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Donigan Cumming
Moving Pictures
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The word “harrowing” readily pops to mind when viewing Donigan Cumming’s work. This word has broad, stock associations with both individual and empathic suffering: a lengthy battle with an illness, one’s experience nursing a friend through an illness, and, perhaps most oddly, an affecting, sobering movie about illness can all be described as harrowing. Cumming’s art, an aggressive, unabashed account of those who are forced to bear their mortality openly and awkwardly—namely, the ageing, the sick, and the addicted, many of whom the artist knows intimately—is a fine example of all three intents. But “harrowing” is, of course, also etymologically linked to Catholic dogma, to the idea of the harrowing of hell, when Christ, between his crucifixion and resurrection, makes an infernal descent in order to gather sinners and bring them heavenward. Cumming matches this intent as well, for he seemingly wants to offer redemption to his subjects as well as himself, not necessarily through spiritual or emotional valorization, but through the apparatus itself, which acts as a platform, a stage, on which some kind of glory can be bestowed via a combination of ridiculous histrionics and genuine contrition.

During the tenure of Cumming’s Moving Pictures show at Toronto’s Museum of Contemporary Canadian Art, many resisted this schema. Indeed, even though there is now a distinct niche in the photographic canon for the depiction of the abject (Diane Arbus, Shelby Lee Adams, and Richard Billingham come to mind), our vulnerability in the face of it seems somehow perennial: Can we still bear to look at these aberrations? Can we muster up the same courage as the photographer, who had the gall to look first? We feel daunted, morally besieged: the work is exploitative, voyeuristic, manipulative, misanthropic.

The curator of Moving Pictures, Peggy Gale, anticipates this heated response in her essay accompanying the show: “We may feel guilty watching here, a little unease at the contact, virtual though it may be. At the same time we are fascinated to know more, to see more thoroughly, and our curiosity can offend no one: these images already exist.” Gale’s last assertion has some risky implications (how can the act of looking possibly absolve us from any and all complicity?), but her emphasis on scrutiny is crucial. Cumming’s work is not reportage; it does. He may be vicariously mourning his mother in Prayer (just as he of her shrivelled nakedness. She does not need this piece; Cumming out her collaboration with Cumming, appears as unafraid of death as Warhol, Nettie would be his Edie Sedgwick). Harris, elderly throughout her collaboration with Cumming, appears as unfrightened of death as of her shrivelled nakedness. She does not need this piece; Cumming does. He may be vicariously mourning his mother in Prayer (just as he may be vicariously mourning his brother through the Harvey photos); in feeding confused participants melodramatic lines to say about Nettie, he comes off as a neurotic, recalcitrant Hollywood director, trying to steer a hapless cast and crew.

Moving Stills part I (1999) and part II (2001), a three-channel video installation, is the pith of this artist/subject junction. Cumming himself stars in one of the pieces as a delusional paranoiac, amusingly taking on an assortment of Tennessee Williams-type characters, lips twitching with sweat. He seems no different than his other, “real” subjects: Colleen Faber, for instance, whose tears are rendered in cinematic slow motion, or Pierre Lamarche, whose wringing confession is given a creepy violin flourish. Manipulation is everywhere, Cumming asserts, even—or, rather, especially—in the gutter and the soul. And that’s where it’s needed the most.

David Balzer

David Balzer writes for eye Weekly in Toronto and has contributed to Canadian Art, Cinema Scope, and Maisonneuve.

Videographe has just released a DVD collection titled Donigan Cumming: Controlled Disturbance, featuring 18 titles spanning over 10 years of work, excerpts from a workshop given by the artist, 8 essays on Cumming’s work, and 2 bilingual booklets.