

今我穿夏

范曾画



范曾

今天我宁夏

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今我宁夏，虎踞龙蟠。

今我宁夏，塞北江南。

今我宁夏，地灵人杰。

今我宁夏，奇起登攀。

前言

在祖国广袤的土地上，有一块神奇而秀美的山川——宁夏。

宁夏之神奇，不仅在于她以距今三万多年的水洞沟文化昭示着中华古老文明的渊源，以及宁夏历史发端，乃至远古东西方文明交流的脉线；还在于那条横亘中亚的古丝绸之路也曾从这块瀚海苍茫、山岭起伏的西部腹地逶迤穿行……秦汉文武、唐风古韵，满润出的是泱泱中华血脉相传的厚土民风；而朔史称“西夏”，与宋辽金鼎足而立，疆域广阔，雄踞西北近200年的神秘王国，不仅留下了历经沧桑的“东方金字塔”——西夏王陵，更留下了让人说不完、道不尽的西夏文化。

绵延千载，吸纳四海文明
生生不竭，志存西部开发

宁夏，这块6.64万平方公里的山川大地，繁衍生息着590多万回汉族各族人民，他们是祖国大家庭中不可缺少的成员。

宁夏又是俊逸秀美的。滔滔黄河蜿蜒流经，在这里孕育出一个久负盛名的“塞上江南米粮川”。宁夏不仅有瀚海金沙、雄关漫道，宁夏，同样军长征水美、稻香果甜，不是江南，胜似江南……

“不到长城非好汉”，是伟大的毛泽东的一句名言，出自20世纪30年代中，他率领中国工农红军二万五千里长征，途经宁夏南部六盘山时写下了《清平乐·六盘山》。半个多世纪过去了，毛泽东诗词中气贯寰宇的英雄豪气，砥砺着一代又一代中华儿女，特别是西北厚土上的宁夏人民，自强不息，勇往直前……

在21世纪曙光初照的今天，宁夏人民正以前所未有的雄心壮志、昂首阔步于改革开放和社会主义现代化建设的伟业中。怀揣这块热土的一片真情，我们宁夏的同志们编辑出版了这套《今我宁夏》大型图书。这套图书，艺术地展现了宁夏的山川形胜，风土民情，表现了今我宁夏日新月异、奋发进取的勃勃英姿。

我由衷地感谢同志们为宣传介绍宁夏所付出的心血与努力，我也真诚地期望四面八方的朋友们关注宁夏，来宁夏做客。宁夏各族人民一定会敞开怀抱，热情迎接来自八万四海的朋友！

让我们共同祝福宁夏，祝福祖国！

宁夏回族自治区党委书记 李建新

On the vast expanse of the motherland, there lies a mysterious and beautiful area - the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

The mysteriousness of Ningxia is not only reflected in the 30,000-year-old Shuidonggou cultural relics, in the start of Ningxia's history, and in the artery line of the ancient civilization exchange between the west and the east from time immemorial, but was also reflected in the trade passage way or the Silk Road lying across the vast deserts and undulating chains of mountains in the hinterland of the west. The charm and the customs of the Qin, the Han and the Tang Dynasties imbued the unsophisticated Chinese folk customs on this land: While the mysterious "Xia Kingdom", a region existed side by side with the then Song, the Jin and the Liao Dynasties, covered a vast territory in the northwest and towered there for nearly 200 years, it left for us not only "the Xia Mausoleum", renowned as the "East Pyramid", but also bestowed us with innumerable and unspicable culture - the Xia culture.

BEING IN THE HISTORY FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS,
IMBIBING CIVILIZATIONS FROM THE FOUR SEAS (THE WHOLE WORLD).

REMAINING NO EXHAUST FOR GENERATIONS,
KEEPING LOFTY ASPIRATION FOR THE NATION'S WEST DEVELOPMENT.

Ningxia, with the total land area of 66,400 square kilometers, inhabiting 5,900,000 people of the Hui and the Han nationalities, is an indispensable member of the big family of the motherland.

Ningxia is a beautiful place. Winding through the region in the north, the surging Yellow River cultivates fertile land known as a granary north of the Great Wall. Ningxia has not only big deserts and inappreciable passes, but also owns beautiful grassland and waters,

fragrant rice and sweet fruits. Ningxia is not the south but surpasses the south in terms of scenery.

"You are not a man if fail to reach the Great Wall" is a well-known saying from the great man of Mao Zedong, who led the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army-men to hold the 25,000-li Long March in 1936, and wrote the magnificent poem of the "Qingshui · Lianshan", when passing through the Mount Lianpu located in the south of Ningxia. Today, the heroic spirit of this poem, although more than half a century passing by, continues to encourage the Chinese people one generation after another, with people inhabiting on the soil of Ningxia in particular, to make unremitting efforts to improve themselves and march forward courageously.

Along with the first glimmer of the dawn of the new century, the people in Ningxia, with unprecedented aspirations and ideals, are standing proudly ahead and devoted to the task of the opening up and reform as well as the grandeur undertakings of the socialist construction. With a deep affection for this potential area, my fellow men in Ningxia thus edited and published this album of paintings, i.e., the "Ningxia Today". All paintings and poems it contains vividly exhibit to our readers the advantageous geographical conditions, the well-known historical sites and the unique folk customs of Ningxia, they also artistically manifest the heroic bearing and day-to-day changing of a new Ningxia.

I sincerely thank my fellow men for their painstaking efforts in publicizing and introducing to our readers the present condition of Ningxia; I also sincerely wish our friends in every corner of the globe show more concern of Ningxia and come to Ningxia for visit. The people of Ningxia, with open arms, are ready to welcome our friends far and near!

Let us together bless for the bright future of Ningxia, bless the prosperity of the motherland!

Secretary of Ningxia Hui Autonomous
Region Party Committee of CPC

Chen Jianguo
September 19, 2003

宁夏赋 | 简介

《宁夏赋》，作于2002年秋。作者李东东，女，宁夏回族自治区党委常委，宣传部部长。

《宁夏赋》采用中国传统的韵文体式——赋体写成。文章抒发了作者对宁夏这方西部热土的一片深情。赞颂了宁夏悠远的历史、壮丽的山河、神秘的文化、独特的风情，以及创业的辉煌和未来的畅想。

中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席曾庆红2003年6月视察宁夏，在人才工作座谈会上发表重要讲话时引用了《宁夏赋》，他说：“‘今我宁夏，虎踞龙蟠；今我宁夏，塞北江南；今我宁夏，地灵人杰；今我宁夏，奋起登攀。’这是对宁夏现状的精彩写照。”

中共宁夏回族自治区党委书记陈建国为之题词：

华章美辞宁夏赋 高歌新曲塞上诗

The writing of "Ningxia Fu" was completed in the fall of 2002 by Ms. Li Dongdong, who holds the post as member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Ningxia Committee, concurrently Director of the Department of Publicity of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

The poetic prose of "Ningxia Fu" was written via adoption of the traditional rhythmic form or the literal style of fu. When we read this poetic prose, we could sense the author's profound sentiment toward Ningxia, an area full of hope in China's west region. It praises forcefully and incisively the glorious history, the magnificent mountains and rivers, the mysterious culture, the unique folk customs, and local people's intense emotion for doing pioneering work and their imagination for splendid future as well. In June 2003, Mr. Zeng Qinghong, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the state, quoted "Ningxia Fu" when he addressed at the Symposium on the Work of Talents during his work inspection in Ningxia, he says, "Today's Ningxia, resembles a forbidding strategic point; Today's Ningxia, appears beautiful south-typed scene north of the Great Wall; Today's Ningxia, contains a greatness of man lending glory here; Today's Ningxia, braves up and scales a new height", which is true and penetrating portrait of the present Ningxia.

As the inscriptions ran in the preface written by Mr. Chen Jianguo, Party Secretary of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region,

*Writing brilliant lines of Ningxia Fu to extol Ningxia,
Using a new melody to sing appraisal of Ningxia.*

宁夏赋 (代序)

李东东

宁夏，祖国西北腹地，民族自治区域。地小物博而山河壮美，回汉并处其风情迥异。历史悠远，沐千载风雨；文化蕴藉，有雄才济济。

宁夏得名，始于西夏平定；塞北江南，得益黄河赐予。秦皇一统，设郡北地，斥兵屯垦，兴修水利；汉武两巡，大修移民，引黄相济，成干汉渠。安史乱中，玄宗迁蜀，太子李亨，灵武登基。更有党项英杰元昊，崛起西北诸部，立国谓大夏，定都兴庆府。夏之国土，凡两万里，东尽黄河，西界玉门，南接萧关，北控大漠。元昊以降十代，并雄宋辽金，几近二百年。大宋征夏，虽遣良将名臣，然以多败少，终未奏凯。至蒙古铁骑横扫，元灭西夏，夏地安宁，遂称宁夏。

今我宁夏，虎踞龙蟠。北有贺兰，南有六盘。长忆岳武穆，驾车路破贺兰山，壮怀激烈；仰止毛泽东，提雄师攀越六盘峰巅，天高云淡。塞下秋来风景异，宁夏自古征战地。长城万里长，宁夏逾千里。沿边设九镇，两镇在夏地。其关其堡其墓其障，记前人征战惨烈辉煌。书今日考古旅游华章。西吉将台堡，当年红军长征会师地，今朝游人寻访红色旅；银川镇北堡，昔日明将戚边屯兵营，今为遐迩闻名影视城。

今我宁夏，塞北江南。北原染绿，南山雄险。天下黄河富宁夏，祖先遗泽两千年。西北大漠孤烟，春风不度；宁夏草肥水美，稻香果甜。前辈黄河车水，白马拉犁；后人高峰筑坝，临波徜徉。最叹银川平原，独拥大湖千顷，西有贺兰屏障，东临黄河滋养。阡陌纵横间，白杨参天；河湖湿地中，芦苇成荡。宁夏有五宝，红黄蓝白黑。红为枸杞子，黄为甘草药，蓝为贺兰石，白为滩羊皮，黑为大西煤。近年深度开发，大作增值文章，生态环保产业，思之前途无量。

今我宁夏，灵秀人杰。前有杨豪，后有杨豪。廿世纪，抗日英烈抛头颅洒血拯民族危亡；新千年，市场卫士肝脑涂地护家园安康。建设者，前赴后继三十春秋，赢来塞上锦天绣地；文化人，各领风骚诗文书画，高歌时代华彩乐章。宁夏虽小不自小，小而要办大文化。君可见，西夏文化神秘，黄河文明古老，回乡风情浓郁，移民观念开放。前有《牧马人》扬鞭奋蹄，后有“三棵树”植根沃壤。君可见，塞北代有才人出，风流不让东南方。戏剧才戴梅花髻，文学又摘鲁迅奖。更有大篷车下乡送戏十八载，襟怀先进文化前进方向。

今我宁夏，奋起强盛。富民兴邦，志存高远。宁夏有其志，建设大银川。上承古人，不废千夏都盛名；下惠子孙，更筑现代高原湖城。宁夏有其志，改变西海固。西海固世代苍凉农家不舍故土，新思路城市战略拉回乡致富。放眼宁夏从兴越，放眼宁夏路正长。君可见清真寺泱泱数千，风格别样；君可见商住楼拔地而起，遍布城乡。君可见回乡花儿年年，蜂飞蝶舞；君可见汉地秦腔千载，煮越高亢。宁夏远处江湖心怀庙堂，宁夏偏居内陆眼观八方。深化改革，觉今是而昨非；扩大开放，知来者之可追。更历春秋五度，西部崛起，宁夏腾飞。

【设郡北地】秦朝在今宁夏南部设北地郡。

【兴庆府】即今银川市。

【贺兰山】岳飞为抒发平定辽金壮志而作《满江红》，便贺兰山名扬天下。

【白马拉犁】汉武帝时在今宁夏中卫县沙坡头黄河转弯处兴修的一种水利工程。类似四川都江堰。

【市场卫士】宁夏银川市工商管理局干部胡学勤，为维护市场经济秩序，2002年6月在与贩运走私贩的不法分子斗争中，壮烈牺牲。

宁夏，位于中国西北东部，黄河上游中段，北特贺兰山，南凭六盘山，地势南高北低，黄河横穿北境，流程397公里，平均海拔1000米以上。北部为黄河灌溉的丰饶平原，南部为与黄土高原相连的山区。东邻陕西，北接内蒙古，西南与甘肃相连，总面积6.64万平方公里。现辖5市21县（市、区）。2005年末全区总人口595万，其中回族人口210万。占全区总人口的35.31%，占全国回族总人口的20%。宁夏回族自治区成立于1958年10月25日，首府银川，

Ningxia is located in the east part of the northwest China and on the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River, with Mount Helan lying to its north and Mount Liupan to its south. The topographical feature of Ningxia is high in the south and low in the north, with average altitude of 1,000 meters above the sea level. The part of the Yellow River that runs through the north of Ningxia is 397 kilometers in length, nourishing the fields in this area with sufficient river water, while in the south are mostly rain-fed mountain fields connecting the Loess Plateau. Bordering Shaanxi Province to the east, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to the north and Gansu Province to the southwest, Ningxia has the total area of over 66,400 square kilometers, it has jurisdiction of 5 prefectural level cities and 21 counties and districts. Yinchuan is the capital city of Ningxia. By the end of 2005, Ningxia has the total population of 5.95 million, of which 2.1 million being the Huiis, accounting for 35.31% of the total population in

是中国五个少数民族自治区之一。

宁夏历史悠久，是中华文明的发祥地之一。远在三万年以前的旧石器时代，古人类就在此繁衍生息。宁夏自古就是西北要塞，是丝绸之路北线的重要组成部分。西周时统称朔方。北周开始有“塞北江南”的美称。距今960多年前的西夏王国，曾在此建都拓业。元灭西夏后，置宁夏路，始有宁夏之名。

Ningxia and 20% of the total Hui in China. As one of the five minority autonomous regions in China, Ningxia was founded on October 25, 1958.

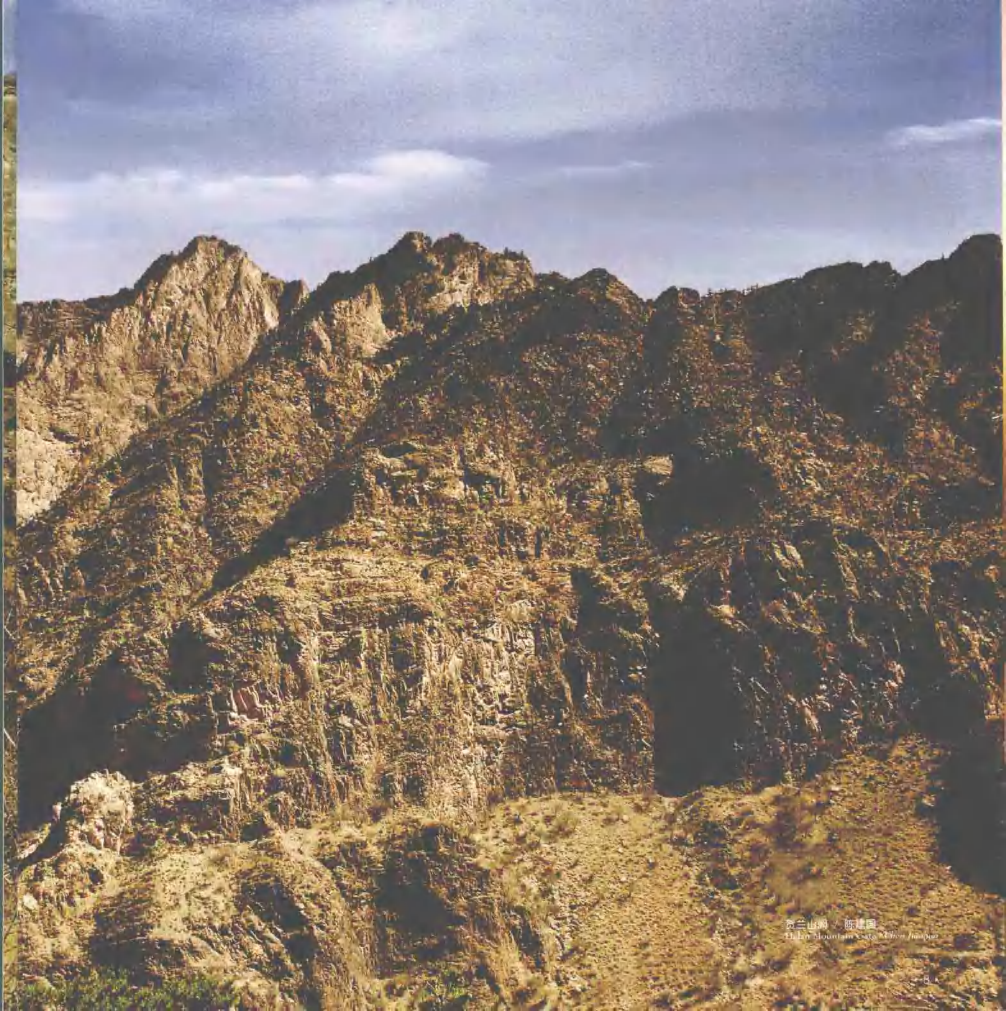
Ningxia has a long history, and it is one of the cradles of the Chinese civilizations. As far as back to the Palaeolithic Age 30,000 years ago, human beings began to live and multiply on this land. Ningxia is an important fortress in the northwest even from ancient times, and was also a main part of the north line of the Silk Road. Ningxia was called Shuofang (the northern country) in the Western Zhou Dynasty (1100-771 B.C.), and has gained good fame of "southern-typed fields north of the Great Wall" since the Northern Zhou Dynasty (557-581 B.C.). Here once was the capital and foundation of the Xixia Kingdom, a regime existed in the northwest 960 years ago. After being destroyed by the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.), the Xixia Kingdom became Ningxia district, from then on, the name "Ningxia" came into being.



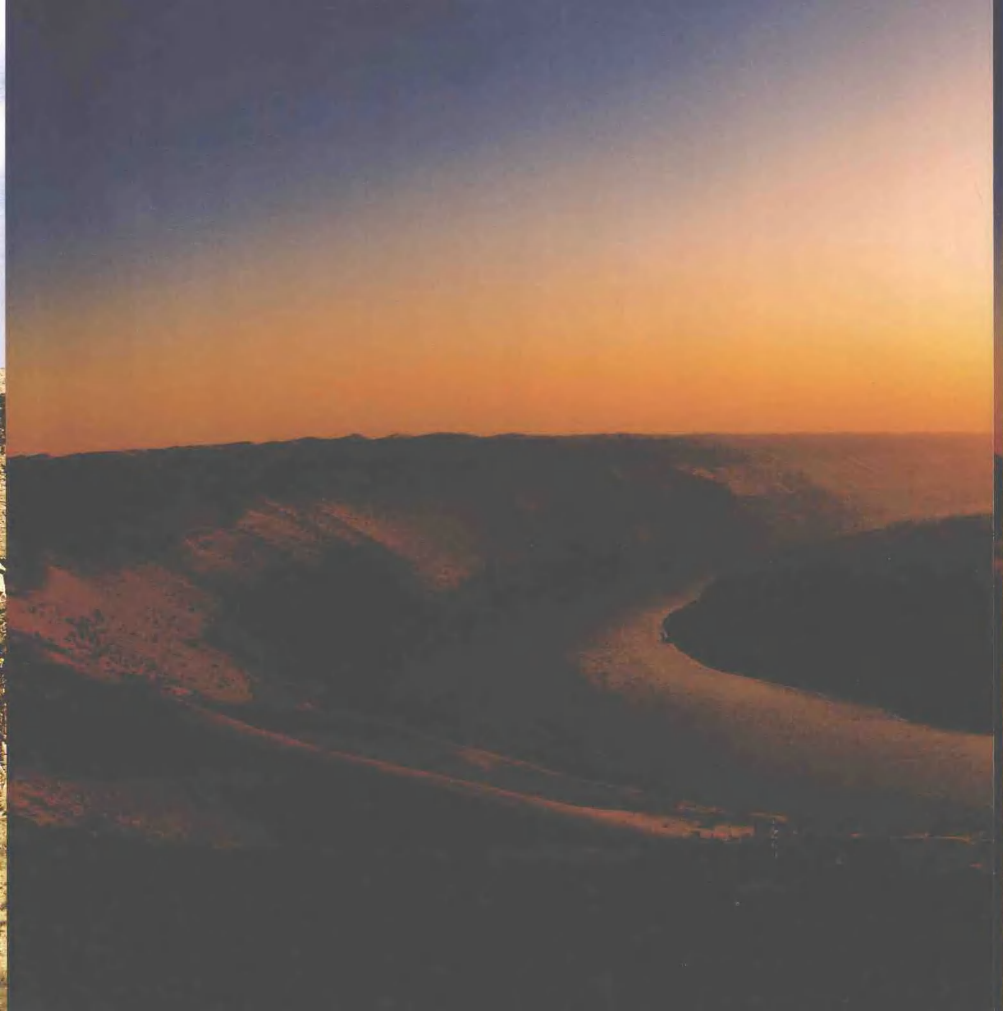
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