权威万史



REGISTER 家族图谱

慕 辰 著 BY MU CHEN 邵逸农 著 SHAO YINONG

家族图谱

慕 辰 書

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江

摄影

出

版

社

收藏历中中国摄影文化系列画

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张颐武

坐在慕辰和邵逸农的对面,我们慢慢地谈着他们制作的《家族图谱》,我突然有一种神秘的感觉。我觉得他们好像从《家族图谱》中脱轨而出,走到我的面前,图谱的稳定的秩序被突然打破。在《图谱》内的他们和《图谱》外的他们之间有一种怪异的关系。他们是那个家族大网中不引人注目的部分,还是独立于《图谱》之外的个人?他们属于还是不属于这个依赖血缘建构的关系?这种难以厘清的关系凸显了艺术家与他的作品之间界限的暧昧性。《图谱》是一个将焦点集中在中国人异常关切的有关家族的传奇之上的异常丰富的文本。慕辰和邵逸农试图了解自己的认同之所在,并且发现这种认同的源头。他们通过长卷的照片和模拟的族谱、把他们自己对于家族记忆的书写等试图建构一个新的家族史。

这个新的家族史的叙述一方面好像是对于中国传统的血缘关系的关切和追寻的模仿,他们好像试图复活传统的家谱的形式,用这种形式追寻自身家族的记忆。他们制作的族谱非常接近于传统的族谱的形式,而那人像摄影的长卷也异常类似于中国照相馆的人像摄影的典范。通过文字和照片他们好像试图寻回已经湮没的记忆,并且赋予这些记忆以真实可靠的特征。我们可以看到他们仔细的类似人类学田野调查笔记的随笔中那些颇有感情色彩的叙述和家族中人的自述、大量插入的旧照片都增加那种记忆的可靠性。他们赋予我们一个似真的家族世界。这个家族世界既结合了作者自己的家族经验,又隐喻式地指向中国人的家族认同的传统。它似乎重建了一种宗族的组带,通过这一组带,个人得以确认自己的认同的来源,可以明了"我是谁"的问题。他们好像在建构一个有关认同的"宏大叙事"。但另一方面,邵逸农和慕辰又对于传统的族谱进行了"重写"。所有人上身穿的统一的中山装和下身的自由的装束之间的怪异的对比,足以透露一种武断的信息,告诉我们记忆本身的不可靠的特征。维系家族共同特征的那身共同的中山装置然在喻示一种难以言说的

共同性,但这种共同性却被支离破碎的下装所颠覆。同时,每幅照片下面有所不同,又千篇一律的盆花也具有某种尖锐的反讽性,告诉我们人为制作的虚构的特点。这些异常真实的个人一旦出现在这个宏大的叙事之中的时候,他们变得被摆布和不自然。故意使用的传统照相馆的技法其实具有一种尖锐的"间离"的效果,将族谱的真实可靠的特征悄然"解构"。我们发现此时此刻被邵逸农和慕辰重建的这个血缘的联系,已经经过了时空的冲击,已经不复完整和可依赖,它仅仅是接近神话的完美的网络,而实际上具有某种虚幻的特征。

在这样的矛盾的表达中,他们重新建立了一种"中国式"的认同。这种认同的创造既是对于当下全球化和市场化的冲击造成的认同危机的直接的反应,又是对于历史的个人化的重构的一个部分。它提示我们的是经历了革命文化的冲击和全球化的市场运作的冲击,传统的家族的记忆已经变成一种戏剧化的幻想。慕辰和邵逸农有力地喻示了认同并不是一种必然的宿命和真实,而仅仅是一种建构和想像。他们仅仅是将自己变为一种想像中的过程的环节。而实际上,他们的生活经验并不足以建构一个共同的经验,这种共同性仅仅存在于一种想像中。邵逸农和嘉辰的努力表现了一切记忆的追寻的困境。我们以为自己找到了某种记忆,其实是我们创造了某种想像。他们发现的仅仅是想像的力量带来了一种可能性,一种诗意和激情。记忆的边界其实正是想像的中心,记忆的展开其实正是想像的飞跃。在他们认真地发掘记忆的时候,想像幽灵正在自由地舞蹈。

在邵逸农和慕辰的自述中,他们总是强调记忆与遗忘的斗争,讲述一种革命时代的政治力量席卷了家族的血缘力量,他们力图发现记忆以对抗遗忘。但其实问题更加复杂的一面在于记忆的寻觅其实释放了想像。我所关切的并不是真实的血缘关系就此超越了革命的历史,而是想像的可能超越了现代与传统的断裂。其实,邵逸

て反うし

农和慕辰对于革命的历史的矛盾的态度也是饶有兴味的。他们一方面对于那个阶段的历史造成了家族史的断裂感到痛切;另一方面,又用中山装这一特定的文化符号去告诉我们这段历史对于记忆的关键的意义,我们似乎只有通过共同的中山装才发现了自己具有某种难得的共同性。于是,革命历史的意义具有某种矛盾性。它可能阻碍了家族记忆的延伸,但这种记忆的重建也仍然依赖它。于是,邵逸农和慕辰也表现了对于它的最为复杂而深刻的感情,这种感情的微妙性似乎并不像他们自己理解得那样简单。

我们可以发现,认同不是一种刻板的思维定势,认同不是一种固定不变的东西,而是想像和创造的结果。这里没有对于过去的重新发现,过去不是被动的,只有对于过去的想像。认同具有某种高度的建构性,它是想像的结果,是自我与他者的不停的区隔和对话的结果。我不愿意把这本书充满了对于家族的激情的想像和此书看成是对于过去的调查,它是对于此时此地的生命的关切和承诺,它有当下前卫艺术中少见的来自个人历史想像的诗意,这种诗意是这本书具有力量的地方。

让我感动的是这本书中人像的那些面孔,在那些早已过时的中山装之上,这些普通中国人的面孔里有一种莫名的力量,一种对于未来的坦然和无畏。面对摄影机的不自然之中,我们仍然可以感到这些面孔中的期望和想像。他们让我感到中国的力量和认同的力量。这里不仅仅有一个家族的面孔,有慕辰和邵逸农的面孔,还有中国的面孔。我还会在这些面孔中发现或者想像我自己。

其实,我们在打开这部书的时候都会发现或者想像我们自己的面孔。 是为序。

Preface

Zhang Yiwu

I recently had an informal chat with MuChen and ShaoYinong in regard to their work, "Family Register". They were sitting directly facing me. At a certain moment, I suddenly had the uncanny feeling that they had literally stepped out of "The Family Register" and were walking toward me, and therein interrupting the unending line of the register. It was as though I was witnessing the strange relationship between what they represent as subject-family members of "Family Register" and what they are outside the work, as creators of "Family Register". Are they an unremarkable component of their greater family genealogy or individuals independent of the register? Do they belong to this family by virtue of the same bloodline or not? Such relations are difficult to unravel, which evidences the blurring of the border between the artist and his artwork.

The "Family Register" is a rich text focusing on the saga of the family, which subject has always attracted an unusual degree of attention from Chinese audiences. MuChen and Shao Yinong have attempted to understand what familial traits they are able to identify and therein discover the source of such identification. In the process, they have produced a new family history by means of this extraordinarily long photographic work mounted in a traditional Chinese scroll-painting format, which includes clan pedigree and other calligraphic notes on particular traits of their own family.

The construction of this new family history seems to be motivated by a desire, on the one hand, to reinterpret one's traditional blood-line. However, on the other hand, they seem to be reviving the traditional Chinese form of the clan pedigree in search of what has been memorialized about their particular family. The "Family Register" they completed is in fact very similar to the traditional form of the family register, and the long horizontal format of portrait photos is also quite similar to the typical portrait photos of Chinese photo studios. Through words and photographic images, they appear to be attempting to recapture lost memories and imbue the photos with authentic and reliable characteristics.

We can sense the authenticity of those memories when we read the passionate narratives in the carefully constructed essays which accompany the work-the words are similar to the research notes made during an anthropologist's field work, and comprise the accounts of family members in their own words along with the inclusion of old family photo portraits. They show us a presumably familiar world combining the family experience of the author while also referencing Chinese tradition using "family" as metaphor for all that is traditional. A kind of



clan family tree has been reconstructed, through which individual members are able to confirm the source of their identity and have a clearer understanding of "Who I am". Therein, the artists seem to have constructed an epic tale of self-identity.

At the same time, ShaoYinong and MuChen have rewritten the traditional Chinese family register. All of their subjects wear SunYatSen clothing above and at the same time dress freely underneath as seen in the lower part of their attire, to create an eerie contrast. This arbitrary information related to their clothing is perhaps depicted in the photo as a visual hint of the unreliable nature of the memory itself. The SunYatSen uniform encapsulates common characteristics of the family which together symbolize an otherwise difficult to express sense of interconnectedness. While such commonality is overshadowed by the disparate dress seen on the lower part of each subject's body. At the same time, the stereotypical family plant or bonsai at the foot of each photo, while differing in style, serves as one underlying poignant and ironic reminder of the limited nature of man made products.

Once these unusually real individuals appear in this grandiose narrative, they inevitably will be manipulated and thus appear unnatural to some degree. The artists intentionally adapt photo-taking techniques from traditional photo studios to generate a certain poignant sense of separation and the authenticity and reliability of the nature of the family register is unconsciously deconstructed. We discover that the blood relations reconstructed by ShaoYinong and MuChen have survived the impact of time. However, such relations are no longer complete nor absolutely reliable. Instead, what remains is merely an imperfect outline similar to folktale or legend.

However, this does not mean that the work does not possess visual characteristics of intrinsic value. The artists have constructed a kind of Chinese styled self-identity of contradictory expression. The creation of this identity is both a direct response to the identity crisis generated by the current domination of globalization and China's opening to international markets and also evidence of the reconstructing of one's own personal history. It reminds us that the traditional family memory has become a drama-like fantasy following the impact of revolutionary culture and market economy global trends. Shao Yinong and MuChen strongly imply that identity is neither an inevitability, nor a preordained conclusion, but merely an imaginative construction. The artists can only turn themselves into one component link of the imaginative process. While in reality, their life experience is not yet sufficient to build up a common shared experience. Such commonality only exists in their imagination. The artistic endeavors of ShaoYinong and MuChen overshadow the plight that we all face in interpreting persistent memories: we think that we have found a certain memory, but actually we have created a kind of imaginary memory. What the artists have achieved is just a possibility by dint of the force of imagination, a kind of poetic atmosphere and passion. The edge of memory is in fact the center of imagination. The progression of memory is actually a flight of imagination. As one carefully attempts to unearth one's memories, the spirit of imagination is allowed to dance freely.

As narrated by ShaoYinong and MuChen, the artists consistently stress the struggle between memory and oblivion and imply that the political upheavals of revolutionary times swept over the family bloodline. They try to discover memory in order to fight against oblivion. However, a more complicated side of the problem consists in examining that pursuit of memory, which in fact sets imagination free. My concern is not with the real family bloodline that overrides revolutionary history, but instead with imagination and how it overrides the rupture between modernity and tradition. In fact, ShaoYinong and Mu Chen display interesting contradictory attitudes towards revolutionary history. They regret the rupture of family history due to events in that period on the one hand; on the other hand, they tell us that this period of history is meaningful to key memories by means of their reliance on the cultural sign of SunYatSen's uniform. It seems that we could discover a kind of hard-won commonality we bear only by virtue of the uniformity of the SunYatSen costume. The reference to the uniform may hinder the prolongation of family memory, while reconstruction of such memories will also rely on it. Therefore, Shao Yinong and MuChen express a most complicated and profound attitude towards the Sun YatSen clothing. The subtleties of such feelings do not seem to be as simple as they have explained.

We could conclude that identity is not a stereotype born of rigid thinking, nor is it something unchangeable, but results instead from a combination of imagination and creativity. Here lies neither a rediscovery nor a passive acceptance of the past. Here, there is only an imagining of the past. To some extent, one constructs one's identity. The product of one's imagination results from a continuous dialogue and gap between one's ego and the others. I prefer not to regard the "Family Register" as a work full of passion for and imaginative acts of investigating "the family" history of the past. Instead. I see it is a work, which is concerned with the attention to and promise of life here and now. It contains a poetry, which comes from personal history; which is rarely perceived in current artistic debates. Such poetry is exactly where the strength of the "Family Register" lies.

What moved me are the faces of the portraits in the work. Those ordinary Chinese faces which mask an inexplicable force beyond the outdated Sun YatSen clothing; together with a certain sense of calm and fearlessness toward the future. Although unnaturally posed looking directly into the camera, we can still sense the expectation and imagination concealed in those faces. They give me a profound sense of the strength of China and the strength of one' identity. They are not merely faces of a family, but also faces of ShaoYinong and MuChen as well as faces of China. I can also find or imagine myself in these faces.

In fact, all of us are able to find or to imagine our own faces when we open this book.

2000 年 5 月 16 日: 下午, 我整理行装: 一个摄影箱, 内装一个影室灯, 两台相机, 三十个胶卷, 闪光灯, 测光表, 及可能用的着的小零碎; 一个行李箱, 内装两个闪光灯头, 用衣物塞好; 五件中山装是昨天邵从潘家园旧货市场买的。三件男式, 两件女式, 都是旧得泛白的蓝布, 四个兜的(干部装)三块一件, 别的一律两块; 还有二十盒高丽参, 这一趟走亲戚少不了每家都要备一份礼, 婆说在南方人参是极贵重的礼品, 而且带在身上也不嫌重。行李箱的夹层放柔光箱和柔光布; 一个三脚架; 一张 3 米× 2 米的背景纸。

我这边收拾, 邵那边安排离家的事, 北京干旱, 恐这一两个月不下雨, 花盆都移到树荫后, 给朋友打电话, 让他来领养小乌龟。雨儿两天前就让保姆带回外婆家了, 他快十一个月了, 我们俩第一次分离, 我使劲不让自己去想他, 要不又得哭一通。前院的杏快熟了, 等我们回来, 肯定已经落在地上被蚂蚁吃光了。

朋友开车来送我们,他说每个周末会来乡下清净两天,帮忙照料院子里的花草。

晚上11点,启程。

5月18日: 半夜一点半抵金华,婆、姐、姐夫及弟都来车站接,这是我第一次到婆家。婆给我们做了银耳莲子羹,她说拍家谱的事已经跟亲戚们打好招呼了,我们很高兴,酝酿已久的工作马上要开始了。婆住在开发区,1997年从老城搬过来。她自豪地说刚来的时候周围都是菜地,这几年金华以深圳的速度建设发展着,现在到处都是高楼。从五楼的窗户望出去,眼前的新城同任何一个中等城市一样没有风格的整齐和单调。

(左图) 高中毕业前 夕母亲与同学合影, 前排左一为母亲。

(右图) 这张结婚照 里母亲"资产阶级小 姐"的头花、婚纱,在 "文革"中被悄悄地 剪掉,一张照片变成 两张标准照,底片也 被烧掉了。拍家谱时 在大舅处发现了这张 惟一的照片、背面写 着母亲的题字:"竹 槐弟弟: 放出青春的 热力,激起革命的干 劲, 绽出生活的棱 角、向社会主义的火 同的信念、崇高的理 想"。(1957.12.15 摄 干杭州)

我妈妈生了七个小孩,我是老大, 是妈妈惟一的帮手。我妈一年生一个, 我就整天在家里抱弟弟妹妹,帮妈妈烧 饭时烧火,八岁时就学会单独烧饭炒菜, 空时还要去田野采猪草,挖野菜。有时不 小心把弟弟绊到,或赶上梅雨季节柴禾



潮湿点不着,妈妈的棍棒就在我的头上、身上到处乱打、乱敲,常常头上起大包,难以落枕,晚上很疼睡不着,哭出声来,又要挨妈妈的脚蹬呀,踢呀!我的童年就是沉浸在痛苦中度过的。

当两个弟弟上学时我就渴望着这种 良机能降临在我的头上,我悄悄地向爸 爸要求,可每次都被拒绝,爸爸说:你 上学去两个妹妹谁抱,家里活谁干?建 国前我国医疗卫生条件很差,一年当中 先后因病死去小妹妹和大妹妹,这下我想争取上学的机会来了,于是我叫舅舅动员我妈妈让我上学去。再三劝说可妈妈就是不同意,谁让我生来是女人呢!这年暑假我舅舅的中学同学回乡办起了夜校,我第一个报名,在夜校里我如饥似渴地猛学,很快就当上了小老师和班长。

第二年三月的一个星期天我大弟弟 写完家庭作业,突然间发冷发热,喷吐, 得了急性脑膜炎,不到十二个小时就死







去了。过了几个月, 二弟弟又病危瘦得 皮包骨,吓得妈妈带弟弟逃往他乡治病, 半年后二弟才算脱离病魔回家。这时舅 舅又来动员我妈妈让我上学,这下她才 算勉强同意,我觉得像青天开了眼。可 我已经十四岁了,一上学我就跳了一级, 跟弟弟同班。升初中时爸爸陪我们两人 讲城考试,我考了成美女中第一名,奖 我一百斤大米, 当时刚解放, 旧币作废 不能用,人民币还未出来,大米当钱用。 由于文娱工作搞得比较出色,村干部们 都很喜欢我,他们说这么聪明的姑娘不 上学太可惜了。并告诉我现在学校都设 有人民助学金,村里给你开个证明,证 明你家经济困难, 去乡政府盖个公章就 可以申请助学金。

1951年的暑假我又考取了金华八婺女中,名列第十名。接到录取通知书后,我马上写信给舅舅、要求他资助我一部分学费和生活费,他回信答应了。可是父亲得知后,离开学前两天赶来告诉我"你还是不能去上学,自己家一分钱没有,怎么能上学,上学后责任还是落在我们头上的。"我告诉父亲我只要跨进中学大门一天,我就是中学生了,这辈子我当狗都心甘。这天一直说到深夜父亲都没同意。而且他连夜赶回离低田四里路的泽塘补丁的破被子和几件旧衣服,第二天一早跟同学一起坐船去金华城。我们正坐在船上等人,怀着九个多月身孕的妈妈赶

(上图) 当年的结婚照毁了,父亲把两张标准照合成 一张合影,一直挂在青海家中。

(中图) 母亲高中毕业后,与父亲结婚并一同奔赴北 大荒。这是鹰开家乡前的留影。

(下图) 这张全家福摄于1980年,是我们家迁居青海整十年,也是一家人长期两地分居后的团圆。

(右閣) 我三岁时跟母亲和她的同事合影。



到岸边,喊我上岸,"你不能去!不能去!"我叫船夫把船赶紧离岸,船开到江中心,我才松了一口气,妈妈一直站在岸边大哭。这样我到了金华找到舅舅,他给我买了脸盆牙刷等生活用品,交了学费,我终于成了中学生。我本来叫香芝,解放了,我嫌自己的名字太旧,就改成秀芳,一同上学的"三拉妹",我帮她取名彩芳。

开学后第一篇作文是《国庆节》,我 的文章被老师在全班诵读,还批上一大 篇评语,"主题鲜明,内容丰富,段落分明……"并在学校国庆节专栏上刊出来, 这下引起同学和老师的注意,被选为学 习委员,而且评定为甲等助学金,学杂 费全免。

50年代运动很多,升到初三时,来了一个支农运动,口号是"学生面向农村,当一个农村的米丘林,向郝佳春学习"。几乎每天下午上完课都开生活检讨会,人人都必须表态,毕业后到农村当一个米丘林,搞了快一年,甚至在毕业典礼大会上也要上去表态。我每次都表

态得很好,班主任夸我在班里起带头作用。但我背地里却十分用功,每天晚饭后,我把书藏在肚皮里一个人悄悄出外散步,趁无人时跳下城墙,把笔记本、书上的题都背得滚瓜烂熟。升高中时我考上了最有名的金华一中。

1955年肃反运动开始了、因为舅舅 是伪法院留用人员、加上父亲曾当过伪 保长, 阶级斗争天天讲, 贯彻阶级路线, 我再也不能享受助学金了,于是读高二 的二弟提出,他休学一年在家自学,把学 费让给我读高中。母亲靠养猪供我的学 费和生活费,但无论怎么节省生活费都 不够,常常在就膳时校总务主任宣布"因 膳费未交足, 金秀芳今天停膳。" 我三天 两头饿肚子。上高二放寒假时我妈妈病 危,无钱治病,父亲连理发、抽烟的钱都 没有。开学别人都已上学六天了, 我还分 文没有在家哭, 天天向大队干部要钱都 没有,爸爸把家里能卖的东西都卖完了, 桌子、柜子前几个学期就卖掉了。爸说现 在家里惟一值钱的东西就一头小猪、养 大了供你下半年的学费, 我要求把小猪



现在就卖掉当学费,他无奈地同意了。我 马上把小猪装进箩筐中,另一头装一大 块石头,冒着大雪挑到集市上去卖,刚挑 到村口就被一个农民伯伯买去了,我高 高兴兴地拿着二十六元钱回家,第二天 一早就乘火车上学去了。

1957年整风反右运动高潮时,我们 正赶上高三毕业升大学考试,我的成绩 不错,但因为父亲和舅舅头上有一个 "伪"字,政审不合格,未被录取。

1958年初,我的未婚夫邵家玉突然 从部队回来,说要去北大荒,而且提出跟 他结婚,随他一起走。我们就在低田乡登 记,又到杭州照了结婚照,然后带着行李 出发了。因为我们属于南京军区,先到南 京,在那儿给我们开了个盛大的欢送会, 我代表家属发言,军区的首长都来和我 握手,我觉得特别激动。那天整一列火车 都是开赴北大荒的,很多人带着家属、孩 子,车上很拥挤,连水都没有。第一站到 济南,吃了第一顿饭,然后一直到四平才 吃上第二顿。第三天,火车到达终点,下 车一看,是来山。晚上,我们就露天睡在 地上过了一夜。早上许多大篷车开来送 我们到虎林。我们坐在自己的铺盖上,一 路颠簸,积雪还未化,车子一下子陷在雪 坑里,走不了了。天寒地冻,没吃没喝, 我们缩在被子里又过了一夜。天亮了,从 附近的农场里找来一辆拖拉机把我们的 大篷车拉出来。

我们被分到八五四农场一队,到农场以后没地方住,安排在老职工家里。我们跟江苏的卢美芳一起住,四个人睡在一张炕上。虽然生活环境苦了些,但因为我们俩刚新婚,感情很好,他总叫我宝



贝,收工回来就把我抱起来,一会儿芳(方),一会儿圆,一天到晚都很开心。

两个月后我俩在场部旁边选了块地, 自己亲手盖房子。我们割来乌拉草, 砍来 粗木, 先在泥地里打下木桩, 然后搭房 架, 四面封上木板, 最后盖上乌拉草。房 子盖好了, 再来做床, 打下四根木桩, 把 草垫堆得厚厚的, 再铺上铺盖。俩人刚睡 下, 雨哔哔地下下来, 北大荒的雨干脆痛 快, 像奏乐一样, 砰砰地敲击我们的小木 屋, 一会儿雨水顺着墙角流下来, 风从木 板的缝隙吹进来, 屋里的空气又清冷又 潮湿, 混着青草和新鲜松木的香味, 我们 缩在自己的小床上, 感到特别的幸福和 满足。

夏天地上的雪化了,变成了软泥,很不好走,在家里都穿雨靴,走起来脚下咕唧咕唧的响。冬天到了,我们自己打土坯,晒干了,拿来打炕。炕旁边是灶台,跟炕是相通的,烧一口大锅,满满一锅水烧开了,炕才烧热,一天能烧一二百斤的柴禾,在北大荒,山上的柴随你欣。我刚去的时候没工作,冬天就砍柴,烧炕,要是一天到晚地烧,就会烫得受不了。我旁边住的木匠小丁,余姚人,两口子都很年轻,睡着了不知道,炕越烧越烫,把三个月大的儿子给烤生了。

每天他和农工们上由伐木,运出去做造铁路的枕木。我在家给他做棉手套、棉袜子。每到星期天我就一个人到十里远的湖里去钓鱼,他们教我把针放在火上一弯就成了鱼钩,再挖一罐蚯蚓,到湖里一放钩,鱼就扑腾扑腾的来咬钩,有一次一个钩竟钓上三条鱼,开心死了。

因为我文化最高,被选为家属委员会主任。后来场部办个托儿所,让我当所长。北大荒没米饭吃,全是窝头,只有托儿所才有几斤大米。当时我怀孕了,到食堂一闻味就吐,大师傅对我很好,把锅巴

留给我吃,我说,我不能吃,影响不好, 当领导的不好洁孩子的便宜,到时候大 字报贴出来,我受不了。那时候,群众 有意见,动不动就贴大字报。

北大荒的冬天来得特别早,八月十 五那天,我去食堂打饭,穿着靴子,一 路吧唧吧唧踩着厚厚的稀泥,有时脚要 很费力地拔出来。走着走着,眼睛睁不 开了,我想,哎,怎么眼睛瞎了,我一 摸,原来呼出的热气凝在睫毛上,上下 睫毛冻住了。不久,两天两夜的暴风雪,



农场五百多匹马全冻死了。托儿所里小孩麻疹流行,一连好儿个孩子都死了,其中有一个山东的女孩三莹,三岁,漂亮懂事,我最喜欢她了。一想到她那张小脸,我心里就揪揪的疼,我想我的孩子生下来肯定要死的。家属一个个都走了,我是家属委员会主任,我批她们一个个走,而我留下来,领导说,小金思想最好。我丈夫说,再不回去,你活不了了。医生跟我

(左上图) 1967年我和母亲、姐姐合影,我头上戴的 皮革帽子是父亲从北大荒回来给我的礼物。

(左下图)母亲当了三十年的老师,年年先进,那些奖 状证书是母亲晚年最大的慰藉,一有不顺心的事,母 亲就会摊开来看看。

(上图) 母亲, 1985年。

说,你瘦得不成样,又不吃饭,你会饿死的。

1958年底我回来了,看情形爸妈也 养不活我,家里一粒米也没有,锅灶都敲 掉炼钢了,大家都到大食堂吃饭。我跑到 金华教育局登记找工作。正好赶上整风反 右,大部分老师都被打成右派,不少老师 进监狱,关牛棚,学校开不了课,几个校 长争着要我,我选择荔蒲小学,因为离我 婆家和娘家都近。当天我就往家赶,从上 叶一下车,赶上倾盆大雨,天一下子黑 了。我走着走着迷路了,两边都是溪滩, 天墨黑墨黑, 雷雨大作, 湖岸很陡, 滑下 去就上不来,我和肚子里的孩子就完了。 我不敢走,趴在地上,用手和脚爬着往前 蹭,一直爬到一个村子。冬天下这么大的 雨, 农村早都睡了, 村里一点亮儿也没 有,我摸到一户人家,叫门,一个大伯开 门,我问这是什么村,他说是傅皮。我说 我是邵宅的,从金华回来迷路了,他说, 我陪你回去。没灯,伸手不见五指,我给 他钱买来蜡装在灯笼里。我们一人拄一根 锄头柄, 他把我领到奶奶家, 实际上只有 两三里的路。他要烧顿饭给他吃,那时谁 家都没米,食堂一顿一个人只分一小块苞 米面糕,奶奶给他烧饭,他吃了三大碗。 我又给了他7块钱,这是我一个月的工 资。

1961年我丈夫从北大荒回来,先到齐齐哈尔四伯家住了一段时间,人吃胖了,到我这里来。我们第一个孩子是女儿,这次他想要个儿子,别人教他把红色的公鸡毛放在床底下,还挺灵的,我真的怀上了儿子,然后他就走了。正好赶上饥荒,我的二十八斤口粮还要省着给奶奶,我全靠吃野菜和树根。星期天到山上挖树根,挑一大袋回来,捣碎,加一点点面粉,做成饼,吃完了肚子胀,一个星期没有大

便,到药店花一毛钱买一包"一轻松"。 我开始浮肿,脸、腿都肿得变形,到医 院医生给开一个票,凭票买一斤糠。生 孩子的前两天,我回娘家,背回来十斤 番薯。第二天上午上课肚子疼,我怕快 生了,请假去医院,到了晚饭时候还没 生,我想生了孩子番薯就没法吃了,又 回到学校,让学生把番薯煮起来,我一 边吃一边赶回医院,到晚上九点钟把鹏 几生下来。所以他最喜吃番薯、小时爬 一哭,保姆把番薯塞到他嘴里,就不哭 了。我坐月子时,产妇给供应两斤红糖, 他父亲从青海寄回三十元钱,我花十块 买了只老母鸡,三块买了一斤生姜,剩 下的买了猪肉。

我虽然当了老师,但上大学的梦一直在做。一开始是代课老师,两年后我提出申请考大学,校长说:你即使考上了,我们一封信就把你拉回来,现在工作需要你,还是安心搞你的教育。

1962年教师大批下放,而我却在这个时候被转正了,只能老老实实地拼命教书。

1970年我带着两个孩子调到西宁、仍然当教师、每年都被评为先进工作者,并入了党,荣获中央发下来的"园丁荣誉纪念章"。最让我欣慰的是我读完了电大英语专科,当我拿到金光闪闪的大学毕业证书时,长长地嘘了口气、啊!我终于得到了我一生梦寐以求的东西。