



百岁开国上将
吕正操

方小宇 / 著

中共党史出版社

方小宁 著

天行健

TIANXINGJIAN



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人生下来有一个任务，
活着就一直向前走下去。

吕正操



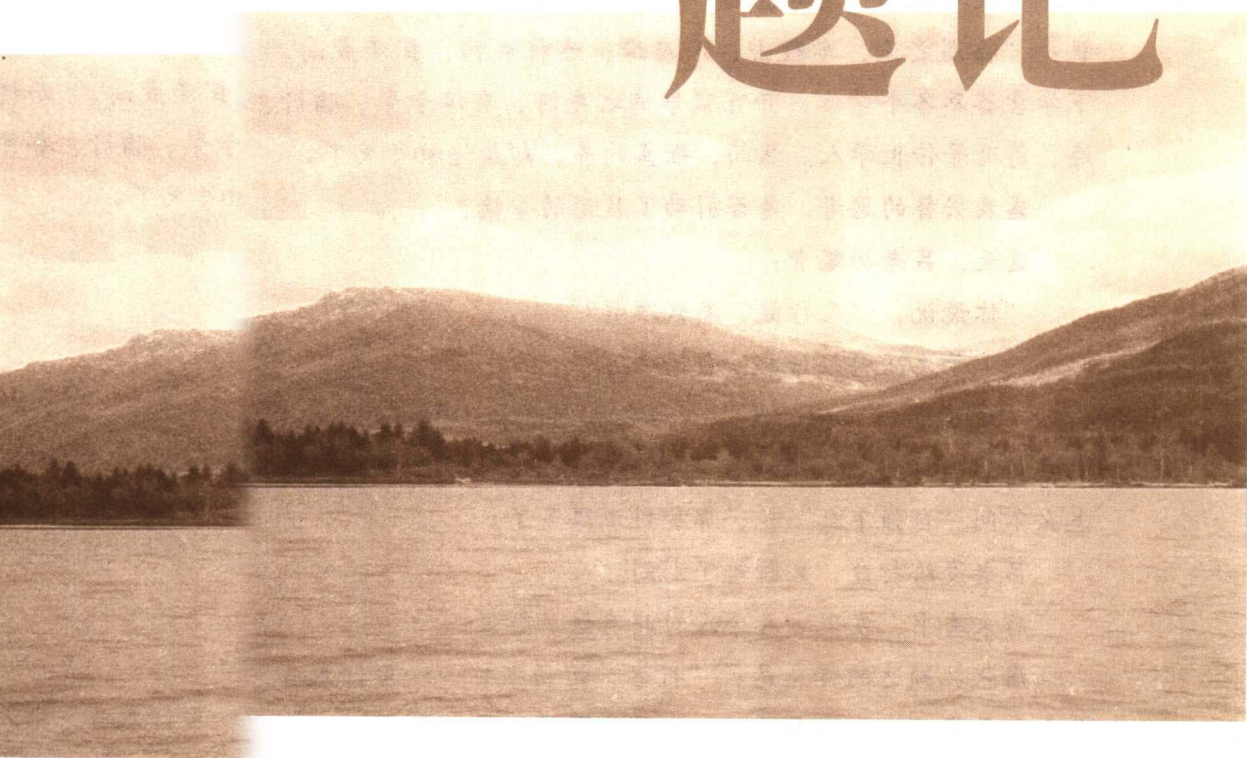
二〇〇五年四月廿三日



1949年春天中共中央进北平“赶考”前，在河北西柏坡召开七届二中全会。毛泽东说：进北平后不能退回来，退回来就失败了。我们决不当李自成！

图为七届二中全会出席者群像，第四排右三为吕正操。当年参加会议的53位中央委员和候补中央委员中，迄今在世的，现在只有吕正操一人了！

题记



1996年夏天，笔者随吕老一行到山东数地采访。

行至古齐国故都临淄（今山东淄博）。

古临淄在春秋初期盛极一时，经济、学术相互辉映。齐桓公任用管仲改革弊端，国力富强，曾为春秋五霸霸主。《战国策·齐策》载：“临淄之途，车毂击，人肩摩，连衽成帷，挥汗成雨。”而稷下学宫荟萃各个学派，开百家争鸣之先河，有淳于髡、驺衍、鲁仲连、荀况等传世学人。然而，强盛的齐，却最终被秦灭了。

盛衰兴替的思考，是否引动了吕老的心绪？

这天，吕老问笔者：

“你说说，‘天行健’怎么理解？”

一下子无从引经据典，仓促应答：

“是不是《易经》里‘天行健，君子以自强不息’？天行健，大意讲宇宙的运行不止吧，而且有恒久的力量。”心里却想，吕老怎么不问“自强不息”呢，那就好说得多了。

吕老没给打分，又聊起了别的。

后来查书，发现古人今人对此有诸多解说——

唐代孔颖达的释义是：“行者，运动之称……天行健者，谓天体之行昼夜不息，周而复始，无时亏退。”

北宋程颐《周易述传》的释义是：“乾道覆育之象至大，非圣人莫能体。欲人皆可取法也，故取其行健而已。至健固足以见天道也。君子以自强不息，法天行之健也。”

历史学家金景芳、吕绍纲合著的《周易全解》解释：“健”是运行不息的意思。天之运行，四时交替，昼夜更迭，岁岁年年，无有止息，无有差忒，故云“天行健”。君子应效法天道之健，君子

之健以自强不息。不息，即不停。

细细读着，忽然悟到：吕老的提问，既非真的求解，也非刻意考问，更多的是意蕴深长的自忖和提醒鞭策。

吕老生于1905年（这是迄今诸多史著、资料中的共同说法，笔者亦沿用此说，但吕老再三强调其出生年份应为1904年），是辽宁海城人，一直与20世纪同行，一步一个脚印坚实踏着中华大地前进，于今已走入21世纪，走过了百年路途。

像许多开国将帅一样，吕老指挥过打仗，也领导过建设，为使中华民族顶天立地屹立于世界，不息奋斗。他拥有法国的罗素所说的——三种伟大的情感：对爱情的渴望，对知识的追求，对人类苦难摧肝裂胆的同情。更令人服膺的是：他一方面有“上下求索，虽九死犹未悔”的勇敢肩承；一方面还有“不以物喜，不以己悲”的澄明旷达。

他悠长而保持着真实的沧桑岁月，与中国的进步和个人的性格素养密不可分。

自从确定写这本书，就琢磨书的定名，想了好些，都不惬意。

无目的地神游……

淄博早晨的情景掠过——天行健！

于战功、于建设、于精神、于高寿、于风云跌宕……岁月未能磨钝生命，大节无亏，俯仰无愧，吕老正是这样一位“天行健”的楷模。

一个民族如果没有一点精神，富亦可能败落，穷亦可能志短。

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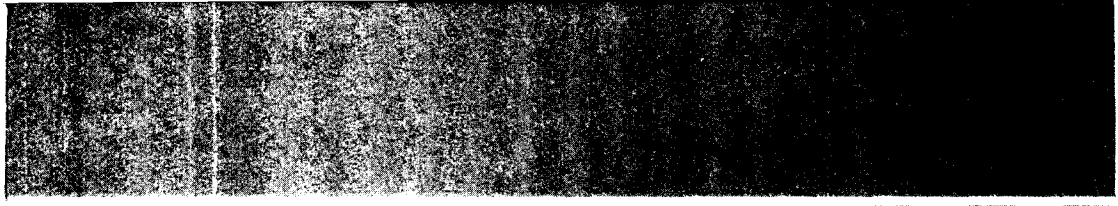
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