

一个人 一本书与一个时代
A MAN, A BOOK, AND A PERIOD

MY 1970S

我的七十年代

段铁军 著



天津人民出版社

A MAN, A BOOK AND A PERIOD

一个人，一本书与一个时代

我的七十年代★

MY SEVENTIES

1970-1979

段铁军 著

天津人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

我的七十年代：一个人、一本书与一个时代/段铁

军著. —天津：天津人民出版社，2011.5

ISBN 978-7-201-06365-2

I. ①我... II. ①段... III. ①摄影集—中国—现代②

绘画—作品综合集—中国—现代 IV. ①J121

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2009)第172837号

天津人民出版社出版、发行

出版人：刘晓津

(天津市西康路35号 邮政编码：300051)

邮购部电话：(022)23332469

网址：<http://www.tjrmcbs.com>

电子邮箱：tjrmcbs@126.com

北京雅昌彩色印刷有限公司印刷

2011年5月第1版 2011年5月第1次印刷

856 × 1168 毫米 12 开本 19.5 印张 2 插页

字数：50 千字 印数：1-2,000

定价：380.00元

PREFACE

序

为段铁军《我的七十年代》摄影作品集作
FOR Duan Tiejun PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS OF MY 1970S

A MAN, A BOOK, AND A PERIOD

Tianjin Photographer Duan Tiejun will issue a photo booklet named "MY 1970S". I realized that it is a special book after I heard about the name, since publications at present describe much more things before 1976 than things after 1976; Moreover, the 1970s was separated into two parts in the formal allegations of the P.R.C. development: time before "reform and opening-up" and time after, with the landmark of the "Third Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Party" in December, 1978. People of the 1980s or even of the 1970s have little knowledge and feeling about events during the 10 years. However, it was a period that a generation also passed by, who are nearly 60 years old, even they are younger than me.

I was further surprised after reading his book, which is mixed with photography, painting and writing. Duan Tiejun portrayed the period from 1970 to 1980 year by year, with the three languages. From the writing aspect, he reviews each event of the period sincerely and carefully, and describes individual, family together with the country and society; From the photography aspect, there are news photos, documentary photos, and some photos which were shot according to political requirement at the time, which reflexes the contemporary aesthetic ideology; The aesthetic ideology also shows in the paintings, sketches. Duan Tiejun devotes all his emotion to the period. Besides political ideology, he had full feeling about the period. He recreated the whole 1970s in three ways: words, photos, and paintings. Therefore, it is a cultural book, a historical book, and also an autobiography. People like us who have passed from the period could find our reflections from this book.

It is possibly in the early 1970s that Duan Tiejun took these photos. In 1971, he shot the picture that army artist perform "Shanjiabang" with associators of Dengjiawu Village. Then his photo themes expanded, including marching army, political study, documents of the "Tenth Assembly", daily life, farms, shooting range. His photos began from 1971 and have never been interrupted. These photos recorded people's mental outlook, and also their attitude and mood. Especially, the photos of Heping District after the earthquake, The photos of Huaguofeng's visiting and meeting scene, and the photos of Tianjin Celebration Ceremony for the smash of "The Gang of Four", were significant and invaluable documents. Even more, Duan Tiejun recovered people's speeches and slogans with his perfect memory and photo voice-over, which opened the voice track of the history.

After 1978, Duan Tiejun made more achievements on the way of art. He paid particular attention to composition, optics, character delineation and other aspects, some of his works were selected into national photos exhibitions. Twenty years has passed away; he climbed mountains, walked in deserts, and kept on polished his photography art into a higher level. He held personal photo exhibition, published photo booklet, and also organized people as a team leader, to establish a photo club, an art center. These achievements gives him great respect.

Wish a further success to Tiejun's creation! And meanwhile, wish his art center became more and more prosperous!

Vice-president of China Photographer Association
Zhu Xianmin

一个人、一本书与一个时代

天津摄影家段铁军要出一本画册，书名叫《我的七十年代》。听了书名，我就觉得此书特别，因为现在的出版物中，1976年之后的事情，说的多，1976年之前的事情，说的少；而且在关于新中国发展历史的正式提法中，都是以1978年12月召开的十一届三中全会为界，称为改革开放前和改革开放后，这样七十年代就被分成了两个阶段。“八零后”，甚至“七零后”的人，对那十年中发生的事情，认识和体会太少了。但是那个年代，也走过一代人，他们现在的年纪虽然比我小得多，也奔六十岁去了。

看了他的书样，更加出乎我的意料，这是将摄影、绘画和写作熔为一炉的一本书。段铁军一人用三种语言，按照1970、1971、1972……的顺序讲述那个年代，一直讲到了1979年。从文字看，他认真而仔细地回顾了那个年代每个年份的重大事件，并且把个人与国家、社会融在一起陈述；从摄影看，他这里有新闻照片，有纪实照片，不少照片是按照当时的政治要求摆拍的，这是另外的一种真实，从这些照片可以看出当时的审美意识形态；这种审美意识形态也表现在书中的绘画里，无论是素描，还是油画。段铁军把青春和热血奉献给了那个年代，抛开政治认识，他对那个年代是充满感情的。可以说，他这个人，用文字、摄影和绘画三种方式，再现了整个七十年代。所以说，这本书，是一本文化书，也是一本历史书，还是个人自传。从这本书里，我们这些过来人能够照见自己。

段铁军爱上摄影，看来是在70年代初。他1971年拍摄了部队文艺骨干与邓家务村社员一起演出《沙家浜》的场景。之后他拍摄的内容逐步多了起来，从部队行军训练到政治学习，从读十大文件到日常生活，从田间到靶场，从1971年起，他的拍摄是没有间断的。他的照片记录了那个时代人们的精神面貌，也反映了当时的心态和情绪；特别是他拍摄的1976年天津地震后和平区一带现场的照片，还有天津市庆祝粉碎“四人帮”大会的照片，弥足珍贵。更为难得的是，铁军有着很好的记忆力，他在图注和旁白中把当时人们说的话，喊的口号都复原了，打开了这些画面的声音通道。

1978年之后，段铁军在摄影艺术追求上付出了更多努力，在构图、用光、刻画人物等方面明显讲究了许多，有的作品还入选了全国摄影艺术展。20年过去了，到现在，他爬雪山，走大漠，不断锤炼自己的摄影艺术，已经到了很高的境界，不但举办了个展，出版画册，还在天津市滨海新区摄影家协会发展摄影事业，成了一个团体的领军人物。他的成绩，令人刮目。

祝愿铁军的创作有更大的成绩！



中国摄影家协会副主席

Print Of the 1970s

In the early 1970s, I just entered the community which was like the red marine... During those emotional days, I had the privilege of entering the army and entering the Tianjin Academy of Fine Arts University, where I studied art and photography. I used the brush and camera to copy the magic reality. These historical witnesses not only enrich the integrated of the incomplete history, but also remind us to look back, and make us fall into the helpless era.

The green and astringent days of our youth were inadequate, and our children's songs were only intensive melodies like "stick the battle drum, in the cold east wind". Like many devout disciples, we worshiped people who take shoulder packs and serve others...

I was raised in such a difficult time, with a strong and indomitable fighting spirit and tenacity. Photography is born from heart and changes with it. Photography then became part of my life. Photo states more meanings than millions words. This book collects more than 200 pieces of art works and photos which were created in the 1970s, which framed the history, condensed the stories of the era, and became a true record of that era. Our senior citizens, our peers will not forget those days, but we need more young people to understand the period, to understand the history.

These old photos, are not only the historical witnesses, but also record the memorable history, these decisive moments and deep traces prevent the dissipation of human memory, and let the world to understand the inner meaning more clearly and the meanings beyond the photos more deeply.

Seeing these photos, it seems that 30 years has just passed away. I recalled, and tasted the past. The passion, which was dust-laden for so long, waked up by the framed historical photos. When we are reopened my memories and entered the period with friends... These old photos are the feeling of the real living state, which will cause emotions by the rise and fall of time and people's life.

Pictures collected in the book, mainly are shot and reported from the perspective of photography, which focus more on the impact and significance of the events. The highest realm of photography is like mountain climbing. It is not about the altitude but the moving emotions which are brought by the climbing. You will never regret if you once experience and own such emotions. This book is for friends who are dedicated to photography, who love life!

Duan Tiejun
December, 2008

冲印70年代

70年代初，刚步入社会的我眼前是一片片红色的海洋……在那些热血沸腾的日子里，我有幸进入军队，随后进入天津美术学院上学，学习美术和摄影专业，用手中的画笔和相机为这段似幻的现实存真。这一张张历史的见证，浓缩着并不完整的历史中一段段完整的故事，让我们回忆、追溯，陷入那个无法自拔的年代……

我们青少年青涩的岁月是乏善可陈的，我们的儿歌只有：“东风吹，战鼓擂”这样激越的曲调，我们像许多虔诚的教徒一样崇拜着挎着为人民服务斜肩包的人们……

我是在这样一段艰难岁月中成长的，因此养成了一种坚强不屈的斗志和执著。影由心生，亦随心动。摄影，从那一刻起成为我生命的一部分。一图胜千言，本书收集的200余幅70年代我所创作的美术、摄影作品，它们定格了历史，浓缩了这个年代的故事，成为那个时代的真实记录。我们的长者，我们的同龄人都不会忘掉那个年代，但我们需要更多的年轻人了解那个年代，了解那段历史。

这些老照片，不仅是历史的见证，也是历史的记录。峥嵘岁月，影画留痕。一个个决定性的瞬间，一道道深刻的痕迹，防止人类记忆的消散，让世界更加清楚地了解图中之意，深刻地记忆图外之境。

看着这些照片，30年前的事情仿佛就在眼前。我追忆、品味着过去，在一个个被定格的历史图片中，唤醒了我那尘封已久的躁动，我将记忆的闸门开启，与朋友们一起走进那个年代……对这些老照片的感受，那是实实在在的生存状态，而且令人因时世的兴废而心生感慨。

本书中收录的图片，更多的是从当年摄影报道的角度拍摄的，它们更侧重于事件的影响和意义。摄影的最高境界，就像爬山，不是爬的哪座山最高，而是所爬的那座山让你觉得最震撼。曾经经历过，曾经拥有过，这样，你的一生将不会后悔。

段铁军

2008年12月

CONTENTS

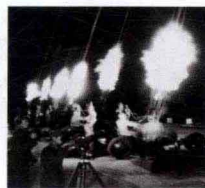
目录

<i>PREFACE Vice-president of China Photographer Association Zhu Xianmin</i> 序 中国摄影家协会副主席 朱宪民	001
<i>PRINT OF THE 1970S Duan Tiejun</i> 冲印70年代 段铁军	003
<i>PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS ON ARMY LIVES 1970-1978</i> 军队作品 1970—1978	001
<i>IN THE BEGINNING OF REFORM AND OPEN UP 1978-1980</i> 改革之初 1978—1979	119
<i>ARTWORKS 1970-1978</i> 美术作品 1970—1978	193
<i>MY SEVENTIES COMMENT</i> 评论编录	213
<i>POSTSCRIPT Proprietor of PLA Pictorial Liu Tiesheng</i> 跋 解放军画报社原社长 刘铁生	214
<i>THE ANNALS</i> 艺术年表	218
<i>INDELIBLE FEELINGS</i> 写在后面的话 段铁军	222

军队作品

Photographic works on army lives

1970-1978



The early 1970s was the medium-term of the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

I joined the army in December, 1970 at Sanhe County, Hebei Province. When I was 16, I became a soldier of the Antiaircraft Gun Regiment of the 66th Army, Beijing Military Region. I liked to be a soldier and the reason was simple: my father was once a soldier. He joined the army in 1946 and took part in the famous "Pingjin War". After the liberation of Tianjin, he joined China Volunteers Army and attended the Korean War. Then he was wounded and transferred to civil work. My father was a manager of the County's Commercial Administration before the Cultural Revolution. However, he suffered the criticism at that time. It was a time of proletarian dictatorship, a time of class struggle, and a time of "knocking down all the capitalist-roaders".

At that time, nothing was left in my home, no exception of the laugh. My father was sent to the countryside in order to reform through labor. The radio, sartorius and bike were drawn away by the resellers. But mother was very adamancy. She moved the tears, went to work, and took care of us. At that time, I was in a junior school. In 1969, three students of the school were approved to join in the communist of youth league and I was among the three. I wanted to be excellent in every aspect and to win everyone's respect.

The social turbulence, family situation, father's silence, mother's tears, caused my thought of leaving the hometown and to be a soldier into the revolutionary hotpot. My parents made great efforts to fulfill my dream and they managed to do it at last. The smile which had been disappeared on my parents' faces turned around. My father took with my little sister and we took a photo together in the photo shop.

I wore the new army uniform, carried a green bag, with a porcelain badge of President Mao, while my sister held the President Mao's Ana. At that time, people's life could not be parted from politics or Mao's Ana or his updated direction.

At the end of 1970, President Mao addressed the new direction: camping march is the best!

In order to carry out Mao's direction, the army decided to have a long distance (above 200 KM) march on foot, from Sanhe County, Hebei Province to Tianjin. Hundreds of new soldiers walked along the Jingjin Road, with the trucks driving behind as the logistic guarantee. In the evening, we lived in the farmer's houses and made food by our selves.

The new soldier company first had to experience one-month training then they could be allotted into grass root unit. During the days in the new soldier's company, except doing military exercises, queue training, the most important thing was politic study. Several pieces President Mao's Ana impressed me, like "without a people's army, there would be nothing for people." The reason that why the army is full of power is that everybody who joined into the army has the self-conscious of discipline. They fought not for few people's interest or limited group's but for the massive people's interest, for the interest of the whole nation. They stand by Chinese people and serve for them heart and soul. This was the only principle of the army." This was mentioned by President Mao's "On Coalition Government" in 1945, which was addressed as the highest direction for the army. Therefore, as new soldiers, we must study it seriously and understand it deeply.

After the new soldier's company, I was allotted into the Radar Station to be a Radar Operator. I was so excited at the moment. Radar operator was the artificer in the artillerists. At that time, we are only two who were allotted in to the station. We began to learn the operating technique from the station master and the technicians. The radar facility was a kind of soviet truck-carried radar, which requires strictly to the operators. After hard working of half a year, I became a skilled radar No. 1 operator. However, after a few days, the company commander and director talked with me and decided to assign me to be the secretary of the company department. The work of a sectary was mainly to copy and write some articles on politics, training and President Mao's Ana.

70年代初，是中国“无产阶级文化大革命”的中期。

1970年12月，我从河北省三河县应征入伍，到北京军区陆军第66军高射炮兵团，那时我16岁。本来可以在地方分配工作，可我就喜欢当兵。理由很简单，因为我父亲也是一位当兵的人。我父亲1946年参军，1947年参加了著名的“平津战役”。他还参加了中国人民志愿军，赴朝参加抗美援朝战争，负伤后转业。“文革”前我父亲是县商业局的一位经理，但在“文革”前期就被“批斗”。那个年代是怀疑一切、打倒一切的年代，是阶级斗争的年代，是打倒“一切走资派”的年代。

那时，父亲下放农村劳动改造，家中的收音机、缝纫机、自行车，还有一块地毯都被造反派拉走了，家中什么都没有了，当然也没有了以前的欢声笑语，家不像家。但是母亲很坚强，她抹去眼泪，然后，照顾我和弟弟妹妹们。那时，我已经上初中。1969年，全校批准3名同学加入中国共产主义青年团，我是其中的一名。我只想争口气，各方面要表现得优秀，不能让别人看不起。

社会的动荡，家庭的衰败，父亲的沉默，母亲的眼泪，使我萌发了一定要离开这个地方的想法，我当时最想去的就是到解放军这个革命大熔炉中去锻炼。父母为了实现我当兵的愿望，费尽了周折，最终我实现了参军的梦想。多年在父母脸上久违的笑容又出现了。因为母亲上班，父亲拉着我和小妹妹，一起去照相馆拍了一张合影。

我穿着新军装，背着绿挎包，胸前戴着一个白瓷毛主席像章，小妹妹手捧着毛主席语录……那个年代，人们做什么事情都离不开政治，离不开毛主席语录，离不开毛主席的最新指示。

1970年底，毛主席发出最新指示：“野营训练好”！

部队首长为了贯彻执行毛主席的最新指示，决定新兵团全体士兵徒步100余公里从河北省三河县向部队驻地天津开进。新入伍的战士在排头兵高举的红旗引导下几百人浩浩荡荡的，行进在京津公路上，汽车在后面作为后勤保障车跟进。晚上部队宿营都住在沿途村里的老乡家，战士们自己动手起火做饭……

新兵连先要经过一个月的训练，然后分配到部队的各个基层单位。在新兵连的日子里，除了出操、队列训练，就是政治学习。我印象较深的是学习毛主席的几条语录：“没有一个人的军队，便没有人民的一切。”“这个军队之所以有力量，是因为所有参加这个军队的人，都具有自觉的纪律。他们不是为着少数人的或狭隘集团的利益，而是为着广大人民群众的利益，为着全民族的利益而结合、而战斗的，紧紧地 and 中国人民站在一起，全心全意地为中国人民服务，就是这个军队的唯一的宗旨。”这是毛主席在1945年《论联合政府》一文中提出的。它作为当时我军建设的核心内容而必须被贯彻。作为新兵更是需要认真学习，深刻体会。

新兵训练结束后，我被分配到指挥连雷达站，当上了一名雷达操作手。我很兴奋。雷达兵属于高射炮兵中的技术兵，当时只有2个新兵，我们俩只有向雷达站站长、技术人员学习操作技术。当时雷达设备是一台苏联的车载雷达，对操作人员的要求非常严格。经过半年的刻苦努力，我已经成为一名操作熟练的雷达兵1号手。但是时间不长，指挥连连长、指导员就找我谈话，决定将我调入连部当文书，主要是抄抄写写，内容都离不开政治、训练和毛主席语录。



1971年初，天气寒冷。部队遵照毛主席“野营训练好”的批示，来到了河北省永清县邓家务村，部队文艺骨干与当地社员联合演出京剧《沙家浜》选段。剧中沙奶奶由女社员赵霞扮演，扮演郭建光的是部队战士张双贵，拉京胡的是战士高仔坡。周围好几个村子的人们都来到这里看演出，场面很热闹。

1969年的中苏边境珍宝岛自卫反击战后，国内政治形势骤然紧张。国际形势也随着中苏关系恶化而更加复杂化。1971年9月下旬，突然接到上级指示，部队全部从天津拉到河北省某地驻扎，好像真的要打仗。

“苏修亡我之心不死”、“提高警惕，保卫祖国”这是当时最响亮的口号。同时，全军上下贯彻执行毛主席关于“备战、备荒、为人民”、“深挖洞、广积粮、不称霸”的教导，防止修正主义和帝国主义可能发动的侵略战争。特别对苏修社会帝国主义对我国发动突然袭击，保持高度警惕，做好一切准备。英雄的人民解放军和广大民兵要随时准备歼灭入侵之敌。

1971年年底，部队开始传达中共中央文件，才知道当时形势紧张搞战备的原因是因为林彪、叶群及林立果搞兵变的计划破灭后乘飞机逃往苏联，飞机在蒙古人民共和国境内的温都尔汗坠毁。从此，部队备战的局势更加紧张严密，并开始执行中央统一部署，全党全军全国上下举行了声势浩大的批林运动。

It was very cold in the early 1971. According to President Mao's direction "Camping March is the best", the army came to Dengjiawu Village, Yongqing County, Hebei Province. Excellence artist of the army made a joint performance "Sha Jia Bang" with local associaters. Gradanpa Sha was acted by the associater Zhan Xia and soldier Zhang Shuanggui acted as Guo Jianguang and the man who played Ching Hu was soldier Gao Zaibo. It was very bustling since all the farmers of villages nearby came to watch the performance.

In the late September of 1971, the army accidentally got the superior order to march out of Tianjin. We came to a place in Hebei Province. It was so nervous that a war would be started. At that time, the strain of the interaction was mainly caused by Soviet Union, which was proved by the Zhenbao Island Battle. In that case, it was thought that we could fight with Soviet Union.

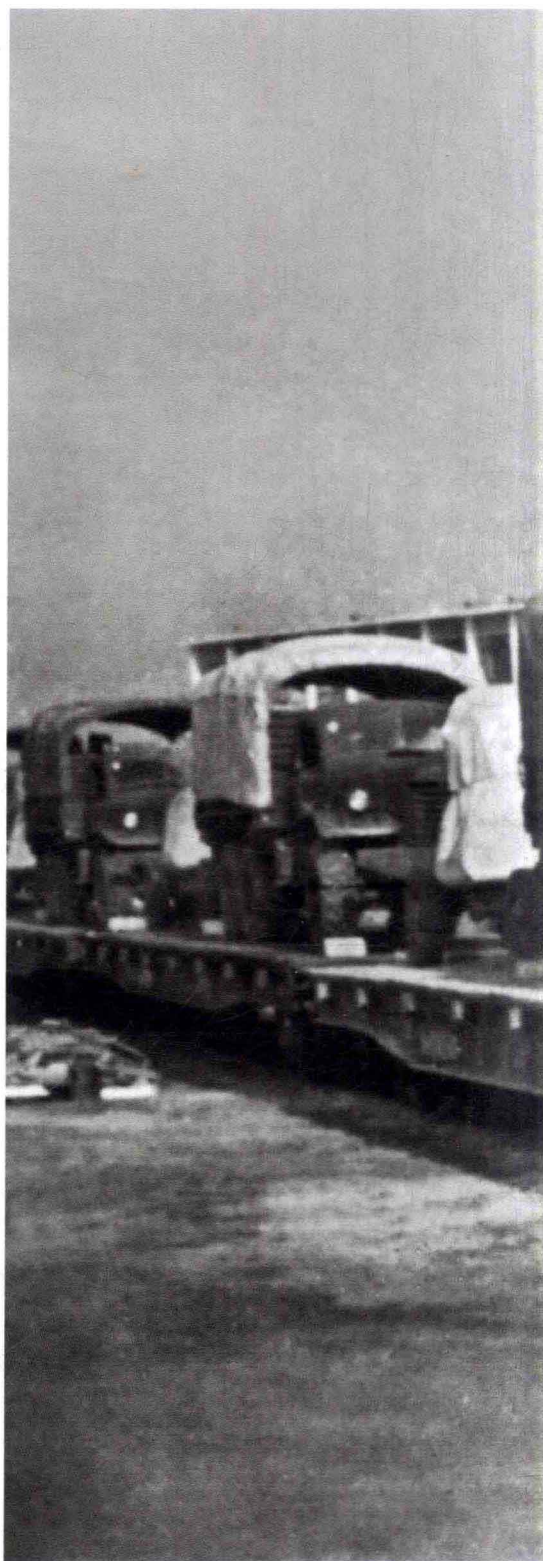
"Watch out and safeguard the country" was the highest direction of the army at the moment. Meanwhile, following the President Mao's order "preparing for war and famine for people", "be more patient and preserve the power without hegemony", we prepared for the invasion of imperialism, especially the swoop from Soviet Union. We had to keep a strained vigilance and arrange for everything, and be ready for cut up all the invaded enemies.

In the end of the year, the army started to transmit the national documents. Therefore, we knew that the strain was caused by the Lin Biao, Ye Qun and Lin Ligu who escaped to Soviet Union by air after the failure of the mutiny and their plane crashed in Mongolia. From then on, the army were much more strain and enforced a anti-Lin movement among whole party and whole army, by the full control of central government.

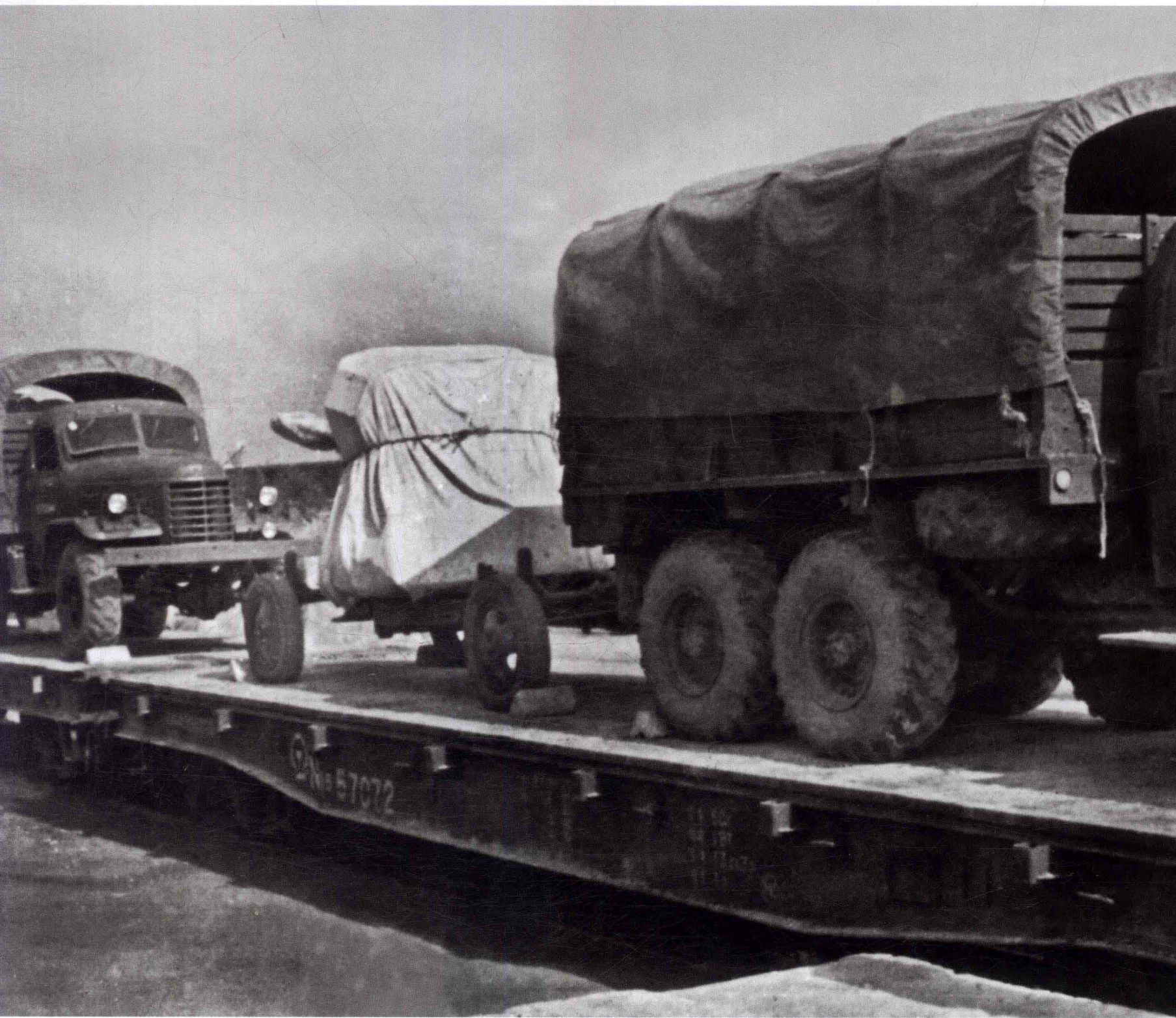


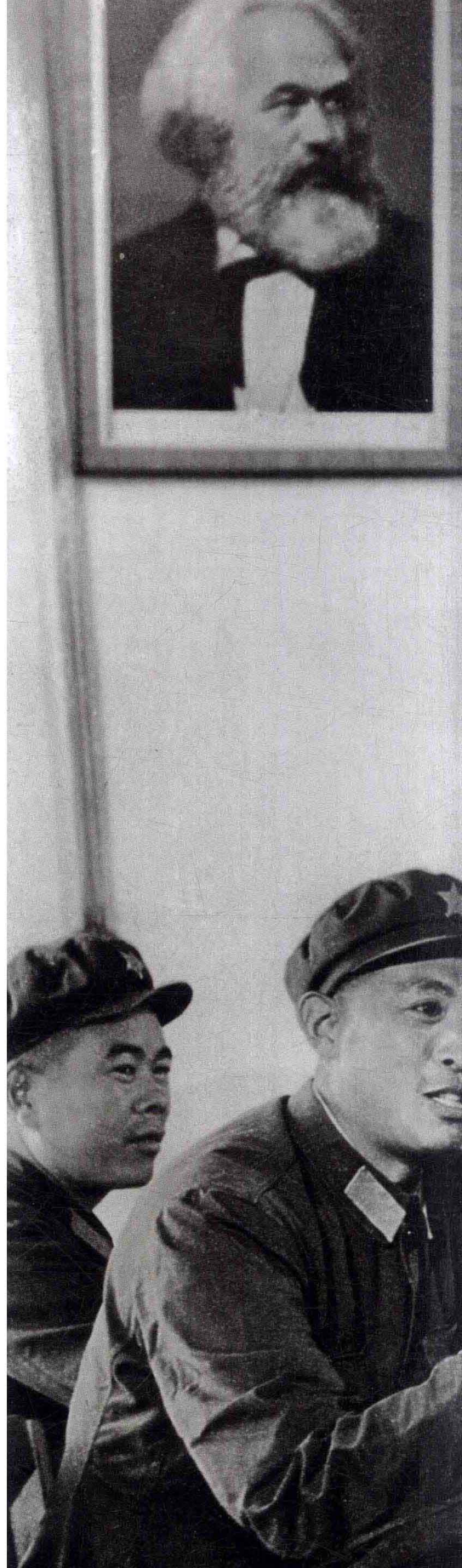
这是部队战士张双贵（右一）同女社员赵霞为乡亲们表演革命现代京剧《沙家浜》片段。1971年

A piece of modern revolutionary Beijing Opera "Shajiabang", which was acted by soldier Zhang Shuangui and villager Zhao Xia, in 1971.



高炮部队经铁路,从天津杨柳青火车站开拔到河北省某地参加备战训练演习。1971年
The artillery company hurried to Hebei for military exercises by train in Tianjin Yangliuqing Station, in 1971.





高炮团团党委成员认真学习“十大”文件，学习毛主席的最新指示。1973年

The Party Committee of Artillery Company studied the document of 10th NPC and President Mao's new order, in 1973.

