



# 上海老工业

OLD INDUSTRIES IN

# SHANGHAI

主编：陈海汶

上海人民美術出版社



镜头，见证一段辉煌历史

LENS WITNESSES THE INDELIBLE MEMORIES.

信念，激励我们继续前行

FAITH INSPIRES US TO FORGET AHEAD.

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## 梭间岁月

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# 序

PREFACE

我们对历史的记忆和看法，往往会随着时间的流失而模糊和淡化，而摄影人却可以用他手中的镜头，给我们带来意想不到的观点和视觉影像，让我们重新能够穿越时空，衔接过去和现在。陈海汶先生就是一位让我们重回《上海老工业》游历的杰出摄影家。

上海的工业史和上海的历史几乎一样长，而在我们这一代人的心中，上海的工业在中国有着顶天立地的伟业，它是新中国工业的脊梁。在共产党建立人民政权后，曾经风光繁荣的十里洋场代表——外滩，蜕变为上海城市背影，而上海的制造业地位在全国成为最核心的主力军。在相当困难的国际国内大环境下，上海工业和上海工人承担了我们今天难以想象的重负，作出了至今无法用简单数字可以描绘的卓越贡献。“上海货”成了国家优秀和稀缺产品的常用语，“上海师傅”变为全国各地工厂技术标准和指挥人才的代名词。可以说，从1949年到我国改革开放的前十年，上海工业用中国传统人文精神和海派文化融会后产生的动力支撑了新中国工业发展，成为中国工业真正的基石和支柱。随着岁月的流转，21世纪以来，上海发生着日新月异剧变，怎样才能保留和记录下这一段辉煌的历程，仅仅用文字的笔力显然是不够的。甚至在很多人没有想到的时候，陈海汶先生作为民间摄影家为上海工业史奉献出一件填补空白的大作品，尤其值得敬佩。

陈先生的主题性影像创作近年来在国内外已经引起高度关注，从本书的创作过程也可以看到，他是在责任意识驱使着，把摄影术变成他主题创意的代言工具，通过一次次勤奋和艰苦的创作实践，记录下上海老工业真正的过去。

本书的创作属于抢救性拍摄，今天我们已经无法再复制以前的场景，但我们不能不称赞作者在紧张的拍摄工作当中始终从画面里向读者展示上海工人阶级的人性和情感。陈先生坚持使用饱和的色调作为本书题材的主色调，用接近油彩绘画的色彩效果烘托主题的庄重感和写实性。



作者也并不追求一时一事的绝对真实写照，而是通过景物、物和人之间的关系，用对比或象征的手法表现那个时代和那个产业的特质。同时，在叙事过程中，作者大胆选用当年的黑白老照片交替出现，让今人和后人更能够理解和感知我们的诉说。

本书编排有序，进一步使主题鲜明，耐人寻味。作品既有直接刻画上海工业主题的大场面，也有从小处入手，选用一定环境下的历史细节来间接陪衬和突显主题。作者始终把握了全书的整体创意思想，让阅读者在视觉和认知的过程中产生共鸣和融合，有相当的震撼力。

笔者在编辑出版此书时，深深感受到一位有使命感的摄影家和仅有摄影风格技巧的摄影家的区别在哪里，我没有贬低哪一类摄影家的含义，我只是想说，我更敬重前者，他的作品可能对人民大众来说，更具有传播力和影响力。

我用中国著名诗人卞之琳的一首诗作为序言的结尾。

“你站在桥上看风景，看风景的人在楼上看你，明月装饰了你的窗子，你装饰了别人的梦。”

上海人民美术出版社 社长总编辑

李新

2010.3.31

Our memory and understanding of history often become blurred and vague as time elapses. However, photographers can use their camera to bring unexpected points of view and visual images to us, which makes us feel that we can go through time and space and bridge the past and the present. Mr. Chen Haiwen is a famous photographer who brings us back to Old Industry of Shanghai.

Industry history of Shanghai is nearly as long as that of Shanghai. However, people of our generation think industry of Shanghai plays a significant role in China and is the mainstay of the industry of new China. Since the Communist Part of China established the people's regime, the Bund has gradually faded out in the city of Shanghai although it used to represent the prosperous foreign settlement. In addition, manufacture industry of Shanghai has become the core main force of China. In the particularly difficult international and domestic macro environment, industry and workers of Shanghai shouldered unimaginable heavy burden and made outstanding contribution, which can not be simply described by figures even at present. "Goods of Shanghai" usually referred to high quality and rare products of China. "Master Worker of Shanghai" became the synonym of technical standards and technology leaders of factories across China. We may say that industry of Shanghai dynamically supported industrial development of new China by blending traditional humanistic spirit of China and culture of Shanghai style during the period from 1949 to ten years before Reform and Opening up of China and became the real cornerstone and pillar of Chinese industry. As time flies, Shanghai is experiencing sharp changes each day after the beginning of the 21st century. Written words are apparently inadequate to maintain and record the brilliant history period. Even many people haven't thought Mr. Chen as a folk photographer should have contributed such monumental works filling out the gap of Shanghai industry history. Mr. Chen is highly admirable.

In recent years, thematic photography creation of Mr. Chen has

attracted great attention both at home and abroad. The creation process of this book also shows that he has been driven by the sense of responsibility in using photography as the descriptive tool of his thematic originality. Through repeated diligent and arduous creation, he has recorded the real history of the old industry of Shanghai.

Creation of this book is rescue shooting. Now we can no longer reproduce scenes of the past but we can't help admiring the author because he has always demonstrated to readers the humanness and feeling of the working class of Shanghai with the photos although he has shot the photos during pressing work. Mr. Chen persists in using saturated hue as the main tone of this book's subjects. He highlights solemnity and factuality of the themes with color effect similar to oil painting. The author doesn't pursue absolutely true portraiture of one period or one event. Instead, he demonstrates the particularities of that age and that industry by utilizing the relationship between the scene and the objects, between the objects and the people, and adopting contrast or symbolization technique. In the meantime, during the course of narration, the author boldly uses the black and white photos of the past alternately so that people at present and those in the future can understand and feel our appeals.

This book is well arranged, which further makes the theme distinct and thought-provoking. The author both directly depicts the large scene of Shanghai industry theme and indirectly sets off by contrast and highlights the theme by setting about the task in details and selecting historical details of a particular context. The author always keeps track of the overall originality of the whole book, which is highly impressive and arouses sympathetic and blending response of the readers in vision and cognition.

While editing this book for publication, I profoundly realized the difference between photographers with sense of mission and those with only photography style and techniques. I don't debase any kind of photographers but only mean I more admire the former. For the people, works of Mr. Chen are more influential and effective in communication.

Let me end this preface with a poem of Bian Zhilin, a famous poet of China.

"When you watch the scenery from the bridge, the sightseer watches you from the upstairs. The bright moon adorns your window, while you adorn another's dream."

Shanghai People's fine arts publishing house

President, Editor-in-Chief

Li Xin

March 31, 2010





1949  
2010

自近代起，上海以其开放之先，成为中国最大的经济中心和重要工业基地。新中国成立以来，上海的工业建设进入了全新的发展轨道，经过58年的努力，成绩骄人，尤其在改革开放以后，更以前所未有的速度和效率向前推进。

但，发展的道路并非始终是平坦易行的。面对困难挫折、形势变化等挑战，上海传统工业企业坚持奋发图强，在调整优化、升级改造、吐故纳新的历程中，为上海的现代工业史写下了笔墨浓重的篇章。

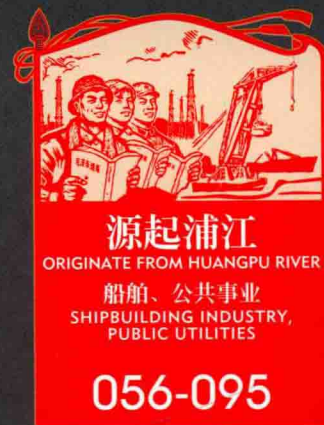
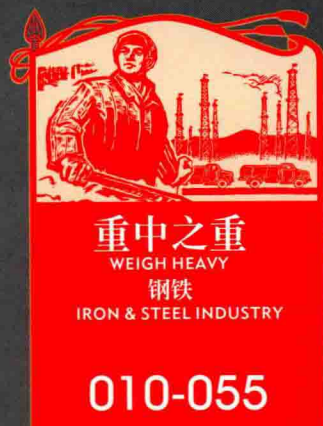
（摄影：陈海汶）

The founding of P. R. China marked the beginning of a new era for Shanghai in its industrial construction. Endeavors in the past 58 years have yielded fruitful results, and Shanghai, esp. ensuing the adoption of reform and opening up policy, has grown to be China's largest economic hub and an industrial base of significant importance in an unprecedented accelerated pace.

Though the road ahead is tough and rugged and full of challenges, Shanghai, will spare no efforts to rejuvenate and upgrade its traditional industries and attempt to inscribe a brand-new chapter in the history of Shanghai's modern industry.

(Photo: Chen Haiwen)









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## 钢铁

直到1890年黄浦江畔竖起第一座平炉，才真正意义上揭开了上海钢铁工业的序幕。

19世纪开始的洋务运动进一步打开了中国对外开放的大门，江南制造局炼钢厂更开了上海钢铁工业的先河。如今已经是成熟的市民生活区的制造局路，就曾经是炼钢厂占地27亩的大车间所在。只是好景不长，八年后因为所产枪炮落后而一蹶不振，工厂在抗日战争前将设备迁往重庆，草草结束了上海首家钢厂的光荣历史。

解放前的上海是全国最大的工商城市和经济中心，但在半殖民地半封建的旧中国，上海的钢铁工业历经60年的兴衰起落，到1949年仅仅具备3万吨钢、7万吨钢材的年生产能力。

眼前的一切将我们推回2005年。大批即将退出历史舞台的旧机器、老厂房，依然在等待拆迁或者爆破之前默默工作，在湛蓝的天空下散发出异常斑斓的色彩。那些隆隆工作的车间，飞扬的尘土，轰轰驶过的卡车，都将是钢铁工人一辈子刻骨铭心的记忆，点点滴滴写在黝黑的脸上，含在被钢炉熏黑的胸膛里，印在钢铁铸就的坚毅灵魂中。

关于钢厂的记忆，是灰色却阳光灿烂的。1949年，无数满腔热血的上海青年，随着新中国吹响的嘹亮号角，自豪地踏上了产业工人之路，在艰苦的条件下无怨无悔地付出，只因为同一个信念：一切为了新中国。

在全民大炼钢铁的年代，激动的是“赶超英美”的豪言壮语，难忘的是家家户户竖起的小高炉，欢迎的是“保钢指挥部”和“大炼钢铁行动组”，失望的却是最终欲速不达的“大跃进”……

历史的车轮总是隆隆前进。痛定思痛的考量带来了生机。1961年，国民经济贯彻实行“调整、巩固、充实、提高”的方针，上海钢铁行业缩减60%的基本建设投资，关闭了“大跃进”时期仓促建设的部分工厂车间，经过重新调整和建设，上海迅速成为中国主要钢铁工业基地之一。

重振旗鼓的钢铁工业又迎来了蓬勃发展的的大好时机，新产品、新项目层出不穷。上海第十钢铁厂（简称上钢十厂，下同）建成国内第一套200毫米热镀锌带钢试验机组，试制生产600毫米的镀锌薄板，填补了国内该项产品的空白；上钢二厂也利用关闭的转炉车间，改建成合金钢丝车间，率先试制成功300米鱼雷快艇用镀锌钢丝绳……为响应国家自力更生研制“两弹一星”的要求，上钢三厂和五厂也先后成为了投资

与建设的一员，肩负起上海（乃至中国）在当时似乎不可能完成的任务。1965年，上钢五厂试制成功15米长不锈钢壁钢管、400毫米宽航空不锈钢带；钢研所试制成功用于核工业和航空仪表的弹性合金带、用于导弹发射机壳体的高强度合金带、钎焊合金以及高性能冷轧取向硅钢带等多种新产品、新材料；上海碳素厂也为核工业研制成特种高纯石墨材料，它们都为我国制造第一枚原子弹、导弹和卫星提供了所需的关键材料。上海，责无旁贷地成为国民经济和国防尖端工业的重要生产基地。

在改革开放的全新体制下，上海以其得天独厚的优势，如同开放中国的一个巨大车间，成为共和国建设不可或缺的部分，其中钢铁工业的贡献可谓重中之重。

时代在前行。新上海已经赫然站在了世人面前。新工厂，新目标。在城市建设的新蓝图下，在技术更新的号召下，一些年岁老迈、蒙着厚厚灰尘的老钢厂，有的上了被拆迁、爆破的名册，有的在转制中被兼并重组……那些熟悉的名字和情景，慢慢于人们的视野之外渐行渐远，那瞬间的伤感却铭刻于历史的光荣与记忆中。

令人骄傲的是，一座现代化的大型钢铁生产基地——宝钢集团，在我们面前再现丰姿。经过战略重组、联合，宝钢集团建设成全国规模最大、综合配套能力最强的钢铁企业集团，旗下主力除20世纪60年代后新建的上海梅山冶金公司、宝山钢铁总厂等企业外，还包括由传统老钢铁基地改组而成的多家企业，如上海第一钢铁有限公司（原上钢一厂，后上钢八厂加入）、上海浦东钢铁有限公司（原上钢三厂），上海五钢有限公司（原上钢五厂，后上钢十厂加入），等等。宝钢的诞生与成长，凝聚了整个上海钢铁工业的伟大功勋和成就，它也将再一次将中国钢铁工业提升到新的高度。

图片涉及企业（排名不分先后）：  
上海第一钢铁厂、上海第三钢铁厂、上海第五钢铁厂、上海第十钢铁厂、永鑫无缝钢管厂、上海硫酸厂

# 重中之重

WEIGH HEAVY

## IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

It was not until 1890 that the first furnace was erected at the bank of Huangpu River, marking the beginning of iron and steel industry in Shanghai.

The surges of Westernization Movement in the 19th century gave rise to the steelworks of Jiangnan Manufacturing Bureau — the first of its kind in Shanghai, which only thrived for 8 years before being relocated to Chongqing ahead of War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, though.

Before the liberation of China, Shanghai was the largest commercial and industrial city and the economic hub in the country, however, its production capability lingered at 30000 tons of steel, and 70000 tons of steel products per year.

Oct.1, 1949 saw the founding of P. R. China, which inspired hot-blooded Shanghai youths to devote themselves to the revitalization of Shanghai industries. Shanghai then forged in the forefront of nationwide steel-making movement which unfortunately deviated from its right course and finally resulted in a contagious mania in the country.

In 1961, readjustment policies were implemented to curb the overheated national economy, and infrastructure investment in iron and steel industry was slashed 60% in Shanghai, with some steel mills shut down before Shanghai regained its status as one of China's major steel making bases.

The booming iron and steel industry that had experienced a face lift saw the springing up of new products and projects inclusive of 600 mm tin plate, 300-meter-long steel wire for patrol torpedo boat, and a number of new generation material products used exclusively for the making of "H-bomb, atomic bomb and man-made satellite". Shanghai is undoubtedly an important production base for national economy and top-tier national military defense industries.

The reform and opening up policies lead Shanghai to become an indispensable force in China's economy. And its steel sector plays a significant role in the contribution.

While Shanghai attracts more global attentions with its new visage, some decrepit old steel mills

are already on the waiting list to be torn down, and those familiar buildings and names will eventually fade from out sight and become memories of the glorious past.

Today, Shanghai Baosteel Group, has risen to be the biggest and most competitive steel conglomerate in China, after amalgamating its bone entities Shanghai Meishan Metallurgy Corp. and Baoshan Steel Mill and other traditional plants such as Shanghai No.1 Steel Mill, Shanghai No.3 Steel Mill, Shanghai No.5 Steel Mill, and Shanghai No.10 Steel Mill. The growth of Baosteel Group epitomizes the remarkable achievements of Shanghai's steel industry and will hoist China's steel industry to a new height.

Enterprises Relative to the Photos(Listed in No Particular Order):

Shanghai No.1 Steel Mill, Shanghai No.3 Steel Mill, Shanghai No.5 Steel Mill, Shanghai No.10 Steel Mill, Yongxin Seamless Steel Pipe Factory, Shanghai Sulfuric Acid Works







前身为上海首家民营钢铁企业和兴化铁厂的上钢三厂，现已改制为浦东钢铁(集团)有限公司。斑驳的老厂房见证了时代的变迁。  
(摄影：寇善勤)

Shanghai No.3 Steel Mill, whose precursor was a private enterprise, has been restructured to become Pudong Steel Group. The age-worn factory buildings witness the vicissitude of time.  
(Photo: Kou Shanqin)



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