

中國 China

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尊敬的各位部長，各位嘉賓，女士們、先生們：

大家上午好！

很高興能夠來到香港特別行政區，再次與各位相聚在亞洲文化合作論壇這兩年一度的文化盛會，與大家交流文學之於文化的重要意義，探討文學與文化的保存與推廣議題。

文學，是以語言文字為工具，形象化地反映客觀現實、表現作家心靈世界的藝術，對於影視、戲劇等其他藝術的發展亦有基础性作用，被稱為“藝術之母”。作為文化的重要表現形式，它綜合地反映了一個國家或民族的文化心態、行為、觀念和制度，也記錄了一個時代的社會與文化風貌。中國著名作家莫言獲諾貝爾文學獎的

Honorable ministers, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning.

It is my great pleasure to be here in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum, a grand cultural gathering held every two years. I am also delighted to meet all of you on this occasion to exchange ideas on the significance of literature in culture, and explore together with you the topics of the preservation and promotion of literature and culture in general.

Literature is an art of the written languages of humanity. It portrays the vivid realities of the world, and reflects the souls and emotions of the writers. It is often regarded as the mother of many other arts, providing sources and nourishment to other art forms including film, TV and theater. As a powerful expression of culture, literature serves as a mirror to the cultural attitude, behaviors, perceptions and dynamics of a country or a nation, and can capture the social and cultural ethos of a time. The Chinese writer Mo Yan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for the reason that his “hallucinatory realism

理由就是：“通過幻覺現實主義將民間故事、歷史與當代社會融合在一起。”由此可見文學之於文化的重要意義：它保存著國家或民族過往的文化記憶，觀察、記錄並引領著當前的文化走向，展示、交流著隱藏在表象背後的文化靈魂。

亞洲諸國歷史悠久、文化深厚。早在古代，勤勞智慧的亞洲人民就已創造出豐富燦爛的文學寶藏，中國春秋的諸子百家、秦漢的史賦，唐詩宋詞、西域的神話傳說、印度的佛經故事在滋養本民族精神的同時，隨著旅人商隊的足跡逐漸傳播擴散。在這種潛移默化的交流中，各民族人民瞭解著彼此的精神價值、民族性格和社會風俗，從中汲取的養分為本國本民族文學乃至文化的發展注入了新鮮的元素與蓬勃的活力。正是在各民族人民的共同努力下，多彩而和諧的亞洲文化逐漸成型並為人類文明發展譜寫了輝煌的篇章。

在當代，經濟、科技高速發展，新思想、新事物、新技術層出不窮，不僅改變了人類社會的生活面貌，也為文學提供了無盡的新素材、新靈感，為亞洲文化的發展提供了新的機遇。從上世紀後期開始，亞洲各國經濟發展，一直走在世界前列，與此相伴的是社會對文化的關注和投入日益增多。作為文化百態描摹和引領者的作家們，他們的創作與生活環境日益改善，權益得到更好保護，文學作品的傳播管道與

merges folk tales, history and the contemporary”. This is a good summary of the role of literature in general: Literature bears great significance to culture, and it helps to preserve the cultural memories of a country and a nation, and can reflect, record and steer the cultural trends of today. It also showcases and communicates the soul of a culture under all its manifestations.

The Asian countries are blessed with time-honored history and abundant cultural resources. As early as the ancient times, the intelligent and hardworking people in Asia have already created a treasure house of rich and brilliant literature, such as the theories and thoughts of numerous philosophers and academic schools in China in the Spring and Autumn period, the history books and prose in China's Qin and Han Dynasties, poems and tune lyrics in the Tang and Song Dynasties, the myths and folk tales of central Asia and Buddhist Jataka tales of India. These and many other classics have nurtured the spirit of different nations across the ages, and when they became known to other peoples through subtle yet dynamic channels along with the footsteps of travelers and traders, they have also enabled people from different origins to understand the values, characters and social customs of each other, and inspired them to add in new elements and fresh vitality to the development of their own literature and culture. Thanks to the joint efforts from all the nations, the colorful and harmonious Asian culture has evolved and contributed glorious chapters to the progress of human civilization.

In modern times, the fast advancement of economy, science and technology has given rise to the mushrooming of new ideas, discoveries and inventions, which not only changed the lifestyle of humanity, but also provided new materials and inspirations for literature, creating new opportunities for the growth of Asian culture. Since the latter half of the last century, Asian countries have enjoyed faster economic development than many other countries in the world and with that, increasing social awareness of and investment into their cultural sectors. The authors are

速度也愈加完備而快捷。這也從一個角度印證了這樣一個事實，現實生活是一切文學的源泉。

在迎來機遇的同時，亞洲文化的發展也面臨著許多新情況與挑戰。由於經濟發展水準的差異，以經濟發展為基礎的文化，在不同地域、不同民族、不同國度也面臨著不同的境遇，彼此之間的差異不僅長期存在，甚至還有擴大的趨勢。這也印證了一個基本的事實，即多樣化的發展是世界文化發展的一個基本特徵。而隨著科技與網路技術的進步，國際間經濟、貿易、文化的競爭日趨激烈；與此同時，各國各民族文化正以前所未有的規模和速度進行交流、交融與交鋒。在此背景下，出於文化安全的考慮，各文化的獨特性也獲得了前所未有的重視與強調。今天，在局部地區發生的政治衝突，在其背後可以發現源於不同文化和宗教之間的深層衝突。這也是需要引起我們深思的一個現象。

亞洲國家之間的交流歷史可追溯至千年以前，其間亦有衝突齟齬，但最終還是在交流互鑒中獲得理解、加深信任、相互包容、共同繁榮，亞洲各國創造出的燦爛文化相互輝映於歷史長河中。我深信，面對新的機遇與挑戰，對立與衝突不是發展之道。我們應當做出符合亞洲發展大勢和時代潮流的戰略選擇，堅持文化的多樣性和文明對話，在完全平等、相互尊重的基礎上，以交流來代替交鋒，以相容來代替排

now more well-provided, respected and their intellectual rights are better protected, and the readers can enjoy literature through a larger choice of channels in a more timely manner. It is reasonable, therefore, to say that life is the springhead of all literary creations.

Along with opportunities, the Asian culture is also faced with new scenarios and new challenges. As the difference between economies widens, culture itself is also taking different courses in different nations, regions and countries. Such diversity, as part and parcel of a basic feature of world cultures, will very much likely remain for a long time, or even become greater. With the progress of scientific and internet technology, there is also increasing integration as well as competition between different nations in terms of international economy, trade and culture. The speed, scope and degree of mutual influence between different cultures are unprecedented. At the same time, there is also a new momentum of highlighting and upholding the unique identities of different cultures. The topic of cultural evolution and cultural identities has become a truly engaging one. Today, as we look at many political conflicts in certain regions, we can more deeply perceive the negative impact of deep-rooted cultural and religious disputes. Such phenomena are worth our ponderings.

The history of exchange among Asian countries can be tracked back to over a millennium, during this process, understanding, deepened trust, tolerance and common prosperity based on interactions and mutual learning have triumphed over grudges and confrontations among us and produced the brilliant civilization of Asia through time. I am fully convinced, therefore, that standoff and conflict are not right choices for mankind to cope with new opportunities and challenges. Our strategy should conform to the trend of time and the overall development of Asia, adhere to the promotion of cultural diversity and civilizational dialogue, and prefer communication and inclusion over confrontation and discrimination. If we all believe that the only key to enhance cultural vitality of

斥，“各美其美，美人之美，美美與共”，這是增強亞洲文化生命力的不二法門。如果我們都認同這樣一種理念，亞洲文化發展將會迎來一個新的格局。

要堅持文明對話和文化多樣性，我們就不能僅僅滿足於表面的“泛泛之交”，而應當是坦誠相待、觸及靈魂的深度交流，因此，我對文學寄予厚望。我期待，亞洲各國之間能有更多高端文化與思想對話的平臺，得以表達各自的立場和觀點，闡釋各自的文化理念和內涵；我期待，亞洲各國能夠突破語言的藩籬，向民眾翻譯和介紹更多本國與他國的文學作品，為文明的對話與互相瞭解培育土壤；我更期待，亞洲各國能在相互尊重、平等互信的基礎上，擴大各領域合作，探索新的合作方式，共同面向世界開放與發展，在與世界文化的交往和合作中共同繁榮進步。

作為亞洲燦爛文明中的一隅，中華民族也在數千年的勞動與奮鬥中，創造了絢麗多彩、博大精深的中華文化。《詩經》、《楚辭》、唐詩、宋詞、元曲，傳奇、話本、演義、小說，上至上古先民的歌謠，下至當代流行的網路文學，各種類型的文學形式都可以在我們的文化中找到其發展軌跡。如何通過妥善保護保存過往的文學記憶，鼓勵促進當代文學的發展，從而使我們的文化永葆活力，這正是今天我將與各位交流探討的議題。我願借這個機會向

Asia lies in the spirit of “appreciating our own visions of beauty as well as that of others and share a world of beautiful visions with everyone”, the cultural development of Asian countries will enter a new and promising phase.

To maintain intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity, we should endeavor to conduct in-depth and candid communication of our souls other than mere ceremonial greetings to each other. In this regard, my hopes are high for literature. I look forward to seeing more high-level platforms for cultural and intellectual interflow, where all the stances and ideas can be expressed and shared, and all the cultural concepts and perceptions can be elaborated. I also would like to see the language barriers among different Asian countries to be crossed over, and more literary works of every country can be translated and introduced to readers from the whole continent, so as to consolidate the foundation for mutual understanding and dialogue among different cultures. Moreover, I truly hope that on the basis of equality, mutual respect and trust, Asian countries can expand their cooperation in all fields, explore new types of partnership, face an open and progressing world together, and seek common progress and prosperity through exchange and cooperation between world cultures.

The Chinese people have created rich, colorful and profound culture by working and thinking throughout the past several thousand years. Our ancestors have contributed to the flourishing garden of Asian civilization. All types of literary works, including Classic of Poetry, Verses of Chu, poems of Tang Dynasty, lyrics of Song Dynasty, tunes of Yuan Dynasty, folk tales, theater scripts, retelling of historical stories, novels, even the most ancient ballads and the latest internet literature, can be located on the timeline of Chinese cultural development. Today, I wish to share my views and discuss with you on the topic of how to encourage and promote contemporary literature through proper preservation and protection of our literary memories, so as to generate everlasting vigor for our cultures. It is my pleasure to have this opportunity,

各位介紹我們的一些想法和做法，請諸位指正。

（一）堅持“百花齊放、百家爭鳴”的方針

“百花齊放、百家爭鳴”是1956年提出的，此後便一直作為中國文學藝術發展的基本方針。就其本意來講，是指在文藝創作上，應該是不同風格、不同流派、不同題材、不同手法的作品都能自由發展；在學術理論上，倡導不同學派、不同觀點互相爭鳴，自由討論。在此基礎上，我們倡導文學創作堅持以人民為中心的導向，“為人民服務”，關注百姓生活，創作為人民喜聞樂見的作品。在各門類、各流派的創作者之間，在文學家與廣大讀者和評論家之間，提倡自由、平等、友好的交流與討論。

在實踐中貫徹這一方針，當然不是一件輕而易舉的事，其間曾經歷過許多曲折，乃至暴風雨般的衝擊。但令人欣慰的是，改革開放以來，特別是今天，在此方針的指導下，中國文學事業繁榮發展。據中國作家協會第八次全國代表大會上的報告所述，中國是當今世界上文學創作最活躍的國家之一：新發表的文學作品數量在世界上名列前茅，僅以長篇小說為例，平均每年出版新作約2000部；擁有龐大的文學寫作者隊伍，截至2011年，中國作協會員總數已近萬名，其中處於創作旺盛期的60歲以下會員佔總數的48%，受過高等教育的會員佔86%。

therefore, to introduce to you some of our ideas and practices.

1. Upholding the principle of “letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools contend”

“Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools contend” has been a basic guiding principle for the development of arts and culture in China since it was firstly announced in 1956. It means that in artistic and cultural creation, works of all styles, trends, themes and techniques shall enjoy enough freedom to prosper, and in academic theories, different schools and viewpoints shall be encouraged to contend and engage in free discussions with each other. Based on this principle, we advocate that literature should “serve the people”, take the public into account in its creation and shed light on the life of the ordinary people and involve elements appreciated and loved by the people, at the same time, it is also our fundamental position that free, equal-footed and goodwill interaction and discussions are promoted between authors from different disciplines and trainings, and among writers, readers and critics.

It has never been an easy task to implement this principle in actual practice. However, all the twists and turns as well as rumbling impacts only made us more gratified to witness the blooming of Chinese literature based on this guideline since the Reform and Opening-Up in 1978, especially in recent years. According to the report released at the 8th National Congress of the China Writers Association, China boasts one of the most active literary circles in the world with the quantity of newly published works larger than most countries. About 2,000 new novels are published on average for each year. The writers are also many. By 2011, there were around 10,000 members in China Writers Association, among which 48% were under the age 60 and highly productive, and 86% had received higher education.

(二) 妥善保護保存文學遺產

悠久的歷史文明為我們留下了兩類文學遺產：記錄於紙張的典籍和流傳於口頭的民間文學。對於前者的保存，我們於2007年開始實施“中華古籍保護計劃”，並相應成立了國家古籍保護中心和全國古籍保護工作專家委員會，建立了全國古籍保護工作部際聯席會議制度，逐步形成完善的古籍保護工作體系。

對於記錄了不同民族的起源、歷史、祖先和英雄功業的神話、傳說、故事、歌謠、史詩等民間文學，已經作為中國非物質文化遺產的重要類別，列入全面保護、傳承系統，通過申報確認各級非物質文化遺產名錄和代表性傳承人等形式加以保護。目前，格薩爾、瑪納斯、赫哲族伊瑪堪已經被列入聯合國教科文組織人類非物質文化遺產代表作和急需保護的人類非物質文化遺產名錄；中國的國家級“非遺”保護名錄中，民間文學有125項，民間文學類“非遺”國家級專案代表性傳承人77人。經過二十年的努力，我們收集、整理、編輯、出版了十大文藝集成，將我們民族、民間、民俗文化中的精華以現代方式彙集成為中華文化的集體記憶，民間文學是其中的重要一部分。

(三) 為文學創作者提供社會服務

作家是文學創作活動主體，我們沒有一個充滿活力的作家群體，就沒有文學事業本

2. Proper preservation and protection of literary heritage

Our time-honored civilization has bestowed to us two kinds of literary heritage, namely, the manuscripts of ancient classics and oral folk literature. For the classics, China has initiated the Chinese Ancient Books Preservation Project in 2007, which led to the founding of the National Center, the Expert Committee, and the Ministerial-level Joint Meeting Mechanism for the Preservation of Ancient Books in China as a preliminary step for a comprehensive working structure for ancient books preservation.

For folk literature such as myths, legends, sagas, ballads and epics that keep track of the origin, history, ancestry and heroic deeds of different nations, we have enlisted them as an important category of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) of China and included them into the framework for ICH protection and inheritance, which provides opportunities for them to be incorporated in different levels of ICH Lists and their practitioners as ICH inheritors. So far, Gesar epic tradition, Manas and Hezhen Yimakan storytelling of China have already been inscribed as the elements in the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. In China's national-level list of intangible cultural heritage, 125 items fall into folk literature category, and 77 practitioners are listed as the representative inheritors. Moreover, we have worked for 20 years to collect, sort out, edit and publish the Anthology of Chinese Culture and Arts in 10 Categories, in which the essence of the Chinese national and folk cultures and customs were assembled and integrated into the collective memory for the whole nation with the help of modern editing systems.

3. Civil services for the writers

Writers create literature, and literary fields will cease to be vigorous without active writers. Therefore, we have always committed ourselves to providing favorable

working conditions for the writers. Generally speaking, writers enjoy high reputation in China, fully engaging themselves in political, economic and social sectors. The launching of the socialist market economy system has brought about great improvement for the living standard and lifestyle of writers. In addition to that, some social groups also provide writers with all kinds of services and help guarding their rights. Among them is the China Writers Association, a major non-governmental organization for literary circles established in 1949. The Association awards prizes for literary creations, manages the committee for the protection of the rights and interests of writers to help defend their rights, organizes regular on-field trips for writers to access different communities, expand their horizon and discover more raw materials for artistic creation, organizes various kinds of seminars and dialogues to encourage the interaction and communication among writers, as well as provides comprehensive services to writers through subsidizing brilliant works, facilitating the publishing procedures, hosting discussions and research programs, and recommending literary works to be adapted into films, TV and theatrical programs.

(四) 重視文學的公眾普及

我國的圖書館等公共文化設施網路已遍及村落，全國文化資訊資源分享工程、送書下鄉工程、“農家書屋”工程等公共文化服務成為普及文學的有效渠道。而公共電子閱覽室建設計劃、數字圖書館推廣工程等已被列為文化部“十二五”時期文化改革發展規劃，中國公共文化建設日益完善，文學的普及將擁有越來越牢固的硬件基礎和豐富多彩的手段與形式。

軟件方面，除了各圖書館、文學館、學術機構等組織的各類文學講座外，我們還

working conditions for the writers. Generally speaking, writers enjoy high reputation in China, fully engaging themselves in political, economic and social sectors. The launching of the socialist market economy system has brought about great improvement for the living standard and lifestyle of writers. In addition to that, some social groups also provide writers with all kinds of services and help guarding their rights. Among them is the China Writers Association, a major non-governmental organization for literary circles established in 1949. The Association awards prizes for literary creations, manages the committee for the protection of the rights and interests of writers to help defend their rights, organizes regular on-field trips for writers to access different communities, expand their horizon and discover more raw materials for artistic creation, organizes various kinds of seminars and dialogues to encourage the interaction and communication among writers, as well as provides comprehensive services to writers through subsidizing brilliant works, facilitating the publishing procedures, hosting discussions and research programs, and recommending literary works to be adapted into films, TV and theatrical programs.

4. Importance attached to the public access of literature

At present, a nationwide network of public cultural services such as libraries has extended to villages in rural areas of China. Such public cultural service projects as the National Cultural Information and Resource Sharing Project (via Internet, cable, etc.), Books to Rural Areas Program and Rural Reading Room Project have been serving as effective channels to increase public access to literary works. As for the near future, the Ministry of Culture of China has included the Public Digital Reading Room Program and Digital Library Promotion Project into its framework for cultural reform and development in the 12th Five Year Plan (2011-2015). It is fair to say, therefore, that the public cultural services of China have become increasingly optimized, and as time goes by, more substantial hardware and diversified channels will

大力倡導和推動全民閱讀，組織各類讀書節、讀書日活動；除了傳統的出版、傳播模式外，順應新媒體時代的發展趨勢，通過打造網絡讀書平臺、手機app軟體、提供有聲讀物等方式，多渠道增加閱讀供應量。開展各類徵文活動，激發全體國民，特別是青少年閱讀和寫作熱情。

(五) 鼓勵文學領域國際交流

文學作為一國文化的靈魂，其國際交流勢必更能貼近不同國家、民族的思想與心靈，更有效地增進相互間的瞭解與信任，因此我們十分重視與國外開展文學領域交流。一是文學國際交流一直是國家對外文化交流的重要組成部分。我們在與外國簽訂的雙邊和多邊文化交流計劃中，翻譯和介紹對方文學作品往往是不可或缺的部分；在歷屆“中美文化論壇”、“中歐文化對話年”等重要文化對話活動和機制中也都邀請作家、學者參加。二是鼓勵和支持文學團體開展國際交流與合作。中國作家協會與40多個國外作家組織和文化機構保持交往，連續舉辦中美、中德、中法、中西、中意、中日韓、中澳等多個中外文學論壇；在參加“愛荷華寫作計劃”、“埃斯比基金寫作計劃”的同時，借鑒國外經驗，舉辦了廬山國際寫作營、唐山國際寫作營、天津濱海國際寫作營，為外國作家提供近距離體驗中國、與中國同行交流的機會。三是鼓勵和支援翻譯出版中國文學作品。通過輸出版權、在海外出版

become available for the public to gain access to literary works.

In the area of capacity building, apart from various literary lectures organized by libraries, literary museums and academic institutions, we strongly advocate and promote reading for all by organizing various kinds of reading festivals and reading days; besides traditional publishing and communication model, we cater to the development trends of new media by providing internet reading platforms, mobile phone application software and audio reading materials so as to increase reading supply. In addition, we organize various kinds of writing competitions to stimulate the public's enthusiasm in reading and writing, in particular the young people.

5. Encouraging international exchange on literature

As literature is the soul of a nation's culture, international literary engagement will bring the hearts and minds of different countries and nations closer, and enhance the understanding and trust in a more effective way. Therefore, we place high priority over literary exchanges and cooperation with countries across the world. Firstly, literary exchanges have always been an important component of China's international cultural exchanges. Translation and introduction of literary works have been indispensable parts in the bilateral and multilateral agreements and programs on cultural exchange signed with other countries. Writers and scholars are also invited to attend significant intercultural dialogues and mechanisms such as China-US Cultural Forum and EU-China Year of Intercultural Dialogue. Secondly, we encourage and support literary communities in international exchange and cooperation. China Writers Association has maintained contacts with over 40 foreign writers organizations and cultural institutions and initiated quite a number of forums on literature with the U.S., Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea and Australia, just to name a few. China Writers Association has also accumulated valuable experience by

外語文學刊物、組織翻譯研討、給予翻譯資助等方式，向外國譯者、出版商推介中國當代作家的優秀作品，主動出版中國文學作品外文版。目前由政府主導或得到政府支持的諸多海外推廣計劃幾乎涵蓋了出版、翻譯、傳播等中國文學海外推廣的多個環節。

女士們、先生們：

文化是民族的靈魂，而文學則是文化的骨脈經絡。我深信，不同文化之間可以通過深層次的交流，增進瞭解進而互相尊重、彼此信任。文學則正可以從文化靈魂深處搭建起交流的橋樑，有利於各國、各民族坦誠地展現自身文化面貌，包容其他文化，進而實現不同文化間的互鑒共榮。

積極促進亞洲文化的發展與繁榮，是中國一貫奉行的方針；主張以和為貴、和而不同是中國一向堅守的理念。中國衷心期待能與亞洲各國加強文學、思想領域的深層次交流與合作，為創造繁榮多樣、生機勃發的亞洲文化共同努力！

謝謝大家。

attending such events as International Writing Program of the University of Iowa (IWP) and the Writing Program of The Willard R. Espy Literary Foundation, and hosted international writing camps in Lushan, Tangshan and Tianjin where foreign writers were invited to feel China closely as well as exchange ideas and experience with their Chinese peers. Thirdly, we encourage and support the translation and publishing of Chinese literary works. Through such means as exporting copyrights, publishing literary works overseas in foreign languages, organizing translation workshops and offering translation grants, we introduce and promote contemporary Chinese literary works and publish Chinese literary works in foreign languages in an active manner. Up to now, there has been several programs of public funding to support literary translation, publishing and overseas promotion.

Ladies and gentlemen,

If culture is the soul of a nation, literature is its vein and meridian. It is my firm belief that by virtue of in-depth exchange, mutual understanding, respect and trust can be fostered among different cultures. Literature can serve as a solid bridge of communication connecting the very hearts of different cultures, help different nations and countries to reveal the varied cultural layers of themselves; increase the inclusiveness and accommodation of cultures towards each other as well as help to achieve mutual enrichment and prosperity among different cultures.

It is a consistent position and vision of China to actively promote cultural development and prosperity in Asia, and uphold peace and “harmony and diversity”. China sincerely hopes to strengthen in-depth exchange and cooperation and work hand in hand with Asian countries in the literary and intellectual areas, so that we can all make our contributions to a more prosperous, diverse and vibrant Asian culture.

Thank you.