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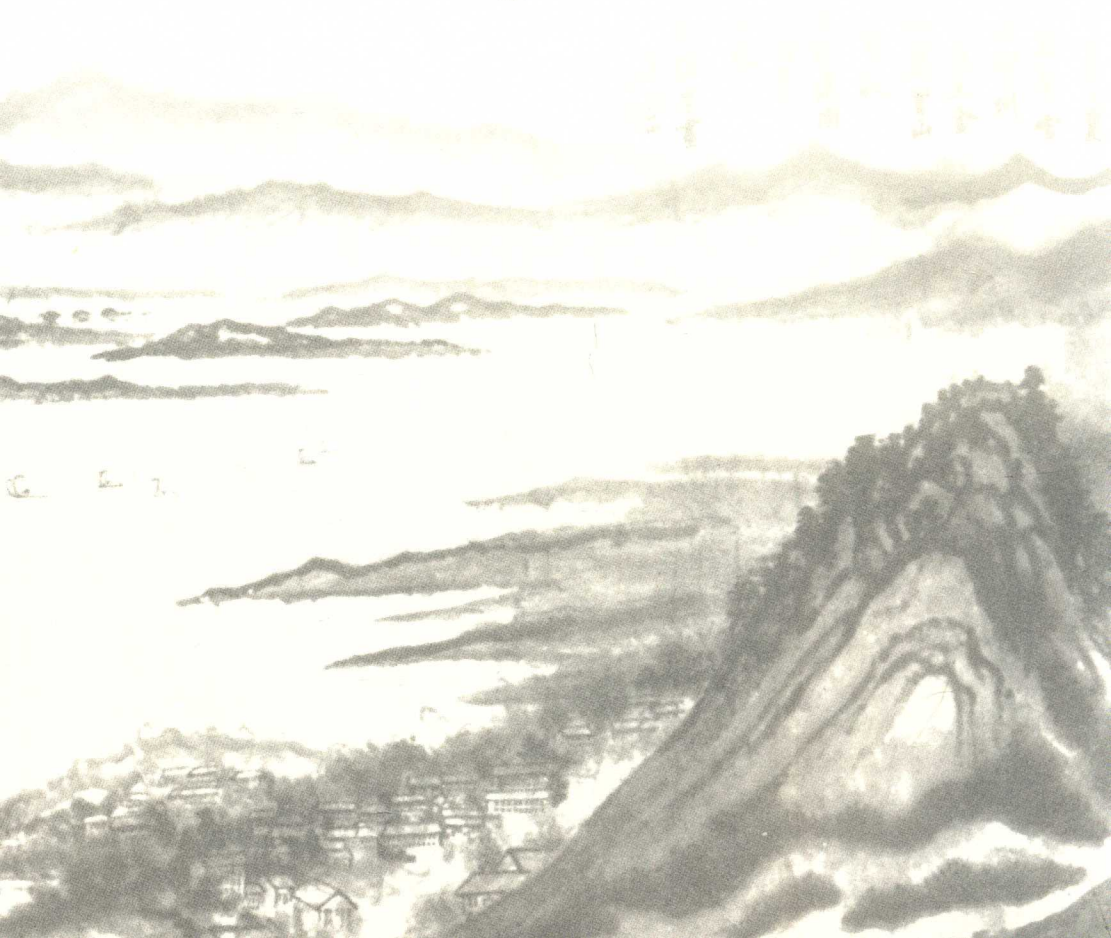
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人民文学出版社



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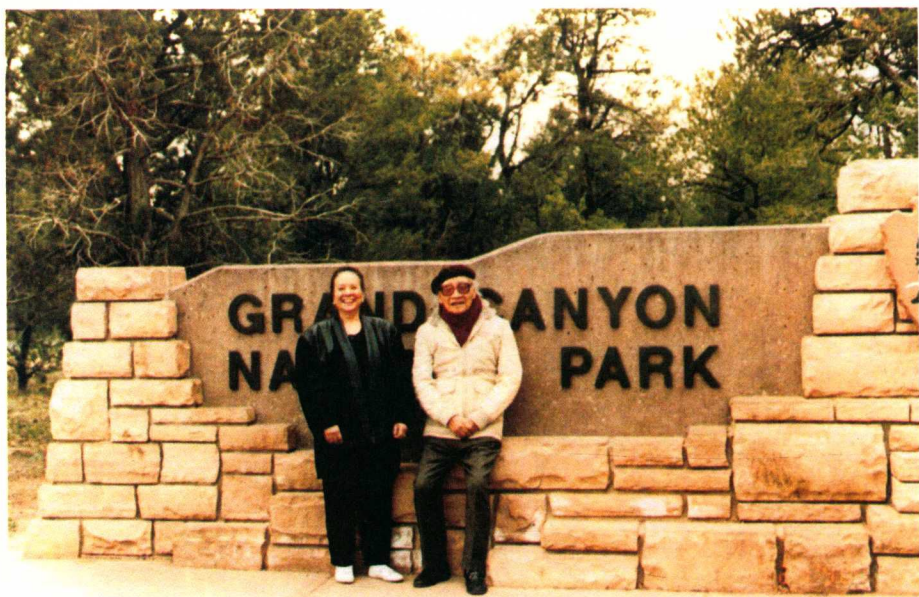




刘海粟应邀访问加州大学。左一为夏伊乔（1990年，洛杉矶）



刘海粟向加州大学馈赠画作的印刷品。右一为夏伊乔（1990年，洛杉矶）



刘海粟和夫人夏伊乔在美国大峡谷（1990年5月）



刘海粟在大峡谷作油画写生。右为夏伊乔。（1990年5月）



刘海粟和夫人夏伊乔及友人在其写生画作前留影（1990年5月，大峡谷）



Liu Haisu's "Landscape" (1961): China has invested \$20 million to open a museum chronicling the 100-year-old master's art, life and times.

## The Master of Survival



Artist Liu Haisu says his remaining ambition is "to have painted in three different centuries."

■ **Art:** Liu Haisu, father of modern Chinese art, has faced many adversaries—from Nationalists to Communists to the Red Guards of the Cultural Revolution. At 100, he has outlived them all.

By SCOTT SAVITT  
SPECIAL TO THE TIMES

**S**HANGHAI—Whenever Liu Haisu felt glum about the prospects of continuing his life as an artist—as he did when the prudish Nationalists jailed him in the 1930s for using nude models in his Shanghai art classes—he consoled himself with the old Chinese maxim:

"All extremes become their opposite."

Few countries have experienced more vicissitudes, cycles of purge and renewal, than has

20th-Century China. Few artists have suffered more abuse from so many different quarters than has Liu, who is widely recognized as the father of modern Chinese art.

The governing Nationalists said he was too radical. The Communists who turned them out in 1949 attacked him for failing to produce "workers" art. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution that began in the mid-1960s, he was forced by the Red Guards to clean the toilets of the art institute he founded.

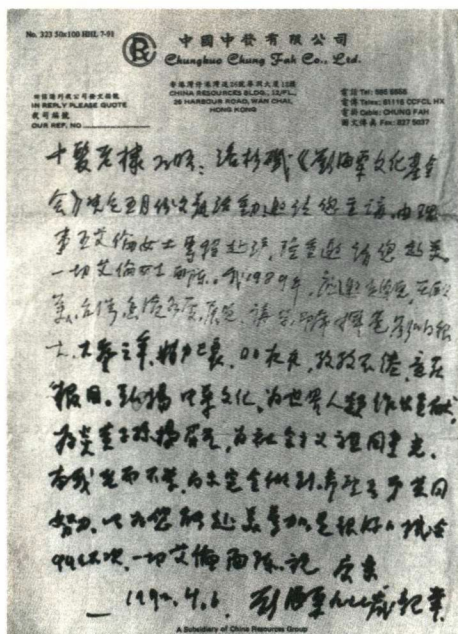
In the end, Liu survived his enemies by outliving them. The extremes had become their opposites. Liu, who just turned 100, emerged triumphant.

Among events marking the artist's 100th birthday is the planned opening next month of a museum chronicling the still-working master's art, life and times.

China's Ministry of Culture has invested \$20 million in the project, the inauguration of which awaits final inventorying and, where necessary,

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美国《洛杉矶时报》以“劫后幸存的大师”为题，介绍刘海粟（1994年8月4日）



刘海粟给程十发的亲笔信  
(1992年)



刘海粟和夫人夏伊乔（1990年圣诞节，洛杉矶）



刘海粟为生活虑，被迫接受购其字画者合影存证的要求（后为刘海粟的大峡谷油画写生）



简繁在洛杉矶侨界举办的刘海粟纪念会上发言（1994年8月20日）



简繁应邀出席加州州长威尔逊（右）的酒会，与美国时任副总统奎尔（左）及州长夫妇合影（1994年）



简繁和大洛杉矶艺术博物馆艺术委员会主席南茜在他的参展作品《矿工世家》前合影（1991年9月）



简繁和犹太人大同盟世界总部主席丝瑞柏在他的获奖作品《中国人的宇宙观》前合影（1994年8月）



新华社洛杉矶分社社长吴月辉（左二）率中国驻洛杉矶媒体记者采访简繁（左三）的画展（1996年）



简繁接受国际中国美术家协会颁发“艺术成就奖”。右一，中国驻洛杉矶总领事冯树森。右二，加州州务卿余江月桂（1997年）



简繁和星云大师  
（1994年，洛杉矶西来寺）



简繁和刘狮、童建人夫妇（1997年，洛杉矶）



简繁和师母夏伊乔（1995年，香港）



夏伊乔题赠简繁“精神千古”（1995年，上海）



简繁在刘海粟故居“海庐”为老师上香（1995年）



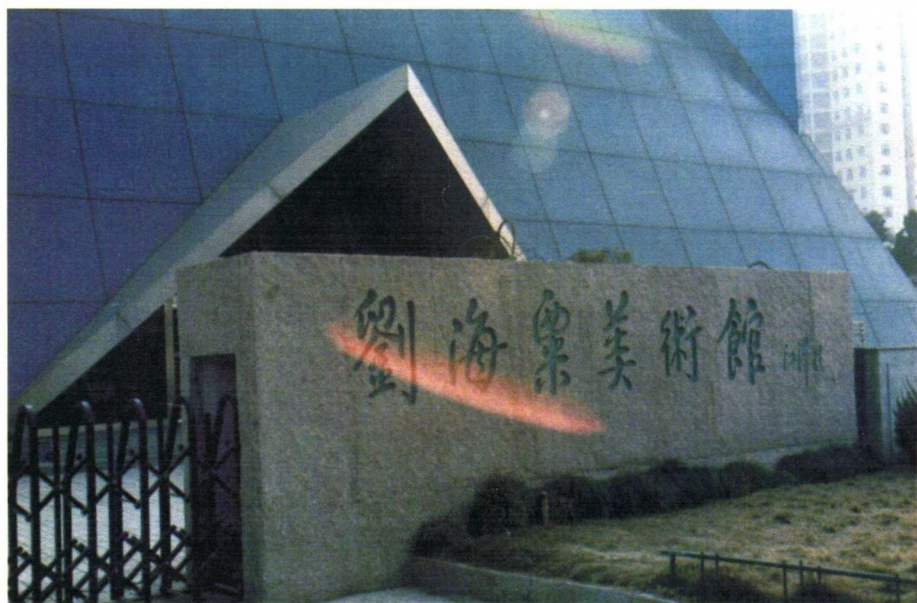
简繁在刘海粟故居“海庐”（1995年）



上海复兴中路刘海粟的家中，每个房门都有几把铁锁并贴上了封条（1995年）



夏伊乔在刘海粟写的碑拓上，题写“海粟之妻夏伊乔”（1995年）



江泽民题写的“刘海粟美术馆”



简繁和师母夏伊乔（1995年，上海）



简繁和王秉舟。左为王师母易人（1996年，南京）



简繁和谢海燕。左为谢师母张嘉言（1996年，南京）



简繁和谢稚柳（1996年，洛杉矶）