Meanwhile, in Baghdad...
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November 11–December 23, 2007
Adel Abidin
Walead Beshty
Matt Davis
Kenneth Goldsmith
Daniel Heyman
Jenny Holzer
Maryam Jafari
Jannis Kounellis
Jonathan Monk
Ann Messner

Opening Reception: Sunday, November 11, 6:00–9:00 pm
Featuring a reading by Kenneth Goldsmith at 6:00 pm (in the gallery) and an artist talk from 6:00 to 6:50 pm in Coldai Hall 307, directly below the gallery.

Mo Ri Xon
Norvell Ri Mather delivered a Vietnam War sentiment so deep it can only come from a passionate conviction. The two-front war that the United States undertook during the spring of 1965 was a game of pattern recognition in which the rear-guard action in South Vietnam was only a backdrop to a much deeper engagement. Rather than survey theわか海べきもと traces of war, the artist was more interested in the effects of war on the human psyche. He believed that the psychological scars of war were much more significant than the physical wounds.

The Quiet American
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backed Diem regime in particular. It was that+
that was surreal image of a beatific monk engulfed in flames in the center of a Saigon square. The monk’s act of self-immolation was a desperate attempt to protest the South Vietnamese government’s brutality and corruption. It was a symbolic act of resistance and a call for change. The monk’s death was not just a personal tragedy but also a national one, as it highlighted the government’s inability to manage the country’s internal conflicts.

Rumsfeld’s Suicide
After dousing himself in lighter fluid, the monk ignited his body and burned himself to death. The image of the monk burning was later used in a poster campaign by the Vietnamese government to promote the idea of a peaceful resolution. The poster campaign was unsuccessful, and the Vietnam War continued to escalate.

The War of Words
The Vietnamese government’s response to the monk’s act was to launch a propaganda campaign to present the war as a necessary and just cause. This campaign was characterized by a refusal to acknowledge the human costs of the war or to engage in meaningful dialogue with its critics. The war became a symbol of the government’s inability to envision both the ends and the means of its actions.

The Consequences
The war, by November of 2006, had taken on a life of its own. The reasons for the war were no longer clear, and the costs in human lives and resources were staggering. The consequences of the war were not just limited to the Vietnamese people but also affected the international community.

The Legacy
The legacy of the Vietnam War is still felt today. The war has left a lasting imprint on the culture and politics of the United States and Vietnam. The war has also had a profound impact on the global community, as it highlighted the importance of humanitarian concerns and the need for a more just and equitable global order.