Manifesto and purism

Art & Culture, Artists



Task: Manifesto and Purism According to Caws (xxix), a manifesto is commensurate to the deceleration of principles, which typify an organization or movement. As such, the manifesto guides organizational processes consequently determining their capacity to exceed. It is paramount to acknowledge that once an organization shuns such a manifesto, it ceases to conform to the sole reason for existing. Concurrently, Purism typifies an art process that is representative of a Utopian movement and contemporary processes. As such, the responsible artists who were Ozenfat and Jeanneret designed ground principles that could determine their progress and development of diverse artistic pieces. As such, they developed a written manifesto, which presented their ideals that they had to embrace. In addition, the unwritten concepts were equally evident as seen in the criticism of Cubicism. This is partly attributable to its difficulty in defining the elemental nature of divergent objects and their role within the societal constraints.

A critical facet of Purism manifesto is designated by the machine since it was a significant facet of their reference. Furthermore, architectonic methodologies define the constituents of their paintings. Their adherence and faith to the traditional gender typifies their ideals as presented in the manifesto. As such, it is clear that purism was guided by the ideologies of the artists, which were well formulated and set. The manifesto equally housed shifting processes since the artists were aware that there was an increased likelihood that flexibility would become paramount. Indeed, the concept of manifesto plays a fundamental role in Purism.

Works Cited

Caws, Mary. Manifesto: a century of isms. Nebraska, NB: U of Nebraska Press, 2001