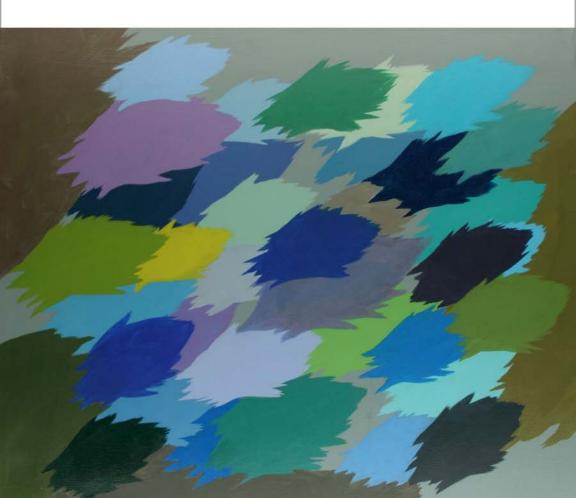
# $\textbf{bill anthes} \times \textbf{EDGAR HEAP OF BIRDS}$



EDGAR HEAP OF BIRDS

## EDGAR



### **HEAP OF**



BIRDS



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For Kelly and the girls

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#### INTRODUCTION

#### Making a Puncture

In 2009, Hock E Aye Vi Edgar Heap of Birds (b. 1954, Wichita, Kansas), a contemporary artist and enrolled citizen of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, installed a temporary public artwork titled Beyond the Chief on the campus of the University of Illinois in Champaign. Heap of Birds's artwork comprised a series of twelve commercially printed steel panels, each eighteen by thirty-six inches, deployed around the campus and looking very much like official signage posted by the university's administration. Beyond the Chief was based on Heap of Birds's signature series of public installations, Native Hosts (begun 1988), which name the displaced indigenous nations that once enjoyed sovereign ownership of the lands now claimed by settler nations such as the United States and Canada. Beyond the Chief greeted visitors to the campus: "FIGHTING ILLINI" (in backward type) "TODAY YOUR HOST IS" followed by the name of a tribe with traditional territories in Illinois, including Peoria, Kickapoo, Myaami, Meskwaki, Kaskaskia, Potawatomi, and six others. Today there are no federally recognized Indian tribes residing in Illinois; nations listed on the panels in Beyond the Chief had been relocated to Indian Territory—presentday Oklahoma—and other far-flung places in the nineteenth century.



1.1 Edgar Heap of Birds, *Beyond the Chief*, 2009. Twelve commercially printed steel panels,  $18 \times 36$  inches each. Installed at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. Photo: Durango Mendoza. Artwork © Edgar Heap of Birds. Heap of Birds was invited to create *Beyond the Chief* by the university's American Indian Studies Program, which collaborated with other campus organizations including the African American Cultural Center, La Casa Cultural Latina, Asian American Studies. The installation included panels with text in English, Spanish, and Chinese, with the names of twelve Native tribal nations with traditional territory in what is now the state of Illinois.

Heap of Birds has been an influential presence in the contemporary art world for over three decades. Based in Oklahoma, where he is a professor of Native American studies at the University of Oklahoma, he is sought after as an artist, lecturer, and visiting critic. Since completing his art studies at the University of Kansas, the Tyler School of Art at Temple University in Philadelphia, and the Royal College of Art in London in the late 1970s, he has traveled the world producing site-specific artworks and gallery exhibitions including numerous locations in the United States and Canada; Sydney, Australia; Derry, Northern Ireland; Cape Town, South Africa; and Hong Kong, China. He has participated in major international art exhibitions such as Documenta 8 in Kassel, Germany (1987), and the Fifty-Second Venice Biennale in Venice, Italy (2007). He has maintained a disciplined practice in multiple genres: public art installations, both temporary and permanent, in multiple media; the abstract landscape paintings of his ongoing *Neuf* series; large-scale, text-based drawings; and prints and multiples. Taken as a whole, his body of work comprises a trenchant and thoroughgoing critique of the loss of land and autonomy endured by Native North Americans under the heel of settler colonial expansionism. His art also embodies a distinctly indigenous epistemology as regards place, nation, and identity.<sup>1</sup>

Beyond the Chief exemplifies Heap of Birds's practice in many ways. The sign panels installed throughout the campus were not labeled as artworks. There were no explanatory plaques or didactic text other than the credit line "Hock E Aye Vi Edgar Heap of Birds 2009" at the bottom of each panel. The panels were left to be encountered by passersby, like other official notices and directional signs. Heap of Birds has explained that he intends for his artworks to create a "puncture." His public projects are not explicitly identified as art because, as he explains, he is interested in making psychic inroads before a viewer has time to cordon off the experience as just an artwork. The intervention has already commenced its work as the viewer begins to wonder about the unfamiliar message she has just read. As Heap of Birds explains, "The idea of it being art or not being art ... well it's too late to worry about that."2 His works are less a political statement than a platform for discussion; they need to be completed by an engaged public. These unannounced interventions into shared spaces, he hopes, will engender a critical conversation and allow new understanding to emerge.

Heap of Birds first appeared in the contemporary art world alongside a cohort of radical artists such as Elizabeth Sisco, Louis Hock, and David Avalos, who installed advertising placards reading "Welcome to America's Finest Tourist Plantation" on public buses in San Diego during the Super Bowl in January 1988, introducing the issue of labor exploitation in the border city's hospitality industry; or the artist-collective Gran Fury, whose public posters sought to raise awareness of the AIDS crisis in the 1980s. *Welcome to America's Finest Tourist Plantation* played the part of an unlikely local chamber of commerce campaign of truth telling; Gran Fury's welldesigned productions appropriated the look of public service announcements in the years before government and the nonprofit sector took action to address the growing epidemic.



1.2 Elizabeth Sisco, Louis Hock, and David Avalos, *Welcome to America's Finest Tourist Plantation*, commercially silk-screened posters mounted on one hundred San Diego Metropolitan Transit buses, January 4–31, 1988. Photo: Elizabeth Sisco. Sisco, Hock, and Avalos created a site-specific and time-specific public art ambush that exploited the relationship between two notions of public space: physical space (the streets of a city) and informational space (the mass media). As intended, during the month of San Diego's first Super Bowl, the bus posters provoked enough political and media controversy to enable the artists to gain access to informational space and stimulate dialogue and debate about the exploitation of Mexican immigrant labor by the city's tourist industry.

The stern appearance of Heap of Birds's panels masks their subversive intent. His public artworks have avoided the slick look of advertising, instead adopting a bare-bones layout and text set in Helvetica or Avant Garde typefaces favored by government agencies and other bureaucracies because they convey essential information transparently, without calling attention to their artifice, their presumptiveness. Such objects speak with an authority that appears natural, partaking of the anonymous authority of the state and institutional power that art historian Benjamin Buchloh, describing an earlier generation of conceptual artists, termed the "vernacular of administration."<sup>3</sup> An official-looking sign hails viewers, enlists them

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1.3 Gran Fury, *Kissing Doesn't Kill*, 1989. Color postcard,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  inches. Gran Fury Collection, Manuscripts and Archives Division, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. Gran Fury's postcard, an easily circulated multiple, depicts the  $3 \times 12$ -foot posters that the group installed on buses in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco.

as obedient subjects. Information presented in this format seems beyond question; signs announce that we are on the campus of the University of Illinois, for example, or that parking is prohibited between the hours of eight and ten in the morning. There is, apparently, no reason to question such simple directives. But whereas institutional signage demands compliance, Heap of Birds's projects aim to provoke critical thinking. As he explains of his choice to assume the mode of official signage: "People tend to believe a sign. I ask them to also learn to question other 'official' signs, which they may see in the future. All signs, laws, and histories are editorials."<sup>4</sup>

Beyond the Chief also exemplifies the serial nature of Heap of Birds's practice. In Illinois, he adapted the format of his ongoing series Native Hosts, much as he has produced abstract paintings and text drawings in new situations and varied locations throughout his career. While the formula is spare and simple, unchanging in layout and design, each installation is attentive to its context, requiring time on the ground for research with local informants and other resources and collaborators. Beyond the

*Chief* differed from previous installations of *Native Hosts* in important details. In other locations Heap of Birds has used place names, generally states or provinces—"NEW YORK" or "BRITISH COLUMBIA," always in backward type—to address passersby. In Illinois, in collaboration with students and faculty, Heap of Birds chose to break from this pattern and make an artwork that engaged with the university's recent decision to retire Chief Illiniwek, a costumed performer whose half-time dances in ersatz Plains Indian regalia had made the University of Illinois's Fighting Illini sports teams (named for a powerful regional confederacy of indigenous nations in the upper Mississippi valley) the subject of some controversy.

Heap of Birds's project in Champaign, Illinois, also resonates with what art historian Miwon Kwon has termed "site-oriented" art, in that it operates outside the gallery and art's conventional institutional spaces, outdoors in public spaces. The content of the work merges with the physical site itself-the university and its charged history-revealing voices and perspectives that have been obscured by official public representations.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, this and all of Heap of Birds's public works have been exemplary of what artist Suzanne Lacy has termed "New Genre Public Art," a movement that might best be described as a social interventionist practice, in which artists use varied forms to engage diverse audiences about the meaning and function of shared spaces, and the often turbulent histories of those spaces, as well as the notion of the "public" itself.<sup>6</sup> Hailing passersby as "FIGHTING ILLINI" (backward) implicated all who viewed the piece in the university's troubled culture of sports fandom. The public placement and deliberate address encouraged viewers to think about the complex history of a shared space, as well as their own investment in and attachment to the institution and state.

Addressing the viewer in backward text is one of Heap of Birds's signature artistic strategies (along with his use of commercially printed signage), and it has several effects. Critic Jean Fisher has written that the "use of mirrored English words . . . disrupts legibility, forcing us to relinquish our mastery over language and read it 'otherwise.'"<sup>7</sup> Lucy Lippard locates an indigenous precedent: "The reversed words," she writes, "also recall the historical 'Contraries'—Tsistsistas [Cheyenne] warriors who rode their horses backwards, said hello for goodbye, and washed in the mud."<sup>8</sup> Interestingly, this links an indigenous trickster practice to a warrior tradition which has relevance for what Heap of Birds calls his "insurgent messages."<sup>9</sup> For his part, Heap of Birds describes the use of reversed text as an embodiment of an imperative that viewers and readers learn to see and think historically—an injunction against cultural amnesia and forgetting. Indeed, it is not just the address to the viewer—a proxy for the occupying state or offending institution—that is reversed. Heap of Birds's text also reverses expectations. It is commonplace to speak of indigenous peoples in the past tense—as an artifact of a lost culture, denizen of the historical museum—but *Beyond the Chief* is insistent in its use of the present tense: "TODAY YOUR HOST IS POTAWATOMI." Here the *Native Hosts* live beyond the chief, outlasting the obsolete colonial stereotype, demanding recognition and deference. But as the reception of *Beyond the Chief* would demonstrate, not everyone in Champaign was willing to take up Heap of Birds's challenge to think historically. The backward text in this case might be seen as a metaphor for irreconcilable viewpoints.

Heap of Birds's historical imperative links his practice to other contemporary artists who share what art historian Hal Foster has termed "an archival impulse." Foster describes a number of artists, including Thomas Hirschhorn, Tacita Dean, Sam Durant, and others, whose projects since the 1990s have explored historical experiences that have been forgotten or actively suppressed, offering "counter-memories" that might offer salutary "points of departure" in the present.<sup>10</sup> Heap of Birds's projects, including Beyond the Chief, which make available a history of indigenous struggles for homeland and sovereignty and provide historical background for a dialogue about the uses of images of Native peoples, might be seen to offer such a point of departure—an occasion for critical conversation about the burden of the past and the power of representation. If the artists Foster describes as embodying an archival impulse have explored alternative histories in a moment when the notion of a shared historical inheritance seems outmoded or reactionary, Heap of Birds's work, which makes use of indigenous knowledge and oral traditions, challenges ideas of what comprises history and who claims the right to define it—what histories matter, as it were.

The controversy over the use of Indian names and images bespeaks a deep divide between Native Americans and non-Native people—a fundamental and incommensurable disagreement about the meaning of history and the right to use and control symbols and Native American heritage. Heap of Birds has argued that "no human being should be identified as