

镜头中的东瀛 日本摄影艺术作品展

Japan Caught by Camera Works from the Photographic Art in Japan



镜头中的东瀛 ——日本摄影艺术作品展 Japan Caught by Camera Works from the Photographic Art in Japan 2007/10/27/~11/25

主办:上海美术馆 日本Zeit-Foto画廊

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主办 上海美术馆 日本**Zeit-Foto**画廊

Organized by Shanghai Art Museum Zeit-Foto Salon, Japan





前言

照相术在19世纪前半叶产生,此后从欧洲传入日本。这种新生的技术从此在日本开枝散叶,几代摄影家本着对艺术和现实的高度敏感,一方面响应着世界摄影技术和观念的不断变化和更新,吸收、兼容并蓄欧美摄影之长,另一方面关注本国的现实生活和传统的审美意识,创作出具有独特审美价值的作品,并产生了诸多世界一流的摄影名家。

感谢我们的合作者,日本的Zeit-Foto画廊此次提供给我馆如此丰富而富于变化的藏品,所展出的113位艺术家是从上世纪30年代至最新时代的代表性人物,其中植田正治、森山大道可能久为中国观众所熟悉,但杉本博司、奈良原一高等摄影师也是不可忽视的大师,还有新生代的摄影师如鹰野隆大、奥诺黛拉有机等等,他们的摄影所展示的活力,可以代表当代日本摄影的一种新的方向。这些摄影家们敏锐的作品向我们展示了日本摄影在这近百年中的风格变化,是整个二十世纪日本摄影具有历史延续性的完整面貌的呈现,也是难能可贵的视觉史料,使我们从中窥见日本的现实及摄影发展的脉络和轨迹。

衷心祝愿此次展览获得圆满成功。

方增先 上海美术馆馆长 Foreword

Photography, a new medium invented in the first half of the nineteenth century, was introduced from Europe into Japan after its inception. This exotic art form has prospered in the new land since then. With intense sensitivity to art and life, Japanese photographers of several generations have been assimilating the global changes and transformations of photographic techniques and conceptions by conversion and invention, while keeping an eye on the domestic realities and traditional aesthetics to produce works of unique aesthetic value, and a number of first-rank

photographers have emerged in Japan.

In this exhibition, we are indebted to our partner Zeit-Foto Salon from Japan for such a rich and varied collection. The 113 artists featured are representative figures in this art in Japan since the 1930's, and among them are such familiar names as Ueda Shoji, Moriyama Daido, Sugimoto Hiroshi and Narahara Ikko, and emerging artists such as Takano Ryudai and Onodera Yuki. Their incisive works have led the stylistic evolutions in photography for a century in Japan, and a historically panoramic view of Japanese photography in the twentieth century, as precious visual documents, from which we can trace Japanese life and art.

May this exhibition a complete success!

Fang Zengxian

Director of Shanghai Art useum

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与摄影艺术家交往趣事

记得很多年前,在英国的希思罗机场偶然遇到过植田正治(Ueda Shoji)。可没想到他遇见我后第一句话竟然是"石原,你知道这里的机场餐厅有没有印度咖哩饭?我非常想吃。"三十年光阴荏苒,我却至今仍然十分着迷于他的《沙丘》系列。与森山大道(Moriyama Daido)的相遇也在这一时期。当时森山大道已经非常出名了。我有时会收到他的来信,信里写到"能否在下周五之前借给我X十万日币"。这样的信我收到过好几次,当时我以为这些钱是他为了个人享乐游玩而借的。可事后才知道,这些钱有的是为了垫付他在巴黎的工作室的房钱,有的是为了付女儿的留学费用。为自己的误解我感到惭愧不已。三十年前的荒木经惟(Araki Nobuyoshi)不象现在这样工作繁忙,还是有大把的自由时间的。那时的荒木经惟经常在周末携同荒木夫人来我家。我们在屋后的花园里聊天,有兴致的时候就跳跳舞。问题就发生在这个时候。有时候附近邻家的孩子也会来院子里嬉戏,这时候荒木就会不停地按动快门拍下这些孩童嬉戏的镜头。而糟糕的是,荒木竟然将这些照片肆无忌惮地登载在成人杂志上。当这些杂志被送到孩子们的父母手上的时候,我想这下一定大事不妙,我该去赔礼道歉了。可实在是出乎意料之外,看到自己可爱的孩子的照片是荒木经惟拍的,父母们并没有动怒,而是非常高兴。摄影家荒木的人气由此可窥见一斑。

杉本博司(Sugimoto Hiroshi)的作品在当今的国际艺术品市场上可算是属于屈指可数的高价作品了。可在几十年前,他的作品并不象现在如此高价,因此不难买到。杉本个人给我的感觉是十分洒脱幽默,而且用冷眼观世态。这可能与他的个人经历有关。他在出名之前曾经在美国从事过建筑方面的工作,还经营过古董买卖。同样在美国纽约生活的杉浦邦惠(Sugiura Kunie)的性格则与之截然相反。杉浦邦惠将工作室建在纽约的唐人街,并且勤勤恳恳地在那里工作将近四十年。由于她不懈的努力,她的充满灵气的作品终于为世人所知晓。日本艺术方面的媒体去美国作现代艺术的采访的时候,总会出现她的消息与身影。与扎扎实实、性格不张扬的杉浦邦惠形成鲜明对照的是井津建郎(Izu Kenro)。在这里我只能小声地告诉你,以前他来我的画廊的时候,每次身边陪伴的女朋友都不一样。说到他的作品,是采用铂金影印技术制作的"花"系列作品。他的作品是如此的精致与美丽,我们也许可以称井津为恋物癖(fetishism)。在这一点上,乡津雅夫(Gozu Masao)则属于孤立派,多才多艺的他除了摄影作品以外,在其他的立体作品方面也颇有建树。乡津夫妇俩都非常喜欢狗,而且饲养的都是大型犬。

让我把话题转回日本。三十年前,我在东京的日本桥刚刚开Zeit-Foto画廊的时候,最初进入我视线的艺术家是北井一夫(Kitai Kazuo)。当时,北井在日本最具历史性的摄影杂志《朝日摄影》上发表了连载系列作品。那就是著名的《走进农村》。这一作品系列深深地打动了我。从那时开始,我与北井的交往一直是属于一种互补的关系。他传递给我很多非常有意义的信息,促使我把目光投向中国,并开始收藏中国艺术家的作品也可以说是受到了北井的影响所致。

让我们把目光再转向日本的女摄影家。首先我要提到的是石内都(Ishiuchi Miyako)和奥诺黛拉有机(Onodera Yuki)。她们充满艺术热情的作品不断地涌现,其气势可以说压倒了很多其他艺术家。她们俩在年龄上有一定的差距,可是同为艺术家,在对艺术的执着、毫不妥协方面可以说是如出一辙。奥诺黛拉有机那娇小的身躯里如何可以蕴藏着那样巨大的艺术热情与能量。至今为止我都觉得不可思议。

作为美术商,与艺术家的沟通与交流可以说是至关重要的。不仅在对艺术家所创作的作品的理解与领悟上,从美术商的角度给予年轻艺术家一些建议与意见方面,心与心的交流都是不可或缺的。安斋重男(Anzai Shigeo)在欧美进行摄影创作。他经常会从国外给我寄一些明信片告诉我他的近况。同样,松江泰治(Matsue Taiji)的创作足迹踏遍了非洲、南美洲、伊斯兰国家和欧洲。他在当地遇到的一些奇闻趣事都会写信告诉我。这些明信片与书信至今为止我都珍藏着。

还有很多非常重要的艺术家要提,所以允许我每个人只提一两句。年轻艺术家的中流砥柱柴田敏雄(Shibata Toshio)和小野祐次(Ono Yuji)有好几次去国外旅行时与我同行。柴田敏雄用他与生俱来的艺术家天份通过摄影表现他对艺术的理解。而小野祐次则对欧洲古典文化遗产表现出特殊的兴趣。铃木凉子(Suzuki Ryoko)、鲤江真纪子(Koie Makiko)、楢桥朝子(Narahashi Asako)这三位女艺术家的风格与气质完全不同,但我感到在某方面却有共同点。那就是对于"时代的美学"的执着追求。进藤万里子(Shindo Mariko)和藤部明子(Tobu Akiko)的作品虽然还显露出几分稚嫩,但可以看得出也是有同样的趋向。

畠山直哉(Hatakeyama Naoya)也是一位给我留下深刻印象的艺术家。他还在学生时代时,我就认识他。畠山直哉的恩师、日本摄影史上的大师级人物一大辻清司(Otsuji Kiyoji)先生在生前与我聊到畠山直哉的作品时,曾说过这样的话,令我至今印象十分深刻。大辻清司先生说"畠山的作品完全从'无'开始。也就是从抛弃了缠绕着日本人的神话性、隐喻、寓意、传统历史观、伤感等种种感情后开始。"

然后,还有鹰野隆大(Takano Ryudai)的作品,鹰野抛弃了原有的观念,用肉体作题材进行艺术表现。还有欲将都市的混沌做成美味料理的金村修(Kanemura Osamu)。独自一人,用郊游散步者的眼光对风景物体进行视觉阐述的尾仲浩二(Onaka Koji)。充满想像力,亲自充当旋转的被摄物,对日常的时间、空间进行差异化的屋代敏博(Yashiro Toshihiro)。身处在保守的艺术王国-法国巴黎,却通过作品表现出叛逆精神的Aki Lumi。从破坏中寻求希望的影子,偏爱阳光达不到的阴暗角落,通过镜头捕捉种种都市的下意识,寡默孤独的宫本隆司(Miyamoto Ryuji)。

值得一提的艺术家真是数不胜数。在我几十年经营画廊的生涯里和很多的艺术家打过交道。其中也有一些让我感到十分遗憾的事。那就是诸如山崎博(Yamazaki Hiroshi)、服部冬树(Hattori Fuyuki)、高木由利子(Takagi Yuriko)等一些艺术家长期远离了创作活动。他们是如此地充满了艺术才华与灵气,而他们对创作的疏远让我唏嘘不已。这样的现象也许可以从一个侧面说明仅靠创作,艺术家的生存是比较艰难的。与此同时,在与我比较接近的艺术家中,有一些是兼具教师身份的。细江英公(Hosoe Eiko)、佐藤时启(Sato Tokihiro)、渡边兼人(Watanabe Kanendo)就是如此。对于细江,我要特别地感谢他。三十年前,日本正处于新闻文体摄影(photojournalism)全盛时期,在这样的环境中,我首先创办了专门经营摄影作品的画廊,竭力倡导摄影作为美术作品的独立性。可在当时,没有人对我表示认同,很多媒体表示"这样的东西不可能有艺术前途的"。在这样恶风恶雨的环境中,唯一同我站在一起的就是细江英公。

这次展览所展出的都是曾在我的画廊举办过展览的艺术家的作品。除此之外,还安排了一些属于更早时期的

摄影绘画主义(pictorialism)的福原信三(Fukuhara Shinzo)的作品以及1930年代前后的近代主义的艺术家作品进行展出。因为这些作品对于加深对日本现代摄影的理解,会起到很大的帮助。最后,我还要借这次机会,以各种各样的形式对我的工作进行大力支持的艺术评论家饭泽耕太郎(Iizawa Kotaro)先生、东京都摄影美术馆策展人笠原美智子(Kasahara Michiko)女士、岛根县立美术馆策展人蔦谷典子(Tsutatani Noriko)女士、外国策展人,原法国蓬皮杜艺术中心的Alain Sayag先生、美国休斯敦美术馆的Anne W. Tucker女士、旧金山现代美术馆的Sandra Phillips女士表示感谢。还有很多给我帮助、我要感谢的人,由于文章篇幅的关系,不能一一列举姓名,借这样的机会,一同表达我深深的谢意。

石原悦郎 Zeit-Foto画廊,日本

Friendship of 30 years

"Do they have good Indian curry here? I feel like having one, Mr. Ishihara." started our conversation at the Heathrow airport when I met Ueda Shoji for the first time in person there almost 30 years ago. Since then, I have been fascinated by his "Dune Mode" Series. I met Moriyama Daido about the same time. He was already well-known, still he repeatedly sent me nicely written letters asking for some money to borrow. I used to think it was for his pleasure but lately I was embarrassed tofound out it was all for square purposes like rent for his atelier in Paris or his daughter needed some for studying overseas. Araki Nobuyoshi who is super busy and famous now used to have lots of time to himself 30 years ago. Once, he came to my house with his wife. We chatted, even danced in the garden and had a good time. Some neighborhood children came into the garden and Araki started to shoot them. Yet it turned out later that he put those photos of children in dirty magazines for adults! Further more, he even sent some copies to the children's parents. I thought that was too much. But, to my surprise, that made the parents very happy. They did not mind their children being in dirty magazine, they were all proud that the kids were chosen by Araki to shoot. He is, and has been a lovable man.

Sugimoto Hiroshi is one of the most popular artists in the international art market. His art is very highly priced now but it used to be more affordable. He was cynical and at the same time had a great sense of humor. He had several jobs before he got to be known as a photographer, having worked as a carpenter and at antique shop in the United States. Sugiura Kunie, who also lived in New York, is of quite opposite type. She rented a studio in Chinatown and kept on working for nearly 40 years. Her sincere attitude toward art was rewarded and her talented works got so recognized that whenever Japanese media goes to US for report of contemporary art, she is always the one to turn to.

Her quiet and humble character is rather opposite to that of Izu Kenro. Every time he visited my gallery, I got to see his new girlfriend. His "flower" series on platinum print was exquisite to the degree that he might be referred to as one of fetishism. Gozu Masao kept pursuing his own way. Quite versatile, he was established in the practice three dimensional arts apart from photography. I remember he and his wife loved dogs, especially big ones.

Let's get back to Japanese art scene of 30 years ago. Kitai Kazuo was the very first one who drew my attention when I opened my photo gallery in Nihonbashi, Tokyo. He had his photos regularly published in "Asahi Camera", which was the graphic magazine of longest history in Japan. The series was named "Into the Country". It just grabbed my heart. We have been influencing each other since then and learning so much from each other. He is the one who opened my eyes to the Chinese art scene by giving me valuable messages. My start of the collection of contemporary Chinese art should be accredited to him.

Let me talk about ladies. Ishiuchi Miyako and Onodera Yuki are so active on expressing their own world. They're overwhelming in terms of the passion in their works. Though different in age period, they are common in their tireless and uncompromising pursuit of art. Onodera Yuki is small built and I'm amazed by the immense enthusiasm and energy hidden inside.

It is very important for an art dealer to have good communication with artists. Deep understanding not only helps the understanding of the works the artists produces, but also allows me to give young ones some advice from a little distant point of view besides

Anzaï Shigeois a passionate photographer shooting overseas. The post cards he sent to me give me hints of his life and work. Matsue Taiji have sent several letters from South America, Islamic world and Europe writing about the matters that surprised him and his interesting encounters. I keep those letters and cards from photographers as good treasure.

I have to hurry, as I have a lot more to talk about.

I have traveled with some of the photographers like Shibata Toshio, Ono Yuji. Shibata has the gift of a painter with which he cuts a frame of the shot and that separates him from all the other ordinary people. Ono tries to become as close as possible to the cultural heritage of the Classics of Europe.

Suzuki Ryoko, Koie Makiko and Narahashi Asako are all different but have something in common. That is their tendency to the constant pursuit "the aesthetics of the era". Shindo Mariko and Tobu Akiko are following their way, too.

Hatakeyama Naoya is also a very impressive artist. I have known him since he was a student. His master, the big star of Japanese photography scene, Otsuji Kiyoji, once described him as following: "His photos starts from nothing but "void". He has cast aside myth, metaphor, fable, sense of traditional history and melancholy that haunt the Japanese." I still recall his word as if that were said only yesterday.

Takano Ryudai is completely free from the established ideas, and tactful enough to express about his theme on human bodies. Kanemura Osamu is a chief who cooks the melting chaos of cities. Alone, with the eyes of a rambler, Onaka Koji interprets what he sees. Jolly Yashiro Toshihiro alters the ordinary time and space into totally different world by circling himself in the focus. Aki Lumi, in the middle of art conservative country, France, is acting as a rebel and prefers dark corners where the sun cannot reach to search hope in destruction. Miyamoto Ryuji digs into the unconsciousness of cities in the ruins and remains quite to himself.

There seems to be no end when I talk about the artists that I have acquainted with. So many of them.....

Well, I regret that some very talented artists are no longer active. Yamazaki Hiroshi, Hattori Fuyuki and Takagi Yuriko have drifted away from art practice. They are so brilliant that I do feel it is too bad. Being an artist is one thing and keep being one is the other, I guess. There must be some difficulties, of course.

Some firmly keep on. Sato Tokihiro, Watanabe Kanendo and Eikoh Hosoe Hosoe Eikoh have been teaching as well

as shooting. I especially feel grateful to Mr. Hosoe for being supportive when everyone else opposed against my

establishment of the very first photo gallery in Japan 30 years ago. It was in the middle of the golden age of graph

journalism. I had so much bashing from the media expressing "Such a thing will never be successful". He was the

only photographer that stood on my side.

This exhibition is consisted of the photos of the artists that I have exhibited in my gallery. I also have added some

works by Fukuhara Shinzo who was well known as an artist in the style of Pictorialism and some modernist

photographs around 1930's, believing that these works will help the understanding of the contemporary photography

in Japan a lot.

Now, I would like to express my gratitude to Iizawa Kotaro, the critic who has given immense support to my work,

Kasahara Michiko, the curator of Tokyo museum of Photographs, Tsutatani Noriko, the curator of Shimane museum.

And from overseas, Alain Sayag, the former curator at the Centre Pompidou, Anne W.Tucker of the Museum of fine

arts, Houston, and Sandra Phillips of San Francisco Museum of Modern Art have been walking a long path side by

side with me.

I'd like to express my sincere appreciation to them and many more people whose name not mentioned here for giving

me their great help and support.

Etsuro Ishihara

The Director of Zeit-Foto

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他山之石,可以攻玉——写在"镜头中的东瀛"日本摄影艺术展举办之际

金秋十月,日本收藏家石原悦郎先生向中国观众展示了他的又一批精彩藏品——几乎涵盖1930年至2007年日本摄影发展历史的摄影作品展,在上海美术馆举办了。尤其让我们兴奋和感激的是,石原悦郎先生慷慨地将这批极具艺术和史料价值的近400幅作品全部捐赠给了上海美术馆,从而使我们获得了一批足以代表日本优秀摄影家的创作、同时也比较完整地反映日本摄影史三个发展时期的珍贵藏品,这对于中日文化交流及上海美术馆的收藏来说。都是一件值得庆贺的大事。

摄影艺术作为西方人的发明,从19世纪传入日本和中国,在两个不同的国家里,经历了不同的发展道路。作为一种观察世界与渗透人类心灵的艺术,摄影除了丰富人们记录历史的经验与手段外,还在自身发展中出现了一次又一次的反叛与革新,因而造就了持有不同理念的众多摄影流派和无数个性迥异的摄影家,使世界摄影的历史波澜迭起、异彩纷呈。现在,我们通过石原悦郎先生的藏品展,可以清晰地看到日本摄影的发展过程,进而反观中国的摄影艺术,这样的对比将产生无穷的意义。

展览从三个时期来展示日本的摄影历史。如此安排,是上海美术馆及策展人的用心所在,希望以此向观众提供一个较为全面地了解日本摄影的视角。石原悦郎先生是一位偏爱艺术性胜过技术性的收藏家,他的这批藏品立足于个人的选择角度,然而,在近400幅藏品中,却包括了日本摄影史上不同发展时期许多有影响、有代表性的摄影家的作品,这就使展览既呈现众多日本摄影家不同的鲜明个性,也可以向观众展示日本摄影发展过程的大致轮廓。展览以1920年至1950年为第一时期,1950年至1975年是第二时期,第三时期则从1975年至2007年。中国观众将看到,中日两个国家、两种文化背景和社会形态,在对摄影艺术的诠释与应用中,有着怎样的不同和怎样的相似之处。

日本作为有着自己独特文化思路的国家,在最初学习西方摄影技术的同时,也在吸收西方的文化。展览中第一部分反映了日本现代摄影的起步,这是日本摄影的第一个黄金时代。以福原信三为代表的"画意摄影"和以野岛康三为代表的现代摄影,为日本摄影的发展打下了基础。上世纪30年代,野岛康三和安井仲治在摄影艺术的实践中找到了一种日本民族特有的敏感,从而促进了日本现代摄影的形成。随着日本社会及经济的发展,摄影杂志和图片杂志的出版,在很大程度上推动了日本现代摄影的独树一帜,并使摄影家们对社会生活的关注点丰富起来。1923年的东京大地震和1937年爆发的战争,再次影响了日本摄影的表现内容,改变了摄影家对现实的观察方式。日本第一个摄影高峰的出现,使之在吸收西方摄影图像技术的过程中建立了自己的摄影语言体系,但是二战的爆发也很快结束了这一黄金时代。

战后重建的日本,至上世纪70年代中期,形成了日本摄影史上发展较为丰富的时期。一批战前成名的摄影家,如渡边义雄、滨谷浩和木村伊兵卫等,在战后开始活跃起来,拍摄一些与城市、自然相关的内容。战后摄影的真正起步是在50年代,这一时期的日本摄影,先后出现了几个有代表性的流派,有些在同时发生。首先是土门拳提倡的现实主义摄影运动,它反映了日本摄影家直面战后严酷现实的创作态度,在此思潮下产生的摄影作品成为战后日本摄影最重要的文献之一。与此同时,出现了"主观主义"摄影运动,事实上是继承了战前日本摄影先锋运动的实验精神。而以新摄影面貌出现的植田正治的"沙丘系列",给那时的日本摄影注入了另一种个人化的动机。随后出现了"图像一代",一方面,木村伊兵卫、土门拳以及战后的一代摄影

家如长野重一等,以新纪实风格来拍摄记录政治事件、社会冲突事件和战争受害者的现实;另一方面,一些年轻的"图像派"摄影家针对摄影本体展开了对于图像独特之处的实验,他们追寻图像的独立性,追求各种形式的可能性。这种种的倾向改变了战后日本摄影的面貌。此次展览中出现的奈良原一高、细江英公、石元泰博等都是这期间的代表人物。

日本的摄影艺术,在社会的变迁中一浪推一浪地发展。摄影家们不断地去发现并努力展现这门艺术的独特魅力,在各自的镜头中寻求具有张力和爆发力的摄影语言。在这过程中,日本摄影家对图像的感知方式及对社会的观察态度不断有新的认识,并且无可避免地带有日本文化美学的特征。1957年的《十人之眼》展览以及Vivo摄影团体的作品向外界宣告,日本摄影正在经历重大的转变。1964年举办的东京奥运会促进了日本经济的高速发展,日本摄影也出现了多样化的新方向。展览中的筱山纪信,是当时众多摄影家的代表之一。

20世纪60年代中期到70年代早期,是战后日本摄影的高峰期。摄影从最初对战后严酷现实的纪实性关注,演变为利用摄影去努力创造多样化的个人文献方式。专业摄影杂志在影响日本摄影思潮中一直起着举足轻重的作用,此时在观念激进的《挑衅》杂志的推动下,有一批摄影家以捕捉城市中最袒露的极端一面而著称,高梨丰、森山大道、荒木经惟、须田一政和内藤正敏等都是其中的代表人物。这一时期的日本摄影在创造和争议中发展和深化,同时带来了丰富的个体化面貌。

展览的第三部分,也许是和今日中国摄影家走得最近的一部分。这一部分的作品涵盖了几代日本摄影家的创作,他们关注的焦点问题与日本的国家变化有很大的关系。上世纪70年代,日本成为在世界上领先的制造业大国,经济上的成就帮助日本奠定了国际地位,这给摄影家提供了方向并加深了民族自豪感。日本开始了广泛的国际互动,这同样影响到摄影家们的视野,他们开始通过艺术进行全球对话,并引起了日本国内对文化应以传统为主导还是应着眼世界未来的讨论。尽管在80年代,日本"泡沫经济"的后果给社会带来一定的冲击,但大众的市场消费和电子娱乐以一种亚文化的方式影响着社会,年轻的摄影家以更加个体化的方式来思考和创作。展览中第三部分的大多数摄影家,在题材的表现和形式的探索上都带有后现代的思维,如柴田敏雄、金村修、宫本隆司、佐藤时启、石内都、今道子、森村泰昌、杉本博司等。一些摄影家努力把自己置身于国际对话中,其中有些人还选择在西方一个城市生活,以求有一个更加国际化的环境,但他们在自我的个性中始终坚持自己的日本民族文化的身份。此次展览中,奥诺黛拉有机、Aki Lumi和今道子等都是在这样的状态中创作。这种国际化的趋势改变了日本摄影创作的氛围,也丰富了日本摄影的语境。

就世界范围来说,正是从80年代开始,摄影作为一种艺术媒介的观念,日渐成为全球性的认识。在这样一种认识下,日本开始注重对摄影作品的收藏和公共展览机构的建设。1988年东京都摄影美术馆的建成,说明一个完整的摄影艺术的社会教育体系在日本已被构建起来。

看完这个展览,在对日本摄影的发展过程有所了解之后,中国的摄影家和评论者无疑会有许多启示、许多感慨。中国摄影的历史长度与日本相仿,目前的摄影人口在世界上恐怕也屈指可数,我们应该就摄影艺术本身的发展,梳理出一条清晰的客观的历史脉络来。我们也应该尊重中国摄影历史上一切有独立个性和思维的摄影家的创造,