



# 中國當代藝術家畫庫

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畫家像 He Rong

何溶，1921年4月1日生于吉林省吉林市，滿族，姓“赫舍里”。1942年秋考入上海聖約翰大學英國文學系，1949年入中央美術學院繪畫系，1951年留校任教。作為徐悲鴻、吳作人、王朝聞、董希文等大師的門生，他曾任《美術》雜誌第一副主編兼編輯部主任，職稱編審。中國美術家協會第四屆理事，北京中國畫研究會理事。

何溶是一位美術評論家，30余年，先後寫有數十篇、約20萬字的美術論文，在《美術》上發表《山水花鳥與百花齊放》、《比自然更美》、《牡丹好，丁香也好》等文章。他全面論述“反題材決定論”這一觀點，主張藝術創作的個性化和藝術方法的多元化，提倡反映時代精神和民族精神。

何溶先生是位國畫家、他的繪畫、不論花卉和山水，有一定獨特見解和造詣。他的作品多次參加全國美展并獲獎。在國內外舉辦畫展作品被博物館收藏。

1983年何溶率領中國美術家代表團應邀赴日本訪問。1989年何溶先生逝世後中國美術協會舉辦了“何溶遺作展”。

He Rong was born in Jilin City, Jilin province, on April 1, 1921. He was a Manchurian by nationality and his family name was Hesheli. In the autumn of 1942, he entered the English Literature Department of the Saint Johnson University in Shanghai. In 1949, he entered the Painting Department of the Central Academy of Arts. In 1951, he went abroad to study and teach. As a disciple of the great masters, such as Xu Beihong, Wu Zuoren, Wang Chaowen and Dong Xiwen, he had got the title of chief examiner and taken the posts of the first deputy chief editor and concurrently the head of editorial department of the magazine "Arts". He was a director of the fourth session of the Association of the Artists in China, as well as the Research Institute of the Traditional Chinese Painting in Beijing.

He Rong was an art critic. For more than 30 years he had written dozens of articles on art, among them published in "Arts" as "The landscape and Flower-and-Bird Painting under the Policy for promoting the Progress of the Arts", "More Beautiful than Nature" and "Both Peony and Lilac Are Beautiful". His articles talked all-sidedly about the opposite viewpoint to that the subject matter decides the whole thing. He advocated the individual characterization in the artistic creation and a variety of artistic styles. He encouraged to reflect both the spirit of the times and the spirit of the nationality.

He Rong was an artist of traditional Chinese painting. His paintings, flowers and plants as well as landscapes, contain some unique ideas and attainments. His works participated many times in painting exhibitions all over China and won prizes. The works exhibited at home and abroad were collected by the museum.

In 1983, He Rong led the delegation of Chinese artists to visit Japan on invitation. In 1989, after he had passed away, the Art Association of China held an exhibition of He Rong's posthumous works.





荷 (106×67cm)  
1980 年  
Lotus









春風又綠  
(60×68cm) 1981 年  
Spring Breeze Turns  
Green Everywhere





緑牡丹 (57×67cm) 1981 年  
Green peony





秋 菊 (57×60cm)  
Chrysanthemum in Autumn





八十年代第一春 (63×91cm)  
First Spring in the 1980s





冲霄 (134×32cm) 1980 年  
Towering into the clouds







臘梅  
(38×67cm)  
1983年  
Wintersweet





紅梅 (56×57cm) 1931 年  
Red Plum



山雨欲來 (68×81cm) 1982年  
The Coming Storm in the Mountains











黑妹 (50×67cm) 1986年 A Black Peony





華色含光 (60×78cm) 1981 年  
Bright Colour









淡泊明志 (68×88cm) 1981 年  
Treating with Indifference