



03M (*Partial Shell*), Richard Sweeney (British), UK, 2010, wet-folded watercolor paper

# folding paper

The Infinite  
Possibilities of Origami



*Two Books*, Miri Golan (Israeli), Israel, 2010, paper and handmade books

“To most, the real beauty of origami lies in its simplicity, allowing everyone to create their interpretation of the world in paper.”

—VANESSA GOULD, director, *Between the Folds*

**F**olding Paper: *The Infinite Possibilities of Origami* is a groundbreaking exhibition that explores the evolution of origami from craft to fine art, and its stunning modern-day applications in the fields of mathematics, engineering, design, and the global peace movement. Over 140 works by 45 master folders from 16 countries showcase the power and potential of contemporary origami. In these artists' hands, paper is a medium for infinite creativity.

The works range from lifelike and representational to mathematical and computer-generated to lyrical and abstract to social and political. The exhibition also includes origami-related videos, photograph murals, books and a unique interactive origami-making component. The exhibition is organized into four sections:

# “Origami is a metamorphic art form.”

—MICHAEL G. LAFOSSE, artist, excerpt from  
*Between the Folds*

1. The History of Origami
2. Animals and Angels: Representations of Real and Imagined Realms
3. Angles and Abstractions: Geometric Forms and Conceptual Constructions
4. Inspirational Origami: Impact on Science, Industry, Fashion, and Beyond.

**The History of Origami** serves as a prologue to the exhibition. Japanese paper folding is thought to have originated shortly after paper was introduced to Japan via China around the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Rooted in the ceremonial world, most notably in the native Shinto tradition, priests performed purification rituals using zigzag strips of folded white papers known as *shide*. For many centuries, members of the upper classes exchanged gifts adorned with *noshi*, an auspicious charm made of folded strips of paper, and gifts were typically wrapped with folded decorative paper. Paper folding as a pastime appears to have begun in the Imperial Court of the Heian period (794-1185), and over the years became known by a variety of names, including *orikata*, *orisue*, *orimono*, and *tatamigami*. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when Japan adopted the German kindergarten system, both Japanese and European paper folding techniques were incorporated into the curriculum as a way to develop children’s mathematical, artistic, and manual skills, and the two folding traditions became known as origami (“folding/ed paper”).

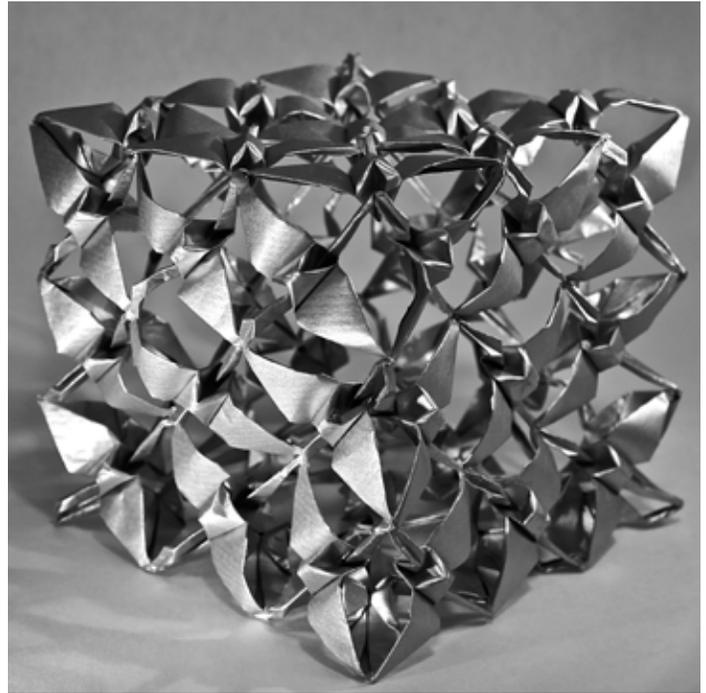
The most famous traditional origami form is the crane, which has been folded in Japan since at least the Edo



*Fly*, Giang Dinh (Vietnamese American), USA, 2010, watercolor paper



*Peace Sphere*, Linda Tomoko Mihara (Japanese American), USA, 1996, 18 cranes folded from a single sheet of paper, with cuts, no glue



*Crane Cube*, Linda Tomoko Mihara (Japanese American), USA, 2005, 54 cranes folded from a single sheet of paper, with cuts, no glue

period (1600-1868) and is associated with longevity. Since the 1950s it has also become identified with the struggle of Sadako Sasaki, a young girl from Hiroshima who developed leukemia a few years after the atomic bomb was dropped. In 1955, when Sadako was twelve, she was hospitalized and given only a year to live. Believing that anyone who folded one thousand cranes would be granted a wish, Sadako folded cranes in hope of recovering from her disease but, sadly, though she was able to fold all one thousand cranes, she died in October, 1955. A monument erected to her in the Hiroshima Peace Park is permanently decorated with garlands of colorful cranes folded in her memory by school children from around the world. Today, the origami crane represents peace as well as long life. The exhibition features one of Sadako's cranes as well as a garland of peace cranes made by Jewish, Muslim, and Christian children contributed by Israeli artist Miri Golan.

In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, Akira Yoshizawa (1911-2005), father of modern origami, elevated Japanese paper folding from craft to art by developing new techniques, such as wet-folding, that allowed for a sculptural modeling of details. Yoshizawa also invented a system of numbers and arrows for origami folds which became the standard system of notation worldwide. A renowned teacher and author of numerous books on origami, Yoshizawa inspired artists internationally. Many of the artists included in *Folding Paper* were influenced by Yoshizawa and by the sculptural potential of paper to create new artistic realms. In 1983 Emperor Hirohito awarded Yoshizawa the Order of the Rising Sun, a profound honor and a highly prestigious decoration.



*Pangolin*, Eric Joisel (1956–2010, French), France, 2009, pangolin: one uncut square of paper; support and base: paper, wire and paint



*Emperor Scorpion HP; opus 593*, Robert J. Lang (American), USA, 2011, one uncut square of Korean *hanji* paper

**Animals and Angels: Representations of Real and Imagined Realms** showcases artists who have expanded on Yoshizawa’s designs and techniques to fold remarkable representations of the natural and supernatural realms. Eric Joisel and Michael LaFosse have adopted Yoshizawa’s wet-folding technique so skillfully their figures appear chiseled rather than folded. Vincent Floderer uses unconventional materials such as crumpled napkins to achieve a textural naturalism, while the subtle abstraction of Giang Dinh’s barely folded figures and Paulo Mulatinho’s delicate crane imbue great spirituality. The complexity of the natural world has inspired some artists to fold increasingly complicated creatures out of single squares of paper.

**Angles and Abstractions: Geometric Forms and Conceptual Constructions** illustrates the lines, points and angles that give origami its deep mathematical roots. Some of the featured artists who are also mathematicians have folded paper into complex geometric and often modular pieces at the intersection of breathtaking art and groundbreaking science. Artists such as Eric Gjerde, Christine Edison, Joel Cooper, and Linda Mihara have pushed their creations into the third dimension. When paper, art, and mathematics meet, the results are truly outstanding.

# folding paper | The Infinite Possibilities of Origami



*Frog*, Michael G. LaFosse (American), USA, 2003, handmade paper, abaca fiber and powdered mica paper



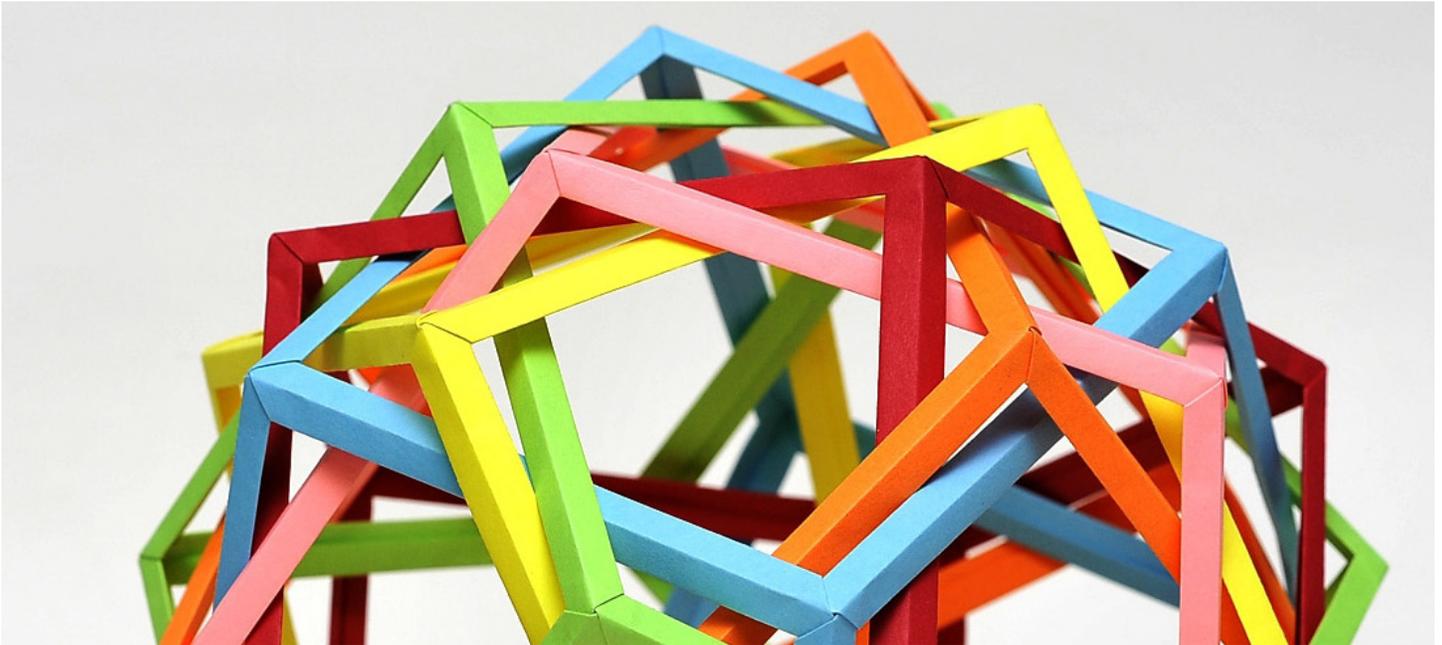
*Bunny God*, Jared Needle (American), USA, 2011, one 16 inch square of *sekishu tsuru* paper



*Group of Penguins*, Florence Temko (British/American, 1921–2009), USA, 2008, paper



*Clitocybe*, Vincent Floderer (French), France, 2011, two-ply paper napkins, yellow Indian ink, beeswax



Detail of *Six Interlocking Pentagonal Prisms*, Daniel Kwan (Chinese American), USA, 2010, 90 rectangles of paper

**Inspirational Origami: Impact on Science, Industry, Fashion, and Beyond** vividly displays the increasing interconnection between origami, mathematics, science and design. Origami is not only used today to explain and teach arithmetic, but computational origami uses algorithms and theory to solve complex problems. Dr. Robert J. Lang recently created software that determines origami crease patterns to develop an airbag-flattening algorithm; in essence, origami is the key to effectively compress and deploy the airbag in one's car. Dr. Lang also pioneered the use of origami in space technology, designing the pattern for a space telescope lens with a diameter of up to 100 meters that can be folded up, launched and then re-opened in space. Just as remarkably, Oxford University scientists have used the origami water bomb base to produce a heart stent that is folded up and maneuvered safely through blood vessels into a blocked artery, and then props open to restore blood flow. In the design world, architects are using origami to create both permanent and temporary structures, while fashion, furniture, and even cell phone designers are folding cloth, wood and plastic into designs we wear, sit on and even talk into. Origami's creative possibilities are infinite.

“In the beginning we didn't know what would be possible, but then we tried to push the limits and eventually found that everything could be made.”

—ERIK DEMAINE, artist, excerpt from *Between the Folds*



*Double Wave*, Goran Konjevod (Croatian American), USA, 2007, one 24-inch square of elephant hide (Elefantenhaut) paper

*Folding Paper* includes an interactive educational component encouraging visitors to create their own origami. The exhibition can also offer a folding space with paper, books, instructions, videos, and crease pattern games. A list of speakers for symposiums will be provided, and for larger venues, site-specific origami installations by US-based artists can be organized. A catalogue accompanies the exhibition, co-authored by curator Meher McArthur and exhibition advisor and esteemed origami artist Dr. Robert J. Lang. McArthur offers an engaging view of contemporary origami and places the works in an art historical context. Dr. Lang examines the intersection of art and science in origami. The catalogue features full-color images, biographies of artists, diagrams and crease patterns (some previously unpublished) for making several origami forms, and resources for origami, including books and websites.

*Folding Paper* was developed by independent curator, author, and educator Meher McArthur, the former curator of East Asian Art at Pacific Asia Museum in Pasadena, California. It will debut in Los Angeles at the Japanese American National Museum in March 2012. The 2010 Peabody award-winning documentary film, *Between the Folds*, features 18 of the artists in the exhibition and can be shown in conjunction with your presentation. *Folding Paper* is a dynamic exhibition with a compelling message: origami

is an international fine art form that is also at the cutting edge of math, science, and design.

*Folding Paper* was generously supported by the E. Rhodes & Leona B. Carpenter Foundation.

### About the Curator

Meher McArthur is a freelance Asian art curator, author and educator. She received a BA in Japanese Studies from Cambridge University and a MA in Japanese art history from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London University. She worked for nine years as Curator of East Asian Art at Pacific Asia Museum in Pasadena, CA, where she curated 15 exhibitions, including *Gods and Goblins: Japanese Folk Paintings from Otsu* (1999), *Constructing the Cosmos in the Religious Arts of Asia* (2001), *Paintings, Prints, and Drawings by Hokusai* (2001), *The Nature of the Beast: Portrayals of Animals in Japanese Paintings* (2001), *Visions of Enlightenment: Understanding the Art of Buddhism* (2002) and *Kampai! The Arts of Japanese Sake* (2004). She also curated the museum's permanent Chinese Ceramics Galleries (2000) and Gallery of Japanese Art (2006). As a guest curator at Pacific Asia Museum, she curated *Jade, Silk, Porcelain...: An Introduction to the Materials of Asian Art* (2007), *The Religious Arts of Japan* (2007), *Lotus Moon: The Arts of Otagaki Rengetsu* (2008), *Confucius: Shaping Values Through Art* (2008-9), and *Japan in Blue and White* (March 2010-March 2011). She lectures and advises at several museums in Southern California, including the Santa Barbara Museum of Art, the Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens, and the Bowers Museum of Cultural Art in Santa Ana, and has advised on Buddhist Art installations for the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. Her publications include *Gods and Goblins: Japanese Folk Paintings from Otsu* (Pacific Asia Museum, 1999), *Reading Buddhist Art: An Illustrated Guide to Buddhist Signs and Symbols* (Thames & Hudson, 2002), *The Arts of Asia: Materials, Techniques, Styles* (Thames & Hudson, 2005) and *Confucius* (Quercus, London, 2010), published in the USA as *Confucius: A Throneless King* (Pegasus Books, 2011). She has also published two children's books about art: *Michael and the Magical Museum* (Pacific Asia Museum, 2003) and *An ABC of What Art Can Be* (The Getty Museum, 2010).



*Organic Abstract*, Paul Jackson (British), UK/Israel, 2011, paper, pastel, sealant



*Tessellation Mix Technique 0310*, Tomoko Fuse (Japanese), Japan, 1995, *washi* paper



*Giotto's Circle*, Andrea Russo (Italian), Italy, 2011, paper, glue

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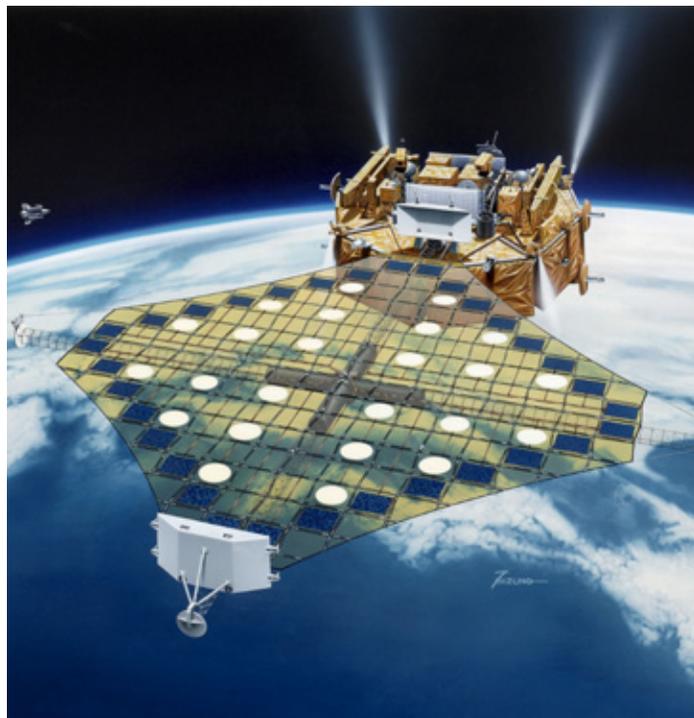
*Mother and Child*, Christine Edison (American), USA, 2009, Wyndstone Marble Paper



*Splash II*, Erik and Martin Demaine (Canadian American), USA, 2011, Zander's Elephant hide (Elefantenhaut) paper



The Klein Bottle House designed by McBride Charles Ryan (Australian), Australia, 2008, photo by John Gollings, courtesy of McBride Charles Ryan



Miura-ori Solar Array designed by Koryo Miura (Japanese), Japan, 1995, illustration by T. Mizuno, courtesy of JAXA



Heart Stent Prototype designed by Zhong You (British) and Kaori Kuribayashi-Shigetomi (Japanese), UK 2003, stainless steel



Origami Dome Collapsible Tent designed by Bob Gillis (American), USA, 2011, plastic

## Specifications

### Number of Works

142 works, including photograph murals, videos, books, wall projection, and woodblock print

### Organized by

Meher McArthur and International Arts & Artists

### Curator

Meher McArthur, independent and former curator of East Asian Art at Pacific Asia Museum

### Exhibition Advisor

Dr. Robert J. Lang

### Requirements

Moderate security, approximately 2,500 square feet

### Fee

\$25,000 plus outgoing shipping

### Shipping

IA&A makes all arrangements; exhibitors pay outgoing shipping within the contiguous US

### Booking Time

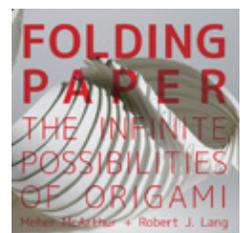
12 weeks

### Availability

March 2012 to December 2014, with the possibility for extension

### Publication

*Folding Paper: The Infinite Possibilities of Origami* by Meher McArthur and Dr. Robert J. Lang (ISBN: 978-0-9662859-6-3), March 2011



### Contact

Margalit Monroe  
Asian Art Specialist & Senior Exhibitions Manager  
margalitm@artsandartists.org

## ARTIST BIOS



**John Blackman**  
(b.1955, American)

John Blackman's interest in origami originated as a child and has grown into a passion. His other pursuits are gardening, nature and Ikebana (the Japanese art of flower arranging), all of which he merges with origami. Today Blackman mainly folds plant and flower forms, often turning them into Japanese-style arrangements. His works have been exhibited at several Origami USA national conventions, libraries and galleries. Blackman's works are featured in *The Art of Origami* by Gay Merrill Gross and *The Encyclopedia of Origami* by Nick Robinson. His website is [origamiflora.com](http://origamiflora.com).



**Krystyna and Wojtek Burczyk**  
(b.1959 and 1960, Polish)

Krystyna Burczyk has taught mathematics for more than 20 years. In 1995 she began folding paper, exploring the relationship between origami and mathematics through the creation of geometric models. She

is also interested in the educational applications of origami, especially in regard to mathematics, and has written five origami books. Her husband and artistic collaborator, Wojtek Burczyk, also started origami in 1995 and has a similar background in mathematics and computer science. Together they promote origami within their community, and participate in national and international origami exhibitions.



**Brian Chan**  
(b.1980, Chinese American)

Brian Chan studied origami avidly as a child. While pursuing a degree in mechanical engineering at MIT, a visit by Robert Lang in 2004 re-inspired him to take up folding seriously. Now an instructor at MIT and a freelance artist, Chan is considered one of the world's foremost origami folders. His eclectic range of complex origami forms includes insects, humans, and figures inspired by fantasy and the visual arts. His origami is displayed on the MIT webpage, [web.mit.edu/chosetec/www/origami/](http://web.mit.edu/chosetec/www/origami/).



**Joel Cooper**  
(b.1970, American)

Joel Cooper studied sculpture with an emphasis on bronze casting at the University of Kansas. He enjoyed origami as a hobby since childhood and became very adept at executing the most complicated models, yet had never designed his own pieces. In 2000 he encountered origami tessellation and was attracted immediately to its potential for complexity, savoring the pure mathematical regularity of tessellations. He soon combined the techniques of origami tessellation with his background in sculpture to create a new style of folding complex masks from single pieces of paper. He has exhibited his works and shares them with others on his blog, [joelcooper.wordpress.com](http://joelcooper.wordpress.com).



**Erik Demaine and Martin Demaine**  
(b. 1981 and 1942, Canadian American)

Canadian-born Erik Demaine completed his Bachelor of Science degree by age 14 and his Ph.D. by age 20. His dissertation, a seminal work in the field of computational origami, received national awards and won him a MacArthur Fellowship. Since joining the MIT faculty in 2001, he has been the leading theoretician

in computational origami, the study of what can be done with a folded sheet of paper, and he is exploring origami applications in architecture, robotics, and molecular biology. Artistically, he collaborates with his artist father, Martin Demaine, to create "Curved-Crease" sculptures and other unconventional origami works. His website is [erikdemaine.org](http://erikdemaine.org).



**Roman Diaz**  
(b.1968, Uruguayan)

Roman Diaz was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, and lived in Argentina, Honduras and Mozambique as a child. During his travels Diaz occasionally experimented with origami. He returned to Uruguay, completed his studies and became a veterinarian. Fascinated by the possibilities of origami, he started designing his own models. By 2005 his designs of animals were attracting international attention. Since then he has been a special guest at origami conventions in Spain, France, Italy, Germany and Chile and has published two books.



**Christine Edison**  
(b.1975, American)

Christine Edison is a teacher and paper folder based in Chicago. She started folding seriously around 2003 and since 2006 has been specializing in tessellations. Her work varies from intricately detailed tessellations to bold sculptural pieces. She blogs about her origami and other interests at [cedison.wordpress.com](http://cedison.wordpress.com).



**Vincent Floderer**  
(b. 1961, French)

Vincent Floderer has moved away from conventional origami and has developed a whole new vocabulary of techniques, most famously crumpling. The inspiration for his crumpling came originally from English folder Paul Jackson, but he has developed Jackson's ideas further and has evolved methods—including dampening and stretching—that have allowed him to create organic forms such as mushrooms and toadstools and multi-layered forms such as corals and sponges. Turning paper inside out has also resulted in organic abstract creations. His website is [le-crimp.org](http://le-crimp.org).



**Tomoko Fuse**  
(b.1951, Japanese)

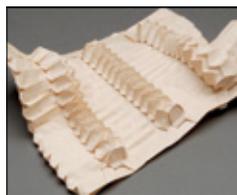
Tomoko Fuse first learned origami while in the hospital as a child. She is widely considered one of the world's pre-eminent modular origami artists and has designed many modular boxes and containers, polyhedra and other geometric objects, as well as *kusudama* (balls made by sewing or gluing together separate, usually flower-shaped, units), paper toys and masks. Since the early 1980s she has published over 60 books in Japanese, Korean and English.



**Giang Dinh**  
(b.1966, Vietnamese American)

Giang Dinh was born in Hue, Vietnam. He studied architecture in Vietnam and in the United States and currently lives in Virginia, where he works for an architectural firm. He started creating origami in 1998 and is now well known for his simple and elegant designs infused with a zen-like spirituality. Rather than crisp, sharp folds, which he compares to ink, he chooses soft folds, which are like pencil lines. He often works in plain white paper so that the viewer can concentrate

on the pure form and shadow of the work. Many of his works are wet-folded and have the appearance of semi-abstract sculptures. His website is [giangdinh.com](http://giangdinh.com).



**Eric Gjerde**  
(b.1978, Norwegian American)

At age five, Eric Gjerde wanted to be "a paperologist," and growing up, he enjoyed paper crafts and origami. After preparing for a technology career, Gjerde kept looking for an artistic outlet to balance his creative side with his professional life. He returned to his childhood love of paper, and currently focuses on the geometric art of origami tessellations. He teaches, exhibits his works, and has written *Origami Tessellations: Awe-Inspiring Geometric Designs* to introduce readers to the incredible beauty and diversity of origami tessellations. His website is [origamitessellations.com](http://origamitessellations.com).



**Miri Golan** (b.1965, Israeli)  
Miri Golan is probably best known for the educational work she does in Israel, using origami to unite people of different religious

and cultural backgrounds. Her students often create garlands of origami cranes as a wish or prayer for a more peaceful world. Golan, who is married to English origami artist Paul Jackson, also creates conceptual pieces, such as *Two Books*, in which origami figures emerge from the pages of two sacred texts, the Torah and the Koran, and reach out to each other. More information about her educational programs can be found at [foldingtogether.org](http://foldingtogether.org).



**Koshiro Hatori**  
(b.1961, Japanese)

Koshiro Hatori is a professional translator and origami artist who has made significant contributions to the academic study of origami. His research has led to breakthroughs in the mathematics of origami as well as the history of this art form both in Japan and the West. His designs range from traditional origami to abstractions, crumpled forms to pleated sculptures. His website is [origami.ousaan.com](http://origami.ousaan.com).



**Herman Van Goubergen**  
(b.1961, Belgian)

Belgian folder Herman van Goubergen is a computer programmer and has been creating origami since he was 14 years old. His designs are known for their playful trompe l'oeil quality, as they are not always what they first appear to be. He creates new works infrequently, and each piece is scrupulously based on a novel origami concept that challenges conventional notions of folding. In all his projects van Goubergen seeks to create a work that encapsulates and demonstrates the innovative concept he is exploring.



**David Huffman**  
(1925–1999, American)

David Huffman was an electrical engineer best known for the invention of the Huffman code, a compression scheme which enables the consolidation and transmission of digital data, used in fax machines, modems, computer networks, and high-definition television (HDTV). Dr. Huffman was also a pioneer in developing the mathematics of origami, including 3D polyhedral and curved forms. In contrast to traditional origami, which was primarily representational and used straight folds only, Huffman

developed abstract and geometric structures based on curved folds, inspiring artists Erik and Martin Demaine and Jeannine Mosely, among others.



**Tom Hull**  
(b.1969, American)

Tom Hull is an associate professor of mathematics at Western New England University in Massachusetts. He is known as a preeminent authority on the mathematics of paper folding. Hull's own research has developed some of the mathematical foundations of origami, and his historical analysis has uncovered previously neglected mathematical origami contributions by other scholars. His passion for teaching often combines origami and mathematics, and he regularly teaches origami math to classes ranging from high school to advanced college seminars. His book, *Project Origami*, explains how origami can be used to teach math – not just geometry, but also calculus, abstract algebra, topology, and more. His origami works, which are mostly modular forms, display the intersection of mathematics and art.



**Roy Iwaki**  
(1935–2010, Japanese American)

Roy Iwaki was born in Los Angeles and was six years old when war broke out with Japan and he was sent with his mother and older siblings to the Manzanar Relocation Camp. After the war he enlisted in the Air Force and then went on to study architecture. Before starting his career, he visited Japan, and developed an admiration for Japanese art, including woodblock printing and origami. After two years as an architect, he relinquished that career to pursue his passion for working with his hands. Iwaki first created his origami masks in the late 1960s and was making these and other works of art until his death in 2010.



**Paul Jackson**  
(b.1956, British)

Paul Jackson's childhood hobby was origami. After art school in London, he taught folding techniques, wrote books about paper art, and in the 1990s started exhibiting his origami. In 2000 he met Israeli artist Miri Golan and relocated to Israel, where he now teaches at art and

design colleges. In contrast to the complex, detailed origami of many artists, Jackson's paper sculptures aspire to be "simple, elegant in sequence and form, surprising in concept and even audacious." He prefers forms that appear to have been "discovered" in the paper, rather than "contrived" from it. His website is [origami-artist.com](http://origami-artist.com).



**Eric Joisel**  
(1956–2010, French)

Eric Joisel was widely regarded as one of the most talented origami artists in the world. A sculptor with a background in history and law, Joisel was inspired by the works of Yoshizawa to turn his hands to origami. Largely self-taught in origami principles, he combined design techniques like box-pleating, folding techniques such as wet-folding, and tools he seamlessly adapted from his sculptural background to create figures and animals that appear sculpted or molded rather than folded. Joisel turned single uncut sheets of paper into wondrous creations. He excelled at animals, whimsical fantasy figures such as dwarves and wizards, and masks, sometimes depicting the faces of fellow origami enthusiasts. Before he died, he was working on a group of meticulously costumed characters from the *Commedia dell'Arte*. His work can still be enjoyed on his website [ericjoisel.com](http://ericjoisel.com).



**Satoshi Kamiya**  
(b.1981, Japanese)

Despite his young age, Satoshi Kamiya is one of the most advanced origami folders in the world. He started folding paper at age two and began designing more sophisticated models at age 14. At age 17, he was invited onto a Japanese game show, "Origami TV Champion," where he won the competition against artists twice his age, and proceeded to do so for the next three years straight. He has made hundreds of origami models, drawing inspiration from nature, Eastern and Western mythology, manga and even video game characters. Many of Kamiya's origami designs are exceptionally complex—some of his dragons require around 275 steps—while others, such as his Eastern Dragon, which took 40 hours to fold, are so complex that they will likely never be diagrammed for instruction.



**Miyuki Kawamura**  
(b.1970, Japanese)

Miyuki Kawamura began origami at the age of two and has been folding paper since then. She is a well

respected folder in Japan and is a board member of the Japan Origami Academic Society. Kawamura has a background in physics and specializes in modular origami. She has published several books about origami including *Polyhedron Origami for Beginners* in 2002 and has exhibited her work internationally.



**Hideo Komatsu**  
(b.1977, Japanese)

Hideo Komatsu began folding origami at the age of three and became passionate about it in elementary school after reading the book *Viva Origami* (1983) by Kunihiko Kasahara, which featured works by Jun Maekawa. He later became a member of the Japanese group *Tanteidan* (Origami Detectives) and has been very actively involved in their publication *Oru (Fold)*. In 1998, he was invited to be a guest folder at the Origami USA Convention, which took him overseas for the first time. His works, mostly elegantly stylized animal forms, have been featured in several international exhibitions.



**Goran Konjevod**  
(b.1973, Croatian American)

Goran Konjevod is a mathematician and theoretical computer scientist who originally practiced origami as a hobby. In 2005, he began creating his own designs. His pieces are mostly abstract shapes formed by tension in the paper when multiple layers are arranged according to their regular or irregular patterns. Their final forms are, in a sense, organically discovered rather than invented or designed. Although he generally works with single uncut sheets of paper or other foldable material (such as copper) and for the most part employs very simple folds, he also creates three-dimensional forms using multiple layers of thicker paper. Konjevod's work has been featured in exhibitions throughout the United States, Canada, Spain and Croatia. His website is [organicorigami.com](http://organicorigami.com).



**Daniel Kwan**  
(b.1986, Chinese American)

Daniel Kwan started folding origami at age five in Chinese school and avidly studied origami books by Tomoko Fuse and others. He has been attending Origami USA conventions since 1997, and in around 2002, he began designing his own modular origami pieces. He has developed a specialty of using edge-based modules to weave together various polyhedra compounds (of which

the two models in this exhibition are examples). As of 2008, he has expanded his focus in the origami world to include tessellations.



**Michael G. LaFosse**  
(b. 1957, American)

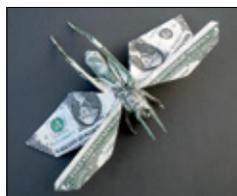
Michael G. LaFosse is internationally regarded as one of the world's top origami masters. He has been practicing origami for more than 40 years and has been teaching it for over 30 years. LaFosse, a master paper-maker, and his partner, Richard Alexander, also create handmade origami paper, known worldwide under the name "Origamido® Paper," which they use for their own work and is also sought after by many other origami artists. Together, LaFosse and Alexander have written numerous books on origami. A biologist by training, LaFosse skillfully uses the wet-folding technique and his own specially made papers to create dynamic representations of the natural world. His website is [origamido.com](http://origamido.com).



**Robert J. Lang**  
(b. 1961, American)

After 30 years of studying origami as his passion, Dr. Robert J. Lang gave up his

day job as a laser physicist to focus on both the art and science of origami. He is now one of the most respected origami artists in the world and uses his background in science and mathematics to design complex and lifelike forms from uncut squares of paper. Although Lang uses mathematics (and even, on occasion, computer programs) in his work, he has developed many design techniques that require no more than a pencil and paper. Lang teaches classes and workshops on the techniques he invented, and his book, *Origami Design Secrets*, is considered one of the seminal references for origami design. Lang lectures widely and has collaborated with other scientists, doctors and engineers to apply his knowledge of folding to the design of airbag deployment software, space telescope optics and medical devices. His website is [langorigami.com](http://langorigami.com).



**Sipho Mabona**  
(b.1980, Swiss/South African)

Sipho Mabona, of Swiss and South African background, was five years old when he folded his first paper airplane. Since then, Mabona's origami has covered a great range of different styles, from very intricate, representational designs to abstract geometrical shapes. Recently, he has created a number of

thought-provoking origami installations, bearing powerful social messages about environmental destruction and the dangers of consumerism. He also designed origami for the award-winning Asics corporate movie "Origami in the Pursuit of Perfection," which is featured in this exhibition. His website is [mabonaorigami.com](http://mabonaorigami.com).



**Linda Tomoko Mihara**  
(b.1959, Japanese American)

Linda Tomoko Mihara learned origami at the age of six from her grandfather Tokinobu Mihara, author of *Origami-Japanese Art of Paper Folding*. Mihara is best known for her work with folded cranes, in particular her three-dimensional origami sculptures. She is an expert in the *roko-an* technique, in which multiple cranes are folded from a single sheet of paper. This style was based on a series of two-dimensional works illustrated in the 18<sup>th</sup> century book *Hidden Senbazuru Orikata (Secret Folding Methods for One Thousand Cranes)*. Mihara created her works, *Crane Cube* and *Peace Sphere*, after developing this technique for many years. *Roko-an* is demanding for both the artist and the paper; it took five years to find the right type of paper to realize the *Peace Sphere*, a free-standing, round sculpture. Her website is [origamihara.com](http://origamihara.com).



**Jeannine Mosely**  
(b.1953, American)

Jeannine Mosely has loved origami since the age of five. A graduate of MIT with a Ph.D. in electrical engineering and computer science, she has pursued a career in three-dimensional modeling. Best known for her Menger sponge, a cube measuring 1.5 meters (5 feet) on one side and made from 66,048 folded business cards, Mosely believes that folding origami structures is a way of giving life to a mathematical theorem or formula. Her recent origami work focuses on folding curved lines, both in modular forms and tessellations.



**Paulo Mulatinho**  
(b.1956, Brazilian)

A native of Brazil, Paulo Mulatinho studied graphic and industrial design in Rio de Janeiro. He has been folding origami for over twenty years and has lived in Germany since 1985. Paulo Mulatinho is the founding president of Origami Germany. He has written several books about origami in English and German and has exhibited his works internationally.



**Jared Needle**  
(b. 1987, American)

One of the younger artists featured in the exhibition, Jared Needle has been folding paper since he was a child and has recently begun exhibiting his own designs at national conventions and exhibitions. Many of his works are inspired by the world of fantasy and the supernatural, in particular the characters featured in anime and video games.



**Bernie Peyton**  
(b. 1950, American)

Bernie Peyton has a background in wildlife biology and spent many years conducting field research and conservation on endangered species, including spectacled bears in the Andes. In the late 1990s he revived a childhood interest in origami and started creating his own designs. Many of his pieces are sculptural in composition, relate to his work with wildlife, and feature elements made from folded paper mounted on structures to enhance their realism. His website is [eco-origami.com](http://eco-origami.com).



**Andrea Russo**  
(b. 1981, Italian)

Andrea Russo has a background in law and a passion for art, which he expresses through his origami works. Rather than rely on traditional and conventional forms of origami, he prefers to create tessellations with geometric patterns and abstract sculptures using straight lines or curves, in an attempt to extract new forms and visual concepts. He has collaborated with designers and architects and has exhibited his work in museums and private galleries. Russo recently participated in a convention of Islamic Art, where he showcased paper tessellations that represented Islamic geometric patterns.



**Victoria Serova**  
(b. 1969, Russian)

Victoria Serova is one of the few female origami folders to specialize in complex origami forms such as multi-legged insects and crustaceans. Her husband, Vladimir Serova, is also an origami artist, and together they have published several novels and exhibited their work in books and

exhibitions throughout the world. Their joint website is [vs-origami.narod.ru](http://vs-origami.narod.ru).



**Heinz Strobl**  
(b. 1946, German)

Heinz Strobl is known for his development of two types of modular origami using strips of paper. In *Knotology*, the strips are knotted into flat pentagons layered on one another, and woven and plaited to make models that, like his *Snapology* figures, are stable without the use of glue or tape. In *Snapology*, which he developed later, strips are folded into polygonal prisms (the units or modules) that are joined using a second set of strips that snap them together, creating geometric forms. He has exhibited his works internationally.



**Richard Sweeney**  
(b. 1984, British)

Richard Sweeney studied sculpture and three-dimensional design in art school. As part of Sweeney's work with three-dimensional design, he manipulated paper by hand to create 3-D design models, many of which ultimately developed into sculptures. Combining hand-craft with computer-aided design and CNC

(computer numerical control) manufacturing techniques, Sweeney seeks to maintain an experimental, hands-on approach, utilizing the properties of often mundane materials, such as paper, to discover unique sculptural forms. His website is [richardsweeney.com](http://richardsweeney.com).



**Nicolas Terry**  
(b. 1974, France)

A psychotherapist with a background in engineering and molecular chemistry, Nicolas Terry discovered origami as a child and in 2002 started creating his own designs, beginning with a snail. Since then, he has designed numerous forms, mostly of animals, given presentations and exhibited internationally. Terry has published books featuring his artwork, and has also worked to promote and publish the works of other internationally renowned folders. His website is [passion-origami.com](http://passion-origami.com).



**Hieu Tran Trung**  
(b. 1984, Vietnamese)

Hieu Tran Trung is a chemistry teacher living in Ho Chi Minh City,

Vietnam. He has been folding since age four. Tran recently joined a growing group of Vietnamese origami folders and his work has been featured in several international exhibitions. Fascinated by dinosaurs, he specializes in constructing complex skeletons of various types of dinosaurs from multiple sheets of paper.



**Florence Temko**  
(1921–2009, American)

Florence Temko was born in the United Kingdom and was a pioneer in spreading origami throughout both the UK and the United States, where she later lived. A prolific author on the subject of origami, she was a strong influence on origami beginners, many of whom went on to become renowned artists. Several of her designs, such as a family of penguins, are among the most popular with young folders.



**Arnold Tubis**  
(b. 1932, American)

Arnold Tubis taught physics at Purdue University for 40 years. Origami has been an avocation of his since the early 1960s and he has co-authored four books on

the subject. Tubis has also published seven articles on the use of origami in mathematics education, and served as a consultant to the *Increasing Math* (origami math) project of the *Dramatic Results Organization* that operates in the public schools of Long Beach and Compton, CA. His works have been exhibited in the USA, Japan, Europe, and Israel.



**Polly Verity**  
(b. 1971, British)

Polly Verity is an artist based in Devon, England. She sculpts in a wide range of media and performs as a member of an experimental electronic band called "I," playing purpose-built and modified instruments. Her paper sculptures explore patterns and shadows and are complex and varied, from organic crumple forms to elaborate tessellations, often including curved folds. Her website is [polyscene.com](http://polyscene.com).



**Makoto Yamaguchi**  
(b. 1944, Japanese)

Yamaguchi became a professional origami creator after working with the Nippon Origami Association. In 1989, he opened Gallery Origami House in Tokyo, a venue that showcases the works of origami folders. Yamaguchi encourages young creators to improve their models and exchange ideas and techniques with origami enthusiasts overseas. He travels extensively teaching the art of origami, and his passion has led to involvement with origami associations around the world. The Origami House website is [origamihouse.jp](http://origamihouse.jp).



**Akira Yoshizawa**  
(1911–2005, Japanese)

Akira Yoshizawa is widely considered the father of modern origami art. The son of a farmer, he devoted his life to his art, living in poverty as he perfected his craft and developed thousands of new designs. He pioneered the now widely used technique of “wet-folding,” which allows for delicate sculptural modeling of organic forms. In 1954, he was propelled to prominence by his book, *Atarashi Origami Geijutsu (New Origami Art)*, which introduced a system of folding notation. The same year, he founded the International Origami Center in Tokyo and began holding origami exhibitions overseas, serving as a cultural ambassador for Japan. In his last decades Yoshizawa received worldwide recognition for his contributions; he wrote 17 more books on origami and in 1983 Emperor Hirohito awarded him the Order of the Rising Sun.



“Even DNA is folded—you and I are born from folding.”

—PAUL JACKSON, artist, excerpt from *Between the Folds*

*Kohaku Koi Carp*, Michael G. LaFosse (American), USA, 1996, handmade Origamido® Paper

