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Mongolia 360°, 2nd Land Art Biennial, Creating Identities.

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Эрдэм хүндэт зоощ төлөөлөгчид өө
Та бүхэнд энэ өдрийн мэндийг хүргэе.
Энд хуран цугларсан уран бүтээлчид, хамтран ажилласад, инээн тэтгэсэн байгууллагаудын төлөөлөгчид бүхэнд энэ ждамд чин сэтгэлтүйн талархал хүргж байна.
Та бидний хамтын ажиллагаа өргөн ёс хүрээтэй сайн хэрэгжих буйд бид баяртай байна.
Та бүхний цаашдын ажил үйлст их амжилт хүсэн, бидний цаашдын хамтын ажиллагаа амжилттай дүүргэн байх болтугай хэмээн өрөөе.
Анхаарал тавьсанд баярлалаа.
Лхагваагийн Бумандорж

Creating Identities

August 5 - 17, 2012

Ikh Gazriin Chuluu - Dundgobi

Mongolian National Modern Art Gallery - Ulaanbaatar
With the emergence of this so-called ecological sublime, Land art entered unknown territory and with that a much broader cultural context of shifting identities of social responsibility and political agency. The remote site specific to Land art becomes focal point to the appropriation of the ecological and the environmental as the signifier to a real, material ecological crisis.

The site specific artwork has thus already begun to contextualize far more than its mere place. Materiality and the artistic concept are paired with socio-political realities at the intersection of environmental thought and empathetic powers of activism. The manipulation of landscape amounts to both a real, material land use and a conceptual convergence – land becomes metaphor.

By embarking on a journey both in a conceptual and a literal sense we continuously balance the metaphorical dimension of the artwork in a landscape, which eventually will lead us into past and/or future locations that are characterized by their remote qualities to build upon an unhindered relationship to the land – thus constructing and reconstructing ecocritical identities.

Land Art Mongolia set out for Ikh Gazriin Chuluu in the Dundgobi aimag to put this challenge to a selection of Mongolian and international artists.

Over the last decades, Mongolia has mastered an unparalleled political, economical and social transition in the apparent shift of Mongol identity between past and present in blending a rich and ancient nomadic heritage with all the advances of modern society. Wedged between Russia and China with a particularly deep rooted connection with the land bearing both scarcity and riches, its landlocked territory is most suitable for the radical rethinking of the relationship between Land art and socio-political agency brought forward by sustainable development.

It is telling coincident that around the same time as BHP Billiton began their detailed exploration of natural resources of the Oyu Tolgoi area in the very south of Mongolia, the renowned Land artist Richard Long set the stones for his Nomad circle – Mongolia 1996. In 1997 there were already six geophysical surveys under way totaling 1100 drilling metres, and in the course of the next decades the exploration and development of mineral resources will contribute in a substantial way to Mongolia’s economy.

The Dundgobi aimag, host of this year’s venue, is situated right at the middle of the complex relationship between rural and urban orientation. At the one hand there is the extremely low population density concentrating nearly half of the population in an urban context, thus leaving local policies of the remote areas at risk of involving only a few if not altogether in the hands of corporate decisions. The fragile ecosystems of the Gobi desert call on the other hand for a sustainable regional development.

In light of recent ecocritical discourse, the Land art movement ought to especially appropriate environmental thinking because of its essential premise of using landscape as means of their creation, thus intricately interlocking landscape and the work of art. But quite on the contrary an eco-crisis or more broadly the advent of a cultural crisis, even a crisis of representation itself, manifested. Land artists had been challenged since by the disparity between facts and values, and more broadly, between nature and culture.

When in the 18th century three Englishmen embarked on a journey across the Alps, one of them, Joseph Addison, experienced the horrors and harmony not as an aesthetic quality in opposition to beauty, but a quality of a greater and higher importance than beauty. Immanuel Kant coined this aesthetic quality distinct from beauty in his critical philosophy as the sublime – a greatness beyond all possibility of calculation, measurement or imitation.

Yet – as Alain de Botton put it – fear of environmental destruction has changed for ever our relationship with nature. In a landscape we explore not longer only how the mind works through its interpretations of the power, danger, and limitations posed by nature but notions like the impact of global warming, the irreversibility of pollution, and the final destruction of our ecosystem fundamentally concern us and have become an inextricable part of our experience of what is considered nature or wilderness.

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Land Art in Times of Environmental Crisis

Curatorial note on creating and recreating cultural identities.

Anna Aurelia Brietzke

Mongolia 2nd Land Art Biennial
This project was prompted by a wish to explore the boundaries that separate nature from art and art from pollution. Man’s relation toward nature is one of conflict, sometimes showing respect, but most often not. The time frame for human well-being is defined by satisfaction within an individual lifetime. This is alien to the timing of developments in nature. Pollution is the collateral damage to nature caused by the human pursuit of short-term gratification and as such is symptomatic of the discrepancy between both time frames.

An unanswered question is how the production of art fits into this picture. Does it have an impact one way or the other on the conflicted relation between humans and nature? Does it have anything to say about ways of keeping time? Is it innocent with respect to pollution?

This project seeks to engage school children in considering these questions. It consists of four steps.

The first step involves handing out a series of questions for students to discuss (see the list below), with the request that they use these questions for extensive speculation, possibly aided by research. The approach should be as open and interdisciplinary as possible (geology, geography, meteorology, politics, philosophy, religion, ecology or any point of departure the students may wish to use). The level of the complexity encouraged by the teacher should be matched to grade level, consistent with normal expectations.

**SPECULATIONS**

1) What is a rock?
2) Who put it there?
3) Why is it there?
4) How long will it stay?
5) What happens if I move it?
6) What happens if I make one and add it?

The second step, following discussion and research, involves class production of rock-shaped objects made of trash (what humans have thrown away). How trash is defined should be discussed at this point. The objects to be built should resemble rocks in size and structure, and preferably be of a large size, so as to be visible when placed in nature. Care should be taken that the structure is sound and stable (in itself a research project), and that the items of trash used to construct them remain visible.

**INSTALLATIONS**

The third step is the temporary placement of these “art” objects within a landscape of natural rock formations found in the desert.

The fourth step is the photographic documentation of the installations once they are in place in the desert. Once documented, the objects should be removed.

**DOCUMENTATION**

Examples of answers to the questions, photographs of the installed artificial rocks.
A ROCK IN A DUTY-FREE BAG

a clear plastic coverage resembling the airport duty-free bag around a 10 ton large piece of rock. The over all height of the plastic structure will be 3 meters.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We would like to offer you the most interesting natural reserve named Ikh Gazarin Chuluu located in the Gurvansaikhan county of Dundgobi province.

The land can be purchased in smaller lots for up to 30 – 80 % off the original asking price.

We can deliver the contract to any part of the world with a free duty free service. Hurry while it lasts. For more information call 9769111- Land Duty free products of Mongolia.
ANNA MACLEOD

Pearls of Rain

The project takes as its starting point survival techniques of water gathering in arid landscapes. 

1 Pearls of Rain is an edition of WATER CONVERSATIONS, a long-term research project that initiates local discussions, interviews, and exchanges on the politics, traditions and practices surrounding water use in a variety of global regions. Articulated as a series of actions, small sculptures, posters, drawings, public interventions and site specific works the project explores the complex interstices between landscape, science and technology, culture and geopolitics. Using three systems of water collection the process based work attempted to “mine” water from the desert environment. At a sacred site within the desert landscape I constructed a mobile structure that operated variously as a sculpture, as a site for discussion and exchange about the importance of water and as an object of redemption in the water stressed environment. Dew gathering failed in the dry atmosphere of the desert, rainwater harvesting was a slightly more successful collection system following some evening rain and the solar stills yielded almost one litre of water. A solar powered fountain placed within the rainwater harvester mobile structure brought the sound of water to the desert environment.

In conversation with a nomadic herder Batsuuri at his summer grazing location in Gurvansaikhan country I learned that his migratory route is defined by water and grass. In recent years one local spring has disappeared as a result of mining activity in the region. Batsuuri thinks this way of life is too risky and he doesn’t want his children to continue the traditional nomadic lifestyle.
HAN SUNGPIL  
**DUAL LANDSCAPE**

Material: Photo on the Fabric, Wood, Rope

The deforestation occurring in Indonesia and the expansion of the Gobi Desert are both causes of global warming. Eight years ago, I traveled to Kalimantan, Indonesia about 2,000km for a research and photography project. The Indonesian jungle reserve maintains 10% of the world’s remaining tropical rainforest. However, I witnessed only burning trees and weeds upon my arrival. Forests are disappearing at a rate of up to two million hectares per year because of widespread logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. Often times slash-and-burn is the cause of many of the fires that spread out of control in this region. Furthermore, biomass burning is a major source of gases in the atmosphere that contribute to global warming.

The Gobi Desert expansion creates one of the most dramatic effects of global warming and one of the biggest environmental disasters on our planet. The expansion causes the serious problem of Yellow Sand Wind entering China, Korea and Japan every spring.

Through my project in Land Art Mongolia 360, I will transform the Gobi Desert into an imaginary and virtual space using images from my project in Indonesia. In this installation, I am using materials sourced from the Mongolian Ger. Placing an image from the Indonesian rainforest in the Gobi Desert blurs the boundary between actual and virtual situations. In my photography, I capture thematically related and co-existing real space and visual illusion.

I wish to present this project as a reminder of the seriousness of our environmental situation.
MARC SCHMITZ

ALTJAH XYH (GOLD MAN)

The Discovery of Heaven

In recognition of Jügderdemidín Gürragchaa, the first and only Mongolian cosmonaut

Estimated Gold occurrence in MNG: 3,000 Tons
Population in MNG 2012: 2,700,000 inhabitants
Gold occurrence per person in MNG: 1,111,111 Kg

Gold originates while stars explode at the end of their life in a supernova. All gold discovered on our planet has an extraterrestrial origin. Meteorite impacts created the terrestrial gold stock. Unaffected by corrosion gold was used as a symbolic bridge of sky and earth on temples.

Discovery of Heaven explores the relationship of earth and sky. Though the evidence of the sky is one of the most obvious facts, only in utmost distances to the crowded cities – entering the desert – one comes to truly acknowledge the endless space.

The sky is without boundaries to stage an experimental field in public space. It is an appropriation of the almost lost human experience of the non-teleological walk of the flâneur in the 19th century. It postulates the human diversity in the relation between ground and heaven and freedom accessible to all people.

I like to examine the ambivalence of mining projects in Mongolia in relation to the distribution of the proceeds to the Mongolian people.
With this work I express the deities who are the lords of wild nature. They are represented as characters similar to humans or animals in folk tradition. For my drawings I used the traditional frottage technique to transfer the structure of the stone onto the paper. This rock surface on the paper represents an image of the mountains in Ikh Gazarin Chuluu. I like to refer to the political aspect of current mining operations in the Gobi desert.
BRUCE CONKLE AND MARNE LUCAS

Eco: Concerned with living things in relation to their environment.
Baroque: Extravagantly ornate, florid, and convoluted in character or style.

‘Eco-Baroque’ is our invented aesthetic and approach based on the magnificent opulence of natural forms. This hybrid of “natural wonder-meets-Louis XIV decadence” is a maximalist concept with an aim to amuse and inform while questioning mankind’s relationship to energy, resources, and humanity’s ever-changing relationship to the environment. We draw analogies between complex beauty as found in nature and the luxury goods with which we humans surround ourselves in order to create distance between our own surroundings and those of the animal kingdom. We find inspiration in crystals, minerals, rocks, burls, moss, Baroque art, indigenous cultures, reflections, gold leaf, fountains, dioramas, chandeliers, and intricate patterns found abundantly in nature.

We propose to apply gold, silver, brass, aluminum, and copper metal leaf on rock surfaces, applied with non-toxic adhesives such as sugar, milk, or starch, to add brilliant detail to the landscape. Due to the delicacy of the gilding process, we work on the stones inside of a modified bottomless tent over the area we are working on and then move to the next site, in nomadic fashion. These gilded stones will create jeweled landmarks in the open steppes and allude to minerals contained within the landscape while referencing the economics of mining versus traditional nomadic or agrarian lifestyles. A sculpture will be built from the plastic mining tubs used by the secondary miners, referencing Constantin Brancusi’s “The Endless Column” stacked and embellished with copper metal leaf.
Blane De St. Croix’s work Nomadic Landscape addresses the unique and historical characteristics of the Gobi desert revealing distinctive conflicts with both environmental and geopolitics. A miniaturized sculpted landscape, the work itself exists in a custom fabricated container and travels along the path of the prevailing winds much like the region’s soil deposited in north central China as a consequence of erosion due to the result of global warming. A nomadic work of art, crossing regions and borders and participating in the contemporary definition of what land art can reveal about art and politics.
MAX HOOPER SCHNEIDER

Mineral Complex

Erupting forth yet adrift in the Gobi Desert exists a glowing body of rocks and bones few will ever encounter. This body of diversely formed mineral matter, as with all bodies in the landscape and landscapes themselves, is categorically unstable and resists human understanding. Thus as a landscape intervention it could be and behave as many things: a generator of myth, a novel ecosystem, a death shrine, an atmospheric anomaly, a nocturnal mirage momentarily revealed to a desert wanderer. Alone in this Mongolian hinterland of twisted granite and quivering grass it will never have one interpretation or function; still, in this instance, it strives to tell a story, a story that is informed by a Spinozan monist/materialist perspective: everything that exists is composed of a single substance, matter, and all matter is ‘alive.’

With such a critical worldview in mind, we can learn from this story of the Ikh Gazriin Chuluu eco-region, this crypt layered deep into the surface of the planet, that rocks and bones, just as plants and animals, are alive, and as agential bodies, have the power to interact with and transform other bodies, human and nonhuman, natural and artificial.

The bones below, no longer evocative of lost life, act upon and play with the granite the granite outcropping above, sharing their emotions and energies, to constitute a larger, more dynamic body of merged mineral matter, a complex of mutual morphogenesis. By day we see that the tilted cluster of rocks have adopted the color of bone to form an animate, beacon-like geology. By night we see the exchange between matters, the transfer of life, their molecular imprinting, and as an event, as a fleeting landmark, it is manifested by a bright phosphorescent glow. We do not know how long their intercourse will last but for the moment we can cherish its visual expression.

Further still, the remote site in which it is experienced, its human and nonhuman perceivers, its photographic documentation, its extension into a gallery, participate in constituting an even larger gathering of bodies, an expanded cultural landscape of Gobi Desert enchantment.

Following the theme of this year’s biennial, and through the lens of this story, questions of the political and the aesthetic are transformed into physical questions: i.e., knowing what a particular body is capable of and how particular bodies combine in beneficial or destructive mixtures through their positive and negative encounters. In art and politics what matters, the only thing that matters, is how bodies interact with and transform one another.

This landscape intervention serves as a body of positive encounter.
We are proposing a collaborative earthwork for Land Art Mongolia. Our aim is to plant a formation of trees in the desert, creating an artificial desert oasis in the Gobi. We will cultivate young saxaul and almond trees in a nearby nursery, using experimental techniques in desert horticulture to assist their survival in the harsh, remote terrain. We intend for the oasis to survive and grow after it is planted. The size of the oasis will be 108 trees, planted large enough to be monitored by satellite.

Planting season is the Gobi desert is in April. During the week of LAM, we will be marking the location of each future tree with a stake and blue khadag.

Our gesture of planting trees has contemporary references to the optimism and failures of attempts to contain the expansion of the Gobi desert. The Gobi desert overtakes 3,600 km² of former grasslands and farms every year, inching towards Beijing and causing millions of environmental refugees. In part, the Gobi is expanding due to man-made circumstances, such as mining deforestation and overproduction due to recent economic demand. In response, The Green Wall is the largest re-forestation effort ever undertaken as an attempt to curb the Gobi’s expansion. Yet this initiative has been problematic, in that it is creating monoculture plantations, and most of the trees have not survived. Critics have suggested more grass-root and localized initiatives.
Water is one of the main environmental issues, regarding Mongolia. The ground water table is decreasing in arid regions. This desertification is a consequence of various factors: global climate change, overgrazing, deforestation, dams and irrigation systems, mining.

What is the solution? Reduce the number of goats, stop cutting wood, stop mining?

Decrease agriculture? What about people? What about food?

Where is the balance? Which is the sustainable way to feed populations and at the same time preserve the natural resources? Therefore, we imagined two proposals that aim to highlight this situation in a place and a landscape where the lack of water and the low soil fertility are obvious.

Do we pretend to answer the questions? No. As artists, we underline them.

**WATER** - 6 blue fabric dots (3 m diameter each) -
Lack of water and lack of blue color (except from the sky). Blue dots as a symbol of water, as a reflection of the sky, as a desert mirage.

We just transfer a little bit of blue from sky to the ground.

**KITCHEN GARDEN** - 700 folded garbage plastic bags (22 m x 11 m) 700 green garbage bags looking like salads are used to design a fake kitchen garden. We aim to create a contrast between the wild and arid landscape of the Gobi and the geometric space of a garden. This contrast is also underlining the possible conflict between settled and nomadic civilizations.

Can the Gobi desert become one day fertile and source of food, and what would be the price to pay for this in terms of landscape as well as environment?

On the other hand, the use of plastic bags refers to both the treatment of the wastes and the industrialization of food.

Space, color and light: Create the link:

These designs deal with the landscape and world of plants. They extend to the built, the urban furniture and the light. Any kind of site is conceivable from this perspective, with no restriction on type of materials, as any location contains an identity, a history.

The environmental concern is often present in their works: their installations explore questions about nature, industrialization, preservation or food.

Based on this, Maro Avrabou and Dimitri Xenakis work to create the link between the existing and the artistic intervention.
WANG HAIYUAN
WIND FROM THE PLATEAU

Materials: Flag, Scripture flags (Fengma Flag), reins, wooden pole, roasted barley flour, cypress leaves, wool, lining etc. 5000 x Tibetan flag, 300 x steel pipes (2m long each), 3000 x wire rope, 880 x conjunction set.

The size of the work: 55m x 10m

In Tibetan residential areas, there are all colors of cloth, which are scripture flags or Fengma flag. Fengma, is "longma" in Tibetan. "long" means wind, and "ma" means horse. So Fengma flag can be called Fengma scripture flag. The real meaning of "fengma" is: that the wind is the tool that spread abroad scriptures in the flag; and wind is like a shapeless horse which transmits scriptures so the horse is the wind. The Tibetans think the eudemon that protects mountains and rivers in their places are zan god of heaven and nian god of earth. The two gods always ride on horseback through the snow-covered mountains, forests, prairie and canyon for patrolling and protecting their tribes from devils and monsters. This idea was illustrated and printed on the scripture flag by a walking horse with a "Norbumoba", spells, scriptures or pictures of vows. The Norbumoba is a cone fire figure which is the symbol of fortune, prosperity and longevity.

In the deepest sense, the 'fengma' refers to luck and fate, or particularly the Five Elements. In the holy mountains and lakes, people display the scripture flags which are printed with gods or eudemons for sending their wishes to the gods in the heaven. The Tibetans always place their own or the departed's bracelets, hats, hairs or the wool on the scripture flags, wishing they can be blessed and lucky.

Scripture flag is the record of belief in Tibetan’s heart as well as the dream of the future and the wish of destiny.

The procedure of making scripture flags

The scripture flags are usually made of cloth, sometimes yarn of ramie, silk or raw paper. It is usually shaped to a square, a rhombus or a rectangular form, from 10 to 60 centimeters wide. Its length ranges from strips to a roll of cloth. People hang them on the pole or scatter them everywhere. Fengma flags stand for the origin of life. The whole scripture flag is the integration of sense and sensibility, which expressing good wishes and spirits of Tibetans. With the wind blew, Fengman flags are waving. The Tibetans believe that when the wind blows flags, the scriptures on the flags will be read.

The Color

The scripture flags have 5 colors: the yellow one represents the earth; the red one represents the fire, the green one the water, the white one the cloud; the blue one the sky. The order of these colors is just as the same with the nature.

The Patterns

The center of the scripture flags usually has a strong and vigorous horse, with the flaming 'Three Treasures' in Buddhism on its back. In each corner of the scripture flag there are 4 guardian gods: the golden wing bird is the symbol of fulfillment, the dragon is the symbol of penetrating power, the tiger is the symbol of alert while the lion is the symbol of triumph. This pattern represents the Five Elements: The gold, the wood, the water, the fire and the earth, bearing the meaning of everlasting life.

With different sites, rituals, prays, the flags usually have 4 styles: The first is hanging style flag. With different surroundings, terrains and usage, the scripture flags will be hung as long as 100 meters or as wide as 100 layers. They can even be composed into a huge city of scripture flags with thousands square meters space. There are all kinds of shaped flags, including striped and reticulated ones.

The second is the insert-type. The pictures of fengma flags are printed on the cubic cloth and scarves, one side of which is stitched on the flag pole; the other is decorated with many straight ribbons. These flags can be seen in the entrance of the village, on the roof, at the cross, on the top of mountains or in the mountain pass.

The third is the pagoda of flags which is made of various colors of cloth or scarves like Khatag. Such kind of pagoda can be used to be the sacrifice place.

The fourth is pillar scripture flag, which can be as huge as several dozens meters high, the top of the pole is made of bronze, decorated with gilded sun and moon, treasure bottle, five colored canopy and yak tail. The long scripture flag gives out very great sound when the wind blows.

Legend

There are many beautiful stories about the scripture flag. The most popular one is: when the Buddha was sitting under the linden and pondering with the Scripture in his hands, a sudden gust of wind blew away the Scripture. The Scripture was torn into pieces by great wind, spreading abroad all over the world and taking to the sufferers. And those who get the scripture pieces might have a happy life. Therefore, in order to thank the Buddha, people made a triangle by colored cloth with scriptures and image of the Buddha on it. And then they hung it on the place where the wind is blowing so as to bring happiness and luck and drive ghosts away.
Through this work I show a close connection between mother earth and a human. Hereby I made in association of the name of this place Ikh Gazriin Chuluu (Great Stone Land). This expression is, to be a human and on a human there’s mother earth.
As one of seven letters which were created by humans, "old" Mongolian letters have its complete form and were widely used in Mongolia until Mongolia politically was taught to use Cyrillic letters. Conquering others, if not by power and war then silently by culture and tradition, which includes language and letters, has been done in many countries’ histories. The era of rapid globalization makes nations with small amount of people easily lose their essential philosophy, tradition and basically, who they are. Concept of this work is to remind and recall people not to forget great tradition and culture of their nation, or to keep their own identification. Without knowing where you came from, would you know where to stop next... Who would you be after years...? Would that be good enough if after years everyone will think, act, exist in same way? By then, where will we find the “difference” that attracts us, that makes the world, the life so colorful and rich?
When I arrive in the Gobi Desert, the surprise of silence. Silence is petrified. The silence of waiting.

I felt a very strong energy exchange with the place and I think in the challenge is to be in Mongolia and to face the emergence of subjects, energies and informations exploding all around and that would oblige me to open more than eyes, ears and mind. Open body. Body handed over to the desert.

Magically, walking by the desert looking for a place to performing, I find a golden branch fallen on the ground between stones and flowers. I feel a force shine intensely, look around and see that I’m surrounded by Golden Trees (Altan Hargana). These golden plants born in the entire desert, not grow more than 50 cm and should never be removed from the land because the trees are the protection of families living here. Definitely, this was the place where I would perform.

In the desert we don’t see any trees except the Golden Trees and I wish to be a tree for a moment spiritual and poetical. I remember the Brazilian author Manoel de Barros saying that “there’s in the detached trees a higher assimilation of horizons. So, there I was, alone.

The performance located me in a space where the visible converge and the unconscious in an exploratory approach of my physical and psychological vulnerability, as an attempt to understand my way of acting or living. I believe that a sense of melancholy dies under every moving art experience: despite the temporality of immaterial beauty. The art projects an ideal unachievable, the ideal of beauty that touch momentarily the eternal.

The stones that I placed around the hole are pictures and brands of steps. The landscape that surrounds my body reflects its possible action on it. The stones articulate the force of the land around my body. The movement, equilibrium and scale feel unconsciously through the body as tensions. Numerous body and spiritual sensations was lived during the process of this work.

The Argentine author Jorge Luis Borges said that “the imminence of a revelation that cannot occur is, perhaps, made aesthetic.” In this performance I realize an absorbing sense of imminence, the motion, as it to be static, however impressive and eternal it may seem, was about to break as if it were an instant freeze intense of inert things.

Is not just the desert that moves.

The performance “The visible and the unconscious results in a path through the interior spaces noisy but full of sentient life, combining her charms at a dance illusion of beauty unmoved and lonely.

The artist is warrior. And the war never ends.

Thanks to Marne Lucas, Anna Macleod, Irene Pätzug and Natsuko Uchino.
DOLGOR SER-OD

OCEAN SURFACE

Water gives me such peaceful rest. As I look from inside to the top of water, it seems, the sun reflection, that shines upon the water surface, clarifies the layer between air and water and tells a life story. This layer looks beautiful like glittering inlay. They say, Gobi is ocean floor. So, the desert landscape is as if the ocean reminisces about this time. Hexogramm means water structure. All things have a hexogramm structure.
My installation the fence is form-shaping and using formed shapes at the same time. Fences are used to define an area as property. It is a usual cultural form. The installation is embedded in the rocks of Ikh Gazriin Chuluu, in a revrice. The white ribbon forms geometrical forms and is fixed to wooden keile and poles. I use the cracks in the rocks to stick the wooden keile in. The creating moment is a searching one. The materials I use are used to build fences for horses. I took the idea of Fences Normally I work with thin lines. Because of the big scale of the surrounding scenery in Ikh Gazriin Chuluu I adapt my working material to this bigger scale. The installation combines the concrete use of the material as for keeping animals and giving form at it’s own meaning. It refers to every day nomadic living in Mongolia and also leads beyond it.
IRENE PÄTZUG

IN DISTANCE ONLY A POINT

With the help of a body sized ball the landscape and the performers position will be examined. While the walk the ball will be positioned at various points and so added in relation to its environment. The result is a series of exercises with 1 performer and 1 body sized ball in the landscape.

On own hand the sphere is a counter-image of the perfection, on the other hand it’s picturing my own personal space. It’s a dome, a ball and only a point in the distance.

FOTO MARNE LUCAS
I know Mongolia as a remote, mysterious, wide open land, with fascinating wildlife and wonderful hospitable people. I am interested in the nomadic pastoralist lifestyle within the great expanse of nature set apart from modern society.

For this project at Ikh Gazriin Chuluu I brought a suitcase containing personal belongings from my flat in London. I then arranged them among the stones in the Gobi with the intention that these elements of contemporary civilization incorporate themselves into the rocky landscape. Set into their new surroundings the once functional possessions have their status stripped away.

My personal objects trade places with stones in the Gobi, with stones packed in my luggage replacing my objects, and brought to Ulaanbaatar for display in the gallery.
KINGSLEY NG

The sun over the placid world

Site-specific artwork, video

The work is based on the Mongolian folk song of the same title. A curved landscape is formed from rocks, tracing the musical contour of the song. It is aligned perfectly to the sun path; sunlight falls on the landform from dawn to dust as if playing a musical score.
THOMAS C. CHUNG

“Please Come Back Later . . . I'm Hiding”

My project is an art installation, incorporating a sense of melancholy and contemplation, as well as one which hopefully raises an awareness or two. I'm working on a body of work that deals with sensation, simulation and a current interpretation of that age-old condition ‘Loneliness’.

Moving away from the existentialist tendencies that cyberspace represents, and backwards to our primary sources of communication, touch, taste, smell, sound and sight, my work aims at highlighting the sensory by denying access to it. Creating spaces of fantasies through referencing childhood, play and games, the work shines a light upon private isolated experiences – in this case, from that of a child.

Crocheting sculptures of food that you cannot taste, and creating landscapes of a Hansel & Gretel-like house to set the scene, the art installation revolves around the game of ‘hide-and-seek’ as a form of communication and understanding. The environment will be quietly lit; giving the audience the feeling that they’re visiting someone’s lost home – a place of both comfort and intrusion.

Escapism is often used in my practice as a form of dealing with the feelings one might want to suppress, especially when one is still a child. Dreams, indulgence and imagination are also key aspects to my stories behind their creations. My works weave difficult issues about the world into the forms of toys, stories and lost memories - giving the viewer a detached, simulated experience.
I stayed with herders and made dried cheese curd. There’s no input on the land and the yield is relative. But it’s an approach that’s systematically opposite to the production model, and the relationship to the land is non-proprietarian. The walking is trying to enact the same process. It’s about not making anything. It’s not about walking ‘around’ or going places. It’s a land art trope, a formal exercise. Treading the ground, expanding energy, spending the time. It’s an activity that doesn’t amount to an object, it’s a process, something even.
A working class hero
As soon as you’re born they make you feel small
By giving you no time instead of it all
Till the pain is so big you feel nothing at all
A working class hero is something to be
A working class hero is something to be
They hurt you at home and they hit you at school
They hate you if you’re clever and they despise a fool
Till you’re so crazy you can’t follow their rules
A working class hero is something to be
A working class hero is something to be
When they’ve tortured and scared you for twenty odd years
When you can’t really function you’re so full of fear
A working class hero is something to be
A working class hero is something to be
Keep you doped with religion and sex and TV
And you think you’re so clever and classless and free
But you’re still peasants as far as I can see
A working class hero is something to be
A working class hero is something to be
There’s room at the top they are telling you still
But first you must learn how to smile as you kill
If you want to be like the folks on the hill
If you want to be a hero, well, just follow me
If you want to be a hero, well, just follow me

MICHAEL MÜLLER
CIRCLES
Materials:
PERSON A, 8 hours/day, 7 days, counterclockwise
PERSON B, 8 hours/day, 7 days, clockwise
Dimensions:
Diameter: 10 meters

\[ r = 5 \text{ meter} \]
**MAX HOOPER SCHNEIDER // USA**

1956

Master of Landscape Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design.

2012  |  DMA Gallery, Miskolc, Hungary
2012  |  Longhouse Preserve, East Hampton, New York
2012  |  Lynda Benglis Studio, Santa Fe, New Mexico
2012  |  Preparing Landscapes, Jordan: Bluestone Press.

**WANG HAIYUAN // China / Latvia**

1959

- **2010**   |  "Moving Wind". Germany Waldeck-Frankenberg, North Hesse.
- **2012**   |  "12th Venice Biennale". Venice, Italy.

**MAK TERIEJE // Germany**

1945

- Study of Creative Therapy, Nagymegy, The Netherlands.
- **1991**   |  Künstlervereinigung, Galerie Nordland, Norderstedt, Hamburg.
- **2005**   |  Art Experience, Solo Exhibition, Holmstedt, Sweden.
- **2007**   |  FAQ, Group Exhibition, Galerie Ostkreuz, Berlin.

**DOLGOR SER-OD // Mongolia**

1973

- **2012**   |  Art College, Soyol College, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2012**   |  Fine Arts University, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2012**   |  University of Arts and Culture, Mongolia.
- **2012**   |  Government House of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2012**   |  "Blue wind from Homeland" Exhibition Hall of UMA, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

**HYE KYUNG SON // South Korea**

1979

- **2010**   |  "Musee Du Cheval". Chantilly Horse Museum, Paris, France.
- **2005**   |  "Art from the Mongolian Desert" Davidson’s Gallery, USA.
- **2006**   |  "Blue wind from Homeland". Government House of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2006**   |  "Blue wind from Homeland". Exhibition Hall of UMA, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.

**NATSUKO UCHINO // Japan**

1962

- **2007**   |  "NUIT BLANCHE". Paris, France.
- **2008**   |  "LES ENVIRONNEMENTALES" Biennale, Jouy en Josas, France.
- **2009**   |  "Modern Art Museum of Sao Paolo". Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- **2010**   |  "Masters of Visual Arts and Ethnology". University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, Arts Department.

**CHIMEDDORJ SIGDARJAV // Mongolia**

1974

- **2012**   |  "Staatliche Kunsthalle". Karlsruhe, Germany.
- **2007**   |  "Modern Art Museum of Sao Paolo". Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- **2006**   |  "Blue wind from Homeland". Government House of Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2006**   |  "Blue wind from Homeland". Exhibition Hall of UMA, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2005**   |  "FUTURO ROMANO", Rome, Italy.
- **2004**   |  "ART FROM THE MONGOLIAN DESERT", Davidson’s Gallery, USA.
- **2002**   |  "MUSEE DU CHEVAL", Chantilly Horse Museum, Paris, France.
- **2001**   |  "ART FROM THE MONGOLIAN DESERT", Davidson’s Gallery, USA.
- **2012**   |  "I NTERAKCJE 2010", Galeria OFF, Piotrków Trybunalski, Poland.
- **2011**   |  "IKRA Dance and Performance Art Festival", Haparanda, Sweden.
- **2008**   |  "Cologne Art Fair 21", Cologne, Germany.
- **2009**   |  "Arte Laguna Prize", Tese di San Cristoforo Arsenale di Venezia, Venice, Italy.
- **2008**   |  "Drawings", Werkraum Godula Buchholz, Munich, Germany.
- **2008**   |  "BA in Mongolian Painting", University of Arts and Culture, Mongolia.
- **2008**   |  "BA in Fine Arts", The Berlin University of Arts, Berlin, Germany.

**DIMITRI XENAKIS // France**

1983

- **2004**   |  "Espace X實験室". University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, Arts Department.
- **2004**   |  "Modern Art Museum of Sao Paolo", Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- **2003**   |  "Chilean Arts and Culture". Santiago, Chile.
- **2002**   |  "LES ENVIRONNEMENTALES", Jouy en Josas, France.
- **2002**   |  "NIUT BLANCHE", Paris, France.
- **2002**   |  "FORUMS", Foerns, France.
- **2002**   |  "NIUT BLANCHE", Paris, France.

**TUGULDOR YONDANJAMTS // Mongolia**

1979

- **2012**   |  "BAA Annual Exhibition". Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2011**   |  "Mongolian National Modern Art Gallery".
- **2008**   |  "Cologne Art Fair 21", Cologne, Germany.
- **2008**   |  "Arte Laguna Prize", Tese di San Cristoforo Arsenale di Venezia, Venice, Italy.
- **2007**   |  "BA in Mongolian Painting", University of Arts and Culture, Mongolia.
- **2007**   |  "BA in Fine Arts", The Berlin University of Arts, Berlin, Germany.
- **2007**   |  "BAA Annual Exhibition". Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.
- **2006**   |  "Mongolian National Modern Art Gallery".
- **2005**   |  "NIUT BLANCHE", Paris, France.
- **2004**   |  "Espace X實験室". University of Paris Pantheon-Sorbonne, Arts Department.
- **2004**   |  "Modern Art Museum of Sao Paolo", Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- **2003**   |  "Chilean Arts and Culture". Santiago, Chile.
- **2002**   |  "LES ENVIRONNEMENTALES", Jouy en Josas, France.
- **2002**   |  "NIUT BLANCHE", Paris, France.
- **2002**   |  "FORUMS", Foerns, France.
- **2002**   |  "NIUT BLANCHE", Paris, France.
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