罗 RÚRÍ

秦 俭 主编 湖北美术出版社



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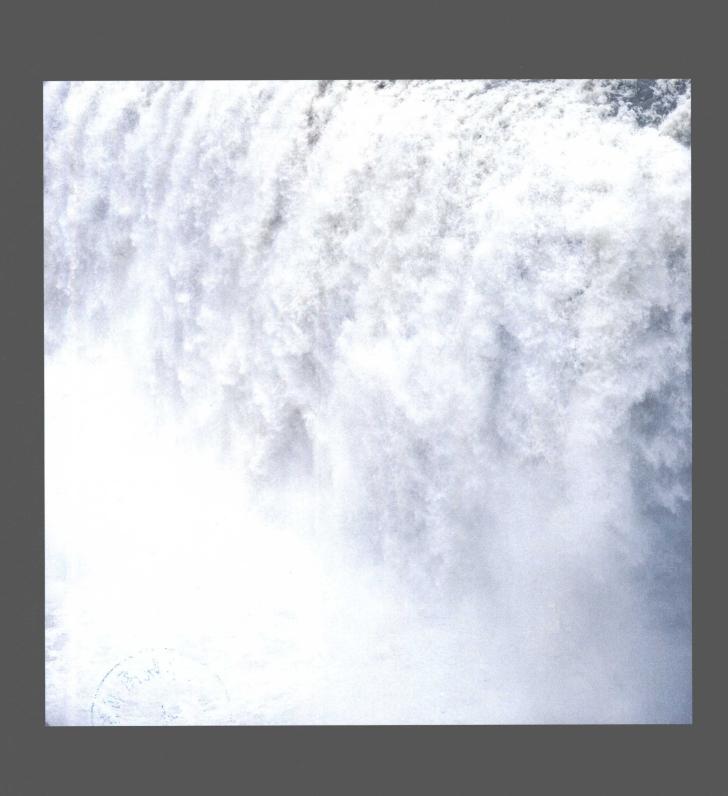
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J150.1 L953:1 人 1999 年 11 月,"中国欧洲艺术中心"在我的同事,来自荷兰的依尼卡·顾蒙逊女士 (Ineke Gudmundsson) 和厦门大学艺术学院的共同筹建下成立。艺术中心的具体工作由依尼卡和我共同运作,这对我来说是一个新的尝试和愉快的经历。

在过去近四年的时间里,"中国欧洲艺术中心"成功地为当代欧洲艺术家分别举办展览达 30 余次。展览对象是那些具有一定代表性的当代欧洲实验性艺术,时间跨度是自 20 世纪 70 年代至现在。

"中国欧洲艺术中心"的活动宗旨是:在中国和欧洲之间架起一座艺术与文化交流的桥梁,为中国和欧洲艺术家们营造一个更加直接的交流平台。

对"中国欧洲艺术中心"来说,过去的四年是一个颇有启示性的经历和富有收获的阶段。它使我站在新的理解层面上,从一个全新的位置上来看待当代欧洲艺术。与当代艺术的生成紧密相连的是生活体验,和用新的形式手段去表现新的想法。我们的基本原则是,展示真正的具有原创性的新艺术,而不仅仅是那些在主流想法上呈现的各种变化。视觉艺术是当代文化的一个重要组成部分。艺术实践不再仅仅是为受过训练的观众所理解的孤立想法与情感表达。相反,在今天,就像经济和科技的迅速和巨大的发展一样,当代艺术的确进入了一个对文化本身进行不断的质疑,并由此导致突破与发现的过程之中。

在国内的艺术圈内,经常有这么一种说法,在过去 20 多年的时间里,中国把西方 100 多年的现象出代艺术几乎过滤了一遍。对外来艺术以及它的所有规则吸收的速度如此之快,这自然是一个特殊的现象。从这个意义上看"中国欧洲艺术中心"的工作目的是很清楚的,即通过一个相对长久的过程,向国内观众介绍当代欧洲艺术。

《当代欧洲艺术家丛书》是"中国欧洲艺术中心"工作的一个延续,丛书中介绍的八位艺术家都曾经在"中国欧洲艺术中心"举办过个人展览。我们希望这套丛书只是我们出版规划的一个开始。

最后,我谨向对该项目给予支持的如下机构和个人深表感谢:

荷兰蒙德里安基金会(阿姆斯特丹) 挪威王国驻中国大使馆,北京 挪威外交部,奥斯陆 冰岛共和国驻中国大使馆,北京 冰岛教育部(雷克雅未克) 美国芝加哥艺术学院 Lisa Norton 女士

厦门大学艺术学院中国欧洲艺术中心

秦俭

2003年5月

PREFACE

In November of 1999, the Chinese European Art Center was jointly founded by my colleague, Ineke Gudmundsson of the Netherlands and the Art College of Xiamen University. It has been my pleasure to collaborate with Ineke in directing and administering the CEAC on behalf of the Xiamen University Art College.

Over the past four years, the Chinese European Art Center has presented over thirty exhibitions of contemporary European artists to a predominantly Chinese audience. Works exhibited over the years represent the trends in European contemporary and experimental art from the 1970's to the present.

The mission of the Chinese European Art Center is to build a bridge for art and cultural exchange between China and Europe, as well as a platform for communication between Chinese and European artists.

This has been an inspirational period of experiences and achievements for the Chinese European Art Center. It has brought me to a new level of understanding of contemporary European art as seen from an entirely new vantage point. Contemporary art relates closely to life experiences, and expresses new ideas by means of new forms. Our guiding principle has been to exhibit truly innovative new art rather than mere variations on trendy ideas. Visual art is an important part of contemporary living culture. The practice of art is no longer an isolated expression of thoughts and feelings understood only by a trained audience. On the contrary, today, like economics, sciences and technology, the rapid and great development of contemporary art is indeed undergoing a process of questioning resulting in breakthroughs and discoveries about the nature of culture itself.

In Chinese art circles, there is a saying that in the past twenty years, China has percolated all the modern and post-modern art forms created by Western artists over the past century. The speed of assimilation in the arts, as with all the disciplines, is due China's unique situation in the last twenty years. The aim of the Chinese European Art Center is a successful model of this same process—to introduce contemporary European art to China on a long-term basis.

The publication of A Series of Contemporary European Artists is an extension of the work at the Chinese European Art Center, for all the eight artists have previously exhibited their works at the CEAC. Our hope is that this volume is just the beginning of a series of publishing projects.

My deep thanks to the following institutions and individuals for making this project possible:

The artists

Mondrian Foundation, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The Royal Norwegian Embassy, Beijing

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, Norway

The Embassy of the Icelandic Republic in Beijing

The Ministry of Education, Reykjavik, Iceland

Lisa Norton, The School of the Art Institute of Chicago, USA

Oin Jiar

冰岛视觉艺术家罗瑞的作品处处显示出独特的美与平衡。

作品或许是短暂的——就像一道彩虹的显现那样, 具有暂时和流动的特征,它们也许组成了一个过程(总 是在人的指导之下),或者它们也许具有事物的永恒性 特征:但是,它们同样可能从一个阶段到另一个阶段, 从一个地方到另一个地方获得了发展,经过几年的时间达到一种完整。接着是过程的显示和延续的阶段, 它们给我们留下深刻的印象。

作品均与时间和人类在时间中为建构、指令和理解的景况所做的努力有关。归类、测量和系统是人类存在的证明。它还建立起物质的结构并且竭力加以维持。一旦力量不复存在,人类便会一点一点地消亡。不是时间,而是时间中的无法维持的过程摧毁了他们。通过时间自然能再一次获得他们……曾有一时,他们是可以看得见的时间流逝的符号。

罗瑞的作品是在秩序、过程、看得见的时间推移、永久的自然力量的领域之中产生。

历经数年,她集中精力在这个领域的很大的范围 里使用各种手段和材料进行创作。

在我的心目中,一件非常重要的罗瑞的作品是我 只在图片文献上看到的雕塑《彩虹之一》,作于 1983 年,用的材料是手绘的纺织品和竹子,17 米高,罗瑞 在靠近海边的冰岛外景处竖立了一道彩虹,这是一个 以彩虹的色彩秩序画在布上的一个细长的结构。然后 她在彩虹的底端部点上火,顷刻间,彩虹在火光中消失。

不管罗瑞为点燃所选择的材料是多么的简单——有时近于平淡无奇,但是它们总是被赋予一种抒情的特质。甚至是 1984 年她在哥本哈根的广场上放置的沉重的水泥废墟,也比那种玩命似的描绘更富有诗意,尽管它与实际水泥的联系非常真实。

罗瑞的作品是观念性的,作品中所表达的东西多与精确的观念和依据一种理论或者一种理解相联系,但它们都具有一个明确和感觉的方向,在材料的选择上这两者均得到了体现。在这样的手段中,它们达到果断和贴切。通过这样的手段,她把我们带入作品的内涵中去。

1992 年罗瑞创作的《测量作品》便体现了这样的 事实:我们在作品中所遇到的是一个暗示性的表面, 与所用的工具——木匠用的折叠尺相比,它带有触觉



的魅力和"温暖",我们用此去把握和操纵——去测量,从而带来秩序。在每一件作品中,效用只与一个测量有关,在长度上,它有一个具体的尺子的数字。但是靠着对工具的操纵,尺子可以呈现出各种形象。同样,一件作品可以由观察者对待的角度和情景去界定,以各种不同的方式去阐释——而且作品本身仍然保持不变。这里,人类以其自身的多种可能性和差异性,同时以其自身的局限性呈现出来。

在 1995 至 1996 年期间创作的《测量作品》,(现在在布斯克画廊展出),其性质与罗瑞的早期作品不同,它们依靠简单的几何形和观念。木匠用的尺子在很大程度上保持了自身物体的特征,尺子与地板和墙壁直接构成联系。尺子成为作品的惟一材料。

当每一件作品组成了尺子的一个详细数字,或者 与木匠的尺子的一个长度数字相结合时,每一件作品 都暗示着一个可以辨认的方形和立方形的尺子的数字。 作品凸现了在观念和人的具体的操纵之间的联系。罗 瑞的所有作品都在观念和材料之间获得了一种平衡, 对双方的理解是相等的,它们在一个明显的方式中得 以结合。罗瑞经常致力于发现双方的靠近并使之成为 相互对照。

> 丹麦艺术批评家 Grethe Grathwol 1997

RÚRÍ

Everywhere in works by Icelandic visual artist Rúri a unique beauty and balance is present; they are clarified.

The works may be ephemeral—as temporary and fleeting of character as a rainbow, they may consist of a process (which is always documented), or they may be of a permanent character, objects; but they may also develop stage by stage, place by place, for years to reach a wholeness. Then it is the states along the way which reveals and the continuity of the process which strikes us.

The work all deal with time and the efforts of the human being to structure, order and comprehend the conditions in which it is placed. The human being sorts, measures, systematize. It also builds up physical structures and strives to maintain them. Once the strength and will no longer exist they perish, little by little. It is not time which destroys them, but the process undergone by unsustained objects in the course of time, through which nature is enabled to re-acquire them, wrench them back. For a while they are the visible signs of the passing of time.

It is in the field of order, of process, of the discernible passage of time, of the permanence of the forces of nature, that Rúri works. Through the course of the years she has focused on and worked in a wide variety of the areas of this field, using various means and materials.

To my mind, one of the very central works of Rúri's production, and which I have only seen in photo documentation, is Rainbow I, 1983, a sculpture, of hand-painted fabric and bamboo, 17 metres high—and film. Rúri erected a rainbow in the Icelandic landscape near the sea, slender with cloth colored in rainbow colors. She then set fire to it at the bottom and it rapidly disappeared in the flare of the flames.

No matter how elementary—at times almost prosaic—are the materials Rúri chooses for her creating, they are always endowed with a lyrical dimension. Even the heavy concrete ruin she placed on the square Kultorvet in Copenhagen in 1984 was, despite its authentic reference to actual concrete ruins, more poem than heavyweight narrative. Times intersect in lyricism.

Her works are conceptual in the sense that they are linked to precise ideas and based on theory or a perception, but they all have a tangible and sensual aspect, both in the choice of materials as in presentation. By such means they acquire an immediacy and relevance. By such means does she draw us further into the works.

Such is the case with "The metre works" form 1992, where we encounter the flat surfaces of lead, with its tactile attraction and "warmth" in confrontation with the tool, the carpenter's rule, which we are used to grasping and manipulating—to measure, to bring order. Within each of these works the operation involves only one measure, a specific number of metres in length,

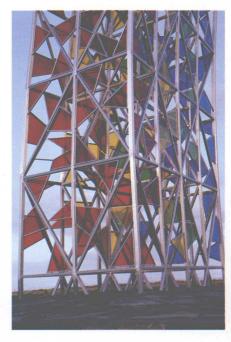
but depending upon the manipulation of the tool it observer, unaltered. Here the human being is present with its manifold possibilities and differences, at the same time its limitations.

"The metre works" 1995-1996, which are now own on exhibition at Galerie Bossky, are of a character different from that of the earlier works, as they are based on simple geometric forms and concepts. Here the carpenter's rule preserves its object character to a greater extent, as it relates directly to floor and wall. It is the only material in the work.

Each work is comprised of a specific number of metres—or the combined length of a number of carpenter's rules—each at the same time suggesting a discernible number of square or cubic maters. The works demonstrate the connection between the idea and the human's concrete handling of it. Throughout Rúri works there is a balance between idea and material, both aspects are equally perceptible and joined together in an obvious manner—even mirror each other.

Grethe Grathwol 1997





部分个人展览

- 1977 至点,冰岛
- 1978 阿姆斯特丹,荷兰
- 1979 美术馆,阿姆斯特丹
- 1979 38 号美术馆和 2 号美术馆, 哥本哈根, 丹麦
- 1982 彩虹一号,冰岛
- 1983 大地的诗,冰岛
- 1987 残缺的时间,瑞典
- 1991 相对性,艺术博物馆,冰岛
- 1991 价值,美术馆,芬兰
- 1996 相对性,美术馆,丹麦
- 1997 乐园? 一什么时候?, 艺术博物馆, 冰岛
- 1998 四种力量,冰岛
- 1999 消失的时间,冰岛

部分群体展览

- 1974 雷克雅未克雕塑家展,雷克雅未克艺术节,冰岛
- 1978 工作室,马德里,西班牙
- 1979 美术馆, 佛罗伦萨, 竟大利
- 1979 北方女性艺术家,丹麦
- 1980 雷克雅未克雕塑家展,雷克雅未克艺术节
- 1980 环境实验之二,雷克雅未克
- 1981 表演, 艺术中心, 挪威
- 1982 巴黎双年展,巴黎
- 1983 双年展 而排死
- 1983 水泥, 艺术节, 芬兰
- 1986 机场雕塑,雷克雅末克艺术博物馆
- 1988 国际第一号邮政艺术展, 西班牙
- 1984 艺术--自然, 意大利
- 1985 思想,北欧艺术中心,芬兰
- 1993 (// 距离交流 3, 阿姆斯特丹, 丹麦, Sovakia, 德国, 莫斯科, 雷克雅未克

博物馆收藏

雷克雅未克市艺术博物馆,冰岛 艺术中心,挪威 当代艺术博物馆,冰岛 现代艺术博物馆,纽约 国家艺术博物馆,冰岛 国际邮政艺术档案馆,意大利

蒜 奖

- 1986 获国际空间站大楼雕塑大寨一等奖,冰岛
- 1989 萊瑞典阜家"五工奖"勋音
- 1989 获"第七届国际艺术大寨"雕塑优秀证书,纽约
- 1994 户外雕朔大赛一等奖 雲古雅丰古

Born in 1951in Reykjavik.Lives in Reykjvik. Studied in Iceland and the Netherlands. Has lived and worked in the Netherlands, Demark, Finland and Sweden.

Selected Solo Exhibitions

- 1977 Solstice, Flatey, Brei ð afiri ð, Iceland
- 1978 De Appel, Amsterdam The Netherlands.
- 1979 Gallerie Lóa, Amsterdam
- 1982 The Living Art Museum Nylistasafni ŏ, Reykjavik
- 1983 Earthpoem I Korpulfsstagir, Reykjavik
- 1989 Fragments of Time, Konstakademien, Stockholm, Sweden
- 1992 Relativity, The ReykjavikMunicipal Art Museum Kjarvalssta ð ir
- 1994 Values, Kuvataideakatemian Galleria, Helsinki, Finland
- 1998 PARADISE? When? The Reykjavik Municipal Art Museum Kjarvassta ŏ ir
- 1999 Passing of Time, Ketilshúsi, Akureyri, Iceland

Selected Group Exhibitions

- 1974 Reykjvik Sculptors, the Reykjavik Arts Festival, Iceland
- 1978 Studio Levi, Madrid, Spain
- 1979 Gallerie Zona, Florence, Italy
- 1980 Bregfirgingabuo, The Reykjavik Arts Festival.
- 1980 Experimental Environment II, Korpúlfssta ð ir
- 1981 Performance, the Henie-Onstad Art Center, Hovikodden, Norway
- 1982 Biennale de Paris, Beaubourg, Paris
- 1983 Across the Meridian, Museum Fodor Stedlijk Museum, Amsterdam
- 1983 Biennale de Pontevedra, Pontevedra, Spain
- 1986 Concrete, Helsinki Art Festival, Finland
- 1986 Sculptures for Airport, Kjärvalsstagir, The Reykjavik Municipal Art Museum
- 1988 1st. International Mail Art Exhibition, Pontevedra, Spain
- 1989 Traffic, Stokkholms Stadsmuseum, Stockholm
- 1990 Art/Nature, Genoa, Italy
- 1995 The Living Art Museum 17 years, the Living Art Museum, Reykjavik
- 1996 Altitudes, Artemisia Gallery, USA
- 1997 The Living Art Museum, from Collection, Reykjavik
- 1998 Chicago Art Fair, Chicago, USA
- 1999 Stockholms Art Fair 1999, Speiial exhibition, Vidoe Projections, Stockholm, Sweden
- 2000 Dialogues with the Collection, The Living Art Museum, Reykjavik

Museum / Collection

The Reykjavik Municipal Art Museum - Kjavalssta ð ir, Iceland

The Henie - Onstad Art Center, H ö vikodden, Norway

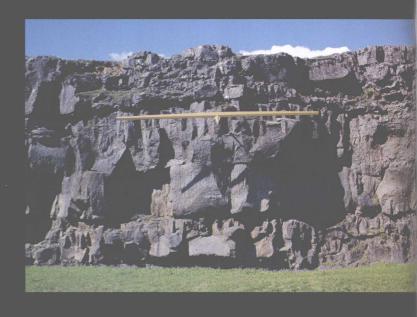
Nylistasafni o the Living Art Museum, Iceland

The Museum of Modern Art, New York

The National Gallery of Art, Iceland

International Mail Art Archive, Pisa, Italy

The Kuopio Art Museum, Kuopio, Finland







此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

《适 度》 2000

这件艺术作品的设计对适度的古典效能作出阐释。适度,或者为极端之间的平衡是一个基本的性质,它也展示了所有其他的效能。因此这件艺术作品是关于平衡的建构。

通过一个中心轴把作品的每一部分系在被固定在悬崖壁上的一个钢架上。遇上好天气时,艺术作品显示出水平线完美的平衡。但是,哪怕是极微弱的风也会干扰它的平衡,使其来回"转动"。由于作品朝轴心转动,它的运动是缓慢和有浮力的,因为在外壳里面带有一个复杂的机械装置。在轴心下面有一个内装砝码的直角形使作品最后返回到平衡的位置。

艺术作品是为"古代与现代的七种效能"展览而创作的。有 14 位艺术家根据各种效能进行了创作。该展览是冰岛基督教 1000 年的一个大型庆祝节的一部分。庆祝节在 Thingvellir 举行,它地处冰岛的一个清水湖,此地也是欧洲最古老的民主政府的基金会。

材料: 玻璃钢, 不锈钢, 铅, 铝, 滚珠轴承, 清漆。

色彩: 深金色

结构长度: 1000厘米

高度: 60 厘米 厚度: 11.5 厘米

离地高度: 7500 厘米

作品与悬崖壁的相隔距离: 100 厘米

Moderation

This artwork is designed to illustrate the classical virtue of Moderation. Moderation, or the balance between extremes, is a fundamental quality and is exhibited in all other virtues.

The artwork is thus built around balance.

The piece of art is attached through a central axis to a steel bracket that is fastened to the cliff-wall. When the weather is still the artwork is in perfect, horizontal balance. However, the faintest breeze disturbs the equilibrium and starts it "rolling" back and forth. As the artwork turns on its axis, its movement is slow and buoyant, owing to a sophisticated mechanism contained within the outer shell. After a time, a weight built into the triangular shape below the axis eventually brings the artwork back into a state of balance.

The artwork was made for the exhibition "The Seven Virtues in Ancient and Modern Times" where 14 artists made their contributions based on the various virtues. The exhibition was a part of a large festival celebrating 1000 years of Christianity in Iceland. The Festival took place at Thingvellir, the site of both the largest fresh water lake in Iceland, and of the foundation of the oldest democratic government in Europe.

Material: Fiberglass (fiberplastic), stainless steel, lead, aluminium, ball-bearings, varnish

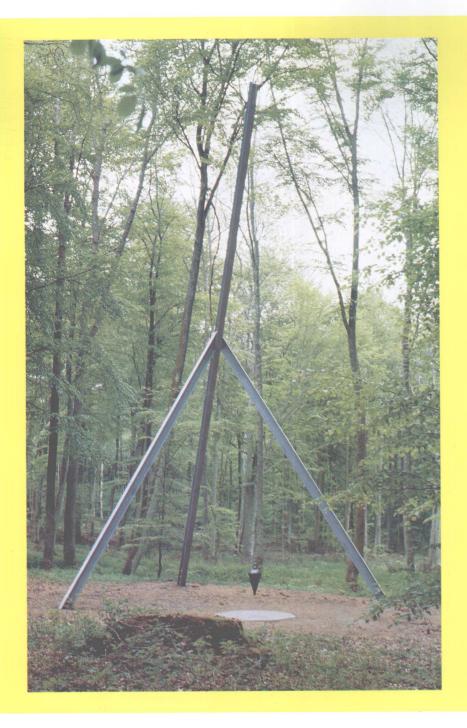
Colour: Dark gold

Length of the construction: 1 000 cm

Height: 60 cm Thickness: 11.5 cm

Height above ground: 7500 cm

The distance from the cliffwall: 100 cm





《观测》

材料: 电镀钢、铸铁、钢丝、花岗岩

尺寸: 10.6 米×6.75 米× 6.75 米

地点:瑞士森林

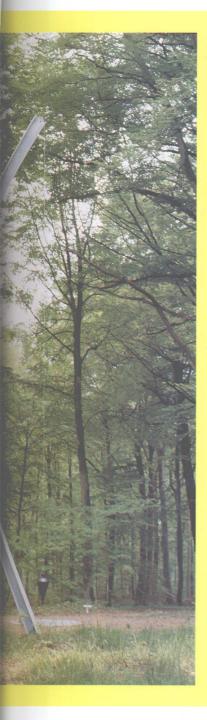
创作时间: 1992年

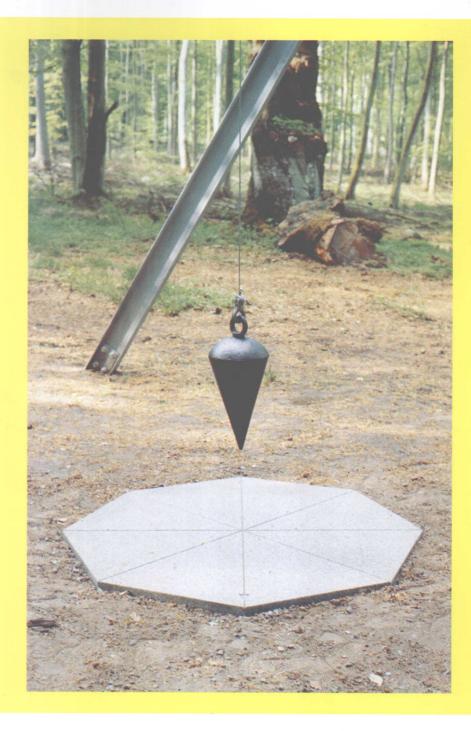
作品安放在森林里一个清洁的自然环境中,工具和设备是用现代材料和设备制作的,但观念取决于古代科学。

雕塑外形由三个大的钢棍构成。一个很重的铸铁,从最高的横梁上挂下来,指向地球、宇宙和无限的中心

横梁的结构显示了在冬至日落和在夏至日出的方向。朝向基本点的方向被刻在一个很小的直接在铅锤之下的花岗岩石的平台上。

结构本身包含一些纯粹的数学信息: 60 度角、45 度角、90 度角,以及平面三角、六边形,垂直线、地平线等。





Observatorium

The sculpture was made for the Wanas exhibition in Sweden, and is placed in natural cleaning in the forest. It is a tool or equipment made with modern materials and techniques, but based on ancient science.

Materials: galvanized steel, cast iron, steel-wire and granite.Measurement: 10.6 × 6.75 × 6.75 m.

Three large steel beams form the outline of the sculpture. A heavy cast iron plumb, hanging from the tallest beam, points towards the center of the earth, while the wire it hangs from leads the eye towards the sky, the universe and infinity.

The beam construction shows the directions towards the sunset at winter solstice and to the sunrise at summer solstice. Directions to the cardinal points are engraved in a small granite platform directly below the plumb.

The structure itself includes some pure mathematical information: 60 degree angle, 45 degree angle, 90 degree angle, even sided triangle, hexagon, vertical and horizontal lines and more.

《天堂? —什么时候?》

创作时间: 1998年。

该作品的形式是装置艺术,在雷克雅未克艺术博物馆展出。占据空间为500平方米。装置内容由下列设备和物件组成:一个播放三个摄像的电影场地,在三面墙上并行播放来自波斯尼亚·黑塞哥维那的电影。一个记载在武装冲突中人员下落不明的100,000张目录卡片的系统。一个摄影区,一个电脑区,在钢架上的丝绸银幕,以及其他。

《天堂?——什么时候?》是系列组合形式的一件艺术作品,在一个环境中放置和使用了多种不同的材料和技术。展览在庆祝联合国人权声明签署五十周年的时候举办。该展览应当被看做是一个致力于为世界和平而争辩的国际艺术家的贡献。通过敏锐的感觉,艺术家们也许能更加清晰和更有意识地阅读和理解时间的符号。他们总是立足于和平和自由。

Pradise?-when?

More than exhibition, this a unified work of art, an environment in which numerous and diverse materials and techniques are put to use. The exhibition is held at signing of the UN Declaration of human Rights, and should be regarded as a contribution by an international artist of high repute to the worldwide peace debate. Artists, who perhaps through their seismographic capability of perceiving can read and understand the signs of the times more clearly and more consciously, have always taken up the cause of peace and freedom. They have supported human rights through visual means. And demanded the preservation of human dignity with regard to the victims of violence and destruction. One could mention, for example, the worldwide project Artist Against Torture as well as innumerable efforts on the part of individual artists. Fears of destruction are the central focus here, especially the threat posed to man by humanity.





