

艺术作品作为人类精神文明的物质载体,从艺术的角度记录了各民族生活场景和历史事件。经过岁月荡涤和广布流传,成为人们了解各地域的政治、文化、民俗的直观方式,我们正是在达·芬奇的《蒙娜丽莎》,罗丹的《思想者》,米开朗基罗的《创世纪》等作品中认识到欧洲、美洲、非洲的国家、民族、历史和文明。

在改革开放中高歌猛进的现代中国,在频频举办于各个国家的"中国周""中国月"和"中国年"等文化交流活动的展览展示中,外国观众逐渐具象而感性地了解了当代中国文化艺术的"百花齐放",获知了当代中国艺术家继承民族传统文化,吸收借鉴、锐意创新的创作理念,涌现出大批代表时代和民族文化高度的杰出艺术家。

为了推动国际间的文化艺术交流,提升当代中国在国际舞台上的文化 形象和影响力,中外文化交流杂志社选取具有学术建树和艺术特色的艺术 家,编辑出版《中外文化交流艺术大使》系列画册。使之成为当代中国艺术家面向国际的交流平台;让中外读者及时了解和领略现代中国艺术创作 的真实面貌和繁荣景象;洞察中国艺坛的春暖花开和秋实硕果。

《中外文化交流杂志》 总编 李胜先

Foreword

Artworks are physical carriers of spiritual accomplishments of human civilization, recording life scenes and historical events of different nations across the world. Over the sweep of history, artworks have provided direct means for people to learn about political and cultural development and folk arts and traditions of different regions. It is through such artistic works as Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa", Rodin's "The Thinker" and Michelangelo's "Genesis" that we know about the nations, history and civilizations of Europe, America and Africa.

Through exhibitions held as part of Chinese cultural weeks, months and years abroad, foreign viewers have gradually obtained knowledge about the development of contemporary Chinese culture and arts and Chinese outstanding artists who carry forward traditions while developing innovative concepts.

In order to promote international cultural and arts exchanges and increase China's cultural impacts on the international community, China & World Cultural Exchange Magazine publishes the album series "Ambassadors for Cultural and Art Exchanges", introducing Chinese artists with academic and artistic achievements. This album is aimed at providing a platform for contemporary Chinese artists to exchange with the rest of the world and for foreign readers to learn about the progress and prosperity of Chinese art.

Li Shengxian
Editor-in-Chief
China & World Cultural Exchange Magazine

王良虎

Art Envoys for China's Exchange with Foreign Countries Wang Lianghu



艺术简历

王良虎,字添翼。1950年10月生于安徽省安庆市,研究生学历。中国书法家协会会员,上海书法家协会主席团成员、理事、草书专业委员会副主任,上海市科学与艺术学会副会长,上海对外科学技术交流中心顾问,中国将军书画家协会副主席,中国榜书艺术研究会上海榜书研究院名誉院长。他系书法大师王学仲教授关门弟子。2008年获《中国书法年刊》设立的书法艺术金奖并被授予《中国书法年刊》优秀书法艺术家称号。2011年,其独体字"梦"曾搭载神州八号飞天。2013年,被中国关心下一代工作委员会、文化部、教育部等12家部委授予"2013年中国校园健康行动关心下一代爱心大使"。中国旅游与经济电视台(香港23频道)、上海电视台纪实频道、中央电视台网站美术频道、中央电视台、北京电视台、东方卫视;《人民日报》、《解放日报》、《文汇报》、《香港大公报》;新华网、网络电视台、新浪网、2010年上海世博会官方网站等媒体分别进行专题报道。

展览

2008年《王学仲、丁玉来、王良虎师徒书画展》(北京徐悲鸿纪念馆)

《第四届全国书法艺术节》(天津)

《中日当代知名书画家展》(北京)

2009年《日本湖都百景艺术大赏》(日本京都)

2010年《中日名家书画展》(上海世博会日本馆)

《日中友好交流展艺术大赏》(日本白马国际艺术会)

2011年《中国国际文化艺术博览会》(北京)

《纪念陈毅诞生110周年书画展》(北京)

《墨韵——海上名家交流展》(上海)

2012年《王良虎书法展》(全国政协礼堂)

《庆祝中国人民解放军建军85周年共和国将军名家书画展》(北京)

《第二届"清风杯"中国书画家作品展》(北京)

出版

2009年《中国书法十大名家》 (中国画报出版社)

2010年《60年60家》 (中央文献出版社)

《中国文化遗产——当代书画名家作品精选》 (中国文联出版社)

2011年《聚焦中国艺术名家》 (中国文联出版社)

《纪念辛亥革命100周年全国书法名家作品展作品集》 (上海人民美术出版社)

2012年《中国当代著名书画家作品集》 (中国文史出版社)

《庆祝建军85周年共和国将军和名家书画集》 (中国书画出版社)

《中国当代艺术名家》 (中国文联出版社)

《盛世收藏——中国当代最具影响力的书画名家》 (天津人民美术出版社)

2013年《新中国国礼艺术大师》 (世界知识画报社)

《纪念毛泽东诞辰120周年——名家名作珍藏选》 (红旗出版社)

《中国书法价值典范》 (线装书局出版社)

《王良虎书法集》 (中国文联出版社)

收藏

北京人民大会堂、中国军事博物馆、中华民族艺术珍藏馆等。

Wang Lianghu



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ART RESUME

Wang Lianghua, also known as "Tianyi", was born in Anqing, Anhui Province in October 1950. With an M.A. degree, he is the last pupil of Professor Wang Xuezhong, a master calligrapher. He is currently member of China Calligraphers Association, executive member, council member and vice chairman of the cursive-script committee of Shanghai Calligraphers Association, vice chairman of Shanghai Society of Science and Arts, advisor of Shanghai Center for International Exchange of Science and Technology, vice chairman of China Association for General Calligraphers and Painters, and honorary president of Shanghai Bangshu Research Institute under China Bangshu Art Institute. In 2008, he won the gold prize for calligraphy art and the title of Outstanding Calligraphers granted by China Calligraphy Yearbook. In 2011, his calligrapher character "梦" (dream)was brought to outer space by the Shenzhou 8 spaceship. In 2013, he was proclaimed as the "Ambassador for the 2013 China Campus Health Initiative" launched by 12 ministries including the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and China Committee on Care for Children. He has been interviewed by numerous media agencies, such as China Tourism and Economy TV, Shanghai TV, China Central TV, Beijing TV, Oriental TV, People's Daily, Jiefang Daily, Wenweipo, Takungpo, www.xinhuanet.com, CNTV, www.sina. com.cn, and the official website of Shanghai World Expo 2010..

THE EXHIBITIONS

2008 "Calligraphy and Painting Exhibition of Wang Xuezhong, Ding Yulai and Wang Lianghu", at Xu Beihong Memorial Hall in Beijing;

"The 4th National Calligraphy Festival", in Tianjin, China;

"Exhibition of Renowned Contemporary Chinese and Japanese Calligraphers and Painters", in Beijing, China;

2009 "Grand Exhibition of Lake View", in Kyoto, Japan;

2010 "Exhibition of Famous Chinese and Japanese Calligraphers and Painters", at Japan Pavilion of Shanghai World Expo;

"Grand Art Exhibition for China-Japan Friendship and Exchange", at White Horse International Art Club in Japan;

2011 "China International Culture and Art Expo", in Beijing, China;

"Calligraphy and Painting Exhibition Commemorating the 110th Anniversary of Marshal Chen Yi", in Beijing, China

"Ink Charm: Exhibition of Famous Shanghai Calligraphers", in

Shanghai, China;

2012 "Wang Lianghui's Calligraphy Exhibition", at the Hall of the CPPCC National Committee;

"Exhibition of General Calligraphers and Painters Celebrating the 85th Anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of China", in Beijing, China;

"The 2nd Qingfeng Cup Exhibition of Chinese Calligraphers and Painters", in Beijing, China;

PUBLISHING

2009 "Ten Renowned Calligraphers of China", published by China Pictorial Press;

2010 "60 Master Artists in the 60 Years", published by Central Literature Press;

"Cultural Heritage in China: Selected Works of Renowned Contemporary Calligraphers and Painters", published by CFLAC Press;

2012 "An Album of Works of Renowned Contemporary Chinese Calligraphers and Painters", published by China Culture and History Press;

"An Album of Calligraphic and Painting Works by Generals and Master Artists Celebrating the 85th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army of China", published by China Calligraphy and Painting Press;

"Contemporary Master Artists of China", published by CFLAC Press

"Most Influential Calligraphers and Painters of Contemporary China", published by Tianjin People's Fine Arts Press;

2013 "Master Artists Creating National Gifts of New China", published by World Knowledge Pictorial Press;

"A Collection of Masterpieces: Commemorating the 120th Anniversary of Chairman Mao Zedong", published by Red Flag Press;

"Best Examples Reflecting the Value of Chinese Calligraphic Art", published by Thread-Bound Books Press;

"An Album of Wang Lianghu's Calligraphic Works", published by CFLAC Press.

COLLECTIONS

Wang Lianghu's calligraphic works have been collected by the Great Hall of People, China Military Museum and Chinese Ethnic Art Museum.



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文、林立

I got to know Mr. Wang Lianghu only 3 or 4 years ago. But over the past few years, I have witnessed his transformation from elaborate creation to freehand creation. His success is owed to the teaching by his tutor, Prof. Wang Xuezhong. Prof. Wang Xuezhong is hailed as an unconventional master artist in poetry, calligraphy and painting. In his late years, he accepted Wang Lianghu as his last pupil. They lived in different cities, but

their hearts echoed each other. With his tutor's attentive teaching, Wang made remarkable progress in calligraphy.

Wang Lianghu shows special interest in the semi-running, semicursive script. His features of calligraphic art can be summarized as follows: putting emphasis on both form and spirit, both conceptual and rhythmic charm, and both energy and vigor.

《兰亭序》65cmx180cm 2013年

我与王良虎先生结识时间并不长,然于短短的三四年间,我亲眼目睹了王良虎先生由用法用意到无法无意的质变飞跃过程。究其"博得众惊呼"的缘由,这与恩师王学仲教授的教诲不无关系。王学仲教授被誉为诗书画"三怪",晚年收王良虎先生为关门弟子。"二王"虽地处京津,相隔千里,然心心相印,学生唯师之为听,每每言听计从,故而在书艺上有了长足的进步。王良虎先生对行草书体情有

独钟,从微观细究可以总结如下三个特点。

一、取其形而摄其神

大凡书法家均有临摹经验,各人临摹的方法不尽相同,有的临形,有的临神,于是取得的效果也不一样。王良虎先生就是后者,他在学习与继承狂草传统时不仅摹其形,而更重要的是临其神,摄取狂草的神髓,创造出自己特有的书体。这就像张旭的自题诗一



《缘》100cmx70cm 2013年



《佛》264cmx132cm 2011年

样:"先贤草律我草狂"。临形的结果是"草律",而临神的结果是"草狂"。

王良虎追求的"草狂",是继承传统行草中的创新。自作诗《贺建党九十周年》这幅作品中,"神州"的草书中就有怀素《玉露帖》的味道。可以说,王良虎之"神"取之于怀素之"晖",又发展了怀素"晖"的神韵。怀素的"晖"是悬针,下连撇画,率意颠逸,神采动人。不过此"晖"过于直率,不若王良虎先生之"神"竖曲折流动,飘逸多姿。在连笔时王良虎先生提按有度,虚实得当,用飞白手法映带下字竖笔,如草似画,神采飞扬,耐人寻味。这就是王良虎先生创造性劳动的成果。倘使一味临形,悬针加实连,那么"神州"二字就不可能写得如此生动多姿,而王良虎先生起收使运,情性飞扬,使转宛凝,游丝连绵,创造性地发展了草圣悬针游丝之法。这里不仅需要书法家悬腕临摹的功夫,而更重要的是需要书家挥洒自如的神临功力。

二、写其意而抒其韵

大多数草书匠能够写出狂草之"意",却不注重狂草之 "韵"。俗语"连笔带草"给人以误导,以为连笔即草。实际 上,连笔只是一种草意,却不能产生草韵。我认为,狂草必须 "得意忘形", "得意"容易, "忘形"难。草书写意只要抓住 减省、纠连、易位、借代等几个特点便可以"意思意思",冒充 草书, 但要"忘形"、"抒韵"就不那么简单, 因为光是写意, 虽形似而无精神, 虽意到而无韵致, 那样的草意只能算作线条的 连属、字形的纠结、结体的互代、而不是狂草的精神与气韵。那 么. 什么是狂草的神韵呢? 我认为可以总结为"三奇三异"。奇 情异性、奇思异想、奇形异态。这"三奇三异",可以"颠张醉 素"释之。草圣醉酒后任情恣性竟用二十三个字一气呵成《肚痛 帖》,可见"喜怒窘穷,忧悲愉佚",他将自身的喜怒哀乐寄托 在狂草上,养性畅志,狂放不羁。在奇情异性之中书家往往产生 奇思异想,这些"饮中八仙"在酒酣时突显天性,以泄逸气,恍 惚间产生怪象, 奇思入书, 那样状态下的狂草必定是意象百出, 同时还带有超然物外,自由空灵的意味。古有诗句赞之:"神虬 出霄汉,夏云出嵩华",十分恰切地总结狂草的笔势与境界。

三、蓄其势而贯其气

平心而论,王良虎在狂草的蓄势与贯气上值得推崇。且不说他的横幅《满江红》气势磅礴,也不说他的立轴《江雪》委婉流畅,王良虎的独字狂草因为有了榜书的功力而令人刮目相看。他的小中堂《绿》字中锋、侧锋、逆锋、回锋、偏锋、藏锋等数锋并用,一气呵成,一线牵连,成功地表现了狂草的艺术美学价值。"绿"字狂草何以能够一笔了之,全凭蓄势。王良虎先生的笔势可有三法:

- 1、起笔。起笔统摄全字,其笔势最是关键。此字起势欲竖 先横,用短横蓄势顿挫,稍后轻轻一提,且以飞白过渡,意在下 竖。此竖成"S"形,其翻笔侧锋法堪为独创,可使绞丝旁的草 体似画写意。此笔外柔内刚,张扬恣肆,变幻诡异,气势流落。
- 2、纡回。从绞丝左偏旁折向右偏旁 "录 ", 王良虎先生用 纡回缠绕的笔法, 内外盘纡, 婉转萦带, 如烟云缭绕, 迅疾跌 宕, 动感强烈, 狂放神速, 锐不可挡。此字用蛇形线过渡, 设计

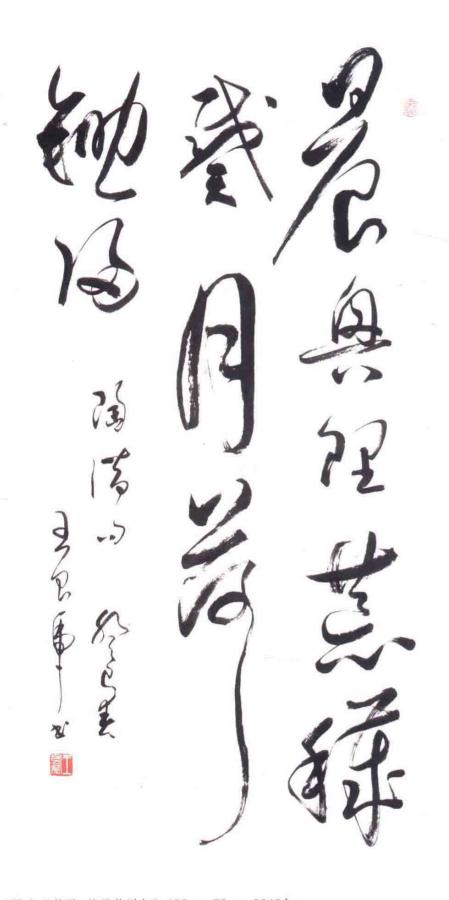
巧妙。

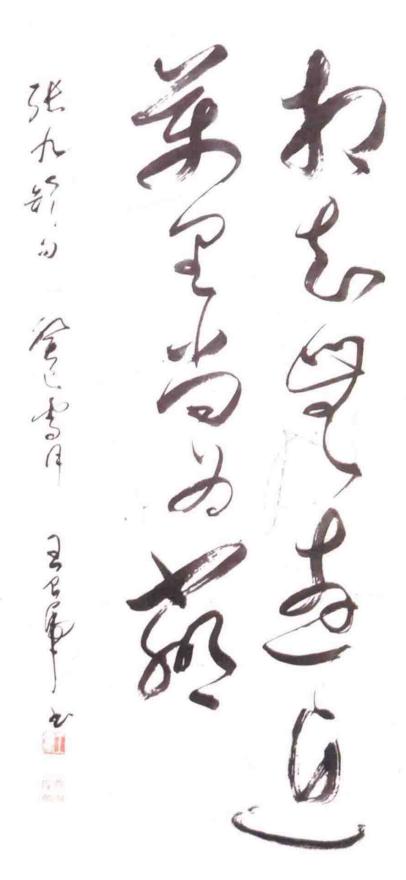
3、曲折。上面是大迂回,其后 王良虎先生纵逸豪放, 张扬发泄, 用 走云飘风的小迂回笔法快速流走,挟 风带雨,一气呵成。其间,王良虎先 生先使用环绕、曲折、使转、回环、 交错起伏、逆转等种笔法将"彔"部 写得如痴如醉,老笔纷披。

此字笔走龙蛇, 左驰右鹜, 一 气贯之, 气韵豪放, 爽利流畅, 令 人叹为观之。但回过头看, 此字似 怪不怪, 完全符合草字的规矩。试比 较怀素《自叙贴》与张旭的"经" 字。两者同把绞丝写如"子"部,但 王良虎先生将绞丝旁作了艺术处理, 同时将在这一偏旁使用了飞白、翻 笔、圆转、枯润等技法,让该部首写 得秋蚓春蛇,奔放奇拔。如此细部处 理使得"綠"字更加富有审美情趣。 而右部"彔"旁的下部一般处理也只 是顺转, 王良虎先生既用顺转, 还用 逆转、回转, 那样笔形粗细、墨法枯 润、圆转动向、笔力轻重、黑白虚 实等等方向变化无常, 气韵生动。 "綠"字的笔势与气韵形成巨大的精 神力量, 奋发进取, 昂扬超越, 高亢 昂扬。王良虎先生狂草的可贵之处在 于以奇继狂,以逸代颠,以绵贯气, 以力取势, 因此起草能够给人以热烈 奔放的艺术享受。(摘编自《林立文 集》第六卷《书园争妍》)



《寿》95cmx60cm 2013年

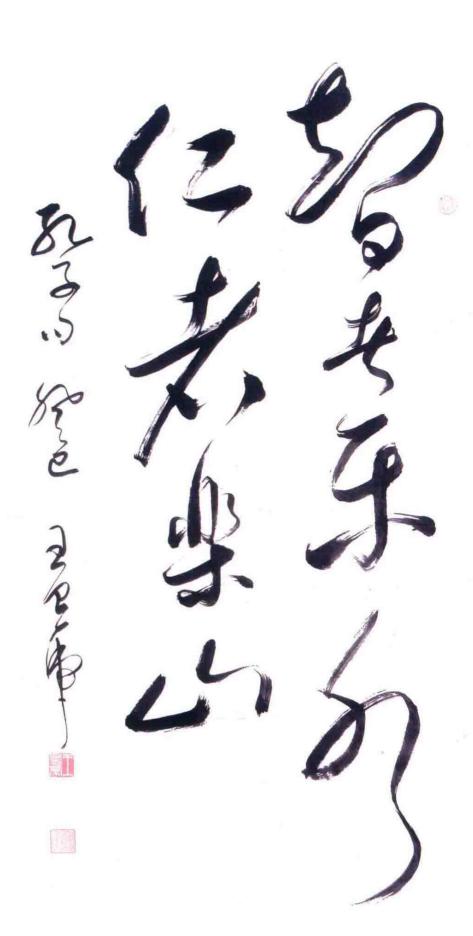




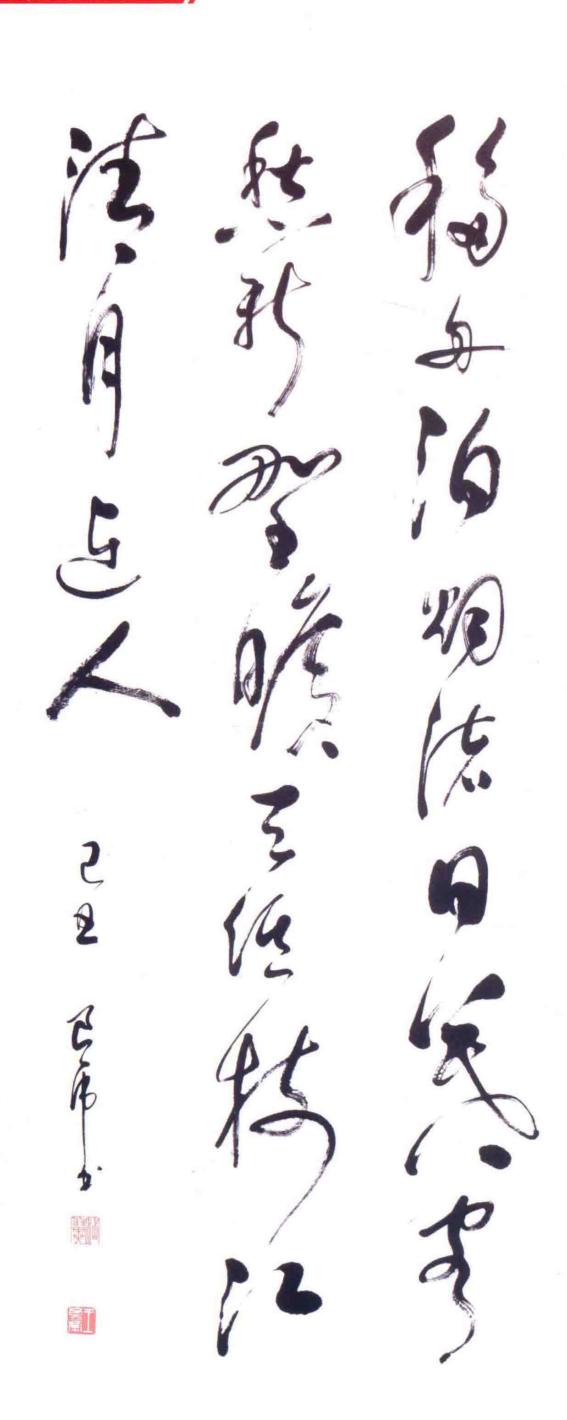
《晨兴理荒秽 戴月荷锄归》136cmx76cm 2013年

《相知者不以万里为远》136cmx68cm 2013年





《智者乐水 仁者乐山》170cmx70cm 2013年





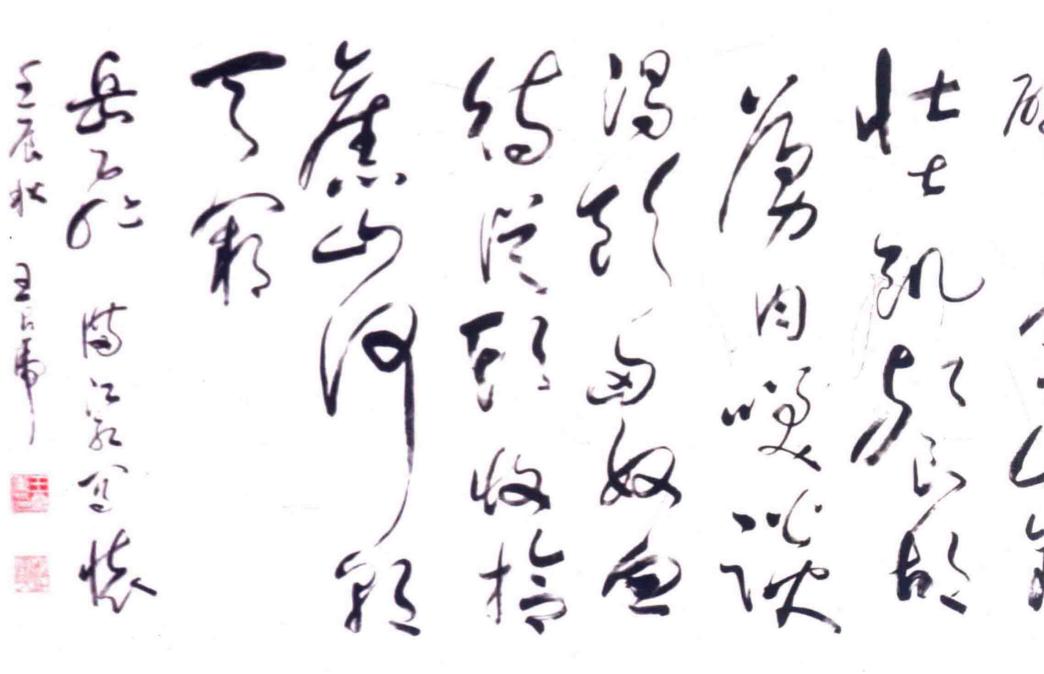
《宿建德江》170cmx70cm 2009年



《气壮山河》68cmX136cm 2012年



《法乎道》68cmX136cm 2013年



《满江红》190cmx950cm 2012年

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WANG LIANGHU

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大人、これの一人() にあることの大きいかいできるかい。 かんしん () にものがない () にもく 大下のできる () またいた) にもく 大下のため () またいたり () また