



Barbie

Mangasia
Wonderlands of Asian Comics
Tour Pack

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1 Introduction



© Pentagram

Mangasia: Wonderlands of Asian Comics will present the largest ever selection of original artworks from Asian comics, displayed alongside their printed, mass-produced forms, much of them rarely if ever shown outside their country of origin. The exhibition will also reveal the creative processes that underlie their production, from scripts, sketches and layouts to finished pages.

Curated by **Paul Gravett** and a team of over twenty advisors, **Mangasia: Wonderlands of Asian Comics** will survey the entire realm of this new comics continent of 'Mangasia', through artwork from Japan, North and South Korea, India, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines and Singapore, as well as emerging comics cultures in Bhutan, Cambodia, East Timor, Mongolia and Vietnam. Thematic sections will contrast the diversity of fantastical folklore, real history and daring experimentation in comics from across the whole region. The exhibition will explore precursors of comics found in Asia's visual narrative traditions and also their continuing impact beyond the printed page on live-action and animated film and television, music, games, fashion and contemporary art.

Exhibition contains over 280 pages of original comic book artwork, 116 high quality facsimiles, and 200 rare printed comics.

Includes works by Osamu Tezuka, Fujiko. F. Fujio, Aya Takano, Kim Junggi, Goseki Kojima, Francisco V. Coching, Amar Chitra Katha, Abhishek Singh, Jiro Taniguchi, Zao Dao, Hiroshi Hirata, Keum-suk Gendry-Kim, Sonny Liew, Park Kunwoong, Peter van Dongen, Keiji Nakazawa, Mars Ravelo, Tsuge Tadao, Orijit Sen, Young-man Hur, Prum Vannak, Fumio Obata, Sung-hee Kim, Li-Chin Lin, Kazuo Kamimura, Quang Sang Nguyen, Eiji Otsuka, Taiyo Matsumoto, Miki Yamamoto, Lai Tat Tat Wing, Ken Niimura, Takashi Fukutani, Sheila Rooswitha Putri, Masahiko Matsumoto, Totempole, Taro Bonten, Jim Fernandez, Est Em, Ko Yoneda, Carlo Vergara, Kiriko Kubo, Zhang Leping.

Spatial and graphic design by **Pentagram Design**.

Quick Facts

Hire fees	Upon application
Duration	3 months +
Dimensions	approx 700 – 1,000 m ²
Number of staff travelling for install/de-install	Install: 4 staff for c. 14 days + Barbican conservator for 7 days De-install: 5 staff including the conservator c. 7 days (Venue to cover cost of flights, accommodation, per diem, visas).
Local team to assist	4 carpenters, 2 art handlers, 1 AV technician
Transport	We request that one way (incoming) transport is covered by venue. Exhibition tours with display structure for all sections, specialist lighting for sections 1-3, and all AV equipment. Venues must supply facility report and provide galleries with climate control and monitoring.
Exhibition design	Pentagram are available to undertake exhibition layout and graphic design, fee to be directly negotiated with them.
Word count (translation)	18,406 words

Venues

Venue	Country	Dates
Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Rome	Italy	7 Oct 2017 – 21 Jan 2018
Villa Reale, Monza	Italy	21 Feb – 3 Jun 2018
Le Lieu Unique, Nantes	France	29 Jun – 16 Sept 2018

2 Mapping Mangasia



© Chikae Ide

Prepare to explore an amazing continent of comics creativity called 'MANGASIA'.

Mangasia: Wonderlands of Asian Comics is the first exhibition to embrace the narrative comics art produced in East, Southeast and South Asia. It will venture as far west as Pakistan, as far north as Mongolia, as far south-east as East Timor. This mapping of Asia encompasses some two dozen countries, ranging in size from smaller territories such as Hong Kong and Singapore to the two most populated nations of all, China and India.

There is no single Asia, but rather a diverse range of countries over which extends a network of historical, political, spiritual and artistic cultures. Among these is 'manga', defined in this exhibition as comics created in Japan. Over time, manga has grown to become the world's largest and most enduring comics culture and an almost infinitely variable art form, covering subjects that range

from children's stories to adult-only fantasies.

Manga has had an undeniable effect on the development of much of Asian comics. This has occurred, for example, historically when countries were occupied by Japan, or more recently as Japanese comics spread abroad as pirated or licensed translations, as animated adaptations, and online.

Nevertheless, there is much more to Asian comics than manga. From Chinese 'lianhuanhua' and Korean 'manhwa' to Indonesian 'cergam' and Filipino 'komiks', each country can also draw on its own national traditions and import influences from elsewhere. The result is the web of artistic approaches, current trends, social and political structures, histories, beliefs and folklore which fuels the brightly burning flame of Asian comics. WONDERLANDS await you...

2 Mapping Mangasia



Chikae Ide
Vival Volleyball 3 (1970)
original comic art, ink, colour on paper



Kiyochika Kobayashi
Shimbashi Station (1881)
Woodblock print, ink and colour on paper



Kikuo Nakajima
Hinomaru Hatanosuke (1970)
printed comic



Diversity and Dynamism cabinet



Kuniyoshi Utagawa
Guan Yu Sinks the Seven Armies of Wei (1854)
Woodblock print, ink, colour on paper



Masamune Shirow
"Ghost in the Shell" Ukiyo-e Print (2017)
Woodblock print, ink, colour on paper

3 Fables and Folklore



© Junko Mizuno

Every culture's stories contain lasting truths of perennial relevance. As a result, they are ripe for reinterpretation as they are handed down from one generation to the next. Across Asia, these tales continue to be transmitted, not only through accessible modern comics, but also using traditional forms of storytelling such as scrolls and 'kaavads'. These often combine wordless sequential visuals with verbal performance and can be considered ancestors on the family tree of comics.

Of China's four great classical novels, the spiritual and comical quest Journey to the West has attracted the most comics adaptations, not least because its fantastical protagonist is the appealing, impetuous Monkey. Highly inventive, even eccentric, reinterpretations of this much-told tale are still being created in comics form in China and the rest of Asia to this day. Equally inexhaustible are India's

two greatest Sanskrit epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, sweeping poems about Krishna and Rama.

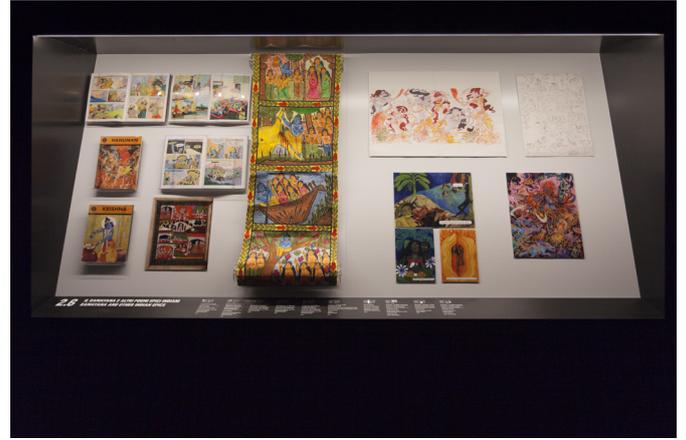
Comics have offered many their first exposure to the key ideas and figures of Hinduism, Buddhism and the region's other belief systems. Cartoonists have also played a vital role in keeping alive their nation's fables and folktales and the inspiring exploits of more-or-less fictional heroes and anti-heroes from the past.

During Japan's rush to Westernise and modernise since the late 19th century, their rich spirit world of 'yokai' began to fall out of favour. Since the Sixties, however, manga has helped rekindle public appreciation of these age-old creatures. Elsewhere, for example in The Philippines and Thailand, their bizarre bestiaries have never been forgotten. Today the supernatural remains very much a part of everyday 21st-century Asia and its remarkable comics.

3 Fables and Folklore



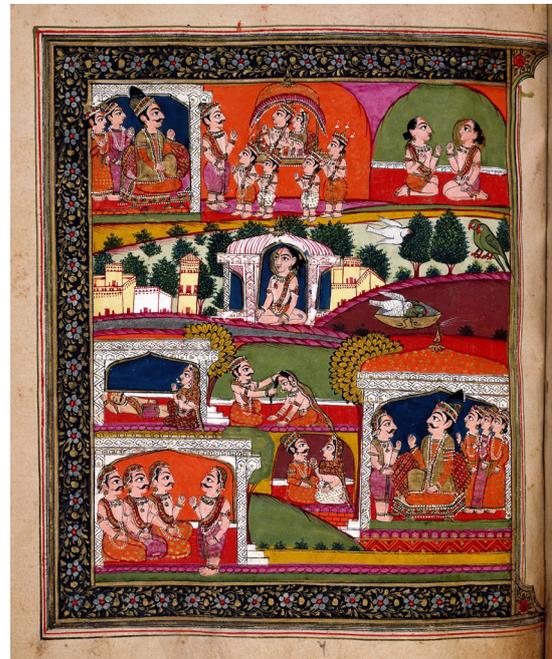
Junko Mizuno
Goddess statue (2013)
Sculpture, vinyl, plastic



Ramayana and other Indian epics cabinet



Junko Mizuno
Goddess Digital Print (2017)
Digital print



Artist Unknown
Illuminated manuscript page from the Bhagavad Gita (1820-40)
Digital print



Akira Toriyama
Dragon Ball (1985)
Printed comic



Mangilal Mistri
Kavaad (2017)
Wood, paint

4 Recreating and Revising the Past



© Kim Junggi

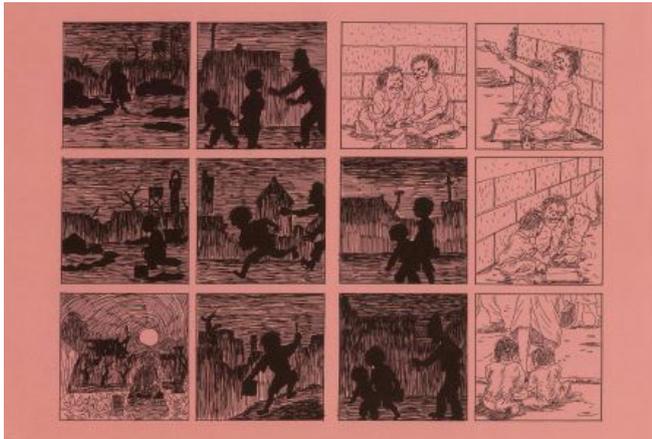
Asia's complex, interconnected histories are being written from many perspectives. Each nation tells versions of its own history and to reach a broader readership often employs comics. These range from unquestioningly patriotic to outspokenly critical, depending on the market and the freedom of expression permitted. The medium has been used to respond at the time to major upheavals through propaganda, criticism, diary or commentary. With hindsight, cartoonists can also look back to re-assess or re-write those same events. The result is a spectrum of accounts which are contrasting, sometimes contradictory, and never wholly objective.

The multiple histories of Asia are entangled, partly because many of the nations have been colonised, by expansionist Western powers and later by Japan during its empire-building drive until 1945. Since then, several countries have achieved independence,

while others still await it, but this has not always guaranteed freedom. The region has also been ravaged by the Cold War between capitalism and communism, and by a rogue's gallery of ruthless leaders. Relationships between former occupier and occupied, invader and invaded, can remain unresolved, while the wounds created when a country is split are often slow to heal.

Comics offer one means to deal with this legacy, and with ongoing corruption, disputes, repression of rights and other issues. Cartoonists active as citizen journalists are disseminating stories ignored or buried by mainstream news media. Particularly revealing are those works that narrate untold stories, reaffirming that history is built on the real lives of individuals. In much of Asia today, comics seem set to become an essential platform for the personal and political.

4 Recreating and Revising the Past



Aso Yutaka
Street Children (2017)
Digital print



Kunishima Suiba
Illustrated History of Taiwan (2017)
Digital print



Children of War cabinet



Mangilal Mistri
Micro Finance Kaavod (2017)
Wood, paint



Ri Cheolgeun
Ahead of fierce battle (1992)
Printed Comic



Cha Hyeongsam
The History of Korea vol. 4 (1999)
Printed Comic

5 Stories and Storytellers



© Miki Yamamoto

We rarely stop to wonder who makes the comics we enjoy and how they are made. Behind every story lies a storyteller. And each storyteller has his or her own personal story. About charting their path to becoming a comics artist, their challenge to create this particular work, and their success or failure at making a living and maybe a career from this most demanding of professions.

Whether as masters of a studio of assistants or solo auteurs, there are striking contrasts in the fortunes of comics creators across Asia. Some of the highest earners in Japanese entertainment are mangaka, who typically own or share in the copyright to their creations and so ideally can earn millions from book sales and their plethora of licensed merchandise and spin-offs. Not all Asian cartoonists, however, benefit fairly from their work, especially when publishers pay them

only as work-for-hire freelancers and deny them creators' rights, even credits, to their output. And the relentless pressure to produce has even driven some to breaking point.

Nevertheless, many people in Asia still pursue the dream of making comics. So often it has been creators who have spearheaded expansion and experimentation, notably in Japan in the Fifties when a fresh generation reflected the darker spirit of the times and aimed their more dramatic manga at their own generation. Their 'gekiga' would invade and forever transform Japan's mainstream. By subverting the system or bypassing it altogether, cartoonists are making the most of today's ever-changing creative process, self-publishing opportunities and receptive audiences. Now more than ever, Asian comics can be by and for everyone.

5 Stories and Storytellers



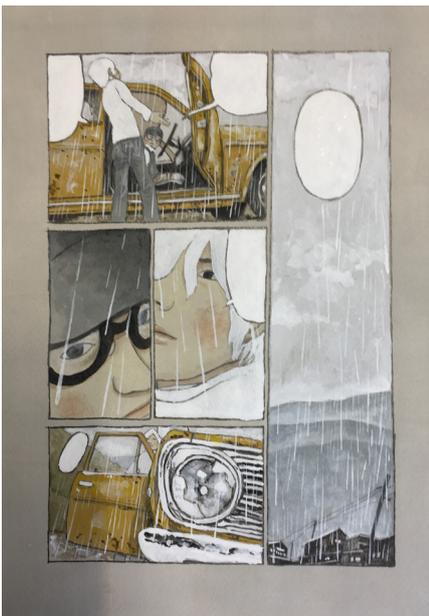
Osamu Tezuka
Unfinished Tezuka Manga Page (1960)
Ink, pencil on paper



Fresh Voices cabinet



Experimentation and self-publishing book cabinet



Taiyo Matsumoto
Sunny (1990-1991)
Ink, correction fluid on paper



Takashi Fukutani
Artist Desk accessories



Takashi Fukutani
Artist Desk

6 Censorship and Sensibility



© Singapore Press Holdings

Comics are often some of the first and most formative reading we choose for ourselves, so it's no surprise that they are strongly associated with childhood. Not everyone, however, wants to confine the medium to the children's market, although the process of permitting comics to grow up and mature with their readers can prove problematic. Throughout Asia, the struggles for comics also to be allowed to deal with non-juvenile subjects involving politics, violence, sexuality and other adult contents have resulted in some extraordinary works, but have also stirred ongoing debates about taste and acceptability.

The regulation of comics often goes through a push-and-pull cycle. As creators and publishers dare to tackle more complex or controversial themes, authorities and moral guardians become alarmed and strive to have them banned or destroyed. This can lead to censorship by the state or local

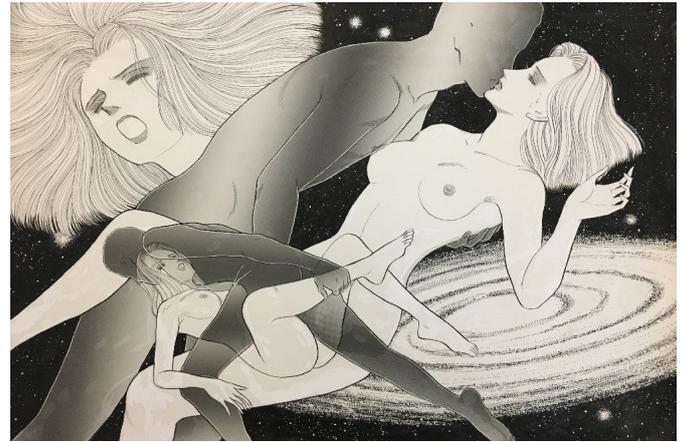
authorities, or to avoid this by the industry, publishers and artists censoring themselves. In Asia, the protection of freedom of expression varies widely from country to country, under changing leaders and political systems, and according to different legal and moral codes, religions, attitudes and tastes.

Of all Asian comics, post-war manga has proved the most irrepressible, despite periodic controversies and attempted crackdowns. The staggering volume of self-published 'do_jinshi' includes unique genres by and for women to question their gender roles and societal constraints. There are undeniable extremes to Japan's comics, which seem to echo their traditions of explicit or violent prints. There is also a spirit of freedom which perhaps is necessary for a comics culture to fully evolve and flourish.

6 Censorship and Sensibility



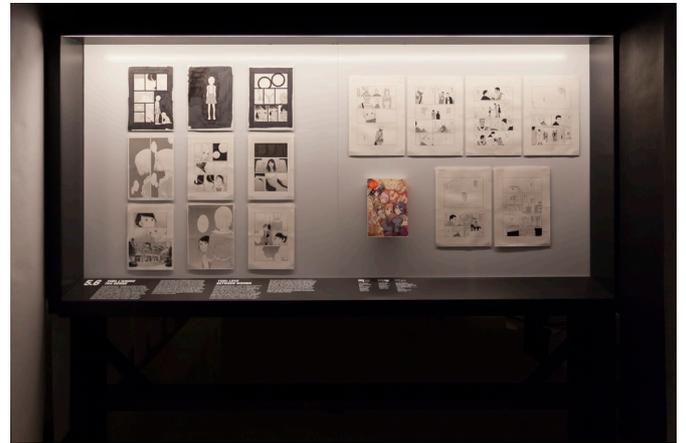
Playing with Genre and Gender cabinet



Chikae Ide
The Legacy of the Lyra (1989-1992)
Ink, correction fluid on paper



Artist Unknown
Shunga book 2 (19th century)
Printed book



Yuri: Love between Women cabinet



Ayano Yamane
Viewfinder (2016)
Digital print



Kazuo Umezu
God's Right Hand, Devil's Left Hand: Rusted Scissors (1987)
Printed comic



Reading area

7 Multi Media Mix



© Tzun Yueh

In their abundance, Asian comics influence and interact with every other medium. Since their earliest popularity, they have provided a well-spring of compelling imagery and narratives ripe for adaptation, from the birth of cinema, animation and television to today's boom in video games, smartphones and the digital revolution. Their striking characters and costume designs inspire innovators in the music and fashion industries, as well as communities of fans who recreate and re-invent these styles as cosplay.

The continuing relationship between comics and animation is particularly intense and deep-rooted. A century or more ago, it was natural that experienced cartoonists were among Asia's founding animators. The visual narration and breakdowns in their comics already resembled a storyboard and primed their readers to grasp the emerging language of cinema.

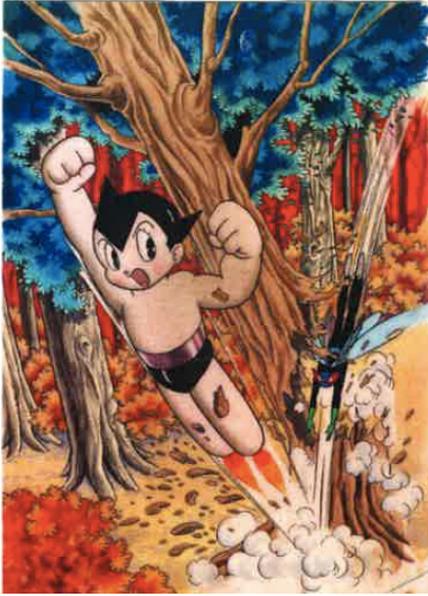


Live-action versions of comics can be equally influential, when they are turned into radio shows, original audio CDs, movies and TV shows on the screen, and into plays, musicals, dance and other performances on the stage.

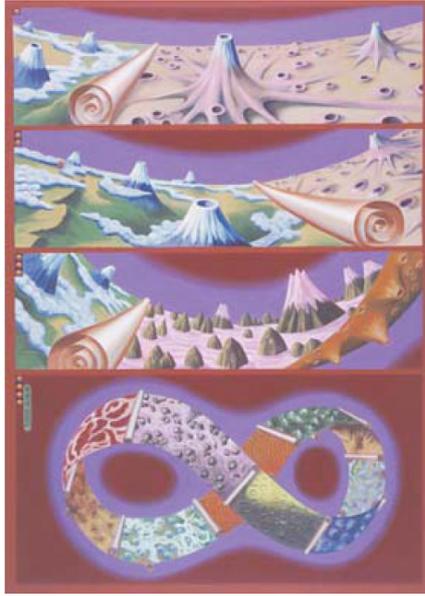
Comics are also finding their place in the Asian art world, especially through the spread of Pop Art since the Fifties, and through its successors, such as Japan's postmodern Superflat movement. The line between fine artist and comics artist is blurred, as both not only appropriate iconic figures and tropes into their work, but also produce graphic narratives as part of their gallery practice.

In the internet age, many digital comics no longer flow right-to-left or left-to-right, but scroll vertically, turning each new panel into a surprise. Print may never die, but these webcomics are liberating the medium from the page.

7 Multi Media Mix



Osamu Tezuka
Astro Boy (1965)
Original comic art, ink, colour on paper



Tiger Tateishi
A Band Planet (1991)
Oil on canvas



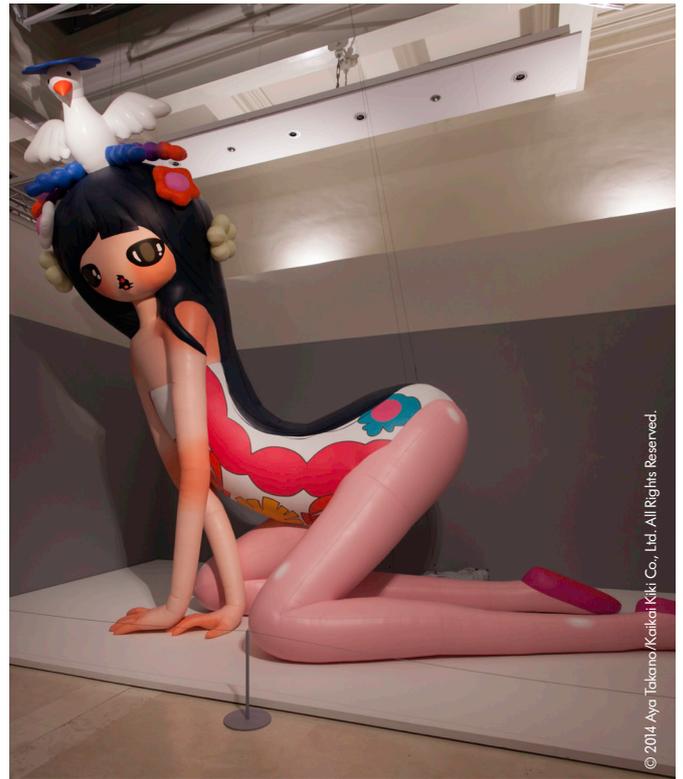
Mikio Sakabe
Mikio Sakabe A/W 11-12 Costume (2011)
Fabric, boots, accessories



HachiojiP
Hatsune Miku video clip (2017)
Digital clip



Keiichi Tanaami
Comfort Bridge (2014)
Acrylic paint, glass powder on canvas



Aya Takano
Taking a Ride on the Spirit Boat (2014)
Inflatable sculpture

8 Highlights

At over six metres high, **Taking a Ride on the Spirit Boat** is a striking inflatable sculpture by Aya Takano. Emerging as part of Takashi Murakami's 'Superflat' art movement, Takano also makes paintings and manga as part of her practice, united by her visionary ideas for a spiritual and scientific utopia.

Aya Takano, *Taking a Ride on the Spirit Boat*
2014, Inflatable sculpture



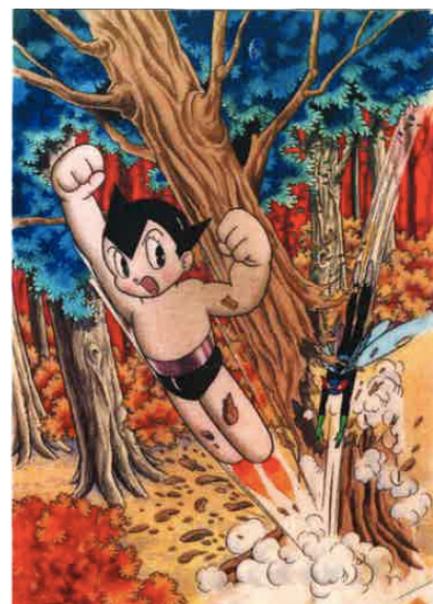
Goddess Statue was created by Junko Mizuno. She re-mixes the big-eyed traditions of 'kawaii', or cuteness in girls' comics, with a retro style inspired by the classic manga of Tezuka Osamu. This combination produces her distinctive – and disturbing – flights of fancy, far removed from the traditional expectations of manga produced by women.

Junko Mizuno, *Goddess Statue*
2013, Plastic and vinyl



In 1961, Tezuka poured his earnings from manga into his company, Mushi Production, in order to adapt his roster of characters to animation. Most famously, these early animations included the first black-and-white version of his robotic Pinocchio, Tetsuwan Atomu ('**Astro Boy**'), made for television in 1963.

Osamu Tezuka, *Astro Boy* (1965)
Original comic art, ink, colour on paper



8 Highlights

Mangilal Mistri's **Micro Finance Kaavad** continues the tradition from Rajasthan, India of making and decorating 'kavaads' or portable wooden shrines. Their multiple doors are unfolded to reveal sequences of painted panels, which accompany a tale narrated by a live storyteller. Typically these tales are based on familiar legends, but this instructional example explains Micro-Finance to encourage women to use small loans to start their own enterprises.

Mangilal Mistri, *Micro Finance Kaavad*
2017, Painted wood



Award-winning designer Kawamori Shoji has specially developed a brand-new 'mecha' or giant Japanese robot in collaboration with Pentagram Design. Visitors can enjoy watching the interactive **Mechasobi** ('Robot Play') imitate their movements on a large screen. If they strike a special pose, this will trigger one of three surprising implements.

Kawamori Shoji, *Mecha Installation*
2017, Digital installation, projection and computer



This is the original **drawing desk** used by acclaimed manga creator Fukutani Takashi (1952-2000), best known for his long-running social comedy series *Dokudami Tenement*. The late Fukutani's solitary and low-tech working methods are contrasted with the latest digital techniques used by present-day artist Asano Inio and his studio assistants.

Takashi Fukutani's Artist Desk
1980s



9 Installation Shots



© Paolo Darra

Mangasia Tour Pack

9 Installation Shots



© Paolo Darra

9 Installation Shots



© Antonio Idini



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9 Installation Shots



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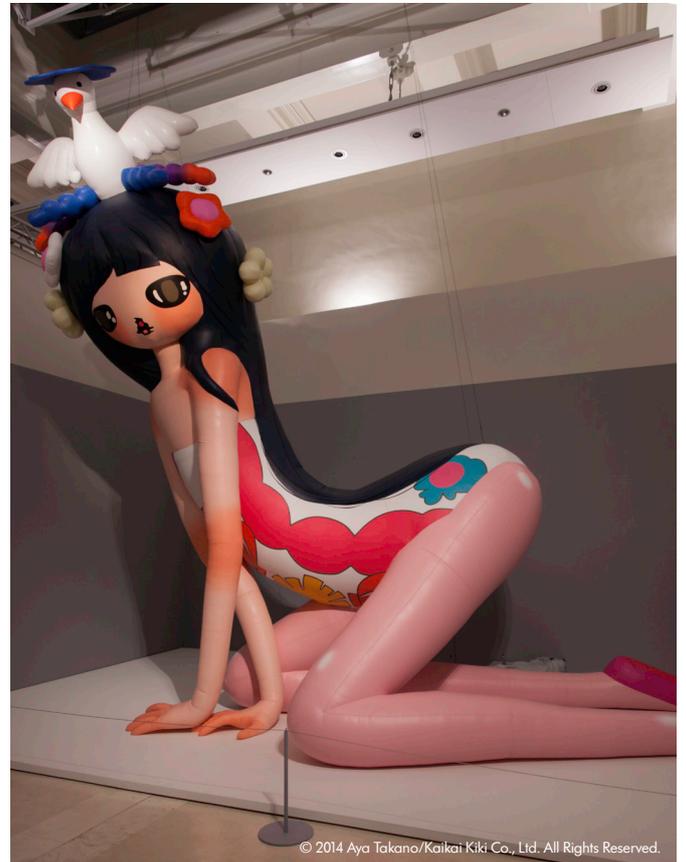
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9 Installation Shots



© Paolo Darra

9 Installation Shots



9 Installation Shots



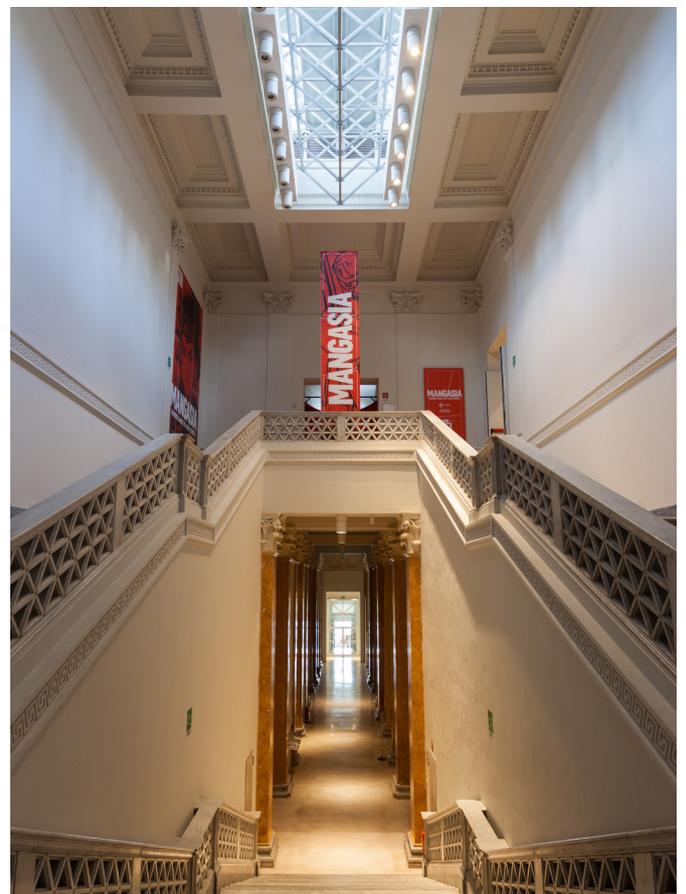
© Nicolas Joubard

9 Installation Shots



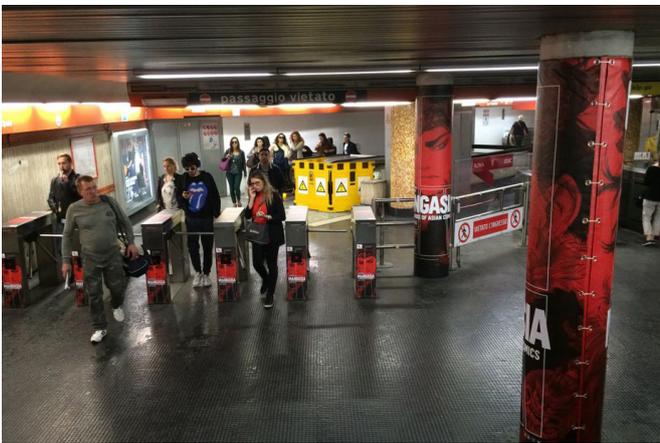
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10 Sample Marketing



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10 Sample Marketing



10 Sample Marketing



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