

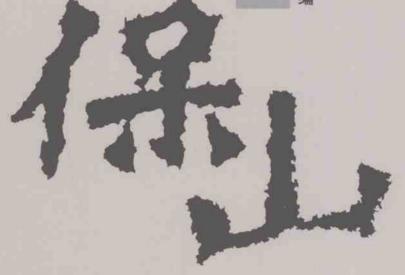
投跃庆 主编



云南美术出版社

文保山丛

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云南出版集团公司 云南美术出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

摄影保山/段跃庆主编.一昆明:云南美术出版社, 2007

(人文保山丛书) ISBN 7-80695-487-2

I. 摄 ... II. 段 ... III. ①摄影集 - 中国 - 现代②保山地区 - 摄影集 IV.J421

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 002977 号

人文保山丛书 摄 影 保 山 ^{段 跃 庆} 主编

出版发行:云南出版集团公司

云南美术出版社(昆明市环城西路609号)

制 版:昆明雅昌图文信息技术有限公司

印 刷:昆明富新春彩色印务有限公司

开 本: 889mm×1194mm 1/16

印 张: 6.75

版 次:2006年12月第1版 2007年1月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-80695-487-2/J·148

(全三册)定 价: 240.00元

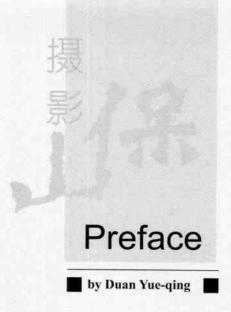


在通常情况下,评价一个地区的人文状况或文化氛围时,我们会有意或无意地留意到这个地区的书法、绘画、摄影。这并不是说只有上述的种类才能代表一个地区的历史与人文,而是书法、绘画或摄影作为一种视觉艺术,它更直观,也更能彰显出一个地区的历史与人文气息。《人文保山》丛书就是试图以书法、绘画、摄影来折射或诠释保山深厚的文化积淀。任何一个艺术家的创作都不可能超越时代,艺术家所置身的时代背景、社会环境都将如同烙印般地留在他的作品里。事实上很多艺术作品,除了艺术价值之外,它本身会保留着大量的历史信息,为很多后世的研究者们提供了最直接的证据,如同一幅图像化的社会文献。一些老照片或美术作品,它事实上比任何文字史料更直接、更客观地记录着一个时代和这个时代的历史"现场"。只是艺术作品纪录一个时代的作用往往容易被人们所忽视。

保山有着丰厚而漫长的历史,对于这段历史,我们似乎都习惯于从文字史料中寻找它的踪迹。任何图像都不可能代替文字的叙述,文字永远是记录一段历史最传统也最有效的方式。然而,由于文字史料的线性结构与叙述使它更擅长于记录所谓的"历史脉络"或"历史线索",难以表达出历史本身的丰富性与复杂性。文字叙述的历史大多是"过去时"的,而图片保留的却是"现在时"的,它把某个历史现场和情景永远地凝固在画面里。它保留的是历史的情绪与个人的感受。比如马力生先生在《日寇轰炸保山图》的画作中所保留的不仅是保山被轰炸的场景,更保留他当时的情绪与感受。书法、摄影亦是如此。

保山民间散落着很多书法、美术、摄影作品,这些作品分别代表了保山不同时期的某个"历史片断"和"现场"。如果将它们收集起来,这些众多的"片断"和"现场"可能构成一部保山另一种版本的历史——类似于图像志那样的历史。它所提供的历史不是"脉络式"与"线性"的,而是细节化的、个性化的历史。它将用另一种方式叙述保山的历史。

《人文保山》丛书,分别收集了保山不同时期的书法、美术、摄影的代表作品,它展示了近代以来保山各个历史时期的代表人物和作品,记录了艺术家们用独特而个性化的眼光对其所处的时代的纪录与思考,它不仅关注现在,更注重过去。因而它可以理解为是一套保山书法百年、美术百年、摄影百年的丛书。 当然,一套丛书不可能囊括保山所有的书法、美术、摄影作品,作为一个开端、一种尝试,它至少是迄今为止第一部相对完整、具有一定系统性的反映保山书法、美术、摄影在各个时期代表作品的丛书。也为保山历史的叙写,文化资源的整理提供了一种可能性。



In most cases, whether intentionally or unintentionally, we include glimpses of calligraphy, painting and photographic works of the contemporary time or ancient times when we evaluate the culture or cultural atmosphere of a region. This is not to say these three aspects of culture are the only means by which we evaluate a culture and its history. Rather, calligraphy, painting and photography as visual art forms intuitively capture cultural and historical meaning and significance. The series Human History and Culture of Baoshan attempts to reflect the rich cultural accumulation of Baoshan. Any work of an artist is but a creation restricted to its time. And the cultural background and social environment will certainly brand his works. Apart from the artistic value, in fact, many works of art in and of themselves will retain a great deal of historical information and provide direct evidences of a social environment to many future generations of researchers. Though often neglected, some old photographs and art works offer a more objective record of a specific era than do written narrations.

Baoshan's long and rich history is almost entirely supported through written historical accounts. Photographs and pictures cannot replace words as written historical accounts are still the best means of understanding and recording history. Written historical accounts have linear structuring, which is the preferred method of recording historical events. However, linear structuring cannot accurately record the richness and complexity of history as well as photographs and pictures. Historical happenings and scenes stay in the past when read in written historical accounts. However, photographs and pictures bring past events to the present because they keep vivid the emotions and feelings of an artist's specific point of view. Take the painting Japanese Aircrafts Bombing Baoshan by Mr. Ma Li-sheng. It is not simply the sight of Baoshan being bombed, but also a reminder of what emotions and feelings the painter had in mind at that time. Calligraphy and photography have the same effect.

Indeed there are many, many works of calligraphy, painting and photography which have been collected and kept by folks in Baoshan. These items contain fragments and episodes of certain periods in the history of Baoshan. If these fragments and episodes could be collected and compiled, they could contribute to a different edition of Baoshan's history, one which could be called an image documentary

record. This image documentary record would not be a linear account, but a much more detailed and personalized account in accordance with the author's thoughts.

Thus, the series H uman History and Culture of Baoshan would utilize a different method of recording Baoshan's culture and be a unique account of Baoshan's history.

With all the most gorgeous masterpieces of calligraphy, painting and photography from different periods of time, the series would demonstrate the most outstanding personalities and their works in different historical epochs. It would also record the thoughts and understandings of individual artists from their unique and specific point of view. It focuses mainly on the past though contains a lot of what the present sees. Stated in a word, the series can be a collection of books containing centennial calligraphy, painting and photography of Baoshan. Of course, a series of books simply contains glimpses. It is a beginning or a try, but a comparatively complete series of books that has a systematic quality and introduces all the most prestigious masterpieces of all the historical periods. It is, in some senses, offering another possible methodology of accounting for the history of Baoshan and sorting out the cultural resources.

December 25th, 2006 in Baoshan

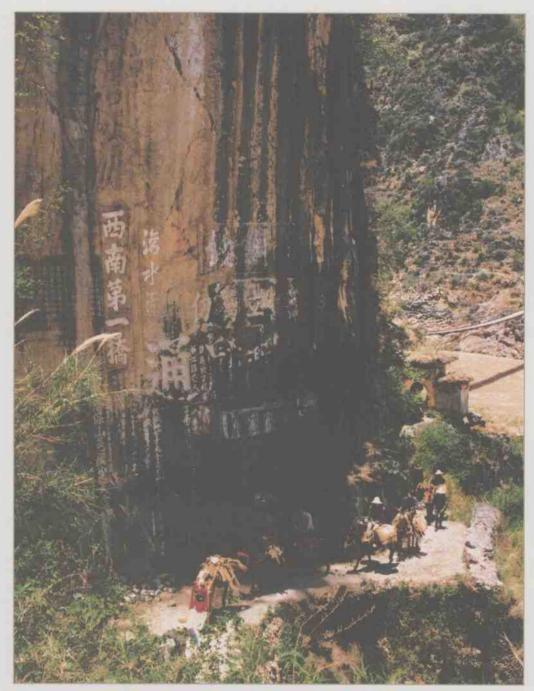
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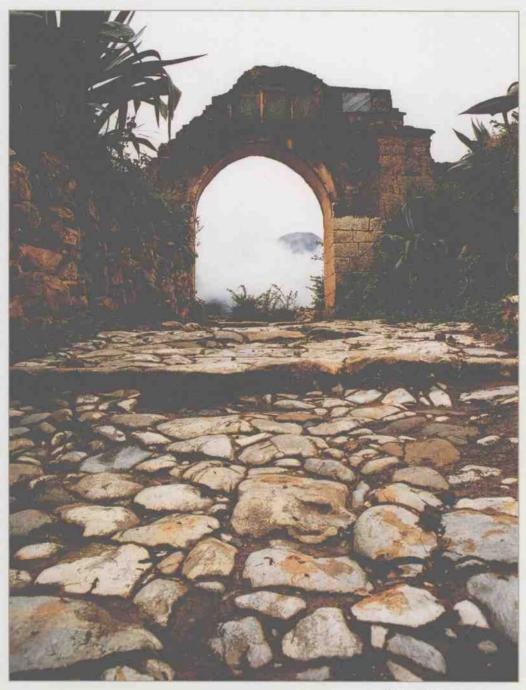


兰津古渡 范南丹 摄

南方丝绸之路上最繁忙的渡口——兰津古渡、曾 经走来很多被放逐的文人官员、他们将一路穷山恶水 所积蓄的失意写在峡谷的崖壁上、澜沧江峡谷于是成 为这些落魄文人的宣泄之地。兰津渡的摩崖石刻犹如 一本雁立在大江之边和大地之上的书。

[作者简介]

范南丹,云南省保山市摄影家协 会副主席



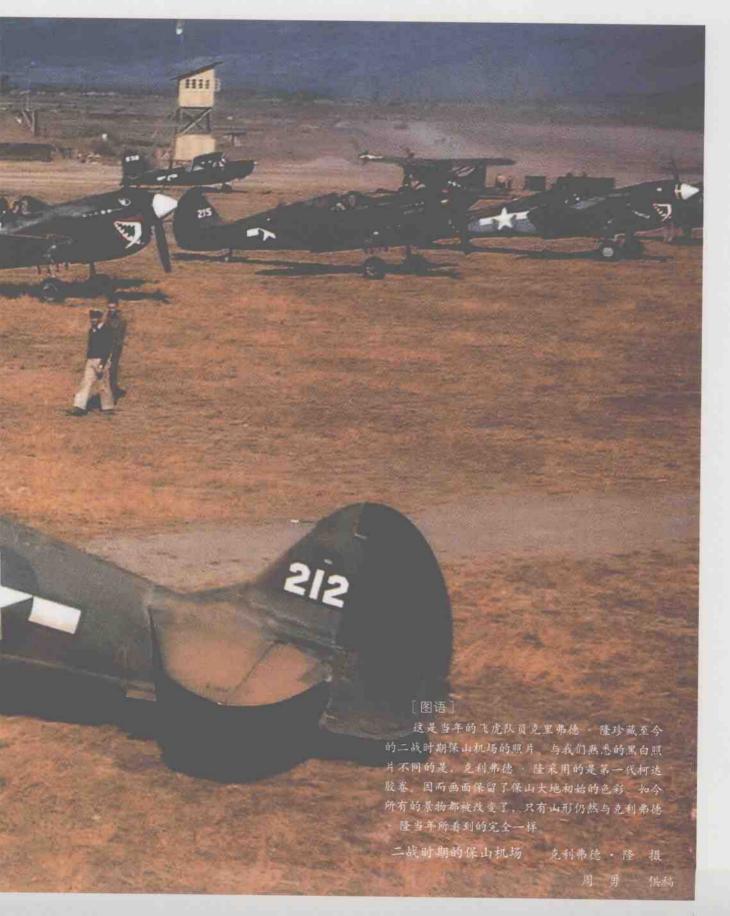
博南古道 周勇 摄

博南古驿道的石头被岁月磨砺得如此 光滑,两千多年的时光足以使它表面的粗糙 消失殆尽。

[作者简介]

周 勇,中国作家协会会员 云南省作家协会常务理事 云南省保山市文联主席





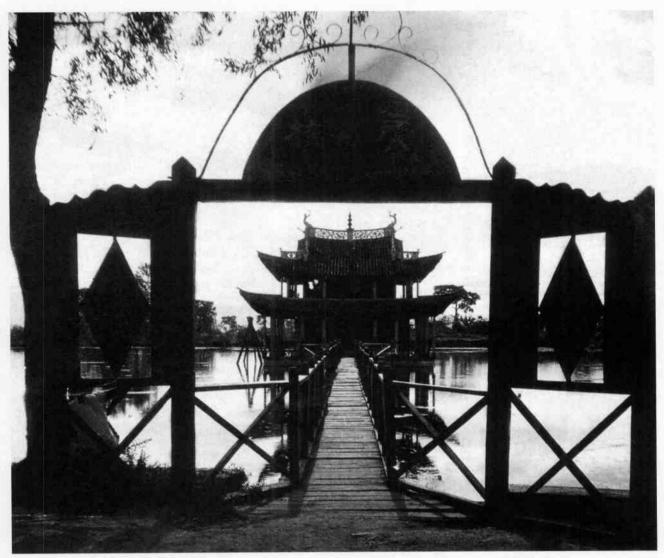


打渔村 何智轩 摄

从前的打渔村是一片景色优美的泽国,如 今你已经看不到这样的景象了,当年扁舟摇曳 的湖面已经被改造成田野和村庄。

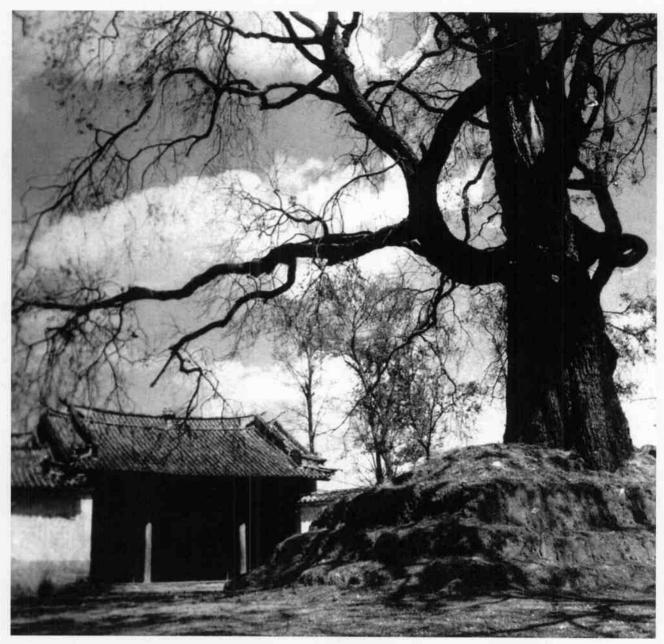
[作者简介]

何智轩 (1914 — 1986), 早年在昆明相 馆学习照相, 随后与他人合股开创保山"良友相 馆"。一生酷爱摄影、书法、绘画事业。



龙泉门 何智轩 摄

这是摄于新中国成立初 期的龙泉门旧景,水池依旧, 然而容颜不再。



金鸡将台寺 何智轩 摄

一千多年前上演过可歌可 泣的历史大戏的将台寺已经夷 为一片菜地,只有榕树依旧。