11 Must-See Museum Shows During Art Basel Miami Beach, From a Didier William Retrospective to the First U.S. Exhibition of Michel Majerus

There's even more art to see beyond the fairs.

Artnet News • 1 day ago
Art week in Miami is always a scene, with collectors, artists, and gallerists descending on the city for a few days. But, there is a wealth of art to see beyond the tents. Here are 11 institutional shows you don’t want to miss.

1. “Leandro Erlich: Liminal” at the Pérez Art Museum Miami
Leandro Erlich—the artist who made a big pre-pandemic splash at Art Basel in 2019 with his sand-covered sculptures of 66 cars and trucks, depicting a Miami traffic jam and installed on an actual beach—is back in Miami with a show that marks the first monographic survey of his work in North America. The exhibition was selected and arranged by New York-based guest curator Dan Cameron, and will present 16 works that span more than two decades of Erlich’s production. The Buenos Aires-born artist has represented Argentina in the Venice Biennale and appeared in the Whitney Biennial.

*PAMM is located at 1103 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami.*

2. “Alexandre Diop: 2022 Artist-in-Residence” at the Rubell Museum
It’s no secret that Don and Mera Rubell have the Midas touch. The residency program at the couple’s Miami-based museum is a serious coup for any young artist, and it’s no exception for Alexandre Diop. The Senegalese-Franco artist uses everyday found materials in the spirit of Arte Povera to lend his portraits a textural complexity.
The Rubell Museum is located at 1100 NW 23 Street, Miami.

3. “In the Mind’s Eye: Landscapes of Cuba” at the Patricia & Phillip Frost Art Museum
This wide-ranging exhibition examines how both U.S. and Cuban artists engaged with the landscape of Cuba, and reflected its social, economic, political, and ideological shifts in their artwork. Works by contemporary artists such as María Magdalena Campos Pons and Juana Valdés are shown alongside those by American artists including Winslow Homer and William Glackens.
The Patricia & Phillip Frost Art Museum at Florida International University is located at 10975 SW 17th Street, Miami.

4. “Didier William: Nou Kite Tout Sa Dèyè” at the Museum of Contemporary Art North Miami
The Museum of Contemporary Art in North Miami is hosting a retrospective of one of the area’s most prolific artists, Didier William. The Haitian artist creates drawings, paintings, and prints based on immigrant narratives both autobiographical and shared. The show will also include William’s first sculpture—a 12-foot tall wooden totem, built to inspire spirituality and religious faith in those who engage with it.

*MOCA North Miami is located at 770 NE 125th Street, North Miami.*

5. “Flesh & Water” at the Haitian Heritage Museum
Climate change and disappearing beaches will be on the mind of many at Art Basel Miami Beach. At the Haitian Heritage Museum in Little Haiti, “Flesh and Water” will present paintings by Markenzy Julius Cesar specifically explore the beaches in Black countries, and their rapid disappearance.
The Haitian Heritage Museum is located at 4141 NE 2 Avenue, #105C, Miami.

6. “Together, at the Same Time” at the De la Cruz Collection
Installation view, “Together, at the Same Time” at the De la Cruz Collection.

As the to-the-point title suggests, the show brings together paintings, sculpture, and site-specific works from Rosa and Carlos de la Cruz’s private collection. More than four dozen artists are represented ranging from Salvador Dalí to Isa Genzken.
The De la Cruz Collection is located at 23 NE 41 Street, Miami.

7. “You Know Who You Are” at El Espacio 23

This show presents recently acquired Cuban art from the collection of PAMM founder Jorge M. Pérez. El Espacio 23 is Perez’s contemporary art space, located within a repurposed 28,000-square-foot warehouse in Miami’s Allapattah neighborhood.

*El Espacio 23–Jorge M. Pérez Collection* is located at 2270 Northwest 23rd Street, Allapattah, Miami.

8. “The Bitter Years Photography: Dorothea Lange and Walker Evans” at the Margulies Collection at the Warehouse

This exhibition features nearly 100 photographs from the New Deal government-sponsored Farm Security Administration, which resulted in thousands of images documenting life during the Great Depression. Look for works by Lange and Evans as well as Russell Lee, Carl Mydans, and Ben Shahn.

*The Margulies Warehouse is located at 591 NW 27th Street, Miami.*

9. “*Kathia St. Hilaire: Immaterial Being*” at the NSU Art Museum Fort Lauderdale
In South Florida native Kathia St. Hilaire’s first solo museum exhibition, intricately woven pieces of linoleum panels provide the physical canvas for detailed images of daily family and spiritual life, created using the colors and textures of Haitian iconography.

NSU Art Museum Fort Lauderdale is located at 1 East Las Olas Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale.

10. “Lady Liberty: A Bonnie Lautenberg Retrospective” at the Jewish Museum of Florida
This career retrospective features more than 20 conceptual and politically charged artworks created by Lautenberg, including photographs the artist shot in Antarctica, Cuba, and New York. Earlier this year, she was appointed to the President’s Advisory Committee on the Arts by the White House.

Jewish Museum of Florida is located at 301 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach.

11. “Michel Majerus: Progressive Aesthetics” at the Institute of Contemporary Art, Miami
ICA Miami’s debut presentation of Michel Majerus’s oeuvre brings together works that defined the late abstract expressionist painter’s explorations into the pop and power dynamics of modernism. Central to the show is a series of six screenprints that brought him to fame, in which the artist appropriates the 1980s collaboration between Jean-Michel Basquiat and Andy Warhol, inserting himself into their creative dialogue.

The Institute of Contemporary Art, Miami is located at 61 NE 41st Street, Miami Design District.

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Three Decades Ago, Klaus Biesenbach Revolutionized Berlin’s Art Scene. Now He’s Back to Steer Its Most Prestigious Museums—and He Has Big Plans

The director of the Neue Nationalgalerie and the Museum
of the 20th Century reveals his plans for 2023 and beyond.
Kate Brown • 2 days ago

Tucked away in a corner of the Neue Nationalgalerie is the office of the Berlin museum’s director, Klaus Biesenbach. Looking onto the sculpture garden, it is just beyond a section of the museum’s permanent collection of modern art centered on reflections of war. Among the pieces on display is Otto Dix’s Die Skatspieler, a collage depicting three, card-playing veterans with grotesque and surreal interpretations of prosthetics (one player has a leg for an arm). A study on the harrowing effects of war, the 1920 work survived the world conflict that followed years later when other pieces by the artist were burned after Dix was labeled a “degenerate artist” by the Nazis.
It is among the many examples of how the collection of the Neue Nationalgalerie, part of a conglomerate of separately run institutions in the German capital known as the Berlin State Museums, holds the heart and mind of the city like no other. The traumas experienced and inflicted are interpreted here; Berlin's cultural status is encapsulated by its Gerhard Richters and Picassos; its building is a glass and steel emblem of post-war renewal.

But it is not a complete picture, as Biesenbach, who took the helm of the museum in January, points out. For example, design, architecture, and photography—"disciplines that made the modern modern"—are largely absent. He wants to address those areas in the planned Museum of the 20th Century, which is he also overseeing. Female and Turkish artists (Berlin has a large population of individuals of Turkish descent) are woefully underrepresented. He plans to loan in-demand works—like a Dix, for example—to bring in these other voices. "I have to work internationally since I have no acquisition budget," he says. "In America, museums are close to the art market. Here, we have a different role."
Biesenbach is the right person for this museum, in that sense, as he is an international curator with stars and powerful patrons in his contact list. He can bring in outside influences, too, presumably—loans, partnerships, and support. Currently, he is trying to convince a few choice collectors (he counts Agnes Gund, Patti Smith, and Marina Abramovic as friends) to lend out pieces for a show next year of 75 works by Isa Genzken to mark her 75th birthday. “An artist like Isa is not getting better just because a curator tries to be incredibly smart about what to do,” he notes. “She is such a strong artist that you can do a simple concept like this.”
Biesenbach’s office in the newly renovated museum reflects someone who is ritualistically on the move. Books and papers are neatly spread out around his desk, which is otherwise bare as if someone has just moved in. Art books are not yet on a shelf but instead lined up along the perimeter of the carpeted floor; there is an A4 printout of a Genzken work taped to the wall; there is not much else in the way of decorum. He has been contemplating what kind of tree to get (he gestures at a size—he wants a large one) but has not quite settled on a species.

Besides housing Berlin’s main art collection, the Neue Nationalgalerie also has historically hosted celebrated, avant-garde artistic takeovers since it opened in 1968. (This makes Genzken a natural fit.) Back in the early days, Biesenbach notes, there were more experimental projects, like happenings and even a circus. More recently, Otto Piene took over the space, just before it closed for a six-year renovation in 2015. In 2022, Barbara Kruger marked the museum’s return after an Alexander Calder show in 2021. Biesenbach sounds excited to mine its older, quirkier legacy of improvisational programming.
Musician Älice performs in the sculpture garden of the Neue Nationalgalerie as part of the “Sound in the Garden” concert series. For the first time since 1986, live concerts were held at the museum. Photo: Christophe Gateau/dpa (Photo by Christophe Gateau/picture alliance via Getty Images).

“How the museum opened is not so far from how I deal with it now,” says the German director. This summer, there was a musical performance in the sculpture gardens—the first since 1986. He also wants to have an event with singer and performance artist Solange in 2023, and the musician Arca. Politics has also inspired him to bring in a more impromptu spirit: he held a 48-hour vigil for the war in Ukraine, keeping the museum open and running an open mic along with a fundraiser (he slept in the museum). More recently, he held an event to show solidarity with protesters in Iran; both acts garnered headlines in the press.

The Museum of the 20th Century

Given its importance, the public has strong and fiery opinions about the Neue Nationalgalerie; views on the future museum next door, are just as passionate, to say the least. Due to be finished in 2026, and projected to cost €450 million ($500 million), the Museum of the 20th Century is now being called a “climate killer” and there are calls to rework the plans to ensure the massive, concrete institution is more ecologically-minded.
Biesenbach is trying, he says, to do what he can to make it socially and environmentally sustainable. Ground was broken and Herzog & de Meuron's bid was accepted years ago, but he is in talks with members of the German parliament. The German government allocated €10 million ($10.3 million) to look into its energy issues.
How much, in general, can be rerouted and changed when it comes to these massive, state-funded institutions? It is bigger than one director, certainly. In Berlin, a lot of the cultural cogs are in motion along the slow-grinding paths set by the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. The organization has been critiqued for being too expensive and too bloated to work efficiently. Germany's last culture minister even went so far as to disband it, in parts. It is one reason why the Hamburger Bahnhof and the Neue Nationalgalerie are no longer run by the same curators.
By comparison, Biesenbach has spent the past two decades at U.S. museums, which have their own issues, but are far more nimble. So were his days in Berlin, in the 1990s, when he helped launch two of Berlin’s legacy institutions of contemporary culture. In the 1991, he founded the city's beloved KW Institute for Contemporary Art in an old margarine factory. In 1996, he launched the Berlin Biennale.

He recalls it as a period marked by a scrappy way of working in a recently reunited art scene in Berlin. “I think it was protected by not knowing all the hurdles and challenges,” he notes. “But I should not compare the time after the Berlin Wall fell. This was, in the most beautiful sense, a very productive chaos. So many things had to be rewired and reconnected.”

Nearly 30 years later, Biesenbach does seem like a foreigner in a way. He notes that Germany is overwhelmed by a “paralyzing bureaucracy” that has increased tremendously since he left to helm MoMA PS1 and, later, MoCA LA. “Coming back, I was actually pretty shocked,” he says. “I think internationally, museums are more oriented at making things
possible. What does an artist need? What is the exhibition's goal? Then, you try to facilitate that.”

Klaus Biesenbach founded KW Institute for Contemporary Art in Berlin. Photo: Frank Sperling.

The city has changed dramatically, more than many other places. But so have museums around the world, which have been called upon to serve the public in new, meaningful ways by becoming bastions of economic, societal, and ecological change. And the pressure is on.
As I left our meeting, through the office door that led me to the gallery with Dix’s work, the guards panicked. I realized it was because I was carrying my bag and had my jacket on, both against new rules established to prevent attacks by climate activists who have been active all over Europe, gluing themselves to art and throwing substances on paintings. They escorted me out to the coat check.

What’s more, there is a sociopolitical crisis brewing. The city is experiencing a staggering rise in the cost of living. This is putting pressure on institutions, people, and businesses of all sizes. Many in the art world are anxious about being squeezed out. This has been aggravated by a looming energy crisis.
Biesenbach says that museums are a service, and should act as such. “A museum is a citizen among citizens, it is like a library or a hospital. It has a civic duty,” says Biesenbach. He has been notably trying to facilitate this in the short-term. At the opening of a show of work by Monica Bonvicini last week, he noted that the front of the museum is now a tea kitchen. One can sit on Mies van der Rohe’s Barcelona chairs and serve tea or coffee out some vacuum flasks. “I would like to offer a space where people do not have to be alone,” he said. “I think people are less afraid of the cold in Europe this winter than the danger of going out. People do not want to be lonely and uninspired.”

Along a similar vein of thinking, the museum’s vigil for Ukraine collected portable chargers, money, and smartphone batteries. “Berlin ultimately is very Eastern,” notes Biesenbach, as we spoke about life in Berlin both immediately after the fall of the Wall and now. He explains: “The gas pipelines and the closeness to Ukraine, the closeness to Russia, the closeness to the Eastern European countries... I think this all becomes, all of a sudden, so much more obvious.”
Artists Anne Imhof and Olafur Eliasson, two art stars of Berlin, were named as backers of the Ukraine vigil project, perhaps to bring more attention to it. That mix of celebrity power and street-level organization is very much part of Biesenbach’s curator toolkit, although this has not always pleased everyone. He is a celebrity himself on Instagram and uses social media to connect with people. He organized a one-day flash event at the Neue Nationalgalerie to draw attention to the recent anti-government protests in Iran when he found out that, by chance, Paris-based artist Shirin Neshat was in town. The Iranian artist unraveled a monumental banner at the museum and before it the museum held an afternoon of performance, readings, poetry, and speeches by Iranian artists.

Neshat, who is represented by Gladstone and Goodman galleries, is a well-known Iranian artist who was banned from the country in 1996; some take issue with her depiction of Iranian women in her work, and how centered her voice has become. In spite of this critique, the Neue Nationalgalerie was one of the only major museums to host an event—similar to the Ukraine vigil.

Berlin, on the upside, has more money flowing into culture than ever
before. Almost all of the city’s institutions have new directors: Sam Bardouil and Till Fellrath took over the Hamburger Bahnhof; Bonaventure Soh Bejeng Ndikung will lead the Haus der Kulturen from January; and a seat at the Gropius Bau is available now that outgoing director Stephanie Rosenthal has signed on with the Guggenheim Abu Dhabi museum.

When asked how much he speaks with his fellow Berlin museum directors, he says that he works locally. By that, he means with his direct neighbors: the heads of the institutions around the Kulturforum, the Gemäldegalerie, and those from the Neue Nationalgalerie gather for occasional meetings in the middle zone.

“Kulturforum is a little bit like the MoMA I always dreamed of,” he notes, in reference to the interdisciplinary nature of the group of institutions. There is the Berlin philharmonic orchestra, as well as a Museum of Prints and Drawings, a library, and the museum of craft. Besides that tree in his office, Biesenbach has also been wondering how to fix the concrete expanse that extends from the Mies van der Rohe building to these places, as well as the site of the unbuilt new Museum of the 20th Century.
What's to Come

Besides his happenings and events, he has not yet had a chance to kick off his own exhibition programming, so 2023 will be an important year. He is planning a Nan Goldin show (the artist has a part-time residence in Berlin, but has never had a major show here), in collaboration with Moderna Museet, Stockholm, where her work is on view now in her largest survey yet. Tehching Hsieh’s durational performances are also on the calendar.

He is also working to install a skateboard ramp next year together with the South Korean artist Koo Jeong A. The expanses of smooth concrete in front of the museum make for one of the city’s best skate spots, although last year, the practice was officially forbidden by the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation—that umbrella organization that oversees the Berlin State Museums. Biesenbach would like to “honor” the culture anyway, he says.

A colleague of his pointed out that Berlin’s missing something like the Moderna Museet and the Stedelijk in Amsterdam. “I had never thought about it this way, but it is interesting to look at Berlin from, and not find an equivalent here,” he adds. He aims to partner with both institutions, but also with platforms further afield like the Sharjah Biennale. He also wants to work with institutions in Turkey, too, given Berlin’s close ties to the country.
He is particularly excited about an exhibition looking at Josephine Baker as both an artist and an activist. It will be a counterpart to a show at Kunsthalle Bonn also planned for next year. “Activism is not about posting things on Instagram, it is about living like Josephine Baker did—at her own risk, courageously, all her life,” he says. He sees her exhibition following the same lines as his famous show with Marina Abramovic at MoMA, which had a section called “Art is Life and Life is Art.” He notes how Abramovic and her former partner Ulay had manifested that life as a daily practice was art. “I want to apply that to Josephine Baker along a much longer time span,” he says.

He plans to show of Brazilian conceptual artist Lygia Clark, too. “In Germany, people are always talking about Joseph Beuys,” he says. “If they are going to do that, they need to know Lygia Clark. She is a giant of the 20th century.”

Between all of that, the Genzken show and the musical interludes, not to mention getting some form of the Museum of the 20th Century off the ground, he is working to get to know the space. “The museum is an instrument you have to learn to play. I think it would be wrong to have the most beautiful violin and try to play the piano.”
He will also likely continue to organize last-minute happenings that respond to whatever crisis is unfolding. “We live in a country where art immediately sets things off,” he says. “In California, the most important thing is a seismographic alarm. In Germany, the most important thing is the free expression of art. That is the basis for our democracy: Art is a seismographic indicator of whether we are going in the right direction.”

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