# 段正渠 艺术 三十年STORY AND LEGEND

故事和传说

杨飞云 主约

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# 段正渠艺术三十年STORY Thirty Years Art Pursuit of Duan Zhengqu STERIO

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#### 故事和传说

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#### 前言

杨飞云

绘画显现人类的视觉感受,借助于技能,但真正的艺术是心灵的诚实与感动。故而,在最高的意义上,绘画是超然的精神劳作,渴慕纯净,崇尚高贵,礼赞生命,升华大爱。

油画艺术传自西方,在中国兴盛百余年,经五代人的努力,已积累丰厚的本土资源,特别是近三十年来,呈现出无比活跃的态势、无比庞杂的景观。 纵观今日油画生态,实为繁荣与浅俗并存、困境与希望同在。油画之苑,提倡拓展,但审美的标准仍有待重新确认;鼓励尝试,但语言的品质仍要追求;致力于当代性实践,经典的高度仍需敬畏;关注大众生活与个体生存状态,精神的维度仍应仰望。尽管油画民族化曾走过歧途,但油画的本土转换仍是难以回避的命题。

中国艺术研究院中国油画院推出"油画家学术研究系列",对中国当代具象油画进行学术梳理,借此引导出良性的方向,彰显优质的学术探求,为推动中国油画的发展做出努力。"油画家学术研究系列"选择目前在油画艺术上有突出贡献的出色艺术家,通过展览、出版、传播、研讨、交流的方式进行个案研究,对个案艺术家进行立体的学术总结。故而"油画家学术研究系列"力图深入至艺术家个体,回顾艺术家过去所创造的艺术作品,探讨艺术家的实践成果对当下的影响作用、对未来中国油画发展的意义。

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#### Preface

Yang Feiyun

Paintings can offer people visual experiences with skills. But the real art is the touch and honesty of soul. So on the highest perspective, painting is a supernatural spiritual farming, eager for purity, respecting noble spirit, cherishing lives and admiring love.

Oil painting comes from western, and prevails in China for over a century. After five generations' efforts, it has accumulated profound local resources. Especially in the latest thirty years, it becomes very active and is with a magnificent growth trend. Across the field of today, there are prosperty and vulgarity twisted together and difficulties and hopes interconnected. The schools of oil painting advocate exploration and expanding, but the aesthetical standards need to be reconfirmed; they encourage attempts, but the quality of languages requires further pursuit; are dedicated in practices of the time, but the classics need also to be respect; focus on folk lives and individuals, but the spiritual lives are still beyond reach. Though the localization did go wrong once, it is still an inevitable task to fulfill.

Oil Painter Academic Study Series, brought out by China Oil Painting Academy of China Art Research Academy, is to go through the modern representational art in China in academics to lead a good way for distinguishing excellent pursuit in art and pushing the development of oil painting art in China. Oil Painter Academic Study Series chooses the best artists with special contributions in oil painting art, and makes an all-round academic conclusion for individual artists through exhibition, publishing, spreading, seminar and communicating. So Oil Painter Academic Study Series tries to go deep into individual artists, review the creations and works in the past, and discuss the influencing effects the artists' practices have on the times and significant meanings for future oil painting development in China.

The exhibitions of *Oil Painter Academic Study Series* will concentrate the works from the artists with unique contributions or different vision nationwide and display their irreplaceable achievements respectively. We will also focus on the quality and expression of their paintings, and estimate the contributions they made on beauty experiencing and spiritual content to encourage brilliant pursuit of art, promote the creation status and, lead the trend and direction of social culture and art in order that the pursuit and expression can be known.

Oil Painter Academic Study Series will try every effort to serve the most brilliant artists, distinguish and enhance the unique talents and the values of every artist. And we hope through our endeavors, they can have an influence in better promoting the healthy development of the art field.

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#### 信天游——谈段正渠的油画

杨飞云



持灯少年 A Boy Holding Lamp 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 127cm×100cm / 2000

在中国油画的格局中,段正渠的作品具有中原精神,气象雄浑。他的绘画语言属于具象表现范围,是在写实基础之上的表现,在表现性中又强化了象征性,而在真实、表现与象征中,寄托了质朴厚重的大感情。他的表现充满激情,这份激情是中原的黄土、奔流的黄河和深厚的民情酿造出来的;他的象征是深植于中原文化,受华夏黄土地的民情所孕育,从质朴的生活中提升出来的。

段正渠的艺术从土地上成长起来,具有最本原的生命力,既是西方表现性语言与东方大书写神韵的融汇,亦是中国式表现主义与象征主义的合一,他的艺术出色地践行了西方油画语言的本土转换。段正渠的题材乡土,但形式现代,意蕴深厚,人物顶天立地,在生活的沉重中有理想的升华,并有一种宏大的纪念碑性。在众多画黄土与黄河者中,他脱颖而出,在中国当下美术界有着不可取代的独特价值,是难得的。

在艺术探索中,段正渠从自己的天性出发,有效地借鉴卢奥、巴巴的经验与东方艺术传统,通过内在的消化而形成强烈的个人语言。他的作品呈现出粗犷而庄重、张扬而深沉、概括而厚重的魅力,并具有民间艺术的美好、英雄主义的情怀与浪漫主义的色彩,让人感动,使人振奋。让人感动,画者必先感动;使人振奋,画者必先振奋。段正渠的画,不是让人静静地慢慢地欣赏,而是让人看时激动,看后留下难以磨灭的印象。段正渠是一位大质朴、大率真、大热情的艺术家,他用最中国的也是最国际性的绘画语言表现华夏民族之精神,以个人化的语言表达他对土地与人民的深厚情感与热爱。在陕北高原,段正渠住窑洞,喝烧酒,听信天游,看黄河滚滚东流。通过他的才情,陕北与黄



黄河之三 The Yellow River No.3 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 130cm×180cm / 2001

河流域的景观、民情、民俗、民生获得史诗般的表现以及高亢的升华与彰显。

表现性绘画是一种需要大才能和大心性的绘画,作画时要有像高原飞瀑似的一泻干里的气势,一挥而就。但这需要饱满的激情、真切的感受、率真的天性,更需要造型的过硬与内涵的充实,而表达必须笔笔到位,掌控能力要在一触即发之间。这种激情的表现最怕纯粹个人的宣泄,怕无病呻吟的肤浅,更怕粗俗与滥情的随便及不入品、不入流、不入格的自我张扬。不入品、不入流、不入格的自我张扬,粗俗与滥情,无病呻吟,纯粹的宣泄是表现性绘画的大敌。而段正渠的油画是耐看的,他的表现正大刚健,具有大写意的掌控与修养,在豪放粗犷中有严谨结实的结构,放而不狂,显而不浅,粗而不俗,厚而不涩,力而不羁,是有品格的。

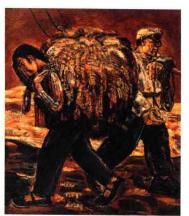
段正渠的教学与他自己的创作方式一脉相承,他选取学生,艺术天性重 于技能基础,强调直接表达感受的能力训练,自成一派"段式教学法"。

这位优秀的艺术家及其作品,我有一种特别的欣赏与认同。我久已注目 他直接切入的表达方式,尤其认同他正大刚健的绘画品格。我们都来自乡村, 对民间的生命力与文化传统感怀深厚,如今我们都安居北京,依然对大地满怀 眷恋,一旦找到时间,便回到乡下呼吸泥土的气息。

作为早熟的油画家,段正渠如今硕果累累,我们祝贺他已经取得的杰出 成就,并祝愿他的创作有着更为丰厚的未来。

## Xin Tian You—— Oil Paintings of Duan Zhengqu

Yang Feiyun



过山梁 Over the Ridge 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 125cm×106cm / [991—1993

Of all patterns of Chinese oil paintings, Duan Zhengqu's works obviously represent a spirit of Central China, magnificent and generous. His painting language is kind of expressional based on sketching the reality, and also enhancing symbolism in expressionism. He also grants them big and heavy true emotions in the realism, expressionism and symbolism. His expressions are full of passions, which generated from yellow earth, roaring Yellow River and profound history of folk lives; his symbolism is deeply rooted in the culture and long history of Central China, nurtured by people living on the yellow earth land, and born from the simple and real lives.

His art grows from the land with life powers from the origin. It is the overlap of western expressional language and the writing spirit from the east, or the unifying of Chinese expressionism and symbolism. His art greatly makes the localization of western oil painting languages. The themes are taken from countryside, but forms are modern with deep meanings. The figures are big between sky and earth. They are symbols for ideal lives in the heavy reality, like magnificent monuments. He is outstanding in those yellow-earth-and/or- Yellow-River painters. He is unique in modern art world of China, which is really precious.

In the path of pursuing art, Duan Zhengqu, based on his own nature, effectively learned from Rouault, and Baba's practices and oriental art traditions, and formed a strong individual language through inner digesting. His works are rough yet solemn, exaggerating yet running deep, conclusive yet heavy and thick. They are full of features of folk arts that are beautiful, heroic and romantic, touching and encouraging. To make others moved, painters should make themselves moved firstly; to encourage others, painters should encourage themselves in advance. The paintings of Duan Zhengqu are not for people to appreciate quietly but to make them excited and deeply impressed. Duan Zhengqu is an artist of great honest, sincerity and enthusiasms. He elaborates the spirits of Chinese people with typical Chinese, and might be also the most internationalized, painting languages, and expresses the deep love and emotions he has for the land and the people with individual language. On North Sha'anxi Plateau, he lives in cave house, drinks strong liquors, listens to Xintianyou, and watches Yellow River running east. The landscape, people and lives, and customs are all expressed like historic chapters with glories and reputations via his art talent.



出门人 Goes out the Human 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 125cm×106cm / 1991

Expressional painting kind of requires great talents and mind. It needs the painter to paint the whole picture with one-blast move bursting out like the dropping down of plateau falls. It needs plenty of passions, real feelings and sincere natures and more importantly excellent forms and fulfilled content. The expressions should be in place and the control should be instant. It should avoid complete exaggerating and complaining, shallow meaningless mourning, rough unserious pasting, and poor-tasting self-indulgence, which are all enemies of expressional paintings. Duan Zhengqu's paintings can survive testing. His expressions are bright and strong, with qualities of mastering and nurturing. There are serious and firm structures in the exaggeration. Exaggerating, but not over-yielding, distinguished yet not shallow, rough but elegant, thick yet not sticking, and strong but free. That is his personality.

The teaching method of Duan Zhengqu is the same as his creation. He prefers art talents to skill basis in choosing students and emphasized the ability training on directly expressing emotions, known as Duan Teaching Method.

I have a special understanding and appreciation for this brilliant artist and his works. I appreciate his direct expressionism, especially for the strong and bright features. We both come from countryside, and have an emotion for the life power and culture tradition of folk arts. We are now living in Beijing, yet still missing the land and earth. Once having time, we will go to the countryside to breathe the air of earth.

As a mature oil painter, Duan Zhengqu has achieved a lot. We congratulate him for the achievements he has made and wish that he had a brighter future for his creation.

#### 北方大地的"生命呼吸"

水天中

在当代中国绘画中,段正渠是无可替代的。说他"无可替代",是由于他所表达的人文精神和他所显示的艺术气质的独一无二。这种艺术上的独特性,对当代中国艺术在气魄和情调方面的缺失有所补充,有所强化。我们不必过分渲染段正渠的创作对于当代中国绘画的意义,随着当代绘画风格样式的多样化进展,段正渠的艺术风貌不是相形见绌,而是显出超越风格样式多样化形式的人文魅力。

本雅明曾经探究过传统艺术创作特有的魅力, 拈出"生命的呼吸"这一说辞, 来形容诸如绘画、雕塑等传统形态的艺术作品所具有的特殊感染力, 它"冲破自身而出, 又将自身包围"。用中国文化中习惯的说法, 它就是艺术创作中"元气"、"意象"和"意境"的综合。在欣赏段正渠作品时联想起"生命的呼吸", 是由于他的创作不同于时下艺术界的流行形态——既不是对某种技艺、习规或者功夫的演练, 也不是对某种哲学观念与意识形态的阐释。段正渠绘画的特色在于它表现了一种出自个人视角的生命形态, 如同艺术史上常青不凋的那些作品, 它们体现着特定历史阶段的生活方式, 包括创作者自身的独特生活经验。

生长在中原大地的段正渠,对北方的土地和生活在北方土地上的人们, 怀有深切的感情。特别是黄河中上游的黄土高原,一直牵引着他的心。从 20世纪80年代开始,他一次又一次从郑州出发,踏上西去的旅途,到陕北高 原山乡漫游。那里的人和自然给了他最初的创作激情,《山歌》(1987)、 《红崖圪盆山曲曲》(1989)等作品成为观众认识他的开始。后来的《婆姨》 (1990)、《东方红》(1991)、《走西口》(1991)等作品接连问世,段正 渠与粗犷而多情的陕北高原成为中国当代画坛特殊的文化景观。但题材的特色 并不是段正渠艺术的核心价值,在中国绘画中,农民和乡村一直没有被画家遗 忘。我们的绘画史上的农民和乡村,往往是以类型化的形式出现。其主流就是 古代文人想象中的"渔樵耕读"和现代革命意识形态所主导的"苦难"一"抗 争"一"解放"模式。这种主流样式的形成应该归功于开创阶段的那些杰出作 品,但后来者相沿成习,类型化的作品使观众麻木和厌倦。近半个世纪在这方 面值得注意的创作,当推石鲁、赵望云等人的"长安画派",20世纪80年代以 后,中国的美术家对此有所反思,"乡土写实绘画"所表现的遥远、孤独和纯 真,曾使人耳目一新。但它也没能逃脱被模仿、被大量复制的厄运。大量复制 的必然后果是"非语境化",由经验和记忆取得的心灵资源被无节制地反复使



婆姨 The Women 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 125cm×106cm / 1990



纸牌 Cards 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 125cm×106cm / 1991

用,反复"消耗"、直至"贬值"。而段正渠的作品之所以值得研究和思考,在于他远离前人的图式,从自己的内心感情经验出发,试图对陕北高原的人与自然作心理层次的发掘。十年前我对段正渠笔下的陕北曾有如下感想——他的作品对于近年描绘乡土风情的油画创作仿佛是一种"刺激"和"骚扰",这意味着既有艺术环境中出现了新的活力,这种活力并不来自陕北山乡生活本身,陕北题材也可以搞得萎靡甜俗。从当代绘画创作的全局看,段正渠在题材选择上并不是独一无二的,选取相近题材的画家很多。段正渠与许多描绘陕北题材的画家之不同,在于他对北方乡土的观察与表现的出发点,既非出于意识形态的需要,亦非出于绘画形式的需要,而是出于内心情感的需要。段正渠作品风格的基础,是他对乡土生活和表现性绘画形式感受的自由和新鲜。

段正渠从河南到北京以后,似乎什么也没有变。他依旧年年去黄土高原 漫游,看望那里的农民,"从山上眺望缓缓流过的黄河,什么也不做,只是静 静地眺望着"。但那些坐落在干旱、辽远的山塬沟壑间的村落,那缓缓流过黄 土高原的河流依然使他激动,就像他初次来到"大沟"时的感觉一样。

段正渠近年的创作,仍然围绕北方黄土高原的人和自然展开。他从人物 肖像、生活场面和自然景象几个不同方面,对北方大地的精神气质作多角度、 多层次的开掘。这些作品与一般的肖像画、风景画不同,我们在这些作品里可 以感受到画家面对他所钟情的人与土地时的心灵悸动。

黄土高原的人物形象,是段正渠近年创作的重点之一。在前期人物作品如《婆姨》、《出门人》、《大山歌》中间,他以单纯而强烈的手法传达山乡男女的粗犷和率真,以及在粗犷率真中透露的丰富人情。在粗壮的线条、深重的背景和形象的简约等方面,我们可以感觉到画家对乔治·鲁奥(Georges Rouault)后期风格的借鉴,他借鉴并发挥了鲁奥的庄严与神秘,但改变了鲁奥的阴沉和忧郁。

在后来的作品里,段正渠的个性化风格越来越成熟,特别是那些描绘陕 北山乡生活场景的作品如《节日》(1996)、《北方》(2000)、《腊月》 (2000)、《燃烧的树》(2001)、《远望》(2002)、《手电》(2002)、 《镜子》(2005)、《旺火》(2006)、《油泼面》(2006),生活的兴致和 情趣没有被粗放艰辛的环境所压抑,深重的夜色也仿佛被温暖的人情人性加 温。在被称之为"活得艰难,爱得痛苦"的陕北山乡生活画面中,我们可以品味出画家巧妙渗入中原文化特有的旷达与幽默,甚至难以区分哪些形象来自陕北山乡,哪些形象源于豫中平原。应该是童年记忆、个人气质和陕北高原的人情人性共同引导画家突破鲁奥式的阴沉。

和当代中国的所有地方一样,陕北高原必然存在着智慧与愚昧、敏锐与麻木以及代表着"进步"与"落后"的种种征象。段正渠以他自己的视角和个性本色观察现实存在的一切,与回避、修饰现实,奚落、挖苦人物的流行趋势拉开距离,因为画家把他自己置于山乡人群之中。我不能忘记作品中那些在深重夜色中被灯火照亮的男女,无论是传统节日热烈的火焰,还是私密空间温情的油灯;无论是雪夜里熊熊燃烧的炭火,还是奇异地划破夜空的"手电",在这些亮与暗、冷与暖、社群的喧闹与旷野的孤独之间,显示出画家对情境、对人物内心世界洞烛幽微的眼光。那是流行文化观念难以定性、流行审美习惯无从衡量的人物和心境。

描绘幼儿形象、表现童稚情趣的作品,是段正渠绘画作品序列中新的成分。《星空》(2004)、《小儿》(2005)、《小孩》系列(2005)中,段正渠总是把他们安置在质朴而深暗的空间,投射到幼小面颊上的光照改变了儿童面部结构,突出了单纯的稚气。黑暗的背景与稚嫩的面容形成奇异的对比,使人物形象具有流动和象征性。《读书》(2006)描绘山乡儿童灯下读书的场面,是一幅构思新颖的作品。画面正中高悬的灯照亮了窑洞里读书学童的脸和书本,形成奇妙的明暗关系,无论是画面的形式构成,还是关注现实生活的角度,都值得再三玩味。与幼儿题材作品同时出现的还有那些描绘"小玩意儿"的画面——随意扔放在桌面的琐细物件、微型木雕、陶瓷碎片、杯子和干花、书本和笔,它们连接成日常生活的链条。但画家也会故意放一把锐利的匕首,锋芒所指,正是日常生活的链条。这些作品反映了随着人生阅历的延展,画家所关切的对象也在扩大。

20世纪90年代,从陕北跋涉归来的段正渠曾完成一组风景画,那是描绘陕 北榆林附近风貌的作品,标题为"英雄远去"。那一组风景画为观众展示了段正 渠艺术气质与文化修养的另一方面,表现了沉雄壮阔的历史感慨。榆林一带是汉 唐史书上的上郡,是历史上内地农耕民族与塞外游牧民族相接相争的要冲。古代 诗人所吟咏的"汉家今上郡,秦塞古长城。有日云长惨,无风沙自惊"的气象被 画家以现代绘画手法所重现。也许是为了集中探究现实的陕北山乡,段正渠没有



念书 Studying 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 100cm×80cm / 2004



陶鸡 Ceramic Chicken 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 55cm×46cm / 2001

继续这一类历史性风景的创作。但流经黄土高原的黄河和依附于这条河流的人们,是段正渠一直不曾离开的绘画题材。从十年前的《夏日黄河》(1997)开始,他为我们展开了个性化的黄河图卷,这以后的一系列黄河作品里,段正渠以厚重、自由的笔触,以强烈的表现性形式描绘黄河的浪涛、黄河上空的风云以及与黄河共命运又与黄河不息地搏斗的人们。近半个世纪,在北方、西北(包括河南)已经有过许多倾心于黄河的画家,段正渠只是这一队列中新的一员,但他对黄河的视觉形式处理,使他成为这一艺术史序列中独具一格的环节。段正渠画黄河,不限于表现性的形式处理。他的作品里有厚重的历史、文化诉求,但他的成功却在于将这些诉求融入表现性、抽象性的形式创造,使黄河的浪涛风云与他对黄河的感情印象凝结为具有生命节奏的绘画形式。

近几年他创作了多幅黄河船工劳作和在黄河捕捉巨大鲤鱼的图景。前者是写实基础上的表现,后者则是源于传说和想象的象征性演绎。与前期黄河渡船画面相比,他近年的作品常常把视点拉近,突出人物的动势和神态,近距离表现黄河船工的劳作境遇。那些色彩艳丽的鲤鱼,俨然北方大地历史记忆的化身,它是如此沉重、如此硕大,曾经具有无可比拟的生命活力,而终于被人捕获。当我注视画面上背负巨大鲤鱼躯体的人们行走在河边,确实难以分辨那是一种成功还是一种失败,是欢乐的结尾还是沉痛的开端——也许画家所感知的正是这种亦喜亦悲的历史进程。

黑格尔认为艺术的最高境界是倾向于音乐性。我不能下结论说段正渠的绘画已经达到或者进入绘画的最高境界,但我确实在他的作品里感受到一种音乐性,确实在他的绘画发展中看到一种表现主体内心生活的努力。他笔下的人和自然总是随着他内心生活的波澜起伏而存在和发展,他的作品之所以使人感动,是由于它就像生命的呼吸,那是一种不能停息的活动,观众得到的是一种心灵感应而非"惟妙惟肖"的物象。陕北"酸曲"(民歌)给他的深刻影响,也许可以从一个侧面说明段正渠这种艺术思路和创作态度的缘由:"窗外,寒风呼啸……似乎世上仅存的,唯有这粗犷激越的歌声。这种声音,这种状态,我寻找了多少年,就在这瞬间,我明白了多少年来一直被什么所迷恋。"段正渠没有改行去唱山歌,但他以画笔歌唱了北方大地粗犷激越的深情。

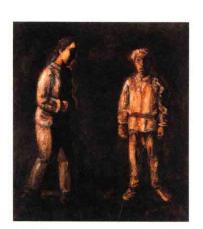
#### The Life Breath of North Land

Shui Tianzhong

Among all modern Chinese painting workers, Duan Zhengqu is irraplaceable, for the humannity and spirits he expresses and the art nature of him are unique. This unique nature in art is the supplemt and stimulation for the will and emotion of modern Chinese art. We don't have to over-exaggerate the significance of his creation to morden Chinese art. with the growing diversification of painting features, his art becomes more about that with distinctive charms on humannity.

Walter Benjamin once researched on the different charm of traditinal arts, and raised the word "Life Breath" to describe the special charm and appeals of traditional arts like painting and sculpture. It "breaks out of itself and surrounds itself". As for the language of Chinese culture, it is the combination of Qi, Orientation and Spirit. Life Breath comes to me when I am appreciating Duan Zhengqu's works, for his art is different from the prevailing art method- not the practice of certain skills, rules or abilities, or elaboration for some kind of philosophy or ideology. The distinguished character of Duan Zhengqu's painting lies in that it expresses a kind of life status totally from an individual's eyes, just like those evergreen pieces in art history. They embody the life styles of certain historical phases, including that the painter's own life experience.

Born and growing up on Central China, Duan Zhengqu has an affection for north of China and people living on it, especially for Huang-t'u Kao-yuan on the upmiddle end of Yellow River, which attracts most of his heart. Since 1980s, he went to west from Zhengzhou, and tripped to Shanpei Kao-Yuan for many times. People and landscape there brought him initial passion of creation. Folk Songs (1987), and Singing in the Cave Dwelling (1989) make us first notice him. And then The Women (1990). Oriental Sunrise (1991), and Emigrate from Shanxi (1991) come into birth. The rough wild Shanpei Kao-Yuan and Duan Zhengqu become the unique view of Chinse painting art. But the theme feature is not the core value of his art. In Chinese paintings, farmer and countryside have never been ignored. They comes in certain types in our art history, typically the traditional Fisher, Woodcutter, Farmer and Scholar and the modern revolution type: Suffering - Fighting- Liberty. The form of these mainstream types should be attributed to the great works in the startup stage, but they make people feel dull and exhausted due to repeatedly simple imitating. Best creations in the latest half century should be those of Chang'an Painters, like Shi Lu, and Zhao Wangyun. After the 1980s, artists in China began to think it over. The remote, lonely and pure nature of realistic countryside paintings used to impress people, but it doesn't end up being imitated and repeatedly copied. The massive copies will definitely result in non-verbalization. The resources from soul have been used with limitation, and thus become devaluating. Duan's works are worth research and considerations, for he chooses to paint from his inside experience and emotions,



十三里墩 Shisanli Block 布面油画 Oil on Canvas 125cm×106cm / 1991