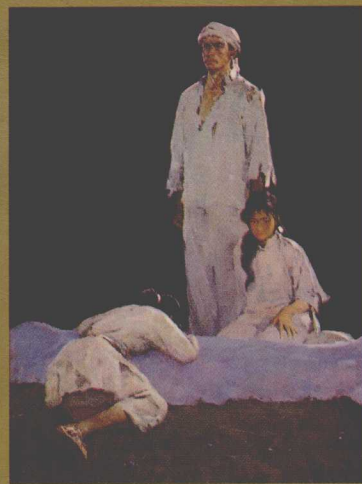


THE ALBUM OF PAINTINGS
COLLECTED BY

THE MUSEUM OF CHINESE REVOLUTION

中国革命博物馆藏画集



中国革命博物馆藏画集

中国革命博物馆 编

文物出版社

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序

在中国共产党成立七十周年的前夕,出版《中国革命博物馆藏画集》,是一件很有意义的事。从五十年代开始,中国革命博物馆得到全国各地美术家的关心和支持,围绕着陈列的需要,创作了不少反映革命历史的美术作品,其中一部分作品在全国有着很大的影响,成为当代中国美术的佳作。就全国博物馆来说,中国革命博物馆可以说是收藏这类作品最多的博物馆。将这些作品介绍给大家,无疑对当前的社会主义精神文明建设是十分有益的。

只要翻开这本画集,不难看到,中国当代的一些知名画家都曾经为了反映中国人民可歌可泣的光辉历史付出了心血,作过多方面的探索和研究,满腔热情地创作出思想性很强,艺术性也很完美的作品。这些作品描绘了各个革命阶段的历史进程,激励着人们奋发向上,增强人们建设社会主义的信心。当这些作品陆续完成的五十年代,有许多作者正值壮年,现在他们都已经进入老年了,编印这本画集的时候,作为当年这些作品的组织者之一,我应当向所有的画家表示感谢。

革命历史题材的绘画,为中国绘画艺术开辟了一个新的领域。它不仅仅是在绘画的主题上具有中国的特色,而且在绘画的风格、技巧上也具有民族的特点。它在中国绘画艺术发展上,是一个时代的产物。通过这本画集,不仅可以从艺术角度了解近代中国苦难和奋斗的历史,而且也为中国绘画艺术的发展,提供一定的研究素材。

在新的历史时期,创作反映革命历史和社会主义建设方面的美术作品,仍然是非常需要的。我希望今后有更多更好的新作品出现,并将它们编入下一集藏画中去。

靳尚谊

1990年11月

Preface

It is significant to publish the **Album of Paintings Collected by the Museum of Chinese Revolution** on the eve of the 70th birthday of the Communist Party of China. Since the 1950s, artists from all parts of the country have been concerned for and extended their supports to the Museum of Chinese Revolution. They have created a large number of art works reflecting the history of Chinese revolution for the purpose of various exhibitions held in the museum. Some of their paintings have become influential nationwide and are considered as the gems of contemporary Chinese art. Among the museums throughout the country, this museum is perhaps the one which has the richest collection of such art works. It certainly will contribute to the socialist cultural and ideological progress to introduce them to the public.

Opening the album, you will find works by famous contemporary Chinese painters to illustrate the glorious history of Chinese people. Through researches on many aspects, they have enthusiastically created a great deal of paintings with both highly ideological value and perfect artistic qualities. These works portray the historic process of different periods of Chinese revolution, encourage people to work harder and boost their confidence in the socialist construction. Many painters, who were in their prime when they created these art works in the 1950s, have now entered their old age. As one of the organizers in charge of collecting these paintings at that time, I would like to express my sincere thanks to them on the occasion of the publication of this album.

Paintings with revolutionary history themes have opened up a new field for the art of Chinese painting. It has distinctive Chinese characteristics not only in subject matter, but also in style and technique. It is a product of the times in the evolution of the art of Chinese painting. This album will help readers understand in an artistic perspective the hardships and struggles of modern China. And it also provides materials for research in the interest of developing the art of Chinese painting.

At the current new historic stage, it is still essential to create art works reflecting the revolutionary history and the socialist construction. I hope that more new art works with better quality will be produced and compiled into the next album of such paintings' collection in future.

Cai Ruohong

December 1990

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1. 血肉长城 (陶釉浮雕壁画) 400×1700cm 侯一民 1989

助手: 李林琢 纪连禄 段海康 仲伟生

侯一民(1930—) 蒙古族 中央美术学院教授

The Human Wall, by Hou Yimin (1930—), professor of the Central Academy of Fine Arts and his assistants Li Linzhuo, Ji Lianlu, Duan Haikang and Zhong Weisheng. Glazed pottery relief mural. 1989



2. 牛栏冈大捷 (油画) 165×301cm 宋志坚 1972

宋志坚(1936—) 中央工艺美术学院副教授

A Great Victory in Niulangang, by Song Zhijian (1936—), associate professor of the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts. Oil painting. 1972

1840年,英政府发动侵华的鸦片战争,次年5月,英军炮击广州。广州城郊三元里全村人民组织起来,抗击英军的侵略。

In 1840, the British Government launched the Opium War. The villagers of Sanyuanli in the northern suburbs of Guangzhou rose against the British aggression in May of next year when the British army bombarded Guangzhou with artillery fire.



1851年1月11日,洪秀全领导他所创立的“拜上帝会”会员在广西桂平县金田村起义,建号太平天国。

On January 11, 1851, under the leadership of Hong Xiuquan, members of the Society of God Worshippers which was founded by Hong staged an uprising at Jintian village, Guiping County, Guangxi Province, establishing the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

3. 金田起义 (油画) 199×279cm 王恤珠 1961
王恤珠(1930—) 广东画院专业画家

The Jintian Uprising, by Wang Xuzhu (1930—), professional painter of the Guangdong Academy of Fine Arts. Oil painting. 1961



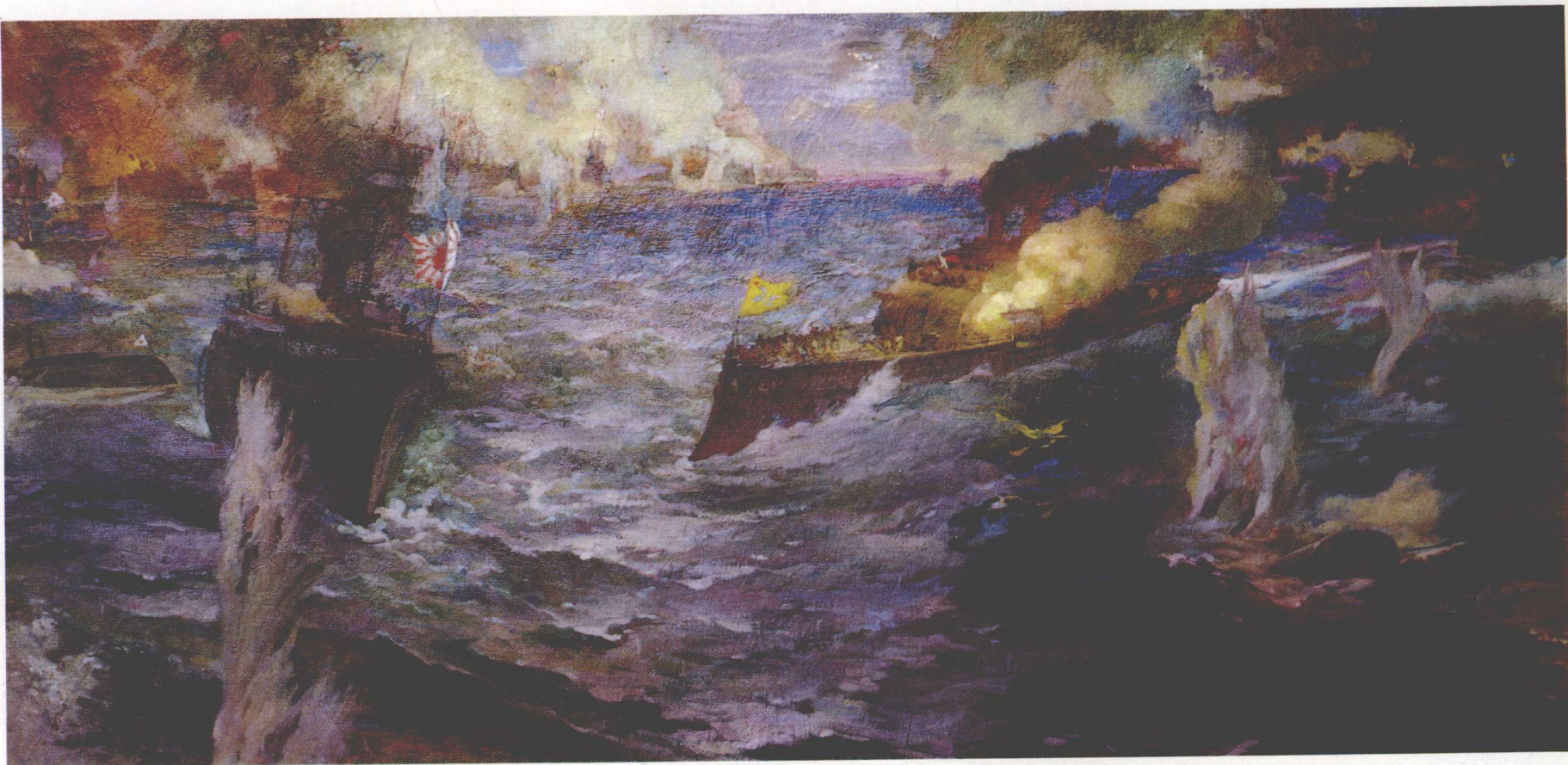
4. 捻军高楼寨大捷 (国画) 135×183cm 林 锴 1959

林 锴(1924—) 人民美术出版社创作室专业画家

A Great Victory in Gaolouzhai, by Lin Kai (1924—), professional painter of the Creation Section of the People's Fine Arts Publishing House. Traditional Chinese Painting. 1959

1865年5月18日,捻军在山东曹州高楼寨痛歼僧格林沁部清军,僧被年轻的捻军战士刺杀,所部马队1万1千人几乎全部投降。

On May 18, 1865, the Nian Army dealt a heavy blow at the Qing troops directed by Sengge Linqin at Gaolouzhai, Shandong Province. Sengge Linqin was killed by young soldiers of the Nian Army during the battle and nearly all the 11,000 men under the command of him surrendered.



5. 中日黄海海战 (油画) 104×209cm 邬叔养 1961

邬叔养(1902—1966) 鲁迅美术学院教授

The Sino-Japanese Battle on the Yellow Sea, by Wu Shuyang (1902—1966), professor of the Lu Xun Academy of Fine Arts. Oil painting, 1961

1894年9月17日,北洋舰队在黄海突遭日本军舰的袭击,北洋海军提督丁汝昌下令迎战。

On September 17, 1894, the fleet of the Northern Navy was suddenly attacked by the Japanese warships on the Yellow Sea. Then, Ding Ruchang, commander in chief of the Northern Navy, ordered his men to meet the enemies head-on.



6. 同盟会成立 (油画) 140×220cm 沈加蔚 陈宜明 1988

沈加蔚(1948—) 辽宁画院专业画家

陈宜明(1950—) 浙江美术学院讲师

The Founding of the Tong Meng Hui, by Shen Jiawei (1948—), professional painter of the Liaoning Academy of Fine Arts and Chen Yiming (1950—), lecturer of the Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts. Oil painting. 1988

1905年8月20日,兴中会、华兴会和光复会在东京联合组成统一的革命组织——“中国同盟会”。孙中山被推为总理。

On August 20, 1905, the Tong Meng Hui, an united revolutionary organization, was jointly founded by the Xing Zhong Hui, the Hua Xing Hui and the Guang Fu Hui in Tokyo. Sun Yat-sen was elected the president.



在同盟会的影响推动下,1911年10月10日,湖北革命党人在武昌举行起义,光复武昌,成立了中华民国湖北军政府。

On October 10, 1911, under the influence of the Tong Meng Hui, the revolutionaries in Hubei launched the Wuchang Uprising, liberating the Wuchang city and establishing the Hubei Military Government of the Republic of China.

7. 武昌起义 (油画) 189×255cm 王征骅 1961
王征骅(1937—) 中央美术学院副教授

The Wuchang Uprising, by Wang Zhenghua (1937—), associate professor of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. Oil painting. 1961



8. 兼容并包 (油画) 198×180cm 沈加蔚 1988

Embracing Diverse Ideas, by Shen Jiawei. Oil painting. 1988

著名教育家蔡元培 1917 年就任北京大学校长后,采取“思想自由”、“兼容并包”的办学方针,聘请倡导新文化运动的人物和主张旧学的人物同时讲学,使北京大学成为新文化运动的中心。

On taking up the post of president of the Beijing University in 1917, Cai Yuanpei, a famous educationist, encouraged free thinking and embraced diverse ideas, making it the guiding principles for running the university. He invited people both advocating the new cultural movement and favouring old Chinese learning to give lectures at the same time, making the Beijing University the centre of the new cultural movement.



1919年5月4日，北京学生3千余人，高呼“外争主权，内除国贼”的口号，在天安门前游行示威。反帝爱国的五四运动从此爆发。

On May 4, 1919, more than 3,000 students in Beijing held a demonstration at Tian An Men, shouting slogans such as " Uphold China's overignty" and " Punish the traitors", which marked the beginning of the patriotic and anti-imperialism May 4th Movement.

9. 五四运动（油画） 155×236cm 周令钊 1951
周令钊(1919—) 中央美术学院教授

The May 4th Movement, by Zhou Lingzhao (1919—), professor of the Central Academy of Fine Arts. Oil painting. 1951