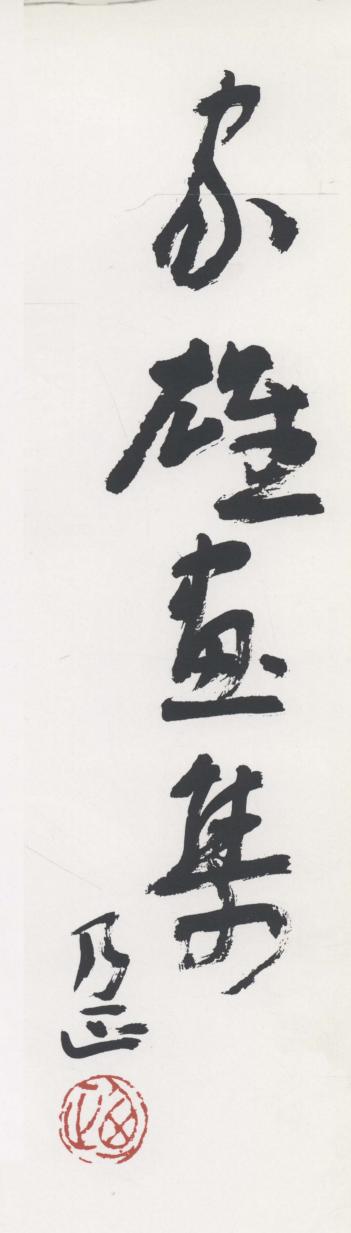
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猫鼠尋常日遇之, 一經筆下便神奇。 牛羊鷄鴨鵝都到, 世界重新整頓伊。

——郭先楫

### 故國神游·情真韻遠的畫家

### ——《林家雄畫集》序言

燕堂文懷沙

畫家林家雄君自新加坡齋及門鄧粲之君介紹信命顧荒居,乍見便有傾蓋如故之感。"意象人寥廓,天涯來咫尺",人間遇合與緣法實在難以端詳。我真没有想到,"相去萬餘里,各在天一涯"的林家雄心有靈犀,早就是我的忘年神交。原來他在遥遠的新加坡讀過我三十八年前替《蔣兆和畫集》所作萬言長序,并爲之感動不已。正是由于拙文以崇實精神替被壓抑的藝術家説了一些公道話。(最近北京爲紀念蔣兆和九十冥壽,展覽了他的遺作,盛況空前,人物畫家蔣兆和的歷史地位是推不倒的了,作爲蔣生前的摯友,實在感到無比欣慰。)當時某些論客其勢洶洶,對我大加攻訐,但也使我這三十年中又贏得了不少朋友,而林家雄君竟是其中之一。人之相知貴相知心,這確是值得尊重的友誼。于是鄧粲之這次來信開門見山,明確告訴我,家雄知我健在,這次來北京的目的便是要我爲其畫集作序,看來我雖艱于握管,也是義不容辭的了。

聚之信中縷述家雄君的個人身世,并盛讚其人品、畫品,從而我得知—— 林家雄,1947年生于汕頭。1953年移居新加坡,時年僅六齡。及長畢業于南洋美專的西畫系。中學時代起,即私淑范昌乾先生,醉心傳統水墨畫達三十載之久。作品除參展外,廣爲國內外公共機關及私人收藏家收藏……又,家雄篤于情,是個"情種"。

白香山雲:"古人唱歌兼唱情,今人唱歌唯唱聲。"我以爲當今書畫金石藝術也有唱聲唱情之别。凡矯情唱聲以媚世求售者必俗。縱觀林家雄君作品,特别是近期作品,他最基本的品質是富有情韻:喬木展舊國之思,行雲有故山之戀。這才是最可貴的。我不想對他筆下所展示的技法有所論列。例如他善于以西畫光影的處理手段,融入中國畫傳統的六法之中,從而形成生面別開的墨趣等等……中國畫技法某一程度的突破,對林家雄來說,恐怕是次要的。反復看畫家林家雄的畫,使我不時憶念起柳柳州的一首絕句:"海畔尖山似劍芒,秋來處處割愁腸。若爲化作身千億,散上峰頭望故鄉。"所謂"望故鄉"也就是"故國神游"罷。此之謂"林家雄情韻"!

是的, 黄昏時候的樹影拖得再長, 也離不開樹根; 畫家林家雄無論走得多麽遠, 也走不出祖國的心……

我特别欣賞家雄君筆下的猫——我看那不是波斯猫,而是帶有野性和靈氣的暹羅猫。有一幅畫猫,題句曰:"耽耽而視,未知何所覬覦也?"其實那耽耽而視的猫是值得悲憫的,不論是否出于"感同類"的晚間"求偶";抑或是出于"求生存"的白天"覓食",都無可厚非,何言覬覦之有?

老夫耄矣, 東拉西扯, 自已也不知寫了些什麽? 承林家雄君不遠萬里前來索序, 忽忽命筆, "書被催成墨未濃", 所談未必能愜讀者諸君意, 見笑了。

# A Painter Whose Soul Travels to His Home Country, Whose Emotional Appeal Is Genuine and Far—reaching —Preface to the Collection of Paintings by Lim Kay Hiong

By Yan Tang Wen Huaisha

With a letter of introduction by Mr. Deng Canzhi, Mr. Lim Kay Hiong, the painter, came all the way from Singapore to my rarely-visited home. The moment we met, I had the feeling that we were old friends. "When one's imagination soars into the vast expanse of sky, poles apart is just a short distance away". The lot that people are brought together is hard to account for. I have never thought that Lim Kay Hiong, "Who is thousands of miles away at the other end of the world" has the intuition and long been an intimate young friend of mine, though we have never met before. It came out that at faraway Singapore, he had read my preface of ten thousand words to "the Collection of Paintings of Jiang Zhaohe" written 38 years ago and was deeply touched by it. This is because my humble article, in the spirit of respecting the fact, spoke out for the oppressed artists. (Recently, in celebration of the 90th birthday of the late Jiang Zhaohe, Beijing organised an exhibition of his works which witnessed a large audience. The historical role of Jiang Zhaohe, a figure painter, can not be reversed. As a close friend of Jiang in his lifetime. I feel immensely relieved.) A number of opponents at that time started a fierce campaign in attacking me, which, had however, won me many friends in these 30 years, Mr. Lim Kay Hiong being one of them. The important thing of knowing a person is knowing his thoughts. A friendship based on understanding is to be valued. In the letter, Deng Canzhi comes straight to the point, saying that Kay Hiong knows that I am still going strong and his purpose of visiting Beijing is to ask me to write a preface for his collection. It seems that although I have difficulty in holding a pen, I am obliged to take on the job.

In his letter, Canzhi gives a detailed account of the personal life of Kay Hiong and highly praises his character and the style of his painting. From the letter, I have come to know — "Lim Kay Hiong, is born in Shantou in 1947. When he migrated to Singapore in 1953, he was only 6. Grown up, he graduated from the Department of Western Painting of the Nanyang Academy of Fine Arts. Since high school days, he had been tutored by Fan Changqian and has devoted himself to traditional wash painting for thirty years. Apart from displays at exhibitions, his works have been widely collected by public institution at home and abroad and by private collector. ...Besides, Kay Hiong is sincere in his feeling and is a man "with strong attachment".

Bai Xiangshan said, "In ancient times, when people sing, they sing songs as well as pour out their emotion. In present times, when people sing, they only utter the sounds." My view is that in the current art of painting and calligraphy, metal and stone carving, there is also the difference of the uttering of sound or the singing of passion. It is definitely vulgar when one tries to please the audience in order to sell by singing the sound in an affected way. A review of the works of Mr.

Lim Kay Hiong, especially his recent works, and you'll find that the fundamental quality of his works is the appeal of affection: the arbor displays the lingering memory of home country and the floating cloud is an expression of attachment towards mountains in the hometown. And this is the most valuable. I do not plan to comment on the technique he uses in his paintings, such as, he is good at blending the handling of light and shade in western painting into Chinese traditional painting method, thus presenting an entirely new sort of painting. ... A breakthrough in Chinese painting technique, to a certain extent, is perhaps secondary to Lim Kay Hiong. Examining painter Lim Kay Hiong's paintings, I am again and again reminded of Liu Zongyuan's poem: "The pointed mountain at the sea coast is like the blade of a sword, At Autumn times it is used to cut off the gnawing anxiety everywhere. If one can turn himself into numerous parts, Mounting the top of the peak to gaze at hometown." The "gazing at hometown" may be "Dreaming of visiting one's home country"? This is what is meant by "emotional appeal of Lim Kay Hiong"!

Yes, no matter how far the shadow of a tree can throw in dusk, it is linked to the root of the tree; no matter how far painter Lim Kay Hiong may go, he is attached to the heart of the nation.

I have a special fondness for the cat under the brush of Kay Hiong — I don't think it is a Persian cat but a Siamese cat with wildness and intelligence. There is a painting of a cat with these words: "Eyeing covetously, but not knowing what prey it has its eye on? " Actually, the cat which glares covetously is worth sympathizing. No matter whether it is looking for a mate of its kind at night, or looking for food for survival in the daytime, there is no cause for criticism, where comes this "eyeing covetously"?

I am ageing. Rambling so much, I don't know what I have written. Since Mr. Lim Kay Hiong defies the distance of ten thousand *li* to come for the preface, I have to scribble in a hurry. "I hurriedly complete the writing before the ink is thick enough" so what I write may not appeal to the readership. Excuse me then.

Midnight, May 20, 1994 at my plain room in the eastern suburb of Beijing.

### 故国の神遊、誠の情熱と韻の深い画家

――"林家雄画集"の前書

燕堂文懐沙

画家の林家雄君が シンガポールの奮及門鄧粲之君の紹介状を持って 荒居に来た。会うと故きの知人の感じで "意と象が寥廓に入り 天の際でも わずかなである"。人間の出会は 縁とのつながりを実に見届けない。この私は 予想もないだが "互いに万里ほどに離れ 各人は 天の際に"いる林家雄の心に通ずるものがあり もはや 私の忘年の交りになった。彼は遥かなシンガポールで 私の三十八年前に "蔣兆和画集"に書れた万言もの長い前書を読み または 感動されてやまなかった。拙文は 事実を求める精神で おさえられた芸術家のために公平を言った。(最近 北京で蔣兆和誕生九十周年の記念として 彼の遺作展を行い この盛況が空前で 人物画家蔣兆和の歴史的な地位はだれでも 倒す物ではない。蔣の生きた時の良き友として この上ないよろこびを覚える)そのため 当時のある論客が ものすごい勢いで 私におおいに攻撃をかえたが、そのおかげで この三十年の間に数多くの友人も得て 林家雄は その中の一人である。人間との知り合は 貴いのは心の知ることで これこそ 尊敬すべきの友誼である。それで この度 鄧粲之の御手紙で遠慮無しに 私のまだ健在の事を知った家雄が 北京におい出になる目的が 私に その画集に前書を書いてもらうことを教えた。筆を取るには やや難しくなるこの私には 義理でお断りが 出来ないだろう。

案之が手紙にて 家雄君の個人の事を度度述べ その人柄、絵の品質を盛んにほめたので 私も 林家雄について いろいろ 知った――林家雄、一九四七年に汕頭に生まれ 一九五三年にシンガポールに移したが ただ六才の時だった。南洋美術専門学校の油絵学部を卒業された。中学校時代から範昌乾先生を師とし 伝統な水墨画にむちゆうし三十年間になった。その作品が 展覧会出品にするほか 国内外の公共機関及び個人の収集家に広く収蔵された。また 家雄は 情を重じる人間で "情種" だと言うべきである。

白香山が曰く "古人の歌唱には 情をうたう兼ねがありが いまの人の歌唱には ただ声で"と。 現代の書と画及び金石芸術にも 声でと情でとの区別があると思う。およそなまめかしい声でうたうのは 世の中に媚を売って 売れるようになるためで 俗くさい物である。全面的に 林家雄君の作品を見 特に近期の作品を見て 彼のもっともな品質が 情韻に富むことで 喬木には故国への思いを寄り 行雲には故山への恋が あり、これこそ もっとも 貴いものである。ここで彼の筆でひろげた技法について 全面に論ずることをひろげたくないだが たとえば 彼が油絵の光と影の手法を 中国画の伝統的な六法に取入れるに長じるので 特別な 独特な墨の趣味を開き等で 中国画の技法をある程度に突破するのは 林家雄にとって 恐くいま一つの品質だろう。くりかえして

林家雄の絵を見 時時に 柳柳洲の絶句を思い出し "海の浜の尖がる山 剣先のごとく 秋来して いたる所で 愁腸を切り もしもいく千いく億の身に化せば 頂上に散して 故郷を望む"。"故郷を望む"というのは 故国の神遊のことだろうか?これこそ "林 家雄の情と韻"ということだ。

そうだろ 夕方の時の木の曇は いくら長くしても 木の元から 離れられない、画家 の林家雄は いくら遠く歩きでも 祖国の心から離られないだろう……。

私は 特に家雄君の筆の下の猫をほめたい――私の目には あれがポース猫ではなく野性と霊気のあるジンラ猫である。猫を画いた絵で "耽耽たる視す 何を見取るのか"と題字をした。実は この耽耽たる視す猫こそ同情すべきで "同類恋"の夜の配偶者の求めにせよ "生存求め"の昼間の食物捜しにせよ 誹難することなく 何を見取るということもないだろう。

この老いた私は だらだらしく 自分でも 何を書いたかも わからないほどだ。林家雄君は 万里をとわずに 求めにこられて急急で筆を取った。"書は催促されて その墨は濃くない"ということで 書いたものが 読者諸君に満足出来ないかもしれないだが 恐縮である。

一九九四年五月二十日深夜 北京の東郊外 斯是陋室にて

# 目錄

001	南瓜	79.5 $\times$ 34.5 cm	1967
002	雙雄	$68 \times 53$ cm	1988
003	酸齋靈奴	$105.5 \times 53$ cm	1993
004	對唱	68.5×54 cm	1993
005	墨蘭(指畫)	60.5×55 cm	1993
006	燈下圖	109.5 $\times$ 57 cm	1992
007	蘭室飄香	101. $5 \times 52$ . 5 cm	1992
800	江南春	73×48.5 cm	
009	待	91.5×59.5 cm	1992
010	秋聲圖	$81 \times 67.5$ cm	1992
011	陰影	$45 \times 40$ cm	1991
012	憩禽	$54 \times 53.5$ cm	1975
013	葫蘆瓜	$139 \times 34.5$ cm	1967
014	花鳥	$69 \times 34.5$ cm	1992
015	報曉(吳永良題詩塘)	$42\times40$ cm, $40\times12$ cm	1993
016	花陰游伴	96.5×59.5 cm	1989
017	群雄圖(指畫)	$94 \times 74.5$ cm	1993
018	高處不勝寒	$88 \times 68$ cm	1993
019	荒齋夜客	68.5×46 cm	1987
020	竹石 (張丹農題詩塘)	$136 \times 69$ cm, $69 \times 44$ cm	1966
021	白荷	$86.5 \times 68.5$ cm	1988
022	春游	$136 \times 69 \text{ cm}$	1992
023	臨曹全碑刻石(指書)	67.5×53 cm	1993
024	夏游	$97 \times 59.5$ cm	1989
025	雙鹿	69.5 $\times$ 39.5 cm	1992
026	墨戲册之一(水禽)	35.5×24 cm	1992
027	墨戲册之二 (蝦)	$35.5 \times 24$ cm	1992
028	梅石	$139 \times 34.5$ cm	1966
029	夏艷	$64 \times 62$ cm	1990
030	良辰	102×61 cm	1992
031	三雄圖	93.5×69 cm	1993
032	春陽啼放	$74 \times 69$ cm	1993
033	稼軒先生詞(書法)	$75 \times 52$ cm	1988
034	雙靈圖	74.5 $\times$ 56.5 cm	1992
035	竹石	$99 \times 68.5$ cm	1965
036	水墨葡萄	138.5×35 cm	1966
037	雅懷夜讀	$131 \times 34.5$ cm	1977
038	獨鳴	$65 \times 34.5$ cm	1992
039	荷花	40.5 cm(直徑)	1990

040	梅爲雪而嬌(指畫)	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
041	良宵	$106 \times 55.5$ cm	1992
042	獨立	$109 \times 53$ cm	1993
043	貓兒能捉鼠	$68 \times 46$ cm	1988
044	寒秋暖色	$69 \times 37$ cm	1993
045	艷極春陽	103.5 $\times$ 56 cm	1988
046	清供圖(指畫)	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
047	群鷄	$78 \times 50.5$ cm	1992
048	四君子屏:梅	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
049	四君子屏:蘭	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
050	四君子屏:竹	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
051	四君子屏:菊	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
052	雙雄常樂圖	$94 \times 69$ cm	1993
053	金秋(指畫)	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1992
054	帆影	$76 \times 34.5$ cm	1968
055	羊羔圖	57×55.5 cm	1993
056	游伴	$87.5 \times 30.5 \text{ cm}$	1988
057	群雄	$138 \times 68.5$ cm	1993
058	望	$58.5 \times 68.5 \text{ cm}$	1992
059	視	$113 \times 52.5$ cm	1987
060	白鵝群	68×51 cm	1993
061	山野幽禽	$97 \times 60$ cm	1987
062	風竹	$135 \times 34.5$ cm	1967
063	好年(指畫)	75×50.5 cm	1992
064	洛陽春放	64×58.5 cm	1993
065	指畫四君屏:梅	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
066	指畫四君屏:蘭	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
067	指畫四君屏:竹	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
068	指畫四君屏:菊	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
069	雙雛	24.7 cm(直徑)	1985
070	炎洲野趣	$77 \times 69$ cm	1975
071	貓	$78\times49.5$ cm	1992
072	野地情	83.5 $\times$ 69 cm	1993
073	清供	$36 \times 34.5$ cm	1966
074	行書軸	73×30.5 cm	1993
075	玉蘭花開	$90 \times 34$ cm	1992
076	臨歐陽詢	$91 \times 39$ cm	1992
077	三鴨	68 cm(直徑)	1988
078	紅梅	$139 \times 34.5$ cm	1968

079	春之晨	$74 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
080	飄香季節(指畫)	$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
081	春江水暖鴨先知	$168.5 \times 84.5 \text{ cm}$	1992
082	春江水暖鴨先知(局部)		
083	<b>墟</b> 里	$104.5 \times 56$ cm	1990
084	墟里(局部)		
085	節后	$124.5 \times 59.5 \text{ cm}$	1992
086	節后(局部)		
087	夏晴	$59.5 \times 58$ cm	1993
088	夏晴(局部)		
089	太湖秋色	$96 \times 60.5$ cm	1993
090	太湖秋色(局部)		
091	平等極樂(局部)		
092	平等極樂	82×69 cm	1991
093	國泰民安	$69 \times 33.5$ cm	1993
094	游春圖	109.5 $\times$ 52 cm	1992
095	夏嶺初晴	$64.5 \times 34$ cm	1993
096	戲偶(自題詩塘)	$68.5 \times 24 \text{cm}, 60 \times 33 \text{cm}$	1988
097	獨立寒江	$69 \times 55.5$ cm	1993
098	三鴨	$52 \times 49.5$ cm	1991
099	群鵝圖(指畫)	$119 \times 59.5$ cm	1993
100	小精靈	69×46 cm	1990
101	獨釣	$96 \times 60$ cm	1993
102	墨竹	$178 \times 95$ cm	
103	柳塘	117.5×58 cm	1992
104	大吉羊	$86 \times 59$ cm	1993
105	晴原牧憩	93.5 $\times$ 60.5 cm	1993
106	牧羊女	$85.5 \times 50$ cm	
107	無憂圖(自題詩塘)	$33\times30.5$ cm, $22\times30.5$ cm	1990
108	藤陰雙鴨	119.5 $\times$ 48 cm	1990
109	行書軸	$73\times26.5$ cm	1993
110	寂寞英雄	$91 \times 50$ cm	1993
111	捕雀圖	$88 \times 61.5$ cm	1992
112	逐萍	40. $5 \times 40$ . 5 cm	1987
113	守歲圖	135. $5 \times 68$ . 5 cm	1992
114	毁譽由人册之一:學語	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
115	毁譽由人册之二:常相守	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
116	毁譽由人册之三:行書	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
117	毁譽由人册之四:春水年年綠	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993

## CONTENTS

001	Golden pumpkins	79.5 $\times$ 34.5 cm	1967
002	A pair of cockerels	$68 \times 53$ cm	1988
003	Melancholy of night	$105.5 \times 53$ cm	1993
004	Dialogue	$68.5 \times 54$ cm	1993
005	Orchid(finger painting)	$60.5 \times 55$ cm	1993
006	Spell bound	109.5 $\times$ 57 cm	1992
007	Balmy air of incense	101.5×52.5 cm	1992
008	Spring in the south	73×48.5 cm	
009	Waiting	91. $5 \times 59$ . 5 cm	1992
010	The melody of autumn	81×67.5 cm	1992
011	Shadow	45×40 cm	1991
012	Resting mynahs	$54 \times 53.5$ cm	1975
013	Gourds	$139 \times 34.5$ cm	1967
014	Flowers and bird	$69 \times 34.5$ cm	1992
015	Ushering in dawn (Wu Yongliang's poem)	$42 \times 40$ cm, $40 \times 12$ cm	1993
016	Ducks and cotton rose hibiscus	96.5 $\times$ 59.5 cm	1989
017	Cockerels(finger painting)	94×74.5 cm	1993
018	Coldness at high altitude	$88 \times 68$ cm	1993
019	Night guests	$68.5 \times 46$ cm	1987
020	Bamboo and rock(Zhang Dannong's poem)	$136 \times 69 \text{ cm}, 69 \times 44 \text{ cm}$	1966
021	White lotus	$86.5 \times 68.5$ cm	1988
022	Ducks in the joy of spring	$136 \times 69 \text{ cm}$	1992
023	Calligraphy (finger painting)	67.5×53 cm	1993
024	Ducks in pummer	$97 \times 59.5$ cm	1989
025	Deers	$69.5 \times 39.5 \text{ cm}$	1992
026	An album of ink paintings	$35.5 \times 24$ cm	1992
027	An album of ink paintings	$35.5 \times 24$ cm	1992
028	Plum blossoms and rock	$139 \times 34.5$ cm	1966
029	Summer's pride	$64 \times 62$ cm	1990
030	Rats feasting on a festive night	$102 \times 61$ cm	1992
031	Happy trio	93.5×69 cm	1993
032	Welcoming spring	$74 \times 69$ cm	1993
033	Poem of Mr. Jiaxuan(calligraphy)	75×52 cm	1988

034	Two cats	74.5 $\times$ 56.5 cm	1992
035	Bamboo and rock	$99 \times 68.5$ cm	1965
036	Grapes	138.5 $\times$ 35 cm	1966
037	Studying into the night	$131 \times 34.5$ cm	1977
038	Solitary calls	65×34.5 cm	1992
039	Lotus	40.5 cm (diameter)	1990
040	The beauty of plum blossoms (finger painting)	75×50.5 cm	1993
041	Festive night	$106 \times 55.5$ cm	1992
042	Sturdy pose of a hawk	$109 \times 53$ cm	1993
043	The nature of a cat	68×46 cm	1988
044	Autumn delicacy	$69 \times 37$ cm	1993
045	Peony	103.5 $\times$ 56 cm	1988
046	Still life(finger painting)	75×50.5 cm	1993
047	Feeding time Symbol of four scholars	78×50.5 cm	1992
048	Plum blossoms	135.5×34 cm	1992
049	Orchid	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
050	Bamboo	135.5×34 cm	1992
051	Chrysanthemums	135.5 $\times$ 34 cm	1992
052	Delighful pair of cockerels	$94 \times 69$ cm	1993
053	Autumn's pride (finger painting)	75×50.5 cm	1992
054	Shades of sails	$76 \times 34.5$ cm	1968
055	Two kids	$57 \times 55$ . 5 cm	1993
056	Swimming companions	$87.5 \times 30.5 \text{ cm}$	1988
057	Cockerels	$138 \times 68.5$ cm	1993
058	Looking up	$58.5 \times 68.5$ cm	1992
059	Observing	$113 \times 52.5$ cm	1987
060	Five geese	68×51 cm	1993
061	Mynahs in the wild	$97 \times 60$ cm	1987
062	Bamboo in the wind	$135 \times 34.5$ cm	1967
063	A good year(finger painting)	75×50.5 cm	1992
064	Peony	64×58.5 cm	1993

065	Four scholars: Plum Blossoms white snow(finger painting)	in	75×50.5 cm	1993
066	Four scholars: Orchid		$75 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
067	(finger painting) Four scholars: Bamboo		75×50.5 cm	1993
068	(finger painting) Four scholars: Chrysanthemums (finger painting)		75×50.5 cm	1993
069	A pair of chicks		24.7 cm (diameter)	1985
070	Mynahs in the wild		$77 \times 69$ cm	1975
071	Solitary cat		78×49.5 cm	1992
072	Harmony in the wild		83.5 $\times$ 69 cm	1993
073	Still life		$36 \times 34.5$ cm	1966
074	A scroll		73×30.5 cm	1993
075	Magnolia blooms		90×34 cm	1992
076	Calligraphy		$91 \times 39$ cm	1992
077	Three ducks		68 cm (diameter)	1988
078	Plum blossoms		139×34.5 cm	1968
079	After a rainfall		$74 \times 50.5$ cm	1993
080	A season of fragrant fruits (finger painting)		75×50.5 cm	1993
081	Ducks in spring water		168. $5 \times 84$ . 5 cm	1992
082	Ducks in spring water(detail)			
083	Vision of a ruin		104.5 $\times$ 56 cm	1990
084	Vision of a ruin(detail)			
085	After a festival		$124.5 \times 59.5 \text{ cm}$	1992
086	After a festival(detail)			
087	A clear summer day		$59.5 \times 58$ cm	1993
088	A clear summer day(detail)			
089	Scene of Tai Hu lake in autumn		$96 \times 60.5$ cm	1993
090	Scene of Tai Hu lake in autumn(	deta	il)	
091	Delightful chicks(detail)			
092	Delightful chicks		82×69 cm	1991
093	Symbol of serenity		69×33.5 cm	1993
094	Ducks in spring		109.5×52 cm	1992

095	Landscape in summer	64.5×34 cm	1993
096	Friendly twin(with poem)	$68.5 \times 24$ cm, $60 \times 33$ cm	1988
097	Perched on a freezing river bank	$69 \times 55.5$ cm	1993
098	Three ducks	$52 \times 49.5$ cm	1991
099	Geese (finger painting)	$119 \times 59.5$ cm	1993
100	Little cuties	69×46 cm	1990
101	A lone angler	$96 \times 60$ cm	1993
102	Bamboo in ink	178×95 cm	
103	Ducks beneath the willows	117.5×58 cm	1992
104	Urshering in good fortune	$86 \times 59$ cm	1993
105	Under fair skies	93.5 $\times$ 60.5 cm	1993
106	A maiden with her goats	85.5×50 cm	
107	Care-free chicks(with poem)	$33 \times 30.5$ cm, $22 \times 30.5$ cm	1990
108	Waisteria and ducks	119.5×48 cm	1990
109	A scroll (green water)	73×26.5 cm	1993
110	Solitary hero	$91 \times 50$ cm	1993
111	Cat in insidious pose	88×61.5 cm	1992
112	Chasing after duckweed	40.5 $\times$ 40.5 cm	1987
113	Keeping vigil on lunar new year's eve	135. $5 \times 68.5$ cm	1992
114	Let people say what they think(1):	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
	Learning to speak		
115	Let people say what they think(2): Staying together	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
116	Let people say what they think (3):	45×32 cm	1993
110	Running script		
117	Let people say what they think (4):	$45 \times 32$ cm	1993
	Spring water evergreen		