

Allan Mackay The Mohammed Mountain Question-An Exte

(1년 전시회의 주석의 간원을 가장 잘 대표하는 작용은 Allan Mackay 의 L52m×32m 건이의 (단선으로 "The Mohammed Mountain Question" 막나라, 이 작용을 감상하는 사람들은 자연에 대한 난반적시기는 예술에 대한 영웅의 책임 그리고 자연 그 자세와 개봉조 동계점 계계 고양된 감정에 대한 교육소의을 포움을 만나게 됩니다. 그 주에에 되어 전의 모습에 대한 난반병인 시기이라는 면에 있어 분명 이 목품은 개년비약인 시도와 할 수 설립합니다. 사이 있었는 초인병인 노래를 요하는 것으로써 우리가 로기산력의 장산을 예키한 그대로의 목품이네. 또한 해결 수 있다는 가능성을 제시한 작품이기도 합니다.

그는 때로 다 보다는 가장없을 작년한 책임이기요. 합니다.

20m의 전 작품을 등하여 AXJackson 및 Group 이 Seven 「구가 카니다 원래비증의 시조를 이를 건설하 하되는 이 보여가는 낙력한 해석 구선들을 둔 물건화의 역사를 다시 살기하게 됩니다. 원의 Group of Seven는 급세기 지난 화어난간 카나다 예술을 주도하여 없으며 이름이 보시한 카니지를 공기를 소리하는 때문의 기억하여 교계 자리없고 있습니다. 이 작가들이 형성해 온 카나다 마음의 이미지는 여러가게 면에서 소박하고 기원을 대해, 사람이 살게 않고 있는 그때로의 참이를 해결으로 자연, 정신 혹은 신청한 것처의 도우한 교감을 가능해 합니다.

이 그룹의 독실은 원통과 생물으로 만야함이 이름과 전체를 단점하는 카니다 예술만들은 이 그룹이 예시된 대체된 군단적 설문 및 기계에 대원이에 가지않는 목숨을 제어됐을 것입니다.
목가게이고 원위인에 시간을 음식되면 시기이름도 배우를 받을 위한도 있었고 또 다른 건체들은 카니다 중절이 누워지이고 전원인에 시간을 들어 보내는 것으로 유식되었다. 한국인 영업이다.
이라면 역사가 배경을 입부적 부고 Mackay는 그의 목목한 회화생각을 추구하게 되었으며 규모에 있어 데에 입했던 의무인의 대문에 있는 전문을 보내는 전체들을 모르는 기계를 보내는 이라는 리치를 통해 있지만을 보내는 모르는 기계를 보내는 이라는 리치를 통해 있다는 기계를 가지 하는 기계를 보내는 기계를 가게 되었으면 기계를 가게 되었으



## "REFLECTING PARADISE"

The image of Canada as a natural paradise figures prominently in the minds of people across the world. The notion of psychological escape to view and commune with this natural paradise has formed a strong component of Canadian historical art. Perhaps in a world rapidly expanding in population, focused upon maximizing resources towards technological change, the concept of pristine wilderness is an anachronism. Though fondly remembered or longed for, wilderness is clearly endangered. Many contemporary Canadian artists confront these myriad responses to their country. In an urban society, some will turn to observe the stark and often bleak beauty of the Canadian land. Others will rebuff our terse paradise to seek resuscitation in warmer climes, casting wistful glances to the experience of exotic adventure on foreign shores. The exhibition reflects a cross-section of Canadian artists who explore and critique our fascination with paradise.

"Reflecting Paradise" presents an overview of differing aesthetic and ideational positions taken by Canadian artists. Traditional and non-conventional media and approaches are included. Painting, photography, altered photographs, drawings, ceramic sculpture, installation sculpture, photo-based printmaking, abstract and expressionist tendencies are included, as are classic representational images. The range, diversity and quality of Canadian art is well represented, even through exploration of this one specialized subject and topic so little else is allowed a painter these days, subject might automatically be granted him.



Allan Harding MacKay
The Mohammed Mountain Question - An Extended Drawing

A keystone to the experience of the exhibition and un-earthing the intention of the view presented is the extraordinary 5-foot by 105-foot drawing by Allan MacKay, *The Mohammed Mountain Question:* An Extended Drawing. In this work, the viewer encounters the cautious embrace of the emotional uplift proffered by romantic visions of nature, heroic acts of monumental art and the revivifying capacity of nature itself. In subject matter, romantic visionary mountain land-scapes, it is clearly monumental in attempt. In effect it is a herculian effort, an intended spectacle and demonstration piece, in the true sense of the word. Along its rambling 105 foot length, it traces a history of landscape art that casts an eye particularly to the pre-eminent example of the Canadian Group of Seven and in particular, A.Y. Jackson. The group dominated Canadian art for the first four decades of the twentieth century, the vision of Canada and the Canadian land that they constructed persists within the popular

imagination. In many respects, theirs is the emblematic image of Canadian art; stark, rugged terrain, an uninhabited wilderness setting for a solitary communion with nature, spirit, or the divine. The pervasiveness and success of the Group's enterprise are such that any Canadian artist offering a differing view must do considerable battle with ingrained subjective preferences and expectations nurtured by their example. A pastoral, bucolic vision can be rebuffed as Europeanate, others dismissed as in some way deficient as a true reflection of the uniqueness of the Canadian land. With this as historical backdrop, Mackay turns to make his extraordinary drawing, clearly one of the most ambitious projects in scale produced in relation to the Rocky Mountains. In a beautiful touch of circularity, it refers specifically to the mountain landscapes of Ferdinand Hodler, who had been of import to the Group of Seven in their day. Hodler's preeminence in Switzerland may have had specific impact upon the motivation and inspiration for MacKay. who for a time took up residence in the Swiss Alps. It is also interesting to recall that another Swiss artist, Jean Dubuffet, created panorama scroll works (which are uniquely represented in the collections at The University of Lethbridge). MacKay's drawing winds its way completely around the perimeter of the room, literally encircling and engulfing the viewer. Yet its message is ambivalent, open-ended. Each of us must position ourselves in relation to this image of culture and nature. Does such an overwhelming panoramic sweep take us outside ourselves, moved by authentic powerful experience? Instead, are we all the more aware of the artifice?