

行色匆匆

大地情懷

海外旅痕

WITH ENGLISH
TRANSLATION

大地行吟



马启智◎著



Song of The Land
By Ma Qizhi

宁夏人民出版社

大
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行
吟

马启智诗词集
(汉英对照)

宁夏人民出版社

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大地行吟



马启智诗词集

The Collection of Ma Qizhi's Poems



马启智 现系宁夏回族自治区主席、中国共产党第十四届中央委员会委员、第十五届中央委员会候补委员、第十六届中央委员会委员，第九届、第十届全国人民代表大会代表。

Ma Qizhi born in Ningxia, is now Governor of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, who is also the committee member of the 14th, the 15th and 16th Central Party Committee, and delegate of the 9th and 10th National People's Congress.

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NINGXIA PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

小强工作室

序

张贤亮

如今，人们提起书记、省长、主席、主任种种职务，一般只会想到是党和国家行政架构中的级别、官衔或符号，往往忽略在这个级别上，在这个官衔下，以这种符号为标识的某一个人，其实是一个实实在在的人，一个有血有肉、有性有情的人。“公务员”不只从事“公务”，这支队伍中的每一个人都有他的私人空间，即使在他从事公务时，也会有他真性情的流露，而他在公务上的成败得失，很大程度上是由他个人性情和素养决定的。我认识启智同志是上世纪八十年代初，算来已经二十多年了。那时他还是一个“小官”，而我在作家的职称上已被公众加了“著名”二字，并“荣任”了宁夏文联主席。那年，王蒙千里迢迢从北京来宁夏看我，我们一起游览银川附近的几个市县，到了吴忠。当时在吴忠市工作的启智同志闻讯赶来看望我俩，我们三人在吴忠市的招待所畅谈甚欢。文学、艺术、历史、宁夏的掌故和未来的前景等等，天南海北，聊天


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的范围广泛。谈到契合处抚掌大笑，有相见恨晚之感。启智同志走后，王蒙说：“想不到这小地方还有这样的人才！”我和王蒙都比启智同志年长，王蒙回去不久就被中央任命为文化部部长，吴忠比起北京当然是“小地方”了，他有资格发出这种居高临下式的感叹。

果然，用《三国演义》中的话说，启智同志“非百里之才”，几年后，他就调到银川，主管宁夏的宣传工作。应该客观的评价，宁夏这个“小地方”虽然面积不大，人口较少，经济发展又较为滞后，但文学艺术作品在全国乃至世界的影响，中国文艺界一致公认，在全国三十多个省市自治区的排行中，宁夏是处于中间偏上位置的。这样的成就足以让宁夏人感到自豪，而这是与启智同志对宁夏文学艺术人才的爱护与支持是分不开的。

启智同志是个性情中人，言谈直率，表现了他的胸怀坦荡，行事果断，表现了他以人民利益


为重的人生宗旨。他的诗里，常见“辛劳为酬家乡情”、“百姓何时露笑脸”、“报定终生为民搏”等表露情系于民的诗句。在中国悠久的历史中，贯穿着“学而优则仕”的选拔人才制度，所以古今官员皆是文人。一部中国文学史中的大诗人大文豪几乎没有一个不同时是当时的官员，高至丞相小到县吏。他们的诗文中，当然有许多忧国忧民之作，“居庙堂之高则忧其民，处江湖之远则忧其君”，一向是中国文人的优秀传统，但极少有当政者将他辖区内发生的灾祸入诗的。因而，当我读到启智这部诗集收录的《“2·5”特大交通事故记》时怦然心动，不禁肃然起敬。那场发生在宁夏同心县的交通事故是偶然的突发事件，这种事故在全国乃至全世界都非常普遍，有的伤亡人数更多。从行政上说，处理妥善并引以为训，进一步加强交通管理已属尽职尽责。而启智同志却有更深一层的感情上的触动，写下了“车祸猛于虎，其情其景，令人伤痛，难以忘



怀”的前言并成诗一首。表现了启智同志虽是现代的“公务员”，又深居“庙堂”之上，其风骨却继承了中国文人优秀的传统心态。


我们现在奉行的“立党为公，执政为民”及“情为民所系，利为民所谋”等等原则，实际上都能从中国古代文化传统中寻找渊源。我们说我们建设的是“符合中国国情的社会主义”，现代中国的“国情”不过是中国历史的延续而已。所以，现在要当一个好“公务员”、“好官”，首先就应该是一个继承了中国古代优秀文化传统的文人。我以为，启智同志在行政事务方面所取得的成就和政声，是和他本人内在继承有丰富的中国传统优秀文化素养分不开的。也就是说，启智同志骨子里还是一个文人，一个学者。

“诗言志”；“诗之基，其人之胸襟中也”；孟子又说：“颂其诗，读其书，不知其人可乎？是以论其世也”（《孟子·万章下》）。我因为“知其人”，知“其世”，所以读启智同



志的诗倍感亲切。启智同志这部诗集里有一部分诗是游览国外时触景生情而作，但诗中极少单纯的景物描绘，其情多于景、重于景，偏重于从文化与历史的角度思考而发出感慨，所以有的诗句令我感同身受。

我不能说启智同志的诗在技巧上已经达到成熟，其中有些句子在平仄韵律方面都需进一步推敲。但“文如其人”，文人一旦处于“庙堂”，自有其广阔的襟抱，作文时常常会逸出文章的规则，只顾达意而不拘小节。近年来，学者研究毛泽东诗词时，也发现许多地方不合平仄韵律，犯诗之大忌处也不少，可是不能因此就贬低他诗词的艺术性与境界的高度。启智虽然不能和毛泽东相提并论，但正如《淮南子》中说“以近论远，以小知大”，这里面的道理是相通的。《孟子·万章上》中说：“不以文害辞，不以辞害志。以意逆志，是为得之。”读者如果能不拘于诗句本身，用自己的体会去推测作者的本意，这就对



了。启智同志在贺政府大楼落成一诗中写道：

“五年功过何足论，评说只在青史间”，确实，区区“五年”在人的一生中真如白驹过隙，“逝者如斯夫！”这里，我举清代一位不出名的诗人的一句诗：“文章草草皆千古，仕宦匆匆只十年”，送给启智同志。文章即使“草草”，也是“千古”事。“仕宦”别说“五年”，“十年”也不过“匆匆”而已。二十多年前，我和王蒙在与启智同志聊天时就发现他有丰富的学养，渊博的学问功底，我希望他一边“仕宦”一边做学问，一直保持中国文人学者的本色，那他对人民群众贡献就会更大了。

Preface

Zhang Xianliang

When we mention about such titles as Party Secretary, Provincial Governor or Chairman, we just mean they are government officials with different ranks. But on contrary, we neglect a fact that although possessing these titles, people of this group are still common ones with blood and flesh. Frankly speaking, although serving posts as a “public civil servant”, any “public” people still have their own time. And in time of conducting public affairs, people of this group could also express their personal feeling and emotions. From my perspective, whether people belonging to this group end in success or failure in political career is chiefly depended upon their personal characters and dispositions.

The first time when I met with Mr. Ma Qizhi was in 1980s of the last century, already more than twenty years passing by. At the time Mr. Ma was just a low-rank or small leading official at prefecture level. But comparatively, I already got a title “famous” before my official post, and honorably I was then elected as Chairman of Ningxia Literature and Art Association. It reminds of an event that early in 1980s, Mr. Wang Meng (famous writer) came afar from Beijing and paid me an on-purpose call. During his visit, we together had sightseeing in several counties and cities in Ningxia, and the city of Wuzhong lying in

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the central part of Ningxia was naturally included. Hearing our coming, Mr. Ma Qizhi, who at the time worked in this city, came to see us at the hotel where we lodged. Thus, that evening we talked about everything under the sun, topics involving literature, art, history, the present situation of Ningxia and its future development prospects, and etc.. And in time when we had so much in common, we all burst into laughter. Certainly, we had a kind of feeling of regretting not having met earlier. After Mr. Ma Qizhi said good-bye to us, Mr. Wang Meng told me in a surprising way, "I have never expected that in this small place there possesses such a great talent!" After going back to Beijing, Mr. Wang Meng was appointed the Minister of Cultural Ministry. Recalling what Mr. Wang Meng said about Ma Qizhi, I think an official coming from Beijing surely had capacity to make an assessment to officials at low level.

As what is said in the book *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, "talents are always hard to get within hundreds of li", Ma Qizhi is really such a talent. After a few years working in Wuzhong City, he was promoted and began to work in Yinchuan, the capital city of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, where his job was responsible for publicity work of the whole Region. Objectively speaking, Ningxia is a small province economically, but her literature

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and art always rank the front place in China. To a literati, I feel great honour about it, And I think this, to a certain extent, has a great relationship with the energetic support given by Mr. Ma Qizhi and his colleagues.

Mr. Ma Qizhi is a straight forward person, and this in turn demonstrate his personal features of broad-mindedness, a deceive manner in handling affairs and always putting people's interests on priorities. In his poems, there contains such sentences as "Now I try to work hard and out sap my strength, the sole reason is to repay the kindness of my hometown" , "Always is so bad of the weather here, and seldom could I see is when people are beamed with smile" , etc. and etc..

In the history of China, we adopted a system that "When a students finds that he can more than cope with his studies, then he takes office" . Hence, in China in the past, government officials were mostly literati's, and there were few exceptions. And in the poems of those literati, there contains in many places the idea of concerning about the country and the people. For an example, "By living at the Imperial Ancestral Temple, I worry about the people; And by staying near the lake afar, I still worry about my country men" , to which I think is a fine tradition of the Chinese literati. So, for us Chinese both in the

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past and at modern times, to be a successful official, he/she must first be a good literati. Personally, I think what Mr. Ma Qizhi has already achieved is closely related with his sense of cultural quality and also with his deep understanding of the Chinese culture. Hence, I could boldly say that Mr. Ma Qizhi is still a literati rather than a government official.

Nevertheless, I could not say that Mr. Ma Qizhi has reached a quite higher level in writing poems, because some of the sentences in his poems need to be weighed further. But as the case may be, "the writing mirrors the writer", hence, when Mr. Ma Qizhi is in his position, he could express his idea freely, and never bothers about trifles. The following is just an example written by a writer in ancient China, "Though the article is not properly weighed, it could last through the ages; But so hastily are those eunuchs even though they were on power for as long as ten years", and I think this is the gift I present to Mr. Ma Qizhi. With his good grounding in knowledge and also with his present position, Mr. Ma Qizhi is surely to make a greater contribution to the people living here.

祭黄帝陵

2003年4月5日 清明

逝者如公祭黄帝轩辕氏陵墓
敬告祖先，少将记之。

山岳重名草只青，
祭祖始寄寄心城。
中华子孙，200代，
盛衰古今根脉通。
正信神州风云时，
翱翔黄古早腾升。
苍甲抗春色心魂
~~不~~

送

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智·制

2003年11月20日

雪峰子集斯，
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溪地葡萄园。

邦家新研范。
思得者之徒，
广培是型像。