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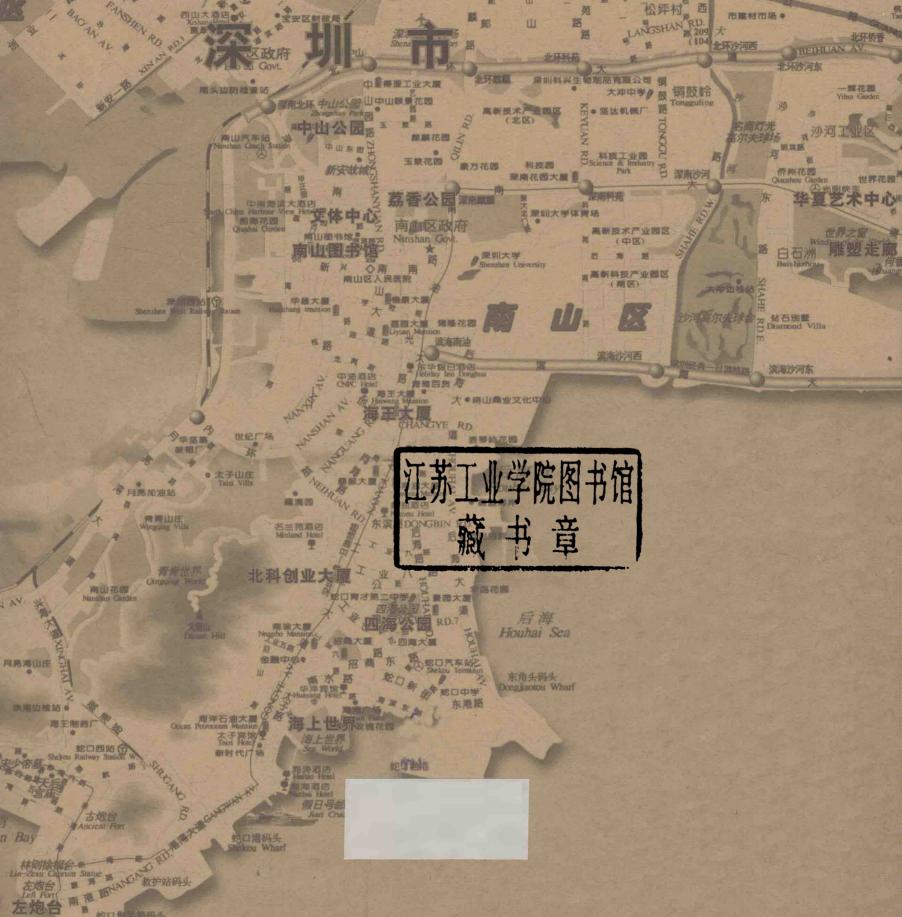
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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雕塑南山/南山城市雕塑院编.-成都:四川美术 出版社,2003.8 ISBN 7-5410-2281-0

I.雕... II.南... III.城市-雕塑-作品集-中国-现代 IV. J32

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2003)第063652号

雕塑南山

责任编辑:张大川 陈 晶

责任校对: 倪 炎

出版发行:四川美术出版社(成都市盐道街3号)

邮政编码: 610012

制版印刷:深圳市国际彩印有限公司

开 本: 787mmX1092mm 1/12

印 张: 11印张

版 次: 2003年8月第一版 印 次: 2003年8月第一次印刷

ED 数: 1---2000册

书 号: ISBN 7-5410-2281-0/J·1726

定 价: 180元

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地 址:深圳市华侨城东部工业区H2栋2楼



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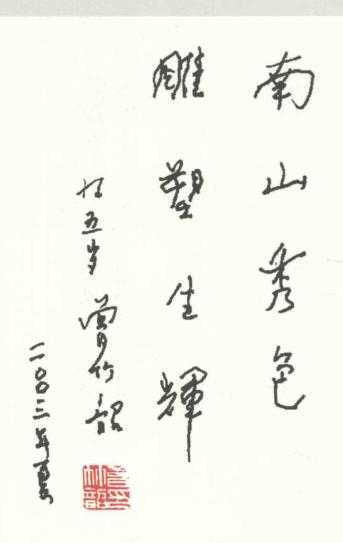
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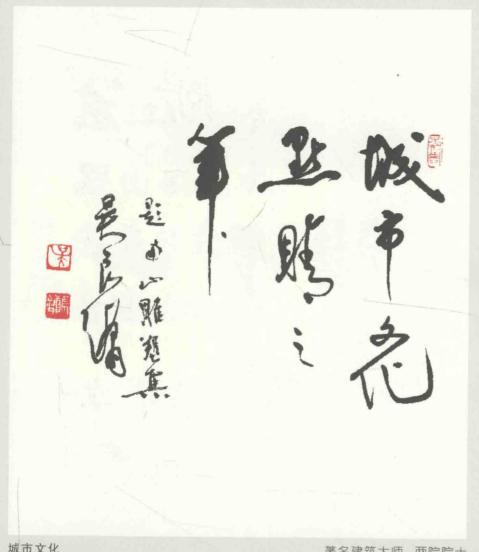
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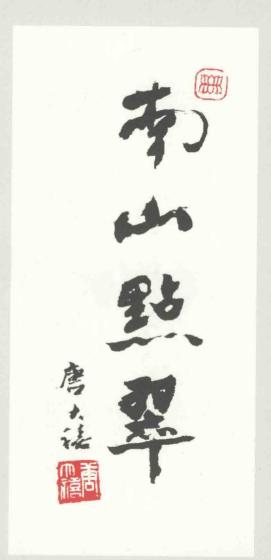
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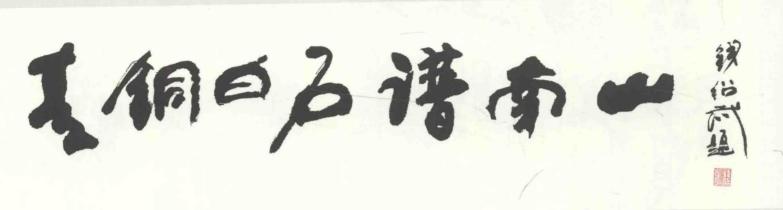


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感应时代 再塑南山

著名艺术评论家 李松 题

为城市留下美的空间 (序)

深圳市副市长 梁道行

一个好的城区,除了应该有那些必不可少的功能性的空间,以满足人们的物质需求之外,还应该有文化性的空间,以满足人们的精神需求。

说到文化性的空间,人们自然会想起图书馆、电影院、音乐厅、美术馆等等。其实还有一种很重要的文化性的空间,这就是雕塑。 跟一般别的艺术不同的是,雕塑是空间的艺术,雕塑作品是要占据一个空间的。

尤其是那些室外的大型雕塑,她们更是需要一片很大的空地来与之配套。像南山区内的中山公园,就可以说是与园内的《愈挫愈奋—— 孙中山》雕塑配套的。《愈挫愈奋—— 孙中山》是一尊幅度很大的雕塑作品,她需要一片很大的空地,才可以给欣赏者一个良好的艺术视野。场地是雕塑作品的延伸,没有这些场地,雕塑作品的魅力就会大打折扣,甚至根本就不能成其为一个完整的雕塑作品。因此,在城市兴建大型雕塑,很自然地会涉及到城区的规划布局,也很自然地会涉及到地价的问题。一个好的地段,人们可能通常地认为应该开发出来,兴建一些更有商业价值的建筑。周围的建筑越是密集,空地的商业价值就越高。

我在南山区工作的时候,曾经提出,要尽可能地抢出一些空间来,留给绿地,留给森林,留给艺术,留给未来。否则,空地很快就会看不见了。无论是现在的还是未来的居民,他们是非常需要这些空地的。他们尤其需要对这些空地加以艺术的美化和环保的优化,这可以使我们生活的环境升值。看看南山区内的华侨城就知道了。

南山的城市雕塑,很多都是抢出来的。这些雕塑一旦出现,就给我们的城区一个艺术的定位,并且使周边的建筑围绕她来构思。美的空间就这样留下来了。正是在这样一些思路的影响下,一大批雕塑艺术家纷纷来到南山,他们艰苦创作,辛勤劳动,成功地完成了一批具有较高艺术水准的雕塑作品。这些雕塑作品不仅美化了现在的环境,提升了我们的生活质量,也给将来的人们留下了一笔宝贵的精神财富。

现在,这些雕塑作品结集出版,这是一件令人欣慰的事情。

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Keep Beautiful Spaces for the City(preface)

Liang Daoxing (Vice-Mayor of Shenzhen City)

It is absolutely necessary for every beautiful city zone to have some functional spaces that satisfy the material demands of man. In addition to this, it should establish some recreational spaces to meet man's spiritual requirements.

When speaking of cultural spaces, people naturally think of places such as libraries, cinemas, odeums, and galleries. Actually there should be another very important cultural space. This is a sculptural one. Generally speaking, in contrast to other arts, sculpture is a spatial art, and any sculptural work will take up a special place.

Large-sized out-door sculptures especially need to be matched with a particular space. Zhongshan Park in Nanshan District suits the sculpture of Sun Zhongshan in it. This work is a grand one that needs a space, in order to give visitors a spatial artistic visual field. The ground is an extensive part of the sculpture. Without it the charm of the work would be weakened, indeed the space completes the sculpture. Therefore when man builds large-scale sculptures in a city, it is natural to relate to its planning and layout, and to the matter of land-value. Possibly man will often think to develop a land for commerce, and to construct some buildings for business value there. The denser the buildings around a space are, the more expensive its commercial value is.

When I worked in Nanshan District, I advocated that we should make all efforts to save some spaces for greenbelts, forests, arts, and future uses. Otherwise, the space there would disappear soon. The inhabitants in the present or in the future need the space extraordinarily. They especially hope to beautify it and optimize its environment. Such activities may make our environment of life increase in value. Looking at the Overseas Chinese City in Nanshan District, you will recognize these ideas.

Many of the city sculptures in the Nanshan District have been made by using space. Their existence gives our city zone an artistic orientation, and made people design buildings around them. In this way the beautiful spaces have been retained. Under the influence of such thoughts, many sculptors came to the Nanshan. They painstakingly made works, labored industriously, and succeeded in creating numbers of sculptures that is of higher artistic quality. These works not only beautify the present circumstances there, and improve our living quality, but also reserve a precious spiritual treasure for the people in the future.

Today these sculptures will be collected into a volume and published. This is a gratifying thing.

城市雕塑需要大众关怀

南山区区长叶民辉

城市雕塑作为一种环境艺术,以较小的体积影响较大的空间,与周围环境互动融合,与建筑、园林、道路、广场交相辉映,相得益彰。城市雕塑被喻为立体的画、凝固的诗,被赋予记录时代、美化城市的独特功能。作为文化的构成部分,城市雕塑在一定程度上体现了一个城市或地区的人文精神,代表了城市的整体文化品味和精神风貌,塑造着一个城市或地区的历史文脉。优秀的城市雕塑能成为城市文化的亮点,成为城市精神的象征,如纽约的"自由女神"、哥本哈根的"美人鱼"、深圳的"拓荒牛"等。城市雕塑以其永久性的可视形象调节城市色彩,调节市民的心态和感受,影响市民的思想和行为,并潜移默化地熏陶市民的审美情趣,培育市民的美感和鉴赏力。城市雕塑作为城市的眼睛、时代的脉搏、艺术的大众化载体,已愈来愈成为人们生活中不可或缺的一部分。

自20世纪90年代南山立区以来,历届区委区政府从文化和环境的战略高度,极为重视城市雕塑的规划建设,把城市建筑与环境艺术视为一体,在公共建筑、文化体育场馆、公园、人流集散地、街道等城市公共空间建设了一批有品位、有内涵的城市雕塑作品,使之成为城市一道亮丽的风景线。《愈挫愈奋——孙中山》、《南山明珠》、《智慧之门》、《城市风景线》等这些出自名家之手的大作,以其恢弘的气势、新颖的立意和深厚的艺术内涵,成为市民喜闻乐见的景观,被潜移默化地融入到市民的日常生活中,其影响可谓深远。

大力发展文化事业,全面建设小康社会是新世纪的号角。新一届南山区委区政府根据南山作为深圳高新技术产业基地、高等教育基地、旅游基地和西部物流中心的功能定位,把文化建设和环境建设摆上更为重要的位置,提出并实施科教兴区、文化立区的可持续发展战略,努力营造设施完备的市政环境、生态优良的自然环境、健康向上的人文环境。南山区城市建设方兴未艾,今后五年,一大批重点项目,如:深港西部通道、西部新港区、西部物流园区、大学城、高新技术新园区等,将相继动工建设。南山的中心区将按照"百年大计、世纪精品"的要求,建设具有国际先进水准的商业文化中心区标志性建筑群。城区北部及填海区的规划和城区路网的建设将进一步完善,旧城旧村改造将全面启动。未来的五年,将是南山建设发展的一个黄金时期,城区环境将得到更为深刻的改观,整体形象将得到更为显著的提升。

城市雕塑艺术作为城市环境和文化载体的组成部分,在南山今后的建设中将更加大有可为,有着更加广阔的发展空间。当前面临的一项重要任务是总结过往经验、抓好课题研究、开拓新的思路。一方面要继续深入探索包括雕塑艺术在内的高雅艺术大众化、平民化的路子;另一方面要继续研究如何更好地实现建筑与自然、自然与人的和谐发展。要把城市雕塑建设更科学地纳入城市总体规划,更充分地发挥公共艺术的衔接和协调作用,在建筑、自然与人三者之间建立起融洽和谐的互动关系,营造出"天人合一"的城市环境,为把南山建设成为最适宜创业、发展、安居的现代化海滨城区做出贡献。

创作城市雕塑,其根本目的是为了提高市民生活素质。做好这项工作,不仅仅是南山艺术家的事情,更需要聚集社会各方面的力量,还需要广大市民的关注和积极参与。惟有此,南山雕塑才能百尺竿头更进一步,才能再创新辉煌,更好地造福于南山。 我想,出版《雕塑南山》画册的意义也在于此。

Urban Sculpture Needs Popular Solicitude

Nanshan District Chief, Ye Minhui

As a form of environmental art, urban sculpture uses a relatively small mass to influence a relatively large space, integrating smoothly with the surrounding environment; it complements and enhances architecture, gardens, roads, and plazas. Urban sculpture has been described as a standing painting and a solidified poem, it has been given the unique tasks of commemorating history and beautifying cities. As part of the cultural infrastructure, urban architecture to a large degree manifests the humanistic spirit of a city or District, represents a city's total cultural taste and spiritual style and creates a city or District's historical-cultural arteries. Like New York's Statue of Liberty, Copenhagen's Little Mermaid and Shenzhen's Pioneering Ox, superior urban sculpture can become a bright point of urban culture and a symbol of urban spirit. The visible form of urban sculpture's immortality regulates urban color, regulates residents' mood and feelings, influences residents' thinking and behavior, and unobtrusively nurtures residents' aesthetic interest, cultivating residents' sense of beauty and connoisseurship. As a city's eyes, an era's pulse, and art's popular vehicle, urban sculpture has increasingly become a part of people's lives that they cannot live without.

Since the 1990's, the perspective of cultural and environmental strategy has informed the importance that each successive generation of Nanshan District leaders has placed on the planning and design of urban sculpture. Seeing urban architecture and environmental art as parts of the same whole, they have built a group of tasteful and meaningful urban sculptures in public spacespublic architecture, cultural and sports facilities, parks, places of congregation and streets, making a beautiful, scenic strip in the city. Through their expansive momentum, original conception, and rich cultural content, the works by famous artists, Sun Yat-Sen, Nanshan Pearl, Door of Wisdom, and Urban Scene Corridor have become views that city residents enjoy. Having unobtrusively permeated residents' daily lives, these statues have far-reaching influence.

The trumpets of a new century: to use great strength to develop cultural projects and to fully establish a prosperous society. Based on Nanshan District's designated role as Shenzhen's base for high and new technology production, higher education, tourism, and western center for material flows, the new generation of Nanshan District leaders has given cultural and environmental construction an even more important position. District leaders have promoted and established sustainable strategies for zones for scientific education and culture, and diligently constructed a complete administrative environment, a biologically excellent natural environment, and a constantly improving humanistic environment. Nanshan District's urban architecture is on the ascendance and over the next five years, a large number of projects will have begun, including the Shenzhen-Hong Kong western connection express

the new western port area, the western material flows park, university city, and the high and new technology park. The Nanshan District Center will be built according to the needs of "a one hundred year plan, a masterwork for the century", establishing an emblematic architectural cluster that has a state-of-the-art international, commercial and cultural center. The construction of the traffic network of the city's northern section and land reclamation areas is increasingly perfecting, and the transformation of the old city and villages will soon be completely underway. The next five years will be Nanshan District's golden age of development, and the urban district's environment will undergo a profound change, it's entire image will be obviously raised.

As a constitutive part of the urban environment and cultural matrix, the art of urban sculpture will have an even greater role to play and an even broader developmental place in tomorrow's Nanshan. We currently face important responsibilities, including summarizing past experience, grasping research questions, and opening new roads of thought. One aspect of this is to continue deepening exploration of routes to popularize of high culture, including sculptural art. Another aspect is to continue researching how to harmoniously develop architecture and nature, and nature and human beings. In order to contribute to the construction of Nanshan as a modern, seaside district, which facilitates new projects, development, and residential life, we have to give urban architecture a more scientific place in the city's overall plan, more fully make use of the linking and regulating uses of public art, and establish an integrating mutual relationship between architecture, nature, and humanity, creating an urban environment where "nature and humanity are one".

The basic goal of creating urban sculpture is to improve residents' quality of life. Doing this job well is not simply the affair of Nanshan artists, but more importantly needs the collective efforts of every part of society, as well as the care and enthusiastic participation of most residents. Only in this way can Nanshan sculpture continue to make progress, create new glory, and better enrich Nanshan. I think that this is also the meaning of publishing *Sculpting Nanshan*.

深圳南山区的城雕

著名雕塑家 钱绍武

深圳人的精神是令人敬佩的,正是这种奋发开拓精神把我也吸引了过来。深圳南山区这几年的城雕发展不论速度和规模都很可观,这都是深圳精神的体现,特别是南山区以区的力量能有这样的成绩,实在值得称道。

我有幸做了南山区中山公园里的孙中山先生纪念像。它是用深圳产的花岗岩石制作的,高10米,长27米,仅中山先生头像就高达3.2米。据孙先生孙女孙穗芳博士说这是目前最大的中山像,远超美国、台湾和其它各地的,她认为也十分肖似。在晚年有机会完成这样一件巨制,的确是我的幸运。正是南山人民给了我这种机遇,正是三洲田起义(中山先生策划)给了我这个极具特色的内涵,这就是孙先生自己说的:"吾志所向,勇往直前,愈挫愈奋,再接再励,用能鼓动风潮,造成时势"。这段话成为我刻画这个时期的孙先生精神风貌的主旨。我集中表现了孙先生坚定沉着、睿智热诚的眼光,他是起义人民的灵魂,是当时中华民族惟一的希望。雕像位于中山公园一个宽阔而苍翠的山谷中,面向大海和交通要道,远远看去像一座白石的小山,近看时那体积巨大像巨人般的中山像,本身就给人们强大的震憾。同时起义群众大部分都是客家人,男女老幼都热火朝天地投入到革命战斗之中,这又充分体现了一种亲切的乡土气息。可以说,这是一座宏大庄严而生动的纪念碑,内容和形式都比较统一,和环境十分协调。也可以说它是国内的一件比较成功的城雕作品,它不立在北京,也不立在广州,而树立在作为改革开放排头兵的深圳,这本身也是有深刻意义的。

从满足人民文化精神的需要出发,中山公园内还有一大批名人像,他们都是民族的精英,而同时都与深圳历史有着关联。雕塑在开阔的草坪和绿树丛中,错落有致地置放着。他们的功绩将永远被人民所缅怀,他们永远和人民生活在一起。

我们还应充分肯定的是南山图书馆的雕塑。雕塑家朱成为这座非常现代化的优美建筑装了一扇20米高的白云石大门。这扇石门半开着,门上集中刻画了人类历史上出现的最具智慧、最伟大的人物,自苏格拉底、柏拉图、亚里士多德到马克思和爱因斯坦;还着意刻画了孔子和老子,其中也包括了恩格斯称为历史上文化巨人的达●芬奇。这扇精致美丽的"智慧之门"已被打开,在南山图书馆永远地大开着,为深圳和全中国人民大开着。这扇大门应该说即使树立在北京图书馆也会毫不逊色。

我们还应注意图书馆进门旁放着的一块黑得发亮的大石斧。石斧近两米高,它在漫长的沧桑巨变中已折损了一角,但它才是人类文明的开始。这是包泡的一件杰作,创意十分深刻,放立在图书馆门口也非常恰当。它造型很有现代感,却又具有最深沉的历史内涵。这是环境艺术的成功范例,从心理环境到外在环境都具有内在的联系。

进入图书馆阅览室后,在一个面积不大的天井中,置放了一座裸体少女像。这座塑像不是美女,她很健壮,整个身体动作都有引体向上的趋势,面部也向上抬。她是迷惘的,又在向往着什么——这是对知识的渴望和朦胧的希望,这是寻求知识的象征,点出了图书馆的根本主题。她是裸体的,因为她是一种观念的象征,是不限时代,不限阶层的。

南山图书馆这一套雕塑群 — 从周围的颇有创意的铁栏杆到随意打制的自然形的花岗石座椅,到文明起点的石斧,到巨大而半开着的《智慧之门》 — 从外到里,从起点到核心,步步深入,逐渐揭示出图书馆本质意义。这是环境艺术的新探索,这是具有严密的内在联系的设计,应该说是环境艺术的一次成功展示。

说到环境艺术,其实深圳南山区的雕塑都属环境艺术。以南山文体中心来说,其雕塑群就是完全考虑到文体中心周边环境而配置的,如李象群的《接力》、郑于鹤的《东方神韵》、孙闯的《后备队员》等等都是从几届全国美展和全国体育美展获奖作品中挑选的。这些作品得奖之后就不知落到哪里去了,现在它们都在南山区找到了安身立命之地,充分发挥了美化环境、提高人民精神素质的作用。

南山区既树立了思想性和艺术性相结合的作品,同时又强调了人民生活质量的提高。在南山荔香公园里朱成还雕塑了一件极美丽而巧妙的作品《南山明珠》。该作品用乳白色玻璃制作成一个10米高、剥开了的巨大荔枝,它晶莹透亮,眩目生光,而仍附着荔枝的果皮,恰好成为花岗石托座。远看是荔枝皮,近看却全是浮雕。它既叙述了优美的荔枝故事,又歌颂了现在的欢乐生活。红色花岗石刚好体现了荔枝皮的鲜红亮色,把玻璃和花岗石这么巧妙地结合,是十分有创意的,在全国的城雕作品中也是独具特色的好作品。

人民的需要是多种多样的。南山人民的趣味也十分广泛,他们请原深圳雕塑院院长滕文金做了一大批优美的动物雕塑,在深圳这个现代化很高的城市中增加了回到大自然的情趣。

南山区还有些全国有名的雕塑家的好作品,如唐大禧创作的《林则徐》,付天仇、曹春生创作的《女娲补天》,叶毓山创作的《山鬼》等等。因为早已在全国为大家所熟知,我这里就不再专论了。而深圳的特点是现代的生活、现代的节奏,工作时拼命,休闲时放松并且善于调节。应时代的要求,华侨城街景陈列了一大批反映现代都市人生活的与普通老百姓呼吸相通的作品。这些作品采用了超级现实主义的手法,使大众能沟通、能交流、能参与,理所当然地也得到了大众的喜爱。

南山区的雕塑早应向全国介绍,这次张爱民女士做了个调查,让人吃了一惊,仅南山区这么一隅之地已有城雕140余件,从题材到形式,可以说的确体现了百花齐放的原则。我觉得这几年雕塑家和南山人民实在是努力的,真应该大书一笔才好,可惜我只能就自己比较熟悉的作品作些十分简略的介绍。我想,将来的艺术评论家会做出更为恰当的评介的。

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