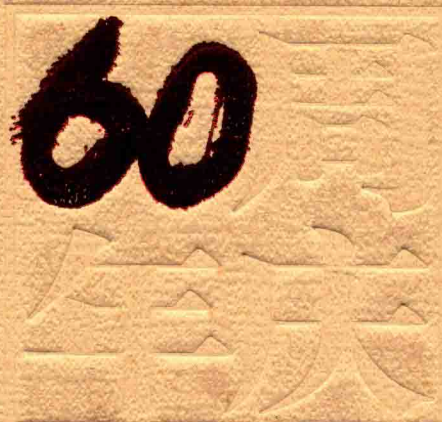


广西艺术学院美术作品集

FINE ARTS COLLECTION OF GUANGXI ARTS COLLEGE

FOR CELEBRATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF GUANGXI ARTS COLLEGE



纪念广西艺术学院建校六十周年

广西美术出版社
GUANGXI FINE ARTS PRESS

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广西艺术学院
美术学院
作品集

师太师



“滴水滔滔，独秀苍苍，我们挥动画笔，我们歌声高放。步伐整齐，热血满腔，在困苦中学习，在战斗中成长。为教育献身，向真理进取，来做这大时代的先驱，把新中国的精神发扬。”

当我再次读到这首在今天看来仍具有强烈现实意义，作于1939年的广西省艺术师资训练班（简称“艺师班”，为广西艺术学院的前身）班歌时，已是60年之后的90年代。站在枝繁叶茂的大榕树下，徘徊于波光粼粼的南湖岸边，回顾学院的发展历程，不由得感慨万分：60个春秋，人生已走完一个甲子；而从诞生于抗日烽火之中的“艺师班”，发展到今天学科齐全，教学力量雄厚，艺术创作硕果累累，校园环境优美宜人的南疆艺术名校，广西艺术学院正焕发出勃勃生机。这2万多个日日夜夜，跨越了两个社会制度，经历了动乱带来的痛苦和开放带来的繁荣，有多少人为学院的发展献出了青春甚至热血。抚今追昔，心情难以平静。

从徐悲鸿先生倡导建立的“艺师班”，到“广西艺专”成立于战火硝烟尚未散尽的1946年，尽管时局动荡，办学条件极为艰苦，一批有志之士在文化名城桂林为广西播下了充满生命力的艺术种子，开创了广西艺术教育的先河。他们当中，既有当时在中国艺坛上大名鼎鼎的艺术家，也有才华横溢的热血青年。连年战乱，校址几度迁移；设备简陋，在今天看来几乎没有办学的可能。然而，他们硬是将一个小小的训练班，发展成为一个颇具规模的专科学校，这个中的艰苦，非我们这一代人能想象得到。从艺专成立到1953年并入中南美专、中南音专的7年时间里，为国家培养艺术人才200人左右，其中不少学生成为新中国艺术创作和艺术教育的骨干力量。

经历了5年沉寂之后，1958年，广西区党委决定恢复建立广西艺专。从此，广西的艺术教育进入了正规教育的探索时期。在国内各兄弟院校及各有关部门的支持下，一大批优秀艺术师资人才聚集南国，为广西艺专的发展注入勃勃生机。特别是1960年升格为广

西艺术学院之后，由前辈播下的艺术火种，开始呈现出燎原之势。青山脚下，南湖之滨，琴声悠扬，丹青挥洒。在这个艰苦的创业阶段，学院不断探索社会主义的艺术办学规律，克服物质生活的困难，专业设置逐步趋于合理化，走具有民族特色办学之路的方针得到确立，教学质量稳步提高。同时，广大师生深入生活，向人民群众学习，艺术实践和创作成果颇丰，广西艺术学院迎来了发展的第一个春天。

如果一切都按照人们所想象的美好愿望发展，那么，绽放在祖国南疆的艺术之花，将会发出更加浓郁的芳香。只可惜，十年动乱，学院走过了一段令人不堪回首的痛苦历程，对教学等各方面工作都造成了不可估量的损失。

改革开放的春风，吹绿了邕江两岸的一草一木。从1977年恢复招生考试制度发展到今天，学院设有美术系、美术师范系、工艺美术系、音乐系、音乐师范系、成人教育部、附属中专部以及硕士研究生授予点；在职教职工461人，在校生2157人，校园建筑面积达73736平方米。广西艺术学院迎来了发展的第二个春天。尤其是进入90年代之后，学院加快了内部体制改革的步伐，加大了校园基础设施建设的力度，加强了与国内外的艺术交流，使办学规模不断扩大，教学质量日益提高，科研与创作水平上了一个新台阶。在教学方面，不断更新教学内容，增设适应社会需要的二级学科，修改和完善教学大纲，建立硕士研究生授予点，增加艺术实践在教学活动中的分量等等，取得了有目共睹的成就。在创作方面，我们认为艺术院校的创作，正如理工院校的科研，是提高教学质量的最好手段。我们始终相信“打铁先得本身硬”、“师高弟子强”的古训，只有在教师队伍中出一批好作品，出一批好画家，才能培养出一大批好学生。近年来，我院美术教师队伍的创作水平有了质的飞跃，引起了国内外专家和同行的重视。如雕塑专业教师连续两届夺得全国体育美展的特等奖，油画专业教师多次在全国美展中获奖

并被聘为国家级画展的评委，设计专业教师曾夺得亚洲包装装潢设计最高奖“亚洲之星”奖杯。国画、版画专业教师在各类高层次画展中的获奖数量也在不断增加。我们的专业教师还参加了大量的城市美化工程的设计与制作，受到社会各届的广泛好评。这些成绩的取得，是全院师生共同努力的结果，更是我们的前辈几十年来艰苦创业打下的基础，在今天这个千载难逢的好时代开花结果。

回忆过去，我们感慨学院的今天来之不易，展望即将到来的21世纪，我们应该认识到自己与国内先进院校之间的距离。当新世纪的钟声即将奏响的时候，我们有理由说，广西艺术学院发展的第三个春天就要到来了！

本画册的214幅作品基本上反映了我院的美术教学成果和创作水平，它的出版，是全院美术教师及广大校友给母校60周年校庆献上的一份厚礼。

广西艺术学院院长

李 教授

一九九九年六月十八日

Across the wide Lijiang bank,
and the green Duxiu land,
We wave our brush,
sing our song with heart.
Marching with each other,
Burning with righteous ardour,
We learn from the plight,
We grow in the fight,
for the education we are devoting,
for the truth we are seeking.
Come on,
at the great time
to be a pioneer.
Sing up,
for the high spirit
of a whole New China.

The song was written in 1939 for the Art Teachers Training Class (ATTC) of Guangxi, of which Guangxi Arts College grew out, and now seems still to have its own practical significance. It was in the 1990s, 6 decades after the writing, that I sang this old song again. Standing under giant banyans with luxuriant foliage, or wandering along the bank of Nanhu Lake, I often have a strong feeling of the great history of our college which was born in the war against Japan. Six decades meant a cycle of a human life in old Chinese philosophy, but our college is just like a child growing up, thriving and becoming a famous art college in the south of China. Today, we have complete courses in our powerful education system, and produce countless excellent artworks on our beautiful campus. During the over 20,000 days in our past, having stridden from the pain in turmoil to the prosperity under open policy, many people have dedicated their youth and devotion to our college. Comparing the past with the present, it is not easy to calm my touched emotions.

From the ATTC initiated by famous artist Mr. XU Beihong, to the Arts Junior College of Guangxi (AJCG) founded in 1946, our pioneers with lofty ideals had

sown living seeds of art and built up our art education system in Guilin, a famous cultural city in Guangxi. Although at that time, the politics were turbulent and conditions very difficult for education. Among them, there were not only famous artists, but also talented youths in China. Wars in successive years forced us to move our locations several times. Teaching equipment was so simple and crude that we could not run any school in today's perspective. In spite of this, our pioneers developed a small training class into a large junior college with their own hands. In the first seven-year, AJCG had trained about 200 art students, and many of them became the backbone of art education and art creation in New China.

In 1958, the Party Committee in Guangxi gave approval to resume to AJCG, which had, in five years, merged into other art colleges. It led the regular education in our college through an explorational time. With support from the government and other colleges, a group of extraordinary art teachers gathered together and worked for the development of AJCG. After upgrading to Guangxi Arts College (GAC) in 1960, art seeds sown by our pioneers showed their great vitality. Since the foundation, in such a hard material life, our college has been exploring different patterns of art education in our socialism. When we formulated an educational policy of national trait, the arrangement of specialized courses became more rational, which steadily enhanced the educational quality in our college. Teachers and students have connected their art studies with social life so intimately that they have created rich works of art. This period was the first golden time of our college's history.

Regretably, our college, which should have continued its high rate of development, was affected badly by the Ten Chaotic Years.

Preface

The reform and open policy in China have brought the second golden time to our college since 1977, in which we resumed our entrance exams and enrollment system. Today, there are 7 departments in our college: Fine Arts Department, Fine Arts Education Department, Applied Arts Department, Music Department, Music Education Department, Adult Education Department, and Attached Middle School. Now, 461 staff and 2157 students are working and studying together, and the whole floor space of the campus buildings has reached 73,736 square meters. In the 1990's, we are accelerating the management reforms, showing more attention to infrastructure on our campus, and emphasizing art communications at home and abroad. Such acceleration has made improved art education, superior art creation, and better scientific research at a new level. In teaching methods, we have obtained an obvious achievement by adjusting our syllabuses, adding some second courses, establishing more MA degree awarding-points, and enlarging the proportion of art practice in teaching activities. This all fits in with the needs of the society and the market. On the other hand, we insist on excellence in artistic creativity, for this is the best way to improve effectiveness in teaching, just as the scientific research does in science and engineering. We also know two old Chinese saws, *"If you want to work with iron, you must be tough yourself"*, and *"A famous teacher produces outstanding students"*. Only when we have excellent artworks and outstanding artists in our teacher team can we train extraordinary students. In recent years, the art creation of our teachers has carried weight with experts. For example, sculpture teachers have won twice in succession the Special Prize in National Sports Fine Arts Exhibition (NSFAE); oil-painting teachers have been awarded and

appointed to be judges in national grade by the National Fine Arts Exhibition (NFAE); and design teachers have seized the highest trophy "Star of Asia" in the Package and Decoration Design Competition in Asia (PDDCA). Teachers in Chinese painting and print have also been increasing their prize-winning numbers in different kinds of high level painting exhibitions. Our teachers have also participated in many projects of beautifying urban environment in different cities, which have produced much favourable comment in society.

Recalling the past, we feel this has not been easily won. And when we look forward to the future, we know that we have a lot of things to do to catch up with some domestically advanced colleges. When the bell of a new century is ringing, our college will enter her third golden time.

There are altogether 214 pieces of works in this book, which displays a whole brilliant achievement of education and creation of fine art in our college. The book is a great gift to the 60th anniversary of our Alma Mater.

The President of Guangxi Arts College

Professor HUANG Gesheng

June 18th, 1999

中国画

阳太阳	清品	· 16
黄独峰	芦花翠鸟	· 17
朱培钧	幽香溢远	· 18
黄格胜	山水小品	· 19
马万里	松柏	· 20
帅础坚	田家河水车	· 21
刘锡永	岩洞	· 22
罗鼎华	金鱼	· 23
李骆公	勤能补拙	· 24
萧朗	清波逐影	· 25
马慧先	葡萄	· 26
刘益之	神女峰	· 27
周志龙	碧透	· 28
梁荣中	漓江烟雨	· 29
黎正国	漓江山色	· 30
陈以忠	一醉方休	· 31
帅立功	古寨榕荫	· 32
李祥麟	和平之春	· 33
商作澍	山趣	· 34
陈玉圃	水禽	· 35
陈绶祥	三果图	· 36
梁惠统	八方响应四方乐从	· 37
龙山农	雨打疏荷惊残梦	· 38
黄忠耿	野趣	· 39
何纬仁	奔	· 40
黄宗海	三月的银光	· 41
阳山	苗岭情韵	· 42
陈再乾	月光曲	· 43
柒万里	禅悟图	· 44
文海红	远山的呼唤	· 44
申少君	坐着的男人	· 45
白晓军	居幽图	· 46
杨江东	秋野鸣禽	· 47
郑军里	王羲之观鹅图	· 48
梁耀	午夜	· 49
余永健	溢香图	· 50
伍小东	和风	· 51
关洁	人约黄昏后	· 52
莫建文	小站	· 53
魏恕	载日归来图	· 54
肖舜之	静物	· 55
陈一峰	战争	· 56
岑星品	侗寨秋色	· 56
闭理书	深山无声	· 57

蔡智

唐玉玲	苗岭情韵	· 59
秦付明	老夫老妻	· 60
曾真	孟母教子图	· 61
张羽翔	书法构成	· 62
王庆军	空山新雨后	· 63
黎小强	暮	· 64
姚震西	红叶	· 65
何志强	山情	· 66

油画

孙见光	中秋节	· 68
曾日文	百色起义	· 69
韦宣芳	南宁人民公园	· 70
周楷	壮乡秋日	· 71
姚秦	西部黄昏	· 72
邵伟尧	靖西溪间的记忆	· 73
黄炯	深居	· 74
郑捷克	女人体	· 75
刘宇一	良宵	· 76
邬永柳	黑白世界	· 76
郭北平	仁者	· 77
刘绍昆	我心	· 78
尤开民	秋天的碎片	· 79
谢森	有影子的自画像	· 80
谭海寿	永恒的歌舞	· 81
苏旅	收柿时节	· 82
刘晨煌	女人体	· 83
黄菁	窗的系列	· 84
黄超成	牧女	· 85
沈铭存	隆林女	· 86
刘广滨	少数民族妇女肖像	· 87
刘南一	钦州湾	· 88
孙超红	北京庭院	· 89
贺明	蛋	· 90
张冬峰	知足者	· 91
杨卫平	明媚阳光	· 92
江源	雄风	· 93
徐川克	正午	· 94
苏剑雄	蓝夜	· 95
覃超柏	云霜	· 96
雷波	九七系列	· 97
黄少鹏	欲·状态I	· 98
黄文诚	十万大山	· 99
张力绘	我们的小白兔	· 100

作品目录

韦 军	红屋旧梦	101
农 家	自我态度	102
何 光	希望之星	103
杨 诚	蜻蜓与花的对话	104
祁海平	黑色主题	105
封雄强	赞南瓜	106

版 画

陈烟桥	欢迎	108
黄新波	卖血后	109
陆 田	知音	110
易 琼	新枝	111
龙廷霸	孤儿寡母	112
陈更新	敌机轰炸后	113
雷时康	海南渔光	114
杨启鸿	出海之前	115
唐石生	苗山行	116
龙圣明	水果静物	117
邓福觉	滴水人家	118
杨 照	漓江秋未尽	119
李 秀	毕业归来	120
龙家恒	鸡冠花	121
蒙显刚	密林深处	122
陈伯群	山村染布店	122
雷务武	菊絮	123
覃高阳	金色的瑶年	124
陈大华	小岛	125
陈中华	海韵	125
张 红	孤寂的云	126
傅俊山	秋千	127
覃日群	古楼窗台	128
罗 炜	幽篁新节	129
罗思德	唐宋诗意之四	130
姚浩刚	为一个头像化妆	131
	绿色的海	131
李 翔	西藏系列	132
王晓鹏	开镰酒	133
刘 新	走亲戚	134

雕 塑

范文龙	农民头像	136
陈禾衣	小海军	137
甘武炎	甘嫂	138
朱光忠	绿珠女	139
朱连城	白求恩	140
张 鸣	勇猛瑶山	141

黄月新	阳光	142
何镇海	门	143
李 鑫	阵风	144
喻湘龙	腾飞	145
	连心锁	145
石向东	走向奥林匹克	146
张燕根	天慧	147
覃继刚	虹	148
王 琦	夸父	149
罗银烈	一家子	150

其 他

梁加坚	兴坪雨巷	(水彩画) ···152
覃忠华	正午的阳光	(水彩画) ···153
张文祥	黄山小蓬莱	(水彩画) ···154
蒋振立	桥	(水彩画) ···155
宋文龙	小渔村	(水彩画) ···156
祁锦列	晨光	(水彩画) ···157
苏秀玲	苗年欢歌	(水彩画) ···158
李绍中	漓江边	(水彩画) ···159
高 峻	寻找地平线	(水彩画) ···160
陈庆珠	空匣天书无觅处	(水彩画) ···161
叶 芝	静物	(水彩画) ···162
王超艺	夕阳的港湾	(水彩画) ···163
杨永威	静物	(水彩画) ···164
肖畅恒	工场的架构	(水彩画) ···165
蒋友舜	林歌	(水彩画) ···166
韦俊平	梦乡	(水彩画) ···167
刘承钢	艳阳	(水彩画) ···168
周度其	静物	(水粉画) ···169
陆红阳	花	(水粉画) ···170
郑万林	一品红	(水粉画) ···171
黄文宪	环境设计	172
	室内设计	172
陈建军	平面设计	173
汤晓山	广告设计	174
黄宗池	天府之门	(构成) ···175
高铁郡	广告设计	176
黄江鸣	吉日	(漆画) ···177
谭志军	和风	(漆画) ···178
蒙力亚	灯 画眉鸟	(连环画) ···179
林文涛		
黄卢健	射日英雄	(连环画) ···180
陆海燕	骄阳	(蜡染) ···181
王冀宾	装帧设计	182
曾红鹰	服装设计	183

陈小华	服装设计	184
林燕宁	服装设计	185
何 创	服装设计	186
黄焱冰	服装设计	187
覃西娅	装饰画	188
王 刚	服装设计	189
甘 源	装帧设计	190
雷德祖	邓小平传奇	191
	斯巴达克思	(连环画) ···191

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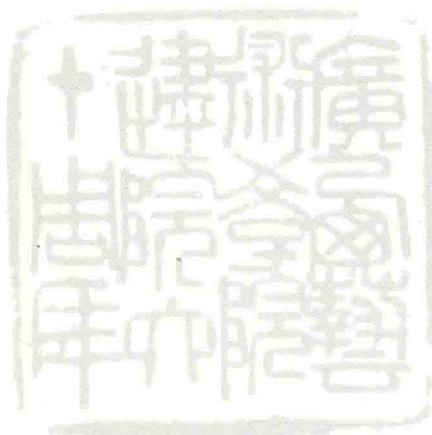
纪念广西艺术学院建校六十周年

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THE
COLLECTION
OF
ARTS
WORKS
IN
CELEBRATING
THE
60TH
ANNIVERSARY
OF
THE
FOUNDATION
OF
GUANGXI
ARTS
COLLEGE
GUANGXI
ARTS
PRESS



广西艺术学院
美术学院
作品集

师太师



“滴水滔滔，独秀苍苍，我们挥动画笔，我们歌声高放。步伐整齐，热血满腔，在困苦中学习，在战斗中成长。为教育献身，向真理进取，来做这大时代的先驱，把新中国的精神发扬。”

当我再次读到这首在今天看来仍具有强烈现实意义，作于1939年的广西省艺术师资训练班（简称“艺师班”，为广西艺术学院的前身）班歌时，已是60年之后的90年代。站在枝繁叶茂的大榕树下，徘徊于波光粼粼的南湖岸边，回顾学院的发展历程，不由得感慨万分：60个春秋，人生已走完一个甲子；而从诞生于抗日烽火之中的“艺师班”，发展到今天学科齐全，教学力量雄厚，艺术创作硕果累累，校园环境优美宜人的南疆艺术名校，广西艺术学院正焕发出勃勃生机。这2万多个日日夜夜，跨越了两个社会制度，经历了动乱带来的痛苦和开放带来的繁荣，有多少人为学院的发展献出了青春甚至热血。抚今追昔，心情难以平静。

从徐悲鸿先生倡导建立的“艺师班”，到“广西艺专”成立于战火硝烟尚未散尽的1946年，尽管时局动荡，办学条件极为艰苦，一批有志之士在文化名城桂林为广西播下了充满生命力的艺术种子，开创了广西艺术教育的先河。他们当中，既有当时在中国艺坛上大名鼎鼎的艺术家，也有才华横溢的热血青年。连年战乱，校址几度迁移；设备简陋，在今天看来几乎没有办学的可能。然而，他们硬是将一个小小的训练班，发展成为一个颇具规模的专科学校，这个中的艰苦，非我们这一代人能想象得到。从艺专成立到1953年并入中南美专、中南音专的7年时间里，为国家培养艺术人才200人左右，其中不少学生成为新中国艺术创作和艺术教育的骨干力量。

经历了5年沉寂之后，1958年，广西区党委决定恢复建立广西艺专。从此，广西的艺术教育进入了正规教育的探索时期。在国内各兄弟院校及各有关部门的支持下，一大批优秀艺术师资人才聚集南国，为广西艺专的发展注入勃勃生机。特别是1960年升格为广

西艺术学院之后，由前辈播下的艺术火种，开始呈现出燎原之势。青山脚下，南湖之滨，琴声悠扬，丹青挥洒。在这个艰苦的创业阶段，学院不断探索社会主义的艺术办学规律，克服物质生活的困难，专业设置逐步趋于合理化，走具有民族特色办学之路的方针得到确立，教学质量稳步提高。同时，广大师生深入生活，向人民群众学习，艺术实践和创作成果颇丰，广西艺术学院迎来了发展的第一个春天。

如果一切都按照人们所想象的美好愿望发展，那么，绽放在祖国南疆的艺术之花，将会发出更加浓郁的芳香。只可惜，十年动乱，学院走过了一段令人不堪回首的痛苦历程，对教学等各方面工作都造成了不可估量的损失。

改革开放的春风，吹绿了邕江两岸的一草一木。从1977年恢复招生考试制度发展到今天，学院设有美术系、美术师范系、工艺美术系、音乐系、音乐师范系、成人教育部、附属中专部以及硕士研究生授予点；在职教职工461人，在校生2157人，校园建筑面积达73736平方米。广西艺术学院迎来了发展的第二个春天。尤其是进入90年代之后，学院加快了内部体制改革的步伐，加大了校园基础设施建设的力度，加强了与国内外的艺术交流，使办学规模不断扩大，教学质量日益提高，科研与创作水平上了一个新台阶。在教学方面，不断更新教学内容，增设适应社会需要的二级学科，修改和完善教学大纲，建立硕士研究生授予点，增加艺术实践在教学活动中的分量等等，取得了有目共睹的成就。在创作方面，我们认为艺术院校的创作，正如理工院校的科研，是提高教学质量的最好手段。我们始终相信“打铁先得本身硬”、“师高弟子强”的古训，只有在教师队伍中出一批好作品，出一批好画家，才能培养出一大批好学生。近年来，我院美术教师队伍的创作水平有了质的飞跃，引起了国内外专家和同行的重视。如雕塑专业教师连续两届夺得全国体育美展的特等奖，油画专业教师多次在全国美展中获奖

并被聘为国家级画展的评委，设计专业教师曾夺得亚洲包装装潢设计最高奖“亚洲之星”奖杯。国画、版画专业教师在各类高层次画展中的获奖数量也在不断增加。我们的专业教师还参加了大量的城市美化工程的设计与制作，受到社会各届的广泛好评。这些成绩的取得，是全院师生共同努力的结果，更是我们的前辈几十年来艰苦创业打下的基础，在今天这个千载难逢的好时代开花结果。

回忆过去，我们感慨学院的今天来之不易，展望即将到来的21世纪，我们应该认识到自己与国内先进院校之间的距离。当新世纪的钟声即将奏响的时候，我们有理由说，广西艺术学院发展的第三个春天就要到来了！

本画册的214幅作品基本上反映了我院的美术教学成果和创作水平，它的出版，是全院美术教师及广大校友给母校60周年校庆献上的一份厚礼。

广西艺术学院院长

李 敏 教授

一九九九年六月十八日

Across the wide Lijiang bank,
and the green Duxiu land,
We wave our brush,
sing our song with heart.
Marching with each other,
Burning with righteous ardour,
We learn from the plight,
We grow in the fight,
for the education we are devoting,
for the truth we are seeking.
Come on,
at the great time
to be a pioneer.
Sing up,
for the high spirit
of a whole New China.

The song was written in 1939 for the Art Teachers Training Class (ATTC) of Guangxi, of which Guangxi Arts College grew out, and now seems still to have its own practical significance. It was in the 1990s, 6 decades after the writing, that I sang this old song again. Standing under giant banyans with luxuriant foliage, or wandering along the bank of Nanhu Lake, I often have a strong feeling of the great history of our college which was born in the war against Japan. Six decades meant a cycle of a human life in old Chinese philosophy, but our college is just like a child growing up, thriving and becoming a famous art college in the south of China. Today, we have complete courses in our powerful education system, and produce countless excellent artworks on our beautiful campus. During the over 20,000 days in our past, having stridden from the pain in turmoil to the prosperity under open policy, many people have dedicated their youth and devotion to our college. Comparing the past with the present, it is not easy to calm my touched emotions.

From the ATTC initiated by famous artist Mr. XU Beihong, to the Arts Junior College of Guangxi (AJCG) founded in 1946, our pioneers with lofty ideals had

sown living seeds of art and built up our art education system in Guilin, a famous cultural city in Guangxi. Although at that time, the politics were turbulent and conditions very difficult for education. Among them, there were not only famous artists, but also talented youths in China. Wars in successive years forced us to move our locations several times. Teaching equipment was so simple and crude that we could not run any school in today's perspective. In spite of this, our pioneers developed a small training class into a large junior college with their own hands. In the first seven-year, AJCG had trained about 200 art students, and many of them became the backbone of art education and art creation in New China.

In 1958, the Party Committee in Guangxi gave approval to resume to AJCG, which had, in five years, merged into other art colleges. It led the regular education in our college through an explorational time. With support from the government and other colleges, a group of extraordinary art teachers gathered together and worked for the development of AJCG. After upgrading to Guangxi Arts College (GAC) in 1960, art seeds sown by our pioneers showed their great vitality. Since the foundation, in such a hard material life, our college has been exploring different patterns of art education in our socialism. When we formulated an educational policy of national trait, the arrangement of specialized courses became more rational, which steadily enhanced the educational quality in our college. Teachers and students have connected their art studies with social life so intimately that they have created rich works of art. This period was the first golden time of our college's history.

Regretably, our college, which should have continued its high rate of development, was affected badly by the Ten Chaotic Years.

Preface

The reform and open policy in China have brought the second golden time to our college since 1977, in which we resumed our entrance exams and enrollment system. Today, there are 7 departments in our college: Fine Arts Department, Fine Arts Education Department, Applied Arts Department, Music Department, Music Education Department, Adult Education Department, and Attached Middle School. Now, 461 staff and 2157 students are working and studying together, and the whole floor space of the campus buildings has reached 73,736 square meters. In the 1990's, we are accelerating the management reforms, showing more attention to infrastructure on our campus, and emphasizing art communications at home and abroad. Such acceleration has made improved art education, superior art creation, and better scientific research at a new level. In teaching methods, we have obtained an obvious achievement by adjusting our syllabuses, adding some second courses, establishing more MA degree awarding-points, and enlarging the proportion of art practice in teaching activities. This all fits in with the needs of the society and the market. On the other hand, we insist on excellence in artistic creativity, for this is the best way to improve effectiveness in teaching, just as the scientific research does in science and engineering. We also know two old Chinese saws, *"If you want to work with iron, you must be tough yourself"*, and *"A famous teacher produces outstanding students"*. Only when we have excellent artworks and outstanding artists in our teacher team can we train extraordinary students. In recent years, the art creation of our teachers has carried weight with experts. For example, sculpture teachers have won twice in succession the Special Prize in National Sports Fine Arts Exhibition (NSFAE); oil-painting teachers have been awarded and

appointed to be judges in national grade by the National Fine Arts Exhibition (NFAE); and design teachers have seized the highest trophy "Star of Asia" in the Package and Decoration Design Competition in Asia (PDDCA). Teachers in Chinese painting and print have also been increasing their prize-winning numbers in different kinds of high level painting exhibitions. Our teachers have also participated in many projects of beautifying urban environment in different cities, which have produced much favourable comment in society.

Recalling the past, we feel this has not been easily won. And when we look forward to the future, we know that we have a lot of things to do to catch up with some domestically advanced colleges. When the bell of a new century is ringing, our college will enter her third golden time.

There are altogether 214 pieces of works in this book, which displays a whole brilliant achievement of education and creation of fine art in our college. The book is a great gift to the 60th anniversary of our Alma Mater.

The President of Guangxi Arts College

Professor HUANG Gesheng

June 18th, 1999

中国画

阳太阳	清品	· 16
黄独峰	芦花翠鸟	· 17
朱培钧	幽香溢远	· 18
黄格胜	山水小品	· 19
马万里	松柏	· 20
帅础坚	田家河水车	· 21
刘锡永	岩洞	· 22
罗鼎华	金鱼	· 23
李骆公	勤能补拙	· 24
萧 朗	清波逐影	· 25
马慧先	葡萄	· 26
刘益之	神女峰	· 27
周志龙	碧透	· 28
梁荣中	漓江烟雨	· 29
黎正国	漓江山色	· 30
陈以忠	一醉方休	· 31
帅立功	古寨榕荫	· 32
李祥麟	和平之春	· 33
商作澍	山趣	· 34
陈玉圃	水禽	· 35
陈绥祥	三果图	· 36
梁惠统	八方响应四方乐从	· 37
龙山农	雨打疏荷惊残梦	· 38
黄忠耿	野趣	· 39
何纬仁	奔	· 40
黄宗海	三月的银光	· 41
阳 山	苗岭情韵	· 42
陈再乾	月光曲	· 43
柒万里	禅悟图	· 44
文海红	远山的呼唤	· 44
申少君	坐着的男人	· 45
白晓军	居幽图	· 46
杨江东	秋野鸣禽	· 47
郑军里	王羲之观鹅图	· 48
梁 耀	午夜	· 49
余永健	溢香图	· 50
伍小东	和风	· 51
关 洁	人约黄昏后	· 52
莫建文	小站	· 53
魏 恕	载日归来图	· 54
肖舜之	静物	· 55
陈一峰	战争	· 56
岑星品	侗寨秋色	· 56
闭理书	深山无声	· 57

蔡 智	金秋相趣	· 58
唐玉玲	苗岭情韵	· 59
秦付明	老夫老妻	· 60
曾 真	孟母教子图	· 61
张羽翔	书法构成	· 62
王庆军	空山新雨后	· 63
黎小强	暮	· 64
姚震西	红叶	· 65
何志强	山情	· 66

油画

孙见光	中秋节	· 68
曾日文	百色起义	· 69
韦宣劳	南宁人民公园	· 70
周 楷	壮乡秋日	· 71
姚 秦	西部黄昏	· 72
邵伟尧	靖西溪间的记忆	· 73
黄 炯	深居	· 74
郑捷克	女人体	· 75
刘宇一	良宵	· 76
邬永柳	黑白世界	· 76
郭北平	仁者	· 77
刘绍昆	我心	· 78
尤开民	秋天的碎片	· 79
谢 森	有影子的自画像	· 80
谭海寿	永恒的歌舞	· 81
苏 旅	收柿时节	· 82
刘晨煌	女人体	· 83
黄 菁	窗的系列	· 84
黄超成	牧女	· 85
沈铭存	隆林女	· 86
刘广滨	少数民族妇女肖像	· 87
刘南一	钦州湾	· 88
孙超红	北京庭院	· 89
贺 明	蛋	· 90
张冬峰	知足者	· 91
杨卫平	明媚阳光	· 92
江 源	雄风	· 93
徐川克	正午	· 94
苏剑雄	蓝夜	· 95
覃超柏	云霜	· 96
雷 波	九七系列	· 97
黄少鹏	欲·状态 I	· 98
黄文诚	十万大山	· 99
张力绘	我们的小白兔	· 100