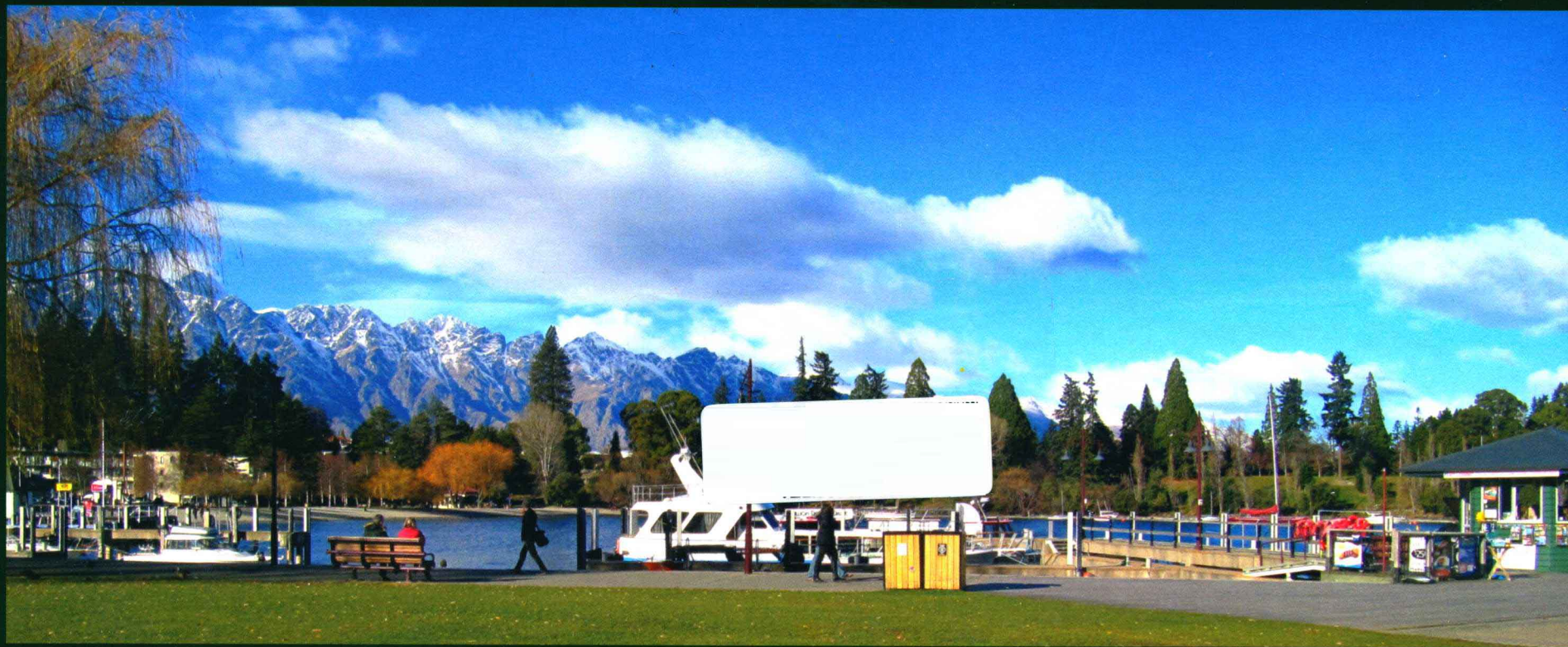


# 美丽的新西兰

## *The Beauty of New Zealand*

A Chinese Poetic Perspective



张继春  
Zhang Jichun

羊城晚报出版社




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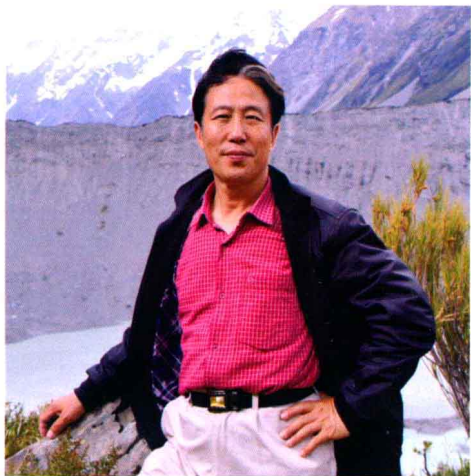
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# 作者简介

About the Author





## 作者简介

张继春 1955年出生于山东，英文专业毕业，先赴澳大利亚留学，后在中国驻葡萄牙、澳大利亚、英国、荷兰大使馆工作。曾任翻译、武官秘书、武官助理、联合国赴伊拉克科威特军事观察员、总参某部政治部副主任等职。2010年从中国驻荷兰大使馆武官岗位上退休，2011年作为中国驻克赖斯特彻奇总领事谭秀甜的随任家属来到新西兰。主要著作《驻外人员军事外交实用英文文书》、《凯旋战士的心声》（中英文诗集）。

## About the Author

Zhang Jichun, born in Shandong in 1955, received two years' further English training in Australia after tertiary education in China with English as his major. Extensive overseas postings successively in Portugal, Australia, Britain and The Netherlands enriched his knowledge in military diplomacy and facilitated the publication of his first book Practical English Writings for Military Diplomats in January 2008 and its revised version came out in January 2012. His experience as military observer in 1997 at UNIKOM (United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission) connected his heart to the UN peacekeeping cause and kindled his interest to express himself in English poetry. After retirement in October 2010 as Defence Attaché at the Chinese Embassy in The Netherlands, he found himself indulged in reflecting "the good old days", and his Poems of a Chinese Blue Beret was released in January 2013. His wife's appointment as Consul General in Christchurch has made his retirement life more meaningful. Intoxicated and inspired by the beauty of the country and her people, he has been mesmerised to promote understanding between China and New Zealand. This poetic photo album of New Zealand is part of his commitment to the new cause since his arrival in Christchurch in August 2011.





# 前言

新西兰这颗南太平洋上的明珠，长白云的故乡，虽四季分明，但全年花开不断，绿草如茵。不少城镇都有“花园之都”的美誉，其实整个新西兰就是个天然“大花园”。春天品味发白泥土的芬芳；夏天同时感受雨林的滋润和冰川的奇观；秋天陶醉丰收的喜悦；冬天则可一边观摩瑞雪纷飞的壮丽，一边欣赏温泉赐予人类的无限享受。这里，仰观蓝天白云，环视牛羊成群。沿海是延绵辽阔的沙滩和千姿百态的岩石，还有各具特色的城镇。内地则是令人叹为观止的雪山、冰川、山谷、湖泊，广袤的山林农场，宁谧的田园村庄……新西兰有数百座自然保护区和生态区、海洋与湿地保护网络，天蓝、地绿、水净。无污染的海鲜、水果、蔬菜、奶制品、葡萄酒等特产，尽可放心享用。外出一定别忘了带上相机和足够的备用电池、储存卡，因为处处都是景，即使匆匆赶路，也是“人在车上坐，车在画中游”，随意按下快门，就是一幅美丽的画。

与人一样，内外都美才是完整的美。新西兰的自然风光别具一格，而相对说来，这个国家的人民心灵之美则更值得称道。路遇行人，不管认识与否，不是一句“你好”，就是一脸自然的微笑。周末朋友带我郊游，不慎将车钥匙反锁在车里，不巧此地手机没有信号，困惑之际素不相识的当地游客主动开车数公里，自费与交通服务公司联系，且一起等到问题圆满解决才离去。说“夜不闭户、路不拾遗”有点夸张。但总体说来，新西兰人为人友善朴实，诚信程度较高，连续数年名列世界诚信国家之首，社会秩序也好于其他很多国家和地区。

最引本人对新西兰敬重和喜爱的莫过于新中关系的开拓者和中国人民的老朋友们。老一代华工在极其困难的自然和社会条件下奋斗生存，新西兰初期的发展，有他们付出的血泪，甚至生命；路易·艾黎不顾个人安危和祖籍国当时的政治偏见和打压，连续在华工作生活60年，为中国的解放、发展和中新友谊合作做出了不朽的贡献；云达忠教授等民间友好使节、新中友协的朋友们，为不断开拓中新合作关系，长期默默耕耘，受到中国政府和人民的充分肯定和高度评价；海伦·克拉克总理以宽阔的胸怀和巨大的勇气，于2002年代表新西兰政府就征收华人“人头税”历史问题正式向华社道歉，赢得了新西兰华人、华侨和国际社会的尊重。

新西兰作为农业强国，其重视环保、求实创新的理念、做法和实际效果，令赴新学习、旅游或访问的中国人印象深刻，对我国的可持续发展很具借鉴意义。而建设一个更加改革开放和美丽富强的中国，将为新西兰的经济发展提供更多良好机遇。两国友好合作的巨大潜力和广阔前景怎不令人振奋？！

本人于1985年前后在中国驻澳大利亚使馆工作时，曾两次应邀赴新西兰进行简短访问，受到有关部门的热情接待，对这个国家的天然美和人文美有了初步印象。26年之后，再次来新，且有机会实地观察其自然风貌、更深入地接触和了解当地民众和社会，闲暇之余，用镜头和笔记录了亲眼目睹的一些景象和心中的感想。虽内容不够丰富，有些看法也不很成熟，

而且受设备、时间和专业技术等多方面的局限，照片的质量更难与专业摄影师相比。但根据朋友建议，还是决定整理出版，尽早与大家分享，也算是抛砖引玉，为进一步推动中新两国人民之间的相互了解，促进友好合作，发挥些许积极作用。需要说明的是，此书出版不以赢利为目的，所产生的利润将赠予新西兰中国友好协会，用于推进中新友好事业。

衷心感谢中文《先驱报》陈蔚荣董事长和陈晓燕总裁，没有他（她）们的热情支持和周密协调，本书不可能如此快地出版；衷心感谢徐建国大使、鲍布·帕克市长为本书作序，杨健议员和霍建强议员撰写寄语，新华社驻惠灵顿首席记者黄兴伟、新西兰《消息报》朱安娜·诺利斯总编、中国新闻网总裁路易斯·彭、新西兰天维网王世瑞、《亚洲桥》杂志社黄平社长、摄影爱好者凌伟衡等提供摄影佳作。

衷心感谢新西兰—中国国际培训中心甘开万董事长，A华国际旅行社刘雪萍总裁，中冠农业集团有限公司、新西兰中国旅行社有限公司、新西兰百思博制衣有限公司陈永久董事长和夫人张菊荣等慷慨赞助；感谢羊城晚报出版社在业务十分繁忙的情况下，克服种种困难，确保本书及时出版。

驻克赖斯特彻奇总领馆多位同事和新中友协基督城分会主席大卫·亚当森及冯跃进、施华辕、张恒锐等为本书的出版、编排及语言润色等方面积极献计献策，提供了重要帮助，在此一并表示由衷的感谢。



# PREFACE

Several towns and cities in New Zealand are known as garden cities. Actually, New Zealand itself is a garden country. Like a shining pearl in the South Pacific, New Zealand is full of beautiful flowers all the year round. With four seasons, vitality is observed in spring and harvesting joys are shared in autumn, as in many other parts of the world. But New Zealand is a land with its special features. Besides its varied topography with unique bird species, animals and plants, you can enjoy here the magnitude of glaciers in hot summer and the warm relaxing natural spring pools in snowy winter, an experience international travelers can hardly dream of in other parts of the world.

The beauty of the country cannot be measured by its land alone. It is the fine quality of its people that makes the country more special. I only refer to some here:

--They are friendly. A greeting with a pleasant smile makes others happy and feel welcome.

--They are helpful. It is quite normal to see people voluntarily approaching you if they think you need a hand.

--They are modest, fair and practical. This makes them tolerant and approachable. This is reflected not only in the social life but also in international diplomacy.

--They are diligent and innovative. The popular kiwifruit is an improved product of the Chinese gooseberry. Most of the Kiwis enjoy taking care of their lawns and gardens themselves.

--They are straight forward and mean what they say. Like it or not you don't have to guess. Once a promise is made they will try to have it done.

HSBC surveyed 3,385 expatriates in 100 countries between May and July 2011, New Zealand was at the top of the World's Friendliest Countries list. In 2012 Forbes' annual look at the Best Countries for Business, New Zealand ranked first on the list among 141 countries. This was the choice of the people from other countries, but it is the people of this country who have made it happen.

As a Chinese, I have been particularly touched by the people here both Kiwi and Chinese who courageously pioneered and persistently promoted the relationship between China and New Zealand:

--The Chinese gold-miners who contributed to the development of the new-borne nation;

--The new generation of the Chinese community who have been offering their talents and hard work to revitalize the nation;

--Rewi Alley, the Cantabrian-born Kiwi who lived in China for 60 years and made great contributions to China's liberation and development;

--People's Ambassadors best represented by Professor Bill Willmott and many other friends of the New Zealand China Friendship Society (NZCFS);

--State or governmental leaders like Prime Minister Helen Clark who with great vision and courage officially apologized in February 2002 to the Chinese community for the Poll Tax that was unjustly imposed on the Chinese immigrants during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

As a small but strong agricultural and trade-oriented country, New Zealand has an exemplary role to play in many areas, especially in environmental protection, food quality management and safety control as well as in economic and social development. With more and more Chinese coming to visit, New Zealand's successful experiences and fine practices will have a more positive impact on China's sustainable development concept. At the same time, China's new development blueprint will create more business opportunities for New Zealand. The potential for cooperation between the two countries is enormous and the prospect is nothing but inspiring!

I had the honour to visit New Zealand twice at the invitation of the NZ government when I was working at the Chinese Embassy in Australia in the early 1980s. They were quite brief, but very eye-opening. This time, my wife's

appointment in this lovely country presented me with a golden opportunity for my retirement life. Inspired by the beauty of the country and her people, I have been trying to promote communication, understanding and cooperation between China and New Zealand in my humble way, thus this poetic album. I am most grateful to both Raymond Chen and Maggie Chen of NZ Chinese Herald, my strongest supporters, book designers and chief coordinators of the book, for sharing my idea that the proceeds will go to the NZCFS for promoting Sino-NZ friendship.

Thank you, Your Excellency Ambassador Xu Jianguo, Your Worship Mayor Bob Parker of Christchurch for writing forewords; Dr Jian Yang, National MP and Mr Raymond Huo, Labor MP for their introduction and congratulatory remarks; Chief Correspondent Huang Xingwei of Xinhua News Agency in Wellington, Editor Joanna Norris of The Press, CEO Luis Peng of China News Website, Ms Joy Wang of Skykiwi, Mr Ping Huang of Asia Media, John Ling and the other amateur photographers for sharing their photos.

Thank you, Dr Kaiwan Gan, Managing Director of New Zealand-China International Training Centre, Ms Nancy Liu, Managing Director of A China Travel Company Ltd, Agria Corporation, China Travel Service (NZ) Ltd, Managing Director Young J. Chen and your wife Helen Zhang of Bespoke Clothing for generously sponsoring the project; Yangcheng Evening News Press (Guangdong) Co., Ltd. for making special efforts for the publication of the book at such a short notice.

My deep gratitude also goes to the colleagues of the Chinese Consulate General in Christchurch, President Dave Adamson of the Christchurch Branch of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society, Prof. Eugene Feng, Matthew Shih, Henry Zhang and many other friends who insists no to be named. Your kind advice and support were of great importance in the publication of the book.



# 嘉宾序

**Forewords & Introduction**



# 序 一山一水总关情



有怎样的眼睛，  
就会看到怎样的风景。  
有怎样的心灵，  
就会拥有怎样的世界。

初读继春的文稿，掩卷闭目，一个鲜活、立体、热情、饱满的新西兰立刻浮

现在眼前。继春长期从事军事外交工作，多年的驻外经历赋予了他军人的豪迈，宽广的胸怀和视野，字里行间，又尽显文人雅气。他笔下的新西兰是如此多姿多彩，令人痴迷；又是如此可亲可敬，令人激赏。我非常赞同，美丽，是新西兰的关键词。

新西兰的风光是美丽的：既俊秀旖旎，又气势恢宏。蒂卡波湖清莹静谧，库克山大气磅礴，皇后镇灿若群星，美福峡湾宛如仙境。山色空蒙，水光潋滟，亦动亦静，刚柔相济。

新西兰的人民是美丽的，他们既淳朴友善，又坚韧顽强。人们热情好客，勤劳善良，乐观豁达，环保节约。新西兰著名国际友人路易·艾黎先生于1927年来到中国，与中国人民风雨与共，并肩奋战，是中国人民的伟大朋友，为中新友好奠定了牢固基石。2011年克赖斯特彻奇大地震摧毁了大量房屋，却无法动摇人们的信念。坎特伯雷平原的儿女们用自己的双手一点一滴重建家园；当地的华人华侨团结协作，展现了华夏子孙自强不息、乐于助人的精神风骨。

当前，中新关系处于历史最好的发展时期，中新关系已经成为不同社会制度、文化背景和发展阶段的东西方国家之间求同存异、合作共赢的成功典范。刚刚过去的2012年是不平凡的一年，中新建交40周年暨新中友协成立60年使两国关系日趋密切，两国人民更加友好。今年4月，约翰·基总理将率团访华，中新自由贸易协定也将迎来签订5周年纪念，相信在两国政府和人民的共同努力下，中新平等互利的全面合作关系将谱写新的辉煌篇章。

一草一木皆有意，一山一水总关情。回顾历史，展望未来，中新两国关系定会迎来更美好的明天，更广阔的天地。

是为序。

中华人民共和国驻新西兰大使 徐建国





# FOREWORD

## H. E. Xu Jianguo, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to New Zealand



It is believed that the vision of the land largely depends on each individual's physical eye and the interpretation of the world very much deepens on each individual's spiritual sight. Jichun's poetic album presents the readers with a most vivid New Zealand of dynamic beauty. Because of his years of experience in military diplomacy, this book

reveals in the lines and photos not only the heroic spirit and vision of a serviceman, but also the fine elegance of a scholar. His beautiful presentation of the country in both poetry and photography is unique and fascinating, not only attracting readers' immediate interest in the country, but also drawing their respect and appreciation for the people. I fully agree that "beautiful" is the most accurate word for New Zealand.

New Zealand is a land of beauty, with both fine charms and spectacular elegance. Lake Tekapo's clear water and quiet surroundings, Mt Cook's awesome magnificence,

Queenstown's diverse landscape and Milford Sound's breathtaking views...wherever you go, you are amazed at the mountains, the lakes, the rivers, the flowers, the blue sky with long white clouds and the farms with numerous sheep and cows. All are so natural.

New Zealand's beauty is prominently reflected by the fine quality of its people. They are known to be friendly, helpful, honest, straightforward, tolerant, easygoing, practical, innovative, hardworking, nature-loving etc. For the Chinese, they are best represented by Rewi Alley, the famous Canterbury-born Kiwi-Chinese or Chinese-Kiwi. He went to China in 1927 and spent the next 60 years there, devoting his precious life to the liberation and development of China. As a great friend of the Chinese people while remaining Kiwi at heart, he laid a solid foundation for the friendly relations between China and New Zealand. The earthquake of 4 September 2010 and 22 February 2011 shattered too many buildings in Canterbury, but the will of the people remains steadfast. So is the solidarity and resilience of the local Chinese Community. With strong support both national and international, including China's active participation, Canterbury stood well and an even

better and more beautiful Christchurch will surely arise in the future.

The Sino-New Zealand relationship is at its best in history. It has become an example of how countries of different social systems, cultural backgrounds and development stages can live in peace and work for win-win outcomes. Last years many celebratory events in honor of the 40th anniversary of diplomatic ties between the two countries and 60th birthday of the New Zealand China Friendship Society have brought our two nations even closer.

In April this year, Prime Minister John Key will visit China. It will be also the time to mark the 5th anniversary of the signing of our two countries' Free Trade Agreement. With joint efforts of the two governments and two peoples, it is believed that China and New Zealand will turn a new chapter in the full cooperative relationship of equality and mutual benefit.

While plants have souls, rivers and mountains are rich in feelings. We learn from history and we appreciate what we now have to simply strive for a brighter common future for our two countries and the world at large.





# FOREWORD

## His Worship Bob Parker, Mayor of Christchurch City, New Zealand

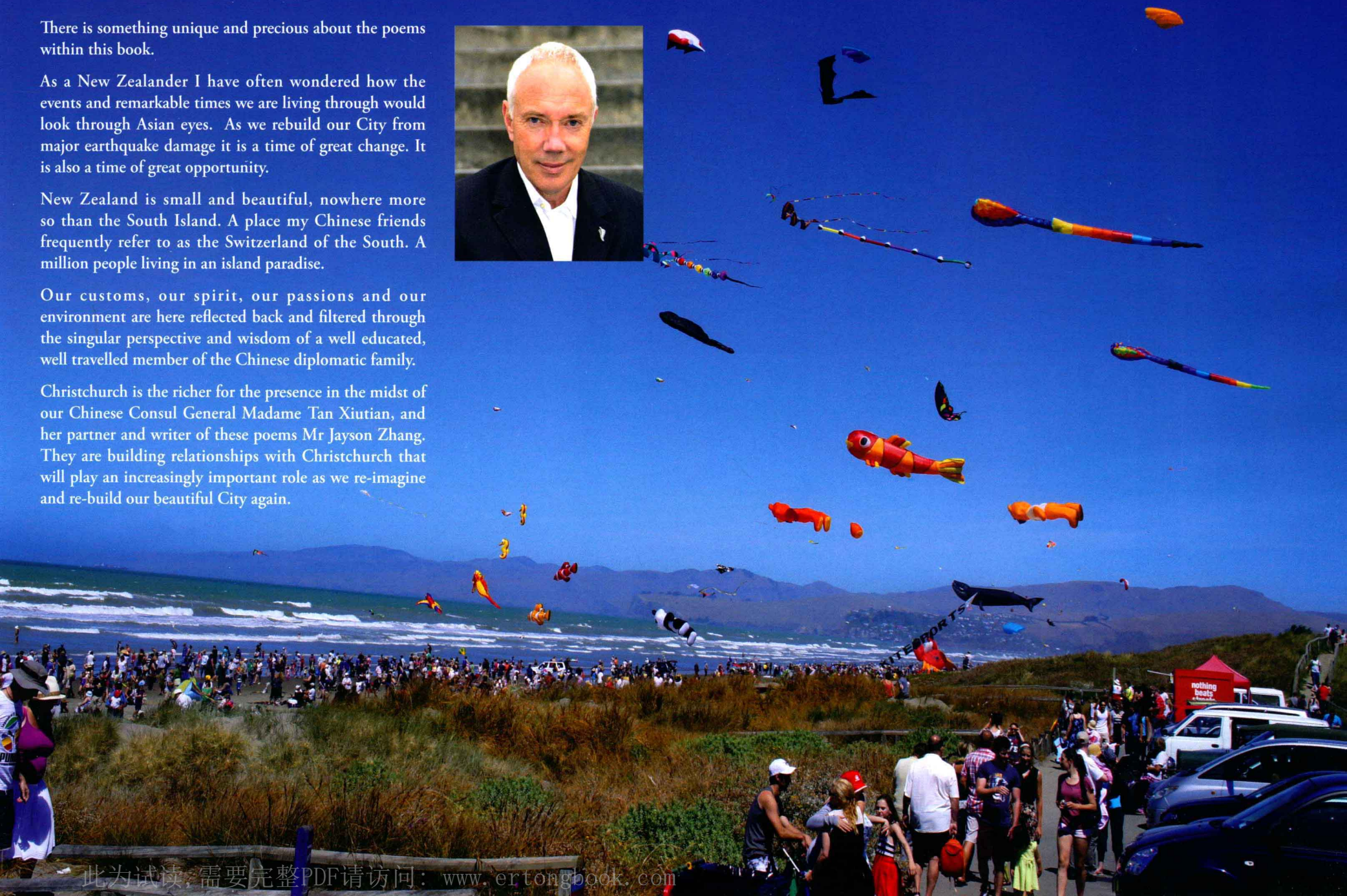
There is something unique and precious about the poems within this book.

As a New Zealander I have often wondered how the events and remarkable times we are living through would look through Asian eyes. As we rebuild our City from major earthquake damage it is a time of great change. It is also a time of great opportunity.

New Zealand is small and beautiful, nowhere more so than the South Island. A place my Chinese friends frequently refer to as the Switzerland of the South. A million people living in an island paradise.

Our customs, our spirit, our passions and our environment are here reflected back and filtered through the singular perspective and wisdom of a well educated, well travelled member of the Chinese diplomatic family.

Christchurch is the richer for the presence in the midst of our Chinese Consul General Madame Tan Xiutian, and her partner and writer of these poems Mr Jayson Zhang. They are building relationships with Christchurch that will play an increasingly important role as we re-imagine and re-build our beautiful City again.





## 序 新西兰基督城市长 鲍布·帕克

本书富有独特而宝贵的内涵。

作为新西兰人，我一直在思索一个问题，那就是亚洲人如何审视我们所经历的特别时代和事件。地震给基督城造成的严重破坏和我们因此而展开的重建，使我市面临重大变化，也为我们的发展提供了空前的机遇。

新西兰国家虽小，但无比美丽，尤其是我们南岛。中国朋友称这个仅有百万居民的岛上人间天堂为南半球的瑞士。见多识广的中国外交之家则更是以其独到的眼光和智慧对我们的风俗、我们的精神、我们的热情和环境给予了客观透彻的描述。

我们的中国总领事谭秀甜女士和她的伴侣——本书的作者，都在积极致力于发展友好关系。美丽的基督城正在规划重建，其作用日益提升，他们是我市的附加财富。





## 寄语 ——让真情在笔端流淌



有幸读到张继春先生寄来的诗稿《美丽的新西兰》，他的诗心和诗情深深地感染了我。

在这部诗集中，最令我感动的是字里行间流淌出的真情。正如白居易所说“感人心者，莫先乎情”。一首好的诗歌其实并不需要华丽的辞藻和复杂的技巧，能使读者产生共鸣的真情才是诗的灵魂和生命。而在张先生的诗作中，能让读者感受到最多的恰恰就是诗人至真至纯的情感。

张先生对新西兰瑰丽壮美的大自然满怀热爱。这份热爱之情使他“登山则情满于山，观海则意溢于海”，得以把从内心深处喷薄而出的情感化成诗句，回馈给这片人间净土。

在诗中，张先生对于新西兰的人文也表达出一片羡慕之情。退休前张先生是一位曾经目睹人间无数浮华与变迁的资深外交官。来新西兰后，这里质朴无华的人文特色和热情开朗的民风成就了他返璞归真的梦想，悠闲静谧的生活氛围使他得以为自己的心灵找到世外桃源。

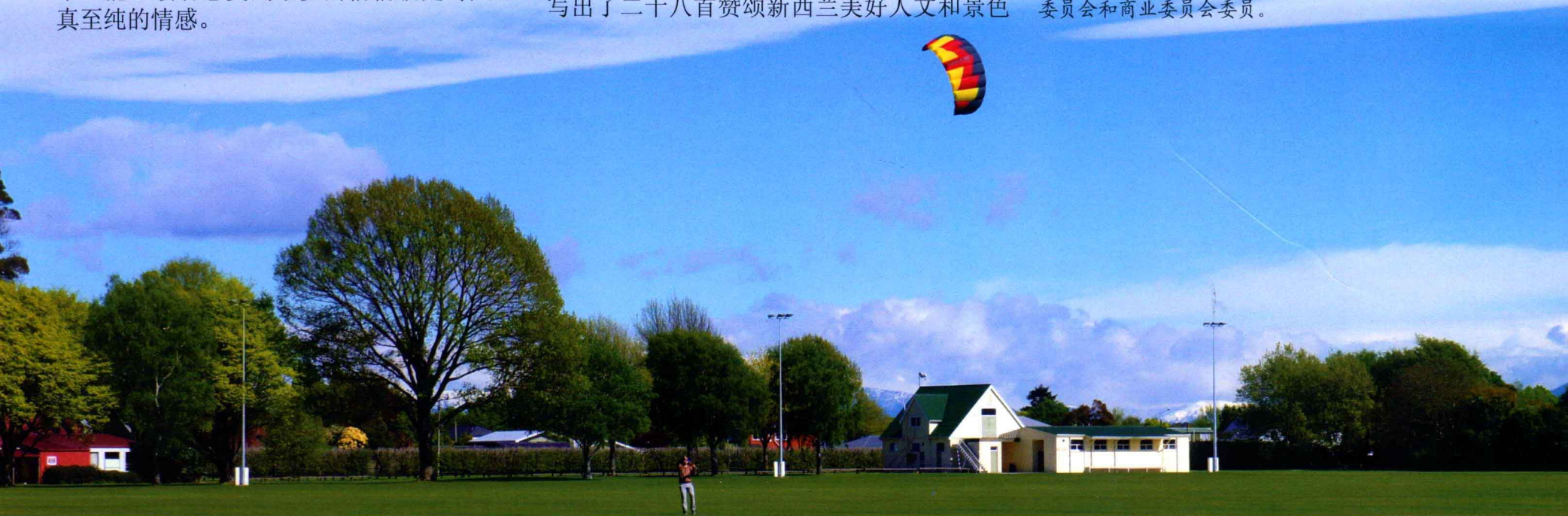
情真则意至，张先生用浓浓的真情，抒写出了二十八首赞颂新西兰美好人文和景色

的美丽诗篇。张先生在给我的信中写到，“新西兰的自然美和人文美，特别是以路易·艾黎为代表的各界友好人士与新老侨胞推动中新两国友好合作关系发展的热情，深深地感动和激励着我为增进中新人民间的了解和友谊做点力所能及的事。”这短短一段文字，道出了他诗歌创作的动力源泉。

真诚祝福张继春先生在新西兰这片瑰丽的土地上书写出更多美好动人的诗篇。

新西兰国会议员 杨健博士

杨健博士 毕业于澳大利亚国立大学，2011年11月当选为新西兰国家党国会议员，并任国会医疗卫生委员会和商业委员会委员。





# Let True Feelings Flow From The Pen

Dr. Jian Yang, Member of Parliament, New Zealand

After reading Mr Zhang Jichun's collection of poems entitled *The Beauty of New Zealand*, I was deeply touched by his mood and passion for poetry.

In the collection, what impresses me most is the extent of Mr Zhang's true feelings flowing in-between the lines. As ancient Chinese poet Bai Juyi once said, "To move people, affection is paramount." Flowery language or complex rhetorical skills do not necessarily make good poetry. It is the poet's true feelings that give a poem soul and life. This is exactly what we experience in reading Mr Zhang's poems.

Mr Zhang loves the magnificent natural landscape of New Zealand. He is passionate about the beauty of the mountains and the sea and looks upon New Zealand as a paradise on earth, which inspires him to write with such emotion.

In his poems, Mr Zhang also expresses his great love for the New Zealand people. Before retiring as a senior diplomat, Mr Zhang had witnessed much flash and many changes in the world. It is New Zealand's simple way of life and the warmth of its people that inspires him to write with humility, simplicity and sentiment. This is reflected in the 28 poems praising the beauty of New Zealand's nature and people.

Mr Zhang tells me in his letter, "I am impressed by the beauty of New Zealand's nature and people, especially by Rewi Alley and other friendly New Zealanders, as well as New Zealand Chinese compatriots, who have made remarkable contributions to promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries. I feel I should do something to help enhance the mutual understanding and

friendship between the two peoples". This small piece of text clearly states Mr Zhang's motivation to write poems.

I look forward to reading more of Mr Zhang Jichun's emotive poems about New Zealand.

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Dr. Jian Yang received his PhD in International Relations from the Australian National University. Elected as a National Member of Parliament in November 2011, he currently sits on the Health Committee and Commerce Committee in Parliament.





# 诗可译 ——读张继春《美丽新西兰》诗画集



一 写此文之前我基本倾向“诗不可译”的说法，因为——诚如美国乡土诗人罗伯特·弗罗斯托（Robert Frost）给诗下的定义：诗就是“在翻译中丧失掉的东西”

（Poetry is what gets lost in translation）。翻译在这里也不是简单的translation，而是指用不同的语言表达同一意境。最难的是要

达到王国维所说的“境界”，“有境界则自成高格”。

尽管学无中西，但如何用中文写就的诗来表达“洋人”的情景，又如何置身“洋境”而用唐诗宋词般的笔触还原当下感悟，这是个难题。所以“译”在这里更多的是指在两种（甚至多种）语言和文化之间，如何登山渡水、过树穿花，用不同的工具、语言说同样的感悟。

二 张继春先生的诗画集分两部分：天然美和人文美。继春来新西兰时间并不算长，但短短时间便如此精准地捕捉了新西兰自然景观如“梦境”般之美以及“几维人”山水自然中之真之纯，不得不让人感佩他诗人的悟性和职业外交官在文学和艺术上的敏捷。

我比较喜欢他诗集的布局，第一首《美丽的新西兰》，第二首“The Beauty of New Zealand”实际上是同一首诗，但如此分列正暗合了我的理解：这不是简单的互译，而是用不同语言和不同的表达方式说同一件事。

在那遥远的地球南端，有个美丽的人间圣殿。海洋环抱处处仙景，山青水秀地美天蓝。花园之城探南极，温泉池里赏雪山。

英文读来则是：

Here you can explore things Antarctic, /What you come across is simply fantastic. Penguin parades you must not miss. The Southern Alps reserve a land of special peace.

英文如此道来，不但符合了英文本身的语言习惯，而同他“一体双生”的中文版本相比，意义相同，却笔触各异。而到了第二部分讲“新西兰人习俗侧面观”时，诗人便放开了手脚。中文是

少见高楼阁，别墅林中卧。  
温馨不张扬，高雅不显阔。

用英文则变成了：

In the shades of tall Kauri, each owner can make the house a good story. Big windows invite bright natural light. Cosy living rooms are their pride.

语言何其简单、流畅！这几行诗句可以说是继春创作风格的一个缩影。好比国画与油画，一个是在宣纸上勾染，一个是在画布上涂抹，表现方法不同，艺术效果是一样的。

三 人类文化有好多是相通的。读赫里克（Robert Herrick:1591-1674）的《快摘玫瑰花蕾》：Gather ye rose-buds while ye may, /Old time is still a-flying: And this same flower that smiles today, /Tomorrow will be dying.

黄杲炘将其译为：

快摘玫瑰花蕾，趁你还年少，时光在飞逝不停；  
今天，这朵花儿还含着微笑，明日它就会凋零。

但是你读唐人杜秋娘（785年生）的《金缕衣》：

劝君莫惜金缕衣，劝君惜取少年时。  
花开堪折直须折，莫待无花空折枝。

徐忠杰老先生将其译作Gold brocade: Don't mind wearing out your silk brocade; Rather prize your youth

which quickly fade. So soon as flowers bloom, that's your picking hours. Don't wait till the sprigs are devoid of flowers.

似乎我们的先人，早就在“海内存知己，天涯若比邻”的状态下，将彼此的诗作互译了。

王勃（649 - 676）在《送杜少府之任蜀川》中脍炙人口的名句，尤其是以上两句最为千古传诵。

徐忠杰老先生将以上两句分四句英文译出：

On this wide earth to its farthest ends --/ Live people who are our bosom friends./ Beyond the horizon are those, / Who, like our neighbours, are near and close.

徐忠杰老先生用英文写出的王勃诗意，似乎让我们更明白张继春诗集的意义。因为这已远远不仅是一个外交官用诗的方式来表达自己，更重要的是，它是“存知己”和“若比邻”的一个记录、一个推展，也是国与国之间、人与人之间交往的一个好方式。

钱钟书大师曾经说过：文学作品与非文学作品有一个分别：非文学作品只求 readable —— 能读，文学作品须求 re-readable。读继春诗集，其诗（中、英文）、其摄影作品，仿钱锺书大师在《落日颂》诗评中口吻，不但可“重新读”，而且“耐读”。因为继春没有让诗来支配文字，也没有让文字来重塑诗。呈现给读者的是一本老老实实的自然图画。

新西兰国会议员 霍建强  
2013年2月23日 于奥克兰 鑫如斋

霍建强(Raymond Huo) 2008年当选为新西兰国会议员，也是新西兰工党第一位华裔国会议员。2008年起任新西兰亚洲基金会董事会托管人。



# Poetry Can Be Translated



(I) Before writing this introduction to Jichun's new book, I basically agreed to a view that poetry cannot be translated. As Robert Frost, who is highly regarded for his realistic depictions of rural life and his command of American colloquial speech, correctly put it that "poetry is what gets lost in translation". "Translation" here does not simply refer to the ordinary meaning of "translation", which stands for process of translating something – from one language to another. Rather,

it means one has to use a different language to express the same theme. In that situation, the "translator" is the poet and his/her task is to apply his/her own talent and at the same time, to keep the poetical style of an original work. The most difficult part is what Wang Guowei (王国维:1877-1927) refers to as 境界 or jing-jie – I have yet to find out the actual equivalent English words to jing-jie which connotes some sort of meaning such as "a frame of mind", "a literary ambience" or, to a lesser extent, "a poetic mood". "A great poetic composition can only be achieved unless and until one reaches the high level of that jing-jie".

Although a work of great scholarship will never distinguish itself merely in terms of formalities in relation to the difference between Chinese and Western disciplines (because the essence of any such study is the same), it is difficult to express a "Western theme" by way of a Chinese poem. Conversely, it is equally difficult to make oneself understood in order to recollect the poetic mood while away from home but using the home-born traditional writing method derived from 唐诗 (Tang-shi) and 宋词 (Song-ci). Therefore, it is more a case that "translation" here means that one has to, while experiencing different cultures and circumstances, use different languages to reflect and present the same sense and sensibility in a form of poetry.

(II) Jichun's book comprises two parts: beauty of the nature and beauty of the people. He has only arrived in Christchurch a short while ago but he has certainly grasped the gist of the natural beauty of New Zealand – both in its scenery and in its people. This demonstrates that he has considerable acumen both as a poet and as a diplomat.

I like the way he structures his book. For example, the first

## Introduction to Zhang Jichun's book The Beauty of New Zealand

and second poems in part one – although written in a different language – are basically the same, both in form and in style. And this confirms what I explained earlier that it is not a simple translation but a recreation in a different linguistic treatment.

在那遥远的地球南端，有个美丽的人间圣殿。海洋环抱处处仙景，山青水秀地美天蓝。花园之城探南极，温泉池里赏雪山……

In English, it reads: There is a country surrounded by the sea /With rich natural beauty and plenty to see. Here you can explore things Antarctic, What you come across is simply fantastic./Penguin parades you must not miss. The Southern Alps reserve a land of special peace……

It flows naturally in English but matches its twin version in Chinese perfectly well, if not better. They are the same in essence but different in each presentation.

He seemed to take an even more unencumbered approach in the second part. In Chinese we see a pattern of five characters to each line. Thus we have:

少见高楼阁，别墅林中卧。温馨不张扬，高雅不显闹。

In English, the pattern disappeared and therefore we have:  
In the shades of tall kauri, each owner can make the house a good story. Big windows invite bright natural light. Cosy living rooms are their pride.

The language is simple, but flows naturally. That may reflect his style in his understanding of literary composition. An analogy may be drawn between the traditional Chinese painting and oil painting. In that regard, the former unfolds itself on a piece of 宣纸 or Chinese Xuan-paper in ink and colour while the latter, strictly on canvas. Technique may differ but the intended effects are the same.

(III) Cultures are somehow interlinked. This is what Robert Herrick (1591 – 1674) has to offer: Gather ye rose-buds while ye may, /Old time is still a-flying: And this same flower that smiles today, /Tomorrow will be dying.

Huang Gaoxin (黄杲炘) put it in Chinese:  
快摘玫瑰花蕾，趁你还年少，时光在飞逝不停；  
今天，这朵花儿还含着微笑，明日它就会凋零。

When you read the poem, 金缕衣 Gold brocade, by Du Qianjiang (杜秋娘, born 785):

劝君莫惜金缕衣，劝君惜取少年时。  
花开堪折直须折，莫待无花空折枝。

During the Cultural Revolution, Xu Zhongjie (徐忠杰), began to dabble in turning Chinese classical poetry into English verse. He turned Gold brocade into: Don't mind wearing out your silk brocade; Rather prize your youth which quickly fade. So soon as flowers bloom, that's your picking hours. Don't wait till the sprigs are devoid of flowers.

It seems our ancestors had the pleasure of getting each other's poems translated a long time ago. They did so, may I suggest, in a mood that is echoed in a poem by Wang Bo (王勃: 649-676) that: On this wide earth to its farthest ends – Live people who are our bosom friends. Beyond the horizon are those, Who, like our neighbours, are near and close. The title of this poem may be dry: "A send-off to Mr Du as magistrate in Sichuan". But the two lines "海内存知己，天涯若比邻" of which English translation was quoted above was handed down from generation to generation and indeed had spread far and wide for the last 1,300 or so years.

I cannot argue that Xu Zhongjie's translation is not the best so far. Nonetheless, it may help us to appreciate more, to a much lesser extent, what Jichun has to offer in this book. From his "Chinese poetic perspective", it is more than a form of poetic composition from him either in his poetic persona or his diplomatic one. Either way, it reconfirms the fact or notion that friendship or people-to-people contact are therefore promoted and enhanced.

Great master Qian Zhongshu (钱钟书) once said that the difference between literary works and non-literary works is that the later is "readable" but former, "re-readable".

It is with a great pleasure for me to read Jichun's book, where his poems are enriched by the beautiful photos reflecting the beauty of New Zealand. Qian Zhongshu's review of his friend's book 落日颂 gave me enough hints about what I wanted to say in this article.

If I may imitate his tones, I would say Jichun's book falls into the category of being re-readable. Above all, Jichun did not intend to let his poems control his language. Nor did he intend to use his language to reshape his poem. What he presents is what it is, not what it should be – just like the natural beauty in New Zealand's scenery and its people.

Raymond Huo, Member of Parliament, New Zealand

26 February 2013 Auckland 鑫如斋

Raymond Huo (霍建强): is a Member of Parliament in New Zealand and the New Zealand Labour Party's first MP of Chinese ethnicity. He is also a Trustee on the board of the Asia:NZ Foundation since 2008 when he was elected as an MP.



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