

Exhibition of Traditional Chinese Calligraphy and Painting

by Professor Wang Maw Chyuan and his fellow artists

Saturday: Aug. 21, 2010 Vernissage 14:00 – 16:00

Sunday: Aug. 22, 2010 Demonstration and workshops 14:00 – 16:00

Offene Kirche Elisabethen, Elisabethenstrasse 10-14, 4051 Basel Tel. 061-272 03 43 <http://www.offenekirche.ch/home.htm>

About the group of exhibiting artists

Professor Wang and his fellow artists exhibit traditional calligraphy and painting regularly in the New York metropolitan area, but they have exhibited worldwide since 1999 in Shanghai, Buenos Aires, Paris, Sydney, Kunming, Taipei and Hangzhou.

Professor Wang is the group's leading figure; he is admired for his elegant personal style and his exquisite skill in teaching not only calligraphy and painting, but also philosophy, history and theology. He is prominent worldwide for his erudite accomplishments.

Professor Wang was born in 1932 and spent his early life in the Nanjing area in Jiangsu Province, China. He is proud of his heritage and enthusiastically disseminates Chinese culture.

Professor Wang received his higher education in Taiwan where he graduated from National Taipei University Undergraduate and National Taiwan Normal University Graduate School. Later he spent ten years in Argentina serving as Dean of the Chinese Studies Division at the National University of Buenos Aires before moving permanently to New York City where he is President of the American Association of Chinese Painters and Calligraphers. Professor Wang is known as Wang Maw Chyuan (Wang Mao Quan) as well as Zi-Shi.



Professor Wang has practiced calligraphy and painting over more than six decades. He has developed a unique style in calligraphy and excels in painting landscapes, birds-and-flowers, particularly bamboo and peony. He has a large following. He has been asked over 100 times to participate in exhibitions worldwide.

About the art of calligraphy and painting:

Chinese calligraphy and painting are closely related as they share their earliest beginnings. In its earliest stages, Chinese writing consisted of pictographs that were engraved into bone, stone and bronze. Over centuries the pictographs became more abstract symbols and were written with ink on paper.

Only dedication and practice over many years can produce master pieces of calligraphy and painting such as you see in this exhibition.

