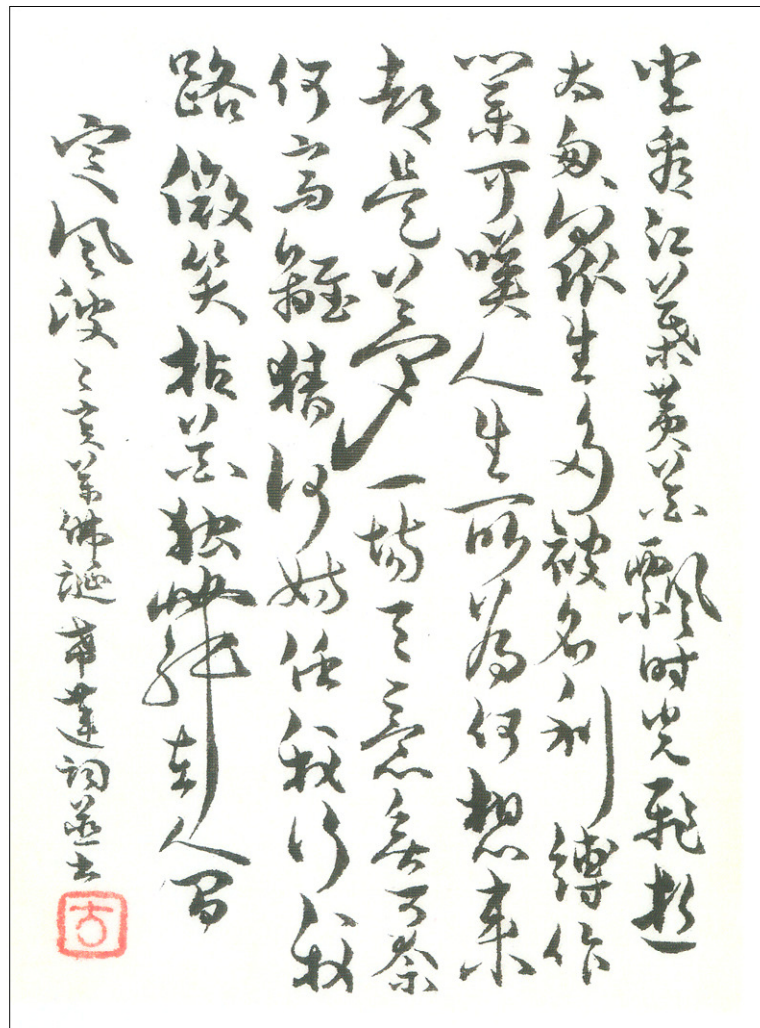




Chinese art: *Cherry Blossom and Fish** by Helen Ku

* The movement of the swimming fish and swaying cherry blossom, set against a plain background of water, illustrate the principle of movement and rest, producing an expression of Tao. The movement of cherry blossom and fish attracts attention to the state of rest of the water. Visible elements and invisible elements — the latent movement of the water — form a harmonious whole.



My dance

Sitting and watching red leaves and yellow flowers falling, withering,
Time flies, suddenly and imperceptibly.
Many people are bound by fame and gain,
Creating karma. Alas! What a pity! What's this life for?
All is a dream.
The Will of Heaven, fated, unpredictable.
Just let me go my way,
Smiling, holding up a flower, dancing alone in the world of mortals.¹

Poetry and calligraphy by Helen Ku

¹ 'Smiling, holding up a flower' refers to the legend of the origin of Ch'an Buddhism discussed in Chapter 4.



Seal artistry: *Tao** by Helen Ku

* Representations of the concept 'Tao' in Chinese characters, suggesting the principles of yin and yang that make the Tao come into being.



范曾画

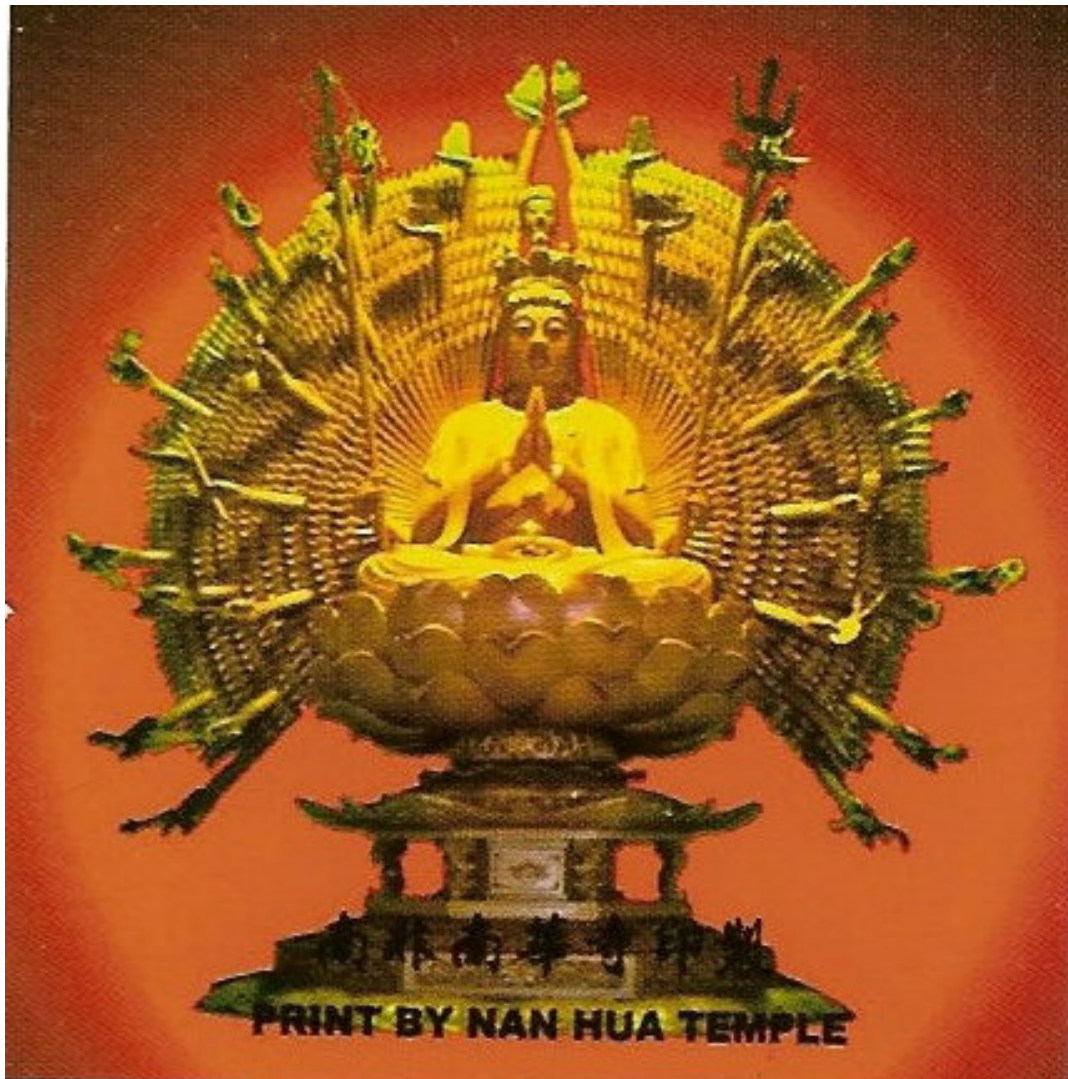
古希蓮

Chinese landscape painting* by Helen Ku

* This Chinese landscape painting expresses a sense of continuity among the various elements of the scene, all united in an organic whole. The two human figures in the painting form one part of the whole, illustrating the harmony between man and nature. 'The mountains recede into the hazy distance, suggesting great spaces, and while the scene is tranquil and serene, there is nevertheless the strong suggestion of a living vitality, a breathing life' (Cook 1977:6).



The statue of Samantabhadra Bodhisattva in Fo Guang Shan Nan Hua Buddhist Temple, South Africa.



The statue of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva of a thousand hands and a thousand eyes in Fo Guang Shan Nan Hua Buddhist Temple, South Africa.