格局格调

造型卷 苏海江



葛玉君 主编

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——序《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集》

近十年来,中国美术教育中增加了艺术实践类的博士学位,目的是尝试培养学者型的艺术家。最先招收实践类博士学位研究生的是清华大学美术学院,继而跟进的有浙江中国美术学院和北京中央美术学院,后两个学院招收的人数有相当的规模。中央美术学院,作为教育部直属的唯一一所高等美术学院,在做出这一决定之前曾由学术委员会反复讨论研究关于实践类博士生的生源、如何选择招收博士生的导师,以及制定相关的培养计划等问题,其中重要的一项内容是采取哪些措施使博士生研习期间既在艺术实践上有所突破,又在学术上取得相应的研究成果。学院委员会决定实践类博士生设双导师制,即一位实践专业(中国画、油画、版画、雕塑)教授,一位史论研究的教授,分别负责艺术创作和博士论文写作的指导。

近十年来,中央美术学院已招收实践类博士生数十名,其中有相当一部分是本院在职青年教师,也有全国其他院校和艺术机构的人员。除了较严格的招生考试制度外,博士生入学后在艺术创作和史论研究上也要付出艰辛的劳动。应该说,绝大部分的博士生在创作与史论研究上都取得了可喜的成果。他们努力打通艺术实践与史论研究的隔阂(本来这种隔阂是不应该存在的),努力提高实践思维与理论思维的能力,认真钻研某个史论专题,梳理课题学术源头与脉络,搜集大量史料和已有的研究成果,从中发现问题,运用相应的研究方法撰写学位论文,从学理上给予解释与回答。他们研究的史论课题大多与自己从事的专业实践有关,也有属于纯理论或基础理论范畴的。关于他们攻读博士学位期间的艺术创作,由于受论文撰写占用大量时间和精力的影响,除一些原来基础维厚和有充分准备的学员之外,一般说没有达到人们

预料的水平。这也说明,他们在读期间学术领域取得的成绩要体现于创作实践,需要有一个消化、体会和探索的过程。艺术家的手头功夫是受眼界制约的,眼高手低是一般的规律。视野扩大了,思考问题深入了,手头功夫自然会得到提高。不过,无论怎么说,这些经过三年或三年以上认真攻读博士学位的青年艺术家,他们的创作成果和他们撰写的学位论文,在当前美术界展现出了一种特有的、可供我们研究的格局和格调。

培养艺术实践类的博士学位研究生是一种新鲜事物,它存在不少值得我们认真思考和研究的问题,所以从它产生到现在,在学界都有不同意见,这种对我们完善博士学生制度的有益争论,肯定还会继续下去。近十年来,我们已经取得的经验和暴露出来的问题,会为我们继续深入讨论这一问题提供可以言说的话语。我想,这就是葛玉君和李捷主编《格局·格调——中央美术学院博士研究创作集》的初衷。

是为序。

Shao Dazhen / Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

New Experiments, New Achievements

—Preface for Geju·Gediao—Doctoral Research of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

A doctorate in artistic practice has been added to China's art education over the past decade. The purpose is to try to train scholar-type artists. Academy of Art & Design of Tsinghua University first enrolled practicetype doctoral students, and then China Academy of Art in Zhejiang and the China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) in Beijing followed. The latter two colleges enrolled a considerable number of students. CAFA is the only one art college which is directly under the Ministry of Education. Its academic committee had repeatedly discussed a series of relevant issues before making this decision, including source of practice-type doctoral students, how to select and recruit doctoral mentor, and development of related training programs. An important issue was that what measures to take to enable doctoral students to make a breakthrough in artistic practice during doctoral studies and obtain corresponding academic research achievements. The College Committee decided to set up a dual-mentor system for practice-type doctoral students, that is, a professor for practicing courses (Chinese painting, oil painting, printmaking and sculpture) and a professor for research on history, respectively responsible for guiding artistic creation and dissertation writing.

CAFA has enrolled dozens of practice-type doctoral students over the past decade, a considerable part of which were the young teachers serving in CAFA. There were also people from other institutions and arts organizations across the country. In addition to stringent entrance examination system, doctoral students also needed to make great efforts on artistic creation and research on art history and theory after their enrollment. It should be said that the vast majority of doctoral students have made gratifying achievements on creation and research. They strived to bridge the gap between artistic practice and research on art history and theory (originally this gap should not exist), made efforts to improve the ability of practical thinking and theoretical thinking, delved in specific subjects regarding art history and theory, sorted the source and context of academic subjects, collected a large number of historical data and existing research achievements, found problems and applied appropriate methods to write dissertations so as to give academic explanation and solution. Most of the subjects regarding art history and theory they studied were related to the professional practice they engaged in. Some of them were purely theoretical or belonged to basic theoretical context. Due to the demanding task of paper writing, which was time-consuming and energyconsuming, they generally did not meet the expected level except some well-prepared students with strong foundation. This also indicated that it required a process of experiencing, exporing & digesting to demonstrate their acdemic achievements in creative practice. Artists' capacity is constrained by the vision. Being fastidious but incompetent is the general rule. With expanded horizons and deep thinking, the capacity will naturally improve. Whatever, after three or more years of earnest doctoral study, the creations and dissertations finished by these young artists show a unique pattern and style available for us to study in the current art world.

Training doctoral students of art practice is a new thing. A lot of issues deserve our study & reflection. Therefore, different scholars have different opinions on it since its foundation. Definitely, the debates which benefit the perfection of the doctor traing program will certainly continue. The experience obtained and the issues exposed over the past decade will provide discourse for our in-depth discussion on the program. I believe this is the original intention of *Geju Gediao - Doctoral Research of China Central Academy of Fine Arts* edited by Ge Yujun and Li Jie.

造型意识与艺术语言

——"学者型"高端艺术人才的培养

相较于其他院校将博士生的培养放在各自院系,中央美术学院于 2003 年专门成立了造型艺术研究所(成立之初叫研究生部),来作为创作实践类博士研究生培养的教学单位。这一方面显示出学校对于高端艺术人才培养的重视,同时还旨在探索出一条创作类博士生培养的有效路径。造型艺术研究所的基本教学理念是培养学者型的艺术家,以造就具有高尚人文情操和全面艺术人文修养并具有创作素质的高级艺术人才。专业方向涉及油画、中国画、版画、雕塑、壁画、实验艺术等,至今已培养出百余名博士,取得了很好的效果。

相对于以前更注重学生绘画技法、创作实践能力的培养, 博士生的培养则更加注重艺术家整体修养、学术研究能 力的锻造,学术研究与创作实践并重。因此,我所实践 类博士生的教学基本上实行双导师制,在创作上有专业 导师,在论文撰写上则专门聘请史论方面有学术建树的 教授共同指导。在课程设置方面,除公共必修课之外, 主要设置专业理论课及专业实践等课程,努力给学生提 供一个最优质、最丰富、最具学术含量的开放的创意平台。 对于"学者型"高端艺术人才的培养,继续锤炼艺术语 言、实践创意拓展是两个非常重要的方面,同时这也是 他们理论研究的实践基础。在艺术多元化的今天,一方 面坚持继承传统,深化已有的研究;同时又要研究新问 题,不断尝试探索创新,这不但是他们面临解决的课题, 也是所有艺术家需要解决的问题。三年的时间给了他们 集中梳理、总结已有经验,思考新创意,继续拓展实践 的可能性。

对于实践类博士培养中的理论研究而言,至少有两层意思。其一,就是将艺术家这种独特的艺术思维作为一个研究对象,进行不断地梳理、研究、总结,作为特有的知识养分呈现出来;其二,是借鉴其他与艺术相关领域的研究成果,将其与艺术家自我实践相结合,作为艺术研究、艺术创作、艺术生产的一种丰富的养料,进而不

断提高、完善。

一般来说,博士生具有更多自主研究的时间,但是,他们仍然要根据专业导师的研究意图去深入梳理艺术语言的某些问题。而这又需要他们做大量课题去体会和验证。应该说,这与他们在读本科和硕士研究生时的状态有了很大变化,博士期间读书占去了他们一半甚至更多的时间。这对于习惯了手执画笔作画的他们不能不说是一个挑战。一方面,实践类博士生要在导师的引导下独立完成创作研究,并在毕业时拿出合格的专业成果;另一方面,实践类博士生要在规定时间内撰写和提交学术论文,这对他们是很好的历练。习惯了手执画笔作画的他们必须接受来自学院、理论导师所给予的必要的训练,从而能在论文写作当中逻辑清晰地进行分析、梳理、论证。这是成为"学者型"艺术人才所必要的修习。

由葛玉君博士策划、主编的《格局·格调》这套系列学术丛书的出版,为实践类博士生的培养提供了一个可供研究的依据,作为一个阶段性的成果,无疑对我们以后的教学实践与高端艺术人才培养具有重要的借鉴意义。

Modeling Consciousness and Artistic Language

—Cultivation of High-Level "Scholar-Type" Artistic Talents

Ding Yilin / Doctoral Supervisor and Deputy Director of Plastic Art Research Institute of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

The doctoral cultivation in other institutions is distributed in their respective faculties. China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) established the Institute of Plastic Arts in 2003 (called the Graduate School originally), as a teaching unit for cultivation of creation and practice-type doctoral students. It showed that CAFA has attached great importance to cultivation of high-level artistic talents. At the same time, it was to explore an effective path to cultivate practice-type doctoral students. The basic teaching philosophy of the Institute is to cultivate scholar-type artists whom are also high-level artistic talents with noble humanistic quality and morals, comprehensive artistic culture and creative qualities. Professional orientation involves painting, Chinese painting, printmaking, sculpture, mural painting, and experimental art, etc. CAFA has cultivated over a hundred doctoral students with prominent achievement.

Compared to the emphasis on the cultivation of students' painting techniques and capacities of creation and practice in the past, doctoral cultivation focuses more on the overall accomplishment of artists, their forging of academic research capacities, and synchronous development of academic research and creation practice. Therefore, the Institute of Plastic Arts basically implements the dual-mentor system. There are mentors of artistic majors instructing creation. For dissertation writing, we specially invited professors with academic achievements in the field of art history and theory to guide students together with the mentors of artistic majors.

With respect to the cultivation of high-level "scholar -type" artistic talents, continuing to temper the language of art and practice, creation and development are two very important aspects, which are also the practice basis of their theoretical research. How to adhere to the tradition and deepen existing research, while also constantly studying new issues and keeping exploration and innovation in this era with arts diversity is not only the issue they are facing, but for all artists to resolve. Three-year study makes it possible for them to sort & summarize their experience, ponder new ideas and

continue to expand the practice.

As for theoretical research, there are at least two meanings. First, take the unique artistic thinking of artists as a research object to constantly conduct sorting, research and summarization and present it as unique knowledge; second, draw on the research results of other art-related fields, integrate them with the artists' self-practice, take them as the rich nourishment for artistic research, artistic creation and artistic production, and then continue to achieve improvement.

In general, doctoral students have more time to do research on their own, but they still have to sort out some problems of artistic language deeply based on the research intentions of their professional mentors, which requires them to take a great deal of research for understanding and verification. It should be said that this has been a great change in the status compared to that in their undergraduate and graduate study. Reading accounts for half or more of their time, which is a challenge for them whom have the habit of holding a paint brush and painting. On the one hand, the practicetype doctoral students have to complete the creation research independently under the guidance of a mentor and come up with qualified professional achievements at graduation. On the other hand, the practice-type doctoral students have to write and submit a professional doctoral dissertation at the specified time, which is a good experience for them. Accustomed to holding a paintbrush painting, they must receive necessary training given by CAFA and their mentors of theories, so as to learn how to conduct analysis, sorting and reasoning with clear logic in dissertation. This is necessary study and practice for scholar-type artistic talents.

《格局·格调》生成记

《格局·格调》是我在攻读中央美术学院博士学位期间, 受邀为安徽美术出版社策划的一套学术丛书,一晃眼, 至今已近三年,值丛书马上付梓之际,回想起策划的整 个过程,虽非常辛苦,但倍感欣慰!

本套系列学术从书分为造型卷[1]、中国画卷和书法卷 (筹), 书名为《格局・格调》, 努力尝试对近些年实 践类博士的培养过程做一个回顾与整理。所谓"格"的 概念,至少有以下几种含义:其一,"言有物而行有格 也"(《礼记·缁衣》),即标准、范式的建立;其二, 品格、品质; 其三, 一种衡量、鉴别的能力; 其四, 在 "格物致知"(《礼记·大学》)中,更有探索、洞察、 推究、研究的含义。这也正符合关于博士生培养旨在尝 试性建构一个高品质、高标准的目标。而博士生的学习 过程本身就是一个不断研究、探索、实践的过程,这一 过程并不仅仅局限于对绘画语言、笔墨技法层面的追求, 更提倡对于研究能力、鉴别能力的锻造。关于"格局""格 调"两个概念,则更多是一种横向和纵向意义上的指征, 格局指一个艺术家视野的开阔,涉猎之广泛,跨学科、 跨领域的研究能力,即关于艺术家"通才型""学者型" 发展趋向的定位;格调则指向一个高下的维度,它一方 面指艺术家在本专业领域研究的高度,同时,还包括艺 术家本人的综合修养、学识的高下。

早在实践类博士生培养工作开展之际,潘公凯先生便指出如何定位博士生是博士培养的关键所在,并提出将"学者型"艺术家作为博士生的培养目标。这样一种尝试并非削弱艺术家对本专业的研究能力,而是在此基础上把个人的综合素养、学识、心性等全方位的提升作为一个方向,关于"学者型"艺术家的培养已不仅是中央美术学院也是全国艺术院校人才培养探索的主要目标。因此,本套丛书并非一般意义上的作品集,而是尽最大可能反映、体现艺术家学习的过程与思考的维度,记录这批艺

术家如何将理论研究与实践创作紧密结合的过程。尽管过程本身并不一定"完美",但给我们的启示则可能是深刻的。基于此,本套丛书更愿意起到抛砖引玉的作用,正如邵大箴先生所言,"近十年来,我们已经取得的经验和暴露出来的问题,会为我们深入讨论这一问题提供可以言说的话语。"这也正是我策划此套丛书的初衷所在。以上仅代表我个人的观点,在我看来,在目前国内的学术语境中,写一篇好的文章、策划一套好的丛书抑或一个展览,其重要性似乎并不在于它的受众是哪些,同时也并不在于它具有何种的市场价值。重要的是:它究竟在表达一种怎样的诉求,建构一种什么样的理念与价值标准,抑或起到何种的范式作用……

最后,衷心感谢邵大箴先生为丛书撰写总序;感谢唐勇力教授、丁一林教授分别为"中国画卷""造型卷"撰写序言;感谢著名设计师王子源教授带领团队黄婷、杨佳成完成丛书的整体设计。当然,尤其要感谢安徽美术出版社社长武忠平先生对学术的支持,对本套丛书的大力投入。

由于各种原因,此套丛书还有很多不足之处,好在这是 一项开放的、持续的项目,希望大家多提宝贵意见,以 便在今后的策划中进一步完善!

【1】中央美术学院造型艺术这个词主要包括国、油、版、雕、壁等艺术种类。21世纪初,在新一轮学科建设中,沿用了造型艺术这个称谓、保留了油、版、雕、壁的系科建制,而将中国画分了出去,成立了造型学院和中国画学院,并且在造型艺术板块中增设了实验艺术专业,后又在此基础上成立了实验艺术学院。因此,严格意义上将此卷称为"造型卷"不是十分准确的,但是为了整体的规划,暂定为"造型卷",特此说明。

Generation of Geju · Gediao

Ge Yujun / Ph.D Teacher of China Central Academy of Fine Arts

Geju · Gediao is a set of series of academic books I edited during my doctoral study at China Central Academy of Fine Arts (CAFA) with the invitation of Anhui Fine Arts Publishing House. Time flies, it has been nearly three years. Recalling the whole process of editing, I feel really delighted at the time that the series of books are ready for publication!

This set of academic books, entitled Geju · Gediao, is divided into three volumes including the Plastic Art Volume (1), Chinese Painting Volume and Chinese Calligraphy Volume (arranging). We are trying to review and summarize the cultivation process of practice-type doctoral students in recent years. The concept of "geju and gediao" at least has the following meanings. First, "have substance in speech and behave in a fit and proper way," $(Li-7i \cdot Zi-7i)$, that is, establishment of standards and patterns; second, character and quality; third, the ability of measure and identification; fourth, exploration, insight, deducing and study are contained in "studying the nature of things" (Li-Ji · Da-Xue). The above conforms to the aim of doctoral cultivation, which is, tentatively constructing a high-quality and high-standard target. The learning process of doctoral students is a continuous course of research, exploration and practice. The concepts "geju" and "gediao" are more like an indication of a horizontal and vertical sense. Geju refers to the widening of vision of artists, namely orientation of "generalist-type" and "scholar-type" development trends of artists; gediao is more like an indication of high or low-level dimension. It refers to the height of research of artists in the professional fields, while also including artists' own comprehensive accomplishment and knowledge.

As early as the cultivation of practice-type doctoral students commenced, Mr. Pan Gongkai already indicated that the key of the cultivation of doctoral students was the positioning of doctoral students. He also proposed the cultivation of "scholar-type" artists as the objective of cultivation of doctoral students. Such an attempt is not to weaken the research capacities of artists in the professional field, but to boost the all-round promotion of comprehensive personal qualities, knowledge and disposition, etc., as an orientation. The cultivation of "scholar-type" artists is the main goal regarding talent

cultivation and exploration not only for CAFA but also for national art academies. Therefore, such book series are not simply collections of works in a general sense, but rather displaying and reflecting artists' learning process and thinking dimensions to the maximum extent and recording the process that how these artists closely integrate theoretical study with practice and creation. Therefore, these series of academic books will play a valuable role of breaking the ice. As Mr. Shao Dazhen said, "the experience we have achieved and the issues exposed over the past decade will provide discourse for our in-depth discussion of these issues." This is also the original intention for us to edit these series of academic books.

The above represents only my personal view. In my opinion, the importance of writing a good article and arranging a good set of books or an exhibition in the current domestic academic context seems to be neither about the audience, nor the market value they own. The importance is: what kind of appeal they are expressing, what kind of ideas and values they are constructing, or what kind of role they are playing ...

Finally, I sincerely thank Mr. Shao Dazhen, Professor Tang Yongli and Professor Ding Yilin for writing the prefaces; Professor Wang Ziyuan for leading Huang Ting and Yang Jiacheng to complete the overall design of the books. Also, I would like to give my special thanks to Mr. Wu Zhongping, President of Anhui Fine Arts Publishing House for academic support and to Ms. Zhang Yanxin for her hard work on the books.

(1) The term of plastic arts in CAFA refers to the artistic types including traditional Chinese painting, oil painting, print, carving, and fresco. CAFA followed the term of plastic arts and retained the organizational system of faculties including oil painting, print, carving, and fresco in the new round of construction of disciplines at the beginning of the 21st century, while leaving traditional Chinese painting as a separated category. It set up the School of Plastic Arts and School of Chinese Painting. It also added the course of experimental arts in plastic arts sector. Therefore, it is not very accurate to call this volume the "Plastic Arts Volume" in the strict sense. However, in order to include more artistic forms in the future publication, we contemporarily called it "Plastic Arts Volume". It is hereby noted.

简介



苏海江

中央美术学院副教授、城市设计学院基础部副主任、 中国美术家协会会员

1986 — 1990 年就读于中央美术学院附中

1990 — 1994 年就读于中央美术学院油画系

1994 — 2002 年任教于中国戏曲学院舞美系

2002年至今任教于中央美术学院城市设计学院

2008年至今于中央美术学院造型艺术研究所攻读博士学位

记苏海江的绘画风格

中国人很早就看重风物、季节的交替变化,认为那是决定生命延续的气脉的表征,其于文化传统中也充满着类似的思维。因此中国绘画中的风土物候充满着对时间永恒感的守望;不仅画中的物象都是生命意识的象征符号,而且画中的节律都充满着对宇宙运行气脉的感悟。当一个中国画家面对中国的土地时,或许逃不脱使画成为对气脉灵韵的观照,但也可能因此而达成精神境界的浩荡。苏海江大抵就是沿这条思路在构建自己的风格,使对一方水土的眷恋也由是升华为精神彼岸的守望。

1. 风十

中国传统对地理河山非常讲究风土的内质。气脉的韵致, 或文质、或刚柔、或平仄或阴阳都成为认识的主要内容, 亦是山水美感的把握依据。

如果说苏海江的画表现了独特的风格的话,那么它来自一种对风土的独特感受。他使我又一次感到:如果某种感受某些形象因风土而显得深刻,更多是因为中国大地特有的风土和中国人的自然观积淀了独特的文化质素。而他恰在这里建立了自己的视点。他的画画面是常常可以被归纳进"写意"的那一种,谁也不能不承认他"汲取了中国绘画传统的养分"。但我以为他不仅很在"形态"上靠近"中国"传统,而且从对文化的体悟中触到一种"活水之源"。

他的画是一种具"表现"倾向的油画样式,笔触、刀与 肌理制作效果错杂,色块纵横、质拙而又不乏厚重,于挥 写中透出率真、散淡的"文人画"气质。这种挥写与其 说是"表现主义"的倾向,不如说是一种从"自然"中 找到的中国文化固有的韵致、一种中国风土特有的感受。 他画的不过是些庄稼地,或拥挤、或稀疏排列着玉米、 高粱和田边的杨树,以及甚至是菜畦中的卷心菜,而向日 葵往往是主角——乡村中到处都是的"符号",而往往主题就是大地本身——成块成块的土地。也许是他专门研习华北大地,他的画捕捉到了华北大地特有的气质特征,因而极与众不同,大气而极富内蕴力。

我曾经不只一次地开车到过河北、山西的许多地方采风,特别是太行山麓与晋中地区。当一个人在路上望着周围的山、村和田野时,那种景色给人的感觉中有许多质重浑朴的成分,而每次归来后印象中最多的是一种绿色与灰色,它们并不很鲜艳,但很有分量,很有内在感,令人难忘。那些灰色好像不仅仅是平遥城或××大院灰色的砖墙和扬尘的土路,而是迷漫在光影中的一种富于质感而微"涩"的"沉着"感。这种"沉着"也潜伏在绿树、绿油油的庄稼地中。它是那片土地深厚而内敛性格的补充。我觉得那些景色中的感觉(不仅是色彩)非常难表现,特别是用油画写生的光色分析来表现(这也许是为什么当年许多留洋画家在国外画得很好,而对国内景色一筹莫展的原因之一)。这种感觉倒确实在李成、范宽的那些高山大川的描绘中似曾相识。

然而,在苏海江的画面中正是敏感地捕捉到了这种紫灰色与偏灰的墨绿色。他找到了一种华北、特别是太行山附近特有的风土韵致,也是中国山水画传统中北方山川很典型的气质:开阔、质重而带有沧桑感。应该说他不仅真实、亲切地表现了风情特征,而且很"深入"地触摸了蕴育这个地区文化的景色风土的内里。他的油画画得很"中国"。

不仅是由于他有一种深切的情感体验,而是因为他把目光开始移到了熏陶着千百年来中国文化成长的"文脉"。 毕业于中央美院油画系的苏海江像许多艺术家一样,尝 试过各种"语言"的表现。但最终还是回归于一种"故国" 的文化意识。他的老家就在太行山麓的阳泉,他的父亲 不知多少遍在太行山的村庄、山路旁写生,以对那儿的 风土环境深入骨髓的依恋,而期冀最终找到曾经蕴育传 统的内在力量的支持。他相信,中国画中文人对"境界" 的执着是很精神化的追求,是依于山水画而发展的。

所谓"仁者乐山,智者乐水",特有的风土环境中有中国文化的秘密。因此苏海江也最终开始面对浑厚而质朴的大地,寻找精神和气韵的源流,开始对中国文化内在力量的守望。他还认识到,对中国山水景色不能简单地止于对景写生,而更要有对"气韵""境界"的"天人合一""物我交融"式的感悟思维。

2. 自然

关注风土情怀是苏海江艺术表现的主要支点。因而在他眼中,作为文脉的载体,自然也仍是面向未来的依托。所有精神空间的营构无不于物象的变化中实现,肌理语言、节律构成仍以自然的实际状态为参照。只是方法变了,在研究了很长一段时间的"纳比派"风格后他不再囿于以往的摹写方法,而把着眼点放在气韵、情致等表现性的概念上。当然这种改变也得益于中国山水画传统的启示。像在他的《原野·烧荒》上,我们看到的笔触与肌理处理更注重从从节律、味道上表现对象的感受。向日葵伫立田野不仅是画家心象的观念符号,其形状构成更极有意识地作为节律、构成切割变化的契机而成为情绪、感受的象征。而那复杂的肌理构成,不仅是油画肌理语言的运用,更作为潜意识里中国文化气韵、风骨内涵的感应而呈现。

毕业于中央美院油画系的他曾长期浸淫于严格的造型训练,和传统写实能力的培养。他充分了解西方绘画中画者与物象间是一种分割与分析的关系。而面对中国山水风物,他意识到必须将自然与自己的意识交融谐调。因

此那些孤独卓立的向日葵不仅是个人文化情怀的象征, 也是在历史原野上行走的有主体意识的生命体。"自然" 与其说是意味着方法,更不如说是种文化态度。苏海江 眼中的"自然"是"主体态度"的自然。他对中国传统 的继承,更倾向于在展开过那个文化传统的空间环境中 重建自己的精神视点。他从对自然的分析走向心象表现 与"物我交融",他在对自然的探索中在表现的内在结构 上改变了许多。

仔细读他的画,你会发现,真正没有多少东西直接参照于传统国画中的笔法造型特征。有时他那些孤独而高挑的向日葵茎秆看起来更像贾可梅蒂造型的"翻版"。但他努力在物象的形体塑造、色彩特别是大的布局氛围上借鉴传统国画中对气韵风骨意境的追求。《天地苍茫》由于他对西画写生的研习功底,使他对表现物理自然的视觉元素运用自如,也使他在画布上的"自然"空间处理得"扎实厚重、而富于穿透力。《光的记忆·晋中院落》来自他对晋中农家院环境的写生。其中相当多地保留了写生中对色彩变化印象派式的寻觅。特别是院落砖墙上紫灰、粉绿色的微妙关系,充分表现了对自然光色美的依恋。但它在光色变化中体现了一种厚重质朴,十分难能可贵地把物理感受和文化感受结合。院中的光很强,但我们仍能透过光与尘的薄雾找到韵致和喑哑而柔和的灰色中沉淀的文化感。

这种与传统的结合,使他画面的空间既有物理的实在性, 又充满非现实的境界意趣,经得住深入玩味。应该说这 是更深层面的"中西结合"。

对于色彩, 苏海江大量使用中国画中很有表现力的元素, 如金、银、铜红, 及类似石青、石绿的粉绿色, 使画面不仅更具传统意向的联想, 更获得一种隽永的装饰意趣。 尤其当他将这种处理放在极普通的物象上时(如《夏· 畦间》),自然的现实感与迷幻相映照,显得很有表现力。 艺术表现是对自然的选择,画家所选的景物都极平实常见,几乎在北方农村任何角落都找得到。但他将其放大 并精神化,充满着风骨与性格力度。无论是细高的杨树、 忧郁的向日葵,还是散乱放纵的玉米秸,都被他赋予了类 似文人画那种风骨孤高的精神气象,因而有种守望历史 的永恒感。他于西画功底汲取了自然真实的力量,而于 中国传统找到一种精神意象上的张力,于主、客之间、 于光色分析与"物我交融"间找到了一种表现上的平衡。

3. 文脉

主体与客体的交融不仅意味着,在画面上的材质、肌理 的节律中离开"物理性再现"的约束,更是要走进更广 阔的人文历史的时空结构中。

中国造型文化的文脉之一就是"历史化"了的观照方式, 这种方式是一种主、客体交融的方式。它意味着画面不 仅是视觉空间的一隅,更是时间流程的象征。

对操作油画的探索者来说,"物我交融"意味着超越传统 写生三维空间纵深和光色分析的表现模式,这种模式是 主、客体分离的。而我们在苏海江的画面上看到的玉米、 向日葵们是具有历史意识的从时间流程中走过的生命体, 作者仿佛是在静观时空中的变化。画面的空间是历史意 识的开放结构。

对油画的"再现"来讲,对二维平面的"散点"叙述是种超越,而就"表现"而言,对传统写实三维空间纵深和光色分析的再现模式的发展意味着引入"时间流程"的视角——一种"历史主义"的文脉。因此,看着那些相互簇拥的向日葵、玉米高粱们匆匆走过,画家没有过多的留意,却是与整个山野、大地间"沉淀"、隐伏的文脉进行交淡。文脉像龙一样隐现于山野间,就像"龙"

隐现于人的文化经验的检视中。由于物我交融,中国的 文脉更驻足于人们心中。特有的文化视角,使中国画家 有可能将眼前的物理景观延展开,跨越共时的存在经验。 因此,画面上的庄稼更可以按照生命本身的时间意识跳 舞,而不仅以共时性的物理——视觉经验要求。

"回归"文脉的意义也在于此。其实,中国人的文脉是渗透着历史感的浏览,风景中的山峦树木都渗透着历史的意涵,而画面皴擦、点染、线和运笔造型的节律都是含有历史因子的情感象征。从物候的枯荣,树木枝桠年轮到山石的纹理,在中国人眼里无不象征人事的沧桑、情感的起伏。因此,画面的一切往往不乏厚重与深沉,特别是当它与油画的表现结构相契合时。我们在《秋韵》《秋日守望》中无不感到原野的苍茫中好像有人应合你的歌唱——那是历史的回声。这种中国传统文脉的审美建立在以自然物象为契机的一种巨大的历史情感张力中,它不仅意味着过去,也向往着将来。对它的借鉴和启示极有意义,一是因为它对传统物象从时空结构上的突破,展现了巨大的精神视野的广阔性,二是因为回归自然这人类精神的母体是现代文化的未来取向。

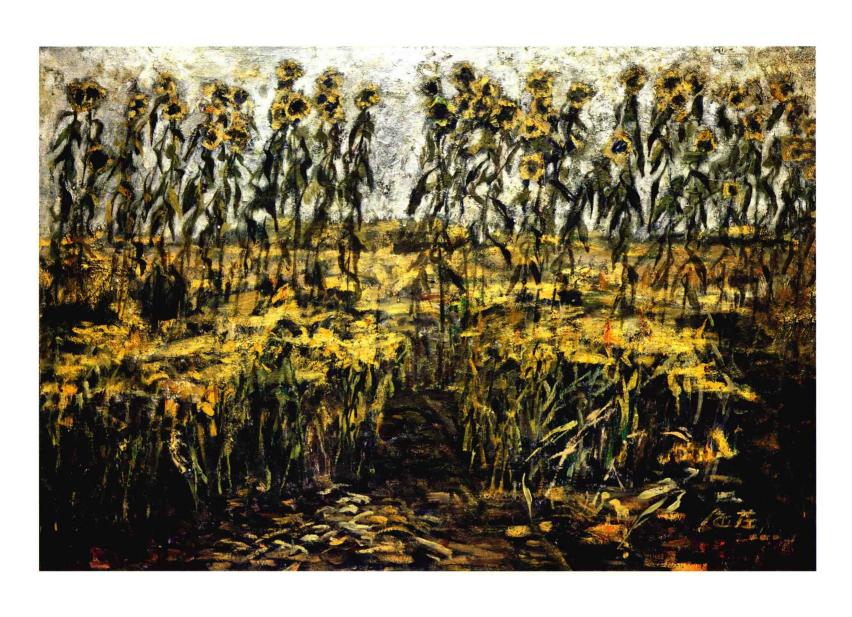
逝者如斯, 茫茫的田野、起伏的山峦以神秘而绵延的节律向人们昭示着生命的伟岸和魅力。它是历史的见证和参照。人类因守望自然而成就文化。而苏海江期望着从他依恋的土地上找到文化新的冲动。



秋日葵花 175cm×150cm, 1998 布面油画



墨葵 130cm×80cm, 2000 布面油画



金色时节 90cm×70cm, 2000 布面油画