THE ART WORLD

of William Marr

利亚

艺术世界

唐玲玲周伟民■

廣東港出版集團

花城出版礼

非马艺术世界

THE ART WORLD

of WILLIAM MARR

唐玲玲 周伟民 编著

Compiled and Edited by Tang Lingling and Zhou Weimin

光绪确览

超角焰线 定国库民

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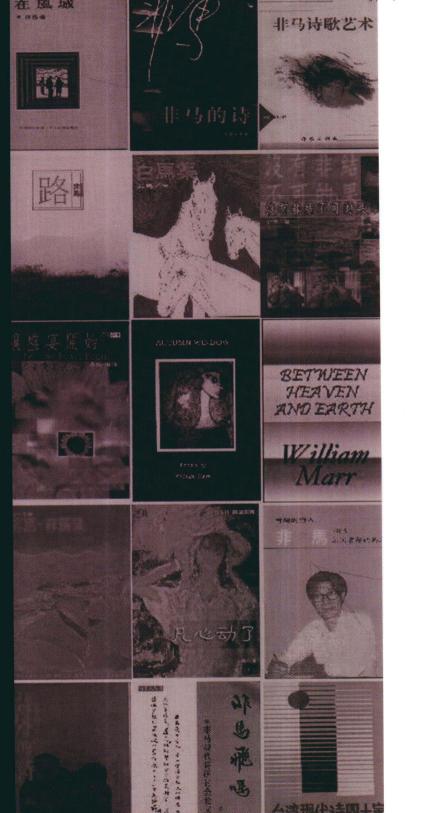
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刘之群手织的马家图腾 Totem of Marr Family, a tapestry created by wife Jane



1999年2月非马在新加坡第二届人与自然——环境文学研讨会上演讲William Marr giving a talk at the International Conference on Environmental Literature, Singapore (February 1999)



<u>目录</u> INDEX

1.	缘起				
	PREFAC	E			
2.	在广东乡	下(1937-1948)4			
	IN GUAN	IGDONG'S COUNTRYSIDE (1937-1948)6			
3.	3. 在台湾(1948-1961)9				
	IN TAIWAN (1948-1961)				
	3.1	晨曦11			
		Morning Light11			
	3.2	诗与音乐14			
		Poetry and Music			
	3.3	戎装生涯和诗16			
		Military Career and Poetry			
4.	在美国				
IN THE UNITED STATES					
	4.1	从翻译走进诗的国度23			
		From Translation to Writing Poetry			
	4.2	人生的旅伴25			
		Lifelong Companion			
	4.3	乡愁			
		Homesickness			
	4.4	退而不休的日子66			
		Retirement			
	4.5	记忆的戏法——返乡69			
		Recollection TricksHomecoming			
5.	五彩缤纷	}的艺术世界75			
	THE SPLENDORS OF WILLIAM MARR'S ART76				

	5.1	非马诗中的幽默与讽刺	75		
		Humor and Irony in William Marr's Poetry	76		
	5.2	"社会性"——非马诗歌的灵魂	. 86		
		Social ConsciousnessThe Soul of William Marr's Poetry	87		
	5.3	童心爱意	93		
		Love and Innocence	93		
	5.4	非马诗歌的人文关怀	99		
		Humanity in William Marr's Poetry	99		
	5.5	非马诗歌里的哲思	109		
		The Philosophical Wisdom in William Marr's Poetry	109		
	5.6	翻译——让盛宴开始	113		
		TranslationsLet the Feast Begin	114		
	5.7	散文——与众不同的奇思妙想	118		
		EssaysDistinctive Whimsicalities	119		
	5.8	绘画与雕塑	129		
		Painting and Sculpture	129		
6.	四海之内	皆兄弟	150		
	WITHIN	THE FOUR SEAS ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS	151		
7.	尾声		185		
	CLOSING	G NOTES	186		
关	于非马		188		
Ab	About William Marr				
	非马著作表190				
Wi	William Marr's Publications				
非	马年表		193		
Chronology of William Marr					
编著者简介19					
Ab	About the Editors				
gargest o					
Appendix					

1. 缘起

1991年我到汕头大学参加国际潮人华文文学研讨会,在开往潮州韩文公祠的汽车上,首次认识非马。非马谈吐温文尔雅,大框眼镜后面那双聪慧的眼睛,似乎穿透宇宙世界。他谈"少小离家老大回"的感受,在我思想上引起强烈的共鸣。

自此以后,他从大洋彼岸的美国,经常邮寄新出版的诗集赠我们阅读,十几年来,我们陆陆续续地读非马诗、散文、报刊对他的报道,日积月累,诗人非马的人品、诗品以及非马在美国、东南亚、中国大陆及港澳台的广泛影响,经常成为我们在书斋及散步时闲谈中的话题。一直到 2002 年 6 月,非马来海口参加"非马现代诗研讨会",我又一次见到了非马。伟民与非马是首次相见。非马在研讨会上作了《写诗的日子》的演讲,又让我们对非马的内心世界的探索深入了一层。伟民在那次会上以《论诗人非马与核科学家马为义孰轻孰重?》作专题发言,非马很感兴趣。会后非马对他说:"你比我想象中的形象更好!"后来非马还把这次发言收进散文集《凡心动了》的《自序》里,并加以发挥。

2005 年 8 月初,我们应邀到美国讲学,途中专程绕道到芝加哥探望非马。他与夫人刘之群热情地接待我们,我们与之群初次见面,却一见如故。在他们幽静的庭院里,四位年近古稀的老人,谈艺术、谈诗歌、谈文学,以及无主题对话,兴味盎然。非马夫妇的艺术世界,如此坦诚地展现在我们面前。

非马是黄永玉的好朋友。我们曾经在马来西亚的旅程中认识黄永玉,倾听过黄永玉的演讲,近年来也读过黄永玉的一些新著旧篇。黄永玉在绘画、艺术及人生态度上的幽默,与非马诗歌艺术及近期的雕塑绘画所呈现的幽默感,细细玩味,确有异曲同工之妙。黄永玉是中国画坛上的奇人,却称"非马是奇人"。"奇人"之"奇"的奇思妙想是什么?这也许是许多学者纷纷著文评论非马的原因。从文学上评论非马,不论文章或专著,已是汗牛充栋,于是我们就萌生了以文字及图片相结合的形式,来尝试凸现非马的艺术世界。(玲玲)

1. PREFACE

I first met William Marr (Ma Wei-Yi, Chinese pen name Feima) in the early 1990s at a literary conference held at Shantou University, Guangdong, China. Since then, we have kept in close contact with each other, and I have come to know and appreciate better his poetry, his essays, his personality, and his increasing influence in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Southeast Asia, and the United States. The name of "William Marr" has become a frequent conversational topic between my husband, Weimin, and me. In June 2002, William came to Haikou, Hainan, China, to attend a symposium on his poetry co-sponsored by the Hainan Normal College, the Hainan Writers' Association and others. At the Symposium, Weimin delivered a paper examining William's professional engineering career and his writing achievements, and proclaimed that, on balance, William the poet is much weightier than William the engineer. It was then when Weimin and I came up with the idea of writing a pictorial book on William's art and his life story. In August 2005, during Weimin's lecture tour in the United States, we made a special trip to Chicago to visit William and his lovely wife, Jane, and collected materials for this book. (by Lingling)

黄永玉说:

"非马是个奇人,是个写诗写散文的非马,又是个原子物理学家的马为义;还是个做雕塑和画画的美术家,这就似乎是企图抢掠多类行当饭碗的剪径强人了;一个充满怜悯心的强人。"

前面说过,2002年6月初,在海口市举行的"非马现代诗研讨会"上, 伟民曾把写诗的非马和从事能源研究的马为义放在文化价值天平上称了称, 然后郑重地宣布:"非马比马为义重多了!"非马在世界诗坛上,的确是一 匹骏马,他那笃笃的脆蹄声,神速地驰骋在诗坛上。杜甫《丹青行赠曹将军 霸》诗中写道:"诏谓将军拂绢素,意匠惨淡经营中。斯须九重真龙出,一 洗万古凡马空。"非马这匹诗坛之马,其诗作亦是在寂寞地于"意匠惨淡经 营中"。其诗品,其人品,虽不敢妄言"一洗万古凡马空",却可以说"一 洗诗国凡马空"。这是诗评家宗鹰说的。

William and Huang Yongyu, an internationally-acclaimed Chinese art master and writer, are good friends. There are many common threads that connect their

artistic lives, particularly their sense of humor. These are the words of Huang Yongyu:

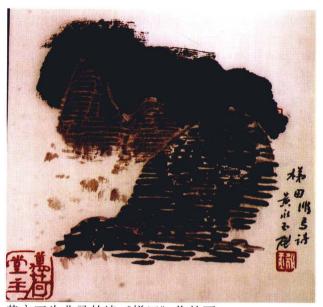
"William Marr is a rare talent, writing poetry and essays, while maintaining his scientific career. At the same time, he is a painter and a sculptor. It thus seems that he is trying to take plunder in many fields; a strongman indeed, yet full of compassion and sympathy."

Writer/critic Zong Ying once wrote:

"In Chinese, Marr literally means horse. William Marr is indeed a gallant horse, galloping freely in the field of world poetry. As Dufu said in his poem, A Song of Painting to General Cao: 'The emperor told you to spread out a piece of silk / with laborious design you worked and worked. / Soon a dragon-horse emerges from the sky, / banishing earthly horses for thousands of years.' We probably can also say that William Marr banishes earthly horses from the realm of poetry."



2001年8月非马在北京万荷堂做客,黄永玉先生为非马的诗作画 Chinese artist Huang Yongyu painted for William's poetry during William's visit to Beijing, China (August 2001)



黄永玉为非马的诗《梯田》作的画 Huang Yongyu's painting for William's poem, Terraced Paddies

2. 在广东乡下 (1937-1948)

非马本名马为义(英文名 William Marr),1936 年农历九月初三(阳历 10 月 17 日)生于台湾台中市。非马出生四个月后,他父辈鉴于中、日关系日趋紧张,预料战争难免,便决定举家迁回家乡广东潮阳乡下。不久,父亲与伯父前往南洋经商。因此,非马的童年是在广东乡下度过的。1946 年,祖母去世,家里把葬礼节省下来的钱购买大批图书捐赠给他就读的学校,使他有机会大量阅读中国民间故事及历史人物的事迹。非马在家乡生活的 12 年里,在泥缝中播下了诗的种子。非马说:

"我的诗种撒得很偶然。大概是在村塾里念小学二、三年级的时候吧,那年夏天广东大旱,河流干涸,土地龟裂,稻禾枯死,又红又大的太阳每天从早到晚毒毒地罩在头上,烤得人畜草木黄黄徨徨。祈神拜佛的仪典不断,雨就是不下来。我们的村塾设在祠堂里,学生不多,由一位受过新式教育的'全能'老师执教,学费是每人几斤白米。这位老师虽是外地人,这时也同舟共济,神情肃穆地要大家各写一篇求雨的作文,并特别交代,一定要写得虔诚,才会灵验。我虔诚地写了缴上去,第二天到学校一看,墙上高高地贴

了一首新诗,边上赫然是我的名字。原来是老师一时兴起,大笔一挥为我的作文分了行。我还清楚记得它的最后三行: '雨啊/快快下来/救救万万生灵!'

本来我在班上成绩一向不错,作文被贴墙示范这不是第一次,只是这一次恰好被我那位从南洋返乡度假的伯父看到了,并大加赞赏。每当有客来访,伯父一面撮吸着名贵的鼻烟,一面朗朗背诵我这首'杰作',并当众夸奖。那时候,我的伯父在我们小孩的心目中,是一尊令人敬畏的神。不仅仅因为他赤手空拳带领几个弟弟在南洋开创出一番颇为像样的事业,更因为他析理明确,做事果断,思想开放,虽然没受过多少学校教育,在乡下却享有一言九鼎的崇高地位。就这样,新诗的种子,在无意间被撒落在我的心田上。"

非马对儿时最深刻的记忆是"宽厚汗湿的背"。这是母亲在乡下劳动的身影。后来,他在 1983 年发表的一首诗《山》,道出了对亲人的敬仰与追忆的情怀。在非马的意识里,大地的泥土,父母的言传身教,大自然的雨露阳光,滋润着他的诗的常青树。他在《永恒的泥土》一文中写道:

"在我的记忆里,母亲的赤脚同泥土混为一体。小时候,每天早上被从菜园里工作回来的母亲叫醒,第一个闻到的,便是这泥土气息。那时候,父亲一个人在南洋做生意,母亲带领我们兄弟姐妹在家乡过活,不识字的她,只希望我们好好念书,田里所有的工作几乎都由她一手包办。而小时体弱的我,大忙也真帮不上。但我喜欢跟着她在绿油油的菜园里转,拔拔草,捉捉虫,浇浇水。她似乎有用不完的精力,从不让自己闲着,也很少听到她诉苦。……

如今母亲同父亲已双双安息地下,永久地同泥土融为一体。泥土对于我,除了孕育万物之外,又加上了包容一切的新意义。我记不起没受过一天学校教育、不识一个大字的母亲,曾说过什么惊天动地的话,但她对泥土的真挚感情,她那如泥土般执着与淳朴的性情,对体力劳动的喜爱,脚踏实地的苦干精神,对子女无私的奉献与牺牲,都深深地影响了我一生。

默默的母亲, 默默的泥土, 在我默默的思念里, 都成了永恒。"

泥土与母亲,跟非马灵魂深处所接受的爱,浑然融为一体,成为非马诗的生命的源泉。

2. IN GUANGDONG'S COUNTRYSIDE (1937-1948)

William was born in Taichung, Taiwan, on October 17, 1936. Four months later, his family moved back to their hometown, a small village in southeastern Guangdong, China. Soon afterwards, William's father, Jieying, went to Vietnam with his brothers to run a trading company specializing in herbal medicine, leaving behind William's mother to care for their six young children (William being the fourth oldest). In 1946, when William's grandmother passed away, the family donated a large quantity of newly published books to the school that William was attending to set up a memorial library. William benefited tremendously from reading these books, among them were folklores and biographical stories of traditional Chinese literary masters. Before returning to Taiwan in the summer of 1948 to join his father who had returned there soon after the end of World War II, William had read practically the entire collection of the library.

Ш

小时候 爬上又滑下的 父亲的背 仍在那里

仰之弥高

MOUNTAIN

It's still there for me to climb

Looming from my childhood my father's back

(1983.4.4)

星 群

星群 星群 我一个名字都叫不出来的星群 从懂得数字起便数到现在都数不清的星群 夜夜我躺在露水很重的草地上仰望你们 希望从你们那里得一点消息 关于另一个世界—— 一个为口径 200 寸的望远镜所窥不到的世界

STARS

O stars stars
innumerous ever since I learned to count
I don't know any of your names
yet night after night
I lie on the grass wet with dew
looking up at you
hoping to find something
about another world—a world beyond the range
of the most powerful scope

(1957.11.1)





非马同双亲 1984 年在广东澄海 William with his parents, Guangdong, China (1984)

非马画作: 《历尽沧桑的母亲》 William's painting: *Mother* - A Life Full of Hardship

非马的童年充满阳光,但也有阴霾的时候。

他六岁入学,学校设在他家的祠堂。祠堂又老又旧,可老师是从外地来的受过新文化洗礼的知识分子,擅长绘画,爱好排演话剧。非马的成绩经常名列前茅,老师让他充当助手及担任学生代表。但是非马也有不愉快的时候,读三年级的时候,有一次学校举行演讲比赛,他被推为代表上台演讲。事前已把演讲词背得滚瓜烂熟,可站到台上一看,我的妈呀,台下黑压压的人头攒动。顿时,他把背熟的演讲词全都忘了,脑子里只剩下一片空白。呆了几分钟,好像过了几个世纪,最后只好鞠躬下台。由于此次经历,造成了他的怯场症,很长一段时间不敢在大庭广众之中露面。一直到取得博士学位,到芝加哥工作之后,需要经常发表研究成果及论文,才逐渐消除怯场的弱点。

初小结束后,他转到练江对岸的邻村去上高小,学校设在一个庙里,学生来自邻近几个村镇。有一个房间摆满了神龛,阴森恐怖。常有和尚在那里为死者念经超度,而胆小善感的非马,处在这种情景中,常会感到莫名的恐惧与焦虑。多年后他所写的一首《吊桥》诗,还显现了这种恐惧的情绪:

"在峭壁间/一条游丝上/挣扎//深渊/张着大口/在底下/已等候多时"。这种恐惧的体验,形成了非马长大之后追求理性光明及乐观积极的性格。

3. 在台湾 (1948-1961)

非马12岁时离开古朴而又闭塞的乡村,开始了他的人生旅程。

1948 年夏天,非马读完小学六年级上学期,刚好他的五舅要去台湾游览 观光,战后回到台湾经商的非马父亲,便托他把非马带了去。

在台湾十三年时间里,从泥土里冒出的诗种开始萌芽,台湾中学时代奠定了非马一生与诗歌结下的不解缘,为非马诗美艺术的独创和发展打下了坚实的基础。

在台中光复小学读完六年级,1949 年他通过会考进入台中一中。台中一中有个藏书很丰富的图书馆,所藏"五四"时代作家作品不少。而那时鲁迅、巴金、沈从文、郁达夫、郭沫若等大家的著作还没被查禁。非马的国文老师又刚好是图书馆的馆长,使非马能成图书馆的长期读者。他开始接受中国新文学的熏陶,视野因之开阔。除了阅读新文学的作品外,他也耽读武侠小说及通俗小说,并开始对文学产生了浓厚的兴趣。

3. IN TAIWAN (1948 -1961)

While attending Taichung First Middle School in Taiwan, William read extensively the works of modern Chinese writers of the May Fourth Era. In college, he, together with a classmate, founded MORNING LIGHT, a literary journal. As its editor, William contributed many pieces to the journal, mostly poems. The following poem, entitled *At the Mountainside*, was one of those poems. William also served as the president of the school chorus. Its conductor, Zhu Yongzhen, an established composer and educator, introduced Western classical music to the students through weekly lectures, and it was because of these lectures that William's mind and poetry were instilled with music. It was also during those years that William ventured into the classical works of world literature.

After graduating from college, William underwent a six-month mandatory Reserve Officer training. He then served as a second lieutenant in a training center for new army recruits. There, he met a young writer who would later introduce him to the editor of a literary magazine, and that editor, in turn, would introduce