## HAI FH ANVARI







Chador-dadar — Paris/Elle,  $40 \times 60$  cm, C-print, Ed. 15, 2006

Haleh Anvari feels that the black chador has become an icon for Iran. It has been used very effectively by two very opposing camps, both the Islamist government of Iran and the Western media. She feels that the government uses it both for religious considerations but also because the image of a black clad woman became the trade mark or logo of the Islamic Republic. It became the most visual way of telling the world after the revolution, that something had changed in Iran while the Western media uses it as a proof of the repression of the Islamic state on its citizens. Yet for Anvari, both sources exploit the chador for their own purposes and neither show the true picture of the life of Iranian women.

In Anvari's series *Chadornama*, she begins by combining the Chador with the word *nama*. *Nama* is not only a reflection, but also the refraction that occurs, for instance, when water reflects on a house. *Chadornama* is a series about Iranian women emerging within the Iranian landscape. Though this series began as a form of protest for Anvari – she wanted to show that black chadors do not speak for the women of Iran – and instead created colorful chadors and luscious environments. Yet the color and beauty of the women in the landscapes instead depict a loving portrait by the artist for her country and her people.

Dadar is a playful Persian word often used for children when they are sent to play outside with Da meaning door. At the same time, there is a derogative slang for women; a Dada is a woman of dubious moral standing, someone who goes out too much. In the Chador-dadar series, Anvari takes her colorful chadors to play outside in locations around the world. She juxtaposes the chador, what she sees as the icon for Iran, with the icons of other nations. In these spaces, the intervention of these chadors with the people and location of the places she visits reveals as much about our ideas about what the chador represents as it does to challenge the viewer to imagine the women of Iran with lives as colorful and playful as the situations in which they find themselves. Each place offers different opportunities and reactions as Anvari travels to London, Paris, Dubai, Istanbul and to Agra India and the Taj-Mahal.

# HALEH ANVARI

Born in Tehran, Iran in 1962 Lives and works in Tehran, Iran

#### **EDUCATION**

B.A. Joint Honours Politics and Philosophy, University of Keele, Staffordshire, UK

#### SELECTED SOLO EXHIBITIONS

2008	15 Minutes, Etemad Gallery, Tehran, Iran
2006	Peace Chador, Etemad Gallery, Tehran, Iran
	Chadornama, Al Riwaq Gallery, Bahrain
2005	Chadornama, Etemad Gallery, Tehran, Iran

### SELECTED GROUP EXHIBITIONS

2011	Staging Identity. Performance and Irony in Contemporary Middle Eastern Photography, Galerie Kashya Hildebrand, Zurich, Switzerland
2008	Thirty Years of Solitude, Asia House, London, UK
2007	Transform-Nation, Elipse Gallery, Washington DC, USA
	Thirty Years of Solitude, University of Cambridge, UK
2005	Duomo Assicurazioni, Caserta, Italy

### PERFORMANCE LECTURE: Power of a Cliché

2011	University of Warwick, Warwick, UK
2009	Kulturfestival Frauensperspektiven, Karlsruhe, Germany
2008	Barbican Centre, London, UK
2007	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Boston, USA
	Pacific Asia Museum, Pasadena, USA
	Bowery Poetry Club, New York City, USA
	Busboys and Poets, Washington DC, USA
2005	AlRiwaq Gallery, Bahrain

#### DIGITAL INSTALLATION: AKSbazi.com

2010	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK
2010	British Museum, London, UK

Concept for a digital space where Iranians can create their own image through the nuances of their own culture and psyche through the use of photographs.