# FAN DONGWANG



範 東 旺

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Essay: Dr Diana Wood Conroy

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Dragon Head #8 (Centre). 2002 Acrylic on canvas, 150 x 150 cm

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龍頭(作品8號), 2002年 丙稀·棉布, 150 X 150公分



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Fan Dongwang at work in Sydney 2001.

Photo by Tom Dion.

範東旺 2001 年于悉尼

攝影:湯姆·迪奥

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#### Fan Dongwang Shifting Perspectives between China and Australia

By Dr Diana Wood Conroy

When I was a small child, I spent much time observing a Chinese camphorwood chest which stood in the hallway. It was carved in low relief with swaying robed figures among huildings and a landscape – a sage spoke to a boy, a child held a package, a woman stood before some steps, with near and far indicated by scale and pattern. In a nearby room a print of Botticelli's 'Birth of Venus' hung beside my mother's bed. The flowing nude and draped figures from both east and west even then seemed to share a gentle affinity. Fan Dongwang has brought together elements of these different visual systems in a distinctive, and often confronting investigation of the body and space.

The vast painting 'Shifting perspectives and the body', nine metres long, shows an amalgam of cultural entities, both elite and popular, which are juxtaposed in imaginary spaces with elegant fragments of robots, or machinery. This is no comforting vision of the rational human being at the heart of creation – violence, fragmentation, a mockery of power, an ambiguity of gender is displayed in these theatrical figures. Through form and colour the artist demonstrates an almost impossible synthesis of like and unlike within the shifting perspectives and multiple viewpoints of the composition. Fan Dongwang writes of this painting 'St John the Baptist and a child dressed like St John the Evangelist are watching the Australian Rugby players fighting against Mao's Red Guards, a seriousness versus absurdity. The anxious Chinese/Japanese tourists come to the Opera House in Sydney to observe an old–fashioned feminist women's band celebrating the downturn of a religious figure who is holding a female baby in his arms in a Chinese interior.'

Because of the vivid colour and two-dimensional spaces I am reminded of the huge European battle tapestries of the fifteenth century where a convoluted narrative holds a multitude of figures in action, who tumble in a shallow space. Yet this overwhelming painting is designed for a contemporary eye, to 'the diaphanous, mobile and anonymous crowd that lies at the heart of modern sensibility' which positions Linda Nochlin's study of the fragmented body.

The fragmented body is especially highlighted in the paintings on the theme of 'Descendant Bodies'. Nochlin might almost have been writing of such work when she described 'That sense of social, psychological, even metaphysical fragmentation that so seems to mark modem experience — a loss of wholeness, a shattering of connection, a destruction or disintegration of permanent value...' 'Monstrous machine heads are attached to the well—proportioned Renaissance bodies, giving rise to an almost science fictional space, or the space of the computer screen. The new dimensions of our millennial world are electronic and virtual spaces, shallow and deep at the same time, in constant flux, perspectives unimaginable to Renaissance or classical Chinese artists. In this world body parts can be genetically created in the laboratory, so that science once again offers an alchemical metaphor for the transformation of our basic assumptions about the 'wholeness' of the body. The fragmented body, the artist indicates, may find its completion, its lacking parts, in a technological aesthetic. These fabulous cyborgs — of uncertain gender move in richly elaborate spaces, floating with ornament.

Fan Dongwang's painting is related to the larger context of contemporary Chinese art which first became visible in the west in the 1990s, after the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989. His teacher at the Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts where he studied before coming to Australia in 1990 was Yu Youhan (b. 1943) recognised as one of the foremost painters in the 'Mao Goes Pop' art movement. Two shows that first revealed to Australian audiences the vitality of new Chinese art were 'New Art from China – Post Mao Product' at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in 1992

<sup>1</sup> Linda Nochlin, Walter Neurath Memorial Lecture, The Body in Pieces: The Fragment as A Metaphor of Modernity. Thames and Hudson, London 1994, p23–24, p26.

and 'Mao Goes Pop' at the Museum of Contemporary Art in Sydney in 1993. Yu's work in this last notable exhibition recast the familiar official images of Mao into subversive compositions using brilliant folk colours and patterns. Such work could not be shown in China at this time, but the restriction of officialdom only seemed to accentuate the energy and momentum of an outstanding group of artists in Shanghai, who are Fan Dougwang 's colleagues and teachers.

At the Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts Fan Dougwang Fan had studied not only western oil painting and the classic Chinese brush techniques, but also the traditional art of ivory carving. The work of many contemporary Chinese artists demonstrates the abundance and complexity of Chinese art histories, not only of the 'high' art of ink painting, but also of the marvellously coloured ornamental and decorative traditions of textiles and low relief carving. This common background to contemporary Chinese art practice gives an accidental similarity to the style of some painters. Western influences are strong through a general knowledge of movements from cubism through to surrealism, and can be discerned in Fan DongWang's Fan's relationship to the American artist Lari Pittman, as well as the use of space and colour in the painting of Australian artists Alun Leach Jones and William Robinson.

In 1998 after an eight-year absence, Fan Dongwang visited Shanghai, to find the very structure of the city had been dismantled. A rapid modernisation into an international commercial city had obliterated the old familiar streets and places of his youth so that he was almost lost in his hometown. He recounts how on return to Shanghai after so many years he found himself curiously Australian, a foreigner in a re-imagined city.

Despite the difficulties of moving to Australia, there did exist the freedom to distort images of the past and to manipulate the forms of trans—gendered bodies in ways that might not be permitted in China, but could take place in art institutions in Australia. With great dedication to the mastery of a new language and culture, and the help of his wife and family, Fan Dongwang set out to achieve the highest levels of academic attainment in the arts; first a Master of Arts degree at the College of Fine Arts in Sydney, and then a Doctor of Creative Arts degree at Wollongong University. As part of his study he has written a thesis examining the theoretical basis for a new kind of visual and psychological perspective. His continuing movement between China and Australia enabled him to develop a constantly shifting perspective of cultural differences, and a unique visual language that reflects his ambivalent identity as a Chinese—Austalian artist.

Fan Dongwang's recent painting re-appropriates images of dragon and tiger in Chinese jade or ivory carving. The dragon is a pervasive metaphor in Chinese and European art, symbolizing both heavenly and earthly forces of nature, and evoking contradictory meanings. In China it is a powerful symbol of nationhood that represents the emperor's unchallengeable authority, as well as beneficial to its people by bringing water to the land. In the West it is sometimes viewed as the terrifying representative of evil spirits, incalculable in its interaction with humanity. Fan Dongwang's dragons have a patterned and uneasy intensity, a full frontal stare, which might even have of a bright Disney character. This great dragon face is embedded equally in the apotropaic images that trat traditionally ward off evil in both gast and west, expressing the artist's proud feeling towards the current revival of Chinese culture. It is a potent sign for our transitional times with its Fearful power drives us to transcend our limited selves.

One of the great benefits of our increasingly global education in Australia is to be able to welcome an artist and scholar such as Fan Dongwang, who brings past cultures into the present moment in such astonishing images. In a polyglot crowd, in strange worlds that join together impossible times and spaces, I can still trace the Chinese sages of my childhood in their cloudy dwellings, meeting and merging with Botticelli deities. Fan Dongwang has indeed fulfilled the seventeenth century definition of perspective: 'A picture or figure constructed so as to produce some fantastic effect', and at the same time, prefigured the concerns of a post–humanist world.

Dr Diana Wood Conroy Associate Professor, Visual Arts, WollongongUniversity.

#### 大千世界 – 論範東旺和他的中奧變幻透視

黛安娜·伍特·康洛宜博士

我在童年時曾長久觀察過立在走廊間的中國樟木箱子,上面刻着一幅樓景美麗、人物衆多的浮雕,其中有一位道袍飄逸的長者正對着童子講話,另一童子則捧着一個包裹,一位仕女站在臺階前。景色的遠近則由人物的大小來暗示。在鄰近的房間裏,我母親的床邊則挂着一幅波提切利的繪畫《維納斯的誕生》的印刷品。西方典雅的裸體與東方華麗的人物在當時看來頗具維緲的相似之處。範東旺將這些不同視覺體系中的共同因素揉爲一體,并運用于他對人文特徵與空間關系的既獨特又大膽的研究之中。

範東旺的九米長巨幅繪畫《變幻透視與人》呈現了高雅與通俗的文化實體間的并列與融合,畫面遐想的空間中布滿了優美的機器人部件。這是一幅令人不安的場景:人類的理智淹没在自身的創造性之中,人物戲劇性地展示出暴力與分裂,對權力的嘲弄,以及模糊的性特徵。在多重和游移不定的透視構圖中,藝術家通過形與色將近似與絶然不同的對象塑造成一種幾乎不可能存在的綜合體。範東旺對此畫作了這樣的描述: "施洗禮者聖約翰和具有孩子臉的傳數士聖約翰正在注視澳洲橄欖球隊員與中國紅衛兵之間的一場嚴肅與荒謬的搏鬥。焦慮的中日旅游者涌到悉尼歌劇院來觀看古裝的女權主義樂隊在中式室內景觀中慶祝一個懷抱女嬰的宗教形象的垮臺"。

此畫生動的色彩和淺平的空間使我聯想起十五 世紀歐洲的巨幅壁挂中所描繪的情節復雜的戰爭場 面: 衆多的人物在淺平的畫面空間中跳動打鬥。但 是範東旺的這幅勢不可擋的巨畫是爲當代觀衆的眼光所設計的。"當代人具有敏感的現代性,他們幾乎是無形無踪、機動囊活和缺乏特性的。"正如琳達·尼可林的研究所指出的,當代人的身體已成爲分裂的片斷。

這些分裂的人體在組畫《新生代人體》中得到 了特殊的體現。這些畫正如尼可林所描寫的, "體 現了人的現代經驗中的標志特徵:社會的、心理的、 甚至于哲學上的分裂。整體已經喪失,聯系已經斷 裂、永恒價值已遭破壞而崩潰" "在幾乎是科幻般 的計算機屏幕空間中, 妖魔似的機器人頭被嫁接在 比例優美的文藝復興時期藝術中的人體形象上。有 幾千年歷史的人類世界的立體空間已演變成爲新的 電子與虛擬空間,既淺薄又深廣,時刻變幻着,所 帶來的透視感是無法爲西方文藝復興時代和古代中 國藝術家們所想象。在這個世界中人體部件可由基 因實驗室來創造。因此科學又一次寓言般地以點念 術將人類有關"整體人身"的基本觀念轉變了。對 此,藝術家堅信技術上的美可以彌補人體的殘缺部 分。在作品中、性别不定的機器人在一個裝飾物費 富的華麗空間內浮動飄蕩。

範東旺的繪畫是扎根在一個更廣調的中國當代 藝術範圍內的。 1989 年天安門事件發生後, 在九 十年代初, 中國當代藝術家首次在西方展現。範東 旺在1990年赴澳前曾在上海工藝美術學校師從于餘 友涵(1943年生)。餘友涵被公認爲是"毛走向波 普"藝術中的最重要藝術家之一。最初向澳洲觀衆 展示蓬勃發展的中國新藝術是1992年在新南威爾士 洲立藝術館舉辦的《後毛時代的中國新藝術展》,和 1993 年在悉尼當代藝術博物館舉辦的著名展覽《毛走向波普》。其中餘友涵的作品在其五彩繽紛的民間構圖中交織進了重新啓用的廣爲人知的毛澤東的官方形象。當時中國對此類作品展出的限制反而推動了這群杰出的上海藝術家的創造力的發展。其中許多人是範東旺的教師與同行藝術家。

在上海工藝美術學校, 範東旺既學習傳統中國畫和西方油畫, 也鑽研了中國民間的象牙雕刻藝術。 無論是通過高雅的水墨藝術還是通俗與豐富多彩的紡織與浮雕類裝飾藝術, 無數中國當代藝術家的作品都顯示了復雜與深厚的中國藝術史的影響。中國當代藝術實踐中的這一普遍背景使得許多藝術家之個人風格具有自發的共同性。西方藝術對中國藝術家的影響則通過有關從立體主義到超現實主義藝術運動的知識的傳播而得到加强。例如範東旺的作品既帶有美國當代藝術家萊利·彼特曼的影響,又借鑒了澳洲藝術家艾倫·李其·瓊斯和威廉·羅賓遜的色彩與空間的運用。

範東旺于1998年在久别八年後重訪上海并發現整個城市天翻地覆的變化。高速的現代化使上海一躍成爲國際化商業大都市。過去童年時詳熟的舊街景的消失使他幾乎迷失在自己的出生地。他後來回憶起當時的經歷:離開上海許多年後發現自己奇怪地變成了一個澳洲人——個在面貌全非的上海城市中的异幫人。

盡管移居澳洲後困難重重, 範東旺在藝術界還 是找到了在中國所没有的,可以改造過去的圖象和 將人體性特徵模糊化的自由。在妻子與家庭的支持 下, 範東旺發奮努力地投身于學習掌握新的語言與 文化, 並于藝術領域中取得了最高的學術成就: 先 獲得了悉尼新洲大學美術學院的藝術碩士學位,後 又成爲五龍崗大學創造藝術博士。他的博士論文探 討了一種新的有關視覺心理透視的理論基礎。經常 往返于中澳之間使他能運用一種不斷變幻的視角來 觀察不同的文化現象。這賦于他一種獨特的視覺語 言來表達他作爲旅澳華人藝術家的個人文化特徵中 的多重性。

範東旺在近作中重新運用了中國玉雕、牙雕中的龍虎圖形。龍在中國和歐洲藝術中象徵了天地自然的力量,具有廣泛多樣和互相矛盾的喻義。在中國,龍不僅象徵民族的强大和帝王不可挑戰的權威,而且還以江河雨水潤澤大地來造福于民。然而在西方龍常被視爲可怕的邪惡精神的化身,給人類制造無法估量的惡果。範東旺所給的龍正面瞪視着,既顯示了緊張强烈的典型構圖,又帶有明快樂觀的卡通形象特徵。這些宏大的龍圖不但取材于中西傳統文化中的辟邪形象,也透視出藝術家對當代中國文化復興的自豪。龍在此成爲時代變遷的有力象徵,以其令人敬畏的力量驅使人類脫俗升華。

澳洲的教育開放日益增長的巨大收益之一是使 我們能歡迎象範東旺這樣的學者藝術家通過驚人的 藝術形象將過去的文化延伸到今天。在他的畫面上 不同語種的人物中,我仍能分辨出童年時見到的灰 暗房屋中的中國傳奇人物們正與波提切利的天神們 相遇共處。範東旺確實既實現了十七世紀的透視定 義, "一幅畫或人物組構在一起來造成一種奇幻的 效果,"同時又預示了後人文主義新世界的關注點。

本文作者黛安娜·伍特·康洛宣博士是五龍舞大學視覺藝術副教授。

注, 參見棒達·尼可執約演講論文《身體片斯-分響的現代絵物畫》、 傳義 Thumes and Hurbson 計版計1994年出版。第23-24、26頁。

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Jade Dragon. 2001 Acrylic on canvas , 180 x180cm

玉龍, 2001年 丙稀.棉布, 180 x180公分

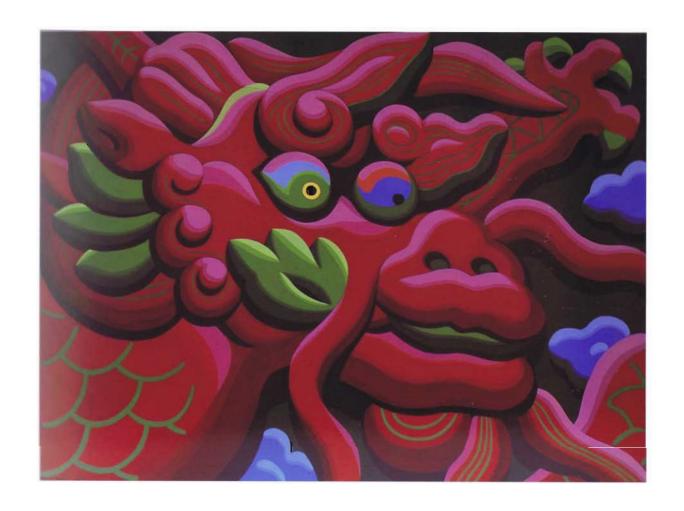


China Maze, 2001 Acrylic on canvas, 180 x180cm 中國迷宮, 2001年 内稀·棉布, 180 x180公分



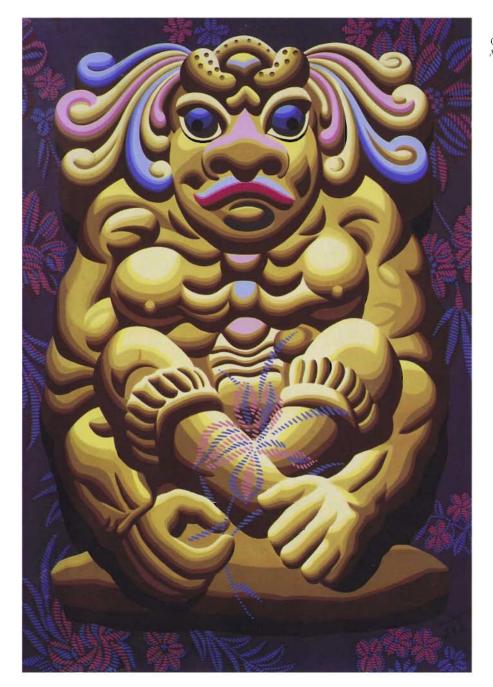
Dragon Head # 10 (Yellow). 2002 Acrylic on canvas, 150 x150cm

龍頭 (作品10號), 2002年 丙稀·棉布, 150 x150公分



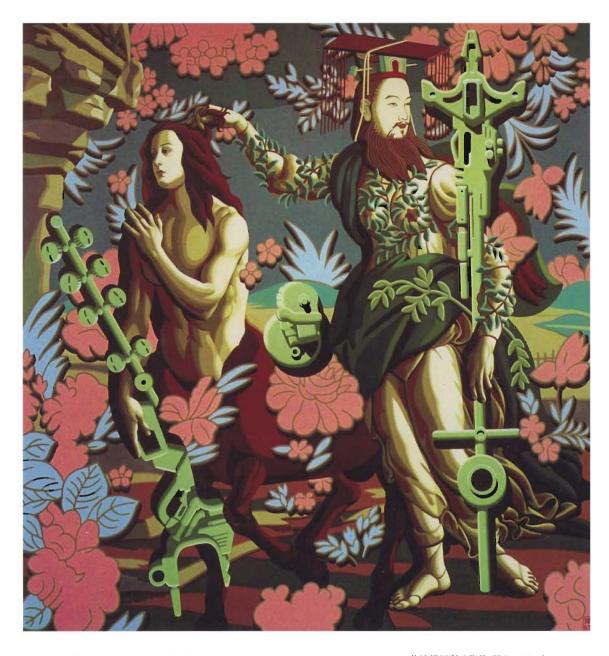
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龍頭 (作品9號), 2002年 丙稀·棉布, 134 x180公分



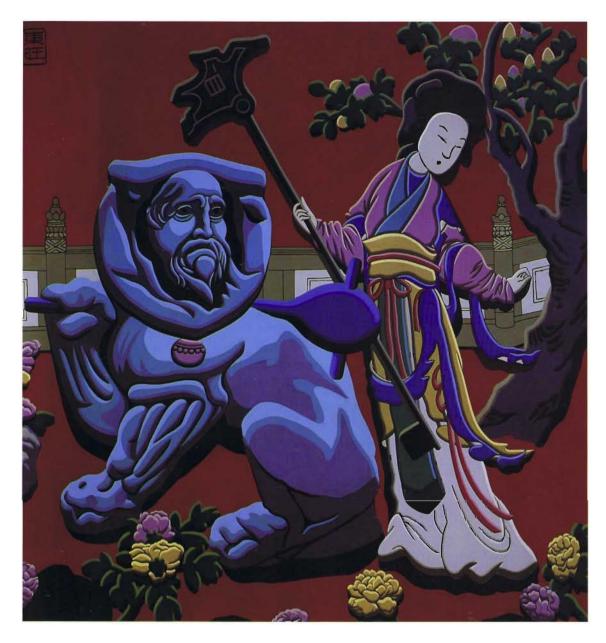
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廟神 (作品2號), 2002年 丙稀·棉布, 180×124公分



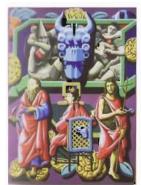
After Botticelli #1 ( Pallas and the Centaur ) . 1996 Acrylic on canvas, 184 x174cm

仿波提切利(作品1號), 1996年 丙稀·棉布, 184 x174公分



After Botticelli #2 ( Pallas and the Centaur ) . 1997 Acrylic on canvas . 184 x174em

伤波提切利(作品2類), 1997年 丙稀·棉布、184 x174公分











Shifting Perspectives and the Body #1-5, 1999-2001 Acrylic on cauvas, 244 x900cm

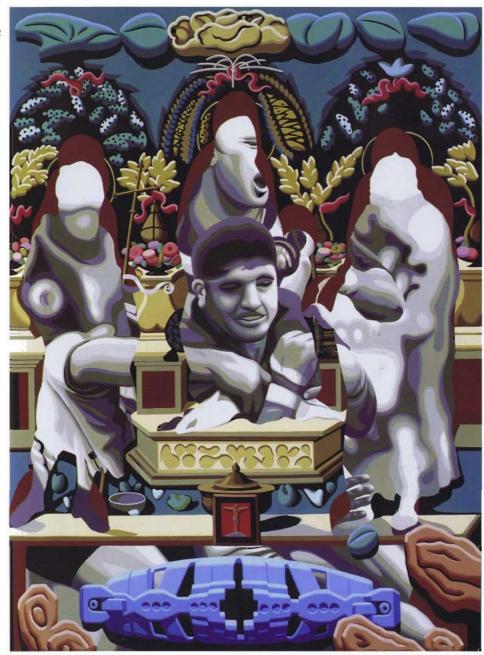
> 變幻透視與人(作品1-5號), 1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布, 244x900公分



Shifting Perspectives and the Body #1 ( Double Screens ) . 1999–2001 Acrylic on canvas . 244 x180cm

變幻透視與人-雙屏 (作品1號), 1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布, 244x180公分

Shifting Perspectives and the Body #2 (Bardi Madonna). 1999–2001 Aerylic on canvas, 244 x180cm



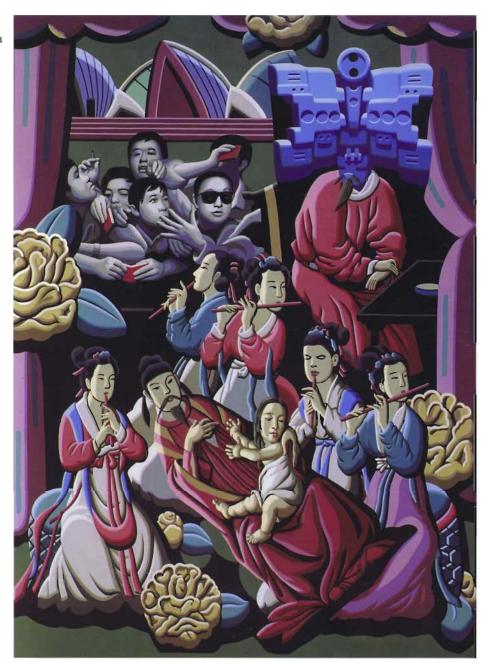
變幻透視與人-巴蒂聖母 (作品2號),1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布,244x180公分



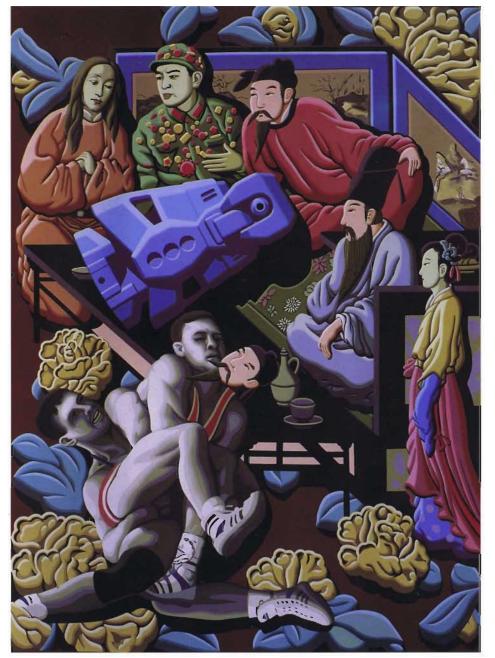
Shifting Perspectives and the Body #3 (March).1999-2001 Acrylic on canvas, 244 x180cm

變幻透視與人~游行 (作品3號), 1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布, 244x180公分

Shifting Perspectives and the Body #4 ( Performance ) . 1999–2001 Acrylic on canvas, 244x180cm



變幻透視與人-表演 (作品4號), 1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布, 244x180公分



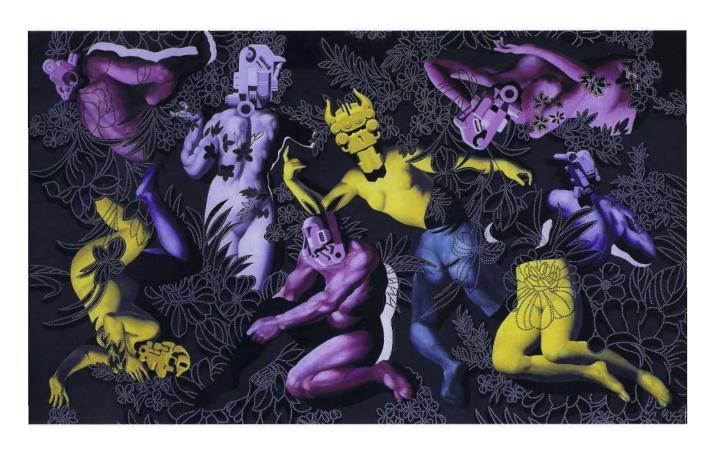
Shifting Perspectives and the Body #5 (Discourse). 1999–2001 Acrylic on canvas, 244 x180cm

變幻透視與人-對話 (作品5號), 1999-2001年 丙稀·棉布, 244x180公分



Descendant Bodies #1 (Bhue). 1996 Acrylic on canvas. 178 x 254cm

新生代人體-藍色(作品1號), 1996年 丙稀·棉布, 178 x 254 公分



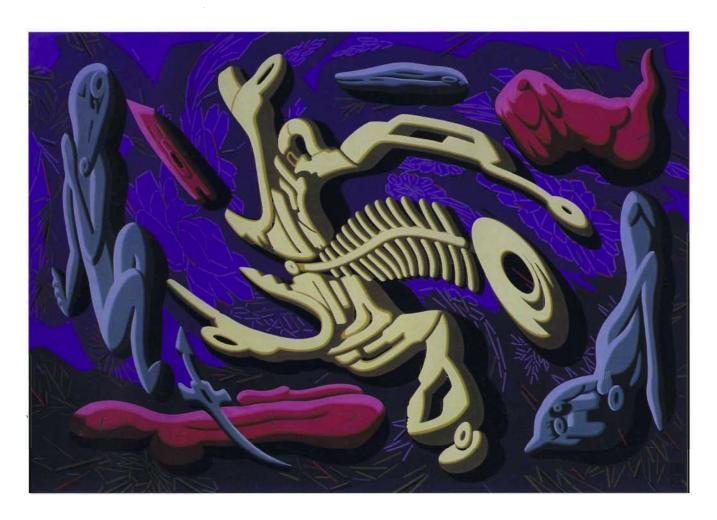
Descendant Bodies #2 ( Green ) . 1996 Acrylic on canvas, 170 x280cm

新生代人體-縁色(作品2號),1996年 丙稀·棉布,170 x 280 公分



Descendant Bodies #3 ( Red ) . 1998 Aerylic on canvas , 170 x280cm

新生代人體-紅色(作品3號). 1998年 丙稀·棉布, 170 x 280 公分



Descendant Bodies #4 ( Yellow ) . 2000 Acrylic on canvas , 180 x254cm

新生代人體--黃色(作品4號), 2000年 丙稀·棉布, 180 x 254 公分



Descendant -Three Figures. 2000 Acrylic on canvas, 180 x244cm

新生代-三個形象, 2000年 丙稀·棉布, 180 x 244 公分



Descendant -Red Environment #2, 2000 Acrylic on canvas, 180 x254cm

新生代-紅色環境(作品2號), 2000年 丙稀·棉布, 180 x 254 公分



Descendant - Turbulence, 2001 Acrylic on canvas, 117 x I70cm

新生代-動蕩, 2001年 丙豨·棉布, 117 x 170 公分



Transfigure. 2001 Acrylic on canvas , 180 x146cm

升華, 1996年 丙稀·棉布, 180 x 146 公分

# **Biography**

| 1958     | Born in Shanghai, China.  |
|----------|---|
| 1980     | Diploma (Arts and Crafts), Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts.                |
| 1989     | Lecturer (Visual Arts), Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts.                   |
| 1990     | Migrated to Australia.  |
| 1995     | Master of Art (Media Art), College of Fine Arts, New South Wales University.  |
| 1996-199 | 9 Guest lecturer (Visual Arts), Wollongong University.                        |
| 1999     | Doctor of Creative Art (Visual Arts), Wollongong University.                  |
| 2000     | Guest lecturer (Drawing), School of Arts, Australian National University.     |
| 2001     | Guest lecturer (Visual Arts), Wollongong University.                          |
|          | Currently living and working in Sydney.                                       |
| EXHIBITI | ON  |
| 2002     | Shanghai Star National Touring Exhibition. Gippsland Art Gallery, VIC;        |
| 2002     | Tuggeranong Arts Centre, ACT; Perth Institute of Contemporary Art, WA.        |
|          | 2002 Mosman Arl Prize. Mosman Art Gallery, Sydney.                            |
|          | China Pop. Ray Hughes Gallery, Sydney.  |
| 2001     | Solo Exhibition China Maze. Ray Hughes Gallery, Sydney.                       |
| 2001     | Solo Exhibition Descendants. Gallery 4A, Asia–Australia Arts Centre, Sydney.  |
|          | Shanghai Star National Touring Exhibition. Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre,     |
|          | NSW.  |
|          | Guess Who's Coming to Dinner Touring Exhibition. Port Macquarie Hastings      |
|          | Regional Gallery.   |
| 2000     | Solo Exhibition Shiffing Perspective. Drill Hall Gallery, Australian National |
|          | University, Canberra.   |
|          | Australian-Chinese Art Exhibition. National Gallery of Australia, Canberra.   |
|          | Blake Prize for Religious Art. S.H. Ervin, Gallery, Sydney.                   |
|          | Thinking Loud. Group Exhibition. Ray Hughes Gallery, Sydney.                  |
|          | Guess Who's Coming to Dinner Touring Exhibition. Hazelhurst Regional          |
|          | Gallery, Penrith Regional Gallery, Gallery 4A, Asia–Australia Arts Centre,    |
|          | Sydney.   |
| 1999     | Solo Exhibition Cultural Ambivalence. Wollongong City Gallery.                |
|          | The Best of the Blake Touring Exhibition. Wollongong City Gallery, Brisbane   |
|          | St Johns Cathedral, Hobart Carnegie Gallery.                                  |
|          | Guess Who's Coming to Dinner Touring Exhibition. Project Centre for           |
|          | Contemporary Art, Wollongong.   |
|          | Biomorphs. Gallery 4A, Asia-Australia Arts Centre, Sydney.                    |
| 1998     | Solo Exhibition Dancing Shadows. Spark Gallery, Wollongong University.        |
|          | Blake Prize for Religious Art. The Gallery-Darling Park, Sydney.              |
|          | ACUADS Art Exhibition 1998. Victorian College of Arts Gallery, Melbourne.     |
| 1996     | Solo Exhibition Descendant Body. Project Centre for Contemporary Art,         |
| 1770     | Wollongong.   |
|          | The Inaugural Jenny Birl Award Exhibition, College of Fine Arts, New South    |
|          | Wales University.   |
|          | wates oniversity.   |

Master of Art Exhinition. College of Fine Arts, New South Wales University.

| 1989 | Exhibition of Oil Painting Styles and Genres in Shanghai. Shanghai Art |
|------|--|
|      | Gallery.   |
|      | Sonata of the Winter Art Exhibition. Shanghai Art Gallery.             |
| 1988 | Shanghai and Shanghailanders Art Exhibition, Shanghai Art Gallery.     |
|      | Annual Shanghai Art Exhibition. Shanghai Art Gallery.                  |
|      | Shanghai Tapestry Art Prize. Shanghai Art Gallery.                     |
| 1987 | Shanghai International Art Festival. Shanghai Art Gallery.             |
|      | Shanghai Oil Painting Exhibition. Shanghai Art Gallery.                |
| 1986 | The Inaugural Art Exhibition of the Shanghai Art Museum. Shanghai Art  |
|      | Museum.  |
| 1982 | Annual Shanghai Art Exhibition. Shanghai Art Gallery.                  |
|      |  |

| AWARD, GR | ANT, COMMISSION   |
|-----------|---|
| 2002      | Winner of 2002 Liverpool City Art Prize. Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre, |
|           | NSW.  |
| 2001      | Australia Council New Work Grant.                                       |
| 2000      | Winner of 38th Festival of Fester's Ghost Art Award. Campbelltown City  |
|           | Bicentennial Art Gallery, NSW.  |
|           | Installation Descendants commissioned by National Gallery of Australia, |
|           | Canberra.   |
| 1999      | The 10th Annual Acquisitive Art Award, Wollongong University.           |
|           |   |

1997-1998 Wollongong University Postgraduate Award.

#### CONFERENCE PAPER

| Shanghai Star, Art Forum, School of Art, Australian National University.              |
|---|
| Shanghai Star. Research and Postgraduate Conference Asia and Australia:               |
| Trading in imagination, Wollongong University.  |
| Artist Talk. Inside Out: New Chinese Art Symposium, National Gallery of<br>Australia. |
| Eastern and Western Art in Postmodern Era. Shanghai Art Museum and                    |
| Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts.   |
| Shifting Perspectives and the Body. Research and Postgraduate Conference Art          |
| Theory and Art Education in Australia, Wollongong University.                         |
| The Ambiguous Body-A Mixed Cultural Identity. Research and Postgraduate               |
| Conference Ethics and the Contemporary Arts in Australia, Wollongong                  |
| University.   |
|   |

#### ARTIST IN RESIDENCE

| 2001 | Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre, NSW.              |
|------|--|
|      | Faculty of Creative Arts, Wollongong University. |
| 2000 | School of Art, Australian National University.   |

#### COLLECTION

Shanghai Art Museum, Wollongong City Gallery, Campbelltown City Bicentennial Art Gallery, Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre, Australian National University, Sydney University, Wollongong University, Shanghai School of Arts and Crafts, Corporate and private collections in China, Australia and USA.

## 簡 歴

1958年 出生于中國上海。 1980年 上海工藝美術學校畢業。 1989年 上海工藝美術學校教師。 1990年 移居澳大利亞。 1995年 新南威爾士洲立大學美術學院藝術碩士。 1996-99年 五龍崗大學視覺藝術客座講師。 1999年 五龍崗大學創造藝術博士。 2000年 澳大利亞國立大學藝術學院客座講師。 2001年 五龍崗大學視覺藝術客座講師。 現在悉尼定居和工作。

#### 各類展覽

2002年 《上海之星》全澳巡回展:維省格普士蘭 藝術館,堪培拉市特格蘭那藝術中心,西

悉尼雷修士書廊《中國波普》。

悉尼莫士曼藝術館《莫士曼藝術大獎展》。

2001年 悉尼雷修士畫廊個展《中國迷宮》。

澳佩斯現代藝術館。

悉尼亞澳藝術中心4A畫廊個展《新生代》 新洲克索拉動力藝術中心《上海之星》全

澳巡回展。

麥考裏港海斯汀斯地區藝術館《試問誰來 計聯宴》巡回展。

起死安/ 巡回版。

2000年 堪培拉澳大利亞國立大學畫廊個展《變幻

透視》。

堪培拉澳大利亞國立藝術館《旅奧華人藝

術家展》。

悉尼S.H.歐文畫廊《布萊克宗教藝術大獎

展》。

悉尼雷修十書廊集體展《隨思》。

《試問誰來赴晚宴》巡回展: 黑兹赫斯特 地區藝術館, 帕裏斯地區藝術館, 悉尼亞

澳藝術中心4A畫席。

1999年 五龍崗市藝術館鯛展《文化模糊性》。

《布莱克宗教藝術大獎精品巡回展》:五 龍崗市藝術館,布裹斯本市聖約翰教堂,

霍巴特市卡内基畫廊。

五龍崗當代藝術中心《試閱譜來赴晚宴》

巡回展。

悉尼亞澳藝術中心4A畫廊《生態藝術展》。

1998年 五龍崗大學畫廊個展《影之舞》。

悉尼達令園畫廊《布莱克宗教藝術大獎展》。 墨爾本市維克多利亞藝術學院書館《澳大

利亞藝術院校聯展》。

1996年 五龍崗市現代藝術中心個展《新生代人體》。

新南威爾士洲立大學美術學院《首届珍妮·

伯得獎展》。

新南威爾士洲立大學美術學院研究生畢業展。

1989年 上海美術館《上海油畫風格與題材展》。

上海美術館《冬之韵藝術展》。

1988年 上海美術館《上海·上海人展》。

上海美術館年展。

上海美術館《壁挂藝術大獎展》。

1987年 上海美術館《上海國際藝術節展》。

上海美術館《上海油畫展》。 1986年 上海美術館新館落成典禮展。

1982年 上海美術館年展。

P \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

各類獲獎

2002年 新洲克索拉動力藝術中心《利物浦市藝術大

獎展》大獎。

2001年 澳大利亞政府文化藝術委員會新創作基金。

2000年 新洲坎貝爾頓市雙世紀藝術館《第38届藝術

節大獎展》大獎。

澳大利亞國立藝術館委托制作《新生代》裝

制作品。

1999年 五龍崗大學第10届藝術年獎。

1997-98年 五龍崗大學博士獎學金。

學術演講

2002年 澳大利亞國立大學藝術學院藝術論壇《上海

之星》。

2001年 五龍崗大學亞澳藝術交流學術研討會《上海

之星》。

2000年 澳大利亞國立藝術館《蜕變突破 - 華人新藝

術展》學術研討會藝術家演講。

1998年 上海美術館、上海工藝美術學校《後現代主

義時期的東西方藝術》。

1997年 五龍崗大學澳大利亞藝術理論與教育學術研

討會《變幻透視與人》。

1996年 五龍崗大學當代藝術與倫理學術研討會《人

的文化特徵的模糊性》。

藝術訪問

2001年 新南威爾士洲克索拉動力藝術中心。

五龍崗大學創造藝術系。

2000年 澳大利亞國立大學藝術學院。

作品收藏

上海美術館、 五龍陽市藝術館、坎貝爾頓市雙世紀藝術館、 克索拉動力藝術中心、澳大利亞國立大學、悉尼大學、五 龍崗大學、上海工藝美術學校、中國、澳大利亞、美國公 司與私人收藏。