|新|工|笔|文|献|丛|书|

NEW FINE LINE PAINTING LITERATURE BOOKS

高茜·卷 GAO QIAN · VOLUME

高茜 编

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新工笔文献丛书 NEW FINE LINE PAINTING LITERATURE BOOKS

高 茜·卷 GAO QIAN · VOLUME

高茜 編

经过近一年的精心准备,《新工笔文献丛书》终于可以付梓出版了,心中颇感欣慰。犹记得,初见新工笔画作时,被它那繁复的渲染、细腻的纹路和精心的构图所吸引,止不住惊艳之余,感觉到的是它背后深厚的文化体验。尔后,时间飞逝,但对新工笔画作的痴迷却未减一分,反而愈加浓烈,并进而于其精雕细琢的笔触中,感知到画家内心关于青春、关于梦想、关于探索的文化理想。他们,是一群真诚的艺术家,在这个喧嚣的现代社会里,以细致的毛笔,在宣纸或绢上,一丝不苟地记录、表述他们关于生命、关于存在、关于传统的文化体验。

值得一提的还有,在接触新工笔画的过程中,与杭春晓先生的相交,颇有些意外的收获。正是与他悉心的交流,才进一步深化了我们对新工笔画的了解,并逐渐理解了此类绘画对于今日中国文化崛起的意义、价值。而对此套丛书的编撰,他更是倾注了很多心血,耗费了大量精力,加之与他志同道合的艺术家们的共同努力,我们多年的梦想才变成现实,才有了这眼下的书墨溢香。很荣幸,能有这样一个机会参与这套丛书的编撰,与众多艺术家合作,共同探讨传统艺术形式的现代性转型,从而在中国工笔画的当代化发展道路上,尽自己的一份微薄之力。

这套丛书力图通过画家自述、艺术家访谈、画作评论以及高清图集,呈现当代年轻工笔画家们的心路历程,彰显他们鲜明的个性特征,更试图勾勒出当代工笔画的发展轮廓、脉络与方向。当然,丛书的出版,并非意味着这一任务的结束、目标的实现。相反,它是一个崭新的开始。因为,当代工笔画的发展绝不会就此止步,画家们的探索更不会就此停止。

就让我们站在这新的起点,再次期待,期待这些年轻的艺术家能超 越此刻的成就,迎向更为辉煌的未来;期待他们的画作为中国当代工笔 画由传统向现代的转型提供更多的可能。本着对艺术的热爱,我们将一 如既往地关注这些工笔画家的成长,与他们一起见证并记录中国当代工 笔画的发展。

> 凯撒世嘉文化传播 总裁 陈小兵

After a year's thorough preparation, I am delighted to see the book series of A Case Study of New Meticulous Brush Painting coming to light. I still remember the time when I first saw works of new meticulous brush painting, I was impressed with their complex representation, detailed pattern and careful design. Apart from feeling surprised, I sensed the rich cultural experience beyond them. Afterwards, as time went by, my obsession with this kind of painting did not lessen, but became even keener. From those meticulous brushes, I sensed the cultural ideals of painters about youth, dream and exploration. They are a group of sincere artists who use their delicate brushes to carefully record and express their cultural experiences about life, existence and tradition on paper or silk, despite the noise of modern society.

What merits mentioning is my acquaintance with Mr. Hang Chunxiao during my learning of new meticulous brush painting, which has been a somewhat surprising reward. It was our close contact that deepened our understanding of new meticulous brush painting, as well as the meaning and value of this kind of painting for the development of Chinese culture today. He has devoted a lot of energy to the edition of this book series, which together with the efforts of his fellow artists made our dreams a reality by producing these books before us. I feel honored to take part in the compilation of this book series, to cooperate with many artists and to discuss with them the modern transformation of traditional art forms, so that I could pay my own tiny effort to the development of Chinese meticulous brush painting today.

This book series tries to reveal the mental experience of contemporary young artists of meticulous brush paining, through a collection of their monologues, interviews, criticism and distinct images. It not only reveals their unique personalities, but also tries to depict the contour, skeleton and direction of the development of contemporary meticulous brush painting. Of course, the publication of this book series does not signify the completion of this task. On the contrary, it signifies a new beginning, because the development of contemporary meticulous brush painting will not end with our work, nor will the exploration of artists.

Let us expect again, at this new beginning, that these young artists will surpass their achievements of this moment and welcome a brighter future. Let us hope that their works will add more possibilities to the modern transformation of Chinese contemporary meticulous brush painting. We shall concern ourselves with the maturation of these artists out of our love for art and together witness the development of Chinese contemporary meticulous brush painting.

Caissa Culture Communication

President Chenxiaobing

新工笔的出现,及其近年来被逐渐接受,绝非偶然,而是中国画自身 转变的必然结果。众所周知,20世纪是传统中国画被迫转型的时代。在两 风东渐的潮流中,以写实造型改造中国画的语言审美,一时间成为中国画 现代性转换的目标。然而,如此变革,并未给中国画带来意外惊喜,相反, 却因丧失了超世俗的诗性而备受质疑。"文革"后,新学院派画家开始反 思这一现象,并力图回溯传统,形成所谓的"新文人画"。但是,一方面, 传统文人环境的彻底消亡,致使此种努力难以深切,而多以松快、诙谐类 的现代抒情简单再造古典形式;另一方面,推动者也未曾展开严谨的理论 梳理,只是将当时学院内青年画家简单集合,形成一个名词套用所有类型 作品的现象,并最终导致这一尝试流于杂乱、无序。当然,新文人画之外, 实验水墨、都市水墨等都构成了当时中国画力图突围的努力、尝试。然而 它们要么掉人形式主义陷阱,要么成为都市表象的直接描摹,难能深入, 甚至与传统资源毫无关联,并最终成为中西视觉夹缝中的孤儿。如此判 断,并非为了全盘否定上述中国画于特殊阶段中的作用,而是为了理清今 日中国画继而变革的内在脉络,也即了解类似新工笔这样的转变是发生在 怎样的线索之中。

相对前者,新工笔画家面对中西的态度更为轻松、自由,既不背负宏观 上自身价值证明的责任,也没有他者强势下的简单追随,而是从自我经验出 发, 选择关联性的视觉资源进行感官上的"编码重建"。如此"重建", 需要 文化上的一种自信。当然,所谓自信,不是自我封闭地坚守传统。因为,如此 "自信",恰恰是文化姿态上的"不自信",其后果是传统视觉资源成为前 进的障碍, 而非起点。那么, 不再固步自封地自信, 在这批新工笔画家中有 着怎样的表现呢? 通阅本套从书, 我们会发现: 他们对各类视觉经验均采用 了开放、包容的姿态, 而非简单的肯定或否定。这使他们获得了主动性的创 作途径——不再拘泥某种既定的对待过去的眼光, 而是出于需要自由地选 择视觉配方,并进而重建新的感官图像。于是,他们的作品,仿佛一次视觉 编码的重新理解与重新组合,并干这一过程中注入他们对所用资源的自我 理解, 最终使之成为画面的有效组成部分。值得我们注意的是, 他们对这些 视觉信息的消化,并非形式上的简单挪用,而是对形式及形式背后精神体验 的综合理解。就此,他们的作品虽然是在形式体验的多样性中获取,但其画 面表达却具有"反形式主义"的语义诉求。直观而言,他们的"编码重组",是 将细腻的形式感剥离为自身的主观观念的经验依托,并以此为线索重新编织 视觉逻辑、结构以及由此带来的叙述方式。这种方式,就根本而言,是一种源于当下精神体验的主观立场。

因为拥有了立场,他们面对中西视觉经验,就不再是样式上的重复,而是精神体验上的改造。于是,他们在纷繁的视觉图谱中寻找自己的出发点,并以此经营画面的视觉形态,呈现有关自身生存体验的描述。就此而言,他们的画作比在古典形式中寻找某些现代情绪抒发的新文人画更为直接,也更为当下。同时,较之在西方视觉逻辑中寻找东方价值的实验水墨、都市水墨,他们的画作则显现出与中国传统天然的渊源关系,而非夹缝中的孤儿。就此,新工笔向我们呈现出一种新的可能性——传统中国画在当代语境中自我突围的方向之一。

从某种角度上看,此种突围:一方面体现为在语言层面上强调传统的精神体验,而非强调简单的技术临摹——他们的作品多将东方绘画语言的积染转化为一种带有"距离感"的理性观照,在宁静、舒缓的气质中呈现它与传统的精神脉络;另一方面,新工笔以当下立场为"感官重建"的预设前提,将传统自然主义的观照方式改变为主观观念化的阐释方式,即对物象的描绘不是抒情性的自我缅怀,而是一种认知结果的视觉编造,其图像的内在逻辑具有"反自然主义"特征,并与一直以来追求改变本体认知视角的哲学潮流相吻合。就此,新工笔画家在两条线索上完成了自身与传统的系统性建设,并以此为基础实现了他们对既有视觉成果的重新发现,抑或重新编撰,从而以个人化的逻辑、视角综合出中国画当下突围的共性化体验。

于是,面对新工笔作品,我们发现,传统视觉资源不再成为中国画获取当下性的障碍。相反,在画家视觉编码的重构中,它们获得了重新被发现、被认知的机会,以至为我们的生存经验提供出别样的精神图谱,并成为中国文化自我发现的重要现象。而这,正是简单嫁接西方样式的艺术所难以具备的文化主体性,也是中国文化实现世界范围内文化版图重新书写的重要条件。

The emergence and eventual acceptance of new meticulous brush painting have not been accidental, but the necessary result of the transformation of Chinese painting. As we all know, the 20th century has been a period when traditional Chinese painting has been forced to change. In the tide of western culture, it has become the goal of the modernization of Chinese painting to replace the linguistic aesthetic of Chinese painting by realistic forms. However, such a change has not brought nice surprises for Chinese painting, but has been largely debated because it lost the poetry of detachedment. After the cultural revolution, new academic painters have started to reflect about this phenomenon and tried to resort to tradition, forming the socalled "new literati painting". However, on the one hand, the disappearance of traditional literati environment has failed such an attempt, which simply recreated classical forms with quick, humourous modern lyrics. On the other hand, promoters have not undertaken strict theoretical work. They merely gathered young painters of the academia and used one noun to include all kinds of works. Their efforts finally led to disorder and chaos. Of course, besides new literati painting, experiment ink painting and urban ink painting have been efforts and experiments of Chinese painters to break through. However, while some of them fell into the trap of formalism, others became direct depiction of urban sceneries which were very hard to penetrate, even unrelated with traditional resources. They ended up being orphans left by Chinese and Western visions. I have not made this judgement to deny entirely the role Chinese painting played during special periods, but to clarify the internal skeleton of the transformation of contemporary Chinese paintings, i.e. under what kind of clue did new meticulous brush painting change.

Compared with the former ones, the attitude of new meticulous brush painters toward China and the West has been more relaxed and free. They did not burden themselves with the responsibility of self-proof, nor did they follow others simply out of pressure. Yet they started with their own experiences and "reconstructed codes" of senses with related visual sources. Such "reconstruction" required a certain confidence in culture. Of course, the so-called confidence does not mean guarding tradition in an insular way, because such "confidence" is in fact "defidence" in culture, the result of which would block the advancement of traditional visual sources, not the initial start. Then, what is the representation of an open-minded confidence in these artists of meticulous brush painting? Through reading this book series we shall discover that they have adopted an open and tolerant attitude toward various visual experience, instead of a simplistic "yes" or "no". This allowed them to possess an active creative path, one that was not limited by a fixed idea about the past. They chose visual materials freely out of needs and reconstructed new sensual images. Therefore, their works seemed like a new comprehension and reconstruction of visual codes, infused with the artists' own understanding of those materials, making them integral constituents of the picture. What merits attention is that the artists' appropriation of these visual information is not a simple appropriation of the form, but a comprehensive understanding of the spiritual experience behind forms. Therefore, though their works were created out of the diversity of formal experiences, yet their representation had an anti-formalism pursuit. To be exact, their "reconstructing code" is making delicate formal feelings into the experience of private subjective ideas, hence reconstructing visual logic, construction and narrative modes. This method is a subjective stand that originates from current spiritual experience.

Because they have their own stand, their visual experiences about China and the West are not formal repetitions, but a spiritual transformation. They then seek their starting point out of complex visual images and create visual forms of pictures, revealing descriptions about human living experiences. Thus, they are more direct and contemporary than those new literati seeking the representation of modern emotions out of classical forms. Meanwhile, compared with experimental and urban ink painting artists who seek eastern values out of western visual logic, they demonstrate a natural connection with Chinese tradition. They are no orphans. Thus, new meticulous brush painting has demonstrated to us a new possibility, a direction for traditional Chinese painting to break through under contemporary context.

To certain extent, such a breakthrough is reflected on two aspects. On the one hand, traditional spiritual experience is emphasized on the linguistic aspect, instead of mere technical imitation. These works transform eastern painting language into a "distant" rational observation, conveying a spiritual connection with tradition through a tranquil and slow air. On the other hand, new meticulous brush painters have assumed the premise of contemporary stand as "sense reconstruction", transforming traditional nature-oriented observation into subjective ideas. Their descriptions of natural phenomenon are not lyrical self-indulgence, but a visual coding resulting from cognition. The internal logic of their images has the feature of anti-naturalism and is in accordance with the philosophical trend that values transforming ontological perception. Thus, from two clues, painters of new meticulous brush painting have completed the systematic construction of self and tradition. Based on this, they have completed their re-discovery of existing visual achievements, as well as reconstruction, so that they have synthesized the universal achievements of the current breakthrough of Chinese paintings.

Therefore, faced with works of new meticulous brush painting, we have found that traditional visual sources are no longer barriers on the road to modernization of Chinese paintings. On the contrary, while painters reconstructed visual codes, they have been given a chance to be re-discovered and reevaluated, so that they could become unique spiritual pattern for our living experiences and significant phenomenon for the self-discovery of Chinese culture. This is a cultural sovereignty western-styled arts find hard to possess, and significant factor for Chinese culture to rewrite itself in the cultural pattern of the world.

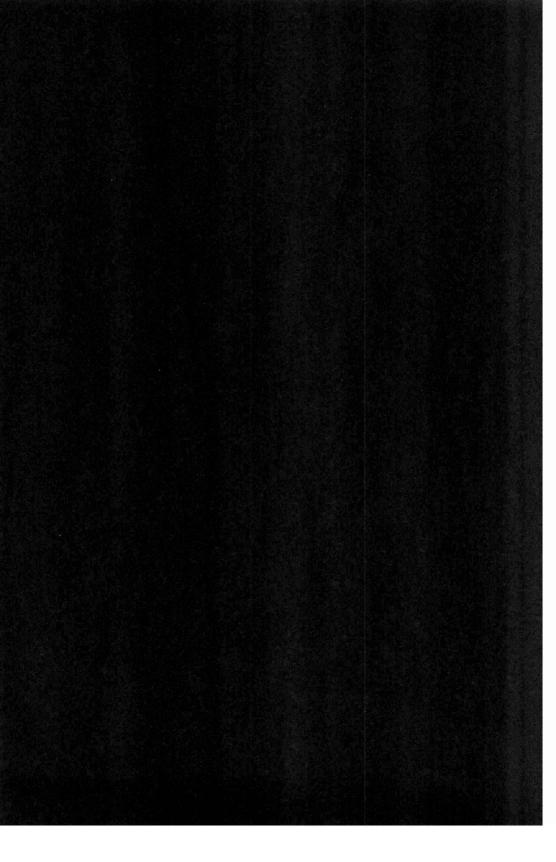
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序章

如核的时光在指缝间流走。抬头看天,那飘走的白云,载着所有往昔,却停留在我的心上。一路走过的林阴道上,洒下点点的树影,就仿佛我一路走来的历程,飘摇的,纷杂的,明媚温暖,又深邃斑驳。

我想用纪年的形式来绘一张地图,告诉自己来时的路,却发现,能记录的,是这三十多年间留下的痕迹,但随之而来的,是其背后更多无法记录的心绪和意念。那些事,那些人,那些时光,付诸笔端的时候,往往不得万一。

我只是但愿,自己能抓住那些碎片化的真实,这些真实不曾失自于内心,证明着曾经飞过的那些鸟儿。

回首的,不只是往昔的岁月。希望这探寻的历程,伴随心灵的呓语,表达灵魂中最隐秘的渴求——关于绘画,关于人情,关于世态,关于存在……

学习绘画不算偶然的事, 但也并非我最初的理想。

幼年时期的我对艺术有着无比浓厚的兴趣,特别是在音乐歌舞方面,这可能是因为母亲曾是舞蹈演员,在这方面我很有天分。但母亲执意不让我学舞蹈,她认为舞蹈的艺术生命太短暂,所以从小未雨绸缪,培养我其他的爱好。我曾经和一个很有声望的老师学过一段时间古筝,虽然时间不长,但那位老师对我在音律方面的天赋赞赏有加。在选择考学专业的时候,我一直在犹豫是学绘画还是学民乐。最终我还是选择了绘画,因为我缺少表现欲和登台亮相的勇气。

文工团的日子

三岁之前,我一直往返于南京和镇江两地。因为父亲的工作在南京,而母亲则分配在镇江的一个小文工团里。 三岁前我和母亲待在一起的时间较长,记忆里总是抹不去 在火车站和他们其中的一个分别。不是我在车下呼唤妈妈 下来,就是我在车上叫喊爸爸上来。而每一次撕心裂肺的 哭泣最终都随岁月飘散了。

文工团里到处充满了艺术的气息,舞蹈、音乐、五彩斑斓的戏服、各式各样的道具、演员们夸张的表情和动作……艺术的芽从那时起已经在我幼小的心灵里开始萌动了。

两岁半的时候,我在文工团隔壁一家很小的幼儿园里上过几天幼托班,只有半天的学。有一次是自己摸着墙根走回文工团的,虽然只有十几米远,可也算是一次探险。路似乎很长,隐隐约约里我记得自己穿着一件红色散花的小棉袄,灰白色的墙,半干湿灰棕色的泥土地,这是我第一次对颜色有记忆。

文工团里有一个小山坡和一个大操场,小山坡上长有一棵巨大的树,这里是文工团里所有小孩的天堂。树洞里长着黑木耳,大人们总是适时地采摘,我不记得它的鲜美的滋味了,但还记得那棵树的形状和黑灰色的新鲜木耳长在树干上的样子。

爱美是女人的天性,从那个时候起在我身上就显露出来了。母亲每年都会去烫她的头发,我羡慕得要命,每次却只有干等的份,但看看也心满意足。那时的烫发就和上刑差不多。人坐在椅子上,天花板上悬挂着巨大的烫发机器,滚烫的火夹夹住卷好的发卷。一会儿这里烫,一会儿那里烫,我备着扇子不停地给母亲扇。但最后呈现的效果还是我的向往。

文工团里的小演员年纪都不大,十五六岁的少男少女 们平时不练功就会逗我们更小的玩。我们在练功房里跌打 滚爬。三岁不到的我可以把舞台上的整支舞蹈动作一个不 差的全部拷贝下来,这是非常令人咋舌的事情,当然,姿 势和舞台上是相反的。母亲把这个当作炫耀的资本,经常 在客人面前显示一下我是多么好地遗传了她的艺术细胞。

文工团的生活丰富多彩,和男孩子一起抓麻雀和蝉,然后烤着吃,拿着树棍到处跑。有演出的时候就在后台玩那些胭脂、口红、假睫毛和女演员发髻上的珠花,喜欢看泡在刨花里的 餐角往女主角面颊上贴,长衣水袖则是我的最爱。乘人不备我还偷偷地把凤冠套在自己头上,那满头颤动的珠花让我美了好一阵子。所以从小就喜欢画古代仕女,还经常一边画一边编故事。

1976年,我三岁,发生很多事。唐山大地震,对镇江有一定的影响。母亲给我做了一个泡沫救生包,晚上只能背着它睡在防震棚里。虽然没有感受到地震的威力,但在我幼小的心灵里留下了阴影。此后我总是为各种形式的地震做好准备:一旦发生,先拿热水瓶(因为听说地震后什么水都不能喝),然后拿御寒的衣服和所有自己收藏的"值钱"的小首饰、小头绳、年历片,带上我的猫,紧跟着父母,一定不能走散了。如果来不及下楼,厕所或桌子底下是相对安全一点的地方。我无数次地在脑海里设想这样的场景,以至于到现在我还是会经常地梦见洪水和灾荒。

那一年,周恩来总理辞世,所有人都沉浸在悲痛之中。小小的文工团里也是一样,所有的人都在哭泣,满眼望去都是白色的纸花。我也真的感到悲伤,满脸泪珠,甚至比别人哭得更凶。当时我还不懂死亡是什么,但明白那是永远的离别,蔓延在练功房里的伤感我至今难忘。

文工团的生活短暂但充满乐趣,让我饱尝离别的苦楚,也让我享尽艺术舞台的欢乐。特别是在帷幕之后更加是人生百态。我对艺术的痴迷和对生活的敏感就从那个时候扎下了根。

图一 镇江是一个拥有美丽传说 的小城市

图二 20 世纪 80 年代的理发店 里烫发就好像上刑一样





南京的生活

筒子楼

三岁后回到南京生活,三口之家团聚在12平米的小房间里,小小的天花板看起来很温馨。那种样式的房子叫"筒子楼",是南京大学的家属宿舍——南大十五舍,爷爷奶奶住隔壁。爷爷是南大的工程师,奶奶是南大的幼儿园老师。他们受人尊敬,甚至连我奶奶养的鸡楼里的人都认识。每天清早,两只母鸡都踱着方步自己从三楼走到一楼,潇洒地在院子里捉虫子、散步。傍晚再从一楼爬上来。邻居们看见都会亲切地叫:"江老师家的鸡回来了。"两只母鸡是叔叔从农科院买回来的,每天都产两只双黄蛋,奶奶会把鸡蛋打在牛奶瓶中再送到我的小嘴里。

那时,叔叔、娘娘(注:即姑姑)们还没成家,我就是家里唯一的宝,奶奶端着搪瓷碗跟着我到处跑,叔叔会翻跟头,爸爸点洋火,开关电灯……为的是喂我一口饭。一旦给奶奶追上,一大勺子饭菜会狠狠塞进我的嘴里,那口饭我可以裹在嘴里大半天。那个年代在大灶里烧出的茄子和西红柿的味道总是比现在的要浓郁。爷爷、奶奶是北方人,包得一手好饺子,奶奶还会特意给我包花式饺子,小兔子、小猪、小老鼠、小龙……像变魔术一样从奶奶的手中诞生。

筒子楼一层就有十几户人家,每家的孩子们都会串门玩,有时会门对门坐在痰盂上开玩具车。叔叔总喜欢给邻居们起外号,所以那些邻居的真实名字我一概不知,只知道他们的绰号。

筒子楼下的院子里是我的乐园,一排梧桐树下的泥土很松,不但江老师的母鸡一直光顾,我也和小伙伴在泥巴地里挖呀、画呀。大楼中央有一个很宽阔的楼梯,我和楼上楼下的小孩会在那里玩"一二三到下关,美国佬吃稻草"、"城门城门鸡蛋糕"的游戏。院子里的空地上是夏夜纳凉的好地方。洗完澡,所有的小朋友都会搬着小板凳坐在那里,听大一点的孩子讲鬼故事。冬天下大雪,小孩子们又会成群结队地冲下楼,打雪仗、堆雪人。在十五舍,我有着美好的童年生活。



图三 和奶奶在南大十五舍前的 合影,这里是个令人怀念的地方 图四 南艺的小路熟悉而亲切 (右页图)

黄瓜园

念小学的时候就住在南京艺术学院的院子里了,人们都叫南艺为"黄瓜园"。当时的黄瓜园很小,但有山有池塘。重要的是艺术氛围浓厚,演出、展览频频。对于那些知名的老师我从小就很羡慕,比起文工团的舞蹈演员们来说,他们似乎更让人崇拜。

8岁的时候被带去陈大羽先生的研究生班上玩,第一次接触了毛笔和宣纸。我不知天高地厚地涂了好几张,竟然得到了一片掌声。当时就是胆子大,无所顾忌。但也很好奇墨迹在宣纸上留下十分奇特的痕迹。

于是小学和中学里的兴趣班我不再理会舞蹈和歌唱,参加的总是绘画班。不过在当时的绘画兴趣班里总是有很多明星,有的可以双手同时写大字,有的画着一手漂亮的公鸡。因为没有特长,我成为兴趣班上最不受人关注的一员。

正式学画是高中二年级,那时是完全针对高考而学。家里 没人懂画,也就没人在画画上对我指手画脚。没有悬念,我考 进南京艺术学院中国画专业,当时班上10名学生,五男五女。

现在回想,大学时代确实是人生中真正快乐的阶段。

大学本科 (1991-1995)

我常把大学生活喻为"眼皮底下的日子"。母亲是南艺的 老师,我在"监督"下完成学业。考上大学意味着成年,但我 生性柔弱,总是无法颠覆这样的家长制度。但大学里的生活

