

ALBUM OF WORKS DONATED BY  
WANG REN FENG TO THE NATIONAL  
ART MUSEUM OF CHINA

中国美术馆 藏

汪刃锋

捐赠作品集

中国美术馆 编

人民教育出版社



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# 前言 Preface

“20 世纪国家美术收藏和捐赠奖励专项计划”是旨在重点收藏在 20 世纪美术活动和创作中取得突出成就的艺术家作品的国家文化项目，一经提出，就得到国家文化部、财政部的重视和支持，经过前期调研和论证，2004 年项目开始实施。在中国美术馆实施执行的过程中，得到了一批老艺术家及已故艺术家家属的积极响应。他们有的将本人或亲人的作品慷慨捐出，有的将自己的艺术收藏悉数奉赠，为国家美术事业做出了贡献。这批作品不仅凝聚着创作者的心血，寄托着捐赠者的拳拳爱国之情，更以各种品类丰富了中国美术馆的收藏，故此，特编辑出版《中国美术馆藏捐赠作品集》系列丛书，以昭示和铭记他们在 20 世纪美术活动中的业绩以及对国家美术事业做出的贡献。《中国美术馆藏汪刃锋捐赠作品集》就是系列捐赠丛书中的一本。

汪刃锋，1918 年出生于安徽全椒县赤镇，原名汪亦伦，1938 年从事木刻创作后开始用笔名“刃锋”发表作品。1939 年任职于陶行知创办的“重庆育才学校”教授美术。1943 年任中国木刻研究会理事并随川康公路沿线社会教育工作队沿途宣传抗战；1944 年举办“刃锋画展”，1946 年到上海，参与筹备“抗战八年木刻展览会”并编辑出版《抗战八年木刻选集》，同年举办“汪刃锋写生画展”。翌年出版《汪刃锋木刻集》并举办“刃锋画展”。1948 年赴台湾省写生，历经基隆、台北、台南、高雄等地，并在台北举办“刃锋画展”。1949 年随军南下，参与中南文联的筹备，并出席第一届全国文学艺术界代表大会。1951 年调入北京市文联工作。1955 年参加苏联画家马克西莫夫油画训练班校外班学习，1957 年被错划为“右派”，下放到北京南郊农场劳动。1979 年得到平反，同年出席第四届全国文学艺术工作者代表大会，翌年调北京画院工作。汪刃锋因为在中国新兴木刻运动中影响卓著，被中国美术家协会授予“中国新兴版画贡献奖”。

汪刃锋从事版画创作之初正是抗日战争全面爆发之时，时代的激励，使他满腔热情地投入到为争取民族解放而斗争的事业中，他用木刻刀作武器，以犀利的刃锋“从苦难中刻划出为全民族求生存的血路”，表现抗战激情和人民艰辛，振奋民族精神。抗战胜利后到解放前，他的作品直面社会现实，通过对民众在炼狱中绝望挣扎的生存状态的刻画，揭示了特定历史时期民族苦难的深刻内涵，表达人民呼吁和平与民主，祈求社会进步的呼声。作品《家破人亡》、《水灾》、《入市》等，无不表现出对民族和人生命运的关切，以时代的刃锋利笔，揭露着人世间的丑恶，充满着对广大民众的同情。建国后，他深入新生活，体验新时代，作品表现人民和平生活的喜悦与社会建设的进程，象作品《对歌路上》、《建设川江航道》等作品都洋溢着新时代的热情。汪刃锋的作品，特别是早年的作品达到了其一生艺术的高峰，其木刻刀法极具金石味，形体非常有力。这些作品充满一位知识分子的良知和正义以及人道主义的情感，具有珍贵的历史价值和时代特点。汪刃锋的艺术实践和人生境遇又是那个时代众多艺术家生活的缩影，映衬出一个时代艺术发展的轨迹，具有较为典型的学术意义。

汪刃锋先生在他 90 诞辰之际，将这些充满着一生追求的不同时期的艺术作品捐赠国家，由中国美术馆永久收藏。这笔宝贵的捐赠与汪刃锋先生的艺术志向一样，将归属于大众，归属于民族。

中国美术馆  
2008 年 11 月



The Program of Specific National Award for 20<sup>th</sup> Century Arts Collection and Donation is a national cultural project aiming to collect art works created by predominant artists who have gained great achievements in their creative career. Since the scheme was designed, it has received enormous attention and support from the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance. After primary investigation and evaluation, it came into force in 2004. When carrying out the program, the National Art Museum of China obtained encouraging feedbacks from many older artists and families of deceased artists. They all devoted their commitment for China's cause of art: some of them generously donated their or their relatives' works; and some of them contributed all their art collections, which embody the effort of the artists and carry the patriotic feelings of the donors. Also, the variety of these works adds color to the art collection of the National Art Museum of China. For this reason, a series of books entitled "*Donated Works Collected by the National Art Museum of China*" are published to demonstrate and memorize their artistic achievements and devotion for China. *Donated Works of Wang Renfeng Collected by the National Art Museum of China* is one of the series.

Wang Renfeng, with his former name Wang Yilun, was born in Chi Town, Quanjiao County, Anhui Province. He began to use the pen name "Renfeng" when he started woodcarving in 1938. In 1939, he taught art in Chongqing Yucai School, which was established by Tao Xingzhi, a famous educator of China. In 1943 he served as the Director of China Woodcarving Institute and propagandized the Anti-Japanese War together with Social Education Team of Chuan-kang Highway. He held his personal exhibition in 1944. Two years later, after he went to Shanghai, he participated in the preparation for Woodcarving Exhibition with the Theme of the Anti-Japanese War and published *Collected Woodcarving with the Theme of the Anti-Japanese War*. In the same year, he held Exhibition of Drawings of Life and Nature by Wang Renfeng. In the next year, he published *Collected Works of Wang Renfeng's Woodcarving* and held Exhibition of Renfeng's Paintings. In 1948, during his drawing tour of Keelung, Taipei, Tainan and Kaohsiung in Taiwan province, he held Exhibition of Renfeng's Paintings in Taipei. In 1949, heading south with the troops of Liberation Army, he participated in the preparation of South-Central Federation of Literary and Art Circles and presented himself in the first National Congress of Literary and Art Circles. In 1951, he was assigned to Beijing Federation of Literary and Art Circles. In 1955 he studies in the part-time class of Maximoff Oil Painting Training Program, which is named after a painter of former Soviet Union. He was wrongly found guilty of being a Rightist in 1957 and forced to labor in Nanjiao Farm in Beijing. After his grievance was redressed in 1979, he attended the fourth National Congress of Artists. In the next year, he was assigned to Beijing Art Academy. He won the Achievement Award for Chinese New Woodblock Print Making given by China Artists Association for his great influence in China's new woodblock print making campaign.

Wang Renfeng began his career of woodblock print making when Anti-Japanese War fully broke out. Encouraged by the spirit of the time, he devoted all his enthusiasm to the undertaking of striving for national independence. Using woodcut knife as his weapon, he sculpted with sharp lines Chinese people, amidst bitter anguish, fighting for survival. He expressed the passion of the war and the hardship of the people to lift the national spirit. From 1945 to 1949, based on concrete reality, he depicted the public living conditions of struggle out of deep despair, unveiled the national hardship in that particular era, and called for peace, democracy and development for the people. His compelling works, like *Demolished Family*, *Flood* and *Living*, disclose the injustice and evil in the world and are filled with concerns and compassion for the destiny of individuals as well as the country. After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, he inquired into the new life and new era, expressed the happiness of the people and showcased the progress of social development. These works, such as *Antiphonal Singing on the Road* and *Constructing Chuanjiang Waterway* brim with passion of the new era. Wang Renfeng's works, exemplified by his early works in particular, are full of strength like bronze/stone inscription. These works illustrate his conscience, justice and humanism as an intellectual and have tremendous historic values and features. Wang Renfeng's practice and life represent many artists in that time and highlight the development of art in a particular historical period, and thus are very typical and important in terms of academic study.

On his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, Mr. Wang Renfeng donated his art works to the country, which were created in different periods but all represent his lifelong pursuit. The National Art Museum of China will cherish these works forever. The precious donation, like Mr. Wang Renfeng's artistic pursuit, belongs to China as well as the Chinese people.

National Art Museum of China (NAMOC)  
November, 2008

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The Program of Specific National Award for 20<sup>th</sup> Century Arts Collection and Donation is a national cultural project aiming to collect art works created by predominant artists who have gained great achievements in their creative career. Since the scheme was designed, it has received enormous attention and support from the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Finance. After primary investigation and evaluation, it came into force in 2004. When carrying out the program, the National Art Museum of China obtained encouraging feedbacks from many older artists and families of deceased artists. They all devoted their commitment for China's cause of art: some of them generously donated their or their relatives' works; and some of them contributed all their art collections, which embody the effort of the artists and carry the patriotic feelings of the donors. Also, the variety of these works adds color to the art collection of the National Art Museum of China. For this reason, a series of books entitled "*Donated Works Collected by the National Art Museum of China*" are published to demonstrate and memorize their artistic achievements and devotion for China. *Donated Works of Wang Renfeng Collected by the National Art Museum of China* is one of the series.

Wang Renfeng, with his former name Wang Yilun, was born in Chi Town, Quanjiao County, Anhui Province. He began to use the pen name "Renfeng" when he started woodcarving in 1938. In 1939, he taught art in Chongqing Yucai School, which was established by Tao Xingzhi, a famous educator of China. In 1943 he served as the Director of China Woodcarving Institute and propagandized the Anti-Japanese War together with Social Education Team of Chuan-kang Highway. He held his personal exhibition in 1944. Two years later, after he went to Shanghai, he participated in the preparation for Woodcarving Exhibition with the Theme of the Anti-Japanese War and published *Collected Woodcarving with the Theme of the Anti-Japanese War*. In the same year, he held Exhibition of Drawings of Life and Nature by Wang Renfeng. In the next year, he published *Collected Works of Wang Renfeng's Woodcarving* and held Exhibition of Renfeng's Paintings. In 1948, during his drawing tour of Keelung, Taipei, Tainan and Kaohsiung in Taiwan province, he held Exhibition of Renfeng's Paintings in Taipei. In 1949, heading south with the troops of Liberation Army, he participated in the preparation of South-Central Federation of Literary and Art Circles and presented himself in the first National Congress of Literary and Art Circles. In 1951, he was assigned to Beijing Federation of Literary and Art Circles. In 1955 he studies in the part-time class of Maximoff Oil Painting Training Program, which is named after a painter of former Soviet Union. He was wrongly found guilty of being a Rightist in 1957 and forced to labor in Nanjiao Farm in Beijing. After his grievance was redressed in 1979, he attended the fourth National Congress of Artists. In the next year, he was assigned to Beijing Art Academy. He won the Achievement Award for Chinese New Woodblock Print Making given by China Artists Association for his great influence in China's new woodblock print making campaign.

Wang Renfeng began his career of woodblock print making when Anti-Japanese War fully broke out. Encouraged by the spirit of the time, he devoted all his enthusiasm to the undertaking of striving for national independence. Using woodcut knife as his weapon, he sculpted with sharp lines Chinese people, amidst bitter anguish, fighting for survival. He expressed the passion of the war and the hardship of the people to lift the national spirit. From 1945 to 1949, based on concrete reality, he depicted the public living conditions of struggle out of deep despair, unveiled the national hardship in that particular era, and called for peace, democracy and development for the people. His compelling works, like *Demolished Family*, *Flood* and *Living*, disclose the injustice and evil in the world and are filled with concerns and compassion for the destiny of individuals as well as the country. After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, he inquired into the new life and new era, expressed the happiness of the people and showcased the progress of social development. These works, such as *Antiphonal Singing on the Road* and *Constructing Chuanjiang Waterway* brim with passion of the new era. Wang Renfeng's works, exemplified by his early works in particular, are full of strength like bronze/stone inscription. These works illustrate his conscience, justice and humanism as an intellectual and have tremendous historic values and features. Wang Renfeng's practice and life represent many artists in that time and highlight the development of art in a particular historical period, and thus are very typical and important in terms of academic study.

On his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday, Mr. Wang Renfeng donated his art works to the country, which were created in different periods but all represent his lifelong pursuit. The National Art Museum of China will cherish these works forever. The precious donation, like Mr. Wang Renfeng's artistic pursuit, belongs to China as well as the Chinese people.

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