


赵 一 曼



Zhao Yiman

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赵 博 翻译

赵华胜 绘画

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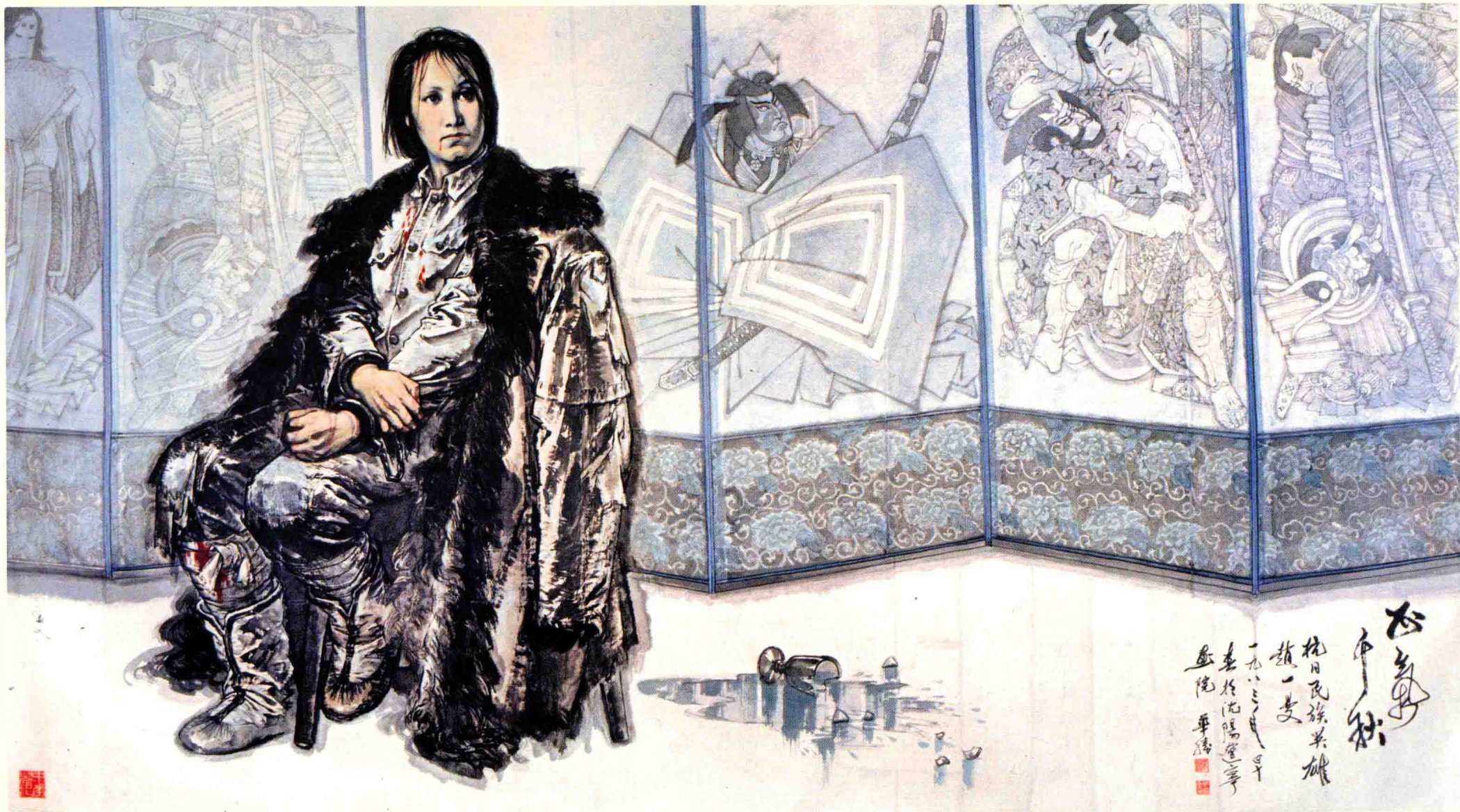
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抗日民族英雄
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讴歌国魂的历史使命

中华民族的百年历史，是中国共产党组织领导人民实现中华民族伟大复兴的奋斗历史。人民艺术家响应历史的呼唤，投身于民族复兴的伟大运动中，用朱笔写出人民推动历史前进的伟大功勋，塑造人民英雄形象，完成艺术家的历史使命，是当代艺术发展史的主流。

时逢中国共产党成立90周年和纪念辛亥革命100周年，由人民美术出版社出版的著名画家、当代关东画派组织者领军人赵华胜先生早期创作的大型连环画《赵一曼》和正在创作的《国魂·杨靖宇》及《国魂·赵尚志》三部系列表现著名东北抗联英烈的连环画，有着重要的现实意义和历史意义。连环画是我国美术创作中的重要画种，在广大群众中得到广泛的认同和喜爱，很多作品有深远的教育意义，是众多艺术家青睐并愿意投入精力的绘画门类。通过连环画创作又培养和锻炼了一批名家，众多艺术家都享受到了连环画创作的恩惠。

《赵一曼》是赵华胜先生的代表作之一。他五十年如一日，坚持现实主义创作道路。他以创作纪念碑式的大型人物来表现中华民族复兴的历史，塑造人民领袖及历史英雄人物的光辉形象，浓缩地表现近百年来中国革命奋斗的历程，表现人民大众的无私奉献和生活风情。这是艺术家自觉响应历史呼唤，将自己的艺术化作民族精神的火炬及人民奋进号角的生动例证。

华胜先生是人民培养起来的当代卓有成就的代表性人物画家，他的作品表达了人民艺术家对祖国、对党、

对人民无限热爱的赤子之情。华胜先生的作品多次在国内外巡展和获奖，他的作品与人民有着割舍不断的深厚情感。他的人物画创作是值得大家珍视和研究的。他的艺术实践证明了邓小平同志所说：“人民需要艺术，艺术更需要人民”这一朴实的道理。

刘大为

2011.5.16

The Historic Mission of Praising National Spirit

The history of Chinese nation in the last century was that of striving for the national rejuvenation by Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It is the mainstream of the modern arts development to answer the historical calls for the national rejuvenation movement and to accomplish the historic mission of creating vivid heroic images by recording this valiant exploits of the Chinese people.

At the time of the 90th anniversary of the Communist Party of China and the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Revolution, the publication of the picture-story books *Zhao Yiman, National Spirit. Yang Jingyu, National Spirit. Zhao Shangzhi* (the last two are under creating now), which are all about the heroes of the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army of Northeast China and drawn by Zhao Huasheng—the leader of Guandong art school, has a historic and realistic significance. The picture-story book is an important and popular artistic form in China. Lots of artists have devoted themselves to picture-story book production over the past century that cultivated many leading artists.

Zhao Yiman is one of Zhao Huasheng's representative works. He kept on the realistic production consistently during the past 50 years, aiming at presenting the history of Chinese rejuvenation through full-length memorial-like figure paintings. In his works, he created many illustrious images such as great leaders and historic heroes and displayed the path of Chinese revolution struggle over the past hundred years. Furthermore, his works also showed the self-giving spirit of the masses and depicted the lives of the common people. It is a typical example of an artist who answered the historical calls consciously and brought out their works to the society to inspire people to move forward.

Mr. Zhao is an outstanding modern figure artist who comes from the common people. His works demonstrate his ardent love for the country, the party and the people and his emotional connections with the masses. Having visited abroad and been awarded, his paintings deserve our full attention and intensive study. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, "The people need arts; arts need the people even more." Zhao Huasheng's artistic practices have just proved that.

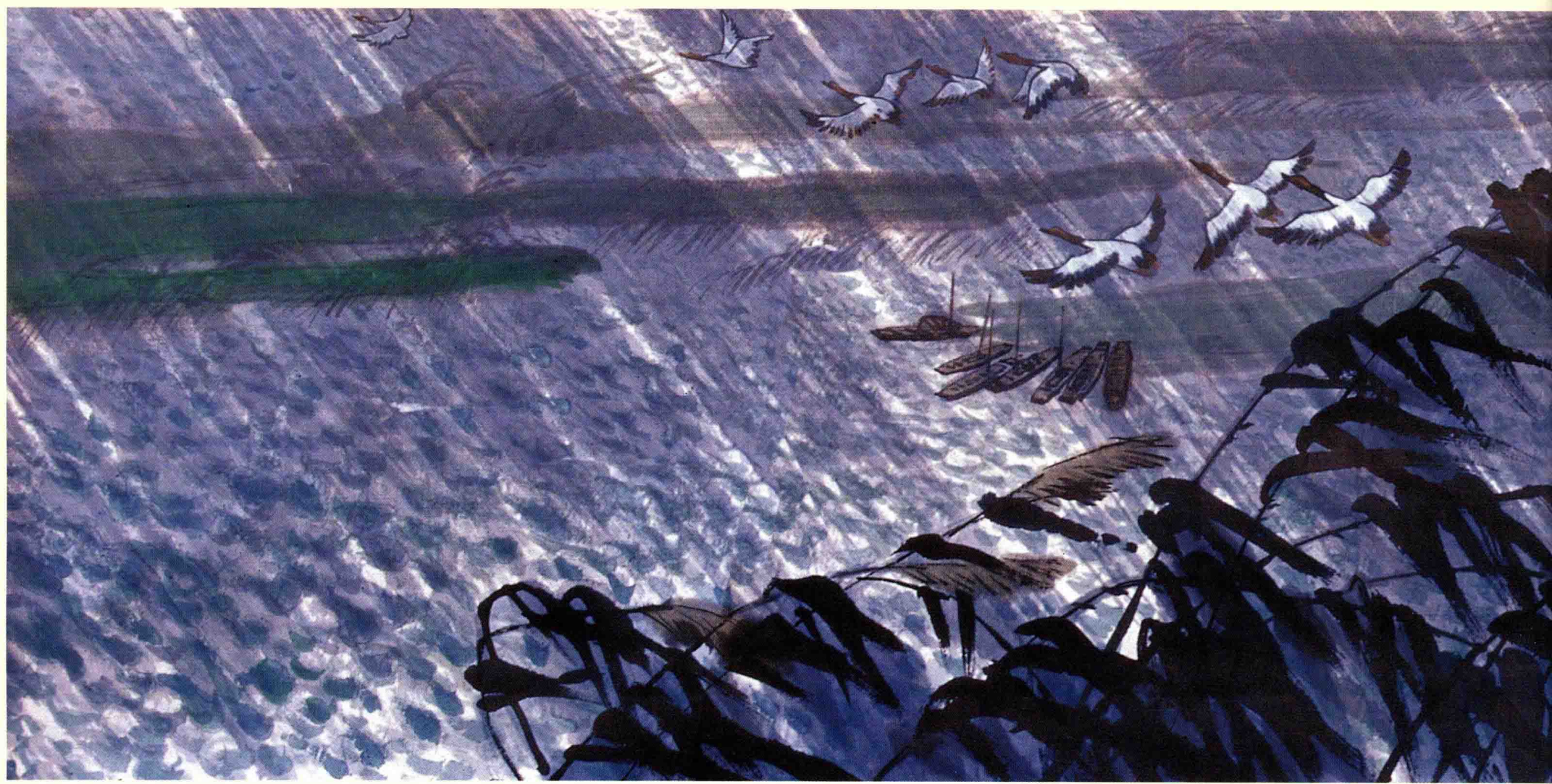
Liu Dawei
2011.5.16

内 容 说 明

赵一曼同志，是东北抗日联军的女英雄。1931年，“九一八”事变以后，日本帝国主义侵占我国东北，蒋介石坚持其不抵抗主义的卖国政策，将东北拱手让给日本。东北人民惨遭蹂躏和屠杀。在中国共产党的领导下，中华民族的优秀儿女纷纷起来抗日，赵一曼就是其中之一。她不顾个人安危，离开丈夫，舍弃儿子，远离家乡来到东北，组织领导抗日斗争。后来，她又任抗日联军第三军第二团的政治委员。她机智勇敢，不畏艰苦，率领战士与敌人进行了英勇顽强的斗争。一次作战，受伤被俘，她受尽了酷刑，但坚贞不渝，宁死不屈，最后慷慨就义。

The Briefing

Zhao Yiman is a heroine of the Anti-Japanese Amalgamated Army of Northeast China. Since the September 18th Incident in 1931, the Japanese Army had invaded the northeast China. Chiang Kai-shek didn't resist the invaders, thus the entire northeast China was seized. The people there suffered ravages of the invaders and many innocent folks were slaughtered. Led by the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people revolted bravely in resistance against Japanese Aggressions. Zhao Yiman was one of them. Despite her personal safety, she left her husband and son, came to Northeast China far from her home town and led the anti-Japanese battles there. Soon later, she was assigned as the commissar of the Second Regiment in the Third Corps of the Amalgamated Army. Being brave and quick-witted, she and the soldiers fought against the enemies with unparalleled heroism. In one battle, Zhao Yiman was wounded and captured. The enemies tortured her brutally, but she didn't give in. Finally, she died as a martyr.





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1 乌云密集，秋雨淅淅沥沥。北雁哀鸣，浪滔呜咽低泣。滚滚东去的松花江啊，你记载了中华民族多少忧患和沧桑，也记载了多少可歌可泣的抗日英雄们的业绩。

The sky is covered with dark clouds and the autumn rain is rustling. Geese fly northward crying mournfully. The Songhua River surges eastward carrying a lot of misery the Chinese People have suffered and the many heroic and moving deeds of the anti-Japanese resistance.





2 1931年，“九一八”事变以后，日本帝国主义侵占我国东北。东北人民残遭蹂躏和屠杀。

Since the September 18th Incident in 1931, Japanese invaders had began to annex the northeast China. During this period, the Chinese people there suffered at the hands of the Japanese and many innocent folks were slaughtered.



1941



3 松花江两岸人民流离失所，四处逃亡……

The people living along the Sungari River were forced into homelessness.



4 水深火热的东北人民盼解放，盼光明，盼望着有人来解救苦难的中国。

The people in the northeast China were plunged into the depths of suffering. They were longing for liberation and deliverance from the abyss of misery into a brighter future.