

# 彼岸

迪文·巴加尔 著

一个以色列摄影师的中国十年



SHANGHAI JEW  
VISUAL DOCUMENTS BY DVIR BAR-GAL



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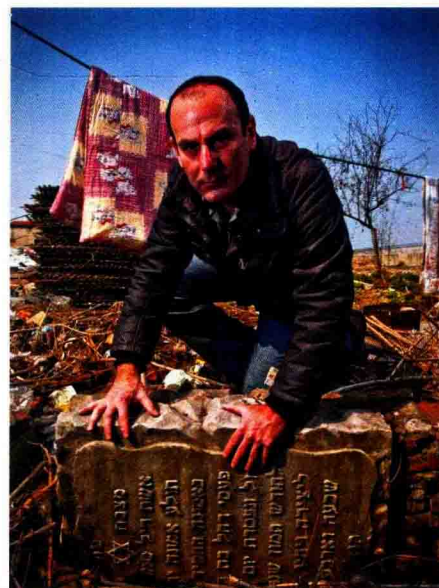
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**Dvir Bar-Gal**

picture by Boaz Arad

Boaz Arad / 摄

## 摄影师简介

迪文·巴加尔2001年来到上海，在这里工作和生活了十二年，把上海视作自己的新家。他用镜头记录下这个城市的历史记忆和21世纪前十年间上海变化发展的当代画卷。迪文出生在以色列的海法，这是上海的姐妹城市。他毕业于以色列特拉维夫大学的电影电视系的跨学科艺术项目。来上海之前，他是一名摄影师，也是电视纪录短片的导演。同时，他还投身于剧照摄影和摄影新闻工作中。他的摄影作品多次展出，并刊登在多国的杂志和书中。1998年他在以色列出版了第一本书《海精灵》。2003年，他在上海M50创意空间开办了ARTSEA画廊，这是在M50创意空间的第一家摄影画廊，画廊里展出了许多新兴摄影家的作品。2010年，他在上海出版了名为《为了人民的利益》摄影集。本书《彼岸》是他的第二部摄影作品集。

From the hot summer of 2001 through the cold winters that followed, Dvir Bar-Gal has lived and worked in Shanghai. Bar-Gal continuously documented various historical and contemporary aspects of his new home as it transformed in the first decade of the 21st Century.

Born in Haifa, Israel, Shanghai's twin city, Bar-Gal graduated from Tel-Aviv University's Film and Television & Interdisciplinary Art program. In the years prior to his arrival in Shanghai, he worked as a cameraman and a director of television short documentaries. At the same time he continued to pursue his passion for still photography and photojournalism. His photographic works were featured in a number of exhibitions and were also published in books and magazines worldwide. Bar-Gal's first book, *Sea Spirit*, was published in Israel in 1998. In 2003 Bar-Gal opened ARTSEA, the first Photography gallery in Shanghai's M50 art hub presenting the works of emerging photographers in Shanghai. Bar-Gal's second book, *For the Benefit of People*, was published in Shanghai in 2010. *Shanghai Jew* is Bar-Gal's third photography book.

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# 彼岸

——一个以色列摄影师的中国十年

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# 序

## 生活在别处

迪文·巴加尔

生活在上海的区区十二年，有时仿佛有一生那么长。我见证了身边的许多巨变，认识了许多新鲜事物，但每每行走在这座城市的街头，总还会感到困惑或是惊喜。

我仍旧惊叹于上海如雨后春笋般立起的摩天大楼和古老特别的弄堂房屋。上班族在早高峰时间冲向办公室，然而仅隔几个街区之外，还略带睡意的人们悠闲地在小区内闲逛，这些还是让我惊奇。我与身着名牌套装和时髦服饰的人擦身而过，而在他们身后的却是穿着睡衣的人。

马路上不断增多的法拉利并没有阻挡住自行车流的涌动。尽管偶有污点，上海依旧光芒万丈。在这里，旧世界和现代化在最前锋交汇，每一天中国的富人们和穷人们相遇。在这里，资本理念与共产思想和谐共处，东方文化与西方文化交织，西方人前来寻找东方的希望。在这里，有时候，变化是唯一不变的东西。

作为一个西方的摄影师，我自然是希望能寻找到与我熟悉的环境截然不同的事物。所以当我第一次到上海来时，我自然是想要捕捉充满异域浪漫风情的中国式的影像。但是，我有些失落。

2001 年时，上海离我所想象的色彩斑斓的东方亚洲还有很长一段距离。这个城市只是一个单色的调色板。天气、污染、工地扬起的灰尘、对个性的种种压抑筑造了一个灰色的大都市。只有一种颜色分外突出，日常生活的各种用品都是这个颜色，那就是中国红。

我在 2003 年时举办的首次展览的灵感就取自于这个颜色。我展示了一系列双色相片，并取名为“红色土地”。黑白色的影像中，唯有红色元素分外鲜艳。

慢慢地，我发现自己越来越痴迷于一种只有长期居住在这座城市的、具有敏锐观察力的人才能洞察得到

# Life is elsewhere

Dvir Bal-Gal

Only 12 years have passed since I first came to Shanghai, but sometimes it seems as if it had been an entire lifetime. I've seen so many changes and transformations take place around me, learned so many things, and yet still walk around the city's streets in a constant state of bewilderment and amazement.

I continue to marvel at Shanghai's mushrooming new towers and old distinctive lane-houses. I watch with awe as the rush-hour buzz of corporate people race to their offices, while the sleepy pace of people in the streets of the laid-back neighborhoods are just blocks away. I pass by people dressed in designer suits and fashionable dresses followed by others wearing pajamas.

The growing numbers of Ferraris on the roads does not seem to hinder the endless stream of bicycles. Shanghai celebrates in glamour even while spotted with grime. It is a place where the old world meets the pinnacle of modernity; where 'the haves' of China meet daily with 'the have-nots'. Capitalism and communism live here together in harmony. It is a place where eastern culture flirts with the west and where westerners come to seek the promises of the east, a place where change sometimes seems to be the only constant.

When I first arrived in Shanghai, a western photographer looking for something completely different than what I grew accustomed to, I was naturally aiming to catch the exotic romanticized Chinese imagery that one expects to see in China. I was somewhat letdown.

In 2001, Shanghai was a long way from being the colorful Oriental Asia I had imagined. The spectrum of colors the city offered was limited to a monochromatic palette. The weather, the pollution, the dust from construction sites and the attempts to unify the people, had created a gray megalopolis. Only one color always stood out and presented itself in various objects of daily life – "China's Red".

In 2003 that color gave birth to my first exhibition in Shanghai: a series of duotone photographs titled "REDLAND", black and white captures containing stand out red elements.



的现象——各式各样的愤世嫉俗和讽刺。在这里，艺术无处不在，艺术以具有象征意味的视觉形式闪现在日常生活的街头景象中。

这些讽刺和象征多层次地诠释了上海，为了解上海提供了不同的角度，它们是将这座极为多元、两极分化的城市塑造为一体的粘合剂。对我来说，它们是这个城市独特的灵魂，我必须记录下来。

我觉得上海标志性的风景很美：比如那些晾晒在户外的衣服。随着 21 世纪前十年的发展，城市生活愈发多元化和疯狂。晾晒在外的衣服愈发多彩，这里的人亦如此。

我感到幸运的是，生活在上海可以让我将两项兴趣——摄影和旅游——完美地结合在一起。我的个人风格是纪实的，相较摆拍，我更喜欢观察并反映现实。自然我被一个城市的历史所吸引。所以，我工作的很大一部分是捕捉城市中年代久远的、转瞬即逝的元素。然而，我所拍摄的旧时代元素并不是随机的。它们有点像是对现代生活的一种怀疑，同时也是一种呼吁，呼吁上海和中国在发展的同时不要失去其独特的个性。

1997 年香港回归中国的前夕，我在香港参加了一个派对。那时我对中国知之甚少。有一个中国人在和我的交流中提到中国人和犹太人很像，我感到很惊讶。他的话一直在我脑海回响。当我终于来到中国，我很快明白了他那句话的意思，也意识到了我们两国文化之间的紧密联系。

我们不仅有很多共同的性格和价值观，我们的命运也是紧密联系在一起。据我所知，上海曾是远东最大的犹太群体聚集地。她曾在二战期间为许多犹太难民提供了庇护。这是一段不可思议的故事，但在我的家乡以色列，很多人都未曾听说过。

随着我探寻的深入，我发现了越来越多犹太人生活过的痕迹。19 世纪末期第一批犹太移民建造的历史建筑，美丽的犹太教堂，破旧的前犹太贫民区，许多座刻着希伯来铭文的墓碑，还有很多曾一度被认为永久遗失的犹太人墓地遗址。我想要尽可能地了解犹太人在上海的历史，并努力挖掘更多被遗忘的故事。这是我个人的探索，很自然这一段探索也成为了我艺术作品的一部分。

所以本书特别要关注的是上海虹口区的日常生活，这里曾是数万名犹太难民的家。他们逃离了德国纳粹的恐怖阴影，来到上海寻求庇护。与此同时，超过六百万的犹太人在欧洲被有组织地残忍杀害了。

With time, I found myself increasingly fascinated by the endless ironies and cynicism Shanghai offered to the trained eye of a resident. Art was everywhere, in symbolic visuals sprinkled throughout the street scenes of daily life.

These ironies and symbols offer a multi-layered understanding and interpretation of Shanghai. They are the binding glue needed to hold together such diversity and contrast. These cynical icons and paradoxes became, for me, the unique soul of the city that I had to capture.

I found great beauty in Shanghai's signature décor, the clothes that hang out in public to dry in the streets. As the years of the first decade of the 21st century progressed, the life of the city became more diverse and frantic. The clothing hanging outdoors became more and more colorful and so did the people.

To my fortune, life in Shanghai allows me to professionally combine two of my passions – photography and traveling. My personal style is documentary: I tend to observe and reflect the reality instead of staging a scene. Almost naturally I am attracted more by the historical parts of town. As a result, the greater volume of my work captures the older elements of life in the city, elements that are quickly disappearing from sight. However, these old-world elements I shoot are not random. They are somewhat of a cynical wink to present day life as well an appeal to Shanghai and China to be careful not to lose its unique identity while discovering its future.

Back in 1997, on the eve of its handover to China, I attended a party in Hong Kong. I knew very little about China at that time, and was very surprised when a Chinese gentleman with whom I was having a conversation told me that the Chinese and the Jews are very much alike. His words stuck to my mind, and when I finally moved to China I quickly realized what he meant and how deeply tied together our cultures really are.

Not only do we share many common traits and values. We were also bound by fate. Shanghai, I learned, was once home to the Far East's largest Jewish community – and has provided shelter to many Jewish refugees during World War II. It was an incredible story that many in my homeland, Israel, never heard.

The more I looked around me, the more traces of Jewish life I found. Historical buildings built by the first wave of Jewish immigrants to the city, in the end of the 19th century; Beautiful synagogues; A crumbling former ghetto; and dozens of tombstones bearing Hebrew inscriptions, remnants of the city's many Jewish cemeteries, that were previously thought to have been forever lost. I took it upon myself to learn as much as possible about Shanghai's Jewish past, and to uncover as many of its forgotten chapters. This personal quest, quite naturally, has found its way into my artistic work as well.

我对犹太人在上海的历史聚居区很有兴趣，也经常去那里调查。那里的很多市民已经成为了我的朋友。巧合的是，上海和以色列的海法是姐妹城市。海法也是我出生的地方。更巧合的是，虹口最近和海法的沿海城区基利亚特·哈伊姆成为了姐妹区。基利亚特·哈伊姆正是我的家乡，是我长大成人的地方。难怪我觉得穿梭在虹口的大街小巷并摄影记录是一件很舒服自在的事。

和上海的其他地方一样，虹口区的变化也是日新月异的。但是在追求现代化的同时，很多东西被遗失了。很多上海人说现在应该更注重保护，不仅是保护建筑，还要保护建筑背后所折射出的传统价值观。而就我而言，我一直在努力通过艺术或者对上海独特历史的调查等各种不同的方法来保护这些价值观。比如上海是怎么接触到犹太人的，犹太人又是如何影响上海的。

这是一种特殊的感情，我相信越来越多的中国人和犹太人需要了解这段历史。基于共同经历之上的互相尊重是一个美好未来的牢固基石，而这本书的出版就是一个好的开始。这本书主要记录的就是犹太人在上海过去和现在的生活。

反犹太主义在中国从未发生，犹太人在这里感觉很受欢迎。一直以来，我们之间相似的价值观让我们彼此走得更近。我相信，我们之间的友谊会越来越坚实，也会有越来越多的犹太人来到中国定居，和中国人做生意、和中国人一起工作。这对我们两国人民都是有益的。

Special attention in this book is therefore given to daily life in Shanghai's Hongkou district – once the home of thousands of Jewish refugees who fled the horrors of Nazi Germany and found refuge here. At the same time, back in Europe, more than 6 million Jews were systematically and brutally murdered.

My interest and research into the historical settlement of Jews in Shanghai frequently takes me to this neighborhood, where many of the residents have become my friends. By way of coincidence, Shanghai is a sister city with the Israeli city of Haifa, where I was born. Yet this is not all – Hongkou district itself recently became a twin-district with Haifa's coastal suburban town of Kiryat Haim, which is practically the place I grew-up, my home town. It is no wonder that I feel comfortable walking and documenting its beautiful old streets and lanes.

Hongkou, like the rest of Shanghai, is rapidly changing. But in this race for modernity, there is also a lot to lose. Many Shanghainese say that much more thought needs to be given to preservation, not only of buildings – but of the traditional values they reflect. I, on my side, have been trying to preserve these values in many different ways – through art and through research into the city's unique past. How Shanghai touched the Jews, and how the Jews influenced it.

It is a very special bond, and I think more Chinese and Jewish people need to know and learn about it. Mutual respect based on a common history is a good foundation for a good future, and the publication of this book – in which the documentation of Jewish life in Shanghai's past and present features dominantly – is a good start.

Anti-Semitism never existed in China, Jews were always welcome here, and our belief in similar values has brought us closer together throughout history. I believe this friendship can only grow bigger, and that more and more Jewish people will come to China in the future to live, trade and work together with the Chinese. It is for the mutual benefit of all of us.



# **China & Shanghai in My Eyes**

我眼中的中国和上海

作为一名电视台记者和摄影师，我去过世界上的很多地方。但直到 1996 年，我才第一次来到亚洲。我来到了香港，为报道居住在香港的犹太人是如何为迎接上世纪最重要的大事之一而做准备，即香港回归中国。我采访了很多人的，记录下影像和声音，然后离开了。但是我知道我一定会回来，我要亲眼见证这里发生的变化。

再访香港时，正值香港回归前夕。我整天忙于摄影照相，记录下人们庆祝的时刻。有一个晚上，我参加了一个派对，想放松一下。在和一个人聊天时，他说的一番话让我吃惊。他说：“犹太人和中国人在很多方面都很像。他们有共同的价值观。他们都是勤劳、务实的人民，以家庭为重而且非常重视教育。他的这番话让我印象颇深，我当时就觉得我必须更加深入了解中国文化。

这之后，我回到了以色列，但是我知道我迟早还会再回来的。

三年后，在世纪交接的时候，我决定向我工作的电视台请一年假，启程前往中国。我的足迹遍布这片广袤土地上的大部分地方，包括北京、上海、杭州、苏州、广州、深圳、开封、西安、哈尔滨和桂林。但我还是没能充分了解这个国家。在我之前，几乎没有以色列的记者关于中国的报道。我所在的地方是一片对我的人民而言未知的领域。中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，一定有很多故事。我爱上了中国，尤其倾心于上海。因为在上海，我发现了一个未曾为人知晓的故事，这个故事令人感到不可思议，所以我要留下来，尽我所能地去了解它。

在了解上海过去历史的同时，我同这座城市的当下之间的联系愈发紧密。对于来自西方的人而言，尤其是像我这样从小国家来的人来说，上海很特别，因为这里正经历着翻天覆地的变化。这儿有巨大的潜能正等着被开启，你很容易在这儿交到朋友。变化是这儿的常数，而且总能带来惊喜。穷与富，现代与传统，



As a TV-journalist and photographer, I have travelled extensively throughout the world. But it was only in 1996 that I first came to Asia. I arrived in Hong Kong to report on the city's Jewish community's preparations for one of the most important events of the century – its handover to China. I interviewed many people, took in the sights and the sounds, and departed knowing I must come back the next year to see the change with my own eyes.

And I returned. It was the eve of the handover, and I was busy taking videos and photographs of the celebrations. At the end of the day, while winding down at a party, a Chinese gentleman I was chatting with suddenly made an observation that caught me by surprise. The Jews and the Chinese, he said, are similar in many ways. They share the same values. Both are hardworking, business oriented, family centered people who put a lot of emphasis on education. His words penetrated deep. I felt, immediately, that I had to learn more about Chinese culture.

And so I departed back to Israel, knowing it's only a matter of time before I return again.

Three years later, at the turn of a new century, I decided to take a year off from the TV station I was working for and headed back to China. Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Suzhou, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Kaifeng, Xi'an, Harbin and Guilin – my journeys took me different places in this huge country, and yet I couldn't get enough of it. With very few Israeli journalists reporting from China, I was in uncharted territory: so many places, so many people, and so many stories to tell. I fell for China – and especially for Shanghai, a city where I discovered an untold story so incredible I realized I had to stay and learn about it as much as I can.

Digging into Shanghai's past made me connect very strongly to its present. For foreigners coming from the west, especially from small countries like mine, Shanghai is very unusual because it is undergoing tremendous changes. Huge potentials are to be tapped and you can make many friends here. The city morphs constantly, and is never bland. Its stark contrasts - between the rich and poor, the modern and the traditional, the new and the old – are



新与旧之间的鲜明对比让人着迷。上海人浑身上下透露出一种优越感——他们受过良好的教育，很精明也很淡定。无论是穿着西服还是睡衣，都看上去很时髦。人们会穿着睡衣走在街上，这让我有一种很新鲜的感觉。

就像甜与酸，阴与阳，黑与白，这里的每一样事物都融合了两种极端的特质。城市持续的发展亦是如此。随着上海不断发展、扩张、改变，现代化的摩天大楼远远高过了传统的老式里弄。但是有时候改革的速度太快了，一些重要的过去的片段消失了。中国人想和西方人一样现代化，但如果在过程中他们失去了自己的特色，这就太令人遗憾了。人们不仅要保护和珍惜老式建筑，更要珍惜其背后所折射出的传统价值。