

IMPRESSIONS OF SHANGHAI

印象 上海

影院线
CINEMA LINE

星期三
互动影院



SHANGHAI CULTURE PUBLISHING HOUSE

反叛者



上海文化出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

印象·上海 / 陈海汶主编. - 上海: 中国文化出版社, 2008. 8

ISBN 978-7-80740-357-9

I. 印… II. 陈… III. 上海市 - 概况 - 摄影集 IV. K951-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 119338 号

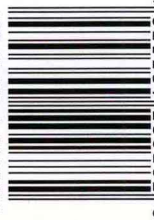
书 名: 印象·上海
出版发行: 上海文化出版社
地 址: 上海绍兴路 74 号
邮政编码: 200020
电子信箱: cslcm@publicl.sta.net.cn
网 址: www.slcml.com
印 刷: 上海美雅延中印刷有限公司
版 次: 2008 年 8 月第 1 版
开 本: 889 × 1194 1/16
图 文: 200 面
印 张: 12.5
印 次: 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 1—2000 册
国际书号: ISBN 978-7-80740-357-9 / J · 220
定 价: 220.00 元

告读者 如发现本书有质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

T: 86-21-62617536

版权所有·侵权必究

ISBN 978-7-80740-357-9



9 787807 403579 >

定价/RMB 220.00

IMPRESSIONS 印象·上海 OF SHANGHAI

主编 陈海议

上海文化出版社

PREFACE

Shanghai, the largest city in China, is known as an international renowned historical and cultural metropolis. It interlinks the north and south finances as well as the trading, traffics, and cultures in China. Shanghai is located in the middle of the eastern coast of China and sits in front of the alluvial plain of the Yangtze Delta. The East China Sea is on its east side, the Yangtze River on its north, the Hangzhou Gulf on its south and Jiangsu and Zhengjiang provinces on its west.

Ancestors restored in this land can be traced back from five to six thousand years ago. During the Tang and Song Dynasties, the old Shanghai city was a fishing village. In the east there were two rivers that flowed into the northeastern Huating Sea, near to the present Gaoqiao and to the entrance of the Yangtze River area. The river from the east side called Xiahaipu, and from the west side called Shanghaipu generated the fishing village's name "Shanghai". After the end of the Song Dynasty, it has gradually transformed itself into a waterborne trade based town. In 1292, the administrative district of the county was set up. After the opening of the port in 1843, many immigrants from different regions immigrated here and brought their own cultures. If the influential impacts indicate Euro-American's various different architectural styles and towering modern buildings, then the interior characteristics represent the unique living styles of the residents. However, the basic necessities and essentials of Shanghai people and the prevailing insignificants of daily life illustrate that the fundamentals of the Shanghai metropolis have been created.

Shanghai is a city of immigrants. After it was exploited to be a commercial port, Shanghai's local population was less than 100

thousand, yet by the end of 2003 the local population reached 13.4 million. During this time the entire population rose up to 17.1 million. The immigrants made up 28% of the entire population. People from different countries and regions came to Shanghai and brought their own cultures to the local Shanghai population. They enlightened them while still preserving their own unique cultures during the fusion of Sino-Western cultures and the present day international globalization. In the process of intercommunicating with different cultures, Shanghai has gradually formed "Hai School" of its unique cultural connotation that illustrates its high tolerance of acquiring excellence from others, and the prime of historical disposition.

No city is similar to Shanghai that is able to possess such abundant prosperity with a deep sense of complexity, tolerance and antagonism. Anybody, anywhere at anytime can witness its developing urban phenomenon, traditions, assimilation, and autonomy. Tradition and modernization, conception and limit, scope and distinction, and West and East are all things that interact with one another. In other words, Shanghai provides us fresh experiences that differ from other cities in the world.

Then what shall we experience in this city? In between Berlin's minimalism and Madrid's Romanticism, it is more subdued than the typical European style in Paris and different from the eccentric weekends of New York City. It is not so much similar to the characteristics of Manhattan's buildings but instead embodies its rural preservations and occlusive culture. Shanghai would never expose itself in a pure Chinese or European fashion; therefore it can

never admit anything tasteless. The sign on the old shop has faded but the most significant cultural products are sold here. Here in the primitive, old Jiangnan town, people follow the standard city life and live in a mixture of various architectural styles at each corner of the town. Shikumen is the unique style of Shanghai and it has been named as one of the Conservation of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Evermore, it is remarkable at maintaining, absorbing and reforming. None of the single lines present inanity or rigidity in Shanghai Space Conceptions so that makes Shanghai hob-and-nob and humanistic without losing any simplicity. Beautiful ladies wear Qipaos and carry bags that bring back memories of the 1970s near Nanjing road. Many particulars represent the unique and lovely characteristics of that time. A great number of senior citizens are reluctant to leave their old furniture still longing to relive their memories during that exquisite time. Tourists prefer to watch the front of the large sign while reminiscing their own experiences. However all people are optimistic of the city's development, still retaining the most essential belongings of the city and nation. We use the term "Shanghai people" life styles to symbolize "Shanghai people" and "New-Shanghai people" as their own identities.

A hope of a city or even a nation is present from the just its own people and their experiences. Villa, mall, rosewood chair, past alley affair, the overpass railway tracks, the bird's eye view of the Oriental Pearl Tower, Lujiazui Finance Center and the coming Expo illustrate Shanghai's modernization, history, and reality. This spirit is deeply engrained within our hearts. From Shukumen of alley, we cross the old man waving his fan while lying on his chair to the modern buildings

filled with white collared inhabitants. We took our camera and focused on the simplest and purest forms of life. These composed moments represent a certain trait of this city.

We strive hard to show Shanghai at its most trust form from our perspective. However, it is inevitable that some Shanghai people and their sensibility of appreciating the city have been implied. Moreover, we present these visual impressions not only because of our sentimental experiences but also to commemorate the people who represent the essence of this urban historical documentary – the pure and original impressions of Shanghai in our hearts.

Chen Haiwen

前言

上海,中国第一大城市,是链接南北经济链的金融、贸易、交通、文化中心,也是一座享誉国际的历史文化名城。它位于中国南北海岸的中间点、长江三角洲冲积平原的前缘,东濒东海,北界长江,南倚杭州湾,西接江苏、浙江两省。

早在五六千年前,先民们已在这块土地上休养生息。唐宋时期,上海旧城厢一带还是个渔村,它的东面有两条河注入东北方的华亭海(今高桥、长江口一带)。东面一条叫下海浦,西面靠近渔村的一条叫上海浦。渔村即以此为名,叫上海。宋代以后,这里逐渐发展成为以水上交通和对外贸易为主的市镇。公元1292年上海设县,1843年开埠以后,来自世界各地的移民带来了异域文明的强烈冲击。如果说从外观上,这种冲击和融合表现为风格迥异的欧美建筑和巍峨雄壮的现代建筑,那么,由内则表现为居民独具特色的生活方式。上海人的衣食住行,日常生活中最平凡最普通的细节,无不展现出当时上海作为一个现代都市雏形的独特风貌。

上海是一座移民城市。开埠之初,上海原住人口不过10万。到2003年末,上海的户籍人口达1341万人,常住人口已达到1711万人,外来常住人口已经占上海户籍人口的28%。国内和世界各地的移民,将不同的文化引入上海,同时也协助上海原住居民,在中西文化不间断的激烈碰撞中,在国际化、

全球化,倡导融合、共通的今天,顽强地将本属于上海自己的文化特质完整地保存下来。上海在与其他文化相互交流的过程中,以海纳百川的胸襟,吸纳他人的优秀内容,结合历史积淀下来的精华,逐渐形成了海派文化独特的文化内涵。

没有任何一个城市,可以像上海这样,如此丰富地向世人同时表现出它的复杂性、包容性和对抗性。想象与真实、传统与舶来、对立与融合在这个城市的任何角落、任何时间、任何人的身上共融与发生着。传统与现代、东方与西方所具有的一切态度、观念和事物之间的边界、范围和差别,在这里都被打破并融为一体。某种意义上,上海已经成为一个混合了加速分化的现代性和消除分化的后现代性的新城市,也向身处这个城市之中的人们,提供了一种截然不同于世界上其他城市的崭新体验。

那么,在这个城市里,我们能体验到什么?介乎于柏林式的简约主义和马德里热辣的浪漫之间,不比巴黎那种典型欧洲色彩的柔软,也不似纽约周末空城的乏善可陈。它当然也不是用曼哈顿现代建筑的外壳,包裹了乡土中国的醇厚但骨子里却闭塞的文化感觉。上海从不提供某种纯粹的中式或西式印象,也就永远不会让接近它的人感到乏味。百年老店的招牌锈色斑驳,却出售着最具时代特色的文化产品;原生态的

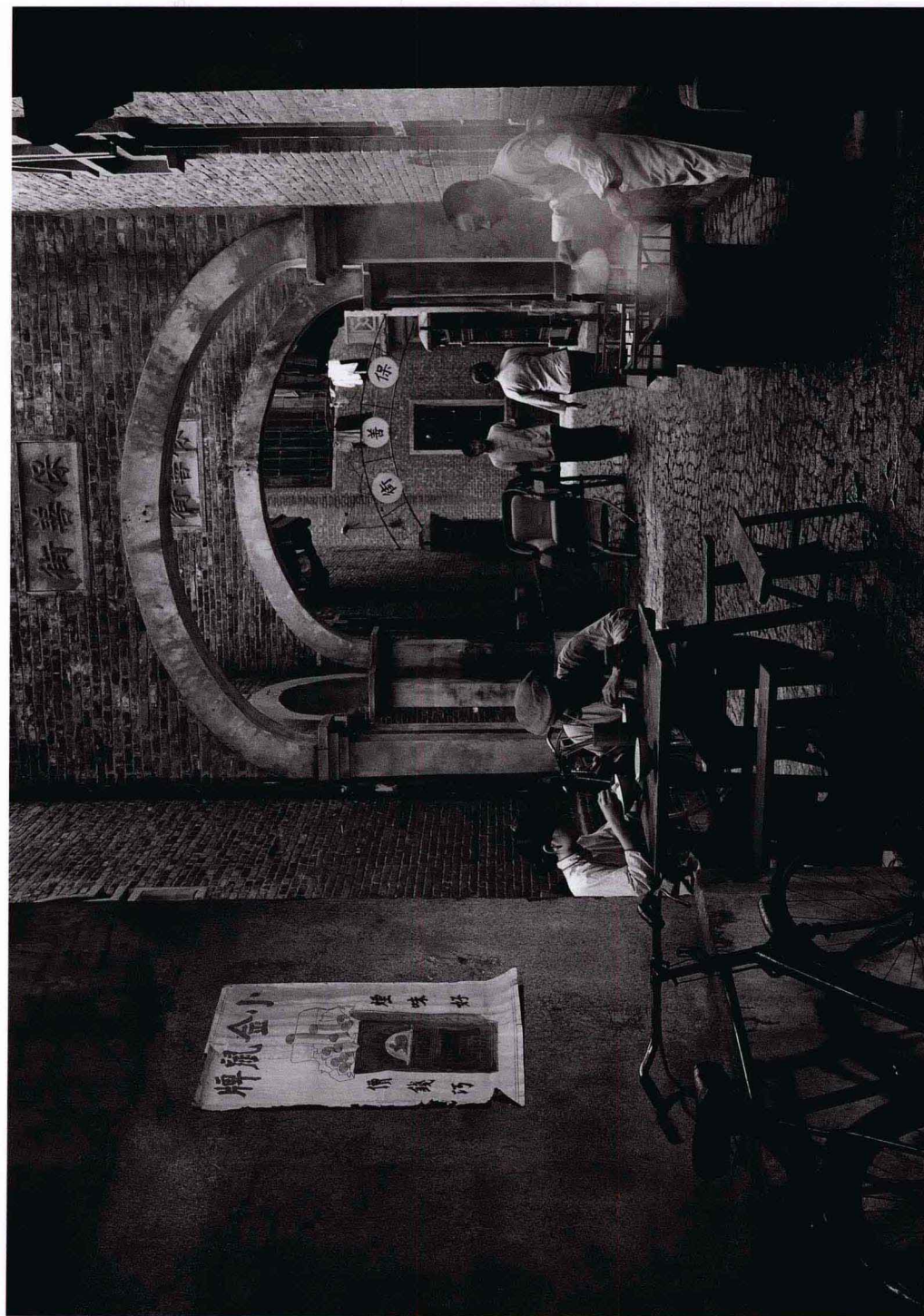
江南古镇，却遵循着城市化的生活标准；杂糅八方的建筑艺术弥漫在城市的各个角落，却也有独属自己的上海石库门；列入保护范围的非物质文化遗产，也在岁月迁衍之中留下了不断坚持、吸纳和改变的印记。上海从不展示某种空洞硬冷的线条感的空间概念，也就永远不会失去朴实亲切的人文味道。十里洋场到处是穿着旗袍的女人，她们提着刺绣的手袋，摇曳生姿；零散的关于上世纪70年代的记忆，很多细节至今仍鲜明地刻画着那个时代独有的痕迹；老人们怀念那些美好精致的岁月，在旧家具前流连摩挲不愿离去；游客们则总是在百乐门式的巨大招牌下驻足、仰望、憧憬。居民们的眼睛里充满了对发展的渴望，却也固守着许多属于这个城市最本质的东西，我们是在用自己“上海化”的生活方式，不断重复确认着“上海人”和“新上海人”的身份标签。

一个城市的性格和情感，总是从那里的人、事、物等生活片段的流泻中浮现和明晰起来。小洋楼、林荫道、红木椅子、弄堂旧事，同时也有四通八达的地铁高架、鸟瞰全城的东方明珠、陆家嘴金融中心、即将举办的世博会。上海混合成一种历史的、同时也是现代的、梦幻的、同时也是真实的情愫，深深积淀在我们心里。从石库门弄堂里，凉椅上摇着扇子的老人身旁走过，穿梭于现代化的高楼广厦和密集的白领们之间，我们用镜头记录下这个城市的侧影，关注人们最朴实单纯的生活

状态。那些静止的瞬间，呈现为这个城市的某个横断面，它们是立体的也是真实的，戏剧化地还原了这个城市饱含着观念和情感的本来面目。

我们力图展示我们眼中最真实的上海。当然不可避免地涵盖了一些上海人、新上海人，以及了解过这个城市的人们的情感，即对这个城市深沉而难以描述的热爱。而我们呈现的这些视觉感受，不仅仅是出于这种或平静或澎湃的情感体验，更源于一群城市历史人文的记录者所致力于展示的那种真实——原汁原味的，刻在我们心中的上海影像。

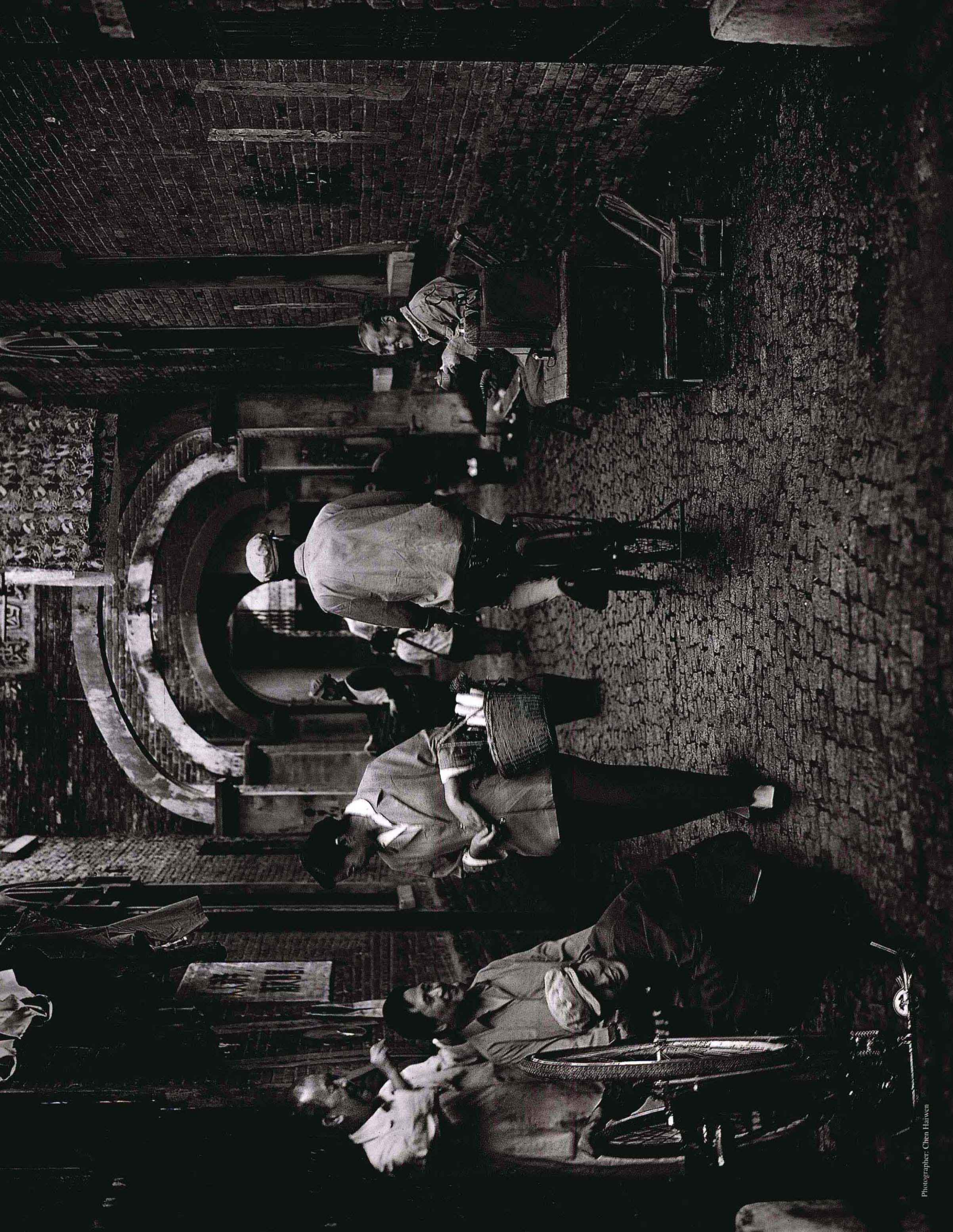
陈海汶



Photographer: Chen Haiwen

This alley was named Shanghai Longtang in the 1930s and 1970s. Longtang not only represents the authentic Shanghai people's life but as well as the spirit of the city.

这是上世纪 30 年代和 70 年代的上海弄堂。弄堂风情，不仅是最原汁原味的上海生活，也是这个城市的灵魂。



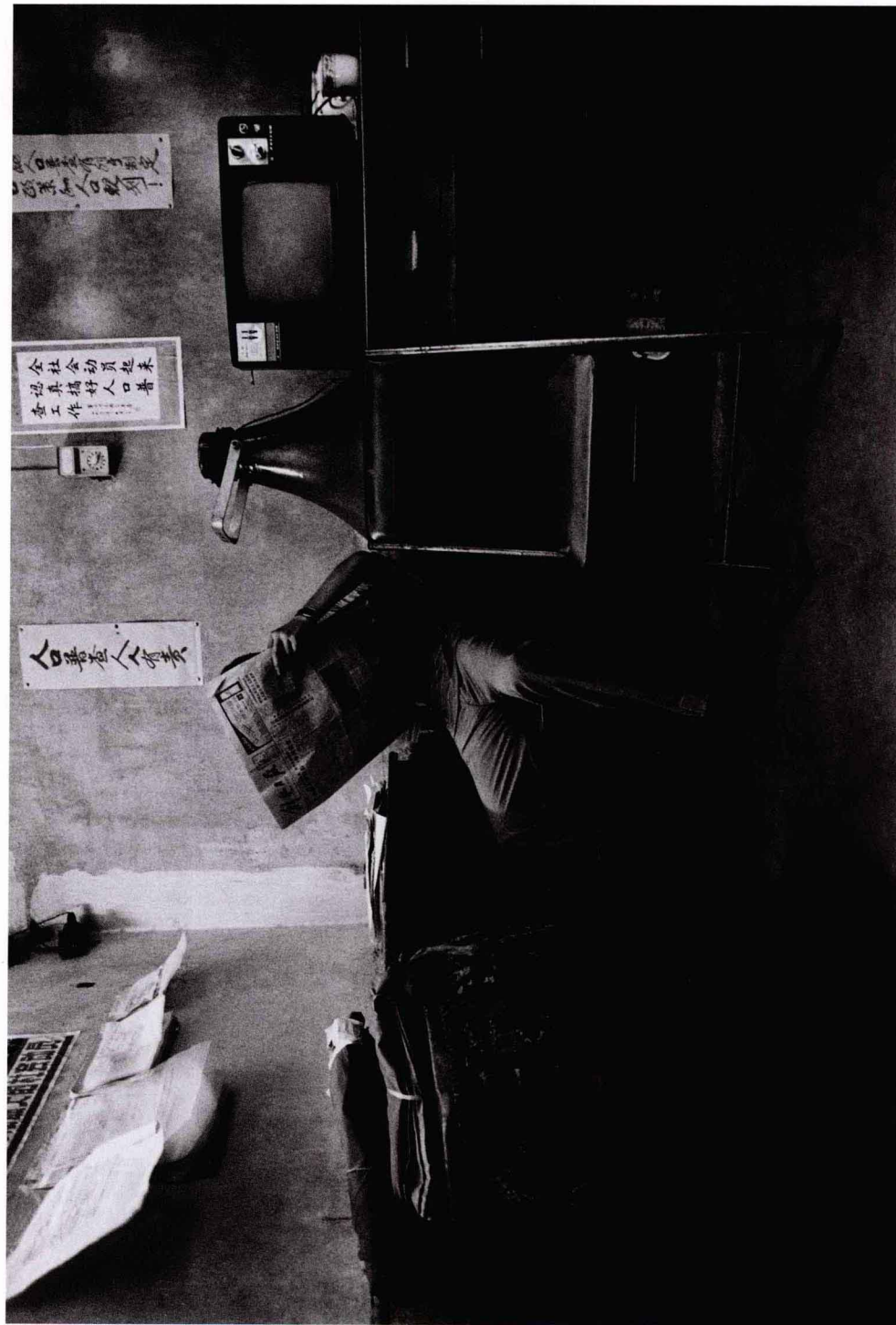


Photographer: Chen Haiwen

Near Longtang, in front of Shikumen, a woman is wearing a Qipao, a workman is carrying dinner buckets and children are reading picture books beside the booth. This reflects the modesty and lightness of folk-customs during the old Shanghai period.

穿着旗袍的女人、提着饭盒的工人、摊子前看着小人书的孩童。旧上海，有时也展现出一种黑白色调的质朴而恬静的民俗风情。

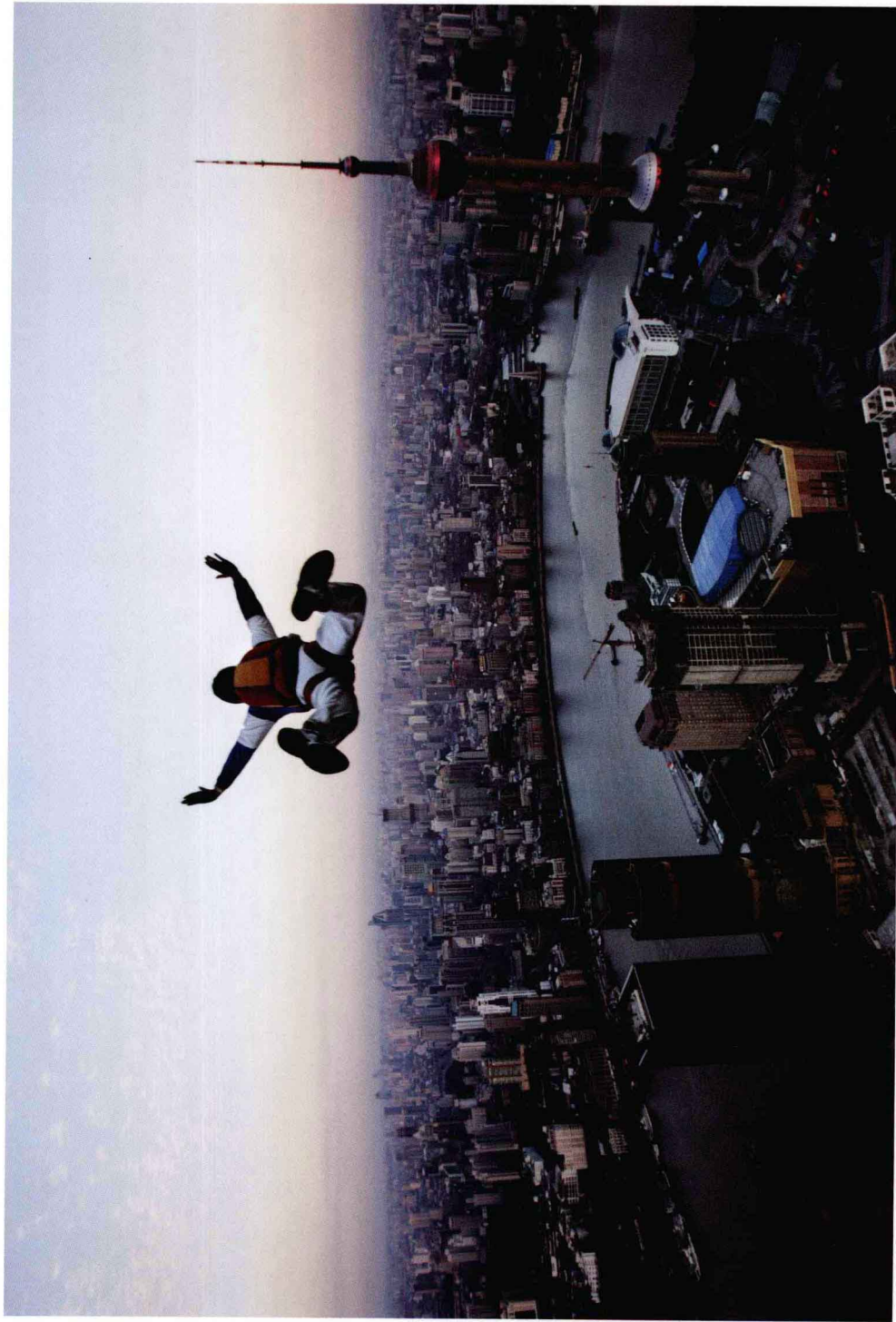




Photographer: Chen Haiwen

Shanghai people residences in the past.
那个时代的上海人居。上海人。





Photographer: Wang Jie

This is a lively and vital city with a combination of oriental mysticism and Western adventure. Ever day presents a romantic and exciting carnival.

这是一个充满着生机与活力的城市，浸染着东方式的神秘色彩和西方式的冒险主义，每天都演绎着浪漫而刺激的嘉年华。





Photographer: Robert van der Hilst

The goods in variety stores, such as this one, keep up to the present time but the stores themselves are able to preserve the pristine of the old Shanghai-style. 旧城厢里的杂货铺，出售的货品已经跟上了时代的脚步，但小店的风貌，始终拥有原汁原味的上海旧式风情。

