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# HINA: 20 YEARS OF INK EXPERIMENT



**美广东美术馆** GUANGDONG MUSEUM OF ART

黑龙江美术出版社出版

# 中国・水墨实验二十年

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南京艺术学院美术研究所

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# 谋求一个对话空间

#### 王璜生

作为美术馆所策划、主办的展览,我们想应具备两种态度:一是对历史的研究和负责态度,一是对现实的关注和参与态度。"历史"不仅仅是已经发生并存在的事实,而且是关于看待事实的角度和观察方式,也即"史学的眼光"。而"现实"的关注和参与,其目的应在于建构新的存在事实并赋予事实的观照角度。这样无论是对待历史或是现实,也就应具有自己的学术立场,才可能对事实发出疑问或作出判断。这一次策划主办"中国·水墨实验 20 年"展览,其出发点正是基于这种历史与现实的态度和学术立场。

"水墨实验"应该说,是近 20 年才真正发展起来,尤其是近 10 年来形成一定的声势及规模,并有不少的理论及争论出现。这里首先有必要厘清的是何为"实验"?"实验"不是在传统的内部按其既定的发展规则进行自我完善和自我发展,而是企图超越于传统及规则,超越某种可能趋于完美的观念和途径,而进行综合的尝试,探讨其新的发展的可能性。也许,这种可能性是不存在的,"实验"的结果一无所有,但也许,会出现一片新的天地。因此"实验"往往跟"超越"、"不稳定"、"冒险"等等相联系。既然"实验"与"冒险"相关联,冒险需要的是一种精神、一种勇气,而实验所面对的将是精神的探求和历险,探索精神与时代的契合点,切入当代文化,在当代文化中表达个人的独特感受、思考起点和精神历程,这也许便是"实验"的根本意义。

既然"实验"是"超越"、"综合",为什么还要划一个"水墨"的圈子——水墨实验,以一种"语言"或"媒材"或一种文化类型来规定实验的游戏规则和范畴,这岂不与"实验"的意义相背?应该说,"水墨"是一个圈子,是一个大圈子。"水墨"是一种"语言"系统,更是一个文化问题,它曾经或者现在仍然以一种不断臻于完善化的叙述方式表达它与社会的默契关系,同时,也承载着东方人对这一文化问题所具有的情结和理想。因此,正是针对于这样一个"语言"系统和文化问题,"实验"也许能够带来新的变异和新的可能性,检验这种东方情结和理想与当代文化的关系。尤其是当现实、社会和人的观念在不断地获得新的兴奋、质疑、焦虑等等,优美的叙述方式和默契关系正随着实验的推进和思维的多元而被消解和置换。"水墨"并不仅仅是一个艺术问题,而应该是文化问题,"水墨"应该能够在当代的文化局格中重新思考和确立其价值和意义。

所以,我们策划主办这一展览,正是想通过对20年来水墨实验的发展历程的梳理和研究,考察这发展中取得的效果和可能存在的问题,考察它与当代文化之间所已经构成和可能构成的关系。

对于一般多数人来说,可能更多的是喜欢和认可传统中国画,因为这与文化背景、历史积淀和长期的教育熏陶有关。但是,艺术的根本意义是在于提供人们一个新的思维和观察生

活的角度,提供一个新的天地,而不是顺从于人们的欣赏和认知的惯性;艺术是自由、个性的表现,为社会创造生动活泼以及多元的生机,而不是固守于人云亦云的集体意识,尤其是在一个多元的社会中,艺术可能最能敏感地传递多元的信息,并激发生命的创造力。因此,我们策划、组织这样一个与传统中国画有一定距离的大规模的实验性水墨展览,其目的也在于让观众亲临其境地接触高水平的现代水墨作品,在接触中去体会、思考甚至发问和批评,让观众来作出他们自己的真切评判。实际上,我们是在谋求一个对话空间,我们把水墨实验20年的重要作品展示出来,为观众、批评家、艺术家提供一个认识、对话的可能。

在中国当代艺术与世界文化的关系中,"水墨"问题一直是一个令人寄以希望同时也充满焦虑的问题。我们一方面希望通过这一带有文化身份的艺术方式去争取我们对世界当代文化的发言权,希望外面的世界关注我们的发言以及作为世界人口四分之一地区所面对的文化问题和对问题思考方式及发言的价值;而另一方面,我们也焦虑于水墨"语言"的独特性及深奥的文化涵义与当代世界文化的距离,焦虑于外面的世界对我们"语言"的敬而远之的冷漠和误读。但是,我们依然富于信心及信念,既然"水墨"能成为一个文化问题,并且有可能对当代文化作出思考和回应,那么,我们相信,通过不懈的努力和有计划的工作,我们的希望会不断变为现实。因此,广东美术馆将进行一个"当代水墨空间"系列展览的计划。"当代水墨空间"将每两年至三年举办一届,每届将聘请策展人主持,并提出展览专题,举行专题研讨会,同时争取到国外博物馆美术馆展出。本次展览是"当代水墨空间"的第一届展,希望我们的工作对水墨艺术的发展有些意义。

#### IN SEARCH OF SPACE FOR DIALOGUE

For exhibitions curated and organized by the museum, our attitude should be two-folded: One, the attitude of understudying and the self-imposed responsibility towards history; Two, the attitude of caring for and the participation in reality. 'History' is not purely something that had taken place and became factual existence. It relates to the angles of seeing, and how things are being observed. It also represents our 'vision in historical studies'. The purposes for concerning and participating in 'reality' transpire new facts that enable other insights of things to come. Irrespective of ways in dealing with history and/or reality, we shall always form our own academic standpoint, and from there we begin to question and pass judgements over the world of reality. The 'CHINA: 20 Years of Ink Experiment' exhibition is being organized with such an academic viewpoint and with our best regards towards history and reality.

'Ink Experiment' was newly developed for about 20 years, and probably came to some form of maturity in the past decade. It evolved theories and difference in opinions. By now, the terminology-experiment-must be adequately defined. Experiment does not represent self-perfection and self-development from a predetermined set of rules originating from the traditions of the past. It attempts to outperform traditions and the governing rules. It exceeds the concept and ways of almost being perfect, instead, it proceeds with its own kind of systematic testing and experiencing, in quest of new possibilities. Maybe, that possibility never exists. Or, the experiment is going nowhere. But, there might still be uncharted waters. Therefore, experimenting is closely related to over-passing, uncertainty, and element of risk. For sure, experimentation is associated with risk-taking. And risk-taking calls for some high spirit, courage and exploitation. It is an adventure in search of spirit and soul, in search of the meeting point of time and spirit, in concurrence of contemporary culture, an expression of individualistic response and feeling, the beginning of contemplation, and a path of spiritual development. These might constitute the true meaning of experiments.

So experiments excel and consolidate, and why do we still want to draw a circle of ink – by way of deploying the languages and media involved – so that rules and regulations are being laid down? Is it not in contradiction to the true meaning of experimenting? Shall we say 'ink work' is a circle, and indeed a big circle. Ink work itself is a set of language, and a cultural issue. It has been, and still is in the process of self-perfecting its overall relationship with the society, and simultaneously carries the ideal and attachment of the oriental spirit towards the cultural big picture. In order to live up to these language system and culture awareness, the exercise of experimenting brings in elements of change and a whole world of possibilities, testifying the spirit and ideal of the orient and its relations to contemporary humanity. Especially where reality, our society and the concept of the human being inevitably come into phases of excitement, doubts and anxiety, glorifying ways to say things and knowing the interrelations of things developed through the experimental paths must be setting off the imbalance and interchangeability of the universe. Ink work is not just an art question, it positions itself as a cultural issue. The meanings of ink work and its aesthetic value should be reconsidered and be established in the realm of cultural assessment of the humankind.

Combing through the twenty years of ink work experiments, with a view of ascertaining its results and the possible downside issues, and the society-culture relations that might have been established, or in the process of being established, we formulated the idea behind the organization of the current exhibition.

To the majority, owing to education and up-bring, historical recognition and a long history of culture, the obvious choice may still be tradition. Chinese painting. But, in the fundamentals of art, there shall be room for spiritual deliberation and closer observation of life. Art must provide new horizon, and not a mere follower to the habitual appreciation and recognition. Art creates multi-facet activities with free spirit and individuality, and shall form no part of the generally accepted direction. A multi-cultural society shall see art as a transmitter of the most sensitive kind of information whereby promoting creativity in life. It is for these reasons, we endeavour to organize and curate a large-scale experimental ink work exhibition, which distances

itselffrom the traditional aspect of Chinese painting. We intend to bring the viewers into an environment of quality modern ink work, and in this close encounter viewers are most welcome to experience, ponder on and raise questions and comment on the work on show. Visitors shall form their own legitimate judgement. Practically, we are looking forward to establishing aspace for dialogue. By way of displaying some major pieces of experimental ink work from the past two decades, we come up with a podium for exchange of views among visitors, critics and artists.

In the survey of Chinese contemporary art and its relations to the world culture, ink worksomehow becomes an anxiety and issue with a hope in the future. On one hand, we sincerely wish that an art form carrying our identity should earn our right to talk to the contemporary culture at large. And such speech representing one quarter of the world's population should yield some concerns and respects towards our way of thinking. On the other hand, it demonstrates our concern on the communication gap that might have so generated from the depth of our unique civilization and its distance to the outside world. The anxiety also stems from the possible cold reception of the outside world as a result of misinterpreting the 'language'. However, we are full of confidence that ink painting is a cultural issue, and that issue correlates and responds to contemporary culture. So, it is our belief that by means of systematic endeavour and hard work, our hope shall be fulfilled. It is in this regard, the Guangdong Museum of Art is planning to carry out a pilot scheme and 'Space for Contemporary Ink Work' exhibition series. The 'Space for Contemporary Ink Work' programme shall be conducted once every two or three years as a thematic and exhibition and accompanied by topical symposium. We also plan to stage the show in overseas art museum and gallery. The current exhibition, forming the first 'Space for Contemporary Ink Work' exhibition, shall make a positive contribution towards the meaning and development of contemporary ink work as a whole.

WANGHuangsheng
CuratorandDirector
GuangdongMuseumofArt

# 水墨实验20年

一个由"出位"而重新"到位"的精神文化之旅

#### 皮道坚



吴冠中 天问



阎秉会 人字碑



田黎明 水波

在我们这个愈来愈全球一体化的时代,已不太容易找到像"水墨问题"这样纯粹的中国问题。

"水墨"、"水墨画"或说是"水墨艺术"之所以会成为一个问题,是因为它在我们这个急速市场化、世界化的时代,还算得上是某些本土价值观的最后载体,它提醒我们注意文化传统在现代化进程中的重要性,并以自己的存在方式来强调民族文化认同和民族意识培植的现实和历史意义,重要的是它还关乎我们的民族文化进入世界文化格局的方法、策略和途径。

"水墨问题"之所以中国,而且纯粹,是因为局外人很难理解几乎是一个世纪以来我们争论"水墨问题"时的那份执着和热情。而与我们文化差距太大的西方人,更是难以从水墨中感悟到那些我们可以很容易心领神会的东西。虽然时下有些水墨画展事和水墨艺术活动被冠以"国际"的名号,但那充其量不过是国际华人的活动或聚会,与同样有着悠久传统的西方艺术(传统的和现代的)对世界文化的覆盖性影响不可同日而语。这种情况早在十多年前关于"水墨问题"的激烈争辩中即有论者指出,原因是多样的,其中两点在当时获普遍认同一是我们的国际地位和综合国力尚不足以引起世界对水墨画这一东方独特艺术样式的关注;二是水墨画自身缺乏现代品格和气质,无法和当代西方文化在同一层面上对话。

毫无疑问,现在这两方面的情况均已发生了深刻的变化。且不说中国社会的进步发展早已令国际社会刮目相看,仅亨廷顿(S. P. Huntington)关于未来世界政治轴心可能是"西方文明与其他文明"的冲突的论断,就足以扭转一些西方人士对非西方文明的态度,中国内部发生的包括文化在内的一切变化也因此而日益引起外部世界的关注。另一方面水墨画自身的变化更加令人鼓舞,80 年代勃然兴起的对传统水墨画革故鼎新的艺术实验活动,在90年代逐渐汇聚成一股强劲的艺术潮流,勇于探索和创新的艺术家们在水墨实验方面取得了令人瞩目的成就。摆脱了"'85 新潮美术"泛观念化影响的年轻艺术家们,更愿意将水墨画当作有现代文化品位的艺术样式,用水墨性话语来直接呈现个人当下的感受和体验,对当下社会人的生存状况作出反应。对水墨形式技法的探索逐渐演变为自觉的艺术语言实验,水墨性话语因此而逐渐与中国社会的当下文化语境契合,许多个性化的作品亦因此而获得了撞击现代人心灵的视觉冲击力。至90 年代后半期,更有一些实验水墨艺术家开始谋求更加开放的水墨艺术空间,并积极争取水墨性绘画对当代观念问题的发言权。

变化确实激动人心,但这丝毫也不意味着"水墨问题"已经国际化。"水墨问题"依然是一个中国问题。尽管观众可以在此次展览中看到一些活跃于国际画坛的艺术家的水墨作品,还可以在本图册的艺术家简历中看到许多艺术家参加国际性艺术展事的记载,但从国际艺坛的总体格局来看,中国水墨艺术的边缘位置依然显而易见。当然,上述变化多少表明水墨这个中国问题已不再那么纯粹,与西方当代文化在同一层面上的对话和交流已经开始,已有不少西方人士对当代中国的水墨性表达所蕴含的精神、人性和智慧感到越来越浓厚的兴趣。

事实上"水墨问题"的国际化从来都不是我们的目标,水墨艺术在国际画坛处于何等位置也并非那么重要,重要的是我们对这个自己的文化问题如何解决?解决得如何?而这正是我们策划本次展览的初衷——通过对80年代以来的水墨实验工作的回顾和学术梳理,来检验经过近一个世纪的关于中国画问题的学术争鸣和理论探讨以及与之并行的持续不断的水墨画创新活动,看看我们的"水墨问题"究竟解决得如何。也就是说"水墨实验20年"展的主要学术目标是提供一个对话的空间和理论的平台,让我们在世纪之交再一次认真思考以下问题:

中国水墨艺术真的山穷水尽、穷途末路了吗?它能否作为中国文化的载体成功完成自身的现代转型,焕发出新的生命,在全球化的文化背景下赢得与西方当代文化对等的民族文化身份和对当代问题的发言权?

本土文化价值何在?如何体现?现代水墨艺术是否要么与传统彻底决裂才有可能与世界接轨:要么坚守在传统的堡垒中才能在全球化的进程中不至于丧失自己的民族文化个性?

20世纪以来的现代生活发展和文化全球化进程使中国传统水墨艺术渐渐丧失了它赖以生存的人文环境,作为心灵的一种表达,传统水墨又因其陈陈相因而成为对当下感受的双重遮蔽——既遮蔽真实感受的真实性又遮蔽虚假体验的苍白和空洞,它的现代转换因而成为一个尖锐的文化问题在世纪末的中国凸显。事实上,给传统水墨艺术"把脉",对其进行反思和寻求变革之途,可以上溯至以世纪初的康有为和后来的陈独秀、鲁迅等人为代表的一些知识分子。一些艺术家如徐悲鸿、刘海粟、林风眠、关良、石鲁等人也早已着手进行传统水墨画现代转型的艺术实践,但由于历史的原因未能深入下去。只是到了80年代,这一因历史和政治原因在60——70年代一度中断了的对传统水墨艺术革故鼎新的探索活动,由于中国社会的改革开放而得以在一个真正开放的文化环境中自由深入地展开,并因文化全球化的影响得到加速发展。如果说20世纪中国关于"水墨问题"的学术争鸣、理论探讨和艺术创新活动,大致经历了问题的提出、认同,解题方案的酝酿、成型和方案的实施这样三个阶段,则世纪末的80——90年代乃是解题方案成型和实施的关键的20年。

将展览的时间跨度确定为20年基于上述认识。可以将这20年的新水墨艺术创作概括为一个由"出位"而重新"到位"的精神文化旅程。

1979年吴冠中先生《绘画形式美》的发表和1983年台湾画家刘国松的画展在北京中国美



朱振庚 人·壶·鸟



王彦萍 个展



李世南 灯系列之二







术馆举行是这段精神文化之旅的开篇。前者意味着从社会主义现实主义单一创作模式的出走, 开启了新水墨艺术形式探索的大门,而后者则无疑是对传统笔墨程式的公然"出位",为当 时苦于传统水墨价值和语言束缚的大陆青年艺术家提供了新的参照系。其后谷文达、王公懿、 王川等将西方现代、后现代艺术的观念性表达方式与传统水墨的表现手段相结合,李世南的 "表现性水墨"以匙代笔的恣意泼洒,阎秉会对精神力度感和厚重感的抽象表达,还有李津以笔 墨渲染营造超现实梦境隐喻原始生命动力的做法,虽然今天看来均已完全不足为奇,但在当时却 都是大胆的"出位"行为。所有这些出位的行为不只以与传统水墨的反差暴露了传统水墨语言在 新的文化语境中的匮乏和疲软,也提供了水墨艺术现代转换的突破口,并通过艺术家们各自力图 摆脱传统规范的实验探索,证实了这种转换的可能性。

90年代开始中国当代艺术进入一个新的发展阶段,艺术家们很快摆脱'85新潮美术的泛 观念化倾向,而敏感于当下社会人的生存状态,对水墨艺术的现代化追求因而更多指向媒材 性能开发、媒介语言解构重组的实验,而不再局限于传统范围内的形式技法改良。艺术家们 更愿意将水墨画当作有当代文化品位的艺术样式,用水墨性话语来表达当下的感受和体验。我 们因此而看到一批更加贴近急速现代化的中国现实生活的水墨作品,水墨性话语作为当代中国 一种"到位"的现代性话语,坦述着真实个体的情感、信仰和想象、期待,不仅为我们 提供真实凸显现代形态中国社会的文化感觉和心理结构的水墨图象文本,也为我们揭示中国社 会人与人、人与自然关系的变迁。90年代中期以后,公开亮出"实验水墨"旗帜的抽象水 墨形成一股颇为强劲的势头,其共同的精神指向是反省现代化和高科技发展所带来的人性和自 然性丧失,"实验水墨"在通过创作方法论的转向谋求对当代观念问题的发言权的同时,也 将水墨语言的视觉力度感和对现代心灵的撞击力扩张到了前所未有的程度。

现代水墨 20 年由"出位"而重新"到位"的精神文化之旅,大致经历了由形式问题 到媒介语言实验到文化关注,由淡化意识形态到重回意识形态到自觉地将意识形态风格化这样 几个演变阶段,各个阶段虽然目标各异、取向不同,但却自始至终贯串着一种可贵的实验精 神,一种力图超越古今、超越东西方去寻求新的可能性的努力。如贡布里奇所说,以各种 各样的观念和媒介来从事实验的自由是 20 世纪艺术的特征,同样,"实验"一词也是对 20 年来包括"表现性水墨"、"抽象水墨"、"观念水墨"、"水墨装置"在内的各种现代 水墨探索的精神特征的准确概括,"水墨实验"因而可以泛指上述取向各不相同的现代水墨 创作。(需要说明的是,"水墨实验"不等于"实验水墨",前者在概念上比一般用来专 指90年代后期抽象水墨的后者更为宽泛、更具包容性。)

由此形成本次展览的学术主题:"中国·水墨实验20年"。

"中国•水墨"及"20年"之释义已如前述,而实验性则由此主题成为展览挑选作品 的内在逻辑:

水与墨的随机渗化特质可使我们方便地趋向内省感悟,现代水墨的宗旨一如传统水墨 之"澄怀观道",在于对生命过程的体验与品味,二者的差别只在话题与话语方式的不 同。现代水墨的语言实验旨在让材料发出新的声音、作出新的表达。而它所关注的是在 当下文化语境中水墨性话语应当说什么? 怎么说?

当经过处理的水墨媒材说出了它不曾说过又能为我们把握的意义,那便是新的感受和 体验找到了自己的话语方式。

上述策展思路决定了对展览陈列方式的指导思想,即为观众提供一个艺术史的视角和营造 一个开放的、指向未来的水墨艺术空间。

据此,展览分为"水墨实验20年"和"水墨之光"两大部分。

第一部分"水墨实验20年"由"新潮涌动"(80年代至1989年《中国现代艺术展》)、 "张力表现"(1990年至1996年)、"实验走势"(1996年以后)三个相对独立而又相互联 系的"编年史"式的展示构成。有部分文献资料与作品同时展出,意在为艺术品提供有价值的艺 术史背景,为对作品的欣赏和解读提供必要的历史线索。

如果说第一部分是一个历时性的结构,则由"想"(追忆、寻觅与梦想)、"观"(心 象与都市人文景观)和"思"(数码时代的神话与寓言)三个单元组成的"水墨之光"部分便是 一个开放的、前瞻的共时性结构。它是20世纪中国水墨艺术的一个开放的结局,也是新世纪中 国水墨艺术的起点;它是一段尚未成文的历史,又是一个自由对话的空间。观众将会从中感受到 新水墨艺术的开放程度,看到实验性水墨与当代艺术、传统艺术间的戏剧性互动。艺术家们各具 个性的水器性表达所蕴涵的人生体验和智慧,水墨的随机性带给情感和想象的自由度,人的自然 情趣对科技主宰的抗拒,相信都不只会令观众兴致盎然,还会引发观众关于历史和文化的许多思 光。

水墨之光是智慧向心灵的投射,是隐含于幽明之中的微光,它与西方艺术传统中之光照的含 义完全两样:一为内敛,通过直觉趋向内省感悟;一向外张,强调分析以实现认知。代表深深植 根于我们民族文化土壤之中的精神与人性的现代水墨之光,将为世界当代艺术提供一种新的体验 与观看方式,增加一个新的维度,这是我们的希望之所在,也是我们努力的方向。





刘子建 2001年作品一号



魏青吉 非情节性 9803 叙述

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### 20 YEARS OF INK EXPERIMENT

# A SPIRITUAL JOURNEY OF UNCONVENTIONAL BEGINNING AND REASSURING JUXTAPOSITION

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At a time when globalization is becoming so trendy among us, it is almost impossible to single out the much debated 'ink issue' not purely a China issue.

Ink, ink painting, and collectively the art of ink evolved itself, at the high time of rapid changes in the marketplace and having survived the impact of globalization, to become an issue, because it carries certain element of domestic value. It reminds us that we must focus on the importance of tradition and culture throughout the modernization process. We are aware of our own existence so that emphasis can be placed on the recognition of nationality and culture, and the meaning of reality and history during the cultivation of nationalism. More importantly, it relates to the means and ways and the strategies of the integration of our nation towards the formatting of world culture.

The ink issue is domestically a Chinese matter. It has not been tampered with, because outsider could not figure out the passion and sincerity that we have demonstrated throughout the deliberation of the issue for about a century. Westerners of vastly different cultural background can hardly appreciate the essence of Chinese ink where we, by and large, master at our very fingertips. Some exhibitions of ink painting and activities promoting ink works had been labeled with their international connection. As those were functions and gathering organized by overseas Chinese, and by their sheer nature were nothing comparable to the encompassing influence of Western art, traditional or contemporary, to world culture at large. Some ten years ago, in a heated deliberation on the ink issue, art critics had already set out some pointers. Among the varied reasons, there had been two common factors: Number one, that domestic issue suffered from the lack of an international status and global might which might draw enough attention and recognition that ink work is an unique art form by itself. Two, ink paintings in general were lagging behind in terms of a modern temperament, capable of making itself at par and in a position of entering into a level dialogue with the prevailing contemporary art in the West.

It is without doubt, that the aforementioned factors had undergone tremendous changes recently. Apart from the attention that China had generated in the international arena as a result of her developmental advancement, S.P. Huntington's revelation that the axis of world politics is where western civilization and the other civilizations coming into confrontation, has turned the westerner's attitude towards non-western civilization around dramatically. Changes, including culture itself, that have been taking place from within China had attracted the attention of the world outside. On the other hand, we have also been motivated greatly by the metamorphosis going on with the art of ink painting. The experimental in kwork activities that revolution ized traditional in kpaintings in the 'Eighties, had gradually converged into the resulting single formula of the resulting single formulaa powerful art movement. The very bold and adventurous path that was created by the artists in the quest for experimental ink work had been obvious. Younger artists who managed to break away from the pan-conceptualization influence of the `1985 New Trend Art', took cognizance of ink work being a contemporary format of art. They actively deployed the language of ink to reflect feeling and personal experience by responding to the current living condition of the humankind. The technical aspect and their exploitation exercises in ink work experiment evolved and gradually forming their visual language, an ink idiom that became successfully integrated with the contemporary cultural fabric of now-a-day China. It is for these reasons that many ink works with individuality virtually captured the heart of the contemporary man with visual dynamic. And, in the later part of the 'Nineties, some experimental ink work artists began to further open up the space in ink art, and made aggressive statements as to what saying the ink-based painting can do among the varied contemporary concept and ideas.

Changes definitely plugged the string of many a heart, but it did not in any way indicate that the ink issue has gone internationalized. Ink issue remains a matter for the Chinese. Despite of the fact that viewers to this exhibition may find ink