ZHU JIA 朱加

ShanghART 香格纳画廊



永远 | Forever 视频 | Video | 30' | Ed. 3 | 1994

作 为中国当代最早的一批录像艺术实验者之一,朱加一直在尝试以不同的方式记:
→ 常态的现象。他往往将镜头锁定于最为日常的人物和现象,又非常主动地呈现一种观看习惯之外的世界。如创作于1994年、曾多次参加国际展览的作品《永远》,将摄影机绑在一辆三轮车的左轮边缘,随着轮子的滚动前行,拍摄下北京街头的日常:
将摄影机绑住一辆二轮车的左轮边缘,随着轮丁的滚动削打,拍摄下北京街关的口幕:活,不同于一般影像,在一种使人晕眩的状态下,以陌生的视角截取瞬息万变世界中瞬间。而1995年的《他们俩有过性关系?》,通过在忙碌于城市,陌生的甚至毫无关
的公共人群之间突兀地插入写有"他们俩有过相关系?"字样的牌子,强制地加上一级为私密的关系,借此关注和思考社会各类人群对于性之类敏感问题的态度。
朱加,1963年生于北京,1988年毕业于中央美术学院。生活工作于北京。参加的主
展览有:快城快客一第七届上海双年展,上海美术馆,上海,2008;第十届伊斯坦;

朱加,1963年生于北京,1988年毕业于中央美术学院。生活工作于北京。参加的主要展览有:快城快客一第七届上海双年展,上海美术馆,上海,2008;第十届伊斯坦布尔双年展-不仅是可能,而且是必要的/全球战争时代的乐观主义,伊斯坦布尔、土耳其,2007;聚焦-来自美国Haudenschild夫妇收藏的中国当代摄影和录像艺术展,中国美术馆,北京,2005;第50届威尼斯国际艺术双年展-梦想与冲突观者的权利,威尼斯,意大利,2003;节奏,20世纪当代艺术家邀请展,纽约现代艺术博物馆,美国,2002;生活在此时-29位中国当代艺术家作品展,柏林汉堡火车站当代美术馆,柏林,德国,2001;每天-第11届悉尼双年展,悉尼当代艺术博物馆等,澳大利亚,1998;另一次长征-90年代中国观念艺术,CHASSE KAZERNE,荷兰基石基金会,布雷达,荷兰,1997。

As one of first pioneers of the practice of video art in China, Zhu Jia Always try to record down the ordinary things through different ways. The work in 1994, which had participate several important exhibitions, by attaching a camera to the left wheel of a tricycle, he rode this tricycle over 10km around the city, catch a unique images of daily life in Beijing. In the work Did they have sex? He hold a panel in front of arbitrarily chosen couples on the street and took photos. Talk about different people's attitudes towards the sensitive issue like sex in society by establishing this fictitious relationship.

Zhu Jia, born on 1963, Beijing, graduated from China Central Academy of Fine Arts. Living and Works in Beijing. Selected exhibitions include Trans Local Motion—7th Shanghai Biennale 2008, Shanghai Art Musuem, Shanghai, 2008; 10th International Istanbul Biennial-Not only Possible, But also Necessary-Optimism in the Age of Global War, Istanbul, Turkey, 2007; Zooming into Focus (NAMOC)-Contemporary Chinese Photography and Video from the Haudenschild Collection, National Art Museum Of China, Beijing, 2005; 50th International Art Exhibition Venice Biennale-Dreams and Conflicts. The Dictatorship of the Viewer, Venice, Italy, 2003; Tempo, the Works Show of Contemporary Art in 20th, The Museum of Moden Art (MOMA), New York, U.S.A. 2002; Living in Time-29 Contemporary Artists from China, National galerie im Hamburger Bahnhof Museum fuer Gegenwartskunst, Berlin, Germany, 2001; Every Day-11th Biennale of Sydney, Museum of Contemporary Art etc., Sydney, Australia, 1998; Another Long March-Chinese Conceptual Art in the nineties, Chasse Kazerne, Fundament Foundation, Breda, The Netherlands, 1997.



零 Zero | 摄影 Photo | 120.0 x 150.0 cm | 2012

剧照 |Image

作品通过一些在时间线索上看上去相去甚远的图像之间的拼凑和叠加,通过一位女演员以不同时代的装束以及不同氛围的环境将这两者之间串联在一起。那些片段式的记忆中的图像,它来自于"被讲述"的家庭历史的片段记忆;而对于今天现实的虚拟化构建,强调并且放大存在于这两者之间的特殊缝隙,表述出对于这两者判断角度的复杂性和多重性;实质上它折射的是一种对于"自我"这个概念内省的态度。

Speaking through the conjuntion between the actress' different looks and various atmospheres, the new film introduces the collage and overlap of images which seem isolated in chronological order. Coming from the "narrated" and fragmentized memory of family history, those images emphasize and magnify the specific gap existing between the abovementioned recollection and the virtualized construction of today's reality, presenting the complicities and multiplicities one may encounter when it comes to the approaches to judgment. Essentially, the work reflects an introspective attitude towards the conception of "self".



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零 Zero | 摄影 Photo | 120.0 x 150.0 cm | 2012

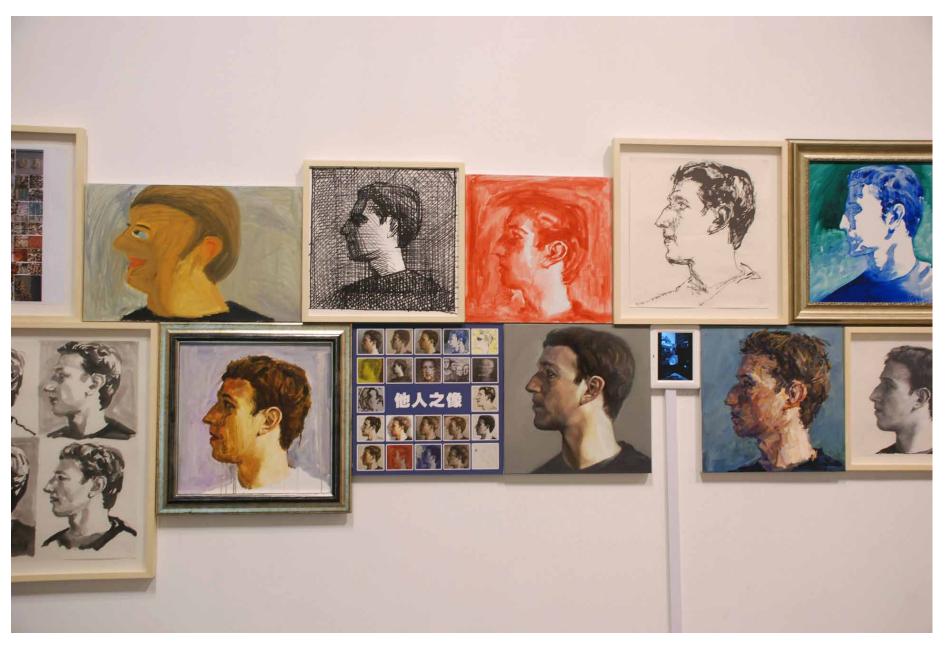
他人之像 | The Face of Facebook 2011



他人之像--朱加个展,香格纳北京 The Face of Facebook-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART Beijing | 2011 展览现场图 | Installation View

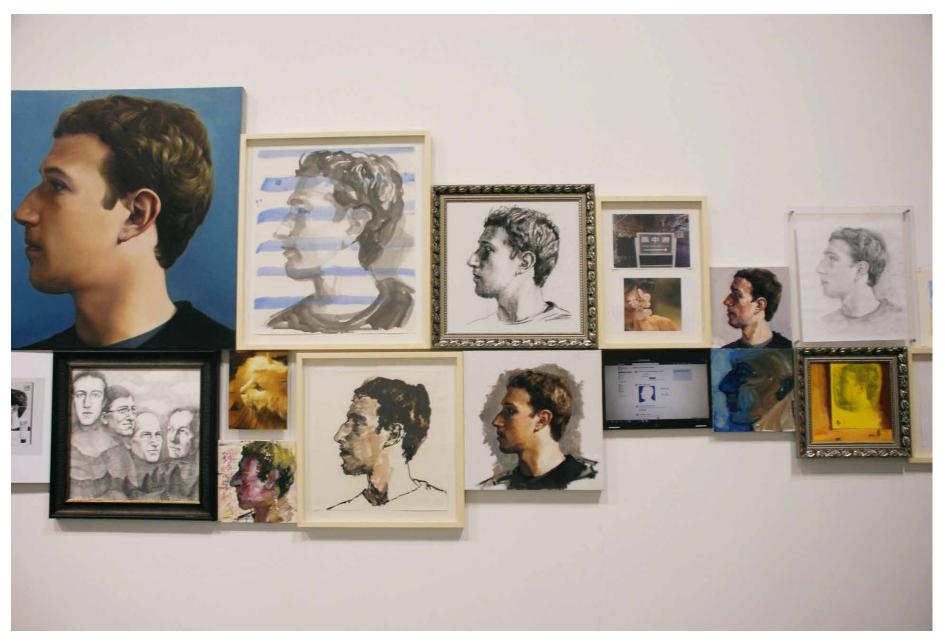
这张经典角度的侧面像,来自于2010年9月20日号《纽约客》杂志的一篇文章《The Face of Facebook》的插图。 其主人正是风靡全球的社交网站Facebook 的创始人马克·扎克伯格,全球最年轻的自行创业亿万富豪。全侧面的肖像,轮廓鲜明,予人印象深刻,不禁令人联想到那些被镌刻于钱币之上的昔日风云人物。

重新演绎扎克伯格的这张侧面像,是朱加的最初构想。然而 更引人入胜的是,他邀请50多位不同领域的朋友来共同参 与,其中包括白轶男,毕建锋,曹玉西,陈劭雄,陈侗,东 方月,段妍玲,高峰,刘青,刘小东,刘伟,刘野,林一 林,李兆君,陆屹,倪海峰,戎康,石苗苗,施勇,孙逊, 王迪,王广义,王若羲,王友身,谢东明,徐佳,杨福东, 杨丰羽,杨少斌,杨永生,严培明,叶乐,尹筱周,尹齐, 曾浩,詹滢,展望,张帆,张培力,赵刚,郑林,周庆安, 朱双庆,朱紫芊等(名字按姓氏拼音排序)中国具有影响力 的艺术家与社会名流。他们带来的或是具有鲜明个人风格的 肖像画,或呈现出完全独特的面貌。没有签名的绘画与图片 作品,难辨其后的造物者。一如Facebook上网民们的日志 和相册,真实虚幻交织纷纭。朱加选择扎克伯格的肖像是出 于机缘巧合,是照片本身的美感,或是Facebook的巨大社 交网络?其与生俱来的争议性以及在中国步履维艰的命运实 在太过于戏剧性。朱加正是借这充溢反讽意味的"他人之 像",编织出一个纷杂的艺术关系网,亦引发了一场微妙难 言的权利争端。在其间,作品的概念、施行、所属权、甚至 是艺术家之间的友谊,都将遭遇市场的洗礼与挑战,从而化 演为一出黑色幽默剧。



他人之像--朱加个展,香格纳北京 The Face of Facebook-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART Beijing | 2011

展览现场图 | Installation View



他人之像--朱加个展,香格纳北京 The Face of Facebook-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART Beijing | 2011

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他人之像--朱加个展, 香格纳北京 The Face of Facebook-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART Beijing | 2011

This classic side angle portrait was an illustration found on the September 20 issue of the New Yorker in a text titled, "The Face of Facebook", in which the protagonist of the story was the founder of the global networking website Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg – world' s youngest entrepreneurial billionaire. The distinct silhouette of the side portrait infectiously let one to associate it with the legendary figures engraved on coins.

To Re-enact this side portraiture of Zuckerberg was Zhu Jia's initial inspiration. More interesting, the artist has invited over 50 friends from different professions to participate. Among them, acclaimed contemporary Chinese artists and personages from different professions such as, Bai Yinan, Bi Jianfeng, Cao Yuxi, Chen Shaoxiong, Chen Tong, Dong Fangyue, Duan Yanling, Gao Feng, Liu Qing, Liu Xiaodong, Liu Wei, Liu Ye, Lin Yilin, Li Zhaojun, Lu Yi, Ni Haifeng, Rong Kang , Shi Miaomiao, Shi Yong, Sun Xun, Wang Di, Wang Guangyi, Wang Ruoxi, Wang Youshen, Xie Dongming, Xu Jia, Yang Fudong, Yang Fengyu, Yang Shaobin, Yang Yongsheng, Yan Peiming, Ye Le, Yin Xiaozhou, Yin Qi, Zeng Hao, Zhan Ying, Zhan Wang, Zhang Fan, Zhang Peili, Zhao Gang, Zheng Lin, Zhou Qingan, Zhu Shuangging, Zhu Zigian etc. (listed in alphabetical order) are among the many. They will contribute a portrait in his own artistic style, or in completely novel representations. Without any signatures on these artworks, it will be difficult to identify the creator of the artwork. Much like the status updates and photo albums posted by Facebook users, the real and the illusory are often intertwined. Zhu Jia's choice of Zuckerberg' s portrait was a coincidence, largely affected by the aesthetics of the photograph itself, or perhaps even the ubiquitous social network of Facebook? Its inherent ambivalence and its tumultuous fate in China have been dramatic. By appropriating the irony of "The Face of Facebook", Zhu weaved a complex network of visual art, by which to initiate an unspeakably ambiguity in a struggle of power. In its course, the concept, execution, proprietorship of the artwork, or even the friendship between the artists will be tested a challenged by the art market, enacting a play of black humor.







他人之像 The Face of Facebook | 2011 62件,可变尺寸,可变媒介 62 works, Variable sizes (mostly 30x30cm to 50x50cm), Variable media







他人之像 The Face of Facebook | 2011 62件,可变尺寸,可变媒介 62 works, Variable sizes (mostly 30x30cm to 50x50cm), Variable media







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完美的人 | The Perfect Man 2009







我们是完美的 | We Are Perfect 2008

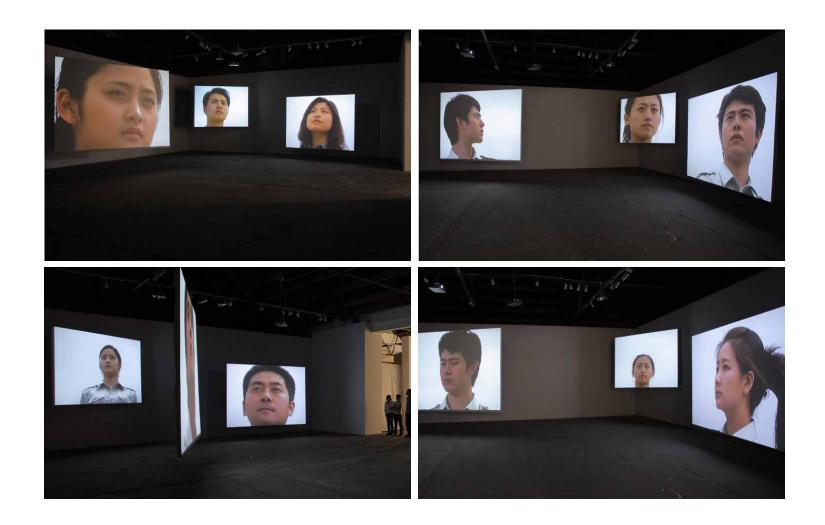


我们是完美的 | We Are Prefect

摄影 Photo | 210.0 x 110.0 cm | Ed. 5 | 2008

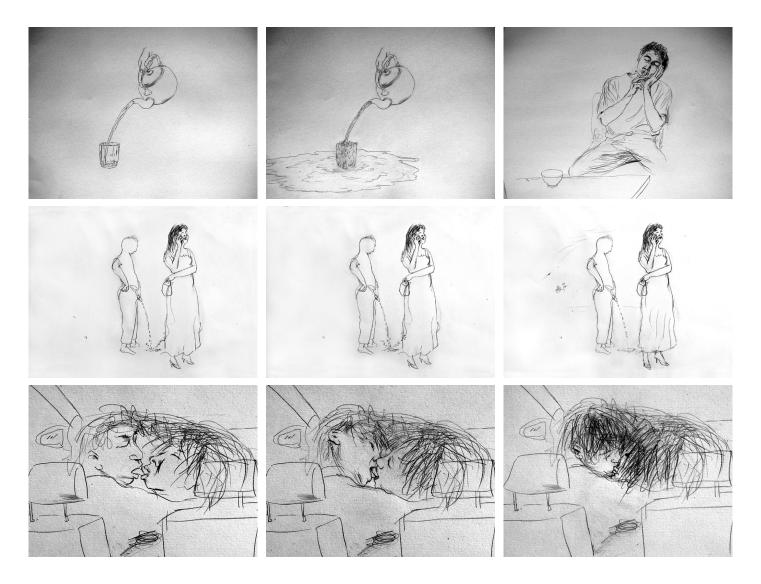
《我们是完美的》将毫无表情但趋于完美(艺术家的描述)的人物面部连续从左,中,右三个层面循环播放,这种空间上的重组,使人物之间增添一种莫名的联系和距离。巨大的投影在视觉上造成直接的冲击力,观众注视着人物面部无限放大的五官,不由自主的对主题本身产生质疑,什么是完美的?是眉宇,眼,鼻给观众的遐想?是气宇精神之间的完美?空间给人造成的臆想?还是艺术家对过去英雄主义完美的怀念?这些看似无法解释的问题正如同朱加作品中常常给人造成的错觉,暧昧但却参杂着一种完美主义的无奈。

In 'We are Perfect', close-ups of expression-less, but immaculate, faces are shown continuously, starring back at the audience from three large screens. The projections directly create an immediate and unsettling impact, and one might ask 'Who is starring at who?' Being confronted by these enlarged facial features, questions regarding the title itself may also arise: Who is perfect? What is perfection? Is it a question of physicality, spirit, or imagination? Perhaps the artist is merely yearning over the 'perfect' heroism of the past. The ambiguous approach to perfectionism is a theme often found in Zhu Jia's previous work.



我们是完美的 | We Are Prefect 3-通道录像装置 3-channel video installation | 5' 30" x 3 | Ed. 3 | 2008

蚱蜢 | Locust 2007



蚱蜢| Locust 手绘视频动画 Animation from pencil drawing | 3' 30" | Ed. 5 | 2007

蛹蜕 — "烧心" 箩卜 | Silkworm Moth Exuviae - "Hot-Hearted" Carrot 2005



蛹蜕— "烧心" 箩卜 | Silkworm Moth Exuviae - "Hot-Hearted" Carrot 视频装置 Video | 120' | 2005







蛹蜕— "烧心" 箩卜 | Silkworm Moth Exuviae - "Hot-Hearted" Carrot

展览现场图 | Installation View

近一年的时间我在慢慢的观察和记录一些北京外来移民的生活。在这个过程中,我感觉这里的问题是这些外来人口与所在地的关系是在不同层面上的焦灼与渗透。而这里最主要的矛盾集中在个人——公共性的问题。

我发现公共厕所是当代城市中最具有特殊的典型所指的场所,它不具有任何价值身份的判断,在这个经常被忽略的特殊场所,潜伏着许多具有力量的潜在指令,或许是无法确定的因素。而我考虑用一个典型样式的城市外来人租用房,以较为概念的手段放在美术馆的公厕附近(如广东美术馆我们会场外的厕所)。我在这里以"个人"与"公共"这两者的概念样式,试图激化出对这一问题关注;同时将对外出租、公开使用以个人生活的影像(断章取义的)进行视觉串联。导致概念的紊乱。

I have been observing and recording the lives of immigrants in Beijing for almost a year and I have found their relationship with the natives full of anxieties and while they try to merge each other at different levels. The biggest contradiction lies in the problem of the public and private.

According to my knowledge, public toilets are the most typical special place in modern cities. It's totally neutral, However, in this often ignored place, there are so many hidden powerful but uncertain signals. Therefore, I want to put a typical house for rent aside a public toilet of the museums (for example, the toilet outside of the GDMOA) in a rether conceptual way.

With the conceptual model of the private and the public. I am here attempting to stimulate concerns over this problem and cause confusions in the meantime, I resort to moving images of private life (in an abitary manner) to blend visually the phenomena of private house renting and its public usage, in order to cause confusions of concepts.



蛹蜕— "烧心" 箩卜 | Silkworm Moth Exuviae - "Hot-Hearted" Carrot

没有起飞 | Never take off 2002

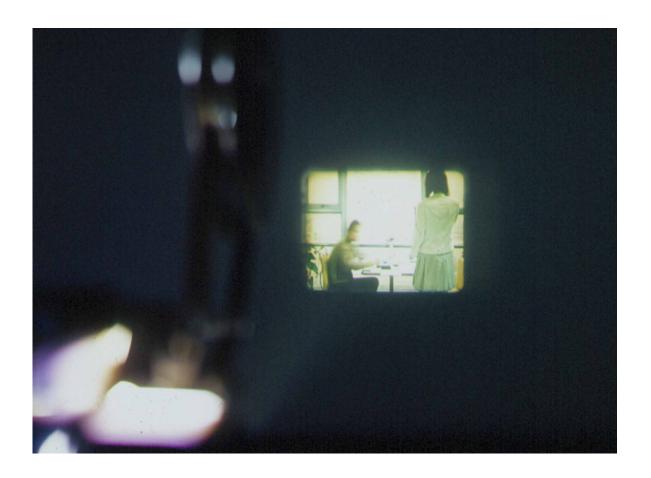


没有起飞 | Never take off 视频,单路,黑白,有声 Black and white, sound | 6' | Ed. 5 | 2002

拍摄的是一架即将起飞的客机在跑道上滑行的场景,短短几分钟的过程被无限延长了,直到短片结束,飞机仍在跑道上滑行,与短片开始时不同的是此时它承载着观者的期待、失望、遗憾、无奈、诧异或者是其他的复杂的情绪。

A plane is taxiing along the runway and about to take off. But these fews minutes are prolonged indefinitively. Until the end of the video, the plane is still taxiing. Only difference from the beginning is that, now the plane carries expectation, disappointment, regret, helplessness, astonishment or other complex sentiments.

双重风景 | Double Landscape 2002



双重风景 | Double Landscape 视频(16毫米胶片,彩色,无声) 16mm film projection, color, no sound | 10' | Ed. 5 | 2002

影像记录一个年轻男子坐在窗前喝咖啡,一个 看似真人的衣架模特儿背对观众。窗外是城市 的风景。标准镜头固定机位拍摄。

The film shows a young man drinking coffee in front of a windows though which the landscape of a modern city can be seen. A lady,standing motionless,seems to be serving the man.Although it is difficult to realize for the viewer,she is actually a dressed mannequin.



通道 | Passage 2002

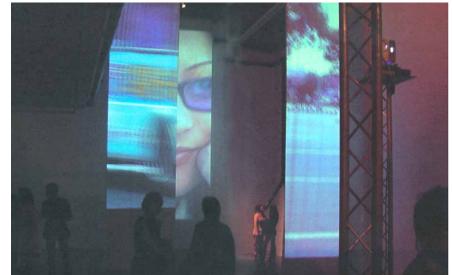


通道 | Passage 视频 | Video | Ed. 3 | 2002

朱加在意的是,如何透过影像刻划人在现代社会所具有微妙而深刻的心理变化,展出的录像装置《通道》,将北京街景以及穿梭往来的行人影像打在挂在展场入口通道上方、会随风飘动的三片长条帘布上,影像的浮动与切割,暗喻了人所置身的视觉语境以及心理状态的模糊与破碎。

What Zhu Jia cares about is how to characterize the subtle and profound psychological changes of people in modern society through image. The video device of Passage projects the street view of Beijing and the image of pedestrians onto the three floating strip cloths above the entrence of the exhibition hall. The flotation and cut of the images are a metaphor for the blur and broken visual context and psychological state where we are inside.





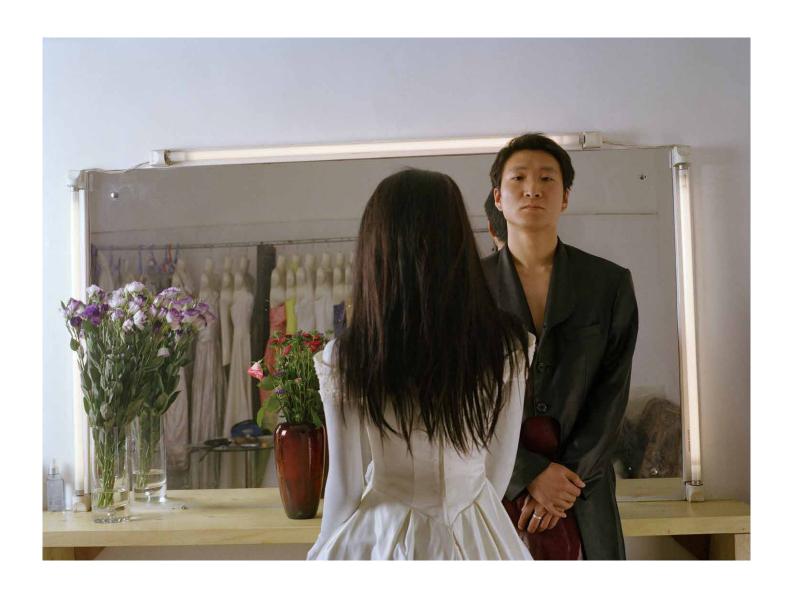
通道 | Passage 展览现场图 | Installation View

大刘和他的模特 | Liu Da and His Model 2002



大刘和他的模特 | Liu Da and His Model 摄影 Photo | 115.0 x 150.0 cm | Ed. 5 | 2002

麦克和他的新娘 | Michael and His Bride 2001



麦克和他的新娘 | Michael and His Bride 摄影 Photo | 110.0 x 150.0 cm | Ed. 5 | 2001

镜前的化妆师 | The Dresser in Front of the Mirror 2001



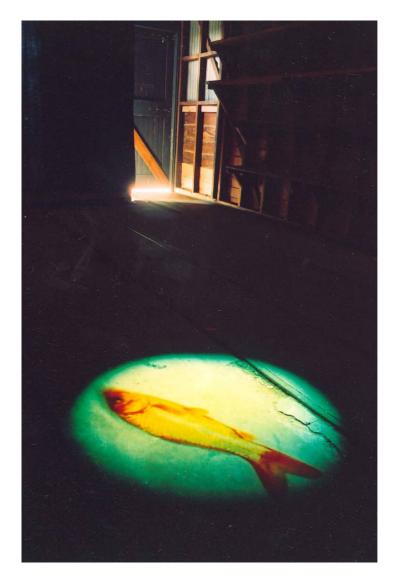
镜前的化妆师 | The Dresser in Front of the Mirror 摄影 Photo | 150.0 x 150.0 cm | Ed. 5 | 2001

蓝色游泳池 | Blue Swimming Pool 1998



蓝色游泳池 | Blue Swimming Pool 摄影 Photo | 70.0 x 100.0 cm | Ed. 8 | 1998

与环境有关 | Related to Environment 1997

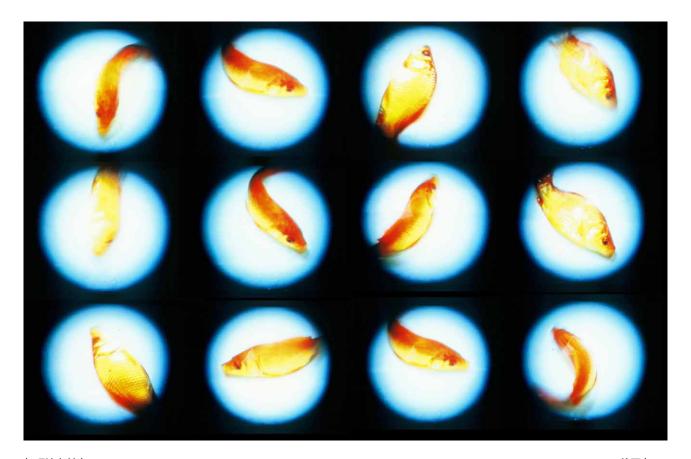


与环境有关 | Related to Environment 视频 | Video | 15' | Ed. 5 | 1997

朱加选择不打灯光的展场,以投影的方式将一条鲜活的鱼的形象透射到地面上,色彩鲜亮的鱼和幽暗的展场形成强烈的对比。自始至终,画面上只有一条跳跃的鱼,要强调的是鱼在空气而不是在水中跳动。

一条真实尺寸的金鱼影像被投射在地板上,在没有水的环境里蹦跳着。观众站在地板旁边,专注地看着。无助的鱼在生死之间无声挣扎,观众在冷静地看着这一平凡的影像的同时,无形中突然意识到真实生活的脆弱感,并被迫直面这一体验:我看的是真实的鱼还是鱼的影像?这是真实还是虚构?真实是什么?我们能相信自己的眼睛吗?我们应该对此作何反应?

Zhu Jia chose a exhibition area without illumination and projected a vivid fish onto the ground. The bright-coloured fish contrasted sharply with the gloomy environnement. From the beginning to the end, there was only this jumping fish in the image, to be precise, it was jumping in the air not in the water. The image of a real-sized golden fish was projected onto the floor, it was jumping in a nonwate environnement and was watched attentively by the spectators. On watching the helpless fish struggling between life and death, the spectators in calm realized suddenly the fragility of the real life, and were forced to experience this reflection: What I am watching is a real fish or an image? Is this real or fake? What is real? Can we trust our own eyes? How should we react about this?



与环境有关 | Related to Environment

闪光 | Shine 1997

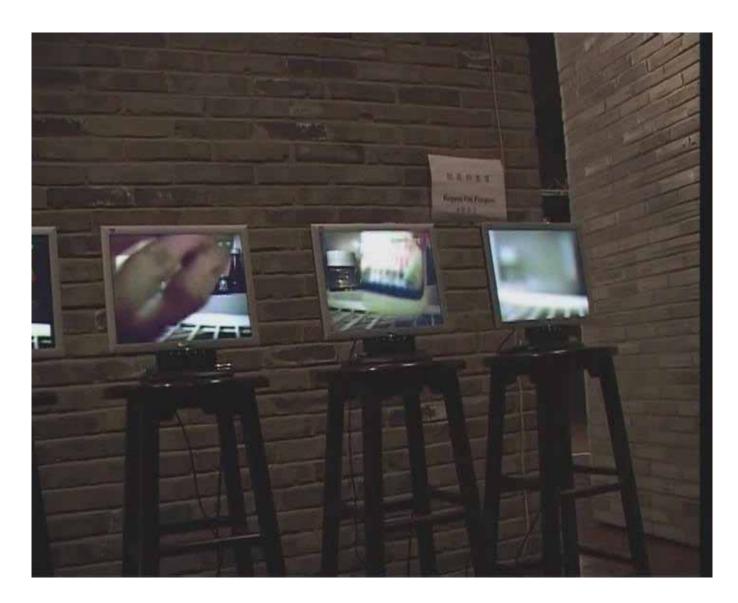


闪光 | Shine 视频 | Video | 8' | Ed. 5 | 1997

追求常规经验以外的经验,是一个不断的自我剥离的过程,刻意安排的不切实际,造成了结果的"荒诞"与"无趣",但同时,这里似乎又存在着一定的"美感".这种"美感"是基于画面中晃动的光影和影像叠加."荒诞"—"美感".矛盾存在于另外的一个层面,假使你不用这样的思考方式去思维,那一切就都没有问题了。

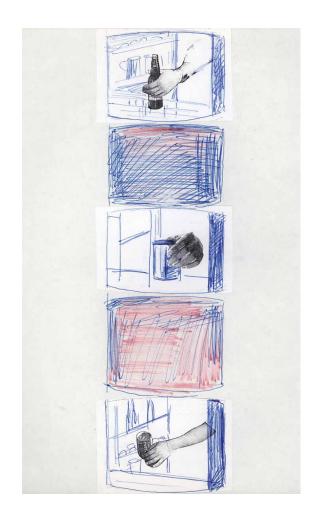
The pursuit of experiences beyond banalities is a constant process of self-alienation. The deliberately arranged impracticability produces effects of "absurdity" and "boringness" ;yet,at the same time,there is a certain "beauty" in it.This "beauty" is resulted from the dance of lights and shadows and the overlapping of images on the screen. The contradiction between "absurdity" and "beauty" exists on another dimension,but if you don' t think in this way,there will be no problem at all.

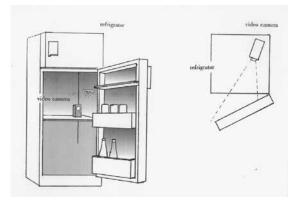
刻意的重复 | Repeat on Purpose 1997

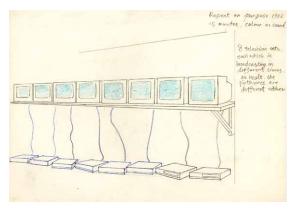


刻意的重复 | Repeat on Purpose 视频装置 | 3-Channel Video Installation | 8' | Ed. 5 | 1997









刻意的重复 | Repeat on Purpose

手稿 | Sketch

将一个看似不太稳定的时间状态重复下去,并且还要使这种经营尽可能的不露痕迹。 试图强调一种心理上的"中性",其实在我看来,这种所谓的"中性"实际上无时无 刻不在我们内心中徘徊。但你是否会承认它,或是保留它,或着是将它拿出来放入一 个评判的语境当中,那么这个所谓的"中性"你又耐它如何呢? 将摄像机放在冰箱内,镜头对着冰箱门,摄象机记录下重复开关冰箱门的过程。

Continue the repetition of a seemingly unstable time state, and the operation should be as unnoticeable as possible. Try to emphasize a psychological neutrality, but as for me, this so-called 'neutrality' is in fact wondering all the time in our heart. But can you admit it, conserve it or take it out to put into a language context to be judged? Then what can you do about this 'neutrality'? Placed inside a refrigerator and facing the refrigerator door, the camera records the deliberate repetition of opening and closing the refrigerator.

窗前风景 | Landscape of the Window 1996







他们俩有过性关系? | Did They Have Sexual Relation?



他们俩有过性关系? | Did They Have Sexual Relation? 摄影 Photo | 64.0 x 42.5 cm x 8 Pieces | Ed. 8 | 1995

"他们俩有过性关系?"是一组黑白快照,拍摄过程类似一次街头表演。朱加请助手手举写有上述句子的牌板,站在从街上任意选出的互补相关的男女面前,然后为他们拍照。这些照片看上去有如罪案调查的证据。他利用摄影的强大功能将"真理"叠加在随意选出的现实片段之上,以此在一个没有多少个人表达与私密空间的社会里应对一个高度敏感的性问题。在这一语境里,那句话不像是一个问句(虽然末尾是问号),倒像是对图像本身的一种确认,甚至是指责。不过,随意选出的男女之间的关系程度实在很难确定,以至于照片看上去有了半喜剧效果。不过,这像是对当局常用的某种手法的模仿一将他们自己的现实版本或者说官方版本的真理强加于日常生活以及政治/文化论述之上。这是一种判断先行的确认或指责,而且几乎无法对抗。通过对该策略的挪用,朱加再次将对强加的真理的怀疑置入了公共视野的中心。

通过在忙碌于城市,陌生的甚至毫无关系的公共人群之间突兀地插入写有"他们俩有过相关系?"字样的牌子,强制地加上一种极为私密的关系,借此关注和思考社会各类人群对于性之类敏感问题的态度。

"Did They Have Sexual Relation?" is a series of black and white snap shots. And the shooting process resembles a street performance. He asked an assistant to hold a panel with the abovementioned sentence in front of arbitrarily chosen couples on the street and took photos. Then, they appear to be a kind of evidence of crime investigation. He uses the powerful function of photography as a way to impose "truth" on casually grasped fragments of reality to tackle a highly sensitive issue of sexuality in a society without much space for individual freedom and intimacy. In this context, the sentence attached to their images seems to be a kind of affirmation, or even accusation, rather than a question in spite of the question mark at the end. However, the connections between the people arbitrarily related together as couples are so uncertain and unreliable that they become quasi comic. However, this is a purported imitation of the methods frequently resorted to by the authority to impose its version of reality, or the official truth, in both everyday life and political and cultural discourses. This is a kind of prejudging affirmation or accusation that one has hardly the right to argue against. By appropriating this strategy, Zhu Jia once again puts scepticism of the imposed truth at the very centre of the pubic gaze.

He asked an assistant to hold a panel in front of arbitrarily chosen couples on the street and took photos. Talk about different people's attitudes towards the sensitive issue like sex in society by establishing this fictitious relationship.



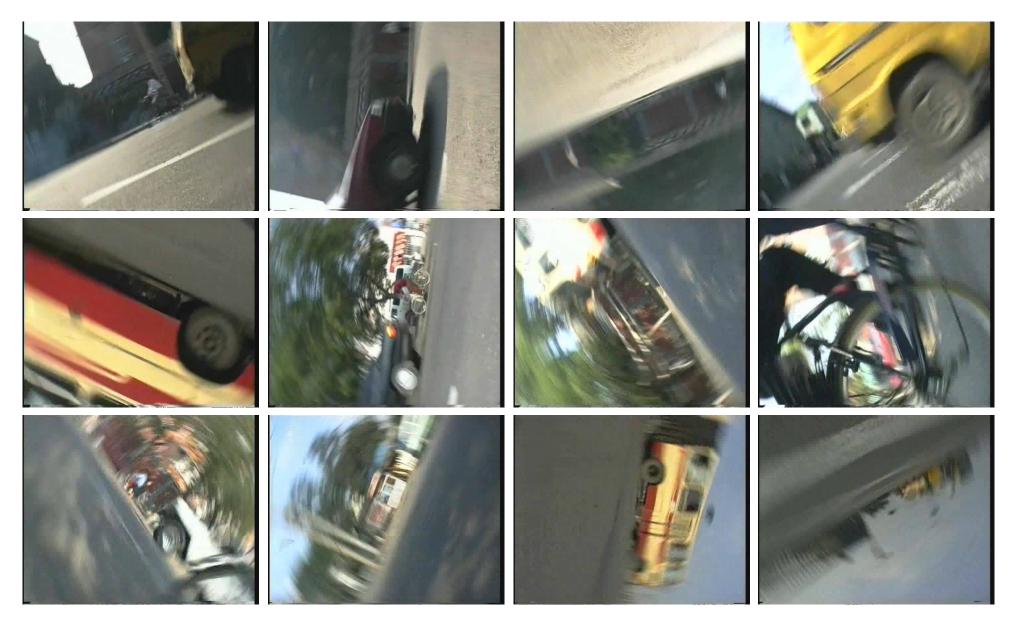
展览现场图 | <没一天/11届悉尼双年展> 悉尼是当代艺术博物馆,1998 Installation View | <Every day/11th Biennale of Sydney> | The Contemporary Art Museum of Sydney. 1998



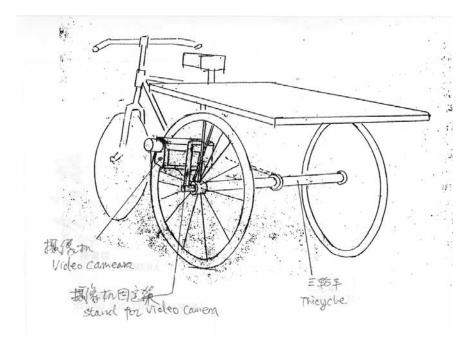
展览现场图 | <拓开的真实/中国当代摄影> 精轩画廊 , 温哥华 Installation View <Unveiled Reality / Contemporary Photography of China> | Art Beatus Gallery, Cancouver



永远 | Forever 1994



永远 | Forever 视频 | Video | 30' | Ed. 3 | 1994



永远 | Forever 手稿 | Sketch

《永远》是朱加录像作品的代表作。他改装了一台老式平板三轮车,把一台小型摄像机固定在三轮车 左边的车轮上。随着轮子向前滚动,摄像机拍摄下北京城市街头的影像。道路交通的状况控制了画面 转动、翻滚的节奏,观众随即被卷入晕眩之中。而这段晕眩图像的画外音是一段粗重鼾声。

作品完成于1994年,处于中国实验录像艺术早期,"图像和心理与视觉体验之间的关系"是艺术家们关注的话题之一。在《永远》中,朱加将摄像机绑在车轮上,也就使得它摆脱了人眼和人手的控制,令观众重新感受摄像机的存在和观看行为本身。天旋地转、光怪陆离的影像是一场特殊的体验城市存在的视觉经历,同时,声音又传递出另一个矛盾而意外的信息:永远的旋转往复和永远的单调安详交织在一起,视听的官能感觉被扰乱后重构了异样的知觉体验。

1997年,《永远》在加拿大温哥华精艺轩画廊"不确切的快感——当代主题艺术展"中首次展出; 2002年,在美国纽约现代艺术美术馆"节奏,20世纪当代艺术家邀请展"上展出。

作品曾参展加拿大温哥华"不确切的快感——当代主题艺术展"及美国纽约"节奏,20世纪当代艺术家邀请展"。

The video Forever (1994) was done by attaching a video camera to the left wheel of a tricycle. The lens was oriented outward. Switched on the camera, I rode this tricycle 10 km along the city's streets. The camera was circulating along with the motion of the tricycle and recording turning-around images.' Forever is masterwork by ZHU Jia. In this very piece, a disused tricycle was adapted into an installation with a small video camera fixed on its left wheel. As the vehicle moved forwards, the camera captured urban landscape in Beijing. Accompanied by a loud snore, the rhythm of rotation in the pictures was mainly dominated by traffic on road, which dragged its viewers into a huge whirlpool of dizziness.

Forever was completed back in 1994 which witnessed the early stage of experimental video art in China when the relationship between images and psychological and visual experience received attention from artists. ZHU Jia attached the camera on the wheel, an action which simultaneously freed itself from the control of human eyes and hands. That reminded spectators of the existence of camera as well as the behaviour of viewing itself. Revolving and peculiar, the images outlined a unique visual experience that perceived the existence of cities. Meanwhile, the background sound conveyed a message that appeared both paradoxical and unexpected: forever revolving and forever monotony were peacefully woven together and disturbed audiovisual perception reconstructed an unusual experience.

In 1997, Forever was first exhibited in Uncertain Pleasure - Special Topic Exhibition in Art Beatus Gallery in Vancouver. And in 2002, the piece was shown in Tempo, the Works Show of Contemporary Art in 20th in the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York. The work has been exhibited in Uncertain Pleasure - Special Topic Exhibition in Vancouver and Tempo, the Works Show of Contemporary Art in 20th in New York.



永远 | Forever 装置 | Installation

骑士 | Knight 2007-2008



骑士 No.3 Knight No.3 布上油画 Oil on Canvas | 150.0 x 170.0 cm | 2008



骑士 No.1 Knight No.1 布上油画 Oil on Canvas | 150.0 x 170.0 cm | 2007



骑士 No.2 Knight No.2 布上油画 Oil on Canvas | 150.0 x 170.0 cm | 2008

相关文字 Text

你和朱加发生过性关系吗?

侯瀚如 2008-05-18

作为中国最早以摄影和录像为主要创作媒介的艺术家之一,朱加早已发展出非凡的个人语言来对抗、见证和介入不断摇摆和异变的现实。他的风格极简但强烈,总是在令人晕眩的运动与止水般的静态中反复切换。在他的作品里有两套不一样但又充满有机联系的互补系统,用以记录和再现那些凸显出观者与世界之关系的图像。他的录像作品「Forever」(一九九四)、「Continuous Landscape」(一九九九至二零零零)以及「Passage」(二零零一)里充满活力的艺境是通过无休止的运动与多重视角传达出来的一录像技术带来的这些优势令我们能够更好面对不断变化的都市现实。在这些恒动的城市影像面前,观者立即被吸入由声、光和色彩组成的都会奇观。「Forever」记录的是北京的街景,朱加的做法是把摄像机绑在三轮车的轮子上,拍了二十八分钟。观众会立即被天旋地转的街景吸进去,成为整个漩涡的一部分。另一方面,「Continuous Landscape」和「Passage」令我们迷失在大都市的交通和人流组成的多维度、碎片化的迷宫里。这种恒动、多视角的影像捕捉方式揭示了一种特别而有效的策略,用来在与异变现实的对抗中保持积极的姿态。「异变现实」在今日的中国城市中尤其明显:观看不只意味着目击,还意味着与被看对象一同生活,一道体验,并最终向它提出质疑。这并非只是遥不可及的智识活动,同时也是一种身体性的经验:不纵身跳入真实生活的激流就无法游

弋其中。「Forever」和一九九七年的「Shine」(黑白录像,篮球运动员的身体运动细节)里的呼吸声是对这一真实生活经验最强有力的提示。

另一方面,对变化中的现实的真实意涵与影响进行质疑也需要某种对立的方法:外部世界精彩纷呈, 但从来都是转瞬即逝,有如浮云。我们需要一种来自对立面的补偿,一种对内在世界的冷静、超然、 「客观」的沉思。自我、身份、都市个体的构建永远伴随着某种矛盾感:与新奇感带来的启发并行的 是审美疲劳,于是,这一构建过程无可避免地和上述内/外之间的对立补偿形成了对应关系。朱加因 此发展出他的艺术语言的另一重要层面:对「内在或内视景观」的迷恋与凝视。他受到日本导演小津 安二郎的影响,用貌似静止的影像聚焦人物细节、日常物件与景观,并暴露出它们的「客观」存在状 态。在一九九二年的「Conversation」里,一个男人对着摄像机说话,好像他是在跟他的朋友一艺术 家本人,或是摄像师一讲话。摄像机不停地晃动着,似乎摄像师并不是处在站立不动的状态。但我们 听不到声音,只见男人的嘴在那里张合。在一九九七年的「Purported Repetition」里,朱加把摄像 机放在冰箱里,反复拍摄冰箱门的开合。观众被迫以无比自溺(甚至到了歇斯底里的程度)的方式观 看着这一无比无聊的景观。是他们在看物体吗?还是摄像机在看他们?毫无疑问,这一类挖掘平庸日 常景观中的戏剧性、玩味观众与摄像机的互视的场面调度手法在一九九七年的录像装置「Related to Environment」中得到了最激进的运用。在该作品里,一条真实尺寸的金鱼影像被投射在地板上,在 没有水的环境里蹦跳着。观众站在地板旁边,专注地看着。无助的鱼在生死之间无声挣扎,观众在冷 静地看着这一平凡的影像的同时,无形中突然意识到真实生活的脆弱感,并被迫直面这一体验:我看 的是真实的鱼还是鱼的形象?这是真的还是假的?真实是什么?我们能相信自己的眼睛吗?我们应该 对此作何反应?最后,一个关于凝视一作为「身份」这一问题之关键的凝视一的拉康/ 齐泽克式的问 题出现了:我们是在互相凝视吗?是在凝视我们自己吗?......这里,提问者已经触及了个人知觉能力 的极限。真实被「示范」得过了头,以至于我们完全相信本应是虚假的影像能够变得触手可及,并被 (重新)物质化。世界是真实的吗?还是说仅仅是一个形象,或者说一个现象?我们越来越深刻地意 识到,自己的存在完全依赖于我们的凝视及其对象,以及知觉与物质之间的互动。这互动不可分离, 但也无法解决,因而是可疑的。至于知觉与物质的对立,则与现象 / 本质,真实 / 真理间的种种区别 有关。所有已知的智慧都开始令人质疑。由此刻开始,我们都不得不生活在一种永久性的、充满焦虑 的怀疑主义与现实的对立当中,而怀疑本身成了生存的不可避免的条件。我们沉迷于这个没有结果的 提问游戏里无法自拔。朱加二零零二年的作品「Never Take Off」正是在这种情况下,通过一架飞机 无法起飞的循环影像无比辛辣而精确地暴露出我们的生活状态:怀疑就像重力一般,无可匹敌……

事实上我们必须了解一点:朱加的作品是在一个十分特殊的语境下出现的。他开始创作观念性作品与多媒体作品的时候,恰好是一九八零年代末与一九九零年代初,即中国哲学与艺术界开始引介、拥抱现象学的时期。那时一个决定性的时期,一九八零年代末的戏剧性政治事件刚刚结束,改革开放第一阶段的乌托邦与前卫遗产被重新检视。人们引入了更多理性的、分析性的思潮,希望它们能够有效地、令人信服地对抗甚至击败当时官方的「唯物辨证」及其大写的意识形态真理。他们追随胡塞尔及其信徒,了解到官方意识形态所宣扬主张的「决定性」真理是靠不住的。通过重新思考知觉/现象与本质,「意向」与目标,对真实的质疑与「形而上的真理」之间的关系,人们开始对官方意识形态提出越来越多的挑战和解构。

在中国过去二十年的特定语境里,上述情形有深刻的政治意涵:中国的都市化程度与日俱增,举国上下为国家自身以及在国际上取得的成就欣喜若狂。在这样的情境中,知识阶层开始对政治宣传所建构呈现的真实以及支配性权力系统所控制的社会符码产生怀疑……质疑真理永远是不受欢迎的。

朱加的作品邀请观者同时通过运动影像与固定的凝视来见证现实,它们对真实和真理提出了一些根本性问题,如中国的现代化与兴盛那壮观但肤浅的表象其实不只是现象或一捅即破的面纱,相反,它们暴露出中国社会的本质:这个真实里只有表面的繁华与增长,缺乏深度、智识内容、精神性等等。但是,这个真实仍然揭示了一种以实用主义为基础的新境遇,这种实用主义正是最新的官方意识形态。目前,现实图景是由日常事件的水平化组织以及肤浅却「有效」的文化/政治论述构成的,在这一过程当中,几乎所有的东西都迅速被化约为商品。社会关系、文化价值与政治体系都被按照这种单向度逻辑组织起来。我们正式进入了马尔库塞所说的「单向度的人」的时代!

事实上,朱加不只是这一「新」现实的长期见证人,他还积极地介入了新现实的公共空间。这种介入最值得注意的一次成果是作品「他们发生过性关系吗?」。这是一组黑白快照。拍摄过程类似一次街头表演。朱加请助手手举写有上述句子的牌板,站在从街上随机选出的情侣面前,然后为他们拍照。这些照片看上去有如罪案调查的证据。他利用摄影的强大功能将「真理」叠加在随意洗出的现实片段

之上,以此在一个没有多少个人表达与私密空间的社会里应对一个高度敏感的性问题。在这一语境里,那句话不像是一个问句(虽然末尾是问号),倒像是对图像本身的一种确认,甚至是指责。不过,随意选出的情侣之间的关系程度实在很难确定,以至于照片看上去有了半喜剧效果。不过,这像是对当局常用的某种手法的模仿一将他们自己的现实版本或者说官方版本的真理强加于日常生活以及政治/文化论述之上。这是一种判断先行的确认或指责,而且几乎无法对抗。通过对该策略的挪用,朱加再次将对强加的真理的怀疑置入了公共视野的中心。

显然,朱加的作品可以看作是业已扬名国际的《北京的风很大》(一九九九)的间接版本。《北》是年轻导演雎安奇导演的一部精彩的纪录片,它用对气候状况的询问引出了人们对各种矛盾问题以及政治、社会与个人烦恼的评论。在其最新作品里,朱加把他对于社会正义的关注和介入又推进了一步。他为二零零五年的第二届广州三年展和其他几个展览(如二零零六年旧金山艺术学院和二零零七年第十届伊斯坦布尔双年展中的「世界工厂」环节)创作了目前仍在进行中的装置作品「Chrysalis Exuviations - the Heart-Burnt Carrot」。这是对珠江三角洲一中国最集中的出口工业聚集地一外来民工宿舍的复制:一间布满日常物品以及移民工的录像和照片的随意搭建的小屋。它是对那些生存在生产线与流动民宅之间的人的鲜活见证,正是他们制造了今日中国的经济奇迹一那些位高权重的人用来吹嘘的东西。在这个语境里,朱加对社会现实细节简单、客观但直接的曝光能够激发最强烈的质疑,一种生命中无法承受之轻……

秉持怀疑主义是对抗官方真理的最佳武器……它照亮了通往真实的道路,为社会偷窥(或者说其实是社会批评家)提供了最好的目标。因此,秉持怀疑主义是最性感的事。

剩下的问题是:你和朱加发生过性关系吗?

Have you ever had any sexual relationship with Zhu Jia?

by Hou Hanru 2008-05-09

Zhu Jia is a unique but active artist in the Chinese contemporary art scene since the end of 1980s. His photography and video works emerged in the moment when China was seeing itself entering a sensitive period of transition after the idealism of social transformation at the end of 1980s, marked by events like the China Avant/Garde exhibition in Beijing's National Art Museum of China and Tian'an Men student movement in 1989, preceding the change of the global political climate with the fall the Berlin Wall. A whole generation of Chinese, having lived through the historical trauma, were facing and participating in an interestingly contradictory shift in the history of the country in the following decade: the diminution of possibilities of utopian and ideological revolution while almost everyone has turned to embrace the new opening towards the outside world on another front; rapid economic opening and growth as well as integration into the globalised world economy system. This has been spectacularly represented by the unprecedented scale of urbanisation and booming of a new consumer society. Intellectuals and artists have had to face a totally new challenge: how to confront and critically participate in the unknown social change when the commonly identified goals and values of cultural and artistic endeavours are rapidly fading away. How can one still be independent and critical facing the unprecedented opportunities for material and social success? The trajectory of Chinese contemporary art for the last decade, from semi-underground activities to obtaining a kind of position of "official art" and hailed as the new symbol of success in the global market, has shown a qualitative change in the very nature of the artists' work. It becomes a real ethical challenge to everyone. Zhu Jia, actively involved with this reality shift and taking the advantage of the introduction of new media prompted by the economic boom, has developed his highly personal and insightful artistic visions and position and produced some of the most remarkable works in the recent Chinese art scene.

As one of the first Chinese artists incorporating photography and video in their work as the main media, Zhu Jia has developed an outstanding personal language – minimalist but intense, oscillating between dazzling movements and silent static-ness – to confront, testify and intervene the constantly agitating and mutating reality. In his work, there are two distinct but organically related and complementary systems of recording and presenting images that manifest the very particular relationship between the beholder and the world.

His video works "Forever" (1994), "Continuous Landscape" (1999 – 2000) and "Passage" (2001) articulate on the dynamic visions in endless movements and multi-angle perspectives that video is capable to provide us to approach the ever-changing urban reality. Facing these infinitely moving images of the city, the viewer is immediately immerged by the spectacle of light, colour and sound of the urban world. "Forever" records the street views in Beijing with a camera attached to a tricycle wheel for 28 minutes. In front the images, the viewer is immediately sucked into the spinning movement of the street views and turned into a part of the swirling waves. On the other hand, "Continuous Landscape" and "Passage" make us lost in multi-dimensional, fragmental and

puzzling labyrinths of traffics and crowds of the metropolis. This way of image capture in permanent movements and changing angles reveals a particular and effective strategy to negotiate an active position in the process of confronting the mutating reality, especially the one of today's Chinese city: to watch is not only to witness but also to live with it, to participate in it, and, ultimately, to question it. This is not only a distant and intellectual activity, but also a bodily experience: one has to jump into the flux of real life and navigate through it. The breathing sounds in "Forever" and "Shine" (1997) – a black and white video showing details of the moving body of a basketball player – are the most powerful reminders of this real life experience.

On the other hand, to question the real meaning and impacts of the changing reality also requires a contrasting way of approaching it: fascination with the exciting but eternally ephemeral and floating exterior world needs a compensation from the opposite side, a kind of cool, distant and "objective" contemplation of the interior world. The making of the self, or an identity, of an urban person, living permanently with the contradictory feeling of being at once an enlightened and a blasé, inevitably engages such an endless negotiation. Zhu Jia has hence developed another key aspect of his language: obsessive gazes at the "internal or introspective landscape". Influenced by the Japanese film director Yasujiro Ozu, he uses quasi motionless images to focus on details of human figures, everyday objects and banal landscapes and expose their "objective" state of existence: in "Conversation" (1992), a man is speaking to the camera as if he was the artist's friend and talking to the artist, or the cameraman himself while the camera was shaking around as if the cameraman himself was in constant movement. But no sounds are heard. The man was talking to the void. In "Purported Repetition" (1997), the camera was set inside a refrigerator and endlessly shooting the opening and shutting of the door. One is forced to watch this most meaningless view in the most obsessive and even hysteric manner. Is the viewer gazing at the objects? Or he is gazed at by the camera? The most radical piece in this mise-en-scene of dramatisation of banality and the mutual gazing between the viewer and the camera is no doubt the video installation "Related to Environment" (1997) in which a life size image of a gold fish was projected on the floor jumping around without water. The viewer is standing next to it and closely watching it. Gazing coolly the seemingly banal image of the fish struggling silently but helplessly between life and death, the viewer is suddenly pushed to confront with his own self-consciousness of the fragility of the perception of real life: Am I watching a real fish or its image? Is it reality or fiction? What's reality itself? Can we trust our eyes? How should we react to this? And, ultimately, a Lacanian/Zizekian question of gaze as the key of identity inquiry is raised: are we gazing at the other? Or simply ourselves? ... One is now pushed to the very limit of one's perceptive capacity. The real is so excessively demonstrated that it appears totally unbelievable while the fictional nature of a video image is now turned virtually tangible and (re)materialised. Is the world a reality or simply an image, or a phenomenon? We are now becoming more and more aware that our existences are totally relying on such an inseparable but unsolvable, hence sceptic, interaction between our gazes and their objects, between our perception and the material: all distinctions between phenomenon and essence, between real and truth, etc. All our received wisdoms are now completely put in question. From now on, we all have to live in a kind of permanent and anxious scepticism vis-à-vis reality while suspicion itself becomes an inevitable condition of existence. We are obsessed by and addicted to such a game of inquiry without results. It's here that Zhu Jia's more recent work "Never Take Off" (2002), showing an endlessly uncertain and unsuccessful take-off of an airplane, turns out to be the most pungently accurate exposure of the condition of our lives: the gravity of doubt is invincible...

In fact, it's crucial to see that Zhu Jia's work emerged in a very particular context. He started with his conceptual and multimedia projects at the very moment when the Chinese philosophic and artistic communities began introducing and embracing Phenomenology in the late 1980s and early 1990s. It was a decisive moment, after the dramatic events of the late 1980s in political and social lives of the country, when the utopian, Avant-Garde legacy of the first period of opening and reform was re-examined and more rational and analytic approaches were introduced to be an effective and convincing tool to confront and even win over the official "material dialectics" and its ideological Truth. Learning from Edmund Husserl and his followers, people now become aware of the notion of truth is no longer reliable as a hegemonic and unique "verity" promoted by the official ideology. This ideology is increasingly being challenged and deconstructed by the reconsideration of the relationship between perception/phenomenon and essence, between "intentionality" and its object, between questioning of the real and the "metaphysical truth".

This has a profound political implication in the specific context of China for the last two decades: suspicions towards how the real is constructed and presented by the propaganda and social coding controlled by the hegemonic power system in the time of "national and international booms" – urban expansion and euphoric celebration. Questioning the truth is always the last thing to be welcome... Zhu Jia work, inviting the viewer to witness reality via both moving capture and still gaze, raises some fundamental question about the real and the truth: the spectacular but superficial phenomenon of China's modernisation and booming is not only a phenomenon or fragile mask. Instead, it exposes the very essence of Chinese society itself: this is a reality with only superficial and spectacular dynamism and growth without much depth, intellectual contents, spirituality, etc. however, it reveals a totally new situation based on pragmatism that is the very new official ideology itself. The picture of reality is now a kind of horizontal organisation of the everyday events and shallow but "efficient" cultural and political discourses while almost everything is rapidly reduced to become a commodity. Even social relations, cultural values and political systems are now being structured along this one dimensional logic. We are officially entering the age of Herbert Marcuse's One-Dimensional Man! In fact, Zhu Jia is not only an insistent witness to this "new" reality. He also actively intervenes in its public space. One of the most remarkable project of such an intervention is "Have They Had Sexual Relationship?". It's a series of black and white snap shots. And the shooting process resembles a street performance. He asked an assistant to hold a panel with the abovementioned sentence in front of arbitrarily chosen couples on the street and took photos. Then, they appear to be a kind of evidence of crime investigation. He uses the powerful function of photography as a way to impose "truth" on casually grasped fragments of reality to tackle a highly sensitive issue of sexuality in a society without much space for individual freedom and intimacy. In this context, the sentence attached to their images seems to be a kind of affirmation, or even accusation, rather than a question in spite of the question mark at the end. However, the connections between the people arbitrarily related together as couples are so uncertain and unreliable that they become quasi comic. However, this is a purported imitation of the methods frequently resorted to by the authority to impose its version of reality, or the official truth, in both everyday life and political and cultural discourses. This is a kind of prejudging affirmation or accusation that one has hardly the right to argue against. By appropriating this strategy, Zhu Jia once again puts scepticism of the imposed truth at the very centre of the pubic gaze.

Obviously, Zhu Jia's project can be seen as an indirect processor of the now internationally known "There's A Strong Wind in Beijing" (1999), a fantastic documentary film by the younger director Ju Angi, that managed to incite people to comment on all kinds of contradictions and political, social and personal troubles under the pretext of climate conditions. In his latest projects, Zhu Jia emphasizes even further his social concerns in intervening into the field of social justice. For the Second Guangzhou Triennial (2005) and other exhibitions such as "World Factory" (San Francisco Art Institute, 2006, The 10Th Istanbul Biennial, 2007), he created an on-going installation titled "Chrysalis Exuviations – the Heart-Burnt Carrot". It's a replica of a typical temporary dormitory for migrant workers in the Pearl River Delta, the most intense zone of China's export-oriented industries. The precariously constructed hut is filled up with found everyday objects and video, photos with found footages and images of the migrant workers. It functions as a live witness to the difficult conditions of those who survive between the fabrication lines and exiled households. It's them who are producing the economic miracle of China today that those who are in powerful positions are so self-indulgently boasting. In this context, a simple, objective but straightforward exposure of the details of a social fact, as Zhu Jia does in this work, can provoke the most challenging effect of doubting, a kind of unbearable lightness of being...

Testifying with scepticism is the best weapon of resistance in the face of any official truth... It sheds real light on the real and provides the best target for social voyeurs, or, actually, critics. Hence, it's the most sexy thing to do.

Now, the guestion is: have you ever had any sexual relationship with Zhu Jia?

体验视觉的主动性——朱加访谈录

杨荔 文章来源: 《艺术当代》 2007-07-30

杨:你什么时候开始对录像这种媒体感兴趣? 朱:当时是93年,可以说在这以前我对录像一点也没有。我记得当时看了一盘日本电影《面馆》的录像带,情节基本上都忘了,只记得其中有一组非常精彩的主观镜头。那组镜头所表达的情绪感染了我很长时间。恰好我手边有一架超8摄像机,我就尝试着用她做点什么,体验一下视觉的主动性。

杨:近期我看了一些你的资料,你做的作品我感觉有一些共同特点和语言,你特别喜欢事先设计好对摄像机镜头及自动摄像功能的安排,而且在这人为安排的情况下,你获得了很多偶然性,这些偶然性有时候你是难以完全预见的。我注意到你的重要作品《Forever》,把摄像机绑在车轱辘上面拍摄沿街的景物。在事后观看这个录像前,你也许无法想象画面上将会出现什么样的景象。我觉得这就是录像的意义。它可以提供人眼之外的视觉经验,让人意识到观看世界可能还有许多各式各样的前所未知的方式,我们不仅可以凭肉眼看到的一切来作出判断,我们还能凭更多的观看方式来看世界、来做出判断,这样才能更全面、更客观、更理性。我想听你说说,这个作品中使用的元素是什么?为什么创作这个作品?

朱:我93年刚开始做的一件作品是《大衣柜》。事实上是试图通过视觉行为的转变,将"看"这样一个被动的行为变为主动。我把摄像机放在衣柜里代替我的手在那儿翻动那些衣服,这是个实验作品。因为摄像机在衣柜里,一是光线的问题,一是它跟被拍摄的物品太近,所以最后作品没有成立。我又继续往下想这个问题。也是很偶然。我不知从哪儿想出这么一个主意,把摄像机绑在自行车的辘轳上,但它有两个辐条,不能实现。我又看了看三轮车,它三个轱辘外面没有辐条,悬挂一个物体,仍可以自由地转动,我就把摄像机绑在了上面,我觉得这样很吻合我最原始的想法和概念。我希望摄像机拍摄的时候不通过以往的常规的视觉经验去选择任何东西,尽可能是"客观"的、非主动的,但它的最初安排又是主观的,是被我主动安排下最后形成的一种视觉经验。这似乎是个悖论的问题。但是这种视觉是前所未有的,这种主观设置的镜头带有一种强迫性地把它的客观视角带给观看者。在拍摄时我是无法控制的,画面只是受时间、空间和客观环境的控制。我想哪个时期每个人做事的目的很单纯,仅仅是为了做好眼前的事。

杨:85新潮是中国当代艺术的一个补课运动,许多欧美现当代艺术的概念和形式都得到拷贝和演进,有很多所谓的宏大叙事。艺术家多认为艺术要有一个主题、要跟社会、生活、人的精神发生关系。89以后,美术格局日趋多元和日常化,不仅产生了政治波普、嬉皮无聊等艺术倾向,而且出现了首批在

录像、电子艺术等新媒体领域尝试当代艺术创作的先觉人物。这其实又包含了一种后现代性。在当时的录像先锋人物中,我觉得你和张培力做的录像很有特点。它们没有宏大叙事,没有强迫告诉人一个什么事情,起到启蒙、教育等艺术之外的工具化作用。而是纯粹感觉有一种表达方式,把它表达出来很痛快,然后这种表达方式给人带来一种特殊的视觉经验,这可能就是中国早期录像艺术家的一个共同特点,也使中国录像跟老外的有点不一样。这一特点其实是后来归纳出来的。现在年轻一代的录像艺术家就又有不同,大多刚开始就做线性叙事。但你这一拨艺术家的开始做作品时就没有几个作品是这样的。中国的录像艺术一开始的起点就很高,不是通过一段瞎碰瞎撞、一段摸索之后才到这一步,这一点让国内的批评家着实大吃一惊。那么,这现象是怎么发生的?它的产生是不是和艺术家开始注意材料和技术的特性带来的快感有关?比如说你拿到摄像机以后,没想到既可以创作出以前在电影电视中见过的叙事方式,又可以遭遇到完全在常规视觉经验之外的一些观看方式,这对你来说是有很大挑战的。拿摄像机的人可以主观地给大家叙述他想叙述的一切东西,而再不是一个客观的叙述者。这里有一个主观的"我"在场,大家在顺着摄像机传递的"我"的眼光看一个对象、一个世界。

朱:我的倾向是你所描述的后者,有一点说得非常好,就是"我"在场的感觉。我同意你刚才总结的那一点。中国录像艺术从肇端到发展到现在这个局面,可能我朱加这个个体还多少有一点点不一样。有很多潮流,我没有被卷入。我做录像确实一开始就比较孤独,因为,那时身边的朋友对这件事本身关注的也不多;同时,也许跟自己对外在知识的感知方式有关。

杨:让我感兴趣的是你的镜头,它取消了一种人文因素。因为你的眼睛不在摄像机后面,镜头本身肯定不会自动产生人文热情。所以,它以自动对焦的方式去"看"事物时,真的可以有不同的经验。我看《Forever》这件作品时,就感觉好像是一个上帝之眼在看世界,不是人的眼睛在看。你拍出这种独特感受,其实是某种无意识的结果。所以你尝试用各种各样的方式去清除镜头上所附加的拍摄者的主观意识和能动性,你是从主观镜头开始对摄像机感兴趣,但最后你的大部分作品用的却是尽可能消除主观性的镜头。

朱:其实对这件作品从一开始我就非常有信心。对《大衣柜》我没有信心,是想尝试一下对摄像机镜头的感觉。但做《Forever》的时候非常自信。因为我从一开始就设想,设想了很长时间,我能设想到当时会是怎么样的一个东西,因为我们对车轱辘的旋转肯定有一个意识,但影像旋转的最后结果,确实有很多东西我无法预料。我回放时一看,太棒了,就是这样简单,这件作品成了。

杨:有了这个完美的作品之后,你再做其他类似的作品的时候,你的预料要比作品所表现的更多,所

以最后作品完成时给你的惊喜并不多。因为其他作品在有了一个逻辑思维的时候引进了许多不同因素。这些作品往往能够以你预料的结果出现,但是没有办法再提供那种偶然性的灵光。

朱:后来我也想找到这种无法预料的兴奋点,稍微难了点。有些影像可能靠近我事先约定的那种"阴冷"的状态,更多的是我有意追求的效果。不少作品是在于完善我自身艺术系统的一种习惯性的结果。我觉得慢慢成熟了以后,那种偶然性带给我的刹那光芒,对我个人来讲可能倒不重要了。

杨:你怎么界定你的作品感? 朱:我完全是通过一种视觉感官、一种纯感性的认识来界定的。这种视觉给人带来的形象经验,对于我来讲,我希望任何东西不要偏离出我自身的系统当中,即便是使用其他的材料进行创作。

杨:有些作品的原创性,其实恰恰是由于它们缺乏基础,是对艺术史、艺术资讯形成一个屏蔽的情况下产生的。因为艺术家的原始冲动往往从日常经验中得来,而不是从艺术史发生的。

朱:艺术家是否真正对艺术史非常清晰,对于"史"的概念他是否有自身的认识。其实,我想这一点并不十分重要,关键在于如何把握自身的需要,同时你的这种需要是否真实。艺术的行为毕竟不是一项智力竞赛。

杨:艺术毕竟不断地在给当代生活提供一些创新的元素来激活人们的敏感,如对一个认知世界新的方式的敏感。为什么当代艺术对当今我们的生活如此地重要?因为它真的在不断激发人们的想象力。 朱:当代艺术包括概念艺术有很多理性的分析,但它本身的根基还是从对客观感性的认识出发的。它可能会辅助你的直觉,你的感性认识有常识、理性、价值观和洞察力来辅助,但是你最终逃脱不掉直觉判断。

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杨:多年来,你很少在国内的群体活动中亮相,却总是以独立个体的身份参与国际大展,如悉尼双年展、约翰内斯堡双年展等。你的作品恰恰又与有些艺术家常用的"中国符号"没关系,给我最深印象是,一开始就没有通过自己的文化身份去标示或导引出艺术上的特性,你就是你自己,你的作品拿到国际展览上,人家看不出是中国人做的,你作品完全是靠本身的独特魅力来吸引人,而不是贴中国标签。

朱:我并不是刻意在追求这样一个结果,所谓的符号和标签是别人贴上的,并不是艺术家自己贴上的。你要是说我与"中国符号"没有一点关系也不尽然,只不过不那么明显。毕竟我还是生活在北京的艺术家,只不过在我的作品中所关注的是一些自身的问题。我的背景是我自己的个人生活经验和价值观,我的艺术观念出于我个人的行为准则和价值判断。我并不是非常主动地往外跑,而是因为在国内没有太多机会去呈现自己。我觉得这是一种自然状态,一个缘份的问题,一个时间的概念。或者是因

为我的工作没有量化到令更多人关注的程度,自己可能还没有成为一个完整的艺术家。因为作为我自身来说,到目前为止我感觉还没有达到一个完善,一个系统的完善,可能是时间对我的一个限定,很多想法还没有办法去实施。

杨:我觉得你的作品更多的是以一个艺术家的个性经验为背景,而个性经验是一种不管哪个国籍的艺术家都有的人类普遍的感性结果,就是对事物、对问题的一些思考有一个很感性的因素,而这因素是可彼此沟通的。这就是为什么许多文化可以变成人类可流通的资产,人类有好多经验可以共享、互通的。但在当下一些特定的国际交流场合,有的时候你必须首先去认定身份,考虑怎样去交流,用什么样的方式去交流。这样,你就会出现文化策略,甚至为交流而设计出与己无关的语境,丧失现实感和日常的本土文化关怀。甚至为了加大、集中作品的语言力度而走极端,背离自己的个性经验。

朱:许多人在这个氛围里试图去扮演一个什么样的角色,或许基于我的能力有限,我不可能承担任何角色。当然,理想的"身份状态"应该是开放的,但的确是很难做到。至于交往的方式,我想每个人会有自己的判断,都会以自身的利益去考虑自己的方式,这一点别人很难做出公平的判断。当然,这里也会有一些不太好的操作方式,也会有一些偏差。但最终还是要看到事情的结果,以及所要达到的目的。

杨:你的作品里很少能看出你所依赖的中国社会的一些现实的文化经验,你讲到感性,因为它更符合人性基础的一些东西,不是去依赖于社会某个发展阶段的特殊背景。事实上,我们这个处于转型期的社会已经提供了纷繁复杂的精神现象,有的艺术家只须从镜头里如实地折射出他所关注的那一部分现实,就可以成就不错的作品。其实,许多艺术家的作品之所以有文化上的影响力,主要是因为这个社会现实本身已经比他的作品更有影响力,作品只是传递了一下,传递得有特色一点的,就形成了一些作品特点。如果抽离掉中国社会背景的话,许多作品就会站不住。但我感觉你的作品相对较独立,并不依赖于某个社会背景而存在。从你94年的录像到现在这些作品,看不出一个时间上的变化,也看不出特殊社会发展阶段究竟给你带来多大的影响力。

朱:我认为我的工作是想完善我自身系统。一个艺术家想要完善的不仅仅是某个作品的问题,而是一个系统整个的完善,自身完善可能是艺术家最终的选择。当然,现实文化的经验在我这里不可能一点反映没有,那不现是实。我只不过是力求将这一经验在我的作品里转换成我自身的方式呈现出来。同时,作为一个艺术家,也需要认识到一些相关的社会经验,你的社会身份是什么?艺术在这个社会上的真正价值是什么?计算机科学、网络、生物工程、基因重组对人类的贡献太大,这一切改变了我们的生活,与我们的衣食住行息息相关,推动了人类社会本身的发展进程。但回过头来说,你能说艺术影响了社会的进程吗?这有点夸张。艺术家是应该有社会责任感,但同时应意识到艺术在当代社会中的社会属性,是基于怎样的出发点。

杨:我感觉你做作品的原始触点和别人不一样。有的艺术家如果离开了社会经验,就出不了作品,而

我们这个社会往往能不断提供最鲜活的经验,这样他的作品就成了社会经验的折射体。我觉得这不是前卫艺术,它起不到一个精神上的引领作用,或者说它只是一个被动的温度计,他不能给常人,给这个社会提供一种新鲜的经验。我觉得你不是一个拼命走在社会中去获得经验的人,因为你习惯于走向内心。另外你也喜欢通过一种工作方式,比较冷静的、有计划的工作方式,去寻求一种常规经验以外的一种经验。

朱:追求常规经验以外的经验,对我而言,艺术作品的功能可能仅此而已。这种常规经验以外的经验 或者会带来其他联想,但是我的初衷只觉得能做到这一点,就已经很了不起。

杨:你拍的作品让人一看也容易联想到好多类似孤独、内心挣扎的人文经验,好多这样的附加值。但是,你当时的关注点可能并不是人文经验,并不是一种叙事性的或象征性的情绪化经验,你是否在尝试艺术的不可能性?朱:对。所以,我把这种经验放在时间的概念上拉长。

杨:我一直觉得你对技术方面的思考是一种人为的安排、机械性的操作,用来规定你的镜头、你看世界的方式。我觉得这是一个艺术家展示才华的地方。你很有针对性,人为地把常规的视觉方式通过机器进行改编,创造裸眼未曾体验过的视像。 朱:有这样的考虑,同时也有很多心理上的因素左右我作品的产生。

杨:但在看你拍的对象的时候,你的镜头正面是非常冷漠的,几乎没有情绪化的因素介入。 朱:情绪?我没有。

杨:就是没有价值判断,价值判断都是后来人给予的。

朱:情绪的问题是很普遍,但在我看来因为情绪事实上它是没有任何的价值,我感觉情绪在作品中会干扰人的思考。它会干扰一个观看者对作品更深一层的思考,情绪是瞬间的东西,它是会随着事物本质的变化而改变。相对于一些艺术家我的作品在数量上非常少,不是一个能用量化标准来评判的艺术家。实际上我工作很努力,我拍了很多。但如果我剔除不掉我不需要的任何一点情绪,让它掺杂在里面,我就感觉作品不是很好,不会拿出来。

三、

杨:你的录像毕竟带来了一种不同的观看世界的方式。我们常规的眼睛去看景物的时候,不可能产生这种视觉经验。你用镜头捕捉的视像,对我来说是陌生的,我诧异我身处的世界怎么突然变成这个样子。你安排摄像机的初念是非常感性的,因为你每次获得一些新的影像时,某些视觉陌生感让你兴奋。但是就一个个单一作品来看还是非感性的,有一种冷峻得可怕的理性思考贯穿其中。 朱:似乎我做任何事情感性因素都比较强,但我觉得这里有一个悖论,感性完了之后我会像抽丝一样,把一些感性的因素尽可能的剥离出来。我做作品经常处于一种不断剥离的状态。

杨:现代主义和古典主义时期的那种对意义的追求、对美感和诗意的追求,在你作品里面似乎是要刻意剥离的,而这种处理使你的作品具有一种当代性。 朱:实际上我感觉自己有一个出发点,我表达

是非线性、非叙事性、非常感性的东西,它自觉不自觉地贯彻我做作品的始终,它已经进入到我的本能,我在有意无意地追求这种东西,只要它符合、达到我刚才所说的那种剥离的状态,观众看了以后可能也会得到一种自身情绪的剥离,它会形成一种相互反馈的结果。

杨:我注意到你的作品比较单纯,从来都是无头无尾,一直在同一条线上展开,时间在你的作品里面静静地流过。 朱:单调、非常的单调。

杨:你的很多作品乍看像是个时间作品,但其他人的时间作品常常是完全静态的,而你的作品的时间是动态的。好像是时间在继续,而每次继续,又像重新回到开头一样。 朱:这是个"熵"。

杨:你的作品甚至可以无限制地播放下去,所以你的作品对时间这个概念的体验和体悟在中国的当代 艺术中是比较少见的。我们可以看到很多年轻艺术家的作品有很强的叙事性,有头有尾,都是尽量用 作品去表现一种人性,具有一种讲解式的叙事性。 朱:那些作品可能更加符合一种正确的、规范的录 像艺术。

杨:录像艺术本身还有它的弊病。 朱:对。工具的问题。我骨子里并不是有意回避这个问题,因为摄影机的产生带来了工具本身的优越性,也带来了它的问题。那么在这其间我发现了一些问题,我试图将这些问题与我的经验结合起来,很有趣。

杨:工具带来了一些技术,这些技术又产生了一些允许探讨、追究的经验,你把对这些经验的怀疑和论证表现了出来。你的作品往往是在研究工具本身的可能性。而好多人只是依赖于这些技术和经验,把这些新的技术和经验当作工具去达到一些势必能达到的程式化目的。他们耗散只是陈旧的人文热情,或所谓的日常生活的诗意。你的作品之所以提供了一种完全崭新的感受,这种感受又会影响你的感知这世界的方式,就是因为在你的艺术逻辑中,你总能恰如其分地把握到工具层面上的一些功能属性所偶然带来的非常经验。 朱:我实际上在研究这个工具带来的问题本身,而且感觉很有趣,包括作品《连接的风景》也是一样,摄像机镜头有时间的延续性,景深、对距离的跨度感都是这样。作品视觉本身就是这样给你带来一种新鲜感,很奇妙。

杨:就是由于自动对焦,这个问题才产生。 朱:对的,如果没有自动对焦,作品可能就不一定成立了。

杨:这些就是录像本身的一种属性,摄像机诸多的功能性引出的问题激发了你的兴趣,而你去关照这些兴趣的时候,你的敏锐和感性都会被这些乐趣带出来。朱:或者是重叠在一起。

杨:每个人对录像机、摄像机感兴趣的时候,他可能也会触及到对工具功能性所带来的研究,而引起许多作品方面共同的认知和共同的反应。你如何来避免这种创作的惯性趋同,你的独特性是不是还可以从你自己工作方式上来超越? 朱:独特性的问题,我觉得,每个人如果真是严肃地以完善自身系统的方式来工作,那么在方式有可能会和其它的作品一样,也可能会撞车,但作品必须能够放入仅属于自身的那个系统,放入自己的上下文,这样的作品积累就会塑造出自身的独特性。

简历

基本资料 1963 出生于北京,中国,现生活、工作于北京。

教育

1988 毕业于中央美术学院油画系

个展

2011 他人之像 -- 朱加个展,香格纳北京空间,北京

2008 我们是完美的 -- 朱加个展, 香格纳H空间, 上海

群展

2010 Out of the Box, Boers-Li Gallery

冬季群展, 香格纳北京

陷阱, 艺术, 北京

NOT ONLY TIME, REDCAT (Roy and Edna Disney/Calarts Theater),洛杉矶,美国

调节器, The Second Today's Documents, 今日美术馆, 北京

瑞信今日艺术奖, 今日美术馆, 北京

肖像, 香格纳画廊主空间, 上海

香港国际艺术展2010 展位号: C02, 艺术博览会

个人前线, 北京朝阳区百子湾路32号22院街艺术区 IA 3-2, IA32 SPACE (今日美术馆旁)

玻璃工厂, 伊比利亚当代艺术中心

从电影看:当代艺术的电影痕迹与自我建构,何香凝美术馆OCT当代艺术中心,深圳

2009 喜喜, LEONHARDI KULTURPROJEKTE, 法兰克福, 德国

另一个现场——艺术的计划、概念与想法, 香格纳H空间, 上海

不可能,八位中国艺术家荒诞的约定,SAN FRANCISCO ARTS COMMISSION GALLERY &

MISSION 17, 旧金山, 美国

2008 快城快客—第七届上海双年展, 上海美术馆, 上海

第二届美术文献展, 湖北省艺术馆, 武汉, 湖北

第十届伊斯坦布尔双年展,不仅是可能,而且是必要的/全球战争时代的乐观主义,伊斯坦布尔,土耳其

世界工厂实验计划, 沃尔特与麦克比画廊, 旧金山艺术学院, 美国

2006 出门必带摄像机, 录像艺术在中国, ICO 美术馆, 马德里, 西班牙

双重现实,首尔国际媒体艺术双年展(首尔媒体 城市),首尔美术馆,首尔,韩国

中国当代, 建筑、艺术和视觉文化, 荷兰建筑学院; 波伊曼·凡·布宁根博物馆; 荷兰摄影博物馆, 荷兰

柏拉图和它的七种精灵, OCT当代艺术中心,深圳,广东; OCT当代艺术中心,北京江湖,提尔顿画廊,纽约,美国

2005 第一届连州国际摄影节,双重视野:从连州出发,连州文化广场,连州,广东

第二届广州三年展,别样:一个特殊的现代化实验空间,广东美术馆,广州

聚焦——来自美国HAUDENSCHILD夫妇收藏的中国当代摄影和录像艺术展,中国美术馆,北京蒙彼利埃/中国:MC1 中国当代艺术双年展,首届蒙彼利埃当代国际双年展(中国艺术),蒙彼利埃,法国

关于车臣地区问题的紧急双年展,从巴黎到格罗兹尼的手提箱,东京宫美术馆,巴黎,法国

2004 白夜, 影像大字报, 巴黎, 法国

超越界限, 沪申画廊开幕展, 上海

2003 打开天空——多伦当代美术馆开幕展, 上海多伦现代美术馆, 上海

自制天堂,中国当代艺术, Le Parvis当代艺术中心, 波城, 法国

第50届威尼斯国际艺术双年展, 梦想与冲突. 观者的权利, 威尼斯, 意大利

时间后的时间, Yerba Buena当代艺术中心,旧金山,美国

那么,中国呢?,蓬皮杜艺术中心,巴黎,法国

2002 合成现实, 中国艺术家录像影像作品展, 远洋艺术中心, 北京, 中国

节奉,20世纪当代艺术家邀请展,纽约现代艺术美术馆,美国

震动, 当代艺术邀请展, EACC, 卡斯特罗, 西班牙

九月的春天, 艺术与摄影年展, 图鲁兹市, 法国

2001 生活在此时, 29 位中国当代艺术家作品展, 汉堡火车站当代美术馆, 柏林, 德国

复眼—中国当代录象艺术展, 拉萨尔艺术大学 厄鲁美术馆,新加坡

行为的转译, 东亚的行为和身体艺术1990-2001, 柏林世界文化宫/纽约皇后美术馆

2000 体位以外——中港录像国际艺术节(2),香港科技大学艺术中心

影像西班牙2000—中心的边缘, 马德里市, 西班牙

抽取—在20世纪的艺术中延续"每一天", 卡斯蒂勒. 荻瑞沃利 当代艺术博物馆, 都灵, 意大利

90年代中国前卫美术家资料展,福冈亚洲艺术博物馆,福冈,日本

1999 Un matin du monde, 巴黎 Eric Dupont 画廊, 法国

拓开的真实, 中国当代摄影, 精艺轩画廊, 温哥华, 加拿大

The 3rd Art life 21-Spiral Station-SPIRAL TV, 东京华歌尔艺术中心, 日本

移动中的城市 4, 路易斯安那现代艺术博物馆, 哥本哈根, 丹麦

移动中的城市 5, 黑瓦德画廊, 伦敦, 英国

1998 每天, 第11届悉尼双年展, 悉尼当代艺术博物馆等, 澳大利亚

第16届国际录像节, 阿姆斯特丹, 荷兰

亚洲城市, 英国伦敦摄影画廊

影像志异—中国观念摄影艺术展, 上海大学美术学院画廊

1997 不确切的快感——当代主题艺术展, 精艺轩画廊, 温哥华, 加拿大

另一次长征——90年代中国观念艺术, CHASSE KAZERNE, 荷兰基石基金会, 布雷达, 荷兰

移动中的城市 1, 亚洲当代艺术巡回展, 分离派美术馆, 维也纳, 奥地利

移动中的城市 2, CAPC 当代艺术博物馆, 波尔多港, 法国

移动中的城市 3, PS1当代艺术中心, 纽约, 美国

1991 新生代艺术展,中国历史博物馆,北京

BIOGRAPHY

Basic 1963 Born in beijing, China. Now lives and works in Beijng.

Education 1988 Graduated from the Oil Painting Department, Central Central Academy of Fine Arts, Beijing

Solo Exhibitions

The Face of Facebook-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART Beijing, Beijing
We Are Perfect-Zhu Jia Solo Exhibition, ShanghART H-Space, Shanghai

Group Exhibitions

2010 Out of the Box, Boers-Li Gallery

ShanghART Group Show, ShanghART Beijing

TRAP, Art Issue Projects, Beijing

Not Only Time, REDCAT (Roy and Edna Disney/Calarts Theater), Los Angeles, USA

Negociation, 第二届今日文献展, Today Art Museum, Beijing

CREDIT SUISSE Today Art Award 2010, Today Art Museum, Beijing

Portrait, ShanghART Gallery, Shanghai

Hong Kong International Art Fair 2010 booth nr:C02, Art Fairs

Personal Frontier, ia32 Space (Next to Today Art Museum) Beijing 22 Street Art

District IA 3-2, Baiziwan Rd. 32, Chaoyang District, Beijing

Glass Factory, Iberia Center for Contemporary Art, Beijing

Looking through Film: Traces of Cinema and Self-Constructs in Contemporary

Art, OCT Contemporary Art Terminal Of He Xiangning Art Museum, Shen Zhen

2009 Double Happiness, Leonhardi Kulturprojekte, Frankfurt, Germany

Another scene - artists' projects, concepts and ideas, ShanghART

H-Space.Shanghai

Impossible, 8 Chinese Artists Engage Absurdity, San Francisco Arts Commission

Gallery & MISSION 17, San Francisco, U.S.A

2008 Trans Local Motion—7th Shanghai Biennale 2008, Shanghai Art Musuem,

Shanghai

2007 The First Today's Documents 2007, Energy: Spirit · Body · Material, Today Art

Museum, Beijing

Wuhan 2nd Documentary Exhibition of Fine Arts, Hubei Museum of Art, Wuhan 10th International Istanbul Biennial, Not only Possible, But also Necessary-

Optimism in the Age of Global War, Istanbul, Turkey

World Factory, Walter and McBean Galleries, San Francisco art institute, USA

nunca salgo sin mi camara. /Never Go Out Without My DVcam, video en china.

Museo Colecciones ICO. Madrid, Spain

Dual Realities, the 4th Seoul International Media Art Biennale (Media_City

Seoul), Seoul Museum of Art, Seoul, Korea

China Contemporary, Architecture, Art and Visual Culture, Netherlands

Architecture Institute; Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen; Netherlands fotomuseum. The Netherlands

Plato and His Seven Spirits, Century OCT, Shenzhen, Guangdong Century OCT. Beijing

Jianghu, Jack Tilton Art Galleries, New York, USA

2005 The 1st Lianzhou International Photo Festival, Double Vision, Culture Square

Lianzhou, Lianzhou, Guangdong

The Second Guangzhou Triennial, BEYOND: an extraordinary space of experimentation for modernization, Guangdong Museum of Art, Guangzhou Zooming into Focus (NAMOC) - Contemporary Chinese Photography and Video from the Haudenschild Collection, National Art Museum Of China, Beijing Montpellier/Chine:MC1 Biennale international, The First International Biennial of Contemporary Chinese Art Montpellier-China, Montpellier, France

Emergency Biennale in Chechnya, A suitcase from Paris to Grozny, Palais de

Tokyo, Paris, France

2004 Nuit Blanche, Dazibao d'images, Paris, France

Beyond Boundaries, Shanghai Gallery of Art, Shanghai

2003 Open Sky - Grand Opening of Shanghai Duolun Museum of Modern Art, Duolun Museum of Modern Art, Shanghai

Fabricated Paradises, Chinese Contemporary Art, Le Parvis centre d'art contemporain, Pau, France

50th International Art Exhibition Venice Biennale, Dreams and Conflicts. The Dictatorship of the Viewer, Venice, Italy

Time After Time, Yerba Buena Center for the Arts, San Francisco

Alors la Chine?, Centre Pompidou, Paris, France

2002 Synthetic Reality, Video & image works show of Chinese Artist, East Modern Art Center. Beijing

Tempo, the Works Show of Contemporary Art in 20th, The museum of moden Art (MOMA), New York

ASIANVIBE, an Exhibition of Contemporary Art, Espai d'Art Contemporani de Castello (EACC), Castello, Spain

Printemps de Septembre, Festival de Photographie & Arts Visuels, Toulouse,

France

2001 Living in Time, 29 Contemporary Artists from China, National galerie im Hamburger Bahnhof Museum fuer Gegenwartskunst, Berlin, Germany Compound Eyes, Earllu Gallery, Singapore

Translated Acts, Performance and Body Art from East Asia 1990-2001, Haus der Kultren der Welt, Berlin; Queens Museum of Art, New York

2000 Sovereignty & Beyond—Video from Chinese Artists Int'l Fest, Hong Kong space Museum Lecture Hall

PhotoEspana 2000—Festival International of Photograpy, Madrid, Spain Quotidiana—The Continuity of the Everyday in 20th Century Art. Castell di Rivoli-

Museo d'Arte contemporanea, Torino, Italy

Documentation of Chinese Avant-Garde Art in 90s, Fukuoka Asian Art Museum, Fukuoka, Japan

1999 Un matin de monde, Galerie Eric Dupout 13 Paris, France Unveiled Reality, Contemporary photograaphy of China, Art Beatus Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.Canada

The 3rd Art Life 21--SPIRAL TV--It's tomorrow now, Wacoal Art centre, Tokyo, Japan

Cities on the Move 4, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, Copenhagen, Denmark Cities on the Move 5, Hayward Gallery, London, UK

1998 Every Day, 11th Biennale of Sydney, Museum of Contemporary Art etc., Sydney, Australia

16th World Wide Video Festival, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Asia City, The Photographers' Gallery and Asia House, London, U.K. Images Telling Stories—Chinese Photographers of Conceputal Art Exhibition, Shanghai Centre Academy of Fine Arts Gallery

1997 Uncertain Pleasure—Specal Topic Exhibition, Art Beatus Gallery, Vancouver, B. C.Canada

Another Long March - Chinese Conceptual Art in the 1990', Chasse Kazerne, Fundament Foundation, Breda, The Netherlands

Cities on the Move 1, Exhibition of Asian art, Secession, Vienna, Austria

Cities on the Move 2, CAPC, Musee d' Art Contemporain, Bordeaux, France Cities on the Move 3, PS1 Contemporary Art Center, NewYork, USA

New Generation Art - Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Resuming

1991 Publication of Beijing Youth News, The History Museum of China, Beijing

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