



ENNO
HALLEK
2008

Sadolin

Värm kui kunst

January
February

tu	1
we	2
th	3
fr	4
sa	5
su	6
mo	7
tu	8
we	9
th	10
fr	11
sa	12
su	13
mo	14
tu	15
we	16
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mo	21
tu	22
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th	24
fr	25
sa	26
su	27
mo	28
tu	29
we	30
th	31
fr	29



© Enno Hallek
Kaasaskantav päikeseloojang /
Portable Sunset
Segatehnika / Mixed technique
Detail (Moderna Museet, Stockholm)
1990–2006
75 x 60 cm

March

April

sa	1
su	2
mo	3
tu	4
wed	5
th	6
fr	7
sa	8
su	9
mo	10
tu	11
wed	12
th	13
fr	14
sa	15
su	16
mo	17
tu	18
wed	19
th	20
fr	21
sa	22
su	23
mo	24
tu	25
wed	26
th	27
fr	28
sa	29
su	30
mo	31
tu	
wed	



© Enno Hallek
Mürgilennuk ja lind / Cropsprayer and Bird
Öli, lõuend /Oil, canvas
1965
70 x 205 cm

May
June

th	1
fr	2
sa	3
su	4
mo	5
tu	6
we	7
th	8
fr	9
sa	10
su	11
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su	25
mo	26
tu	27
we	28
th	29
fr	30
sa	31
su	29
mo	30



© Enno Hallek
Pink / Bench
Värvtud puit / Painted wood
Metrostation Stadion, Stockholm
1973
245 x 410 x 8 cm

July
August

tu	1	
we	2	
th	3	
fr	4	1
sa	5	2
su	6	3
mo	7	4
tu	8	5
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th	10	7
fr	11	8
sa	12	9
su	13	10
mo	14	11
tu	15	12
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sa	26	23
su	27	24
mo	28	25
tu	29	26
we	30	27
th	31	28
fr		29
sa		30
su		31



© Enno Hallek
Minu aerud Eestist ja mälestused /
My Oars from Estonia and Memories
Värvitud puit / Painted wood
Moderna Museet, Stockholm
1975
210 x 160 cm

September
October

mo	1
tu	2
we	3
th	4
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su	7
mo	8
tu	9
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th	11
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su	14
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mo	22
tu	23
we	24
th	25
fr	26
sa	27
su	28
mo	29
tu	30
we	29
th	30
fr	31



November

December

sa	1
su	2
mo	3
tu	4
we	5
th	6
fr	7
sa	8
su	9
mo	10
tu	11
we	12
th	13
fr	14
sa	15
su	16
mo	17
tu	18
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we	26
th	27
fr	28
sa	29
su	30
mo	29
tu	30
we	31



© Enno Hallek
Saed / Saws
Värvitud puit / Painted wood
1970–1980



SOTSIAALNE JA ESTEETILINE ENNO HALLEKI KUNST

Tänaseks on Stockholmis elav professor Enno Hallek maalija, graafiku ja tegevuskunstnikuna sama tuntud nimi nii oma sündnimaal Eestis kui ka teisel kodumaal Rootsis, kus teda peetakse Skandinaavia popkunsti üheks esimeseks suurimeeks. Eestis on Hallek näituste ja aktsioonidega esinenud alates 1990. aastast korduvalt, viimati 2007. aasta suvel Haapsalus. Tema kuulsaima ajalugu tölgendava teose, mälitud aerudest installatsiooni "Minu aerud Eestist ja mälestused" (1975) ostis eelmisel aastal Stockholmi Moderna Museet, Põhjamaade tähtsaim moodsa kunsti muuseum. Halleki populaarseim avalik töö on aga koos rootsi kunstnik Ake Pallarpiga 1973. aastal kaunistatud Stockholmi metroojaam Stadion.

Halleki käsitsluses on kunst ühtaegu midagi lihtsat ja ülevat. See sünnib lihtsatest materjalidest, tavapäristest asjadest, sest neil on oma sisemine poetika, mida ainult kunstnik suudab kirjeldada. Labase materjali eelistamise poolest läheneb Hallek isegi väese kunsti, *arte povera*, tegijatele. Aga olles maalija, kes hindab säravat koloriiti, pole Hallek ükski õne töö maaliliste väärustuse suhtes. Värvitud pind tähenab Halleki jaoks pilti, tihti loodusmuljest ajendatud assotsiatsiooni. Esteetilised kvaliteedid pole Halleki jaoks kunagi olnud teisejärguline küsimus, värvi füüsилiste omadust ning omavahelist sobivust peab ta väga tähtsaks. Kuid huvitavaks teeb tema töid just viis, kuidas ta kärtstud spektrivärvid – eestilik värvipalett, nagu on öelnud rootsi kunstikriitikud – seostab tehnoloogiliste konstruktsioonidele sarnanevate moodulelementidega.

Siinnes kontekstis peaksin mainima ka mõistet "kunsti piirid". Võttes kasutusele vineerist kaarekujuised elemendid, maalib ta nad üle mölemalt poolt. Nii muutub mõttetuks pildi esi- ja tagakülg, sest Halleki töödel seda ei eksisteeri. Midagi ei või olla jäätav, kõik osutub suhteliseks. Ükski vineerkaartest kompositsioon pole löpliku kujuga, neid saab muuta vastavalt vajadusele kas ühe töö sees või kombineerides neid uute elementidega. Seetõttu on olukorrast tulenevalt uus ka töö mölemal küljel tekkiv maal. Maali traditsioonilised tingimus (riputatavus seinale) või omadused (kahemõõtmelisus) muutuvad seega vaiavadaks ja maalikunst omandab skulptuurile ning installatsioonile omase ruumilise sügavuse mõõtme.

Teiseks, kunst, mis peab oluliseks seisukohavõtta ümbrisseva looduslike keskkonna suhtes ning leida sellele omal viisil visuaalne

ekvivalent, on Enno Halleki loomingut läbiv idee. Hallekit käivitab vajadus keskenduda tehisliku ja loodusliku vastuoludes kujunenud ja teineteist tingivatele paradoksidele, mistööta tema objektides on lihtsalt vormist hoolimata alati pisavalt palju mõtlemisainet. Romantiliste päikeseloojangute ja Lääne-Eesti rahvarõivastest inspireeritud loomuliku koloriidi körvale asetab ta sama loomulikult tööstuses toodetud vesiloodi ja riidenagi, tömmates nende vahel võrdlusemargi. Siin käitub Hallek nagu pagan, kelle jaoks loodus on igavene ime, kuid keda moodsa paganana erubat ka võimalus seda külmalt analüüsida industriala esteetika abil. See on tasakaalu otsing kahe vastandliku pooluse vahel, mida sümboliseerib vesiloodi kasutamine. Ehitades konstruktori printsibil oma objektid üles transformeeruvas moodul-süsteemis, Hallek justkui juhib meie tähelepanu kunsti ja looduse vahekorra alalisele suhtelisusele, relativismile, mis vabastab vaataja ühe konkreetse hinnaangu andmnisest tööle. 1960. aastate sotsiaalsele vastutustundlikusele apelleeriv radikaalne kunstikäsitlus, mille sees arenes ka Halleki maailmavaade, kajabki vastu kunstniku töödes, kes teab juba lapsepõlvest, mida tähendavad kalad ja aerud.

Enno Hallek sündis 1931. aastal Rohukülas kaluri perekonnas, kust 1943. aastal üle Saaremaa põgeneti sõja jalust Roots. Rootsist saigi Halleki teine kodumaa, siin õppis ta 1953–1958 Stockholmi Kunstiülikoolis ning debüteeris isikunäitusega aastal 1963. Ekspressionismihõngulise jõulise noore maalijana saavutas ta peagi kriitikute kõrge tunnustuse. Järgnesid näitused Italias ja Prantsusmaal. Halleki varases loomingus hoomab seda intellektuaalset otsivat vaimsust, mis valmistab pinda järgnevaks, eneseleidmise etapiks kunstniku töös – värvi füüsiliste ja maagiliste omaduste teravdatud tunnetamist, peaegu alati kujutava elemendi eeljustamist, visuaalse nalja pakkumist. Sel kümneniödil on Hallek aga rohkem pühendumud mobiilsetele kunstiprojektidele, kasutades tegevuskunstilisi vahendeid kaasaegse kunsti lähendamisel massidele.

Harry Liivrand

© Enno Hallek
Laulev revolutsioon / Singing Revolution
Detail (Södermalmsallen, Stockholm)
1989

By today professor Enno Hallek, a painter, graphic artist and performance artist living in Stockholm, is same known name in his native land Estonia as in his another homeland Sweden where he is regarded as one of the first big names of Scandinavian pop art. In Estonia Hallek has repeatedly participated in exhibitions and performances since 1990, last time in summer 2007 in Haapsalu. Last year the most important Scandinavian museum of modern art Moderna Museet in Stockholm bought his well-known history interpreting work – the installation of painted oars "My oars from Estonia and Memories" (1975). But Hallek's most famous public work is the metro station Stadion in Stockholm, decorated together with Swedish artist Ake Pallarp in 1973.

For Hallek art is something simple and sublime at the same time. It creates from plain materials, customary things, because they have their inner poetics that only the artist can describe. As for preferring plain materials, Hallek even comes close to the artists making minimal art, *arte povera*. But being a painter who evaluates bright colouring Hallek is not indifferent towards the picturesque values of work. For Hallek, a painted surface means a picture, an association often induced by natural impression. Aesthetic qualities have never been a second-rate question for him. He considers emphasizing the physical properties of colours and their harmonying with each other very important. But the way that makes his works interesting is how he connects intensive spectrum colours – Estonian colour palette like Swedish art critics have said – with module elements similar to technological structures.

I should also talk about the "boundaries of art" in this context. Taking into use the plywood arched elements he paints them from both sides. So the front and back side of the picture becomes meaningless because they don't exist on Hallek's works. Nothing can be permanent, everything turns out to be relative. None of the compositions of plywood archs have final shape, they can be changed according to need within one work or by combining them with new elements. Therefore, depending on situation the paintings that occur on both sides of the work are also new. Traditional conditions (hangable to the wall) or properties (two-dimensional) for a painting thus become arguable; pictorial art takes the dimension of spatial depth that is characteristic to sculpture and installation.

ENNO HALLEK'S SOCIAL AND AESTHETIC ART

Secondly, the recurrent idea in Enno Hallek's creative work is art that regards important to take a stand towards the surrounding natural environment and find a kind of visual equivalent to it. Hallek is activated by necessity to concentrate on the paradoxes being formed in antagonism of artificial and natural, conditioning each other. That is why his objects in spite of their simple form always give enough matter to think about. Beside the natural colouring inspired by romantic sunsets and West-Estonian national costumes he very naturally places the industrially produced water level and clothes rack and draws a comparison sign between them. Here Hallek acts like a pagan for who nature is everlasting miracle but being a modern pagan he is also excited about the possibility to coldly analyse it by means of industrial aesthetics. This is searching for balance between two opposite poles; using of water level symbolises that. By building up his objects in a transforming module system using constructor's principle Hallek as if points out the permanent relativity of the relation of art and nature, relativism that frees the viewer from giving an explicit opinion to work. Radical approach to art of the 1960's appealing on social responsibility within that the ideology of Hallek also developed re-echoes in the works of the artist who knows from childhood already what fishes and oars mean.

Enno Hallek was born in 1931 in a fisherman's family in Rohuküla wherefrom the family escaped via Saaremaa to Sweden in 1943, away from war. Sweden became another homeland for Hallek. Here he studied in the Academy of Arts in Stockholm from 1953 to 1958 and made his debut with personal exhibition in 1963. Young forceful expressionistic painter soon received high recognition from critics. His next exhibitions were in Italy and France. There is conceivable intellectual searching spirit in Hallek's early creative work period that prepares ground for the next, self-finding stage – sharpened sensing of physical and magic properties of colours, almost always preferring a figurative element, offering a visual joke. During the present decade, Hallek however has more dedicated himself to mobile art projects using the means of performance art to bring modern art closer to the masses.

Harry Liivrand

Sadolin

Värm kui kunst

2008
ENNO HALLEK