

The Music and Cultural Issues



Our Home

Culture Lens | 010

*January - February 2015*

The Chinese Foundation Secondary School





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# THE EXCAVATION OF MAUSOLEUM OF THE FIRST QIN EMPEROR



*located in Lintong District, Xi'an, Shaanxi province of China.*

Chinese Art refers to Chinese traditional culture and art. The history of it is at least 5,000 years, which includes calligraphy, painting, music, drama, poetry, food culture, folk art and culture, ethnic customs and beliefs, extension religious culture and so on. Chinese sculpture and garden art are also praised by people. The excavation of Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor was very dramatic and shocking. It can absolutely show the wisdom of human. It is one of the wonderful artwork of the world and the miracle of Chinese civilization.

## Why Chinese Art has such an everlasting fascination in the worldwide?

The contents of Chinese Art refer to classical philosophy, aesthetics and religion. Fascination of Chinese Art comes from its tradition and spirit. We can find vitality and creativity through Chinese Art pieces. Most of the Chinese painting, Chinese calligraphy, Chinese sculpture, Chinese architecture or Chinese landscape painting are created by artists' mood and feelings. Their art pieces always focus on the connection of spirit and artistic conception.



徐悲鴻 · 六駿圖



王羲之《初月帖》



Traditional Chinese education focuses on "Six Arts", which means ritual, music, archery, equestrian skill, books and math. Music was at the supreme position of the category of art because according to Confucianism music can affect people's morality and indoctrinate politics. Hence, art and music played important roles in society. In that period, there were not only vocal and instrumental music, but also poetry, dance, theater and legends. Music was greatly emphasised and Confucius thought it could help one to manage a country well. Mencius and Xunzi also believed music was useful for education and aesthetic development.



## 《鳥鳴澗》 王維

人閑桂花落，夜靜春山空。  
月出驚山鳥，時鳴春澗中。

Chinese artists always use the view of garden as a theme to create art pieces. Brush is an important tool for creating lines and shapes in Chinese calligraphy and painting.

Wang Wei was a famous landscape painter and poet. His painting and poetry have made outstanding contributions to Chinese art. This poetry was closely related to landscape painting. He was an artist who was talented in portraying poetry in his art pieces.





Chinese paper cutting art is one of the most traditional folk art. The earliest paper cutting art was discovered at the tombs of the Nan Bei Dynasty. Previously, Chinese paper cutting art was used in funeral, worship and other ceremonies. Nowadays, Chinese paper cutting art is always used as a decoration of Chinese festivals and wedding to represent good luck, longevity and prayer. Themes of the Chinese paper cutting art include people, flower, text and landscape.

Unfortunately, this kind of Chinese folk art will be endangered very soon because Chinese paper cutting art was regularly created by the elderly. Teenagers lack the knowledge to create Chinese paper cut. Some of the artists were trying to save this traditional and valuable folk art. They went to different countries to collect the art pieces and continue to teach the creation and skill of Chinese paper cutting art.





*Ms. Lui Wai Chu Judith  
Chairman of the Hong Kong Association of Printmaking  
Chinese University of Hong Kong Part-Time Art Teacher*

We are pleased to have Ms. Lui Wai Chu, Judith to share her skill and knowledge of Chinese folk art of paper cutting. Judith is a professional of printmaking and Chinese paper cutting. She had been a secondary school Visual Art teacher for twenty-five years and retired in 2008. After her retirement, she held talks and lectures in high schools and universities.

Her art pieces of printmaking and Chinese paper cutting have been exhibited in various places, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia, Shanghai and Japan, etc. Some of her art pieces are also collected in different museums around the world, such as Guangzhou, Qingdao and Taipei.

## 校園專訪 (與香港版畫協會主席 - 呂慧珠女士對話)



校園記者：李梓泓(2E)、黃耀靈(5D)、許思敏(5D)

專訪編輯：許思敏(5D)

黃：中國傳統藝術繁多，為何您會醉心專注於剪紙藝術？

呂：當初開始接觸藝術時，我學習的是繪畫國畫，後期才發現對剪紙較有興趣。由於我自幼在傳統中國家庭成長，受家人的薰陶下便開始研究中國傳統藝術。我認為剪紙比較容易掌握，只需簡單工具便能享受創作樂趣。

李：您是從甚麼地方獲取剪紙靈感的？

呂：我從圖書館、互聯網、生活感受中取材，我亦很喜歡遊歷中國不同省

份，購買特色的剪紙作品參考。

李：您認為剪紙藝術最重要的是甚麼？

呂：剪紙藝術最重要的是，剪紙造型須簡潔、美觀和線條乾脆利落。

許：您認為現代人珍惜傳統藝術嗎？

呂：現代人不一定會背棄傳統。以前還可能被取笑守舊，但自從香港回歸中國後，大眾更願了解自己根源。

黃：您對於剪紙藝術的承傳有何期望？



呂：我並沒有抱很高期望，因為我明白不同人會選擇專注在不同範疇上，更何況藝術是一種消閒？我十分樂意為藝術承傳出力，如演講、教授剪紙，希望讓更多青少年認識此傳統藝術。

許：您認為大眾會否因現代多媒體的出現而漸忽略傳統手工藝？

呂：不會。時代是要進步的，現在有發達的科技和器材，新舊式藝術也可在這空間中並存。若年青人既懂動手繪圖畫，又懂以新媒體創作，必令作品如虎添翼。我也欣賞年青人用電腦軟件(PHOTOSHOP)作二次創作，創意十足。

許：您認為剪紙的技巧可應用於攝影等多媒體創作上嗎？

呂：可以。在攝影中運用剪影法能快捷地做到剪紙的效果，非常方便。我亦會以此方法輔助自己創作。

黃：您有甚麼話想說來鼓勵熱愛美術的同學？

呂：我希望大家能忠於自己的興趣。即使將來的職業可能與美術無關，也請謹記少年時對美術的熱誠。





*Here comes the spring of 2015. Do you know many countries celebrate New Year differently?*



### **Siberia**

Locals, accompanied with professional divers, scuttle a cave in Lake Baikal, which is the deepest freshwater lake, and then dive into the cold water to celebrate the New Year.

### **Russia**

In New Year's Eve, Russians write their wishes on paper. They will then burn it and drink it.



## Spain

Spaniards believe that eating grapes brings good luck. On New Year's Eve, they collect a lot of grapes and wait for the New Year. When the New Year bell rings, they begin to eat grapes and finish it before the bell rings the 12th time.



## Brazil

Brazilians love wearing white clothes in New Year. They hope to disperse evil and they gather at the shore. They put flowers and offerings on a boat and dedicate those to the goddess of the sea.



## Japan

On New Year's Eve, Japanese families usually place some traditional decorations in their home. The decorations are made with some pines, ropes, bamboo (kadomatsu) and straw (shimenawa). After entering New Year, all temples ring the bell for 108 times to repel evil.



## Denmark

People throw ceramics to their friend's door on New Year's Eve. They believe that it will bring good luck to others. If you find that there is much debris in front of your door, it means that you are famous.





Fotomo是由相片拼貼而成的模型。以Fotomo方式製成的建築物模型都特別講求立體感，模型中的人物、建築物和擺設等都是由相片剪裁而成的，創作者利用創意，把一張張平面2D的相片、變成三維3D的模型。首位創作Fotomo的人是來自日本的糸崎公朗先生 (Kimio Itozaki)。他認為相片雖然能夠完全記錄及真實地反映事物，但卻永遠局限於2D畫面上。於是，糸崎公朗先生便重新構思及定義相片的外型，把相片和模型結合起來，製成Fotomo。

Fotomo引人入勝的地方是創作者能夠隨性地以意創造，把相片排好，加以幻想力，把相片不同部份剪出來，以物件的深淺度為原則前後擺放。這樣觀眾便能感受到物件和物件間的景深，還可叫人以不同的角度欣賞我們的城市。



### 製作Fotomo的方法：

- 1) 對有趣的地方進行全景的拍攝，作底相用途。
- 2) 多角度拍攝景點途。
- 3) 草擬想表現3D效果的地方途。
- 4) 將相片中的所有物件分類並拆解成獨立個體途。
- 5) 依物件的透視度和距離把相片填滿途。
- 6) 有人經過建築物時要拍下相片，沒人經過時亦要拍下。
- 7) 相片分類成三部份：場景製作、人物、道具，先拍了建築物的每部份，將之拼貼成全景，再添其他的人物、道具作點綴之用。

在香港，葉家偉先生也是熱愛製作Fotomo的藝術家，他喜歡透過Fotomo表現舊街小巷，捕捉其情懷。



## 黃炳培 (Stanley Wong) 又一山人

香港著名藝術家及設計師，從事廣告行業超過30年，在平面設計、攝影及廣告創作上都有一定的成就，曾為港鐵及麥當勞製作廣告。其多年的創作獲超過四百多個獎項，作品展覽遍佈世界各地。他亦從事藝術教育工作，尤其專注社會議題，其創作的「紅白藍」作品系列更得到香港及國際關注，屢獲殊榮。



### 「紅白藍」的價值

「紅白藍」給人感覺是土炮的、沒有價值的、低級的。又一山人則認為「紅白藍」有其存在價值，代表着香港人正面和積極上進的精神，是本地獨特的人文創作。其實「紅白藍」是很耐用的環保袋，為什麼就是沒有人尊重呢？



《無處不在曾灶財。無處不在紅白藍。》

曾灶財密碼。》





## 「棺材梳化」 反思死亡

又一山人對香港有着深厚的情懷，常以作品帶出社會問題和宣揚佛的哲學。例如：「紅白藍」、「棺材梳化」、「爛尾樓」等主題，希望能藉著作品，令大眾反省社會問題。又一山人創作「棺材梳化」的原意是希望自用，死前當梳化，死後當棺材。他認為當人安坐在棺材梳化上，難免會想起死亡。如果每人都能夠從容地面對死亡，做所有事時都會變得積極順心。



## 品味生活從何來？

品味生活源於自己的思維方式，又一山人認為無論是中環或深水埗，都能夠體現品味生活。現代人有時太注意形式，或着意以品牌表示其身份價值。其實要品味生活很簡單，只要忠心於自己及用心生活便可。有時候，人們創作時會感到靈感乾涸，其實靈感常常出現在公餘嗜好、書籍及音樂上，只要懂得用心了解不同領域，便能創作一件好的作品。



## 岳敏君

### 中國著名當代藝術畫家

岳敏君擁有豁達的性情，他每幅畫作都會出現一位張開嘴巴傻笑的男人，這其實是他的自畫像。很多人認為，「笑」能夠化解人與人之間的紛爭和怨恨，但當代藝術家岳敏君則認為，傻笑是代表其內心的空虛和無奈。他的畫作其實是代表着「生命是痛苦」，生於中國內地的岳敏君，坦言自幼便明白，很多事單靠自己根本改變不下，包括生、老、病、死，都是人無力改變的道理。因此，他於這無奈的環境下，選擇一笑置之。



岳敏君 - 記憶



岳敏君 - 紅色的海洋

# 《笑可笑非常笑》



岳敏君曾於2012年在香港進行大型《笑可笑非常笑》展覽，他挺喜歡香港這個地方。來港多次的他認同香港和內地的文化有很大差距，導致兩地出現矛盾和誤解。向來處事一笑置之的他認為，兩地最重要是懂得取其平衡，矛盾及衝突並無需要勉強化解。

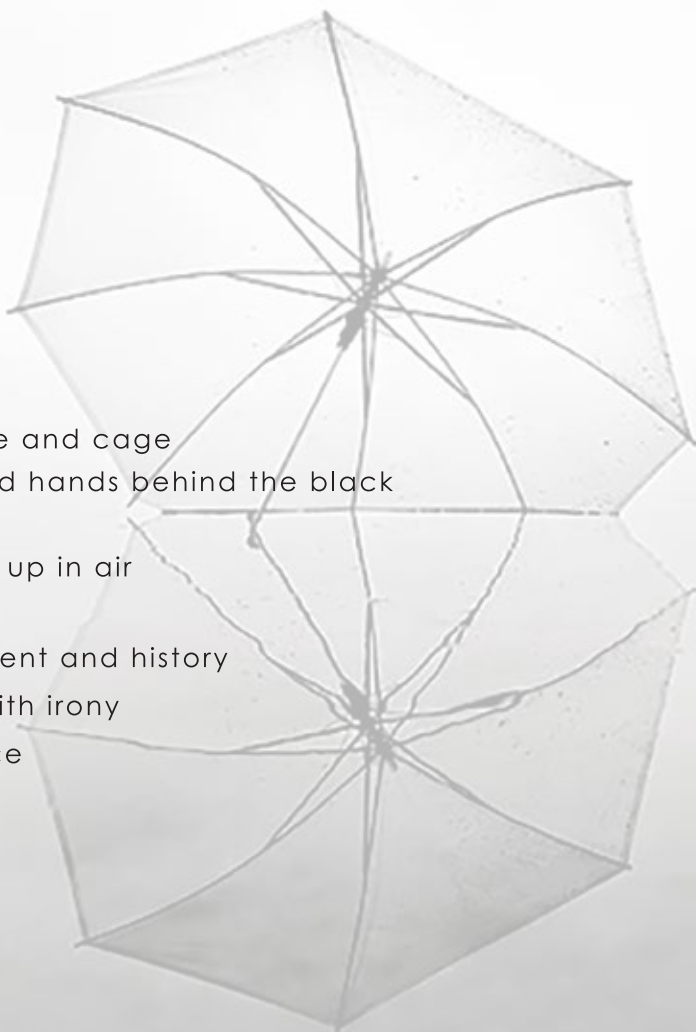


## Shadowing Skyline

Lin Chi Ho (6D)

The sham and unstable  
Sky, Sun  
unraveling  
Umbrella blooms  
People  
splitting maborosi light  
across  
tunnel  
darkness

Too easy to lose oneself  
In city shadowing skyline and cage  
covered by the eyes and hands behind the black  
velvet  
People hold their hands up in air  
bite off their finger  
Re-translation of statement and history  
nothingness replaced with irony  
immensity and transience  
The unsaid



thoughts flowing through the city road  
The speech and voice  
loud all around the buildings  
going into ears

The final despair of the final decision  
eye clear eyes bright  
Hold our umbrella tide  
no fear in people's breathe  
blood boiling with no fuel  
Without reconciliation without expiation  
breaking lies and smile  
deny the unbalanced Libra  
finding the future of light  
by our eyes of dark night



# The Life Clock

Tang Yan Chuen Grace (5C)



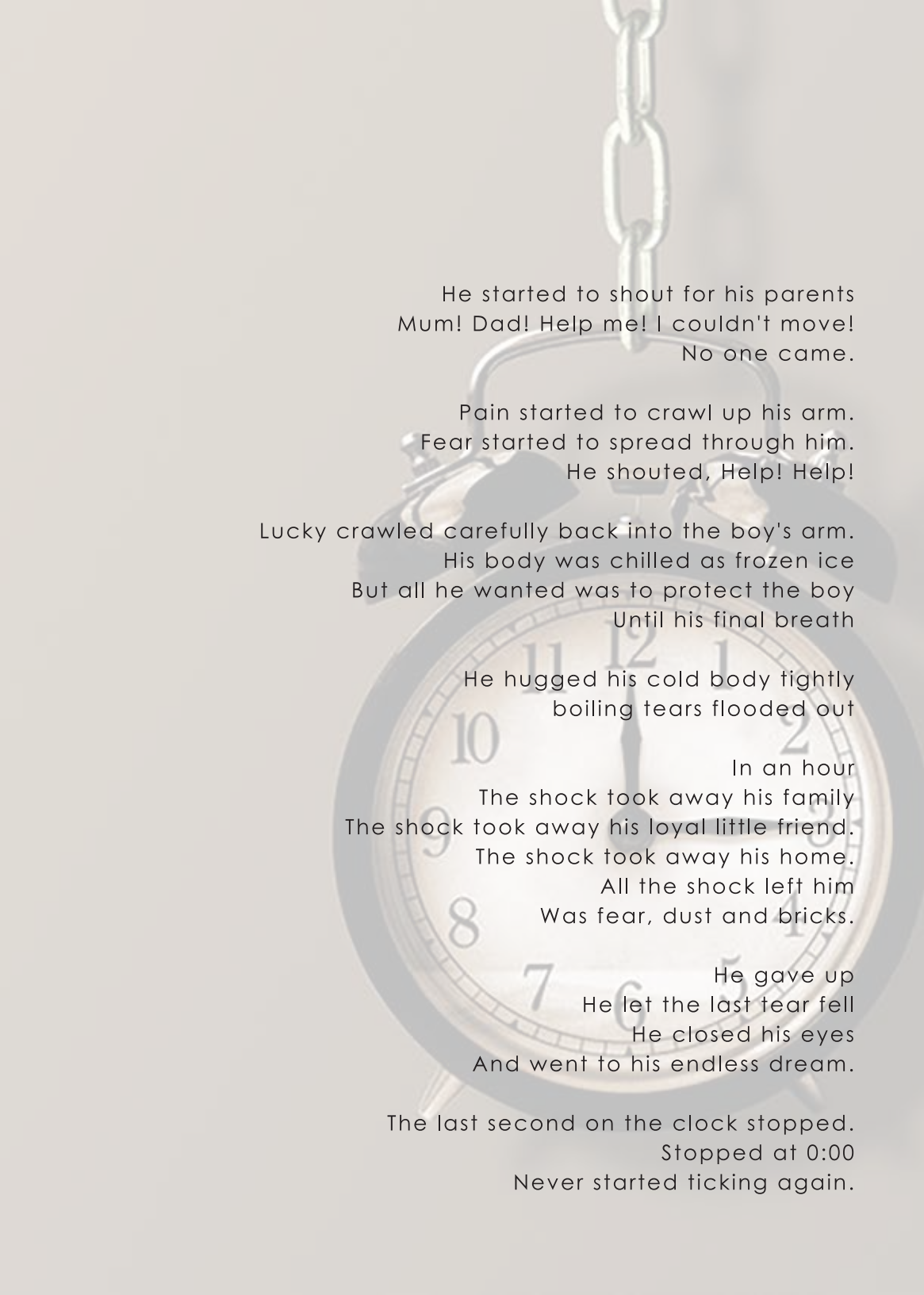
Tick, tick  
3 hours ago,  
He was having dinner with his family  
Rice as soft as the snow  
Pork as juicy as the watermelon  
Soup as creamy as the melted ice cream.

Tick, tick  
2 hours ago,  
His granny was telling a legendary story  
About the mighty warrior fighting the fierce dragon in glory.  
His dad laughed.

Tick, tick  
An hour ago,  
He was lying on his comfy bed  
Lucky jumped into his arms and licked his apple cheek.  
Sweetly, he went into dream.

THRUM!THRUM!...  
Beep Bu... Beep Bu...

Ruff! Ruff!  
The boy woke up from the noise.  
Lucky?  
The boy reached his hands and found a fluffy ball near him.  
He wanted to get up and see what had happened,  
Yet, he couldn't.



He started to shout for his parents  
Mum! Dad! Help me! I couldn't move!  
No one came.

Pain started to crawl up his arm.  
Fear started to spread through him.  
He shouted, Help! Help!

Lucky crawled carefully back into the boy's arm.  
His body was chilled as frozen ice  
But all he wanted was to protect the boy  
Until his final breath

He hugged his cold body tightly  
boiling tears flooded out

In an hour  
The shock took away his family  
The shock took away his loyal little friend.  
The shock took away his home.  
All the shock left him  
Was fear, dust and bricks.

He gave up  
He let the last tear fell  
He closed his eyes  
And went to his endless dream.

The last second on the clock stopped.  
Stopped at 0:00  
Never started ticking again.



**Circulation & Subscription**

**The Chinese Foundation Secondary School**

**中華基金中學**

**9 Harmony Road, Siu Sai Wan, Hong Kong**

**Tel: (852) 2904-7322**

**Editor: Lee Yee Lin**

**Printed by:**

**Bynock Printing & Design Company**

**柏萊印刷設計公司**