

師 曠

SELECTED ARTISTIC
WORKS BY SHI QUN

1939—1985

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關山



我喜歡渾厚、樸拙和雄健明快的藝術風格，也是我努力追求未能達到的藝術。

師群

淳樸的品格 樸素的畫

——懷念師群同志

建國前夕（1949年7月）在全國第一次文代大會上，我認識了師群同志。解放後的1953年，我們奉命到武漢籌建中南美術專科學校，我們前後一同工作、共事了五年，一同參加過武漢的防汛鬥爭。1958年學校搬到廣州後，我們之間的接觸是少了，但我們之間老戰友的感情是很深厚的。在文化革命期間，我受到衝擊，住在“牛欄”的時候，師群同志曾派他的兩個女兒海虹、海雲到廣州美院看望我，這也說明他對我是理解的。我早已深深感覺到他人為踏實、敦厚，正直善良、平易近人，對人寬、對己嚴，對黨忠心耿耿，把黨的事業放在第一位，在處理問題時，也能做到實事求是，既有原則性，又有靈活性。由於他工作作風正派，實事求是，工作效果較好，大家都很尊敬他，所以他有着很高的威信。這些高貴的品質是值得我們好好學習的。

1938年師群同志懷着滿腔的抗日激情參加了八路軍，從而開始了他半個世紀的革命生涯。師群同志從小愛好繪畫，他雖然沒有進過藝術院校、受過正規的技術訓練，但基於革命戰爭的需要，他在戰鬥生活中刻苦自習繪畫，提高技巧。1938年開始，他創作了大量的木刻作品，如《戰鬥》、《突襲》、《勞動在黃河之濱》、《自己的隊伍回來了》，還有連環畫、宣傳畫《淮海之戰》、《百萬雄師過大江》、《英勇奮鬥十八年》、《進村之後》、《游擊隊的母親》、《土改五要圖》。這些作品的内容是從革命現實鬥爭生活中來的，是通過作者的生活感受提高概括創作出來的，是言之有物、人民看得懂的樸素的作品。這些作品曾廣為流行，在社會上起到宣傳群眾、教育群眾、打擊敵人的作用，是有社會共鳴的。

他的作品所反映的是一部中國三、四十年代那段充滿戰火與硝煙、痛苦與喜悅、犧牲與勝利的歷史——他留給我們一

份極為真實的革命戰爭史料。

解放後，由於黨的需要，師群同志長期作組織領導工作，很自然會產生工作與創作之間的矛盾。師群同志始終把本職工作即組織領導工作放在第一位，把自己愛好的美術創作放在第二位，成為雙肩挑的幹部。在不影響本職工作的情況下，始終抓緊時間和機會致力於藝術創作，如60年代的木刻作品《風雪大別山》、《三峽》、《清江放排》；80年代的木刻版畫《轉移》、《敵後宣傳隊》等等，反映出他在藝術上孜孜不倦的追求。

他的作品，如同他的人品，是質樸的；而正是他作品的樸實無華形成了師群同志作品的藝術風格。

站在今天的角度，倍感師群同志人品的可貴和作品的可貴。他的一生是對我國革命事業和美術事業作出雙重奉獻的一生。他是一位老黨員，是忠誠的無產階級革命戰士，也是一位現實主義的美術家、美術教育家、美術事業的領導者。他為崇高的共產主義事業，為中國藝術事業作出了應有的貢獻。

我們永遠懷念師群同志！

胡一明

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SIMPLE CHARACTER AND PLAIN ART- ISTIC WORKS

—CHERISH THE MEMORY OF COMRADE SHI QUN

On the eve of liberation (July , 1949) , I got to know Comrade Shi Qun at the first conference of representatives of literary and art workers. After liberation , in 1953 , Shi Qun and I received orders to make preparations for the establishment of Zhongnan Art Training School in Wuhan. There we worked together for 5 years and we took part in the anti - flood fighting in Wuhan. When the school was moved to Guangzhou in 1958 , we seldom contacted with each other. However , we cherished a very deep affection as old comrade - in - arms. During the Great Cultural Revolution , I was affronted and forced to live in " cowshed " . Shi Qun sent his two daughters Haihong and Haiyun to call on me at Guangzhou Art College , which showed his understanding of me. I had perceived deeply that he was honest and sincere , kind - hearted and amiable , strict with himself and broad - minded towards others. He was loyal and devoted to the Party and put the cause of the Party at the first position. While dealing with problems , he was always practical and realistic , highly principled and flexible as well. As he was honest and upright in his ways , he was very effective in his work. All the people around him respected him , so he enjoyed a high prestige among them. His noble quality deserved to be learned by us.

With strong hatred of Japanese invaders , Comrade Shi Qun joined the Eighth Route Army in 1938. From then on , he continued his revolutionary career for the following half a century. He was fond of painting in his childhood. Although he never entered any art college to receive formal training , he diligently studied painting by himself in his fighting life , due to the need of the revolutionary war. From the year of 1938 on , he created a lot of woodcut works such as FIGHTING , SURPRISE ATTACK , LABOURING AT THE BANK OF THE YELLOW RIVER , OUR TROOPS HAVE COME BACK. He also produced some picture - story books and picture posters as THE HUAIHAI CAMPAIGN , A MILLION BOLD WARRIORS CROSSING THE YANGTZE RIVER , BRAVE FIGHTING FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS , AFTER ENTERING THE

VILLAGE , THE MOTHER OF THE GURRILLA FORCES , PICTURE OF THE FIVE " MUSTS " OF LAND REFORM. The content of these works originated from the revolutionary fighting life. They were the result of generalization and enhancement of his experience , full of substance and easy for people to understand. These works were once very popular and played an important role in spreading propaganda among the masses , educating the masses and striking relentless blows at the enemy. Shi Qun ' s works portrayed the history of fight and smoke of gunpowder , suffering and joy , sacrifice and victory during 1930s and 1940s in China. He left us a very authentic record of the revolutionary war. After liberation , responding to the call of the Party , Comrade Shi Qun worked as a leader for a long period of time. Though it was difficult for him to work as a leader and an artist at the same time , he always put the former at the first place and the latter the second place. To shoulder heavy responsibilities of both leadership and artistic creation , he made the best use of his time to devote himself to artistic production. His woodcut works produced in 1960s , such as SNOW IN MOUNT DABIE , THREE GORGES , LET OFF RAFT ON THE QING RIVER and his woodcut prints produced in 1980s such as TRANSFERRING and PROPAGANDA TEAM BEHIND ENEMY LINE , all reflected his assiduous pursuit of art.

Like his character , his works are simple. It is the simplicity of his works that forms Comrade Shi Qun ' s art style.

From today ' s view , both Comrade Shi Qun ' s character and works are precious. His life is a devotion to both our revolutionary cause and art. As an old Party member , he has been a devoted proletarian revolutionary soldier , a realistic artist , an art educator and a prominent leader in the field of art. He has made a due contribution to the noble communist cause and Chinese art cause.

We will cherish the memory of Comrade Shi Qun forever !

Hu Yichuan (31 / 10 / 1991)























