

The dissertation entitled "Approach to the sculptural work of Huang Tu-Shuei (1895-1930). Socio-cultural artist framed in the period of Japanese colonization of Taiwan", and presented by PEI-CHEN YANG, deals with the complete study of the life and work of Huang Tu-Shuei (1895-1930), a Taiwanese sculptor whose life took place during the period of Japanese colonization in Taiwan. Its importance lies in the fact of being the first Taiwanese artist who traveled abroad (Japan), for Western academic training in the art of sculpture.

At the same time, the Japanese colonial government in Taiwan, that ruled at the time, regarded him as the most outstanding sculptor of Taiwan, and is also a key figure in the history of the development of Taiwanese contemporary art.

The study of the sociological and cultural context allowed us to obtain a more comprehensive view about the artist, and to consider his success as part of the so-called adaptation policy, one of the proposals of colonizer government. And we get a larger vision, more deep than that of previous studies, which focused on analyzing only pigeonhole his work as a sculptor and representative of Taiwanese style, and not as part of this movement of Japanese modernization in Taiwan.

From the study we conclude that the success of Huang Tu-Shuei was due to the fact continue these traditional representations of Taiwan, that the Japanese government had both supported and used as propaganda success of this colonization. In turn incorporated a style and technique he had learned in Japan and was based on Western concepts of art totally different tradition prevailing in Taiwan at that time. Therefore it is considered a pioneer in the introduction in Taiwan of a "modern" Western art, who then has so widely accepted, and maintained beside the traditional art.