovog osobnog društvenog kapitala u prvu izložbu Novih tendencija,⁷ čiji ishod je znatno povećao vrijednost društvenoga kapitala i većine ostalih osoba uključenih u taj događaj. Štoviše, a gledano iz perspektive personalne strukture toga umjetničkog pokreta, mogli bismo čak ustvrditi, kako se

značajan dio pripovijesti o njegovoj povijesti između 1961. i 1965. godine zasniva na tome Mavignierovu ulogu. Pritom ponajprije mislimo na razvoj društvene mreže Novih tendencija, odnosno, na latentnu prisutnost Mavignierove osobne mreže u pozadini druge, a – donekle – i treće zagrebačke izložbe, koja indicira ne samo personalni kontinuitet Pokreta, nego i njegovu (relativnu) stabilnost. Možda je preuzetno tvrditi kako je nakon 1965. godine ona nepovratno izgubljena, no zbivanja između 1968. i 1973. godine u cijelosti su izmijenila personalnu strukturu toga umjetničkog pokreta i generirala posve novu društvenu mrežu Novih tendencija, drukčije strukture i znatno kompleksnije topologije. Na proces formiranja svake društvene mreže utječe niz vanjskih, kontekstualnih okolnosti, koje su – u ovome slučaju – definirane u terminima kulturnih, organizacijskih i operativnih taktika europske neoavangarde, te opisane oslanjanjem na Mavignierova sjećanja na prvu izložbu Novih tendencija. Njihov prikaz usko je vezan i uz objašnjenja procesa formiranja Mavignierove personalne mreže između 1951. i 1960. godine, odnosno uz prirodu informacija na kojima se temelje mrežne vizualizacije uključene u ovaj članak. Njihov je zadatak – između ostalog – da posluže i kao alat za analizu unutarnje dinamike, poetičke strukture i relacije te mreže prema organizacijskim i poetičkim aspektima prve izložbe Novih tendencija. U dodatku središnjoj raspravi, a kao ilustraciju teze o prinosu Mavignierove osobne mreže personalnom kontinuitetu Novih tendencija, nalazi se i vizualizacija bipartitne mreže prvih triju

eluded the attention of researchers. Almost every study done on New Tendencies remarks on Mavignier's communication skills and relationships with other artists and art groups, but none of those studies approaches his personal social network as a research object in its own right. Adopting an approach that would rectify such an oversight can be justified by numerous arguments. A thorough analysis of Mavignier's network would be helpful in elucidating certain organizational and poetic aspects of the first New Tendencies exhibition, and it could also contribute to the understanding of the power relations governing the transformation of what was supposed to be a one-time art show into an international art movement. In the period of its most intense development – towards the end of the 1960s – Mavignier's personal network expanded throughout most of the West European and several Latin American countries. As a social structure composed of individuals with shared interest in a specific (neo-avant-garde) art practice, it falls into the category of *homophilic social networks*, which assumes the exchange of ideas and information among the network actors. Since most artists involved in Mavignier's network shared similar social, cultural and even political views, it could be more precisely classified as a *value homophilic network*² – the type of a network that attracts people with a similar way of thinking and comprehending reality. Considering that the objective of network analysis is to go beyond such general definitions and obtain more comprehensive

information on network structure, internal dynamics and topology, it was necessary to reconstruct basic elements of Mavignier's personal social network – that is, persons it has involved (nodes) and their relationships (edges). More precisely, it was necessary to reconstruct Mavignier's movements through the space/time of the post-war European art, identify the locations and situations in which the relationships with his network actors were established, to examine their durability and sustainability, and finally – taking into account the influence of the social environment – to describe these social contacts in the context of real life and network topology. Much like other social organisms, social networks are prone to change – they expand, collapse, merge with other networks, disintegrate, etc. Therefore, when reconstructing a particular social network, it is important to restrict the reconstruction to a specific temporal layer which could provide the most comprehensive information on its features. The reconstruction of Mavignier's personal network was restricted to the year 1960, and to the moment just before his first visit to Zagreb. In effect, Matko Meštrović, Božo Bek, Radoslav Putar and Ivan Picelj, individuals who played a very important role in the organization of the first New Tendencies exhibition and the history of that international art movement, do not appear among network actors, since – at that moment – they did not have any social connections with Mavignier. The reconstruction of Mavignier's personal network is based on datasets collected from the archives,³ and

from printed and digital sources. The latter were – quite often – not directly connected to Mavignier or New Tendencies, and, at times, did not even belong to a category of resources usually considered in art historical research (art sales' information, obituaries, exhibition announcements, TV newsreels, etc.).⁴ The data was processed using CAN_IS database, an ICT tool tailored and developed according to the requirements of research on artists' networking practices in modern and contemporary art, conducted during the last two years within the project ARTNET, at the Institute of Art history in Zagreb.⁵ The cartographic presentation of spatial distribution of the exhibitions preceding New Tendencies was composed using the features of CAN_IS database, while quantitative network analysis and the creation of network visualizations were performed by using open-access software Gephi 0.9.1.⁶ The latter was also applied in analysing Mavignier's network structure, and in establishing its relation to the first New Tendencies exhibition. Considering the way in which Mavignier had activated and used his personal network in the organization of the Zagreb exhibition, it can also be considered as his personal social capital,⁷ the value of which – by its investment in the first New Tendencies exhibition – significantly increased and benefited both Mavignier and other individuals involved in the that event. Moreover, and taking into account the artists who took part in the New Tendencies exhibitions between 1961 and 1965, it could be claimed that Mavignier's network also provided for a personal

continuity of the second and – to some extent – also the third Zagreb exhibition. However, the concept of "personal continuity" does not imply that group of artists who took part at the first New Tendencies exhibition, or Mavignier himself, should be assigned with the merit for the course the Movement has taken after 1961. It assumes instead, a founding set of relationships, which formed a core of New Tendencies' social network developed between 1961 and 1965, allowing the Movement to grow and change, while contributing to its (relative) personal stability, that was lost after 1965, when those relationships were exchanged for more dynamic and also more unstable connections among their participants. The developments after 1965/1968 gathered – in terms of New Tendencies' personal structure – a completely new group of actors and generated a completely new social network, whose structure and topology was quite different and much more complex. The external, contextual circumstances that affect the formation of all social networks are defined and described, in this instance, in terms of cultural, organizational and operative tactics of the European neo-avant-garde, approached through Mavignier's recollections on the first New Tendencies exhibition. This contextual information is followed by the description of situations and circumstances surrounding the development of Mavignier's network, between 1951 and 1960, thereby also providing insight into the nature and type of information that served as a foundation for creating network visualisations included in this

zagrebačkih izložaba i njihovih sudionika, te kratak opis njegine pozicije i vidljivosti unutar te mrežne strukture. lako bi se mogao činiti previše općenitim i nepreciznim, termin „eksperimentalni segment europske neoavangarde“, koji u ovome članku ima funkciju oznake kulturnog, društvenog i poetičkog konteksta Mavignierove mreže u promatranome razdoblju, odabran je upravo zbog (moguće) širine svoga značajnog polja. Odnosi se na eksperimente s optičkim, kinetičkim i materijalnim svojstvima umjetničkog predmeta u relaciji prema ljudskoj osjetilnoj percepciji i njegovim fiziološkim i psihološkim osnovama, te podjednako pristaje uz odrednicu programirane umjetnosti, kao i uz sve ostale eksperimente temeljene na istim ili sličnim radnim procedurama, usmjerene istraživanju izražajnih mogućnosti istih ili sličnih materijala, ali s drukčijim sociokulturalnim ciljevima i uokvirene otvorenom skepsom prema ideji vizualnih istraživanja kao središnjem konceptu Novih tendencijskih izložbi. Takav terminološki izbor čini se prikladnijim od primjene termina „programatski orientirane neoavangarde“ ili „neokonstruktivističke neoavangarde“, čije značenje ne pokriva široki dijapazon umjetničkih praksi obuhvaćenih djelatnošću aktera Mavignierove mreže.

PROSTORNA DISTRIBUCIJA IZLOŽABA ODRŽANIH IZMEĐU 1955. I 1961. GODINE, NA KOJIMA SE BIJEŽI SUDJELOVANJE VEĆEGA BROJA BUDUĆIH PRIPADNIKA NOVIH TENDENCIJA. VELIČINA TOČKE UZ POJEDINU IZLOŽBU INDICIRA UKUPAN BROJ NJEZNIH SUDIONIKA, DOK ŠIRINA I BROJ POVEZNICA IZMEĐU DVJU TOČAKA INDICIRAJU BROJ UMJETNIKA KOJI SU SUDJELOVALI NA OBJE IZLOŽBE.

(PROGRAMSKO RJEŠENJE: ARTUR ŠILIĆ; 2016).

SLIKA 1.

FIGURE 1
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXHIBITIONS HELD BETWEEN 1955 AND 1961 MARKED BY A CONSIDERABLE ATTENDANCE OF ARTISTS PARTICIPATING IN THE NEW TENDENCIES. SCALE OF THE POINT MARKING THE EXHIBITION INDICATES THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS, WHILE THE WIDTH OF THE LINES LINKING THE POINTS INDICATES THE INTERSECTION OF PARTICIPANTS BETWEEN TWO EXHIBITIONS
(PROGRAMMING SOLUTION: ARTUR ŠILIĆ, 2016).

article. The visualizations are used as a tool for analysing the network's structure, its internal dynamics and its relations to the organizational and poetic aspects of the first New Tendencies exhibition. In addition to the main discussion, there is also a brief description of the position and visibility of Mavignier's personal network within the personal structures of the second and third Zagreb exhibitions, indicating possible directions of useful, future research on New Tendencies' social network. The term “the experimental segment of European neo-avant-garde” used as a designator of cultural, social and poetic context of Mavignier's personal network in the period of our interest, might seem too general and imprecise. It assumes a range of experiments with optic, kinetic and material properties of art objects in relation to human sensory perception and its psychological and physiological foundations that comply with the notion of programme art. However, it also assumes other experiments which use similar working procedures and explores the expressive potentials of the same materials, but which have a different socio-cultural objective and have demonstrated a considerable scepticism towards New Tendencies' pivotal concept of visual research. Therefore, the term

Kulturalni i organizacijski kontekst personalne mreže Almira Mavigniera

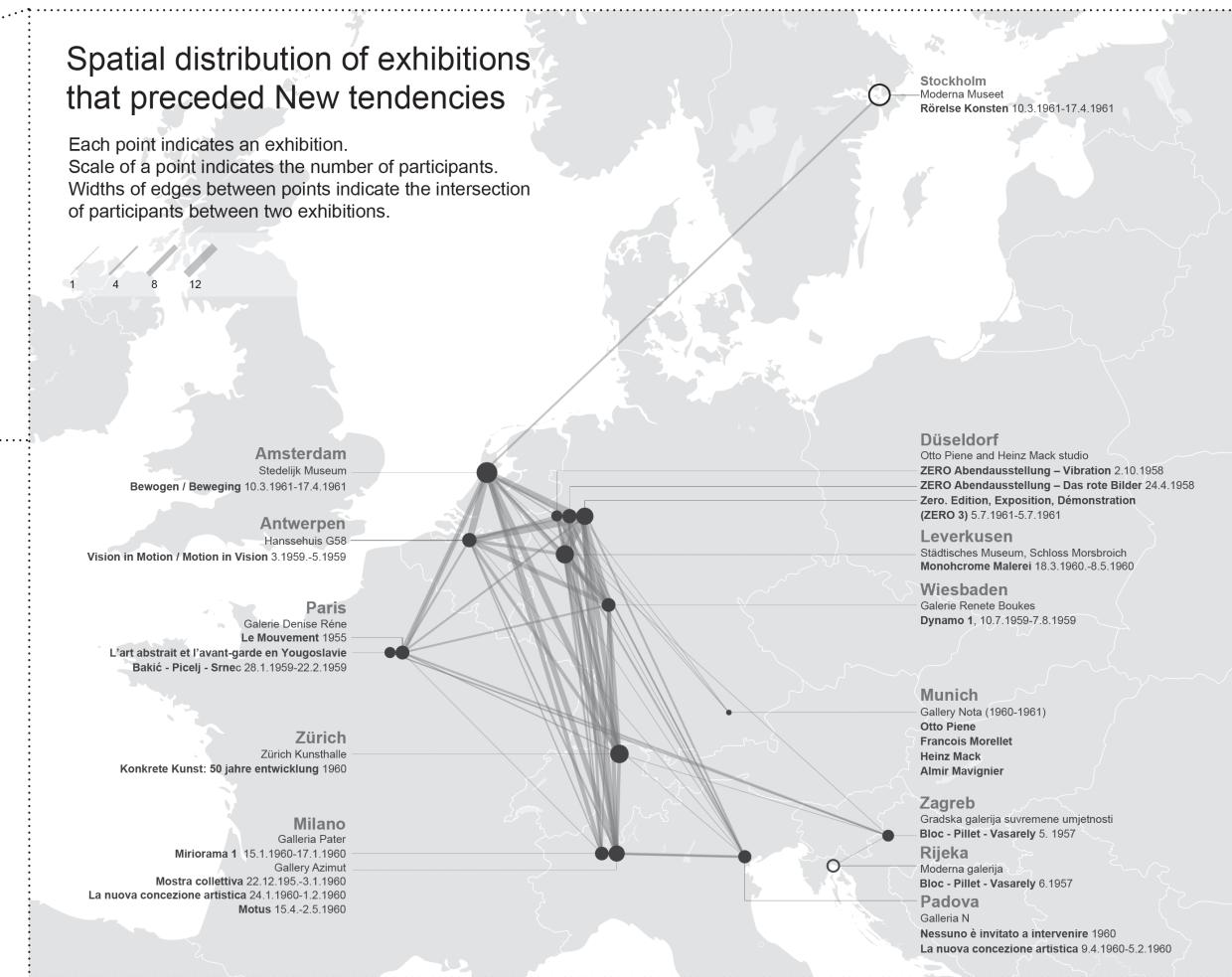
U trenutku kad je predložio organizaciju izložbe koja će, posve neočekivano, prerasti u ključni događaj početka 1960-ih godina za brojne umjetnike orientirane na racionalan i konstruktivni pristup problemima svjetla, boje ili dinamike vizualne percepcije, Almir Mavignier se zasigurno oslovio na svoj izvrstan uvid u zbiravanja na međunarodnoj neoavangardnoj sceni, ali i uvid u mehanizme institucionalne kulture, što ih je – u tom trenutku – također već dobro poznavao. Kratko razdoblje od svega dvije godine, što je dijelilo njegov posjet Zagrebu od završetka studija na Hochschule für Gestaltung u Ulmu u studenome 1958.,⁸ bilo je i razdoblje obnove Mavignierove umjetničke karijere koja je, tijekom studija u Ulmu, znatno izgubila na intenzitetu. Njegov povratak na lokalnu, a postupno i na međunarodnu umjetničku scenu, bližio se svom vrhuncu upravo u trenutku kad započinje i pripovijest o Novim tendencijama. Potvrđuju to i likovne priredbe na kojima su se te, 1960. godine, mogli vidjeti Mavignirovi radovi poput, sad već legendarne, izložbe *Monochrome Malerei*, održane u Städtische Museumu u Leverkusenu; njegove samostalne izložbe u Galeriji Azimut u Miljanu, te sudjelovanja na *Mostra Collettiva* u istom izložbenom prostoru; izložbe *Konkrete Kunst – 50 Jahre Entwicklung*, održane u Helmhausu u Zuriku; *The International Exhibition of Abstract Painting* održane u Taiwanu⁹ ili *Primeira Exposição Coletiva de*

de Artistas Brasileiros pokazane u umjetničkim muzejima u Lisabonu, Madridu, Parizu, Utrechtu i Hamburgu. Osim što idu u prilog tvrdnji o Mavignierovo međunarodnoj prepoznatljivosti, spomenute izložbe dopuštaju da se njegova pozicija unutar tadašnjeg svijeta europske umjetnosti opiše kao pozicija između institucionalne kulture i alternativne kulture neoavangarde. S potonjom dijeli iste radne procedure i iste povijesne reference – od nasljeda Bauhausa i konkretne umjetnosti, preko rezultata kinetičkih i luminokinetičkih eksperimenata Josefa Albersa, Victora Vasarelyja, Maxa Billia, Yaacova Agama i Bruna Munarija iz 1940-ih i 1950-ih godina, do kritičkog stava monokromnog slikarstva – koje čine i bitne poveznice među različitim smjerovima

eksperimentalnog segmenta europske neoavangarde, uključenim i u prvu izložbu Novih tendencijskih izložbi. Prema Mavignierovim sjećanjima,¹⁰ najvećim iznenadenjem te izložbe mogla se smatrati „srodnost eksperimenata umjetnika iz najrazličitijih zemalja“, koji su „malo znali jedni o drugima ili se, često, uopće nisu poznavali“, kao i činjenica da je ona „po prvi put dovela u svijest [organizatora] egzistenciju međunarodnog pokreta u kojem umjetnost otkriva novu koncepciju što eksperimentira s optičkim istraživanjima površine, strukture i objekta“.¹¹ S obzirom na mudar izbor sudionika i njihovih radova, a bez obzira na Mavignierovo suptilno inzistiranje na određenoj dozi improvizacije u konačnom postavu izložbe, mogla

Spatial distribution of exhibitions that preceded New tendencies

Each point indicates an exhibition.
Scale of a point indicates the number of participants.
Widths of edges between points indicate the intersection of participants between two exhibitions.



“experimental segment of the neo-avant-garde” seems more appropriate than “program-oriented neo-avant-garde” or “neo-constructivist neo-avant-garde” which are quite exclusive terms and cannot cover a wide range of art practices encompassed by the activities of Mavignier's network actors.

Cultural and organizational context of Almir Mavignier's personal network

At the moment when he proposed organizing the exhibition that would – quite unexpectedly – turn into the defining event of the early 1960s for a number of artists who adopted a rational and constructive approach to the problems of light, movement or dynamics of visual perception – Almir Mavignier certainly relied on his excellent insight into the international neo-avant-garde scene and the mechanisms of institutional culture, with which he was very familiar at the time. A very short period of only two years which separates his visit to Zagreb from when he graduated from the Hochschule für Gestaltung in Ulm, in November 1958,⁸ was also a period of Mavignier's intense exhibition activities and renewal of his art career that was put on hold during the Ulm period. His “return” to the local art scene and increasing visibility on the international art scene, reached one of its early peaks just at the moment when the story of New Tendencies commenced. The exhibitions and locations at which Mavignier's works were displayed in the

year 1960 – from *Monochrome Malerei*, at Städtische Museum Leverkusen, solo exhibition and participation at *Mostra Collettiva*, at Gallery Azimut in Milan, the exhibition *Konkrete Kunst – 50 Jahre Entwicklung*, at Helmhaus in Zürich, to the *International Exhibition of Abstract Painting*, in Taiwan, and *Primeira Exposição Coletiva de Artistas Brasileiros*, displayed that year in Lisbon, Madrid, Paris, Utrecht and Hamburg⁹ – clearly denote the rise of his international career, positioned between the institutional and the alternative culture of the neo-avant-garde. With latter he shared the working

procedures and historic references – from the legacy of Bauhaus and Concrete art, to the kinetic and lumino-kinetic experiments of Josef Albers, Victor Vasarely, Max Bill, Jacob Agam and Bruno Munari in the 1940s and 1950s, and the experience of monochrome painting – which all constitute the most important connecting points among different tendencies of the experimental segment of the European neo-avant-garde, which were also represented at the first New Tendencies exhibition in Zagreb. According to Mavignier's recollections,¹⁰ among “the biggest surprises of that exhibition was

je biti iznenadujuća, ali ne i posve neočekivana.¹² Stoga bi i tvrdnji o ukorijenjenosti toga fenomena u „srodne eksperimente“ umjetnika koji se međusobno „nisu poznavali“, trebalo prići s određenim oprezom. …… Naime, već kartografska prezentacija prostorne i temporalne distribucije izložaba održanih između 1955. i 1961. godine, a odabranih prema kriteriju brojčane zastupljenosti budućih sudionika Novih tendencija, dana na slici 1,¹³ ozbiljno dovodi u pitanje navedenu tvrdnju. Linearne poveznice među lokacijama izložaba, čija širina označava broj istih umjetnika koji su na njima izlagali svoje radove, pokazuju kako je riječ je o skupini autora koja je – bez sumnje – vremenom uspostavila i određene osobne kontakte, odnosno o skupini čiji su pripadnici imali barem osnovna saznanja o poetičkim i formalnim obilježjima radova svojih suizlagača. …… Osim prostorne distribucije izložaba, slika 1 zorno pokazuje i intenzitet neoavangardnih aktivnosti između 1955. i 1961. godine u širokom prostoru od Zagreb i Pariza, do Amsterdama i Milana. Prema koncentraciji izložaba, Milano i Düsseldorf ukazuju se kao najaktivnije lokacije eksperimentalnog segmenta europske neoavangarde, čija dominantna pozicija ne bi bila ugrožena ni kad bismo ovaj prikaz nadopunili brojnim individualnim izložbama održanima u drugoj polovini 1950-ih godina. Tada bi se, doduše, na našoj karti pojatile i neke druge lokacije (Rim, Bern, Lausanne, Rotterdam, Arnhem), a tako dobiveni obrisi europske umjetničke scene, bili bi znatno drukčiji od onih što ih je generirao umjetnički

mainstream toga vremena. …… Još jedna važna informacija koju pruža ovaj prikaz povezana je s mjestom održavanja prikazanih izložaba. Čak pedeset od ukupno dvadeset izložaba održano je u alternativnim izložbenim prostorima, koji se pred kraj 1950-ih godina pojavljuju širom Europe.¹⁴ Najčešće ih vode sami umjetnici, a pozicionirani su na marginu tadašnje međunarodne umjetničke scene. Posve je jasno da izlaganje na takvim, alternativnim lokacijama disseminacije neoavangardnih umjetničkih praksi nije moglo osigurati osobitu javnu vidljivost izloženih radova, no njihov primarni cilj i nije bila promocija novih sustava estetskih i kulturnih vrijednosti, već prije osiguravanje uvjeta za susrete, razmjenu i komunikaciju među umjetnicima sličnih stajališta iz različitih dijelova Europe. Mreža takvih izložbenih lokacija, kojoj treba dodati i skupinu malih privatnih galerija¹⁵ te određen broj malih neovisnih izdavača i tiskara, činila je temeljni infrastrukturni okvir europske neoavangarde kraja 1950-ih i početka 1960-ih godina. Razlog njihova nastanka, osim konzervativizma i disfunktionalnosti poslijeratne institucionalne kulture, bila je snažna želja mlađe generacije umjetnika da artikulira svoje vlastito razumijevanje umjetnosti. Ono često nije impliciralo nikakav zajednički program ili predefinirane, zajedničke formalne procedure, već prije nezasitnu potrebu za eksperimentiranjem, istraživanjem ili – kako je to formulirao Otto Piene: „... nije bilo važno o kakvoj se glazbi, o kakvoj vizualnoj umjetnosti, o kojem se novom mediju radilo, riječ je bila o doista vrlo snažnom impulsu, o nekoj vrsti žarke želje za otkrivanjem i ukazivanjem na alternative“.¹⁶ U

nekim dijelovima Europe, a posebice u Njemačkoj, ta je želja bila povezana s jednako dubokim osjećajem „duhovne izolacije“ i „žudnje za internacionalizacijom“¹⁷ te s nastojanjem da se uklone nevidljive barijere koje su – tijekom 1950-ih godina – još uvijek dijelile Europu duž granica upisanih u njezin kulturni prostor traumama Drugog svjetskog rata. Serija jednodnevnih *Večernih izložaba* (*Abendausstellungen*), organiziranih u Pieonevu düsseldorskom studiju između 1957. i 1961. godine, bio je jedan od prvih pokušaja da se izade u susret toj žudnji te da se povežu umjetnici sličnih stajališta iz različitih dijelova Europe. …… No dok su te, 1957. godine, *Večernje izložbe* još uvijek bile usamljeni i izolirani primjer umjetničkog umrežavanja, razvojem infrastrukture europske neoavangarde početkom 1960-ih godina, takve inicijative postale su njezina ubočajena praksa. Shodno tome, i slika umjetnika koji razvija nove umjetničke ideje i eksperimentira s novim materijalima izoliran u svojem studiju, iz pozadine Mavignierovih prisjećanja na prvu izložbu Novih tendencija,¹⁸ imala je malo toga zajedničkog s operativnim modelima upravo one skupine umjetnika, iz koje dolaze njezini izlagači. Razlog nesporazuma mogao bi se potražiti u pojmu javne vidljivosti, koji je u Mavignierovoj interpretaciji¹⁹ bliži načinu razumijevanja toga pojma u kontekstu institucionalne kulture, nego njegovoj konceptualizaciji u krugovima tadašnje neoavangarde. …… Daleko od toga da se javna afirmacija nije nalazila na popisu ciljeva neoavangarde; no ona je podrazumijevala približavanje vlastitih

projekcija i vlastitih sustava vrijednosti daleko širem krugu publike, onome čija se recepcija umjetnosti prije oblikovala na temelju informacija prenesenih masovnim medijima nego elitnim međunarodnim izložbama poput Venecijanskog bijenala, koje je – prisjetimo se – i potaknulo Mavignierov prijedlog organizacije prve izložbe Novih tendencija.²⁰ Kao primjer takvoga stajališta eksperimentalnog segmenta neoavangarde, može se navesti promocija trećeg i zadnjeg broja časopisa *Zero* 1961. godine u galeriji Schmela u Düsseldorfu.²¹ Organizirana u formi *happeninga*, održanog uz sudjelovanje neočekivano velikog broja gledatelja, ta je promocija prerasla upravo u ono što su članovi grupe željeli da bude – „medijsko događanje, kojeg su entuziastično dokumentirali i tisak i televizija i fotografija“. ²² Repriza toga događanja, upriličena u svibnju 1962. za kamere lokalne TV stanice i emitirana dva mjeseca kasnije u središnjem večernjem terminu, kao prva snimka nekog „live“ umjetničkog događanja ikada pokazanoga na njemačkoj javnoj televiziji,²³ nesumnjivo je bila „reklama za grupu Zero“, ali „barem na trenutak i sama umjetnost te grupe“, koja je gotovo uspjela „učiniti istinski pomak od Zera prikazanog na televiziji, prema televiziji grupe Zero“. ²⁴ …… Nije posve jasno je li Mavignier bio među publikom *happeninga* u Galeriji Schmela ili je čak pomogao pri njegovoj organizaciji, budući da je u tome trenutku već čvrsto pripadao krugu suradnika grupe Zero. Njegova uska suradnja s grupom započela je već u travnju 1958. godine sudjelovanjem u izložbama *Das Rote Bild* i *Vibrations*, posljednje dvije u nizu od sveukupno osam *Večernih*

the amazing kinship of the experiments by artists from different countries, who knew little about each other or frequently did not know each other at all”, a phenomena which made the exhibition organizers “conscious of the existence of an international art movement … engaged in investigations of surfaces, structures and objects”. Concerning the prudent selection of participants and their works,¹¹ and regardless of Mavignier’s subtle insistence on improvisation in the exhibition’s final setting, the indication that the phenomena was surpassing the scope of a single exhibition, could have been surprising, but not completely unexpected. Therefore, his claim that it was a phenomena based on “kinship of the experiments” among artists who “frequently did not know each other at all”,¹² should be approached with caution. …… The cartographic presentation of spatial and temporal distribution of the exhibitions held between 1955 and 1961, selected according to the number of artists who were also participants of New Tendencies provided in Figure 1, raises some serious doubts about the accuracy of Mavignier’s assertion.¹³ If we follow the lines linking the locations on that map and indicating the interconnections of participants between two exhibitions – spanning from groups of eight to twelve, and even twenty-four artists – it is safe to assume that some of them established direct social contacts, while others had at least possessed some knowledge about the formal and poetic features of the works exhibited by their counterparts. …… In addition to the spatial

distribution of the exhibitions, Figure 1 also points out the intensity of neo-avantgarde activities between 1955 and 1961, spanning from Zagreb to Paris, and from Amsterdam to Milan. According to the concentration of the exhibitions, Milan and Düsseldorf were the most active locations of the experimental segment of the European neo-avant-garde in the second half of the 1950s. Even if we were to supplement the map with the information on individual exhibitions, the central position of these two cities would not be particularly affected, although some new locations would emerge (Rome, Bern, Lausanne, Rotterdam, Arnhem), outlining a much different geography of contemporary art than the one defined by the locations of artistic mainstream at the time. …… Another valuable piece of information provided in Figure 1 concerns places where these exhibitions were displayed. Fifteen out of twenty mapped art shows were held at alternative exhibition spaces. Appearing in a greater number towards the end of 1950s all over Europe,¹⁴ they were often run by artists and occupied the margins of the international art scene. Exhibiting at such alternative places that were disseminating neo-avant-garde practices, could not provide artists with a greater public visibility, but it was never their primary goal to provide new and alternative aesthetics and cultural values, but rather to ensure the conditions that foster encounters, exchange and communication between like-minded artists from different parts of Europe. A network of such alternative art spaces, also involving several smaller private galleries,¹⁵ independent

publishers and printers, comprised the infrastructural framework of the European neo-avant-garde at the time. The incentive for their establishment, apart from the conservatism and dysfunctionality of post-war institutional culture, was a profound desire of the younger generation to articulate its own understanding of art. It did not imply a common programme or pre-defined formal procedures, but rather an insatiable urge to experiment and explore, or as Otto Piene put it “... No matter what the music, no matter what the visual art, no matter what the new media, that was a really, very strong impulse, some kind of burning desire to invent and present alternatives”.¹⁶ In certain parts of Europe, particularly in Germany, it was coupled with an equally profound feeling of “spiritual isolation, … a desire for internationalization”¹⁷ and the annihilation of invisible barriers that – in the 1950s – still divided Europe along the lines imprinted on its spiritual space by the War trauma. The *Evening exhibitions* (*Abendausstellungen*) organized in Piene’s Düsseldorf studio between 1957 and 1961, were among the first attempts to meet those desires, and to connect with likeminded artists from other parts of Europe. …… While in the 1957, the *Abendausstellungen* was still an isolated instance of a networking initiative, with the development of its infrastructure at the end of the 1950s, such initiatives became a common practice of the European neo-avant-garde. Accordingly, the image of an artist developing new artistic ideas and experimenting with new materials isolated in his studio, present in the background of Mavignier’s recollections

of the first New Tendencies exhibition,¹⁸ had little in common with the operative models of the neo-avant-garde artists who were among its participants. The possible cause of this misunderstanding could be the notion of public visibility that in Mavignier’s interpretation¹⁹ was much closer to the institutional understanding of the term, than to its meaning conceptualized by the neo-avant-garde. …… Far from it that public visibility was not on the list of neo-avant-garde’s objectives, but it presupposed the inclusion of a much wider audience and the public perception of art affected by mass media, rather than by the elite exhibitions such as the Venice Biennale. If we recall the beginning of New Tendencies, it was exactly the Venice Biennale that motivated Mavignier’s proposition of holding the first Zagreb exhibition.²⁰ As an example of this different and media-conscious notion of public visibility, we should mention the promotion of the third, and also the last *Zero* magazine issue, that is, a happening *ZERO, Edition, Exposition, Demonstration*, which took place in July 1961 at Gallery Schmela in Düsseldorf,²¹ involving a huge crowd of spectators, and becoming exactly what the members of the group wanted it to be – “a media event that is enthusiastically received and documented by the press, television and photographers”.²² Restaged in May 1962, for the cameras of the local TV channel and broadcast two months later in prime time as a first example of live-art recording at some German public TV after the War,²³ it also became “both an advertisement for Zero and, at least in brief moments, verged on

izložaba održanih u studiju Otto Pienea. Iz današnje perspektive, moglo bi se ustvrditi kako je sudjelovanje u tim umjetničkim događanjima predstavljalo istinsku prekretnicu u Mavignierovo karijeri i najvažniji impuls razvoju njegove personalne mreže u smjeru koji će je učiniti operativnom pri organizaciji prve izložbe Novih tendencija.

Razvoj Mavignierove personalne mreže između 1951. i 1960. godine

Almir Mavignier stigao je iz Rija de Janeira u Pariz 1951. godine, a zahvaljujući solidnoj stipendiji francuske vlade koju u tom razdoblju dobiva i niz drugih latinoameričkih umjetnika. Prve dvije godine svoga boravka u Parizu provest će polazeći predavanja na umjetničkoj školi Académie de la Grand Chaumière i isčekujući upis na Hochschule für Gestaltung u Ulmu, obrazovnu instituciju u osnivanju, koja će biti službeno otvorena tek 1953. godine. Tijekom priprema za odlazak u Ulm, Mavignier će – zahvaljujući posredovanju svojeg dugogodišnjeg brazilskog prijatelja Maria Pedrose,²⁵ filozofa, psihologa i likovnoga kritičara – upoznati i Maxa Billia, kulturnu osobu brazilskih umjetnika njegove generacije. Prestižna pozicija Maxa Billia u Brazilu i susjednoj Argentini početkom 1950-ih bila je posljedica Billove velike samostalne izložbe održane u Riju de Janeiru 1950. godine te njegova sudjelovanja na 1. Bijenalu u São Paulu sljedeće godine, na kojem

mu je dodijeljena glavna nagrada za skulpturu. Oba događaja omogućila su brazilskoj publici da se – zahvaljujući brojnim Billovim intervjuiima objavljenima u lokalnim dnevnim i stručnim časopisima – upozna s njegovim stajalištima o umjetnosti, dizajnu i arhitekturi,²⁶ kao i s njegovim konceptom obrazovanja, usmjerenog prepoznavanju oblikovnih potreba modernog poslijeratnoga društva, koji je ostavio posebno snažan dojam na najmlade brazilske umjetnike.

Nekoliko godina kasnije – 1953. i 1954. – nakon otvaranja Hochschule für Gestaltung u Ulmu, među prvim upisanim studentima našli su se tako – osim Mavigniera – slikarica Mary Vieira, grafički dizajner Alexandre Wollner i arhitekt Geraldo de Barros. Dok su, nakon završetka studija, Mavignier i Vieira ostali u Europi, gradeći svoje umjetničke i dizajnerske karijere, Wollner i de Barros vratili su se u Rio, gdje su 1962. godine osnovali prvu *Escola Superior de Desenho Industrial do Rio de Janeiro*. Polazište njezina kurikuluma bio je elaborat Tomás Maldonada, temeljem kojeg je, kasnih 1950-ih godina, trebala biti pokrenuta *Escola Técnica de Criação*.²⁷ Maldonado, argentinski slikar, dizajner, teoretičar dizajna, predavač na HfG-u od 1955. godine i Mavignierov dugogodišnji poznanik, pripada – zajedno s još nekoliko predavača i studenata iz Ulma – prvom, u profesionalnom smislu vrlo značajnom, proširenju Mavignierove personalne mreže, nakon dolaska u Europu. U njoj su se, do tad, nalazili slikarica Mary

Vieira i Mario Pedrosa, susret s kojim je, kasnih 1940-ih godina, snažno utjecao na Mavignierove poglede na umjetnost,²⁸ kao i pregršt drugih brazilskih umjetnika poput Ivana Serpe ili Abrahama Palatnika, s kojima je Mavignier usko suradivao na početku svoje karijere. Neke od tih kontakata obnovio je početkom 1960-ih godina, kad je još jedna velika skupina brazilskih umjetnika stigla u Europu, no ovaj put ne zbog razloga umjetničke prirode, nego u nastojanju da se skloni pred represijom vojne hunte koja je došla na vlast u toj zemlji 1964. godine. Kao što nemamo gotovo nikakvih informacija o Mavignierovim vezama s francuskom umjetničkom scenom između 1951. i 1953. godine, tako su i informacije o njegovim društvenim kontaktima s umjetnicima i dizajnerima izvan HfG-a između 1954. i 1958. jednako malobrojne i teško provjerljive. Čini se stoga, kako su povremene i rijetke izložbe što ih je održao tijekom studija u Ulmu,²⁹ prije imale za cilj održavanje kontinuitet osobne umjetničke djelatnosti, nego širenje mreže njegovih društvenih kontakata. Početak suradnje s grupom Zero radikalno je promijenio takvu situaciju, dovodeći Mavigniera u dodir s brojnim europskim umjetnicima njegove generacije. Sudjelovanje u posljednjim *Večernjim izložbama* – kratkotrajnim umjetničkim priredbama, koje su podrazumijevale i osobne kontakte – omogućilo mu je susrete i s određenim brojem budućih pripadnika Novih tendencija, poput Hermanna Bartelsa, Klaus Jürgen Fischer, Rupprechta Geigera, Gottharda Graubnera,

Oskara Holwecka, Adolfa Zillmanna te Günthera Ueckera, koji tad, krajem 1950-ih, još uvijek nije bio član grupe Zero.³⁰ Sljedeće, 1959. godine, Mavignier sudjeluje u izložbi *Dynamo 1*, koju su u Galeriji Renate Boukes u Wiesbadenu organizirali Heinz Mack i Otto Piene. Osim što se pokazala vrlo važnom za internacionalnu afirmaciju grupe Zero,³¹ izložba *Dynamo 1* po prvi je put okupila i veći broj umjetnika iz Francuske, Italije i Njemačke – tri najaktivnije lokacije europske neoavangarde toga vremena te Mavignieru omogućila susret s Jesús Rafael Sotom, Jeanom Tinguelyjem i Pierom Manzonijem, od kojih je potonji upravo tad pripremao prvo izdanje svoga umjetničkog časopisa *Azimuth*.³² Zahvaljujući suradnji s grupom Zero, Mavignier je – tijekom njihovih samostalnih izložaba u Galeriji Schmela u Düsseldorfu³³ – upoznao Yvesa Kleina i Lucia Fontanu. Fontana, umjetnik starije generacije i osoba ispod čije „kabanice“ je izasao važan segment talijanske neoavangarde, bio je za većinu suradnika grupe Zero – istinski ikonička figura. Osim kompleksnih teorijskih objašnjenja, eksperimentirala sa svjetлом i TV tehnologijom, Fontanin opus posjedovao je i određenu metafizičku kvalitetu, neobično privlačnu širem krugu njemačkih, a čini se i latinoameričkih autora. No, prema sjećanjima Otto Piena, čini se da je Mavignier, kojeg su članovi grupe Zero doživljavali kao gorljivog sljedbenika Maxa Billia i Billove aверзије prema metafizičkim i metaforičkim obilježjima umjetnosti, ostao prilično ravnodušan prema osobnom šarmu toga talijanskoga umjetnika.³⁴

becoming Zero art itself – nearly shifting from Zero on television to Zero television".²⁴ It is not quite clear if Mavignier was in the audience of this *happening* in Gallery Schmella, or if he even assisted in organizing the event, but it is plausible since he had already become a close associate of the group Zero at that time. His collaboration with the group Zero began in April 1958, through the participation in the *Das Rote Bild* exhibition, and – a few months later – in the exhibition *Vibrations* – the last two *Evening exhibitions* held in Peiene's Dusseldorf studio. These two exhibitions certainly represented a turning point in Mavignier's career and supplied the most important incentive for developing his own personal network in the direction that will soon become operative for proposing and organizing the first New Tendencies exhibition.

The development of Mavignier's personal network between 1951 and 1960

Almir Mavignier came to Paris from Rio de Janeiro in 1951, due to the scholarship he had received from the French government, like many other Brazilian and Latin American artists at that time. He spent the first two years in Europe attending the courses at the Parisian Académie de la Grande Chaumière, and waiting to enrol in the Visual Communications Department at the Hochschule für Gestaltung in Ulm, which was established somewhat later in 1953. Preparations for his departure to Ulm lasted for an entire year

during which Mavignier was introduced – with the help of his long-time Brazilian friend, a philosopher, psychologist, art critic and political activist Mario Pedrosa²⁵ – to Max Bill, who was an iconic figure of Mavignier's generation. The prestigious position held by Max Bill in Brazil and in the neighbouring Argentina, was attained on the basis of his solo exhibition, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1950, and his participation in the First São Paulo Biennale, the following year, when he was also awarded with the grand prize for sculpture. On both occasions, Bill gave a number of interviews to the Brazilian daily newspapers and scholarly magazines²⁶ that enabled the local audience to become familiar with his standpoints on art, design, and architecture. At the time of the early post-war industrial boom in Brazil, his concept of educating artists, designers and architects while focusing on the social needs of the contemporary society, resonated strongly with Mavignier's generation. Consequently, a few years later, after the opening of the Höch Schule für Gestaltung in Ulm, among the students of its first two generations were – aside from Mavignier – the Brazilian painter Mary Vieria, a graphical designer Alexander Wollner and architect Geraldo de Barros. While Mavignier and Vieira remained in Europe, working as visual artists, as well as building distinguished careers in graphic design, Wollner and de Barros returned to Rio and established in 1962 the first *Escola Superior de Desenho Industrial do Rio de Janeiro*, following Tomás Maldonado's elaborate on *Escola Técnica de Criação*, prepared in the late 1950s.²⁷ Maldonado, an Argentinian painter,

designer and theorist of design, who had been a lecturer at HfG since 1955, was Mavignier's long-time acquaintance, and together with a few other lecturers and students whom Mavignier met in Ulm, comprised the first, and – in professional terms – a significant expansion of his personal network. That network already included the painters Mary Vieria and Mario Pedrosa whom he met in the late 1940s and who, in turn, had a strong impact on Mavignier's view on art and his entire career.²⁸ Other members of his personal network at the time were a handful of Brazilian artists, for example, Ivan Serpa and Abraham Palatnik. Mavignier maintained those contacts long after he left Brazil, and some were renewed at the beginning of 1960s when yet another large group of Brazilian artists arrived to Europe, escaping the brutality imposed by the military government who came to power in 1964. Just as there is no available information on Mavignier's connections established from 1951 to 1953 – before he left for Ulm – with the individuals from the French art scene, the information on his new social contacts with artists and designers, other than with those whom he met at the HfG between 1954 and 1958, are also scarce and hard to verify. It seems that his occasional exhibitions²⁹ held during that time only ensured the continuity of Mavignier's art production, rather than contributing to the establishment of social contacts. The beginning of his collaboration with the group Zero radically altered the situation and brought him in contact with a number of artists from all over Europe. The participation in the last *Evening*

exhibitions in 1958 – a one-night art show encouraging personal contacts – provided him with the opportunity to meet, amongst others, some future participants of New Tendencies, such as, for example, Hermann Bartels, Klaus Jürgen Fischer, Ruprecht Geiger, Gotthard Graubner Oskar Holweck, Adolf Zillmann and Günther Uecker, who, during that time, was still not a member of the group Zero.³⁰ In the following year, Mavignier participated in the exhibition *Dynamo 1*, organized by Heinz Mack and Otto Piene in the Gallery Renate Boukes in Wiesbaden. Aside from being a rather important event for the international affirmation of Zero, when Mavignier was already perceived as a member of the group,³¹ the exhibition gathered for the first time a great number of artists from France, Italy and Germany – the three most active locations of the European neo-avant-garde at that time. This was also where Mavignier first met Jesus Rafael Soto, Jean Tinguely and Piero Manzoni, the latter of whom was in the process of preparing the first edition of the magazine *Azimuth*.³² Due to his collaboration with Zero, Mavignier also met Yves Klein and Lucio Fontana during their solo exhibitions in the Gallery Schmela.³³ Lucio Fontana, an artist of the older generation and under whose "wings" emerged a significant segment of the Italian neo-avant-garde, was for the majority of artists associated with the group Zero – a truly iconic figure. Apart from his theoretical explanations, and experiments with light and TV technology, there was a particular metaphysical quality surrounding his oeuvre that

..... Krajem 1950-ih, Lucio Fontana svesrdno je pomagao razvoju karijera Piera Manzonija i Enrica Castellanija, podupirući njihovu odluku – donesenu 1959. godine – o pokretanju časopisa (*Azimuth*) i galerije (Azimut), a u cilju intenziviranja komunikacije s lokalnim i inozemnim umjetnicima sličnih stajališta. Manzoniju i Castellaniju pridružili su se u tome naumu Davide Boriani i Giovani Aneschi, Agostino Bonalumi, arhitekt Franco Buzzi te također – nakratko – likovni kritičar Gillo Dorfles.³⁵ Osim relativne poetičke šarolikosti, primjetne i u krugu umjetnika veznih uz Galeriju Azimut, specifičnost milanske neoavangardne scene ogledala se i u njezinoj rodnoj strukturi, koja, za razliku od ostalih europskih lokacija slične predilekcije, uključuje i umjetnice. Užem krugu eksperimentalnog segmenta lombardske neoavangarde pripadale su tri autorice – Grazia Varisco, članica upravo tad osnovane Grupe T, te slikarice Nanda Vigo i Emilia Maino, pripadnice Manzonijeva i Castellanijeva kruga. Osim njihove iznimno zanimljive umjetničke produkcije, Nanda Vigo i Emilia Maino (Dadamaino) dale su i znatan prinos izgradnji čvršćih veza između Milana i Düsseldorfa, pri čemu su im, s njemačke strane, svesrdno pomagali Heinz Mack i – nešto kasnije – Günther Uecker.³⁶ Slično Macku, i Mavignier je početkom 1960-ih višekratno boravio u Milanu te izlagao zajedno s Manzonijem i Castellanim. Posljedica zbližavanja s lombardskom neoavangardnom scenom bila je i njegova prva samostalna izložba u Italiji, održana u Galeriji Azimut u proljeće 1960. godine.

Slijedilo je nastup na *Mostra Collettiva*, na izložbi suradnika Galerije održanoj u ljetu te godine, na kojoj je – zajedno s Heinzem Mackom – zastupao grupu Zero.³⁷ *Mostra Collettiva* bila je ujedno i posljednja izložba održana u Galeriji Azimut, koja je u svom kratkom životnom vijeku ugostila i buduće sudionike Novih tendencija – Enza Marija, Manfreda Massironija, Bruna Munarija, Grupu N, Grupu T, Oskara Holwecka, Günthera Ueckera, Getulia Alviani i druge. Tijekom posjeta Milanu Mavignier je svoju mrežu proširoj i kontaktima s umjetnicima izvan neposredne sfere utjecaja Galerije Azimut, poput Bruna Munarija, umjetnika starije generacije, koji je uživao posebno veliki ugled među pripadnicima francuskoga Novog realizma (Tinguely, Spoerri).³⁸ Tijekom 1959./1960. Munari je, zajedno s Enzom Marijem, razvio vrlo zanimljivu i intenzivnu suradnju s amsterdamskim Stedelijkom,³⁹ uz koju je vezano i zbližavanje dvojce umjetnika s nizozemskom i belgijskom neoavangardnom scenom. Rezultat je bilo Munarijevo i Marijevo sudjelovanje u legendarnoj izložbi *Vision in Motion / Motion in Vision* održanoj u Antwerpenu 1959. godine. Među Mavignierovim dugogodišnjim kontaktima, neovisnima o dinamici zbivanja na liniji Düsseldorf – Milano, nalazilo se prijateljstvo s Françoisom Morelletom, uspostavljeno još 1950. godine u Brazilu;⁴⁰ već spomenuto prijateljstvo s argentinskim umjetnikom i dizajnerom Tomasom Maldonadom; veza s Josefom Albersom, čija je predavanja na HfG-u Mavignier pohađao 1955. godine, kao i poznanstvo s Abrahamom

Molesom i Mary Bauermeister, istaknutom protagonisticom europskog Fluxusa. Toj vrsti kontakata, uspostavljenih prije prve izložbe Novih tendencija, pripada i veza s Herbertom Oehmom, bivšim studentom Umjetničke akademije u Münchenu i – u trenutku uspostavljanja njihova kontakta, 1959. godine – studentom HfG-a, koji će povezati Mavigniera s minhenskom umjetničkom scenom. Slično kao i kartografska prezentacija izložaba održanih prije 1961., broj i vrsta Mavignierovih kontakata s osobama iz neoavangardnih krugova, a iz čijih su redova dolazili i sudionici prihvati Novih tendencija, dokazuje kako je riječ o izložbi koja je bila sve drugo, do prezentacije radova skupine „izoliranih pojedinaca“ što usamljeni i ne znajući jedni za druge, simultano i na različitim europskim lokacijama dolaze do sličnih rezultata. Prva izložba Novih tendencija bila je, ustvari, a kako to uvjerljivo tvrdi Mariastella Margozzi, „kulminacija formativne faze toga umjetničkog pokreta, tijekom koje su konstruirani njegovi temeljni koncepti“, pa je stoga ono što su prve Nove tendencije učinile, bilo pružanje mogućnosti svim umjetnicima zaokupljenim različitim tipovima eksperimentiranja u polju „čiste vizualnosti“ da „predstave svoja stajališta i odu korak dalje u određenju budućih istraživanja“.⁴¹

Rekonstrukcija i kvantitativna analiza Mavignierove mreže
Imajući na umu pripovijest o nastanku Mavignierove mreže, kao i namjeru da se rekonstruira njezino stanje u godini susreta s

Matkom Meštrovićem, uzeli smo u obzir samo kontakte višekratno spomenute i opisane u različitim analognim ili digitalnim izvorima. Od 1958. godine nadalje, odnosno, od trenutka kad započinje svoju aktivnu suradnju s grupom Zero, Mavignier se uključuje i u neke druge, međusobno isprepletene neoavangardne mreže toga vremena, na čijim dodirnim točkama, a usporedno s procesom njihova prerastanja u kompleksnu mrežu eksperimentalnog segmenta europske neoavangarde, izrasta i njegova osobna socijalna mreža. Budući da kompleksne mreže dopuštaju klasteriranje, stvaranje pod-grupa i pod-mreža, vrlo je lako moguće da su u to vrijeme Mavignierovo mreži pripadale i druge osobe, koje nismo mogli identificirati ili nismo imali dovoljno informacija koje bi dopustile da njihov odnos s Mavignierom opišemo u kategorijama prioritetnih društvenih kontakata – instrumenta za opis društvenih relacija između bilo koje dvije osobe (čvora) u mreži, razvijenog u okviru istraživanja umjetničkih mreža moderne i suvremene umjetnosti unutar projekta ARTNET.⁴² Nakon utvrđivanja aktera Mavignierove mreže, te nakon što je priroda njihovih odnosa opisana sumiranjem svih prethodno prikupljenih podataka o tome kada i kako je određeni odnos uspostavljen, koliko je trajao, koju vrstu zajedničkih aktivnosti je uključivao te koji je bio njegov socijalni/emocionalni sadržaj – svaki od njih opisan je i odgovarajućom skupinom prioritetnih socijalnih kontakata (bračni odnos, izvanbračna zajednica, ljubavnici, članovi obitelji, bliski

German, as well as Dutch artists, close to the group Zero, found quite appealing. According to Otto Piene, only Mavignier, who was perceived in Zero's circle as a committed follower of Max Bill's aversion towards metaphysical and metaphorical properties of art, was a bit resistant to Italian artist's charming personality.³⁴ At the end of the 1950s, Fontana was closely involved with the work of Piero Manzoni and Enrico Castellani, and highly supportive of their intention, articulated in 1959, to launch a magazine (*Azimuth*) and open a gallery (*Azimuth*) that would facilitate a more intense communication between both local and foreign artists who share the same ideas about art. Manzoni and Castellani were joined in that project by Davide Boriani, Giovani Aneschi, Agostino Bonalumi, and architect Franco Buzzi and also, for a brief period, by the art critic Gillo Dorfles.³⁵ Within an almost entirely male-dominated segment of the European avant-garde, encompassing the majority of artists from Mavignier's network, Milan was sort of an exception with three female artists intensively involved in the activities surrounding Gallery Azimuth, as well as other similar events happening at the time in the Lombardian and European art scene. While Grazia Varisco was a full member of the recently established Grupa T, Nanda Vigo and Emilia Maino were directly connected to Piero Manzoni and Enrico Castellani. In addition to being very productive and interesting artists, they also significantly contributed to forging stronger ties between Milan and Düsseldorf, with Heinz Mack and – a bit later – Günther Uecker, supporting

them in that endeavour.³⁶ By the end of the 1950s, Mavignier, who had exhibited his works with both Manzoni and Castellani on several occasions until 1960, established and maintained his connections with a number of artists from the Milanese circle and – consequently – had his first solo exhibition in Italy, held at Gallery Azimuth, in the spring of 1960. Shortly afterwards, he participated at yet another exhibition in the same gallery, held in the summer of the same year, where he represented – along with Heinz Mack – the group Zero.³⁷ It was also the last exhibition held in Gallery Azimuth which, in the course of its short existence (end of December, 1959 to mid-July, 1960) hosted a number of artists – Enzo Mari, Mafredo Massironi, Bruno Munari, Group N, Grupo T, Yves Klein, Jean Tinguely, Oskar Holweck, Gunther Uecker, etc. – a number of whom would eventually participate in the first New Tendencies exhibition. During his visits to Milan, Mavignier's network had expanded with new contacts, such as Bruno Munari, also an older generation artist, who enjoyed a particularly good reputation among the representatives of the French New Realism (Tinguely, Spoerri).³⁸ In 1959–1960, Munari, together with Enzo Mari, established an extensive cooperation with the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam³⁹ and, consequently, with the Dutch and Belgian neo-avant-garde art scene, resulting with his and Munari's participation in the legendary exhibition *Vision in Motion / Motion in Vision*, held in Antwerp in 1959. Among Mavignier's long-lasting contacts, we can include his friendship with Francoise Morellet, forged

already in 1950 in Brazil,⁴⁰ the previously mentioned friendship with Argentinian artist and designer Tomas Maldonado, the connection with Josef Albers, whose classes at HfG he attended in 1955, as well as his acquaintance with Abraham Moles and Mary Bauermeister and several other professors and students from the Hochschule für Gestaltung in Ulm. Among the contacts that were established before the New Tendencies exhibition, with a similar expanding effect regarding the scope of his personal network, there was the relationship with Herbert Oehm, a former student at the Munich Art Academy, and – at the moment when Mavignier first met him – the freshman at HfG, who became Mavignier's connection to the Munich art scene. The cartographic presentation of the exhibitions held before 1961, and the number and type of Mavignier's contacts with the individuals from the neo-avant-garde circles, some of whom participated in the first New Tendencies exhibition, prove that it was anything but the event which brought together the group of “isolated individuals, coming to similar results simultaneously and without knowing of each other”. In fact, it was, as Mariastella Margozzi convincingly claims, “the culmination of the movement's originating phase in which ... the basic concepts of the movement were constructed”, and what the first New Tendencies have actually done was to provide all the artists pursuing different types of research in the field of “pure visuality” with “the opportunity to express their points of view and to go further in defining the following step of their investigations”.⁴¹

The reconstruction and quantitative analysis of Mavignier's network

Having in mind the process of Mavignier's network development, as well as the intention to reconstruct its state in the year 1960, at the moment just before he first met Matko Meštrović, we took into account only the contacts confirmed by archival, printed and digital sources, mentioned and described several times and at different documents. From 1958 on, or from the moment when he began his active collaboration with group Zero, Mavignier got involved in few other, interwoven neo-avant-garde networks, at whose contact points and during the period of their unfolding into a complex network of the experimental segment of European neo-avant-garde, at approximately 1959/1960, grew his personal social network. Since that complex network allowed for internal clustering, sub-grouping, partitioning and forming of sub-networks, it is quite plausible that there were still other individuals who were also involved in Mavignier's network at that time but whom we could not identify or did not have enough information to describe their connection with Mavignier using the categories of priority social contacts – the instrument for describing any social relationship between two individuals (nodes) in the network, that is developed in the framework of research on artists' networks in modern and contemporary art within the project ARTNET.⁴² After identifying Mavignier's network actors (nodes) and after describing the nature of their

prijatelji, prijatelji, prijateljski posjeti, kreativna suradnja, suradnja na početku karijere, zajednički rad, zajedničko izlaganje, cirkularna korespondencija, sukob, suparništvo, poslovna suradnja, poslovno poznanstvo, znanci). Kombinacije navedenih kategorija upotrijebljene su i kao osnova za određivanje snage odnosa između parova aktera mreže, a prema ljestvici vrijednosti u rasponu od 1 do 5, pri čemu vrijednost 1 opisuje najsnazniju vezu, a vrijednost 5 najslabiju. S obzirom na to da je priroda svake od tih veza opisana s prosječno tri kategorije *prioritetnih socijalnih kontakata*, a uzimajući u obzir da postoji oko 4096 njihovih mogućih kombinacija, odabrana metoda omogućila nam je relativno precizan opis kako vrste, tako i snage odnosa među mrežnim akterima. Kako bi veza između Mavigniera i određene osobe mogla biti opisana na taj način, prikupljene informacije trebale su zadovoljiti kriterije pouzdanosti i detaljnosti te – prije nego li bismo tu osobu uključili u mrežu – i uvjet da je njezina veza s Mavignierom bila aktivna u razdoblju od našega interesa. Već smo utvrđili kako Mavignierova personalna mreža pripada kategoriji *homofilskih mreža*, koje povezuju ljudе zajedničkih interesa, vrijednosti i uvjerenja. Ti interesi, vrijednosti i uvjerenja osnova su homofilske privlačnosti među akterima mreže, pa je pri analizi mrežnih obilježja trebalo uzeti u obzir i mogućnost njihova utjecaja na njezinu topologiju, kao i moguću prisutnost klika ili grupe unutar mreže, koje u takvoj vrsti mreže nastaju čvršćim povezivanjem manjih skupina osoba oko

određenog, specifičnog elementa interesa, uvjerenja ili društvenih vrijednosti u pozadini njihove potrebe za umrežavanjem.⁴³ Još jedno, opće svojstvo svake ljudske mreže, važno pri opisu njezine strukture jest i veličina. U usporedbi s veličinom prosječne osobne mreže, koja se obično sastoji od 150 aktera (čvorova), Mavignierova mreža sa svoje 94 osobe i njihove 533 veze, pripada međuprostoru osobnih društvenih mreža male i srednje veličine.⁴⁴ Budući da pri opisivanju veza među mrežnim akterima, nismo imali dovoljno informacija koje bi nam omogućile definiranje njihova smjera, odnosno, utvrđivanje izvora veze (osobe koja je inicirala kontakt) i cilja (osobe koja prihvata ili odbija ponudeni kontakt), a koristeći podatke o njihovoj prirodi i snazi, iscrtali smo niz neusmjerjenih mrežnih vizualizacija, prikazanih u ovom članku na slikama 2, 3 i 4. Topologija tako prikazanih mreža rezultat je optimizacije algoritma ForceAtlas2 [forceatlas2] koji simulira fizički sustav privlačenja i odbijanja snage među masama s ciljem stvaranja čitljive mreže u dvodimenzionalnom (2D) prostoru.⁴⁵ Funkcija mrežne vizualizacije jest da omogući vizualnu identifikaciju određenih elemenata mreže – posebice onih manje očitih, koji zahtijevaju određene statističke izračune. Upotreboom rezultata izračuna za iscrtavanje vizualizacija, te, teže uočljive mrežne karakteristike postaju vidljivima, što olakšava i njihovo povezivanje sa specifičnim ciljevima mrežne analize. Najznačajnija strukturalna značajka Mavignierove osobne mreže, s toga gledišta, njezina je modularnost. S obzirom da pripada, kao

sto je već rečeno, međuprostoru malih i srednjih ljudskih mreža, broj grupa formiranih unutar mreže razmjerno je velik, a njihov personalni sastav korespondira s poetičkim izborom i umjetničkim praksama njihovih članova. Prva – Mavignier-centrična grupa, sastoji se od pojedinaca bez dodatnih grupnih afiliacija. U odnosu na ostale grupe u mreži, ona je najmanje koherentna i obuhvaća periferne čvorove (osobe) mreže, odvojene od svih ostalih mrežnih aktera, osim samoga Mavigniera, a uključuje i skupinu čvorova koji su – u usporedbi s ostalim pripadnicima mreže – raspršeni (udaljeniji) i povezani s drugim osobama skromnim brojem slabih veza. Unutar grupe 1 nalaze se i jedini klasteri mreže – klaster HfG-a – koji je, s obzirom na Mavignierovu prioritetu orientaciju početkom 1960-ih godina na razvoj svoje umjetničke karijere, udaljen i labavo povezan s ostalim mrežnim akterima. Slična je topološka pozicija i drugoga klastera, čija je relativna izoliranost dijelom i refleks geografske udaljenosti njegovih pripadnika u stvarnom životu. Uključuje brazilske umjetnike, koji su – uz Mavigniera – s drugim akterima mreže također povezani malim brojem slabih veza. Izuzetak je brazilski umjetnik talijanskog podrijetla Waldemar Cordeiro, koji tijekom 1950-ih i 1960-ih djeluje između tih dviju zemalja. Voden neutraživom radoznalošću, taj pionir kompjuterske umjetnosti u Latinskoj Americi uspostavio je još 1950-ih godina, temeljem svog tadašnjeg interesa za kinetiku i mehaniku, snažnu i trajnu vezu s Brunom Munarijem, *spiritus movens* talijanskog pokreta Arte programmata, preko kojeg je

povezan i s njegovim ostalim pripadnicima. Ovakav tip analize moguće je provesti za svaki par osoba u mreži, no ona bi zahtijevala puno više prostora i – u ovom slučaju – ne bi bila posebno korisna. Zadržat ćemo se stoga samo na analizi odnosa među grupama, opisanima u tablici uz lijevi rub slike 2, te na usporedbi njihove pozicije i njihovih međusobnih relacija unutar topologije mreže i u stvarnom životu. Grupa Arte programmata (grupa 2), dobila je naziv slijedom prisutnosti Bruna Munarija i članova Grupe N, kojima će se u bliskoj budućnosti (početkom 1962.) pridružiti Grupa T te članovi francuskog GRAV-a, čime je formirana najsnažnija poetička i ideološka aliansa unutar Novih tendencija. Grupa 2 sastoji se od osam snažno međusobno povezanih osoba, čvrsto ugnježđenih u svoje mrežno susjedstvo, koje uključuje i Grupu Galerije Azimut (grupa 3). U stvarnom životu osnivači grupe N razvili su u razdoblju od našega interesa vrlo dobre odnose s krugom umjetnika oko galerije Azimut. U tom smislu posebno se isticao Manfredo Massironi, koji je – kao što smo već napomenuli – zajedno s Enzom Marijem, sudjelovao i u kolektivnim izložbama te galerija, organiziranim 1959./1960. godine. Ključno obilježje grupe 3 prisutnost je dvaju snažnih mrežnih čvorista (*hub*) – Piera Manzonija i Enrica Castellanija – s velikim brojem ulaznih veza, koja i slijedom svoje pozicije u topologiji mreže imaju mogućnost velikoga utjecaja na tijekove informacija, odnosno moći iniciranja mrežnih aktivnosti. Razloge njihove istaknute pozicije u mreži i načine na koji je Mavignier s

relationships (edges), using all previously collected data as – for example – information on when and how the relationship was established, how long it has lasted, which kind of joint activities it has involved, and which was its social/emotional content – each of these relationships was assigned with the combination of appropriate categories of priority social contacts (marital relation, extramarital relation, lovers, family members, close friends, friends, friendly visits, creative collaboration, collaboration at the beginning of the career, joint work, joint exhibiting, circular correspondence, confrontation, rivalry, business collaboration, business acquaintance, acquaintance). The combinations of the these categories was then used as a foundation for determining the strength of each relation against the scale of values ranging from 1 to 5, wherein the value 1 describes the strongest relation, and value 5 the weakest one. Since there are approximately three categories used to describe the nature of each contact, and taking into account that there are approximately 4096 (of their possible combinations, the chosen method allows a rather precise description of both the nature and strength of network actors relations. Along with the information provided on the relationship between Mavignier and a certain individual, which meets the conditions of quality and reliability, still another, very important condition that relationship had to fulfil before its inclusion in the network, was the confirmation that it was active at the period of our consideration. Since we have already established that

Mavignier's network is a type of a *homophilic network*, connecting people of shared interests, values and convictions, which is the basis of homophilic attraction, we also took into consideration that this fact might affect topological properties of the network. Although such an influence might be manifested in a different ways, in *homophilic networks* it is often connected to the formation of cliques or groups to which people are attracted by a particular element of whichever interest, conviction or social value brought them together.⁴³ The other, general property of all human networks that had to be taken into account, when analysing any human network is its size. Compared to the size of average personal networks which usually consists of 150 individuals (nodes), Mavignier's network with its 94 individuals (nodes) and 533 established relations (edges) falls somewhere in between the categories of small and medium personal social networks.⁴⁴ When describing the relationships amongst its actors we did not have enough information to define their direction – that is – who is the source (who initiated the contact), and who is the target (person who accepts or rejects that contact) of each relation. Therefore we have used only information about their nature and strength of these relations, and created a series of undirected network visualisations. The results thereof are shown in this article in Figures 2, 3 and 4. The topology of the network is a result of an optimization algorithm ForceAtlas2 [forceatlas2] that simulates a physical system of attracting and repulsing forces among masses

with a goal of creating a readable network in 2D space.⁴⁵ The function of the visualisations is to enable visual identification of certain network features – both obvious ones and those less obvious, which have to be calculated. Using the results of these calculations for creating visualizations, the invisible network features are turned into visible plots, which allow network analysis to foster the insight into the network's structural properties. The most significant structural feature of Mavignier's personal network, from the point of view of our analysis, is its modularity. Considering that Mavignier's network, as it was already stated, falls somewhere between small and medium human networks, it has a rather large number of groups that were formed according to the poetic choices and shared practices of their members. The first one – a Mavignier-centred group consists of individuals without additional group affiliations. It is the least coherent if compared to other groups in this network and, apart from encompassing the most peripheral nodes (persons) in the network, who are disconnected from all other individuals except for Mavignier, it also includes a group of nodes that are – if compared to other network actors – more dispersed (distant) and connected to the rest of the network by a modest number of weak ties. The only two clusters in the entire network, are also emerging from Mavignier-centred group. The first one encompasses persons connected to HfG (such as Mary Bauermeister), who are a bit remote and loosely connected with other network actors, which is the consequence of

Mavignier's real-life choices at the time, that were giving priority to his artistic career. The second cluster, also a bit remote from other persons, both in the network topology and in real life, includes Brazilian artists who have, except when it comes to their relation to Mavignier, a rather few, weak connections to other individuals in the network. An exception is the Brazilian artist of an Italian origin – Waldemar Cordeiro – who was operating in between these two countries throughout most of the 1950s and 1960s. Guided by the endless curiosity and interest in information technology, he became a pioneer of computer art in Latin America. The interest in movement and mechanics, preceding the involvement with the information technology, forged his strong and lasting relationship with Bruno Munari, *spiritus movens* of Italian *Arte programmata* that also provided him with the contacts with other members of that group. The same kind of an analysis can be conducted for each pair of network actors, but since it is exhaustive and not particularly useful on this occasion, we shall analyse only the relations among the groups, comparing their positions in the network topology and in a real life. The five remaining groups are described in the table on the left side of Figure 2, and designated as the group *Arte programmata* (group 2), the name assigned to it due to the presence of Bruno Munari and the members of Group N, who would become associated in the following years with Group T and French GRAV to form the strongest poetic alliance within New Tendencies. Group 2 consists of eight strongly interconnected individuals, firmly

njima uspostavio relativno snažne veze, već smo objasnili, no budući da je Manzoni gajio određene rezerve prema Mavignierovu radu, treba napomenuti i to da se u pozadini odnosa među mrežnim akterima – slično kao i u međuljudskim odnosima u stvarnom životu – mogu nalaziti i pozitivne i negativne emocije. Grupa 3 sastoji se od 14 međusobno snažno povezanih osoba, a s grupama 2 i 4 u svojem mrežnom susjedstvu povezana je brojnim i jakim vezama te pozicionirana u topologiji mreže između tih dviju grupa. Njezin središnji položaj rezultat je, s jedne strane, homofilske privlačnosti između Grupe N i Grupe T koja je, u tome trenutku, još uvijek u sferi utjecaja Azimutha, a s druge strane, intenzivne komunikacije između *Azimutha* i *Grupe Zero*. Potonja, (grupa 4) najveća je u mreži, sastoji se od 35 osoba te također ima dva vrlo snažna mrežna čvorišta – Otto Piena i Heinza Macka, te brojne veze s još najmanje četiri grupe, što je ujedno čini najmoćnijom i najutjecajnijom skupinom osoba u Mavignierovoj mreži. Njezina pozicija u mrežnoj topologiji posljedica je već opisanog, intenzivnoga umrežavanja s ostalim pripadnicima neoavangardne europske scene u stvarnom životu, čiji su protagonisti bili upravo Piene, Mack i Uecker. Grupa francuskih novih realista (grupa 5) gotovo je iste veličine kao i grupa 2, sastoji se od devet osoba i nema niti jednog mrežnog čvorišta. Njezina personalna struktura snažno odražava odnose u stvarnom životu između formalnih članova FNR i drugih osoba u toj grupi, s kojima su novi realisti u to vrijeme uspostavili različite

obilike kreativne suradnje. Toj skupini umjetnika pripadaju Paul Talman, Karl Gerstner, Deiter Roth i Marcel Wyss. Dvojca potonjih od sredine 1950-ih usko surađuju na izdavanju časopisa *Spirale*,⁴⁶ u kojem svoje priloge, između ostalih, objavljaju Gerstner i Talman. U topologiji mreže, navedeni umjetnici relativno su udaljeni od Yvesa Kleina i Jean-a Tinguelyja, glavnih protagonistova FNR, no bliski Danielu Spoerriju, uz kojega su Roth i Gerstner u stvarnom životu bili vezani bliskim prijateljstvom i suradnjom na njegovim MAT izdanjima. Suradnici FNR-a relativno su bliski i grupi GRAV, s kojom će Gerstner i Talman usko surađivati u neposrednoj budućnosti. Klein i Tinguely, s druge strane, nalaze se u neposrednoj blizini Piene i Macka, s kojima su – osim intenzivne radne suradnje – povezani i bliskim prijateljskim vezama. Zahvaljujući upravo tim vezama Günther Uecker će se, početkom 1960-ih, priključiti grupi Zero kao njezin punopravni član.⁴⁷ Grupa GRAV (grupa 6) najmanja je u Mavignierovoj mreži i sastoji se od samo pet osoba. Budući da je GRAV osnovan tek u srpnju 1960. godine te da – u trenutku obuhvaćenom ovom vizualizacijom – još nije bio posve funkcionalan, većina osoba u mreži nije poznавala njezine mlađe članove Julia le Parca i Joela Steina. Ni oni, kao ni Gregorio Vardanega, nisu bili izravno povezani s Mavignierom, a našli su se u ovoj mreži samo zahvaljujući svojim snažnim vezama s François Morelletom, koji je odgovoran za većinu poveznica te grupe s ostatkom njezina mrežnog okruženja. Među nekoliko rijetkih Le Parcovi i Steinovi veza s drugim akterima mreže, posebno se

ističe ona s venezuelskim umjetnikom Jesús Rafael Sotom. Sotova pozicija u topologiji mreže između GRAV-a i FNR-a (između grupa 5 i 6) posebno je zanimljiva jer vjerno održava – jednako kao i pozicija Yvesa Kleina prema grupi Zero – njegove veze s obje skupine umjetnika u stvarnome životu. Iako Soto nikada nije bio formalni član neke umjetničke grupe, u tom je razdoblju s pozornošću pratilo nastajanje teorijskog diskursa i estetike GRAV-a te istovremeno održavao radne kontakte s FNR-ma, započete krajem 1950-ih godina.⁴⁸ Kao što postoji razlika između pozicija moći grupa unutar mreže, tako postoje i razlike u utjecaju i moći svakog njezinog aktera. Prema Hannemanu i Riddleu, „pitanje izvora i distribucije moći unutar određene društvene mreže možda je najkompleksniji aspekt mrežnih odnosa, ali i društvenih odnosa općenito“, s obzirom na činjenicu da „moć individualnog aktera nije i individualni atribut, nego obilježje koje izrasta iz njegove relacije s drugim osobama“.⁴⁹ Središnja pozicija moći u ego-mrežama uvijek pripada osobi koja naseljava njezin fokus ili – u ovome slučaju – Almiru Mavignieru. Distribucija moći među drugim akterima mreže izračunata je primjenom *Eigenvector mjere centralnosti*, prema kojoj je utjecaj i važnost određene osobe u funkciji zbroja mjera centralnosti svih osoba s kojima je povezana.⁵⁰ Koristeći se izračunom EVC mjere centralnosti iscrtali smo i mrežnu vizualizaciju koja prezentira distribuciju moći unutar Mavignierove personalne mreže (slika 3). Priključena lijevoj strani toga prikaza, nalazi se tablica koja donosi popis imena i izračune EVC-a za petnaest

najmoćnijih i najutjecajnijih osoba Mavignierove mreže. Prema tom izračunu, najmoćnije osobe, nakon samoga Mavigniera, su – kao što se moglo i očekivati – Heinz Mack, Piero Manzoni, Otto Piene i Enrico Castellani. Slijedi ih gotovo homogenog skupina talijanskih umjetnika, budućih predstavnika pokreta Arte programmata (Biasi, Massironi, Alviani, Munari), čije će ideje i radne prakse uskoro postati jedna od pokretačkih snaga Novih tendencija. Nema sumnje da je distribucija moći unutar Mavignierove personalne mreže, na bezbroj komplikiranih načina, utjecala i na organizaciju prve izložbe Novih tendencija – kanaliziranjem protoka informacija kroz mrežu, blokiranjem i prekidom veza koje premošćuju njezine strukturalne praznine, ali i promoviranjem i cirkulacijom Mavignierovih ideja kroz druge mreže i druge komunikacijske kanale. Važnost njegove personalne mreže za organizaciju Novih tendencija postaje posve jasna pogledamo li još jednu mrežnu vizualizaciju, koja razlikuje dvije skupine aktera – sudionike prve zagrebačke izložbe i pozvane umjetnike koji nisu poslali svoje radove u Zagreb (slika 4). Od sveukupno 28 izlagачa s Mavignierova kustoskoga popisa,⁵¹ njih 24 ili 85 % sudjelovalo je na prvoj izložbi Novih tendencija, a svi odreda bili su pripadnici njegove personalne mreže. Usprедimo li poetičku strukturu izložbe s poetičkom strukturom te mreže, uočit ćemo da se nalaze u uskom dodiru te da je jedina uočljiva razlika, znatna podzastupljenost umjetnika iz kruga Galerije Azimut na zagrebačkoj izložbi. Najveću skupinu sudionika izložbe činili su umjetnici iz

embedded in their network neighbourhood, which also includes the Gallery Azimut group (group 3). In a real life the founding members of Group N, and in particular Manfredo Massironi who had a close contacts with Azimut, and – as we already said – together with Enzo Mari, participated in the collective exhibitions held in Gallery Azimut. Group 3 is critically marked by the presence of two rather strong hubs (nodes with a great number of incoming ties), Piero Manzoni and Enrico Castellani, who have the power to affect the flow of information through their part of the network and to initiate network activities. Their prominent position in Mavigner's network and his strong ties with both artists we have already explained, but since Manzoni did not have a particularly positive opinion of Mavigner's work, it is worth mentioning at this point that the tie between two network actors – much like in a real life – does not have to have a positive emotions in its background, to be rated as strong. Group 3 consists of thirteen strongly interconnected individuals, who are also connected to groups 2 and 4 through numerous strong ties, also positioned between these two groups in the topology of the network. Such, central position is the result – amongst other – of the attraction among Group N which was just formed at that time and Group T, that is still in Azimut's sphere of influence, as well as of intense communication between Azimut/h and group Zero (group 4) which is the largest one in the Mavigner's network. Consisting of thirty-five people, and also having two rather strong hubs (Otto Piene, Heinz Mack), as well as numerous

ties with at least four other network groups, it is the most powerful and the most influential group within this network. Such position is a consequence of Zero's intense networking activities in real life that were already described. The French Realists group (group 5) is of almost the same size as group 2, consists of nine persons and does not have any hubs. Its personal structure strongly reflects real-life relations among the formal FNR members and other persons in that group – Paul Talman, Kerl Gerstner, Dieter Roth and Marcel Wyss – with whom they established different forms of cooperation at that time. Roth and Wyss were from the mid-1950s closely collaborating on publishing of the magazine *Spirale*,⁴⁶ among whose contributors there were also Gerstner and Talman, who are also relatively close to group GRAV, with whom they will also establish cooperation in a near future. In the topology of network, all of these artists are a bit remote from Yves Klein and Jean Tingely, the most prominent representatives of FNR, but close to Daniel Spoerri with whom Roth and Gerstner, who were contributing to Spoerri's MAT editions, also established a close friendship in real life. Klein and Tingely, on the other hand, are in the close vicinity of Piene and Mack with whom they were connected by close friendship and intense collaboration. It was exactly that collaboration, which also brought Günther Uecker into the group Zero.⁴⁷ The group GRAV (group 6) is the smallest one, and consists of five people. Since it was established in July 1960 and, at that point in time, it was still not fully functional, the majority of the people in the network did not know much about its youngest

members Julio le Parc and Joel Stein. Neither they, nor Gregorio Vardanega, were directly connected to Mavigner, entering the network due to their strong connection with François Morellet, who is also responsible for the majority of the group's connections with its network neighbourhood. Among those few connections of Le Parc and Stein with other network actors the important one is established with Venezuelan artist Jesús Rafael Soto. The position of Jesús Rafael Soto in the network topology is interesting, because it closely reflects – much like the position of Klein towards group Zero – his real-life position in between GRAV and FNR (groups 5 and 6). Soto, who never was a formal member of any art group closely observed both aesthetics and theories of GRAV (at that time still *in nascendo*) and had a working contacts with FNR which started towards the end of 1950s.⁴⁸ As there is a difference in position and power of each group within the network, there are also differences in power and influence of individual network actors. According to Hanneman and Riddle, the question of sources and distribution of power within the social networks is perhaps the most complex aspect of network relations, but also of social relations in general, especially given that the “power of individual actors is not an individual attribute, but a characteristic which grows from their relation to other persons.”⁴⁹ The central power position in ego-networks always belongs to the person who inhabits the focus of that network, or – in this case – to Almir Mavigner. Distribution of power amongst other network actors was

calculated by applying *eigenvector centrality measure*, according to which the personal influence and the importance of a particular actor is the function of the sum of centrality measures of all other individuals to whom s/he is connected.⁵⁰ Using the results of Eigenvector measure calculation, we created yet another network visualisation outlining the distribution of power within its structure (Figure 3). Adjacent to the left side of that image is a ranking table displaying the names and calculations for the fifteen most powerful and influential persons in Mavigner's network. After Mavigner himself, the most powerful individuals are – as it could have been expected – Heinz Mack, Piero Manzoni, Otto Piene and Enrico Castellani. They are followed by an almost homogenous group of Italian artist – Biasi, Massironi, Alviana, Munari, etc. – whose ideas and practices would soon become one of the driving forces of New Tendencies. There is no doubt that the distribution of power within Mavigner's personal network influenced the organisation of the first New Tendencies in a number of complex ways – by affecting and channelling the flow of information through the network, by blocking and breaking the connections, bridging the structural holes, but also by promoting and circulating Mavigner's idea through other communication channels, and through other personal or group networks to whom the artists involved in his personal networks also belonged. The importance of Mavigner's personal network in organizing the first New Tendencies exhibition becomes quite obvious if we consult yet another visualization which distinguishes two groups

gravitacijskog kruga grupe Zero, uključujući i Gerharda von Graevenitz te samoga Mavigniera (devet umjetnika); slijedi je skupina talijanskih autora, budućih predstavnika pokreta Arte programmata (pet umjetnika); autori iz šireg kruga FRN-a, među kojima treba istaknuti Dietera Rotha i Paula Talmana, također bliske grupi Zero (pet umjetnika); svi formalni članovi GRAV-a iz Mavignierove mreže (tri umjetnika), dok je Azimut bio zastupljen samo Manzonijevim i Castellanijevim radovima (dva umjetnika).⁵² Pozvani članovi FNR-a (Klein, Tinguely) propustili su poslati svoja djela na izložbu, jednako kao i svi brazilski umjetnici (njih sedam), koji ujedno čine najveću skupinu pozvanih autora, nakon grupe Zero. Arhivski izvori ne nude objašnjenje razloga njihova izostanka s prve izložbe Novih tendencija, koje bi možda trebalo potražiti u previranjima na brazilskoj političkoj sceni tijekom prve polovine 1960-ih godina. Najavila ih je ostavka predsjednika brazilske vlade Jânia Quadrosa, podnesena u kolovozu te, 1961. godine, a događaji koji su joj prethodili, bez sumnje su mogli utjecati na odluku da se ne izlaže u Zagrebu. Prema ovim brojčanim odnosima, ali i prema obilježju radova pokazanih na prvoj izložbi Novih tendencija, može se zaključiti kako je njome dominirala poetika grupe Zero, koju Giovanni Granzotto opisuje kao „vizionarsku, idealističku i zasnovanu na duboko romantičnoj nordijskoj matrici“, upućenu na kretanje kroz „već istražene teritorije na kojima kinetička i programirana umjetnost nije mogla

napredovati“.⁵³ Bez obzira na to da li se slažemo s Granzottovim mišljenjem, posve je točno da – na metanarativnoj razini – postoje znatne razlike između produkcije njemačkih i talijanskih umjetnika pokazane u Zagrebu, koje će biti dodatno i jasno artikulirane kroz seriju izložaba i radnih sastanaka održanih na različitim europskim lokacijama tijekom 1962. i 1963. godine te snažno utjecati na poetičku strukturu druge izložbe Novih tendencija. No na personalnoj razini, proces artikulacije i konsolidacije pokreta nije umnogome utjecao – kao što pokazuje i vizualizacija bipartite mreže izlagачa i triju zagrebačkih izložaba održanih između 1961. i 1965. godine (slika 5) – na koheziju inicijalne grupe umjetnika koja dolazi iz Mavignierove personalne mreže. Osim Piera Manzonija, koji je umro početkom 1963. i Dietera Rotha, više zainteresiranoga za europski Fluxus,⁵⁴ nego za zbivanja unutar Novih tendencija, svi sudionici prve zagrebačke izložbe sudjelovali su i u *Novim tendencijama 2*, održanima u Zagrebu dvije godine kasnije. I treća zagrebačka izložba odvila se u znaku personalnog kontinuiteta s prethodne dvije likovne priredbe, čiji refleks prepoznajemo u obilatoj zastupljenosti umjetničkih grupa prisutnih *in nascendo* i u Mavignierovoj personalnoj mreži. S treće izložbe izostali su neki njezini važni individualni akteri – uključujući i samoga Mavigniera – a zamijenila ih je skupina mladih umjetnika, čije priključivanje pokretu najavljuje neizbjegne i radikalne promjene. Zaokret prema “teritoriju na kojem je svijet kinetičke i

programirane umjetnosti mogao napredovati”, da parafraziramo Granzotta, a koji se zbio u razdoblju između prve i druge zagrebačke izložbe, presudno je odredio ciljeve toga umjetničkog pokreta. Obujam i poetski sastav Mavignierove personalne mreže i njezina latentna prisutnost u okviru Novih tendencija između 1961. i 1965. godine – uzmemli u obzir te ciljeve – jasno ukazuje na složenost problema s kojima se taj umjetnički pokret suočavao, kao i na razloge zbog kojih njihovo rješenje nije bilo lako pronaći. Osim činjenice da je bila mnogo veća i strukturalno složenija nego što bi se moglo očekivati prema opisima u dostupnim studijama o Novim tendencijama, Mavignierova personalna mreža – kao što pokazuje i mrežna analiza – ključno je polazište za rekonstrukciju društvene mreže Novih tendencija, kao i za identifikaciju odnosa društvene mreže Novih tendencija prema ostalim neoavangardnim mrežama toga vremena. Osim identifikacije, rekonstrukcije i opisa strukturnih značajki Mavignierove personalne mreže, najzanimljiviji rezultat primjene tehniku mrežne analize i mrežne vizualizacije – u ovom konkretnom slučaju – jest njezina topologija, na mikro, kao i na makro razini, odnosno na razini odnosa među njezinim pojedinim akterima mreže i na razini odnosa među grupama. Oboje ukazuju na potrebu pažljivijeg, ‘dubinskog’ čitanja topologije, kako u smislu ispitivanja i identifikacije najkracih putova prijenosa ideja i informacija kroz mrežu, identifikacije njihovih ulaznih / izlaznih točaka, kao i na usporedbu tih točaka s

procesima, postupcima i lokacijama na kojima se takve ideje i informacije generiraju u stvarnome životu, odnosno na identifikaciju pozicija moći koje omogućavaju nadzor nad njihovim protokom i distribucijom – unutar mreže i u stvarnom životu. Podaci, koji se mogu dobiti takvim ‘dubinskim čitanjem’ mogu biti izvor vrijednih novih uvida i istraživačkih pitanja vezanih i uz dinamiku neoavangardnih aktivnosti na različitim europskim lokacijama u razdoblju koje je u fokusu našega interesa (vidi sliku 1). Jednako tako, vizualizacije Mavignierove mreže ukazuju i na osobe poput Nade Vigo i Emilie Maino, koje su zasigurno imale mnogo značajniju ulogu u procesu umjetničkoga umrežavanja krajem 1950-ih i početkom 1960-ih godina, od one koju im pripisuju dostupne studije o Novim tendencijama. Arhivska istraživanja provedena tijekom rada na ovome projektu potvrđuju da visoko mjesto tih dvaju umjetnica na ljestvici pozicija moći unutar Mavignierove osobne mreže nije slučajno te da – iz perspektive umjetničkih mrežnih praksi – umjetnice zasljužuju puno veću pozornost. Genealogija interpersonalnih i odnosa među grupama obuhvaćenim Mavignerovom mrežom također mogu poslužiti – a s obzirom na biografije, umjetničke prakse, kao i profesionalne i osobne odnose njegovih latinoameričkih aktera s drugim osobama u toj i drugim mrežama s kraja 1950-ih i početka 1960-ih – kao zanimljivo polazište za istraživanje različitih dinamika i različitih geografija neoavangarde u tome razdoblju. Istina je da je takvo

of network actors – those who attended the exhibition, and those who were invited, but did not send their works to Zagreb (Figure 4). Out of 28 exhibitors from Mavignier's curatorial list,⁵¹ 24 or 85% have sent their works to Zagreb, all of whom were also included into his personal network. The poetic structure of the exhibition follows the modular structure of that network – at the poetic, as well as the level of influence of particular groups – with the exception for the Gallery Azimuth group who was underrepresented, and the FNR group present only through the works of artists from a circle of its associates. The largest group of exhibition participants were the artists associated with the group Zero, including Mavignier himself (9 artists); this group is followed by the future representatives of Arte Programmata (5 artists); the artists associated with FRN by collaborating on joint projects, among whom Dieter Roth and Paul Talman were also closely connected with the group Zero (5 artists); all formal GRAV members from Mavignier's network (3 artists); as well as Manzoni and Castellani, presenting network group Azimut (2 artists).⁵² Invited members of FNR, completely missed the exhibition, as well as the Brazilian authors (7), who comprise the largest group after Zero. The archival sources do not offer any explanation for their absence, but it might be related to the turmoil on the Brazilian political scene at that time, which was heralded by the events preceding the resignation of the president of Brazilian government Jânio Quadros, in August 1961, and most probably affected their

decision not to exhibit in Zagreb. According to the statistical data, but primarily according to the characteristics of the works displayed at the first exhibition of the New Tendencies, one can justifiably claim that it was dominated by the poetics of the group Zero, described by Giovanni Granzotto as “visionary, idealistic, and based on a deeply romantic, Nordic matrix”, but also as the one that was “representing already explored territories on which the world of kinetic and programme art could not advance”.⁵³ Regardless of whether we agree with Granzotto's opinion, it is completely true that – at the metanarrative level – there were huge differences between the production of German and Italian artists displayed in Zagreb. These differences were ultimately articulated through a series of exhibitions and professional meetings held at different European locations, strongly affecting the second New Tendencies exhibition. However, on a personal level, the process of the Movement's articulation and consolidation did not affect – as the visualisation of a bipartite network of all three exhibitions held in Zagreb demonstrates (Figure 5) – the cohesion of the initial group of artists arising from Mavignier's personal network. Except for Piero Manzoni, who died at the beginning of 1963, and Dieter Roth, who was at the time more interested in Fluxus,⁵⁴ all the participants of the first exhibition returned to Zagreb in 1963 and participated in the exhibition *New Tendencies 2*. The third exhibition – *tendency 3* – maintained, in that regard, the personal continuity established by the previous two exhibitions, due to the strong and

diverse presence of art groups that in 1961 were only in the stage of formation, although some very important Mavignier's network actors – including Mavignier himself – were absent. The turn towards – to paraphrase Granzotto – “territories on which the world of kinetic and programme art could advance”, that happened in that period between the first and the second Zagreb exhibition, significantly changed the objectives of the Movement. The scope and poetic composition of Mavignier's personal network, and its latent presence within the framework of New Tendencies between 1961 and 1965, clearly demonstrates the complexity of the problems facing the movement and also the reasons why they were not easy to resolve. Except of the fact that Mavignier's personal network was much larger and structurally more complex than it could be expected relying on how it was outlined in the available studies on New Tendencies, network analysis also proves that it is certainly a starting point for the reconstruction of NT social network, as well as for the identification of that art Movement's relations with and towards other neo-avant-garde networks at the time. Apart from identifying, reconstructing and describing structural features of Mavignier's personal network, the most interesting and valuable result of applying network analysis and network visualizations in this particular case, is network topology – at micro, as well as at macro level. That is, at the level of interpersonal relations, and at the level of relations between the groups within the network. Both point to the closer examination of

network topology, and also to the examination and identification of shortest paths along which the ideas and information were circulating through the network, to the identification of their entrance/exit points and to the comparison of these points with the processes, procedures and locations at which such ideas and information were generated in the real-life. They also point to the identification of the power positions, which allowed for monitoring their flow and distribution, as a source of valuable new insights and questions regarding a dynamics of neo-avant-garde activities at different European locations (see Figure 1). Such, close reading of Mavignier's network visualisations could be also the source of rather interesting information on persons who might have had a much more important role in the process of artists networking at the end of 1950s and at the beginning of 1960s than they were credited for in the available studies on New Tendencies. We have already mentioned in that context Nada Vigo and Emilia Maino. Archival research conducted during the investigation of Mavignier's social contacts, proves that their influential position in his personal network is not in any way accidental, and deserves – at least from the perspective of artists networking practices – much more attention. The genealogy of interpersonal and inter-group relations encompassed by the Mavignier's network could also serve – concerning biographies, practices, as well as professional and personal relations of its Latin American actors with other persons in his, and other networks to whom they also belonged – as an

'dubinsko' čitanje topologije Mavignierove osobne mreže zahtijeva, osim poznavanja europske i ne-europske povijesti moderne umjetnosti, poznavanje osnova mrežne analiza, ali – iz perspektive autora ovog članka – riječ je o rezultatima vrijednim truda uloženog u stjecanje takvih znanja. U ovom konkretnom slučaju, kombinacija tradicionalne metodologije povijesti umjetnosti, primjenjene u istraživanjima razvoja Mavignierove mreže i tehnika analize socijalnih mreža, kao i tehnika mrežne vizualizacije, primjenjenih u analizi rezultata tih istraživanja, pokazala se prilично korisnom. Na tijekom provodenja istraživanja i tumačenja rezultata, projekcije i perspektive mrežne analize i vizualizacije mreža postupno su se stopile s pristupom povijesti umjetnosti, pa je vrlo teško povući liniju razgraničenja između tih bitnih sastavnica metodološkoga aparata primjenjenog u ovome članku. Takvo nastojanje čini se istovremeno i beskorisnim, a zbog toga što je upravo njihov suodnos, kao i suodnos njihovih teorijskih pretpostavki osnova za proizvodnju novih, relevantnih informacija, poput onih ponudenih rekonstrukcijom i opisom strukture Mavignierove osobne mreže ili 'dubinskim' čitanjem njezine topologije, koja se ukazuje i kao mogući izvor novih istraživačkih pitanja. O ograničenjima primjenjene metodologije može se i potrebno je raspravljati, no takva rasprava imala bi smisla samo u relaciji prema primjerima sličnih istraživanja provedenih sličnom analitičkom aparaturom, ali znatno s drukčijim rezultatima.

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¹ Na primjer, Jerko Denegri, *Constructive approach art: Exat 51 and New Tendencies*, Zagreb: Horetzky, 2004.; Peter Weibel (ed.), *Bit international – [Novel] tendencije – Computer und visuelle Forschung: Zagreb 1961–1973*, katalog izložbe, Neue Galerie am Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz, od 28. travnja do 17. lipnja 2007.; *Die Neuen Tendenzen: eine europäische Künstlerbewegung 1961–1973*, katalog izložbe, Museum für Konkrete Kunst, Ingolstadt, od 29. rujna 2006. do 7. siječnja 2007.; Leopold-Hoesch-Museum, Duren, od 28. siječnja do 25. ožujka 2007.; materijali uz okrugli stol *New Tendencies and Architecture: Abstraction, Ambience, Algorithm*, International Architecture Exhibition, Venecija, 8. kolovoza 2014.; Margit Rosen, *A Little-Known Story about a Movement, a Magazine, and the Computer Arrival in Art New Tendencies and Bit International, 1961–1973*, MIT Press, 2011.; Armin Medosch, *New TendenciesArt at the Threshold of the Information Revolution (1961–1978)*, MIT Press, 2016.

² Noah P. Mark, „Culture and Competition: Homophily and Distancing Explanations for Cultural Niches”, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 68, No. 3, lipanj, 2003., 319–320; Vidi: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homophily> (pristupljeno 12. veljače 2106.).

³ Istraživanja smo, između ostalog, obavljali u arhivu Muzeja suvremene umjetnosti u Zagrebu, u fondu Novih tendencija, u arhivu Equipo 57 Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo, u Sevilji; u Bibliothèque Kandinsky, u Parizu; te u dostupnim privatnim arhivima sudionika Novih tendencija.

⁴ Popis izvora vrlo je obiman i nalazi se na mrežnoj stranici projekta ARTNET www.art-net-hrzrzz/data-sources, gdje ga je moguće konzultirati.

⁵ Razvoj baze podataka CAN_IS dio je istraživanja koja se provode na projektu ARTNET Instituta za povijest umjetnosti u Zagrebu, uz podršku Hrvatske zaklade za znanost.

⁶ S obzirom na to da digitalna povijest umjetnosti – barem iz naše perspektive – podrazumijeva, prije svega, razvoj novih analitičkih modela i novih načina dijeljenja znanja i podataka, izbor Gephi-ja, umjesto nekog drugog, sofisticiranijeg alata za vizualizaciju podataka, bio je logična odluka, donesena temeljem činjenice da je riječ o open-access programskom paketu, kojeg je jednostavno naučiti i koristiti, a koji će omogućiti zainteresiranim povjesničarima umjetnosti da – onoga trenutka kad CAN_IS baza podataka bude stavljena u javnu upotrebu – ponovno upotrijebi naše podatke.

⁷ O temi društvenog kapitala i njegovoj relaciji prema društvenom umrežavanju vidi u: Pierre Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice*, Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977. Ronald Burt, "The Network Structure of Social Capital", *Research in Organizational Behaviour*, Volume 22, 2000, 345–423; Carl L. Bankston, Min Zhou, "Social Capital as Process: The Meanings and Problems of a Theoretical Metaphor?", *Sociological Inquiry* 72 (2), 2002, 285–317; David Halpern, *Social Capital*, London: Polity Press, 2004. Lee Rainie, Barry Wellman, *Networked: The New Social Operating System*, poglavje: "Networked Creators", Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2014.

⁸ Kopiju Mavignierove diplome vidi na http://www.mavignier.com/hfg_gru_dip.htm (pristupljeno 24. ožujka 2016.).

⁹ *Monochrome Malerei*, Sdädisches Museum Schloss Morsbroich, Leverkusen, od 8. ožujka do 8. svibnja 1960.; kustos Udo Kultermann; *Almir Mavignier*, Galleria Azimut, Milano, od 5. do 15. travnja 1960.; *Mostra Collettiva*, Galleria Azimut, od 25. svibnja do 24. srpnja 1960., Milano; sudionici: Alberto Biasi, Kilian Breier, Agostino Bonalumi, Enrico Castellani, Giacomo Ganci, Edoardo Landi, Heinz Mack, Dadamaino, Piero Manzoni, Manfredo Massironi, Almir Mavignier, Ira Moldow, Pisani, Marco Santini. http://pieromanzoni.org/EN/exhibitions_group2.htm (pristupljeno 9. studenoga 2105.); *Konkrete Kunst – 50 Jahre Entwicklung*, Kunsthalle, Zürich, od 8. lipnja do 14. kolovoza 1960.; kustosi Max Bill i Margit Staber; u izložbi je sudjelovalo 40 umjetnika iz Europe i Latinske Amerike, među kojima i četiri latinoameričke umjetnice (Mary Vieira, Lygia Clark, Lygia Pape, Judith Lauand); *The International Abstract Painting Exhibition*, Shen Sheng Pao Press Building, Taipei, od 11. do 14. studenoga 1960., izložba u organizaciji Galerije Azimut.

¹⁰ Almir Mavignier, „Nove tendencije 1. Slučaj koji iznenaduje”, *Tendencije 4*, katalog izložbe, Galerija suvremene umjetnosti, Zagreb, 1970., n.p.

¹¹ Ibid, n.p.

¹² Ibid, n.p.

¹³ Iznimka je izložba *Le movement*, održana u Parizu 1955., a uključena u ovaj prikaz kao historijska prekretnica u procesu umjetničkog umrežavanja 1950-ih godina i važna povjesna referencijska većina umjetnika zaokupljenih kinetičkim i lumino-kinatičkim istraživanjima. Kustos te izložbe bio je Pontus Hulten, a umjesto kataloga objavljen je plakat (poster, presavijen u četvorine, obostrano tiskan) u kojem se našao njegov tekst *Mouvement - Temps ou les quatre dimensions de la PLASTIQUE CINETIQUE*, članak Roberta Bordiera *Cinéma i L'Oeuvre Transformable te Notes pour un Manifeste Victoria Vasarelyja ili „Žuti manifest“*. Drugu iznimku čine dvije izložbe održane na relaciji Zagreb – Pariz: *Bloc – Pillet – Vasarely*, Zagreb/Rijeka, 1957. *Bakić – Pilc – Srneč*, Galerije Denise René, Pariz, 1959., uključene kao indikatori receptivnih potencijala jugoslavenske/hrvatske sredine s obzirom na tip umjetničke produkcije s kojom će seести u kontekstu Novih tendencija. Individualne izložbe Almira Mavigniera, Françoise Morelleta, Heinza Macka u Ottu Piene, održane u studentskoj Galeriji Nota u Münchenu 1960. godine, također su svojevršna iznimka, uključena u ovaj kartografski prikaz kao tipičan primjer diseminacije neoavangardnih praksi u sredinama s manjim brojem njihovih predstavnika.

¹⁴ Među takve alternativne izložbene prostore i važne komunikacijske punktovne mogu se ubrojiti galerija Hanssehuis (Antwerpen), Galerija Azimut i studio Lucija Fontane (Milano), studio Grupa N i Circolo del Pozzetto u Padovi, Circolo degli artisti (Savona), studio Mary Baumeister (Köln), Galerje A (Arnhem), Galerje .31, (Dordrecht), i druge.

¹⁵ Na primjer, Studio f, Ulm; Galerije des Kleinkintheater, Bern; Georg Kasper Galerje, Lozana; Galleria Pater i Galleria Apollinaire, Milano; Galleria La Tartaruga, Rim; Galerje Iris Clert, Pariz; Galerje Schmela i Galerie 22, Düsseldorf; Galerje Renate Boukes, Wiesbaden, Galerje Schindler, Berlin; Galerij De Posthoorn i Internationale galerie OREZ, Hag.

¹⁶ Vidi: http://americanart.si.edu/collections/mediaarts/paik_paik_pdfs/paik_archive_otto_piene_interview.pdf (datum pristupa 20. svibnja 2016.).

¹⁷ Annick Bureaud, „From Zero to Sky Art. Interview with Otto Piene“, *Art Press* 322, April 2006, online verzija <http://www.annickbureaud.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PieneEN.doc.pdf> (pristupljeno 2. svibnja 2015.)

¹⁸ Mavignier, 1970., n. p.

¹⁹ Ibid, n.p.

²⁰ Ibid, n.p.

interesting starting point for investigating neo-avant-garde's different dynamics and different geographies in the observed period. It is true that such close reading of Mavignier's network topology requires, apart from the knowledge of European and non-European history modern art, also basic knowledge of network analysis, but – from the point of view of the authors of this article – it is a rather rewarding effort. In this particular case, the combination of traditional methodology of art history, which was applied in the research of Mavignier's network's development, and techniques of social network analysis and network visualisations applied in the analysis of the results of that research, seemed to have been a rather useful. However, while conducting the research and results interpretation, the projections and perspective of network analysis gradually merged with the approach of art history, and it is quite hard, and – from the present perspective – also unnecessary to draw some clear line of demarcation between the two. In particularly because it is exactly the interplay of both approaches and their underlying theoretical frameworks which could produce relevant new information – as it is reconstruction and description of Mavignier's personal social network structure and recognition of its topology as a valuable source of new research questions. The limitations of applied methodology could, and should be discussed, but such discussion would make sense only in relation to the examples of similar type of research conducted using different analytic apparatus and obtaining different results.

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¹ See, for example: Jerko Denegri, *Constructive approach art: Exat 51 and New Tendencies*, Zagreb : Horetzky, 2004; Peter Weibel (ed.), *Bit international – [Novel] tendencije – Computer und visuelle Forschung: Zagreb 1961–1973*, exhibition catalogue, Neue Galerie am Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz April 28th–June 17th 2007; *Die Neuen Tendenzen: eine europäische Künstlerbewegung 1961–1973*, exhibition catalogue, Museum für Konkrete Kunst, Ingolstadt, September 29th 2006–January 7th 2007; Leopold-Hoesch-Museum, Duren, January 28th–March 25th 2007; round table discussion *New Tendencies and Architecture: Abstraction, Ambience, Algorithm*, International Architecture Exhibition, Venice, August 8th 2014; Margit Rosen, *A Little-Known Story about a Movement, a Magazine, and the Computer Arrival in Art New Tendencies and Bit International, 1961–1973*, MIT Press, 2011.; Armin Medosch, *New Tendencies Art at the Threshold of the Information Revolution (1961–1978)*, MIT Press, 2016;

² Noah P. Mark, “Culture and Competition: Homophily and Distancing Explanations for Cultural Niches”, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 68, No. 3, June, 2003, 319–320; see at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homophily> (last accessed on: 2 Feb. 2016).

³ We have consulted, amongst others, the New Tendencies archive in the Museum of Contemporary art in Zagreb, Archive of Equipo 57 at Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo, Seville; archival material from Bibliothèque Kandinsky, Paris; documents from artists' private archives, etc.

⁴ The list of information sources is too long for a footnote, and therefore available at the ATNET project website: www.art-net-hrzrzz/data-sources.

⁵ Development of the CAN_IS database is a part of the research conducted within the research project ARTNET at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb, and supported by

the Croatian Science Foundation.

⁶ Since – from our perspective – digital art history assumes, first and foremost, a development of new analytic models and new ways of data and knowledge sharing, the decision of Gephi, instead of some other, more sophisticated visualization tool, was a logical choice. It was based on the fact that Gephi is freely available, simple to learn, and as such, will allow other interested art historians to reuse our data, as soon as CAN_IS database will be made public.

⁷ On the subject of social capital and social capital's relation to social networking see in: Pierre Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice*, 1972; Burt, Ronald, "The Network Structure of Social Capital", *Research in Organizational Behaviour*, Volume 22, 2000, 345–423; Bankston, Carl L. and Min Zhou, "Social Capital as Process: The Meanings and Problems of a Theoretical Metaphor?" *Sociological Inquiry* 72 (2), 2002, 285–317; David Halpern, *Social Capital*, Polity Press, London, 2004; Rainie L. B. Wellman, *Networked: The New Social Operating System*, chapter: "Networked Creators". Massachusetts Institute of Technology: MIT Press, 2014.

⁸ See the copy of Mavignier's graduation diploma at http://www.mavignier.com/hfg_gru_dip.htm (last accessed on: March 24th 2016).

⁹ *Monochrome Malerei*, Sdädisches Museum Schloss Morsbroich, Leverkusen, March 8th 1960–May 8th 1960; curator Udo Kultermann; *Almir Mavignier*, Galleria Azimut, Milan, April 5th–15th 1960; *Mostra Collettiva*, Galleria Azimut May 25th–July 24th 1960, Milan, participants: Alberto Biasi, Kilian Breier, Agostino Bonalumi, Enrico Castellani, Giacomo Ganci, Edoardo Landi, Heinz Mack, Dadamaino, Piero Manzoni, Manfredo Massironi, Almir Mavignier, Ira Moldow, Pisani, Marco Santini. http://pieromanzoni.org/EN/exhibitions_group2.htm (last accessed on: November 9th 2015); *Konkrete Kunst – 50 Jahre Entwicklung*, Kunsthalle, Zürich, June 8th 1960–August 14th 1960, curators Max Bill and Margit Staber. There were 40 participating authors from Europe and Latin America, among whom only four female artists, all from Latin America: Mary Vieira, Lygia Clark, Lygia Pape and Judith Lauand. *The International Abstract Painting Exhibition*, Shen Sheng Pao Press Building, Taipei, November 11th–14th 1960.

¹⁰ Mavignier Almir, "New Tendencies 1. The case which surprises", *Tendencije 4*, exhibition catalogue, Gallery of Contemporary art, Zagreb, 1970, n.p.

¹¹ Ibid, n.p.

¹² Ibid, n.p.

¹³ The exception to that rule is the exhibition "Le movement", held in Paris in 1955, which is included in this selection as a historical landmark in the process of artists' networking of the 1950s, and as a very important historic reference for the majority of artists who were pursuing their experimental work along the lines of kinetic and lumino-kinetic art. Another exception are the two exhibitions held in Zagreb and Paris in 1957 and 1959 (*Bloc – Pillet – Vasarely*, Zagreb/Rijeka, 1957; *Bakić – Pilc – Srneč*, Galerija Denise René, Pariz, 1959), included as indication of Yugoslav/Croatian local community's receptive potentials regarding the type of art production it would encounter in the context of the New Tendencies. Individual exhibitions of Almir Mavignier, François Morellet, Heinz Mack and Otto Piene held at students' Gallery Nota, Munich, in 1960, are considered as an example of the dissemination of neo-avantgarde ideas in the communities that had a rather modest experience with contemporary radical art practices.

¹⁴ Among such alternative exhibition spaces were Hanssehuis (Antwerp), Galleria Azimut and Lucia Fontana's studio (Milano), Gruppo N studio and Circolo del Pozzetto in Padova, Circolo degli artisti (Savona), Mary Baumeister's studio (Köln), Galerij A (Arnhem), Galerij .31, (Dordrecht), and others.

¹⁵ For example, Studio f, Ulm; Galerje des Kleinkintheater, Bern; Georg Kasper Galerje, Lozana; Galleria Pater and Galleria Apollinaire, Milano; Galleria La Tartaruga, Rim; Galerje Iris Clert, Pariz; Galerje Schmela i Galerie 22, Düsseldorf; Galerje Renate Boukes, Wiesbaden, Galerija Schindler, Berlin; Galerij De Posthoorn and Internationale galerij OREZ, Hag.

¹⁶ See at http://americanart.si.edu/collections/mediaarts/paik_paik_pdfs/paik_archive_otto_piene_interview.pdf (last accessed on: May 20th 2016).

¹⁷ Annick Bureaud, "From Zero to Sky Art. Interview with Otto Piene", *Art Press* 322, April 2006, online version: <http://www.annickbureaud.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/PieneEN.doc.pdf> (last accessed on: May 22nd 2015).

¹⁸ Mavignier, 1970, n.p.

¹⁹ Ibid, n.p.

²⁰ Ibid, n.p.

²¹ ZERO – Edition, Exposition, Demonstration, Gallery Schmela, Düsseldorf, July 5, 1961.

²² For a brief outline of the event, see: <a href="http://www.4321zero.com/1

- ²¹ ZERO – Edition, Exposition, Demonstration, Galerie Schmela, Düsseldorf, 5. srpnja 1961.
- ²² Kratki opis toga dogadanja potraži na: <http://www.4321zero.com/1961.html> (last accessed on: 12 Apr. 2016).
- ²³ Pojedinstini o tome događaju, o njegovu snimanju i emitiranju na "prvome (i tad jedinome) njemačkom televizijskom programu ARD (*Allgemeine Rundfunkanstalten Deutschlands*)", vidi u: Christine Mehring, „Television Art's Abstract Starts: Europe circa 1944–1969*“, *October*, No. 125, ljeto 2008., 53.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Barros, José D'Assunção, „Mário Pedrosa e a Crítica de Arte no Brasil“ u: *Ars – Revista do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Artes Visuais* (ECA) do Escola de Comunicação e Artes da Universidade de São Paulo (USP). Año 6, vol. 11, 2008., 40–61.
- ²⁶ Više o tome vidi u: Maria Amália García, „Ações e contatos regionais da arte concreta. Intervenções de Max Bill em São Paulo em 1951“, *Revista USP*, no.79, São Paulo, 2008., 196–204.
- ²⁷ Vidi referencu "Alexander Wollner" u: *Itaú Cultural*, digitalnoj enciklopediji brazilske umjetničke kulture, dostupnoj na linku <https://www.escritoriodearte.com/artista/alexander-wollner/> (pristupljeno: 23. travnja 2016.).
- ²⁸ Prema Mavignieru: „Pedrosina disertacija *Utečaj teorije Gestalta na umjetničko djelo* osvijestila mi je činjenicu da se sadržaj umjetničkog djela ne nalazi u asocijativnoj vezi s prirodom. To saznanje dopustilo mi je da napustim naturalističko slikarstvo i započem rad na konkretnom slikarstvu oslobodenom svake asocijativnosti“, vidi: Almir Mavignier, „Depoimento“, u: Aracy Amaral (ed.). *Projeto construtivo brasileiro na arte: 1950–1962*. Rio de Janeiro: MAM, 1977., 177., citirano prema jedinicu „Almir Mavignier“ iz: *Itaú Cultural*, digitalne enciklopedije brazilske kulture, <https://www.escritoriodearte.com/artista/almir-mavignier/> (pristupljeno 23. travnja 2016.).
- ²⁹ Tijekom studija u Ulmu, Mavignier je imao samostalne izložbe u Galerije 33, Bern, 1955. Galeria Gänseheide 26, Stuttgart, 1957.; Ulmer Museum, Ulm, 1957.; Galerie Neumarkt 17 AG, Zurich, 1957.
- ³⁰ Günther Uecker pridružuje se grupi Zero 1960. godine, ali surađuje s Ottom Pieinem i Heinzem Mackom od 1958. godine, najprije kao prevoditelj za Jeana Tinguelyja i Yvesa Kleina, supruga njegove sestre Rotraut Uecker, prilikom Kleinovih dolazaka u Düsseldorf i Gelsenkirchen; vidi na: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96lynQzd9I>

- (pristupljeno 9. studenoga 2015.).
- ³¹ Više o toj izložbi vidi na: <http://www.4321zero.com/1959.html> (pristupljeno 12. svibnja 2016.).
- ³² Prvi broj časopisa *Azimuth* objavljen je 3. rujna 1959. godine (EPI editoriale periodici italiani, Milano), a uključivao je, uz ostalo, priloge Piera Manzonija, Enrica Castellanija, Guida Balla, Jeana Tingelyja i Otta Piene. Drugi i posljednji broj objavljen je u siječnju 1960., kao katalog tad održane izložbe *Mostra Collettiva* (vidi bilješku 9 ovoga članka), koji je uključivao i esej 'Liberu dimensione' ('Slobodna dimenzija'), jedan od umjetnikovih najlucidnijih tekstova. Uskoro potom preveden na engleski i ponovno objavljen u katalogu izložbe *Monochrome Malera*, povjesne likovne priredbe posvećene genizi i razvoju monokromognog slikarstva.“; izvor podataka i navoda: http://www.pieromanzoni.org/EN/biography_1960.htm (pristupljeno 11. travnja 2016.).
- ³³ Gallerija Schmela, (1957–2008), bila je prva privatna galerija u regiji Nordrhein-Westfalen ekskluzivno orijentirana na promicanje suvremene umjetnosti. Vidi na: <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt6209s3jn/> (pristupljeno 23. ožujka 2016.).
- ³⁴ Prema sjećanju Otto Piene, prvi susret Mavigniera s Fontanom, bio je u neku ruku specifičan. „Fontana nas je impresionirao svojom osobnošću. Max Bill, koji nas je uključio u svoju izložbu 'Konkrete Kunst' 1960. godine predstavlja je posve drukčiji tip 'izazova'. Svima nama (osim Mavigniera, koji je studirao kod Billa) činilo se da mi nismo ni do koljena kao umjetniku koji nije bio zaslijepljen raciom, odnosno jednostranim intelektualnim stajalištem 'vizualnih istraživanja' kao jedinim interesom“ vidi u: Otto Piene, „Die Entstehung der Gruppe ZERO“ (1964), Dirk Pörschmann, Mattijs Visser (Hg.), 4 3 2 1 ZERO, Richter Fey, Düsseldorf, 2012., 22–23.
- ³⁵ Vidi: <http://www.4321zero.com/1959.html> (pristupljeno 12. ožujka 2016.).
- ³⁶ Razgovor s Ottom Pieinem: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96lynQzd9I> (datum pristupa 12. travnja 2016.)
- ³⁷ Otto Piene, „The Development of the Group Zero“, Zero, ed., Heinz Mack & Otto Piene, Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1973., 23–27.
- ³⁸ O njegovu specifičnom odnosu s Tinguelyjem vidi u: Bruno Corà, „Tinguely and Munari“, katalog izložbe *Tinguely e Munari – l'Opere in azione*, CAMeC – Centro Arte Moderna e Contemporanea, La Spezia, 2004., 1–4.; Munari je 1959. suradivao i s Danielom Spoerrijem, čijoj je ediciji multipla M. A. T. pridonio svojim radom *Fossil iz godine 2000*.

- ³⁹ Više o suradnji tih dvojice umjetnika s amsterdamskim Stedelijkom vidi u: Stefano Collicelli Cagol, „De Vitaliteit in de Kunst (1959–1960) and Van Natuur tot Kunst (1960) at the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam“, *Stedelijk Studies*, 2, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. <http://www.stedelijkstudies.com/journal/exhibition-history-and-the-institution-as-a-medium/> (pristupljeno 19. veljače 2016.).
- ⁴⁰ Mavignier i Morellet prvi su se put susreli u Riju 1950. godine, u koji je Morellet stigao tražeći mjesto na koje bi se preselio u slučaju trećeg svjetskog rata, koji se tih godina, zbog Korejskoga rata u vrlo napetih odnosa među velesilama, činio gotovo neizbjegljivim. Vidi u: Hans-Ulrich Obrist, „Systemmatic Thinking by the Late François Morellet“, *Art*, srpanj 2016.; preuzeto s <http://www.culturedmag.com/francois-morellet/> (pristupljeno 20. srpnja 2016.).
- ⁴¹ Mariastella Margozzi, „Arte programmata, arte cinetica. Categorie e declinazioni attraverso le poetiche“, u: *Arte programmata e cinetica Italiana*, katalog izložbe, MACBA – Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Buenos Aires, od 10. listopada do 8. prosinca 2013., 15–16.
- ⁴² Drugačiji pristup primjeni kvantitativnih metoda u povijesti umjetnosti demonstrira projekt Artl@s, pokrenut 2009. godine. Riječ je o projektu prostorne (digitalne) povijesti umjetnosti, koji se odvija na École Normale Supérieure u Parizu, a orientiran je prostornom prikazivanju umjetničkih pojava. Projektni tim Artl@s izgradio je post-GIS bazu podataka izložbenih kataloga od 18. stoljeća do danas na globalnoj razini (BasArt), obuhvaćajući Afriku, Latinsku Ameriku, Europu, Sjevernu Ameriku, Aziju, Bliski istok i Australiju. Projekt ARTNET, pokrenut je, međutim, 2014. godine, u Institutu za povijest umjetnosti u Zagrebu, a usmjerjen je razvoju interdisciplinarnih metodologija koja povezuje povijest umjetnosti, povijest arhitekture, povijest medija, sociologiju i ICT-a, s naglaskom na istraživanju umjetničkih mrežnih praksi u 20. i 21. stoljeću, kojima pristupa iz perspektive teorije društvenih mreža i povijesti medija. Rezultati tih istraživanja, kao u slučaju ovoga članka, predstavljeni su mrežnim vizualizacijama i prostornom prezentacijom podataka, a uz upotrebu analitičkih alata ugradenih u CAN_IS bazu podataka, čiji je razvoj još uvijek u tijeku.
- ⁴³ Bonacich, Phillip, „Factoring and Weighing Approaches to Clique Identification“, *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 1972., 2, 113–120, citirano prema: Nicholas A. Christakis, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., James H. Fowler, Ph.D., „Social Network Visualization in Epidemiology“, *Nor Epidemiol*, 2009, 19 (1), 5–16.

- ⁴⁴ R. A. Hill, R. I. M. Dunbar, „Social network size in humans“, *Human Nature*, Vol. 14, no. 1, New York, 2002., 53.
- ⁴⁵ Jacomy, Mathieu, et al. „ForceAtlas2, a continuous graph layout algorithm for handy network visualization designed for the Gephi software.“ *PloS one* 9.6 (2014): e98679.
- ⁴⁶ Spirale: internationale Zeitschrift für junge Kunst, Bern: Spirale-Verlag, M. Wyss, [1953]–1964, čitavu ediciju časopisa čini devet brojeva. Pokrenuo ga je Eugen Grominger, asistent Maxa Billa na HfG, kojem su se sredinom 1950-ih, u ulozi suvrednika pridružili Dieter Roth i Marcel Wyss. Časopis je objavljivao originalne grafike poznatih umjetnika (Mondiran, Arp, Bill, Lohse, Sophie Taeuber-Arp, Albers, Kandinsky), zajedno s radovima umjetnika mlađe generacije, kojih su pripadali i njegovi urednici. Uz vizualne umjetnosti, pratio je i zbijanja u polju vizualne poezije. Više o tome časopisu vidi u: Annemarie Bucher, *Spirale. Eine Künstlerzeitschrift 1953–1964*, Baden, Lars Müller, 1990.
- ⁴⁷ Vidi bilješku 27 ovoga članka.
- ⁴⁸ O vezama Jésusa Rafael Soata s obje grupe vidi na http://www.jr-soto.com/fset_savie_uk.html (pristupljeno 21. ožujka 2016.).
- ⁴⁹ Robert A. Hanneman, Mark Riddle, „Centrality and power“, u: *Introduction to social network methods*, Department of Sociology, University of California & Department of Sociology, University of Northern Colorado, online tekst na poveznici http://faculty.ucr.edu/~hanneman/nettext/C10_Centrality.html#Summary (pristupljeno 13. svibnja 2015.).
- ⁵⁰ Ibid.
- ⁵¹ Vidi u Rosen, 2011., 535.
- ⁵² O Manzonijevim dvojbama u vezi s prvom izložbom Novih tendencija vidi u: Giovanni Rubino, „Sviluppi dell' arte programmata italiana in Jugoslavia dal 1961 al 1964“, *Studi di Memofonte*, 9/2012., 66–67.
- ⁵³ Giovanni Granzotto, „Arte programmata e cinetica: origini, successo, declino, rinascita“, u: *Arte programmata e cinetica Italiana*, MACBA – Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Buenos Aires, od 10. listopada do 8. prosinca 2013., 10.
- ⁵⁴ „Interview with Emmett Williams: Fluxus Artist Extraordinaire“, *UMBRELLA* / ožujak 1998., vidi na linku: <http://colophon.com/umbrella/emmet.html> (pristupljeno 14. veljače 2016.).

- ²³ For the description of the event, of the recording and broadcasting "on Germany's first (and, at the time, only) television program ARD (Allgemeine Rundfunkanstalten Deutschlands)", see in: Christine Mehring, „Television Art's Abstract Starts: Europe circa 1944–1969*“, *October*, No. 125, Summer 2008, 53.
- ²⁴ Ibid.
- ²⁵ Barros, José D'Assunção, „Mário Pedrosa e a Crítica de Arte no Brasil“ in: *Ars – Revista do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Artes Visuais* (ECA) do Escola de Comunicação e Artes da Universidade de São Paulo (USP). ISSN: 1678–5320. Año 6, vol.11, January–July 2008, 40–61.
- ²⁶ More on the reception of Max Bill's ideas see: Maria Amália García, „Ações e contatos regionais da arte concreta. Intervenções de Max Bill em São Paulo em 1951“, *Revista USP*, no. 79, São Paulo, September–November 2008, 196–204.
- ²⁷ See the notice "Alexander Wollner" in *Itaú Cultural*, a digital encyclopaedia of Brazilian culture. <https://www.escritoriodearte.com/artista/alexander-wollner/> (last accessed on: April 23rd 2016).
- ²⁸ According to Mavignier: "Pedrosa's doctoral thesis *The influence of Gestalt theory on the work of art* informed me that the content of the artwork is not found in association with forms of nature. This knowledge allowed me to abandon a naturalist painting and to begin with a concrete painting free from any associations"; see: Almir Mavignier, "Depoimento", in: Aracy Amaral (ed.). *Projeto construtivo brasileiro na arte: 1950–1962*. Rio de Janeiro: MAM, 1977, 177. Cited according the citation in the note "Almir Mavignier", in: *Itaú Cultural*, a digital encyclopaedia of Brazilian culture. <https://www.escritoriodearte.com/artista/almir-mavignier/> (last accessed on: April 23rd 2016).
- ²⁹ See: <http://www.4321zero.com/1959.html> (last accessed on March 12th 2016).
- ³⁰ For the video of the conversation with Otto Piene, see: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=96lynQzd9I> (last accessed on April 24th 2016).
- ³¹ Otto Piene, „The Development of the Group Zero“, Zero, ed., Heinz Mack & Otto Piene, Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1973., 23–27.
- ³² About his specific relation with Tinguely, see: Bruno Corà, "Tinguely and Munari", exhibition catalogue *Tinguely e Munari – l'Opere in azione*, CAMeC – Centro Arte Moderna e Contemporanea, La Spezia, 2004, 1–4; According to Corà, Munari also collaborated with D. Spoerri in 1959, contributing to Spoerri's editions MAT the work *Fossil from the year 2000*.

- ³³ Both artists closely collaborated with Stedelijk in 1959/1960. See: Stefano Collicelli Cagol, "De Vitaliteit in de Kunst (1959–1960) and Van Natuur tot Kunst (1960) at the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam", *Stedelijk Studies*, 2, Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam. <http://www.stedelijkstudies.com/journal/exhibition-history-and-the-institution-as-a-medium/> (last accessed on February 19th 2016).
- ³⁴ They first met in Rio in 1950, where Morellet arrived looking for a place to live in case of World War III breaks out due to the Korean crisis. See: Hans-Ulrich Obrist, "Systematic Thinking by the Late François Morellet", *Art*, July 2016; <http://www.culturedmag.com/francois-morellet/> (last accessed on: July 20th 2016).
- ³⁵ Mariastella Margozzi, „Arte programmata, arte cinetica. Categorie e declinazioni attraverso le poetiche“, in: *Arte programmata e cinetica Italiana*, exhibition catalogue, MACBA – Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Buenos Aires, October 10th – December 8th 2013., 15–16.
- ³⁶ A different approach to application of quantitative methodology in art history is demonstrated by the project Artl@s, initiated in 2009. It is a project of a Spatial (digital) history of art. It is based at École normale supérieure in Paris, and oriented towards spatial presentation of artistic phenomena. The project team has built a Post-GIS database of exhibition catalogues from the 18th century to the present on a global scale (BasArt), from Africa and Latin America to Europe, to North America, to Asia, and to the Middle East and Australia. Project ARTNET, initiated in 2014, at the Institute of Art History in Zagreb, is oriented towards development of interdisciplinary methodology which brings together art history, history of architecture, media history, sociology and ICT, focusing on the research of artists networking practices in the 20th and 21st century, approached from the point of view of social networks theory and media history. The results of the research, as it is also the case with this article, are presented by network visualizations, and spatial data presentations, using the analytic tools built in the CAN_IS database, whose development is still underway.
- ³⁷ Bonacich Phillip, "Factoring and Weighing Approaches to Clique Identification", *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 1972., 2, 113–120, cited in: Nicholas A. Christakis, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., James H. Fowler, Ph.D., "Social Network Visualization in Epidemiology", *Nor Epidemiol*, 2009, 19 (1), 5–16.

- ³⁸ R. A. Hill, R. I. M. Dunbar, "Social network size in humans", *Human Nature*, Vol.14, no. 1, New York, 2002., 53.
- ³⁹ Jacomy, Mathieu, et al. "ForceAtlas2, a continuous graph layout algorithm for handy network visualization designed for the Gephi software." *PloS one* 9.6 (2014): e98679.
- ⁴⁰ Spirale: internationale Zeitschrift für junge Kunst, Bern: Spirale-Verlag, M. Wyss, [1953]–1964, entire edition consists of nine issues. Magazine was initiated by Eugen Grominger, Max Bill's assistant at HfG, who was joined in mid-1950s by Dieter Roth and Marcel Wyss as co-editors. It was presenting original graphics by the renowned artists (Mondrian, Arp, Bill, Lohse, Sophie Taeuber-Arp, Albers, Kandinsky), along with the works by artists of the young generation, to whom its editors also belonged. Along with the visual arts, *Spirale* was also publishing articles on visual poetry. More on that magazine see in: Annemarie Bucher, *Spirale. Eine Künstlerzeitschrift 1953–1964*, Baden, Lars Müller, 1990.
- ⁴¹ See the note 27 in this article.
- ⁴² About Soto's connections with both art groups see at http://www.jr-soto.com/fset_savie_uk.html (last accessed on March 21st 2016.)
- ⁴³ Robert A. Hanneman, Mark Riddle, "Centrality and power", in: *Introduction to social network methods*, Department of Sociology, University of California & Department of Sociology, University of Northern Colorado, available at: http://faculty.ucr.edu/~hanneman/nettext/C10_Centrality.html#Summary (last accessed on: May 13th 2015).
- ⁴⁴ Ibid.
- ⁴⁵ See: Rosen, 2011, 535.
- ⁴⁶ On Manzoni's doubts regarding his attendance at the first New Tendencies exhibition, see: Giovanni Rubino, "Sviluppi dell' arte programmata italiana in Jugoslavia dal 1961 al 1964", *Studi di Memofonte*, 9/2012., 66–67.
- ⁴⁷ Granzotto Giovanni, "Arte programmata e cinetica: origini, successo, declino, rinascita", in: *Arte programmata e cinetica Italiana*, MACBA – Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Buenos Aires, October 10th–December 8th 2013., 10.
- ⁴⁸ „Interview with Emmett Williams: Fluxus Artist Extraordinaire“, *UMBRELLA* / March 1998; <http://colophon.com/umbrella/emmet.html> (last accessed on: February 14th 2016).