Self Introduction

Gunther's early sculptural works with video led him to more journalistically oriented projects, which he pursued in TV, print, and the art field. Based in New York, he played a crucial role in the evaluation and interpretation of satellite data gathered from political and military crisis zones. On an artistic level, the work with satellite data and mapping them for TV led to Gunther's contribution to documenta 8 (1987), the installation K4 (C3i). Since 1989, Gunther has used globes as a medium for his artistic and journalistic interests (see WorldProcessor.com). In 1989, he founded the first independent and non-commercial TV station in Eastern Europe--Channel X, Leipzig. He has contributed his work to numerous institutions, conferences conventions and museums around the world, notably to the Nationalgalerie Berlin, 1983 and 1985; Venice Biennale, 1984; documenta, Kassel, 1987; P3 Art and Environment, Tokyo, 1990, 1992, 1996 and 1997; Ars Electronica, Linz, 1991; Centro Cultural de Belem, Lisbon, 1995; Hiroshima City Museum of Contemporary Art, 1995; Guggenheim Museum, New York, 1996; Kunsthalle Dusseldorf, 1998; Neues Museum Weserburg Bremen, 1999; World Economic Forum, Davos, 2000; V2 Rotterdam, 2003; Yokohama Triennale 2005; Kunstverein Ruhr, Essen, Germany, 2005; IFC/World Bank, Washington DC; San Jose Museum of Art, San Jose, CA, 2006; Siggraph, San Diego, CA, 2007.

From 1990 to 1994, he was a professor at the Academy of Media Arts in Cologne; from 2001 to 2003 professor at the University for Media, Art, and Design in Zurich, and from 2006 to 2007 he was a visiting professor at the Tokyo National University for Fine Arts and Music.

Public and corporate collections include Obayashi Gumi, Tokyo, Japan; World Economic Forum, Geneva, Switzerland; Volkswagen Corporation, Germany; Town of Hoi An, Quang Nam, Vietnam; Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan and others.

Bibliography: (books)
Ingo Günther: REPUBLIK.COM, Cantz /D.A.P. Distributed Art Publishers Germany, 1998;
Worldprocessor, Shogakukan, Tokyo, 1991

To learn about current approach to knowledge domain visualization, and offer our approaches. To promote thinking about Science 2.0.