纤维·心维·思维中国美术学院纤维和空间艺术展

Xianwei • Xinwei • Siwei Fiber and Space Art Exhibition from China Academy of Art

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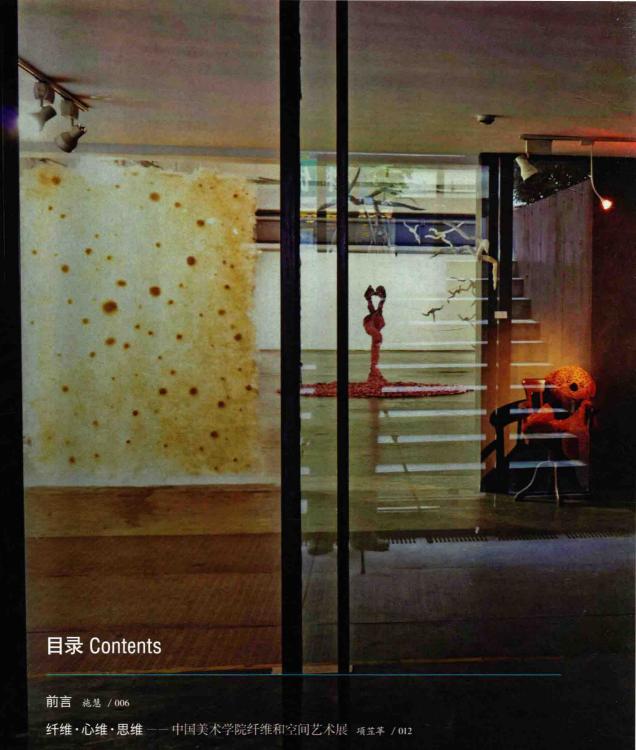
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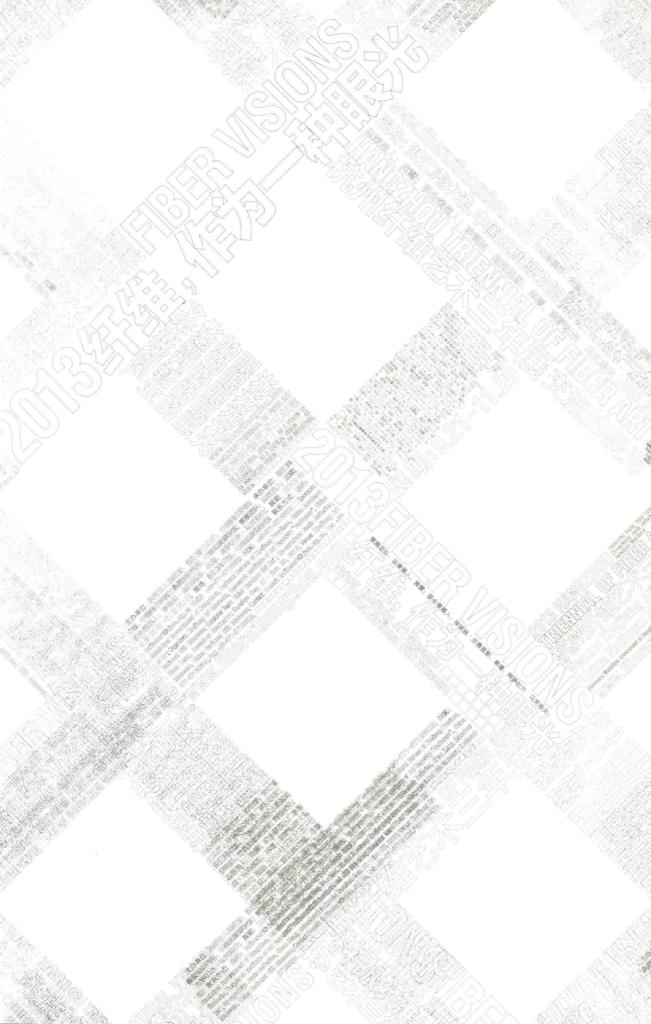
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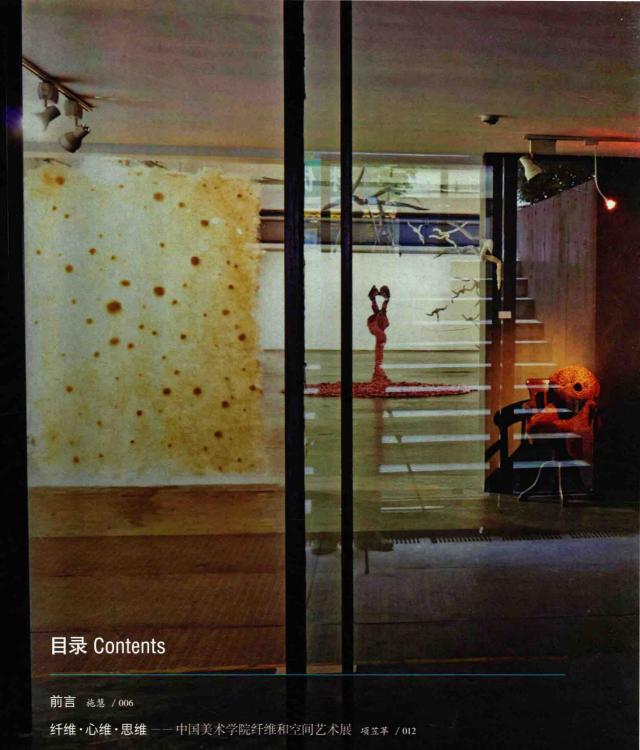
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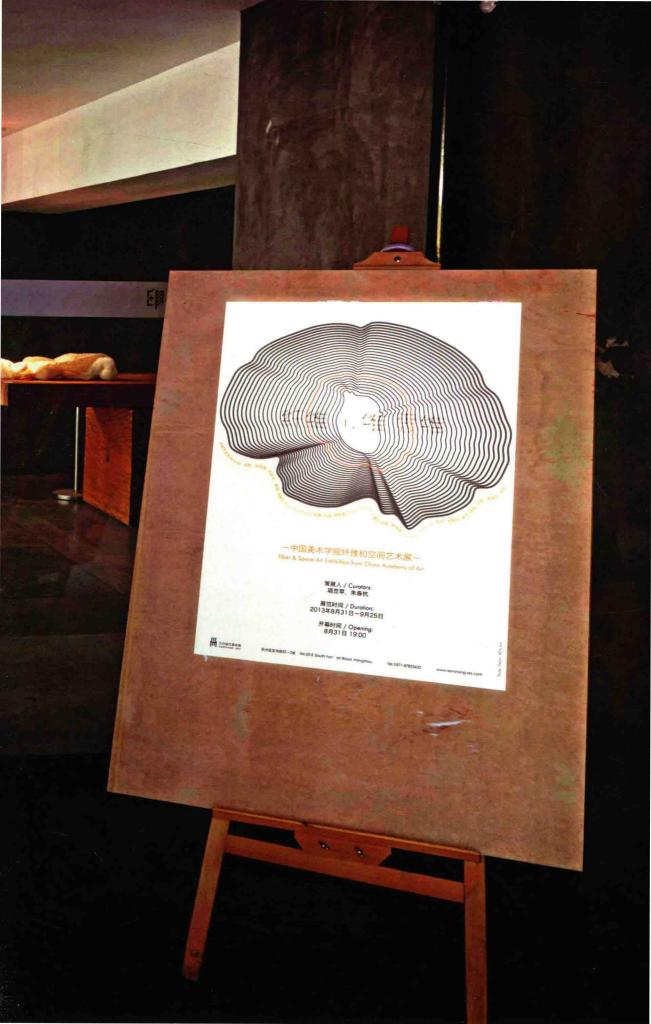
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Foreword

Shi Hui

The 19th century German architect Gottfried Semper once said that textiles are the 'primeval art from which all other arts [...] borrowed their types and symbols, whereas textiles themselves seem quite independent in this respect. Textile types evolved within the art itself or were borrowed directly from nature.'

Without a doubt, textiles follow us through our lives, from the cradle to the grave. So familiar are we with textiles that we now take their presence in our lives for granted, forgetting the unique qualities and forms and emotions to which they give rise. We have the habit of viewing textiles as a craft, rather than an art form. Thus we forget how textiles once unleashed the creative forces of humanity at the dawn of civilization; before humans had etched images of oxen on the walls of caves to record their hunting activities; and prior to the use of *qiupus*, or talking knots. Even before man learned how to build stone dwellings, he had learnt to cover his body with leaves and animal hide. As an art form, textiles share the most intimate of connections with humans, piquing our senses as they brush against our skin, leading to our yearning for warmth, love and a roof to live under.

However, during the course of human development, this intimacy was lost and textiles were reduced to the status of a mere craft, or even a humble accessory of paintings. During the 18th century in particular, the imitation of paintings seemed to be the only path to survival for textile products including tapestries and rugs. However, this trend was reversed as the Industrial Revolution began to threaten traditional handicrafts. Beginning with William Morris, people once again took an interest in textiles, viewing them as an independent art form, rather than an artistic accessory. Once more, people discovered that textiles were made up of 'fibers'. Following the Bauhaus revolution in textile design of the early 20th century, the renaissance of textile wall-hangings inspired by Jean-Lurçat and changes made to wall-hanging designs by artists in the 1960s, wall-hangings came off the walls and were surrounded by space. Channeling their emotions, artists began to create multi-dimensional, poetic textile installations, initiating an exploration of *Xin Wei*, or the emotions. This led to a number of textile works that were woven with passion, including Magdalena Abakanowicz's *Abakan Red*.

For a time, the limited choice of fibers and weaves available to textiles formed barriers, confining fiber art to the very periphery of the modern art landscape. However, in the 1980s, fiber art began to branch out, Riding the tide of contemporary art, fiber art took on a much broader scope, both in terms of materials, forms and ideas. It explored avant-garde and sensitive issues like globalization, the spread of the internet, post-colonialism, feminism, the environment, racial conflict, the urban landscape, consumer materialism and cultural heritage. Fiber art also mounted a challenge and criticism of the existing order, harnessing natural and man-made fibers, fabrics and the privileged role that textiles play in our lives to reflect on human life and progress. As a result, modern fiber art became a tool for human contemplation.

The Fiber and Space Art Studio was established in 2003 by the China Academy of Art and focuses on fiber art in the contemporary context. Teaching activities at the Studio are centered on research into 'fibrous material and language', 'critical soft sculpture' and the 'poetic space of fiber art'. This exhibition serves as an artistic exploration of these themes, showcasing fine exhibits that are testimony to the keen, passionate and creative minds of the young artists involved.

This exhibition will run in tandem with the inaugural International Hangzhou Triennial of Fiber Art, echoing the Triennial's theme of 'Fiber Visions'. The three themes of 'Xian Wei, Xin Wei and Si Wei' themselves represent three different perspectives and views on the world, looking at material, natural and human aspects. The key lesson that this exhibition can teach young artists is to broaden their perspective of the world, root themselves in artistic creation, perpetuate their passion for art and life and care for all the people and things around them.