

HISTORICODE

活动
规则

蕭條與供給

Scarcity & Supply

第三屆南京國際美術展

The 3rd Nanjing International Art Festival

愚公移山The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains (339号)

已获得606907票

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排名

鸣谢

关注



介绍:

经典一直影响着我们，并潜移默化的指引着我们前进的方向，我们一代代实际上就是为了维护经典并重新解读经典而活着，这是我们的历史宿命。张大力回忆：1970年上小学一年级，新来的班主任是工宣队的工人，我们没有语文课本。班主任发给我们每人一本毛泽东的《老三篇》，要求我们熟读并背诵。其中有一篇是毛泽东写于1945年的文章《愚公移山》，我对愚公和智叟的对话印象深刻。再后来我在画报上看到了徐悲鸿的同名之作，这篇文章和这幅画竟然奇妙的在脑海中融为一体，成为这幅名画的理论解读，好长一段时间我都认为，是徐悲鸿读了毛泽东的文章而创作了这幅名作，理论和实践就这样颠倒了过来。今天重温经典让人喜悦，那种颠倒了理论和实践都成为了我经验的一部分。 Classics have always influenced us and subtly guide us towards a specific direction.

What we have been actually doing, generation after generation, is maintaining the classics and living in order to newly explain them; this is our historical destiny. Zhang recalled:

“1970, I was in the first grade. The newly arrived head teacher for our class was a propaganda worker: we didn’ t have Chinese language lessons. Our head teacher gave each one of us a booklet by Mao Zedong ‘The Old Three Essays’ . He required us to read it fervently, to memorize it, and repeat it by heart. One of the three essays is ‘Yu Gong Moves the Mountains’ , written by Mao Zedong in 1945. I still have a deep impression of the dialogue between Yu Gong and Zhi Sou. Later on, on a magazine, I saw the work by Xu Beihong bearing the same title. With no surprise, the essay and the painting became one in my mind, as to make the essay the theoretical explanation of the painting. For a long time I believed that Xu Beihong had painted his famous work after reading Mao’ s essay; as if theory and practice had been reversed in sequence. Today reviewing this classic gives us all joy, and that reverse sequence of theory and practice has become a part of my own life experience.” (Zhang Dali, April 4th, 2015)

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每人每天可投10票。

主办：南京国际美术展组委会