

In 1962, Sister Mary Corita Kent, a nun at the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Los Angeles, went to the Ferus Gallery to see the famous show where Andy Warhol adopted silkscreen printing with his Campbell's Soup series. As an artist, woman, teacher and nun, Corita could not be pigeonholed. Her silkscreen works showed a celebratory approach to consumer society, running counter to Pop art. 1962 was also the year for a great movement of openness espoused by the Church with regard to contemporary culture. In that context of emancipation, Corita appropriated the language of advertising and let color and words enjoy an explosion of freedom. Slogans, lyrics, biblical verses and authors' quotations were all freely committed to paper in an engaged re-contextualization, indissociable from her faith, conveying values of tolerance as well as resistance to inequalities

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