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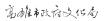
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洪根深、蔡文汀、吳慧芳 Hung Ken-shen, Tsai Wen-ting, Wu Hui-fang











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感 高雄市立美術館感謝下列單位與人員對本展之貢獻與協助 The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts wishes to thank 謝 the following organizations and people for their efforts and assistance in making this exhibition possible: 誌 \triangleright 文化部 Ministry of Culture 財團法人原住民族文化事業基金會 \cap Indigenous Peoples Cultural Foundation $\overline{}$ 財團法人山藝術文教基金會 Mountain Art Foundation \Box 國立臺灣美術館 National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts 大象藝術空間 Da Xiang art space 0 也趣藝廊 AKI Gallery ≶ 木木藝術 Mu Mu Gallery 百藝畫廊 Gallery 100 Θ 采泥藝術 Chini Gallery Q 就在藝術空間 Project Fulfill Art Space 寒舍空間 My Humble House Art Gallery 9 誠品股份有限公司 The Eslite Corp. \exists 維他命空間 Vitamin Creative Space Θ 王焜生先生 Mr. Emerson WANG \supset 周秀如女士 Ms. Sun H. Chou \leftarrow

S

序

今年七月開始·高雄市立美術館由公立美術館轉型成為行政法人機構·成為台灣第一個行政法人的美術館;由於時空因緣的巧妙結合·《水墨曼陀羅》成為法人化後的美術館第一個展覽·它具有雙重的諭示和意義。

其一·包含書法和水墨的東方媒材類作品·佔高美館典藏品數量三分之一強·質量均豐。2003年由洪根深老師領軍策展的《美術高雄—心墨無法》·從在地脈絡的角度出發·以徵件形式來觀察和呈現高雄水墨藝術獨特的在地性格和面貌;2014年·高美館20周年之際·策劃了《典藏·對話—演繹台灣當代水墨》·則從本館水墨類典藏品出發·來映照台灣近當代水墨藝術的發展趨勢;今年·值高美館23周年·成為台灣第一個行政法人美術館·也是邁向新型態美術館的契機。從這個時間節點重新來觀看水墨藝術的脈絡·如何面對傳統·提出新的觀點·正是《水墨曼陀羅》策展的意涵所在。

其二·越在地越國際。近十五年來·全球無論學術界、博物館界、美術館以及拍賣市場·都重新興起一股對水墨當代性研究與討論的風潮。2013 年美國大都會博物館有史以來首度舉辦中國當代水墨藝術大展-"Ink Art: Past as Present in Contemporary China"·這也呼應了《水墨曼陀羅》的寬廣面向·以往提到「水墨」會用"Ink painting"·現在"Ink Art"則成為一個藝術的形式。本展試圖從形、意、空、間·即媒材、意境、虛擬、空間等角度來觀看水墨藝術;展覽最重要的精神在於思考:身處二十一世紀·:「什麼是水墨」?「為什麼是水墨」?這個展覽不是在回答問題·而是在提出問題、開放思辨。

擁有東方媒材豐富的典藏和脈絡是美術館的資產·也是美術館的責任和挑戰·如何面對傳統資產提出新的論述、新的觀看、新的試驗和新的提問·整個總結都呈現在這次《水墨曼陀羅》的展覽中;當然這只是一個起步·未來還有很長的路要走·正如同美術館的法人化也才剛剛踏出腳步·《水墨曼陀羅》傳達了這個重要的核心價值。

李玉玲

高雄市立美術館館長

Preface

In July this year, the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (KMFA) completed its transition from a public art museum to the first legal-person art museum in Taiwan. By coincidence, the *Mandala of Ink Art* exhibition becomes its first exhibition after the transition. This coincidence is a sign of dual meanings.

First, works based on Oriental media such as works of Chinese calligraphy and ink art account for over one-third of KMFA's collection. The quantity and quality of these works are equally impressive. The *Ink and Mind: Creation without Limits* exhibition curated by Hung Ken-shen in 2003 observed and presented from local perspectives the unique characteristics and facets of Kaohsiung's ink art exemplified in the works submitted by applying artists. In 2014, the year of KMFA's 20th anniversary, the *Collection and Dialogue—Taiwan's Contemporary Ink Painting* exhibition was curated, displaying a selection of ink art works collected by KMFA to reflect the development trends of Taiwan's modern and contemporary ink art. This year marks the 23rd anniversary of KMFA and also the beginning of KMFA as a legal-person art museum. This year also provides an opportunity for KMFA to evolve into a new form of art museum. At this point of time, it is meaningful to revisit the historical development of ink art and explore how to face the tradition and propose new concepts for the future. This is exactly what the *Mandala of Ink Art* exhibition is curated for.

Second, there is a growing trend of both localization and internationalization in the development of ink art. During the past 15 years or so, the academic circles, museums, art museums and auction markets around the world have been witnessing a resurgence of interest in contemporary ink art. In 2013, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in America held its first major exhibition of Chinese contemporary ink art, *Ink Art: Past as Present in Contemporary China*, which echoes with breadth and width of the *Mandala of Ink* exhibition. In the past, people always thought of "ink painting" right away when it came to the art of using ink as a medium but now "ink art" has become an established art form. This exhibition is an attempt to explore ink art from the perspectives of form (material), meaning (spirituality), void (contrast between void and solid) and space (spatial structure). The most important spirit of this exhibition is to ponder "what is ink art?" and "why ink art?" in the 21st century. This exhibition is not intended to answer questions but to ask questions and inspire critical thinking.

The possession of a rich collection of works using Oriental media representative of different stages of art development history is a great asset for KMFA. It is also a great responsibility and challenge of finding new narratives, viewpoints, experiments and questions out of the traditional asset. These issues are all explored in the *Mandala of Ink Art* exhibition. Of course, this is just the beginning and there is still a long journey ahead just as KMFA just made its first step as a legal-person art museum. The message of this core value of KMFA for the future is also conveyed through this exhibition.

Yulin Lee, Ph.D.

Director, Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts

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主體探詢:墨色輪轉,世代喧嘩的當代水墨

—專訪《水墨曼陀羅》策展團隊召集人洪根深

訪問、撰文/李友煌(高雄市立空中大學文藝系助理教授兼系主任)

摘要

此展以「曼陀羅」為名·洪根深解釋·曼陀羅指神聖之圓輪·軸心的意思·曼陀羅是內在心靈透過圖像外化表現出來的象徵·榮格(Carl Gustav Jung)將曼陀羅比擬為內在自我人格的核心·即是本性。

水墨曼陀羅之策展,具有從中心,即以自我所在的高雄「在地性」出發的重要意義。中心並非他人,而是自己;並非台北、他方,而是南方高雄。此一主體性的肯認,極為重要。洪根深看出了在地的「心虚」。外來的和尚會唸經,過去日治時期,台灣人的「內地」是日本,現在很多人口口聲聲的「內地」是中國,自外於自身,自我邊緣化的現象嚴重,這是對自己缺乏信心所致。藝術家不能對自己沒信心,身為一個策展人更不能輕視在地性或對在地藝術家看輕。特別是支用地方預算的場館,更有扶植地方富潛力藝術家,提供舞台,協助交流、對話、茁壯、擴張等計畫性義務。

洪根深指出,此展以關照高雄在地脈絡為核心,發散出「形、意、空、間」四項子題,呈現 21 世紀以來水墨藝術發展之多元面貌,希冀扮演新的提問者角色,為水墨藝術的未來提供另一輪翻轉的可能。他特別提到 203 展覽室作為此次展覽特區規劃之用心,強調「203 作為中新生世代的水墨實驗區,南方水墨觀點的壇場,在在展現高雄主體性精神!」

洪根深認為,沒辦法界定「當代」,它是進行式的,不斷、不斷進行式的創作行為。在策展選件時,他會以如何跨越傳統水墨到一個時代性裡面,一個由台灣本土的文化、環境、教育中所產生出來的水墨——從中國移民移植過來的中國水墨形態,在台灣這塊土地發展茁壯出來的,真正屬於台灣的水墨。「我想要看到這樣一個願景,所以我才想,我可不可以探詢台灣的水墨畫語,我可不可以探尋台灣這塊水墨的淨土。」

當代水墨走向紛呈,但聚散之間,一氣(脈)相連。此炁,源自曼陀羅,它能量飽滿,輪轉不息,但上下壇台,藝術家除了有賴外界助力機轉,修持/創作還在個人。「萬山不許一溪奔,堂堂溪水出前村。」當代水墨從傳統出發,擺脫傳統束縛,以破格、自由之姿,騰騰如出山之水,莫以名狀,不知所至,只能說一一豁然開朗,各奔前程了。

Exploration of Subjectivity: Contemporary Ink Art with Diversity and Heteroglossia

—An Interview with Hung Ken-shen, Curation Team Convener of the Mandala of Ink Art Exhibition

By Lee Yu-huang,

Assistant Professor and Chair of the Department of Culture and Arts, Open University of Kaohsiung

Abstract

As explained by Hung Ken-shen, the term "mandala" in the title of this exhibition refers to a sacred circle, a symbol that represents the inner soul through image-based externalization. Carl Gustav Jung compared the mandala into the core of a person's inner personality, i.e., his or her nature.

According to the curatorial concept, the center of the contemporary ink art mandala in this exhibition is the "locality" of Kaohsiung where this exhibition is held, not Taipei or other places but Kaohsiung in southern Taiwan. This recognition of "subjectivity" is extremely important for Hung is aware of the "diffidence" of Kaohsiung. Actually, such diffidence is common among people in Taiwan who have the tendency to believe people from the outside are superior. During the period of Japanese colonization, people in Taiwan believed the "Mainland" was Japan. Nowadays, many in Taiwan believe the "Mainland" is China. Their self-demeaning and self-marginalization result from such diffidence. By contrast, an artist cannot be diffident while a curator cannot afford to take lightly either the locality or the local artists. For an art museum with budgetary supports from the local government, it is particularly the museum's obligations to support promising local artists by providing them with a stage to shine and with well-planned assistance for them to have dialogues, grow and thrive.

As indicated by Hung, the core of this exhibition is the local development of ink art in Kaohsiung with four sub-themes "Form", "Meaning", "Void" and "Space" to demonstrate the diverse facets of ink art development since the 21st century. The exhibition is intended to ask new questions and provide another round of possibilities for the future of ink art. Hung particularly stresses the role of Gallery Room 203 as "the experiment lab for mid- and new-generation ink artists and the platform to demonstrate not only the perspectives of ink art in southern Taiwan but also the subjectivity spirit of Kaohsiung!"

Hung also believes that it is impossible to define "contemporary" for it is a kind of continuously progressive action of artistic creation. In his selection of works during the curation process, he focused on those works illustrative of the kind of ink art that has transcended from the tradition to the present and has grown out of the culture, environment and education in Taiwan—the kind of ink art that has developed and thrived on the land of Taiwan after its migration from China and the kind of ink art that really belongs to Taiwan. "This is the kind of vision I want to see. Therefore, I start to think about exploring the rhetoric of Taiwan's ink art and discovering the virgin land of ink art in Taiwan."

While contemporary ink art is growing more diverse and heterogeneous, each entity or division of it is still connected by a kind of energy just as the different sections of a mandala are connected and the turning of a mandala is sustained by Chi, a kind of robust and never-ending energy. However, apart from the assistance from this facilitating energy, an ink artist must also stay dedicated to continuously elevating his or her art in order to stay within the mandala of ink art. Like a mountain stream that runs through the hindrance of mountain rocks to eventually provide water for different villages, contemporary ink art has broken free from the constrains of the tradition, where it originates, and is now branching out to different destinations of unlimited possibilities.

主體探詢:墨色輪轉,世代喧嘩的當代水墨—專訪《水墨曼陀羅》策展團隊召集人洪根深

楔子、從策展人退下土壇開始

裝台布展中的《水墨曼陀羅》·正朝成形、羽化邁進·策展人、藝術家與工作人員交錯發落·文字、話語、圖像、符號·再再調校、確認、到位。

髣髴若有光,光便自軌道乍亮,黑暗遂啄燒出嬴小孔洞。而蠕動掙扎、艱難極力的朝向明亮。是箱到箱的旅程,是生到死、死到生的輪迴啊——破蛹,空間豁然開朗,倒懸的扶正了,縮皺的伸展了,乾枯的豐盈了,體液貫注暢流,展場中停棲一隻隻蝴蝶,色色形形,氣息鮮烈,以待來客,飛——是遲早的事!

創作是「變態」的過程,創作完成,花仍似開未開,還差最後一步,因觀者未來。這最後一步, 讓觀者成眾的,要仰賴以策展人為中心的藝術政治(商業)機制。

藝術之花包覆如蛹·小心翼翼·擇之集之·運之搬之;策展、布展如散花種蛹·植之種之·分之類之·拳拳到位。混沌褪盡·天地遂成·花開如蝶展翅·漪歟盛哉。藝術曼陀羅輪轉·能量聚集、放射、循環·策展人退下土壇·善哉善哉!

一、南方. 曼陀羅

此展以「曼陀羅」為名·洪根深解釋·曼陀羅(梵文: मण्डल·Mandala·原義為圓形)·是指神聖之圓輪·軸心的意思·現今曼陀羅泛指圓形所構成的圖形。密宗裡·是指修行密法的冥想、場所或是宇宙世界的縮圖。當時·是用在極為主要的冥想或儀式當中·曼陀羅可用細沙泥土創作·創作完成之後進行冥想·冥想結束之後可抹去·由於是曼陀羅創作者當下獨一無二的作品·曼陀羅是內在心靈透過圖像外化表現出來的象徵·榮格(Carl Gustav Jung·1875 - 1961)將曼陀羅比擬為內在自我人格的核心·即是本性。

他說,在印度,曼陀羅是壇場、輪圓具足,聚集具擴散性思維的思考策略,展現輪圓中宇宙的奧 秘與精髓,找回宇宙與自己內在自性連結的途徑;它具有獨特性、當下性及圓滿完整的特質;具有內 向觀照的魅力,可整合個人意識與潛意識,運用於自我覺察與冥想的修持上。

所以,此次以水墨曼陀羅之策展,具有從中心,即以自我所在的高雄「在地性」出發的重要意義。 中心並非他人,而是自己;並非台北、他方,而是南方高雄。此一主體性的肯認,極為重要。洪根深 看出了在地的「心虚」。外來的和尚會唸經,過去日治時期,台灣人的「內地」是日本,現在很多人 口口聲聲的「內地」是中國,自外於自身,自我邊緣化的現象嚴重,這是對自己缺乏信心所致。藝術家不能對自己沒信心,身為一個策展人更不能輕視在地性或對在地藝術家看輕。特別是支用地方預算的場館,更有扶植地方富潛力藝術家,提供舞台,協助交流、對話、茁壯、擴張等計畫性義務。

洪根深指出,此展以關照高雄在地脈絡為核心,發散出「形、意、空、間」四項子題,呈現 21 世紀以來水墨藝術發展之多元面貌,希冀扮演新的提問者角色,為水墨藝術的未來提供另一輪翻轉的可能。

曼陀羅中心區,由洪根深主導,「另闢一區,我想擔綱中新世代水墨多媒材的中介,從實驗的角度去切換、轉換,中央圖像為道統,外圍圖形流轉不息……」。後來洪根深尊重高美館館方意見,達成維持平台、跨界、多媒,給中新生世代空間,並以 203 特區推動實驗性等策展共識。然受整體展場空間之限,可容納的參展人數、作品數及作品深度考量等,洪根深自認可受公評,但也不禁感嘆「這幾年當代水墨藝術的斷層,大家心知肚明!策展團隊戮力而為,誠惶誠恐。」

洪根深特別提到 203 展覽室作為此次展覽特區規劃的用心,「203 藝術家興致勃勃,高美館扮演當代水墨發展標等,不論年輕世代、裝置水墨、錄像作品,水準如何,至少『思惟』已經成為這次展覽的主題,就像曼陀羅是一個法轉的球體,球體圓融,運行不息。」他強調,「203 作為中新生世代的水墨實驗區,南方水墨觀點的壇場,在在展現高雄主體性精神!」

二、探詢:關於當代、關於水墨

洪根深個人此次參展作品〈探詢〉(複合媒材),畫中題詩,以現代詩形式表現如下:「臥望著窗外的/玄武。/在這牆上塗寫;/這樣的水墨畫·/是水墨嗎?/不這樣就不像畫/水墨嗎?/我想/藉妳的手/譜句詞/一杯當歌寂寞事/玄武為緣畫諸生/想妳牽我的手/探詢/台灣水墨畫語錄/探尋/台灣水墨的淨土」。1

這幅作品綜合呈現了他從傳統走向當代·揉合新與舊、傳統與現代,開創個人風格、不斷建構、翻新個人創作語彙的過程,從「枯山水」、「人性系列」到「黑色情結」、以至「多媒材後現代水墨」;以老家臨海的玄武岩為中心,從畫面左側的繃帶人,踽踽獨行於岸涯血色墨境中,透過日式/台式拉門的銜接、組構、開展,從空間到時間、歷史,每格大大小小的窗櫺門板都是畫框畫布,都是飽合畫筆墨色、屐履痕跡的土地與心境。畫家不禁自問,這樣轉折、拼湊、拼接的境界,是完整的人生嗎?是追求的藝術嗎?大哉問!



展場一景(攝影/林宏龍)

主體探詢:墨色輪轉,世代喧嘩的當代水墨——專訪《水墨曼陀羅》策展團隊召集人洪根深



展場一景(攝影/林宏龍)

是自問·亦是探詢/尋·面對詩人畫家這浪漫又深切的提問·誰能給出答案呢? 2016年底,洪根深應邀返回故鄉澎湖·於澎湖生活博物館特展室舉辦「立命玄武洪根深創作特展」·並慨捐澎湖縣政府文化局百餘幅畫作及收藏文物·贊助成立「洪根深美術館」於澎湖天后宮(媽祖宮)西側之歷史建築舊澎湖憲兵隊。因此·對藝術家而言·這幅〈探詢〉亦是其創作生命的縮圖。畫作最右下角一格闢為「希望圖」·在莽莽山水中釘定「洪根深美術館」的生命座標·是對個人·也是對當代水墨的期許。

當代水墨走向紛呈,可謂「別離同兩散,行止各雲浮。」²但聚散之間,猶有一氣(脈)相連。墨色輪轉,世代喧嘩,土壇內外,異形變貌,已無有守破離之度;當代水墨離析分崩,遊牧逃逸,戲仿嬉鬧,解構顛覆,去向成謎;也因此才能自由自在,充滿可能,能量。所以答案啊,答案就在俯身創作的水墨中,只有持續創作才能掌握提問權,因為答案永遠追隨著提問在變動。

「所謂『當代』,就是它沒辦法去界定什麼,而是一直在進行式的,它的形式沒有一定,它是不斷、不斷、不斷進行式的創作行為,所以它的五官、它的思想、它的媒材、它的各方面都一直在變化,沒辦法掌握,它沒有一個固定的形態在那裡。在選件時,我會以如何跨越傳統水墨到一個時代性裡面去,一個由台灣本土的文化、環境、教育中所產生出來的水墨——從中國移民移植過來的中國水墨形態,在台灣這塊土地茁壯發展出來的,一個屬於台灣真正的水墨。我想要看到這樣一個願景,所以我才想,我可不可以探詢台灣的水墨書語,我可不可以探尋台灣這塊水墨的淨土。」

坐在曾霆羽作品〈兩面國旗〉擺設的墨黑沙發上·洪根深侃侃而談。中國與台灣·由萬年紅(硃墨砂)及十二生肖彩色墨條拼湊而成的中華民國與中華人民共和國國旗·文化符號(墨條)與政治符號(國旗)的虛實競合、弔詭的正襟危坐。訪談在 203 展覽室進行·筆者與洪根深分坐·案上擱著兩把墨條製手槍(子彈上膛?)·耳邊傳來曾霆羽作品〈Dear/亲〉影像裝置陣陣類似鐘唄梵音(魔音傳腦?)·螢幕上雙槍抵住太陽穴磨墨如洗腦·對照台灣如坐針氈的政治現況·熱絡的文化交流與觀光商機可以一夕凋萎·現實竟諷刺得如深陷其中的沙發坐騎·一場難以起身擺脫或說樂在其中·要命的自我催眠與主體性自斃之旅。再「亲」也得奉強權之名·道理再「簡」單不過·可就不願醒、參不透。

「首先,水墨是一個材質,先從材質出發去找,再從作品的形、質、意、氣,它的空間、結構、變化,只要合乎傳統思想中,有這樣一個屬於東方的氣質,即使不使用水墨、不見水墨,都算;無論使用任何媒材,如藉科技、攝影、動畫等,若它也能表達出一種東方的文化氣韻,都算水墨、當代水

墨。」洪根深說道。這樣的水墨定義充滿包容與開放。

例如林壽宇的作品完全是油畫,但其作品中表現出虛的、空的、靈性的蘊藉,即是當代水墨精神。 又如許兩仁的作品,以傳統的筆墨做出細碎斷續的線條,在平淡空靈中植入個性與生存實感,亦為活 化傳統的當代水墨。此外,如陳浚豪以室內裝潢用木工氣動釘槍,打出蚊子釘(細頭針),臨摹山水 古畫,這種諧擬與再現,存其形而變其質,鋼針密刺布陣的危懼不安,全然取代傳統山水的和諧意境, 亦展現當代水墨特色。

三、拉拔登壇,對話交流

「我的作品,我的水墨畫就是這樣的一個打破,打破隔離、藩籬的傳統觀念,把當代性、科技性、時代性,把本土性的文化,都放在裡面,唯有如此,水墨畫才能成其大。氣/炁,它是非相應非不相應,非有色非無色,非有對非無對,非有是非無是,你看起來很多,其實是咸同一相。」洪根深以自身創作理念來說明當代性表相繁複、內裡單純的哲理。

其實·洪根深念茲在茲的還是對年輕世代的提攜拉拔·以及對藝術在地性的培力與發揚·後者以南方高雄為主·包含了中生代與新生代的接力營造。從 2003 年的「美術高雄——心墨無法」·高美館徵選具高雄地緣性的藝術家參展以來,洪根深參與策展就秉持此一理念。

15 年來,時代社會變遷劇烈,但洪根深鍥而不舍,企之盼之的,仍然不變。這次在高美館怡然相應下,延續「心墨無法」對當代水墨藝術關注的脈絡,洪根深再度參與策畫「水墨曼陀羅」,終於如願。展覽命名從密宗「曼陀羅」象徵出發,反應洪根深長年浸淫「心經」,抄經修持的生命體悟。

「我最關心的,是中新生世代和南方水墨。」這次參展,203 空間有 18 位藝術家(含中生代及新生代:洪上翔、蔡文汀、李品墨、江盈臻、柯偉國、柯懷晴、陳劭彥、陳穎蓁、曾霆羽、黃千倫、黃法誠、黃柏皓、楊景堯、廖敏君、蔡旻芸),其中,洪上翔、蔡文汀、黃法誠為高雄人,李品墨、江盈臻在高雄就學和駐村。另外,洪根深、石忘塵、李明啟 3 位高雄在地藝術家作品,則移至 202 展覽室,算來總共 21人。

「因空間有限,不得不割愛,參展者每人也只能提供1到2幅作品。但參展的5、6位高雄在地藝術家,從南部觀點出發所展出的水墨,跟中北部畫家展出的,仍有所不同。」至於差異何在,洪根深認為:

「中北部書家展出的,比較像我們一般看到比賽得獎的水墨,都比較偏那個類型,那是一條路,

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這條路他們比較有辦法,有可以發展的空間和展覽的機會。可是像高雄在地這些藝術家,也許他們真的沒有舞台,但他們也都很優秀,却苦無展出機會,所以我跟館方爭取,要到這個 203 空間,就是要推展他們。203 邀請的,除少數已具知名度的中生代,大都是不知名的新生代藝術家,可是他們有潛力,那為什麼不給他們機會和舞台?很高興,此展在李玉玲館長統籌下,高美館扮演這樣一個推手的角色。」

南方觀點需要展覽政策、藝術論述和創作量能,多方的合力型塑。洪根深說,「在南方觀點下,這場『水墨曼陀羅』還納入館藏,並引進中國藝術家作品,跨界對話,讓規模擴大,增加可看性;但仍合乎曼陀羅以在地為中心、由在地出發的當代藝術精神。」

最終《水墨曼陀羅》在策展團隊(洪根深、蔡文汀、吳慧芳)努力下,以更宏觀開放的視野,異質、空間、跨域、跨媒材、跨世代,來展現當代水墨藝術特色,於高美館201~203展覽室推出,共邀請兩岸跨世代38位藝術家、63件作品參展,除了傳統水墨,還有油畫、錄像、裝置、數位互動、甚至聲音等多元媒材,徹底翻轉觀者對水墨藝術的慣性想像。

洪根深說:「希望高美館能成為當代水墨藝術創作的主要標竿,能提供當代水墨繪畫更多平台空間, 能提供新中生代更多更廣的機會,以彌補台灣目前水墨創作的困窘環境。水墨曼陀羅展,高美館扮演了高 雄南方,甚至是台灣水墨推展的角色與發聲,也平衡了台灣水墨創作環境生態,是值得尊重讚嘆的文化行 政曼陀羅,圓融轉運修持不息,更盼高美館法人化後,能更本藝術本質、服務文化的初衷,再創佳績。」

四、輻輳運轉,各奔前程

「回想·2003『心墨無法』蕭宗煌館長時推出的舞台,當時很響亮,但經過這麼多年,有些藝術家參展後,沒有好好把握機會,沒有好好利用,不好好繼續創作,那也沒有用啊!畢竟創作還是在個人.....」洪根深回憶過往,難免唏嘘。

這次策展,洪根深發現,在長久沉寂後,有些在地的藝術家消失了,因為失去創作能量,失去舞台。「但美術館還是要很主動的,提供新生代一個空間,一個主戰場,讓他有機會做主角。」肺腑之言,由衷而發。

站在蔡文汀自展場天花板高聳垂降的巨型裝置藝術〈凝視原生記憶系列之五〉下,洪根深身影愈顯 枯瘦。開展前,他巡看展場,悉心布展情形,親手調整李品墨連結如屏風的〈簡牘水墨〉,將其轉折至 最佳位置。

「由中心出發,以水墨傳統(氣/能量)為中心,創作即修持,為個人獨具的表現,個人內在與外

在接觸的結果,是非常自由的東西,所以水墨創作雖有一個傳統中心在,可是經個人內在修持,就可以蔓延產出很多樣子,如此當代水墨發展才能成其寬廣。」從台灣、當下、具足在地,到質變、移位、跨界....... 洪根深不厭其煩的闡釋。

曼陀羅能量飽滿,輪轉不息,但上下壇台,除了外界助力,修持/創作還在個人。「萬山不許一溪 奔,堂堂溪水出前村。」³ 當代水墨從傳統出發,擺脫傳統束縛,以破格、自由之姿,騰騰如出山之水, 莫以名狀,不知所至,只能說——豁然開朗,各奔前程了。

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洪根深參展新作〈探詢〉(攝影/林宏龍)

^{1.} 此詩抄錄自洪根深作品〈探詢〉、為節省行文空間、以「/」符號、代表詩句分行之處。

^{2.} 摘自唐·杜甫〈奉送王信州崟北歸詩〉。

^{3.} 南宋·楊萬裡〈桂源鋪〉·原詩為「萬山不許一溪奔·攔得溪聲日夜喧·到得前頭山腳盡·堂堂溪水出前村。」

大墨無象

一談《水墨曼陀羅》於當代水墨之時代性趨向與意義

文/蔡文汀(本展策展團隊成員、國立高雄師範大學美術學系兼任助理教授)

摘要

本文標題一開始即設定在一個超越水墨的水墨議題之上—即「大墨無象」,意欲指涉《水墨曼陀羅》在水墨意義上的擴延現象與超越性。誠如《水墨曼陀羅》以曼陀羅的輪轉意向,所延伸出更為多義性的水墨面向,主要是對於目前當代水墨的發展現況作水平面向的呈現,而非水墨縱向的線性歷史脈絡鋪陳。因此,《水墨曼陀羅》觀察重點將著重在策展思維、展場氛圍營造、展出作品、展出藝術家背景,並與整個當代水墨大環境發展現象作交叉分析與梳理,這當中也包括南方高雄在地水墨觀點闡述。《水墨曼陀羅》策展一開始發想即定調在廣義的水墨觀念呈現與鋪陳,而非狹義的水墨媒材論,這個論點呼應當代水墨發展現狀的一種對應關係。面對當代水墨這種不確定性,究竟能做什麼樣的展覽規劃或是選擇什麼樣形態的作品,才能貼近當代水墨發展現況,是這整個策展過程中持續關注的一個面向。《水墨曼陀羅》不在於提供當代水墨一個結果論,反而是藉由策展想定拋出一個關於當代水墨的可能性議題,並塑造一個想像與討論的公共平台,引發思考當代水墨的意義。

從當代水墨發展的視野細細觀察《水墨曼陀羅》·大致上可歸納出幾個特質:首先是作品呈現出的一種疏離感。這疏離感是來自於作品型態的轉向與解構·從過去以來的文人古典型態轉向於當代藝術在本質上的不確定性建構·裂解了原本水墨作品定義方式。其次是筆墨工具權威核心裂解·這個現象反映自現代水墨以來的一種工具論趨向。時至今日·以筆墨為核心的權威性結構在當代藝術思潮撞擊下·逐漸裂解為多樣性的工具概念·筆墨論已不再成為論定當代水墨的唯一評判依據·因而促成更多元、多樣的水墨當代實踐。第三是朝向跨媒介的混融與並置。它的本質是建立在全球化當代藝術實踐思維之上·而非偏重於區域性的文化底蘊·這可能也是當代水墨目前難以定論或顯現出不確定性的原因之一。

Great Ink without Specific Appearance

--On the Direction and Meaning of Contemporary Ink Art in Our Time

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Abstract

The title of this essay indicates directly that this essay aims to discuss issues beyond ink art, issues about "great ink art without specific appearance", i.e., the extension and transcendence of the meanings of ink art represented in the Mandala of Ink Art exhibition. As symbolized by the permanently revolving mandala, this exhibition intends to spins off more diverse aspects of ink art, mainly aspects about the current development of contemporary ink art other than aspects of the linear historical development of ink art. Therefore, the observation of the Mandala of Ink Art exhibition in this essay focuses on its curatorial concept, building of exhibition venue atmosphere, works on display, and backgrounds of the participating artists. The essay also gives a comprehensive cross-analysis of the phenomena of contemporary ink art environment development, including the development of ink art from the local perspectives of Kaohsiung. From the very beginning, the curation of the Mandala of Ink Art exhibition sets its tone on the presentation and exploration of ink art in its broadest sense other than in the strictest sense of ink art in terms of specific media. This tone resonates with the current development of contemporary ink art. With such a lack of specificity in the definition of contemporary ink art, what kind of curatorial planning and what forms of works should be and can be chosen to more closely represent the current development of contemporary ink art? This is a question that has been constantly raised throughout the curation process of this exhibition. Not intended to provide a conclusion about contemporary ink art, the Mandala of Ink Art exhibition is instead intended to explore different possibilities of contemporary ink art and construct a public platform of imagination and discussion with a view to inspiring more reflection about the meanings of contemporary ink art.

If we carefully observe this exhibition from the perspective of the development of contemporary ink art, we can conclude with the following characteristics of the exhibition. Firstly, the works in the exhibition are marked with a sense of unfamiliarity that stems from the diversion of the works away from the classical form of literati works to the form of structural uncertainty in the essence of contemporary art. This diversion disrupts and deconstructs the original definition of a work of ink art. Secondly, this exhibition undermines the authority of traditional Chinese calligraphy writing tools such as ink and writing brush, reflecting the shifting trends of calligraphy instruments since the development of modern ink art. Amidst the impact from the trends of contemporary art, the authoritative structure with ink and writing brush as the core of Chinese calligraphy has been gradually broken down and replaced by concepts of diversity in the writing instruments. Ink and writing brush are no longer the only evaluation criteria for contemporary ink art, which consequently gives rise to more diverse practices of contemporary ink art. Thirdly, this exhibition epitomizes the trend of merge and juxtaposition of different media in contemporary ink art. This trend is mainly based on the thoughts and practices of contemporary art around the globe other than on the cultural heritages of a certain region. This is probably one of the reasons why it is difficult to define contemporary ink art or to reveal its uncertainty.