

当代 中国少数民族作家文库

苗族作家作品选集

Contemporary Miao Writers' Series

(1~25卷)

◎ 总 主 编 乐黛云 ◎ 常务主编 朱群慧
Editor in Chief Yue Daiyun Selected by Zhu Qunhui

石太瑞诗歌选

Selected Poems of Shi Tairui

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

石太瑞诗歌选 / 石太瑞著. — 北京: 民族出版社, 2008. 8

(当代中国少数民族作家文库. 苗族作家作品选集/乐黛云主编)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 105 - 09095 - 2

I. 石… II. 石… III. 诗歌—作品集—中国—当代

IV. I227

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 132140 号

出版发行: 民族出版社

社 址: 北京市和平里北街 14 号

邮 编: 100013

电 话: 010 - 64228001 (编辑室)

010 - 64224782 (发行部)

网 址: <http://www.mzcbs.com>

照 排: 北京金若龙文化公司

印 刷: 北京民族印刷厂

经 销: 各地新华书店

版 次: 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 880 毫米 × 1230 毫米 1/32

印 张: 14.8 印张

字 数: 360 千字

全套定价: 1000.00 元 (共 25 卷)

该书如有印装质量问题, 请与本社发行部联系退换

作者简介

石太瑞（1937—）20 世纪下半叶文学湘军重镇之一，20 世纪苗族最优秀的五位诗人之一。湖南永顺县人。中专学历。1956 年开始发表作品。中国作家协会会员。历任湖南省作家协会秘书长、常务副主席，中国作家协会全国委员会委员。国家一级作家，国务院特殊津贴获得者。发表和出版 8 部长诗、10 余部诗集、1000 多首短诗，共 400 余万字，是 20 世纪中国诗歌创作数量最多的诗人之一。主要代表作有长诗《竹哨》，诗集《恋歌四重唱》、《唱给故乡》，短诗《鹰之歌》、《选择之歌》、《我爱我的祖国》等。曾获全国第一届、第二届、第三届和第四届文学“骏马奖”，湖南省第一届毛泽东文学奖等。

Shi Tairui (1937—) is one of the most important writers of Hunan province in the second half of the 20th century, and one of the 5 best Miao poets in the 20th century. He is a native of Yongshun county of Hunan province and graduated from secondary school. He began to publish his writing in 1956, and he is a member of Chinese Writers Association. He has successively served as the secretary - general and the executive vice - president of Hunan Writers Association, a member of national committee of Chinese Writers Association. He is awarded as National First -

class Writer and granted a Special Allowance from the State Council. He published 8 long poems, over 10 poetry anthologies, over 1000 short poems, altogether more than 4 million words, and he is one of the most fruitful Chinese poets in the 20th century. His main masterpieces are: long poem "Bamboo Whistle"; poetry anthologies "Quartet: Love Songs", "Singing for Hometown"; short poems "Song for an Eagle", "Song for Choice", "I Love my Country" and so on. He won the First, the Second, the Third and the Fourth national literary "Horse Award", the First Mao Zedong Literary Prize of Hunan province, etc.

总 序

2003 年，国家级出版社民族出版社陆续出版了“当代白族作家丛书”、“当代侗族作家丛书”等。2004 年 6 月初，出版“当代苗族作家丛书”^① 提上议事日程。不久，经过努力，由北京大学中文系教授乐黛云、消费日报社专刊副主编兼中央民族大学苗学研究所研究员朱群慧、四川大学中文系教授徐新建、湖南师范大学中文系教授凌宇、中央民族大学苗学研究所副教授潘应玖、中央民族大学法学博士东旻、中央民族大学苗学研究所文学博士石德富、民族出版社欧光明编审、中国社会科学院民族文学研究所副研究员吴晓东等专家学者组成“当代苗族作家丛书”编委会，经研究决定，“当代苗族作家丛书”规划为 25 卷，并由朱群慧具体负责选编工作。在选编过程中，我们得到了全国广大苗族作家以及社会各界人士的积极支持，使这套“当代苗族作家丛书”能顺利向国内外出版发行，在此，我们向每一位苗族作家以及大力支持出版这套丛书的第十六届中共中央纪委委员滕久明先生、中国民革中央常委石定先生、贵州茅台酒集团总经理袁仁国

^① 后正式定名为“当代中国少数民族作家文库·苗族作家作品选集”。

先生以及民族出版社社长兼总编辑禹宾熙先生表示衷心的感谢！

目前，全国苗族人口有 1000 万（2000 年第五次人口普查数据是 894 万）左右，在 56 个民族中居第五位，主要分布在贵州、湖南、云南、重庆、广西、湖北、四川、广东、海南、浙江、江苏、福建、北京等省市自治区。苗族自古以来有自己的语言，至今全国 80% 左右的苗族通用自己的母语，其文字是 1956 年改革和创制的苗文。不过，当代苗族作家绝大多数均采用汉文创作。

什么是苗族文学？如何界定苗族文学？多年以来我国学术界说法不一，专家学者们曾下过各种不同的定义。我们则认为：凡是苗族作家个体或苗族集体不论用什么语言文字，并且无论根据什么题材创作的文学作品，均属苗族文学范畴。

20 世纪中国文学，其鼎盛时期主要集中在三四十年代以及 80 年代和 90 年代初。1985 年 6 月，全国第一届苗族作家文学创作座谈会在贵州省威宁彝族回族苗族自治县召开，与会一百余人中苗族作家占一半左右。苗族作家伍略、石太瑞、何小竹、石定、吴恩泽等出席了座谈会；沈从文当时因病未能出席会议。全国第二届和第三届苗族作家文学创作座谈会分别于 1987 年 7 月、1990 年 8 月在贵州省凯里市和贵州省松桃苗族自治县召开。通过这三次苗族文学创作座谈会，对全国苗族作家文学的发展起到了巨大的推动作用——1986 年到 2006 年 20 年间，苗族作家文学作品数量远远超过了 1900 年至 1985 年 85 年间苗族作家文学作品数量的总和。而且，当代苗族作家如肖仁福、向本贵、邓宏顺、向启军、太阿（曾晓华）、贺晓彤、石太瑞等成为文学湘军重镇；吴恩泽、伍略、石定、赵朝龙等成为文学黔军重镇；李必雨、杨明渊成为文学滇军重镇；何小竹、第代着冬成为文学渝军重镇；

侯钰鑫成为文学豫军重镇；而全国著名学者乐黛云、凌宇、徐新建在文学创作上也留下极具分量的作品。完稿于1994年篇幅长达53万字的《苗族文学史》曾经这样说过：“苗族当代文坛虽然人才济济，拥有加入中国作家协会的作家约十余人，加入各省区作家协会的作家近50人，然而，推出长篇小说者仅有陈靖和李必雨2人，以至使此事已成为整个苗族文学发展繁荣亟须突破的一大难关。”（苏晓星著，2003年12月四川民族出版社出版）事实上这“一大难关”早在1993年以前就被全国苗族作家彻底突破了，因为姜穆、李敖、侯钰鑫等作家当时就有多部长篇小说。截止2006年年底，苗族作家文学字数总量远远超过了苗族民间文学字数总量，至少超过了20倍。以往认为苗族文学只有民间文学，没有作家文学的结论已经成为历史。

据朱群慧初步统计，1950年至2006年56年间（这正是本书所选时限），全国苗族作家有50多位是中国作家协会会员，170多位是省级作家协会会员。50多年来，全国苗族作家共创作出版了100多部长篇小说、400多部中篇小说、100多部短篇小说集、100多部散文集、100多部戏剧和影视剧本、50多部诗集。之外，还有大量已公开发表但未结集出版的各种苗族作家文学作品。在这些作品中，成就最高、影响最大的当推小说。通过充分了解和广泛深入研究，我们可以客观公正地说，就整体而言，苗族作家文学是56个民族中成就较高的作家群之一，有相当一部分苗族作家文学达到了全国乃至世界级水平。

在中国现代文学史上苗族有没有作家文学？关于这个问题，1981年8月贵州人民出版社出版的《苗族文学史》（按：本书实际上只是“苗族民间文学概况”）曾经下过一个结论：“解放前，苗族没有专门的文学作者，也没有产生过用书面创作的有影响的

作品。因之，苗族书面文学的产生，完全是解放以后的事。”而事实上是不是这样？其实，20 世纪上半叶苗族也有一批实力雄厚的作家群，如沈从文、朱湘、田名瑜、熊希龄、覃子豪、覃汉川、舒大桢、紫沫、龙骥、梁聚五、石明魁、石板塘、龙纳言、石廷琛、吴见举、龙凤翔、石启贵、吴廷梅、吴恒良、吴莹鹤、吴季春、吴兰台、罗寄帆、张称达等几十位。并且，沈从文是被国际公认具有世界影响力的大师级作家，其代表作《边城》不仅是 20 世纪中国文学中篇小说最杰出的顶峰之作，而且早在 1981 年之前就已经是享誉全球的世界名著。

多年来，在全国范围内，着力于苗族整体文学的梳理和研究的专家学者较有建树的有苏晓星（彝族，贵州省文联编审）、苗青（原名施俊岑，苗族，贵州民族学院副教授）和朱群慧（苗族，《消费日报》专刊常务副主编兼中央民族大学苗学研究所研究员）。苏晓星用 10 年左右的时间于 1994 年完成 53 万字《苗族文学史》（按：作家文学也只占全书 20% 左右的篇幅）；苗青于 1992 年开始主编“中国苗族文学丛书”，计划 15 卷，其中作家作品 5 卷，民间文学 8 卷，文论 2 卷（该丛书最终只出版了 4 卷）；朱群慧通过十余年的努力，公开发表《20 世纪中国苗族文学纵横论》，参与编写《20 世纪中国少数民族文学编年》（主要负责苗族文学部分），独立选编 6 卷《20 世纪中国苗族文学作品精选》（分小说、诗歌、散文、戏剧、民间文学和文学评论），独立主编《百年中国苗族作家传略》、《百年中国苗族文学大事年表长编》以及具体负责这套“当代苗族作家丛书”的选编工作等等。关于对当代苗族文学的充分肯定，全方位凸显当代苗族文学的存在价值，以往全国几十种版本诸如《中国当代文学史》、《中国现当代文学史》、《20 世纪中国文学史》甚至类似于《中国当代少数民

族文学史》、《中国当代少数民族文学概论》、《中国少数民族文学史》等几乎是一片空白。要改变这种状况，或许这套“当代苗族作家丛书”能做出强有力的支持。

在中国现代文学史上，苗族成就了具有世界声誉的大师级作家沈从文，1988年诺贝尔文学奖已决定授予沈从文，可惜还没有等到该奖颁发，沈从文就去世了。2000年，认为“沈从文是20世纪中国最伟大的作家”的瑞典文学院院士、诺贝尔文学奖评委、著名汉学家马悦然教授来中国访问时便证实了一点，他说“作为瑞典文学院院士，我必定对时间尚未超过50年之久的有关事项守口如瓶。但是我对沈从文的钦佩和对他的回忆的深切尊敬促使我打破了严守秘密的规矩。……我个人确信，1988年如果他不去世，他将在10月获得这项奖”（台湾《明报月刊》，2000年10月号）。在当代苗族作家群中，取得重要成果的作家主要有李敖、姜穆、肖仁福、向本贵、贺晓彤、向启军、吴恩泽、李必雨、伍略、侯钰鑫、邓宏顺、何小竹、第代着冬、石太瑞、太阿、石定、李顺骅、龙潜、赵朝龙、王月圣、杨明渊、谢家贵等，他们都曾获得省级或国家级文学大奖。其中，李敖是台湾最有影响的作家之一，他一共创作了2000多万字各类作品，并于2000年以长篇小说《北京法源寺》角逐诺贝尔文学奖，成为第二个进入诺贝尔文学奖候选人的苗族作家。

这25卷“当代苗族作家丛书”是苗族有史以来汇集作家最多、规模最大、规格最高的文学作品选集，入选作家一百余位。在作品的取舍上，我们尽可能将每一位苗族作家的最好作品选入丛书中，尽量做到公正和客观，以文学评判的科学原则理性审视这些作品的产生过程和存在意义。需要特别说明的是，由于各种原因，杨明伟、太阿、邓宏顺、王月圣、谢家贵等取得重要成就

的作家未列入本丛书独立卷出版，十分让人遗憾！另外，也因无法与台湾著名作家李敖先生本人（原籍云南乌撒即现在的贵州威宁县）以及2003年12月辞世的苗族著名作家姜穆（祖籍贵州锦屏县）的家属取得联系，故我们暂时未将他们的作品选入该丛书，今后我们争取创造更好的条件弥补这一缺憾。再则，“当代苗族作家丛书”的英文翻译均由东旻博士承担。我们希望全国广大读者和研究者能从这套“当代苗族作家丛书”得到大量丰富有益的信息。

乐黛云、朱群慧

2005年4月初稿于北京

2007年10月修订

Preface of “Contemporary Miao Writers’ Series”

In 2003, the Ethnic Publishing House has published the “Bai Writers’ Series” and “Dong Writers’ Series” of “Contemporary Chinese Minority Nationality Writers’ Library”. In the June of 2004, “Miao Writers’ Series” was put on the agenda. Then, a group was formed for publication: professor Yue Daiyun of the Chinese Department of Peking University; Mr. Zhu Qunhui, journalist of “Consumption Daily” and concurrently the researcher of Miao Study Institute of the Central University for Nationalities; professor Xu Xinjian of the

Chinese Department of Sichuan University; professor Ling Yu of the Chinese Department of Hunan Normal University; associate professor Pan Yingjiu of Miao Study Institute of the Central University for Nationalities; candidate doctor Dong Min of the History Department of the Central University for Nationalities; doctor Shi Defu of Miao Study Institute of the Central University for Nationalities; Mr. Ou Guangming, the associate senior editor of the Ethnic Publishing House; associate professor Wu Xiaodong of Minority Literature Institute of Chinese Academic of Social Science. Altogether 25 volumes will be published, and Zhu Qunhui in charge of the detailed selection work. During the process of publication, we got great help from all the Miao writers and other individuals of various circles. We are whole - hearted obliged to each Miao writer, to those who supported this publication greatly especially Mr. Teng Jiuming a member of the 16th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC, Mr. Shi Ding a member of the central standing committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Mr. Yuan Renguo the general - manager of Kweichow Moutai Co. Ltd, and Mr. Yu Binxi the director and general - editor of the Ethnic Publishing House.

At present, Miao population on mainland is about 10 million (the 5th census in the year of 2000 shows the data of 8,940,000), and it is the fifth large nationality among the 56 nationalities in China. Miao people mainly live in Guizhou, Hunan, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Guangdong, Hainan, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Fujian and Beijing etc. Miao people have their own language from ancient time, and now 80% Miao are still using their mother tongue. They use Miao

script created in 1956, however, most contemporary Miao writers use Chinese in their writings.

What is Miao literature? How to define Miao literature? This is a problem has been confusing experts and scholars for many years, and there are many different definitions. In our opinion, whatever language was used and whatever subject or theme was chosen, literary works created by Miao individual or group are Miao Literature.

During the 20th century, Chinese literature flourished at 1930s, 1940s, 1980s, and the early years of 1990s. In June 1986, the first national Miao writers' symposium on literary creation was held in Wein-ing Yi Hui Miao autonomous county of Guizhou province. There were more than 100 participants and Miao Writers were over 50%. Miao writers Wu Lve, Shi Tairui, He Xiaozhu, Shi Ding and Wu Enze etc. attended this symposium; Shen Congwen was absent because of illness. The second and the third Miao writers' symposium were held in Kaili city and Songtao Miao autonomous county of Guizhou province in July 1987 and August 1990. These three symposiums have greatly improved the development of Chinese Miao author literature —— during the 20 years from 1986 to 2006, achievements were quite beyond the past 85 years from 1900 to 1985. Furthermore, contemporary Miao writers such as Xiao Renfu, Xiang Bengui, Deng Hongshun, Xiang Qijun, He Xiaotong and Shi Tairui etc are members among the most important writers in Hunan province; Wu Enze, Wu lve, Shi Ding and Zhao Chaolong etc are members among the most important writers in Guizhou province; Li Biyu and Yang Mingyuan are members among the most important writers in Yunnan province; He Xiaozhu and Did-

aizhuodong are members among the most important writers in Chongqing city; Hou Yuxin is one of the most important writers in Henan province and Tai e (Zeng Xiaohua) is one of the most important writers in Guangdong province; besides, the national famous scholars Yue Daiyuan, Ling Yu and Xu Xinjian also has excellent literary works. In the book "History of Miao Literature" which was over 530 thousand words and finished in 1994, the author said: "Many contemporary Miao writers are really quite successful, and there are about 10 writers are members of Chinese Writers Association, and nearly 50 writers have joined provincial Writers Associations. However, only Cheng Jing and Li Biyu published novels, and this is a difficulty must be broken through for the prosperity of Miao literature." (Written by Su Xiaoxing and published by Sichuan Ethnic Publishing House in December 2003.) Actually, this "difficulty" was broken through thoroughly before 1993, for Jiang Mu, Li Ao, Hou Yuxin and other miao writers had published novels already. To the end of 2006, achievements of Miao author literature is much more fruitful than achievements of Miao folk literature on 20 times. The old idea that Miao people only possess folk literature but have no author literature has passed away.

According to Zhu Qunhui's research, within the 56 years from 1950 to 2006 (Miao series is selected within this time limit), there are more than 50 writers are members of Chinese Writers Association, and more than 170 writers are members of provincial Writers Associations. During the past 50 years, Miao writers have published more than 100 novels, 400 medium - length novels, 100 short - story anthologies, 100

prose anthologies, 100 dramas and plays, 50 poetry anthologies. Apart from these writings, also there are many literary works carried on magazines and journals. Among all the above achievements, fictions take a very important role and give further influence. Based on thorough and detailed academic study, we could draw a conclusion objectively and fairly: as a whole, Miao writers group is one of the best among those of the 56 nationalities, and some works have already achieved national or even world level.

Did Miao author literature exist in the history of modern Chinese literature? In the "History of Miao Literature" (note: actually it is a book about "Miao folk literature introduction"), which was published by Guizhou People's Publishing House in August 1981, it said: "Before Liberation, there was no specialized Miao writers and therefore Miao author literature hardly got any influence. The produce of Miao writers and author literature was after 1949." Is this true? In fact, there were quite a lot famous Miao writers on the first half of the 20th century, such as Shen Congwen, Zhu Xiang, Tian Mingyu, Xiong Xiling, Qin Zihao, Qin Hanchuan, Shu Dazhen, Zi Mo, Long Ji, Liang Juwu, Shi Mingkui, Shi Bantang, Long Nayan, Shi Tingchen, Wu Jianju, Long Fengxiang, Shi Qigui, Wu Tingmei, Wu Hengliang, Wu Yinghe, Wu Jichun, Wu Lantai, Luo Jifan, Zhang Chengda and so on. Furthermore, Shen Congwen is a generally acknowledged literary giant with international influence, and his masterpiece "Remote City" is not only one of the best medium-length novels in the 20th century of China, but also a classic which was worldly known before 1981.

For recent years, Su Xiaoxing (Yi, senior editor of Guizhou Fed-

eration of Literary and Art Circles), Miao Qing (original name Shi Jun-cen, Miao, associate professor of Guizhou University for Nationalities), Zhu Qunhui (Miao, journalist of “Consumption Daily” and concurrently the researcher of Miao Study Institute of the Central University for Nationalities), they devoted themselves to studying Miao literature on the whole and have many attainments. Su Xiaoxing spent 10 years on “History of Miao Literature” (note: about 20% on Miao author literature), altogether 530 thousand words and finished in 1994. In the year of 1992, Miao Qing began to compile the 15 volumes of “China Miao Literature Series”, 5 volumes for author literature, 8 volumes for folk literature and 2 volumes for literary criticism, and there were only 4 volumes published at the end. After 10 years of hard work, Zhu Qunhui published “On Chinese Miao Literature of the 20th Century”; participated the compilation of “China Minority Literature Chronicle of the 20th Century” (took charge the part of Miao literature); independently compiled 6 volumes of “Selected China Miao Literary Works of the 20th Century” (including fiction, poem, prose, drama, folk literature, and literary criticism), “Biographies of China Miao Writers” and “Chronicle of Major Events on China Miao Literature”; also he is the executive chief editor of this “Contemporary Miao Writers’ Series”. However, among the plenty of editions on Chinese literature, for example “history of contemporary Chinese literature”, “history of modern and contemporary Chinese literature”, “history of Chinese literature in the 20th century”, and even like the editions such as “history of contemporary Chinese minority literature”, “survey of contemporary Chinese minority literature”, “histo-

ry of Chinese minority literature”, almost have nothing on the value of contemporary Miao literature. We are expecting that “Contemporary Miao Writers’ Series” will support to change the old idea that the Miao literature is close to blank.

In the history of modern Chinese literature, Miao writer Shen Congwen is worldly known. The Nobel Prize for literature of 1988 should have been awarded to Shen Congwen, but unfortunately he died before the decision was announced. In 2000, professor Goran Marimqvist, a famous Sinologist, a member of the review committee of Nobel Prize for literature, and the academician of Swedish Academy who thinks that “Shen Congwen was the greatest writer in China of the 20th century” visited China and told some truth. He said: “As an academician of Swedish Academy, I must remain tight - mouthed about things that are still within 50 years. However, my admiration and deep respect to Shen Congwen urged me to break my promise of keeping secret.……I am sure that, if he had not passed away in 1988, he would have been awarded this Nobel Prize” (from “Mingpao Monthly”, October 2000). Among the contemporary Miao writers, the following make important achievements: Li Ao, Jiang Mu, Xiao Renfu, Xiang Bengui, He Xiaotong, Xiang Qijun, Wu Enze, Li Biyu, Wu Lve, Hou Yuxin, Deng Hongshun, He Xiaozhu, Didaizhuodong, Shi Tairui, Tai E, Shi Ding, Li Shunhua, Long Qian, Zhao Chaolong, Wang Yuesheng, Yang Mingyuan, Xie Jiagui and so on, and all these writers mentioned above were awarded provincial or national prize on literature. Li Ao is one of the most famous writers in Taiwan. Altogether his literary works are more than 20 million words. He competed