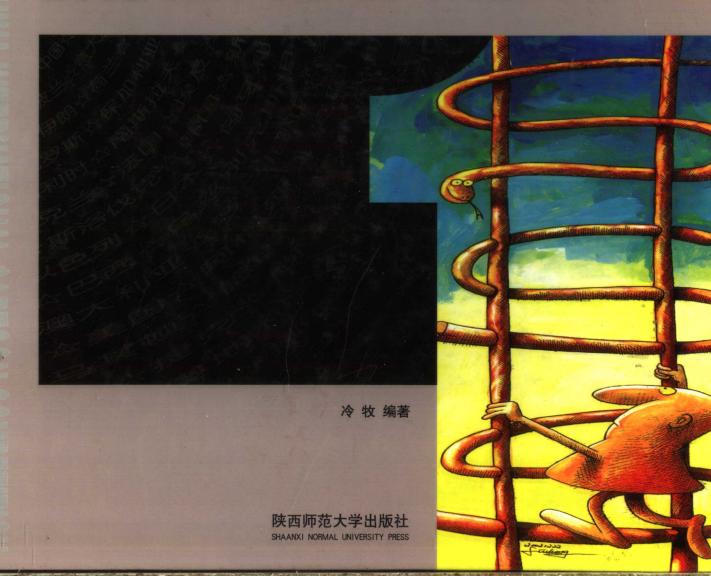


2002 世界漫画名作 2002 BEST WORLD CARTOONS



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冷 牧编著

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前言图

□冷 牧

漫画是调侃的艺术。漫画家通过夸张的形象,巧妙地从新的角度看问题,或机智、或荒谬、或严肃、或笨拙、或浪漫,五味俱全,诙谐幽默,给读者带来无限的遐想和快意。

精彩的漫画作品,不仅能在瞬间吸引人,而且意味深长,引人入胜。无论是讽刺的还是纯幽默的,或是别的什么,好的漫画作品往往有多层意境,品读起来则因人而异、顺"感"成章。无论你与漫画家产生了共鸣,还是超越甚至背离漫画家的创作本意,漫画家都不会与你争辩。对他们来说,就像是送你一只鸡,管你蒸着吃、煮着吃,还是留着生蛋、作宠物,都悉听尊便。

漫画的种类繁多,大的分类只有两个:一类是有区域限制的,其内容为本区域的人所熟悉,如果进入陌生的区域,读者就会迷惑不解,不知其所以然。另一类是无区域限制的,其内容宽泛,为各区域的人所熟悉。画给一个区域的人看,还是画给所有人看,漫画家在创作时就已经有明确的考虑了。

在创作适合在国际上交流的漫画作品时,漫画家除了要充分考虑作品内容无区域界限外,画面还要有较强的虚构性。画面中的人物造型往往很另类,让人很难分清画面中的人物是哪国人。反正是人,是漫画家创造的人。这就避免了种种不必要的误解。

目前,世界上有50多个国家和地区每年都定期举办国际漫画比赛,有的已连续举办了60多届。比赛的组织者既有政府、新闻媒体、协会、财团、学校等机构,也有漫画家。每年大约有200个这样的比赛。国际漫画比赛反映了世界漫画艺术的最新成果,为国际漫画艺术的交流、推动漫画发展起到了很大的作用。然而,我国读者却很难看到世界各国的精美作品,因为我国此前没有举办过国际漫画比赛,也没有出版过这类画集。

2002年元月,有家出版社约我编辑一部精美的外国漫画书,这对我来说并不难,参加国际漫画比赛已有些年头了,100多册印刷精美的国际漫画比赛获奖作品画册就在面前,两万多幅各国漫画佳作可供我随意挑选。我对他们已很熟悉,可轻易联系到比赛的组织者和原作者并获得编辑出版授权。问题是这些作品都是旧作,我想编辑他们最新的作品,并向他们直接约稿。于是,我组织了"2002LM世界漫画邀请赛",向100多个国家和地区的著名漫画家朋友发出了邀请,得到了他们的积极响应。至2002年12月22日截稿前,共收到82个国家和地区的1237位漫画家寄来的漫画原作2613件。作品的数量和质量均超出了我们预期的目标。

因为这是我国首次举办的国际性漫画交流和比赛活动,第一次集中出版世界各国漫画界精英的参赛作品。考虑到各国社会制度、民族习惯不同、欣赏角度不一,比赛的评选标准如何确定非常关键。为此,我们邀请了报社、杂志社、出版社、美术学院等单位的有关专家组成了评审团,对参赛作品从主题思想和艺术水平等方面进行了严格的评选,把真正体现了内容和形式完美结合的好作品作为评奖对象。

经过一年半的努力,这部书终于和读者见面了。在欣赏这些漫画作品时,读者可能产生这样的疑问,外国的单幅漫画怎么可以是这样的?漫画也能这样画吗?是的,就像漫画的另一种表现形式动画片一样,当初我们刚刚看到迪斯尼的"大老鼠"和日本的"大眼睛"时也有这样的疑问。这种因陌生而产生的诧异和疑惑恰恰反映了我国当代漫画创作与外国漫画之间的差距。到我们醒悟过来、认识到差距再追赶时,已经很难了。值得庆幸的是,一批中国漫画家早在20年前就已经默默地加入当代新漫画的研究与创作中了。特别是近十年来,我国漫画家几乎在每个国际漫画比赛中都获得了重要奖项,不仅赢得了荣誉,也拓宽了自己的艺术视野。目前,我国漫画艺术已经和世界各国漫画艺术的发展保持同步。把收入书中的我国漫画家的作品和外国的作品加以比较的话,相信读者朋友们也看到了我国漫画家的实力。

当您读到这本书时,我们已经开始了《2003世界漫画名作》的征稿工作,同时, 我们还将连续出版年度评选作品。对这些精美的漫画原作,我们将统一收藏,并举 办不同形式的画展予以展览,以便向广大读者展示世界各国最新的漫画精品。

Preface

LENG MU (Chinese Cartoonist)

Cartoon is an art of ridicule. The usual trick is artistic exaggeration, through which the cartoonist amuses, ridicules and shows his new insight into things. Whatever form it takes—intelligent, absurd, serious, clumsy, romantic or simply ironic—the reader can always be amused and entertained, ometimes even so refreshed as to let his imagination sore into the high sky.

A good piece of cartoon, be it ironic or purely for the sake of humorous effect, stands out and fascinates us by its profound meanings and enduring aftertaste. It usually speaks for itself by its multiple layers of artistic conception, enabling different readers to have different artistic experiences. Thus when reading it, we may resonate with the cartoonist, transcend him or even betray his original intentions, but he will never argue for himself. In the cartoonist's eyes, a cartooning piece is all but an egg given to us as a gift. We may do whatever to it, steaming it, cooking it, treating it as a pet or merely leaving it to hatch a chicken. It is in our own hands.

Diverse as they are, cartoons fall into two major categories: regional and non-regional. The former serve people in a specific region, so when they are read out of the region, they barely make any sense. The latter, on the other hand, are not subject to any regional taste as they cover a wide range of subject matters. As is the usual case, the cartoonist has already determined their nature, regional or vice versa, before they are produced.

When producing cartoon that are suitable for international exchange, the cartoonist not only has to make sure that his works are subject to no originality, but he has also to see to it that they are of strong

fictionality. In consequence, the portrayed may be so avant-garde that it is hard to distinguish his nationality. He just needs to be a man, a man portrayed by the cartoonist. Such a technique is free from any criticism of racial discrimination, and at the same time, will not fall into the prey of other misunderstandings.

At present, there are regular cartoon shows held in more than 50 countries or regions in the world at large, some of which have been held 60 times in succession. Besides, some 200 caricature competitions are being held annually in different parts of the world. The sponsors and organizers range from government setups, news media and associations of various sorts to business groups, schools and other institutions.

International cartoon competitions contribute greatly to international exchange and the development of caricature as a field of art, for most of them stand for the newest development and research in the field under discussion. Unfortunately, the Chinese readers are denied such an opportunity to appreciate the delicate and beautiful entry works of different countries, for there has been no international competition ever held in the largest oriental country, nor has any collection of cartoons ever been published.

To enable the Chinese readers to realize such a dream, the Chinese cartoonist Leng Mu (LM) has held the LM International Cartoon Competition 2002, issuing invitations to artists and friends in over 100 countries and regions, who all responded positively. Up to December 22, 2002, the deadline for the entry, the organizing committee had received 2613 pieces of first-class cartoon works from 1237 artists in 82 countries and regions.

It is the first time that China hosts such a large-scale cartoon competition. The Assessing Board of the competition, formed by experts from prestigious Chinese newspaper and magazine offices, publishing companies, colleges and universities of fine arts, had made careful comparison and appraisal of all the entered works, selecting those that are excellent both in form and content to award the prizes.

By the time you read this collection, my dear reader, the 2nd LM International Cartoon Competition has begun its solicitation of works to enter the competition. Every cartoonist in the world, no matter in what part of the world he is living, is warmly welcome to take part in it. All the prizewinners will be published as collections as an attempt to introduce outstanding foreign cartoon works to Chinese readers. Besides, they will be exhibited in the major large cities of China.



THE FIRST LM CHINA INTERNATIONAL CARTOON COMPETITION

评审委员 Adjuster of Members









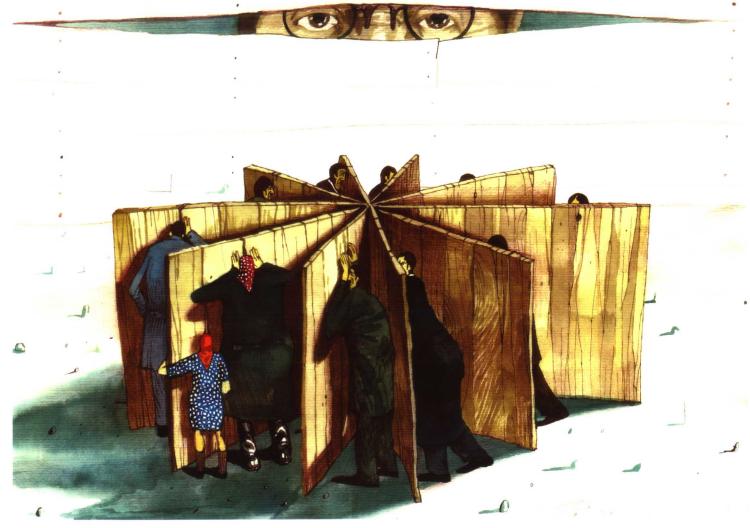






冷牧 (LENG MU) 叶霆 (YE TING) 郜科 (GAO KE) 钟宜 (ZHONG YI) 朱同 (ZHU TONG) 吕江 (LV JIANG)





奥列格·杰尔卡乔夫(乌克兰) OLEG DERGATCHOV (UKRAINE)

获奖名单(List of Winner)

大奖(Grand Prize)

OLEG DERGATCHOV (UKRAINE) 奥列格·杰尔卡乔夫 (乌克兰)

☆ 金奖(Gold Prize)

IVAN KOVACIK (SLOVAKIA) 伊万·科瓦契科 (斯洛伐克) ESHONKULOV MAKHMUDJON (UZBEKISTAN) 埃斯霍洛夫·迈科姆德乔 (乌兹别克斯坦)

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TOMEK WOLOSZYN (POLAND) 托梅科·沃洛斯因 (波兰)

○ 银奖(Silver Prize)

YURI OCHAKOVSKY (ISRAEL)尤里·奥查科夫斯基(以色列)

SEYRAN CAFERLI (AZERBAIJAN) 塞朗·卡夫里(阿塞拜疆)

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VIAGUESLAV BIBISHEV (RUSSIA) 维安格斯莱夫·比比谢夫 (俄罗斯)

☑ 铜奖(Bronze Prize)

IVAN HARAMIJA (CROATIA) 伊万·哈拉米加 (克罗地亚) RAVSHAN M·EGAMBERDIEV (UZBEKISTAN) 拉维尚·M. 埃加姆博蒂夫 (乌兹别克斯坦)

UMIT MUFIT DINCAY (TURKEY) 尤米特·姆菲特·迪卡伊

(土耳其)

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特别奖(Special Prize)

ALEKSANDR PASHKOV (RUSSIA) 亚历山大·帕斯科夫 (俄罗斯)

ALEXANDER UMYAROV (RUSSIA) 亚历山大·尤米亚罗夫 (俄罗斯)

ALEXANDER MONASTIRSKY (UKRAINE) 亚历山大·蒙纳斯迪尔斯基 (乌克兰)

ALEXEY TALIMONOV (ENGLAND) 亚里克西·泰里莫诺夫 (英国)

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(前南联盟)

OLEG LOKTYEV (UKRAINE) 奥列格·罗科特耶夫 (乌克兰)

OLEG GOUTSOL (UKRAINE) 奥列格·古特索尔 (乌克兰) OLEKSANDR BARABANSHCHYKOY (UKRAINE) 奥里克萨德尔·巴尔亚斯奇科伊 (乌克兰)

O-SEKOER (BELGIUM) 奥·塞科尔 (比利时)

PAIMAN REZAEI (IRAN) 佩曼·里扎伊 (伊朗)

PAOLO DALPOULE (ITALY) 保罗·戴尔保勒 (意大利)

PIERPAOLO PERAZZOLLI (ITALY) 皮诶尔保罗·佩拉佐利 (意大利)

PIANNI DI LENA (ITALY) 皮亚尼·迪·莱纳 (意大利)

PYOTR KULINICH (RUSSIA) 皮奥特·库利尼奇 (俄罗斯)

REAK KHALIL (SYRIA) 雷克·科哈利尔 (叙利亚)

ROMAN KUBEC (CZECH REP·) 罗曼·库贝特 (捷克)

SAMI MOHAMED ALI (EGYPT) 萨米·穆罕穆德·阿里(埃及)

SANTIAGO CORNEJO (ARGENTINA) 圣迪亚戈·科尔内罗(阿根廷)

SEMERENKO VLADIMIR (RUSSIA) 塞米尔科·弗拉迪米尔 (俄罗斯)

SMAEIL BABAEL (IRAN) 斯梅伊尔·巴巴艾尔 (伊朗)
SLAWOMIY LUCZYNS (POLAND) 斯拉沃米·卢科岑斯(波兰)

SOLTAN SOLTANLI (CZECH REP·) 索尔坦·索尔坦里 (捷克)

SUBHANI (INDIA) 苏巴尼 (印度)

TAE YONG KANG (R·O·KOREA) 康泰永 (韩国)

TAWAN CHUNTRASKAWVONG (THAILAND) 塔旺·坤卡荣(泰国)

TOMISLAV OZANIC (CROATIA) 托米斯拉夫·奥扎尼克 (克罗地亚)

TSOCHO PEEV (BULGARIA) 索肖·皮维 (保加利亚)

VADIM KOUDRIAVTSEV (RUSSIA) 瓦迪姆·库德里亚特瑟夫 (俄罗斯)

VADIM REMINJAKA (RUSSIA) 瓦迪姆·莱米杰卡 (俄罗斯)

VANSOVICH ANDREY (RUSSIA) 瓦索维奇·安德列 (俄罗斯)

VICTOR CRUDU (MOLDOVA) 维克多·克鲁杜 (摩尔多瓦)

VILLARRUEL JUAN FRANCISCO (ARGENTINA) 维尔拉罗伊尔·胡安·弗朗西斯科 (阿根廷)

VLRI KAVKA (CZECH REP·) 弗里·卡夫卡 (捷克)

WALERIAN DOMANSKI (U·S·A) 沃尔瑞恩·多曼斯基 (美国)

WILLEM RASING (AMSTERDAM) 威廉·雷金 (荷兰)

WINFRIED BESSLICH (GERMANY) 瓦夫瑞德·贝斯里奇(德国)

WOLFGANG SCHLEGEL (GERMANY) 沃尔夫冈·施莱戈尔 (德国)

XIA DA CHUAN (CHINA) 夏大川 (中国)

XU TAO (CHINA) 许滔 (中国)

XU XIAO (CHINA) 徐霄 (中国)

YE TING (CHINA) 叶霆 (中国)

ZHU SONG QING (CHINA) 朱松青 (中国)

ZINOVIEW ALEXANDER (UKRAINE) 季诺维耶·亚历山大(乌克兰)



东西方幽默的碰撞

叶 霆

俄罗斯文学家阿·托尔斯泰曾经说过:"艺术——这是思想所引起的喜悦。"漫画正是通过幽默来表达思想和情感的,她既是绘画的一种样式,又是文学长河的一条支流。随着时代的前进,漫画的诸多功能充分地显现了出来:讽刺、歌颂、娱乐……

在对外文化交流中,我们真切地感到漫画艺术的天地是多么的广阔。外国画家的新颖构思、大胆想象以及独辟蹊径的表现手法,给中国漫画家尤其是中青年漫画家带来了思想的喜悦和认知的冲击。他们大胆地走出国门,去实践奥林匹克的精神内涵:重在参与和拼搏!不管世界上国际漫画展览、竞赛的历史有多悠久,档次有多高,我们也要冲出去呼吸别样的艺术空气,这是我们的出发点。国际评委终于认可了来自东方古国的幽默文化,西方漫画家领略了东方幽默之神韵——儒家文化的含蓄美,他们在媒体上对此大加褒扬。在一些资深的国际漫展、漫赛中,中国漫画家已屡获大奖及各类殊荣。这些作品具有一定的思想内涵,体现了健康、善良、艺术的品质。这要归功于华夏传统文化的熏陶。

漫画通常被人们称作"世界语言",随着网络的迅猛发展以及漫画网站雨后春笋般的涌现,各国漫画家的交流变得更为便捷。在近二十年的时光里,中国漫画有了长足的进步。专业的漫画报刊纷纷创立,诸多媒体都设立了漫画专版,广大读者对漫画的青睐可见一斑。尽量把最优秀的中外漫画作品展献给广大读者,是我们的责任。青年漫画家冷牧在漫画创作和国际漫画交流中均取得了可喜的成绩,由他组织的"2002LM世界漫画邀请赛"获得了圆满的成功。各国顶尖的漫画高手都送来了精美的作品,这说明了各国漫画家们之间的友好情谊和外国漫画家对中国文化的向往。诚然,在表达形式上,东方的含蓄和西方的率真各有其特点。在两种文化交流和碰撞的同时,我们仍须遵循"取其精华、去其糟粕"的原则,去追求艺术的真、善、美。

Striking between the Eastern and Western Humor

YE TING (Chinese Cartoonist)

A.Tolstoy, the great Russian man of letter, ever said, "Art is the pleasure that is brought about by thought." Cartoon expresses thought and feeling just through humor; she is not only a way of drawing, but also a branch of literary work. With the advance of the time, many functions of the cartoon fully display: satire, extolling and amusement.

In cultural exchanges, we heartily rejoice at the vast field for cartoon. Foreign cartoonists' novelty of conception, boldness of imagination and development of the new style in technique of expression have brought boundless joy to the spirit of the young and mid-aged cartoonists of China and made great impact on their cognition. They boldly go abroad to practice the implication of the Olympic spirit: Participation and hard struggle first. No matter how long the history of the cartoon exhibition of other countries, and how high their grades, they have rushed out to exhibit their works of art and that is their original intention. At last, the international judges have approved the humor from the old eastern country, and they have seen and appreciated the romantic charm of the eastern humor—the implicit beauty of Confucianism. They were highly praised in western newspapers. The Chinese cartoonists have won numerous prizes and glories in famous international cartoon shows and contests. Those works of art have deeper implication, embody many good the artistic qualities. All this owes to the nurturing of the Chinese traditional culture.

Cartoon is usually known as "international language". With the rapid development of network and various cartoon websites have sprung up like mushrooms so that cartoonists in the world have an easy way to communication. In recent 20 years, the Chinese cartoon has made greater progress. Professional cartoon magazines come out one after another, and many media have created special issues of cartoons, which shows the people's favorite toward cartoons. It's the cartoonists duty to dedicate more and more excellent cartoons to readers. Len Mu, a young Chinese cartoonist, has made great achievements in the creation of cartoons and international exchanges, and successfully organized the 2002LM International Invitational Cartoon Tournament. Top cartoonists for other countries presented their favorite works, which clearly shows their friendship from Chinese cartoonists and their love for eastern culture. It is true that the implicitness in Chinese culture and forthrightness in western culture have their own features in means of artistic expression. We should follow the principle of "discard the dross and selecting the essential" in the communication of the two cultures, to seek the true, the good and the beautiful artistically.



漫画中的"大关系"

详 滔

素描造型中的"大关系"的核心,就是作者对客观事物的主观把握,是对存在的感知。基于此种把握与感知欣赏漫画作品,凸显跃动的生命与流变的思想,在二者的交融中,精神遂现。

由此,我们不妨将其引伸到漫画的领域中。我常想,同样是表现人类感受的漫画,其创作过程怎么可能离开"大关系"呢?纵观当今的漫画作品,不能不承认有一种普遍存在的倾向,我宁愿称之为"趋同的偏向",即:只重构思,不重形式。我以为,所谓形式,应该是一名漫画作者个体的、独特的生命体验之存在的表象与表征,而不是简单的图解或说明式的工具,更不是附属、粘贴在内容上的一张皮。当我们构建了一个以纯粹个体精神为基石的形式之厦时,当此种与内容互为主宾甚至大于内容的形式出现时,看吧,这就是一幅把握和体现了"大关系"的作品。因为,它从一开始就不可避免地是被一种形而上的精神理念所选中、所设定。无论如何,漫画作品的形式与内容同属个人精神的载体。作者正是通过它一步步地前行以探求心向往之的彼岸世界。每当我在孤独中拿起笔来,就会听到冥冥之中有一个声音在说:"大关系"就是艺术这头狂野之牛的犄角,把握住它,你就驾驭了它的灵魂。

生命中某种深刻的体验,是否存在于作品中,这种体验是以什么样的精神符号作为语言来陈述的,这是我最为关心的问题。

The Fundamental Relation in Cartoon

XU TAO (Chinese Cartoonist)

In pencil sketch, the core of its fundamental relation lies in the sketch drawer's subjective grasp of the objective world that is his perception of being. If cartoon works are appreciated on the basis of such a grasp or perception, what is understood should be the elapse of life and what is highlighted, the drawer's spirit.

It is natural, therefore, to introduce such a fundamental relation into the art of cartoon. "Since cartoon is also a way of expressing human perception," I am always wondering, "How can it be possible for such a relation to be rid in its creation?" A simple glimpse of current cartoon works will inevitably help us to have the following impression: most



works stress on artistic conceptions in the negligence of artistic forms. What is form then? It is, as far as I can see the cartoonist's individual way of expressing his life experience or being, as I previously called it. It is by no means a single picture or a mere tool of exposition, nor is it merely an adjunct or a skin attached to the content. Only when the edifice of form is founded on the pure individual spirit and mutually complements the mansion of content, can a piece of cartoon be called the one that embodies the fundamental relation of art. It is so because the form is predetermined by a metaphysical idea at the very beginning, and form, together with content, is in its very essence the carrier of individual spirit. Through it, the producer strides toward the world he is dreamed of. Consequently, whenever I pick up my pen in solitude, a clear and loud voice comes into my ears—the fundamental relation is the horn of the art of bull, and when you grasp it, you have grasped its soul.

Naturally, what I care most is: whether there is some profound experience in the work, and in what way and what language such an experience is conveyed.

创作大美术漫画

金 晖

与其他艺术种类相比,漫画的创作应有最大的自由度。但由于我们长期以来只强调漫画的功能,而忽略了其艺术表达;还因为我们固步自封,画地为牢,且乐在其中;更因为我们急功近利,自甘小道,结果造成了与时代发展不相符的现状:题材狭窄,构思雷同,表现方法公式化。居安思危,于是如何引导读者,提升漫画的艺术品位,便成为摆在漫画创作者面前的共同问题和任务。

漫画做为一门最自由的艺术,自身必须不断扩展其艺术的外延,挖掘其思想的内涵,而不应禁锢和封闭自己。这就要求我们用更加宽容的目光去审视漫画的发展。我们应该提倡创作的个性化和多元化,而不应以一种物化的、量化的和现实的社会价值观作为漫画的评价标准。随着时代的发展,社会的进步,我们已不能仅仅从传统漫画的思路出发去创作漫画,欣赏、诠释和评判现代及将来的漫画。我们应给自己的思想松绑,跳到漫画领域之外,更多的从文学、哲学、心理学、逻辑学、社会学、历史学、政治经济学、人文科学和自然科学的角度和另类的视角,去探寻和扩张漫画的创作空间,将其他艺术种类、派别的绘画语言自然地融入到这种创作空间中去,从艺术整体,甚至艺术范畴以外的一个陌生的新的高度去挖掘、探讨和把握漫画的本质,发展其与艺术和社会的关系。这样一来,每个创作者将会找到最适合表达自己的思想和感情的绘画语言,在自己的作品中追求一种可能范围内的极限境界。我们应该扫除滞留在我们思维中的陈旧观念,打破我们人为建立起来的传统的表述系统,不断升华漫画的思想境界,拓展漫画的表现疆域,模糊漫画与其他

