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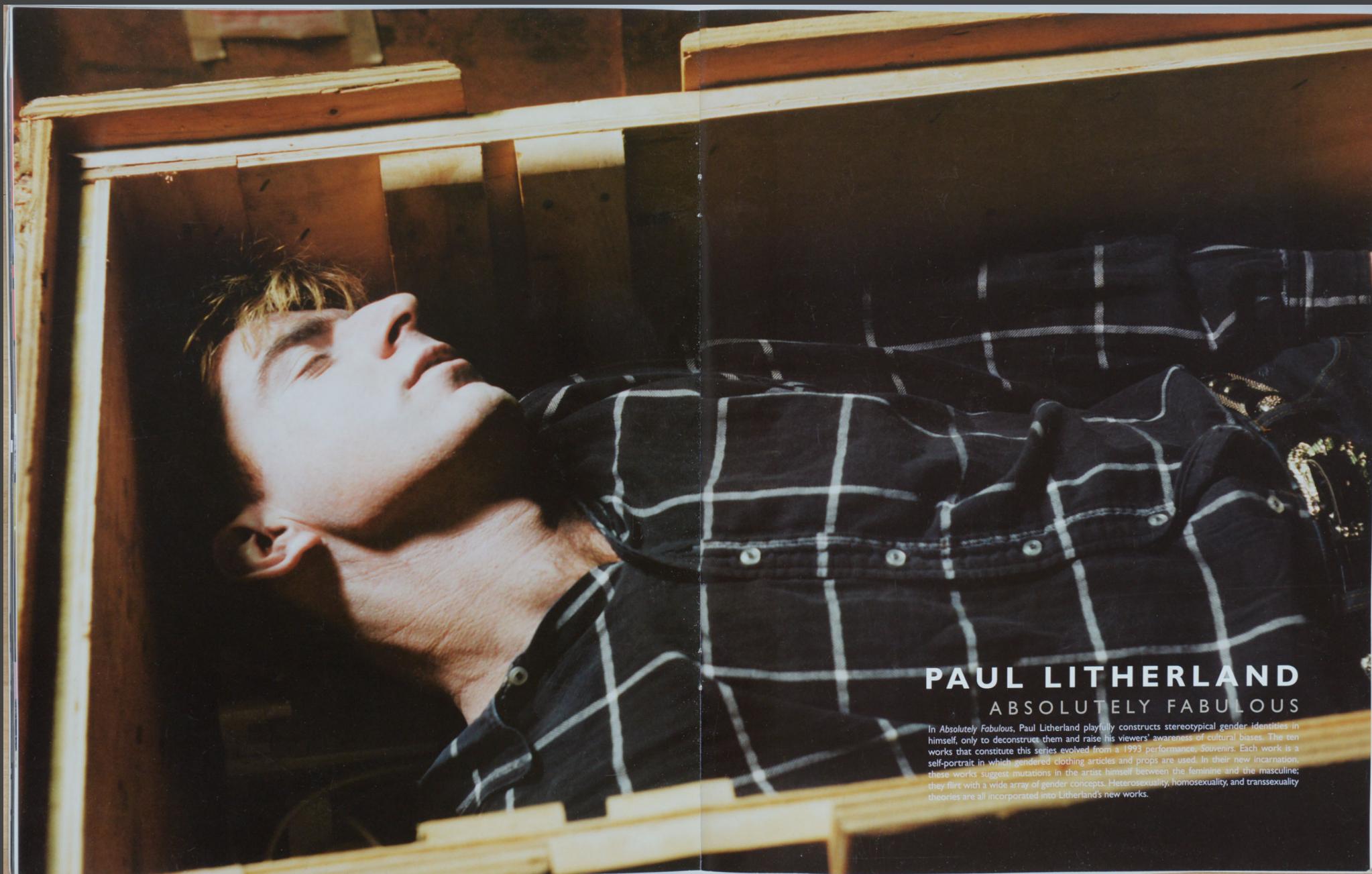
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MUTATIONS
RAFAEL GOLDCHAIN
ORLAN
PAUL LITHERLAND

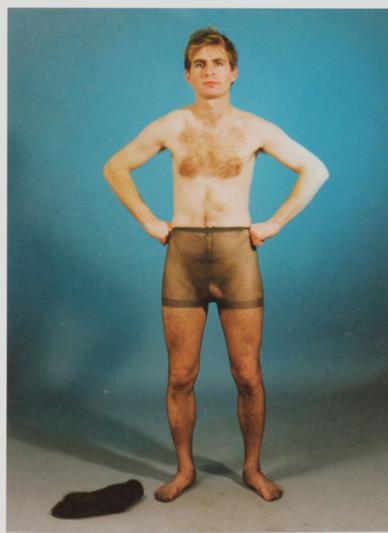
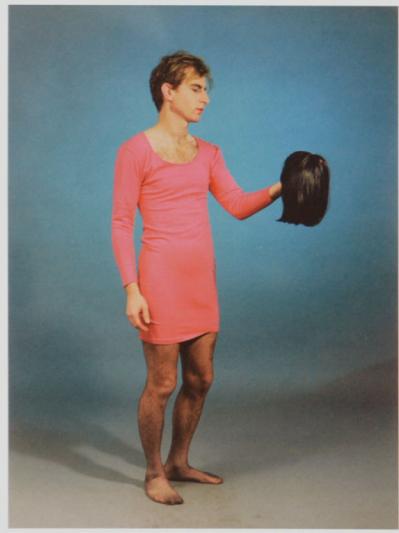
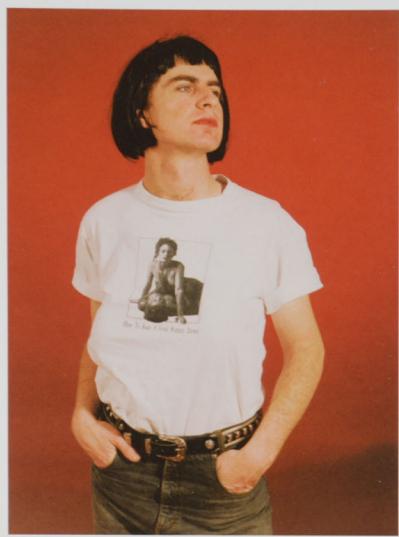
ALAIN DECLERCQ | ECOTOPIA | RODNEY GRAHAM | ACTING THE PART

CHRIS MARKER | MICHAEL SCHREIER | FISCHLI & WEISS | ALAIN PAIEMENT



PAUL LITHERLAND ABSOLUTELY FABULOUS

In *Absolutely Fabulous*, Paul Litherland playfully constructs stereotypical gender identities in himself, only to deconstruct them and raise his viewers' awareness of cultural biases. The ten works that constitute this series evolved from a 1993 performance, *Souvenirs*. Each work is a self-portrait in which gendered clothing articles and props are used. In their new incarnation, these works suggest mutations in the artist himself between the feminine and the masculine; they flirt with a wide array of gender concepts. Heterosexuality, homosexuality, and transsexuality theories are all incorporated into Litherland's new works.



STRAIGHT QUEERNESS AND ALTERNATIVE MODELS FOR MANHOOD

DAYNA MCLEOD

Wearing a tight, hot-pink jersey-knit dress with a scoop neckline that reveals a thick pelt of chest hair, photographer Paul Litherland poses coyly for the viewer in a sky-blue-lit studio for half of his self-portrait series, *Absolutely Fabulous!*¹ Performative in nature, this series is in fact a selection of images first shown as part of Litherland's 1993 storytelling performance piece, *Souvenirs*. In this earlier work, viewers chose an image of Litherland from a table of self-portraits in which he was dressed "as he is, wanted to be, or had lived," activating him to respond with a short story to "create a poetic juxtaposition with the photograph."² This performative drive continues within this pared-down selection of images; however, this time, the responsibility for any narrative is left to the viewer. Binary notions of what constitutes masculinity, submissive/dominant, and passive/aggressive are put into a blender and served up for the viewer after being passed under a microscope, but whether this microscope is the viewer's or Litherland's to share is in question. His self-portraits nudge us to search our own baggage for personal alarms, bombshells, and other incendiary devices that may actually be disguised forms of theoretical discourse, political correctness, or voyeuristic projection – all set to go off at any moment.

With face made up, Litherland stands hairy-legged in stocking feet, passively posing in the five portraits that are grouped together within this series. In each image, Litherland poses with a single accessory: cigarette, strap-on, make-up mirror, or wig. These props accentuate Litherland's feminine performativity despite his unpadded flat chest and the authentic crotch bulge beneath his clinging pink dress. He seduces us with his eyes in "Cigarette"; he smiles unabashedly into his mirror with his back turned to us in "Mirror Boy"; he confronts us with an unsmiling full-on stare in "Conqueror" – naked except for the transparent pantyhose that covers his hairy legs and flaccid penis. At first glance, it may seem that he dons feminine signifiers while maintaining a masculine base to "subvert overly restrictive heteropatriarchal sexual scripts";³ that he is purposely letting his masculine slip show in his feminine performativity to ultimately challenge the viewer's preconceived notions of what constitutes femininity and masculinity through his use of (in)complete drag. Appropriating these (feminine) signifiers, Litherland uses them against us: challenging us as viewers and consumers of cultural, feminist, queer, and trans theory about our own reservations of binary sexual codes. He confronts us with semi-transformational representations, but there is something else going on here; there is something else in

play. There is a focus on communicating the personal in public, of getting the viewer to see a bigger picture of the artist that exposes an awkward, honest vulnerability that is underscored by quiet humour.

"Hamlet" features Litherland's pink-clad shemale holding a black wig, true to her Shakespearean namesake, yet sidesteps a potentially tragic reading of this portrait quintet with humour that relies on the viewer's familiarity with the infamous Prince of Denmark. This naming and action reaches past divisive gender politics, theoretical rhetoric, and any biases that the viewer may bring to their reading – humanizing Litherland's Hamlet while allowing her to pose problematic questions about identity, gender, and representation. Similarly, "Diesel Queen," an image that in name alone is an obvious play on queer culture labelling, makes Litherland's self-portrait a Lesbian-Gay-Bi-Transsexual hybrid that combines lipstick lesbian fashion savvy, Diesel Dyke bralessness, and other stereotypical signifiers of queer culture to create an improbable construction that indulges our general mainstream view of lesbianism.

This queer culture quoting continues in "Bigger Than Life" and "Tied Up," which Litherland reveals the gendered power of the phallus. "Bigger Than Life" features his pink-clad he/she in a blond wig and erect pink strap-on over her dress, gazing down at her phallus with a passively contemplative look on her face. Seemingly empowering because his performative femininity trumps his own masculinity, the strap-on represents a borrowed masculinity for Litherland's female subject. However, in "Tied Up" the semiotics of the strap-on are complicated by its now emasculating potency. Here, Litherland is blindfolded, naked, and tied to a pole in a St. Sebastian pose wearing the same pink strap-on. But in the male of strict binary gender codes, in which heterosexual masculinity is defined by what it is not – that is, "not being compliant, dependent, or submissive," "not feminine and not homosexual,"⁴ "being not-female"⁵ – the act of adding borrowed masculinity to existing masculinity implies that the original masculinity is somehow lacking, less than, or impotent – negatively impacting on the heterosexual male subject. However, these strict gender codes start to fall apart within the series, as do queer codes of straight males performing queerness, as viewers recognize that they are surrounded by Litherland's feminine/masculine personas, a recognition that, in turn, contributes to the deconstruction of other hegemonic binary systems for viewers. Here, Litherland illustrates "the boundary between queer and heterosexual as permeable and blurry" while "breaking down the assumed association between male

Dayna McLeod is a freelance writer and video and performance artist. She has written extensively on art, and her videos have played internationally. She has just received a grant from the Conseil des arts et des lettres du Québec for an animation series that examines the iconography of the vagina dentata legend in a modern context.

Paul Litherland studied photography and fine art at the Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design in Vancouver. He moved to Montreal in 1988 and graduated from Concordia University with an MFA in photography in 1994. In 2006, he participated in an artist residency in Mexico City and performed at the *Rencontre internationale d'art performance* in Quebec City. He will be showing photographic work from the series *Art Photography* at Gallery 44 in 2007. He is represented by Galerie Thérèse Dion, Montreal.
www.paulolithland.com



femininity (or the absence of masculinity) and homosexuality, further challenging commonly accepted beliefs⁶⁶ of what constitutes heterosexual masculinity. He is subverting heteronormativity – not inverting gender, but constructing portraits of his own that are imbued with his own personality, fragility, and fantasy. He does not simply put on a disguise and create a caricature; he thoughtfully forms character. There is an earnest vulnerability here that challenges our biases and political correctness. Litherland sidesteps his “right” to ask these questions, to subvert his own masculinity, simply because he is a heterosexual white male artist.

Litherland challenges the viewers to explore their biases as much as he explores the boundaries of his own masculine/feminine identities by attempting to disrupt traditional heterosocial binary codes, and by “highlighting the artifice of gender and denaturalizing the association between man and masculinity and women and femininity.”⁷⁷ “Masculine” portraits within this series and context borrow narratives from the surrounding images and provide the viewer with a multi-faceted portrait of the artist, as do the “masculine” portraits of him dressed in motorcycle and skydiving wear in the original series, *Souvenirs*. Further confusing the readings of these portraits is how feminized heterosexual masculinity has changed the way we see gender construction and, in turn, the way we now view Litherland’s work. His penchant for gender play and self-portraiture reveals his intention of communicating difference complicated by awkward questions and vulnerability.

Feminist, cultural, queer, and trans politics have evolved since 1993, when *Souvenirs* was originally performed, and likewise, the theoretical baggage that we carry with us now has changed, charging the *Absolutely Fabulous* collection with a new vigour. Teasing us with binary signifiers, Litherland dares us to acknowledge our subjective biases while infusing a quiet humour into the work, leaving

us to question the theoretical structures in which we choose to live, and the codes by which we think.

1. “Absolutely Fabulous” was exhibited at the Thérèse Dion Gallery from August to September 2006.
2. Paul Litherland, “Souvenirs Index”, paullitherland.com, <<http://paullitherland.com/souvenirs/index.htm>> (09/01/2007).
3. Hill, Darryl B. (2006). “Feminine” Heterosexual Men: Subverting Heteropatriarchal Sexual Scripts?. *The Journal of Men’s Studies*, Vol 14, No. 2, Spring 2006, 145-159.
4. Herek, G.M. (1987). “On Heterosexual masculinity: Some psychical consequences of the social construction of gender and sexuality”. M.S. Kimmel (Ed.), *Changing Men: New Directions in Research on Men and Masculinity* (68-82). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
5. Bird, Sharon B. (1996). “Welcome to the Men’s Club: Homosociality and the Maintenance of Hegemonic Masculinity”. *Gender & Society*, Vol 10, No. 2, April 1996, 120-132.
6. Hill, Darryl B. (2006). “Feminine” Heterosexual Men, p154.
7. Shaw, Deborah (2000). “Men in High Heels: The Feminine Man and Performance of Femininity in *Tacones lejanos* by Pedro Almodóvar”. *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Studies*, Vol 6, No. 1, 2000, 55-62.

Résumé

La vulnérabilité et l’inconfort sont au cœur de la pratique artistique de Paul Litherland. Il allie avec succès une approche nouvelle aux structures binaires et un sens intriguant de la conception de soi. Cela produit des œuvres qui sont à la fois ouvertes, démonstratives et humoristiques. À travers des gestes transgressifs d’hétérosexualité masculine féminisée, ses autoportraits témoignent d’un intérêt pour les théories culturelles, homosexuelles, féministes et transsexuelles contemporaines. Certains éléments photographiques de sa série de performances datant de 1993, intitulée *Souvenirs*, renaissez dans sa série de 2006 intitulée *Absolutely Fabulous*. Dans cette dernière, Litherland invite ses spectateurs à reconnaître leur propre subjectivité et la codification culturelle généralement négative des stéréotypes sur l’orientation sexuelle.

page 20
Dead (1)
 76 x 101 cm

pages 22-23
Diesel Queen
 101 x 76 cm

Cigarette
 61 x 49 cm

Hamlet
 61 x 49 cm

School Boy
 101 x 76 cm

Bigger Than Life
 61 x 49 cm

Business Man
 101 x 76 cm

Conqueror
 61 x 49 cm

Dead (2)
 25 x 20,4 cm

page 25
Tied Up
 101 x 76 cm

page 26
Souvenirs
 Installation view

chromogenic colour photographs
 1993 – reprinted 2006

Assistants for photography sessions:
 Cyndra MacDowell, Wendy Coburn,
 Harry Symons, Mark Vatsdal,
 Donald Goode



Sheraton Hotel, Pentagon West-South West
 épreuve photographique
 30 x 40 cm, 2005

I am Mike
 épreuve photographique, 40 x 30 cm, 2005
 avec l’aimable permission de la Galerie Loewenbruck

Alain Declercq

Embedded versus Wildcat
 Centre vox, Montréal
 du 9 septembre au 21 octobre 2006

Ce travail récent d’Alain Declercq a causé bien des déboires à son créateur. Disons d’abord qu’il montre clairement le climat de paranoïa et de suspicion qui régne encore sur le monde occidental depuis le 11 septembre 2001. Car l’artiste a créé une fiction qui s’alimente aux sources mêmes de l’événement. Et il l’a bien fait d’ailleurs que cela lui a valu une visite des brigades criminelles et anti-terroristes françaises, cinq heures d’un interrogatoire serré en plus d’un cambriolage fort louché où disparurent son ordinateur portable, une caméra numérique et autres babioles utiles à qui fait dans le renseignement.

Or c’est en spectateurs prévenus que nous arrivons dans la galerie, pour voir ce qu’il en est de ce travail, informés des dévouements de l’artiste et, donc, de la portée et de la teneur de son travail. Avoir eu ainsi vent du contenu nous incite donc, dès l’entrée de la salle d’exposition à chercher immédiatement les documents et pièces justificatives qui ont mis la puce à l’oreille d’enquêteurs chevronnés et qui les ont même amenés à se demander si se dire « artiste » ne représenterait pas la couverture parfaite pour un terroriste. Bref, nous désirons immédiatement en venir au contenu de cette exposition.

Ce qui se présente à nous provoque dès lors une certaine déception. Là où nous cherchons des exhibits, des pièces à conviction, nous ne trouvons qu’une grande table austère, du style conseil d’administration. Des sièges au curieux état l’entourent. C’est sur un de ces meubles qu’il faut nous asseoir pour faire face à l’écran grâce auquel nous assisterons enfin au déroulement du document si incriminant.

L’affaire nous est alors présentée en sections diverses qui sont autant de dossier. On est d’emblée avisé que cet ensemble provient de la fréquentation de l’artiste avec un certain Mike dont tout porte à croire qu’il est un agent de renseignement. Et, en effet, les bandes sont des documents tirés d’investigations trouées, incomplètes, qui s’alimentent à même les attentats du 11 septembre. Mais il est remarquable que rien ne soit, du moins presque jamais, ostensiblement divulgué. Rien n’est univoque. Bien sûr, il suffit de quelques hommes, réunis devant une ambassade en pays arabe pour que naîsse un climat de suspicion. Un quidam penché sur une automobile, dans un tel quartier, devient immédiatement objet d’enquête, même s’il lace son soulier. De même, il suffit de quelques prises dans le désert, à proximité de ce qui semble un campement, d’une voix étouffée qui dise de faire vite, pour que l’imagination s’affole. Il est aussi hilarant de suivre la circulation à Washington, en voiture, et d’entendre quelqu’un clamler « Abort » devant une auto de police aux feux allumés interpellant un automobiliste.

Tout, dans un tel climat, devient suspect. Et ce climat, l’artiste le nourrit à coups de prises de vue du Pentagone, de celles d’un

homme mystérieux laissant une mallette dans les toilettes d’un restaurant. Jusqu’au dénouement : l’ouverture de cette mallette, où l’on devine l’habituel lot de devises de pays différents, les passeports aux diverses identités, le billet d’avion Air Canada (tiens, tiens!). Jusqu’à cette scène aussi où l’on croit voir un homme abattu en pleine rue, sans qu’on ait entendu de coup de feu.

Le retentissement de cette entreprise dans les médias a été tel qu’il gâche un peu l’effet de l’installation qui devait susciter un sentiment de suspens ou d’attente qui tombe ici à plat. Tout de même, cette installation n’est-elle pas une sorte d’apparat, d’écran peu utile devant la force des images vidéo?

Dans une deuxième salle, Alain Declercq reprend l’initiative en nous proposant, sous présentoir vitré, des coupures de presse documentant ses dévouements. Il ajoute, au mur, de grandes images photographiques représentant un fureur reportage sur des vétérans de la guerre d’Irak, évocant vingt ans plus tard en clochards, oubliés de l’Américain moyen, victimes d’une difficile sinon impossible réinsertion dans la vie civile et, sur l’image, le choc post-traumatique consécutif à la guerre. Puis, dans un coin, par terre, un moniteur vidéo présente le témoignage d’un officier français, au passé trouble, mais expert en armes et balistique, le commandant Pierre Henri Bruel, dont un extrait des conjectures avait été montré dans la première salle. Celui-ci se livre à des suppositions fort troublantes sur la possibilité que ce soit un missile, sans doute lancé par des membres des forces armées américaines, qui ait percuté le Pentagone et que l’avion du vol United 93 ait en fait été abattu par l’aviation américaine. Son exposé est truffé de détails et de faits suffisamment louche pour que nous en sortions presque convaincus.

La démarche d’Alain Declercq, tressée d’éléments équivoques et disparates, montre bien comment un certain abus d’informations incertaines et incomplètes, enfilées à la suite des unes des autres, peut créer une impression d’évidence absolue. Tout l’art de Declercq réside dans le fait qu’il ait réussi à nous maintenir dans une forme d’indécidabilité. Nous ne savons plus, par moments, si nous sommes devant une vérité affirmée ou un canular étudié.

Sylvain Campeau

Commissaire d’exposition, essayiste et poète, Sylvain Campeau collabore aux revues *Ciel variable*, *ETC* et *Vie des Arts*.