

R H Y T H M O F L I F E



生活变奏曲

张伟纪实摄影作品集
A collection of news photos by Zhang Wei

中国摄影出版社
China Photographic Publishing House

谨以此书献给北京朝阳这片充满生机的热土
DEDICATED TO CHAOYANG—A PLACE FULL OF VITALITY

序

刘心武

北京朝阳区是一个丰富多彩的区域，从历史角度来说，这片地域的变化非常巨大，沧桑二字都不足以喻其貌的更迭、质的翻新；从城市发展来说，这是城区涟漪般向农村扩展的最典型的一个扇面；从文化结构来说，这里集中交融着古/今、中/外、雅/俗、精/粗的不同文化；从与世界的关系而言，这里有通往天竺机场的高速公路，有早已成为北京地标之一的国际贸易中心，有正迅疾发展着的CDB中央商务区，仿佛是北京这座伟城的一根天线……以这样一个特定的区域，作为自己主要的拍摄空间，固然与张伟的供职有一定关系，但更主要的，恐怕是他对这片地域怀有真挚的情感，镜头后的他与镜头所对准的事物之间，有一条无形而坚韧的纽带，那就是熔铸在“朝阳”这个符码里的爱与盼，而快门的一次次掀动，也就是“我以我血荐朝阳”这誓词的一再重申。

一滴水可以折射出太阳的光芒。张伟的这些摄影作品，折射出了朝阳区的艳丽，也折射出了北京城的光华，这些摄影作品里跳动着时代的脉搏，递送着社会迈进的足音，令观者喜悦、振奋。

看来，张伟不仅想以这些摄影作品吟颂时代与社会，他也是想通过这些作品，给人以审美的愉悦，并且能尽可能地使这些作品能超越一时的功利，进入艺术的殿堂，获得可持续欣赏的境界，从而使自己能跻身摄影艺术家的行列。这是应该给予支持与鼓励的。

张伟的摄影作品，有的是新闻性的，有的明显带有宣传的目的，有的是机智的抓拍，有的看得出是反复斟酌、细致准备、耐心等候才按下快门的，有的似乎又漫不经心，有的则是刻意追求

品位的艺术摄影，题材、品种、风格呈现出多样化。

尽管张伟的摄影作为艺术而言，还不够成熟，但我觉得他通过长期的摸索与厚重的积累，前途是无量的。通过这本集子可以看出，他对朝阳区的空间感觉，是与时间感觉紧密胶着在一起的，他不仅有在流动的时间里记录同一空间变化的高度自觉性，而且，他并不总是新/旧、美/丑、好/坏、进步/落后那样绝对的二元思维出发，他有时颇能透过镜头里的沧桑，传达出某些微妙的，超越了二元对立范式的幽深意蕴，令人在时间/空间的变幻里，感受到变中的不变，比如醇厚的人情、芬芳的诗意。他如果能更加注意细节，在光影的把握上更细腻，尤其是，更自觉地把人文关怀作为从取景框往外窥视的动机，那么，他作品的力度、深度、美度，一定能更上层楼。另外，我觉得他很可以把新闻、宣传、广告的摄影品种，与风土民俗、文艺体育、群像肖像、建筑静物……直到包括抽象变形、追求纯光影趣味性的艺术摄影这些品种，更自觉地加以综合、融通、杂交，从而最终形成自己独特的风格，令人一看便能颌首；啊，这是张伟拍的。

太阳总会一再地从东方升起，张伟那相机的快门总会一再地掀下，这样的预期是不会落空的：时代·社会·生活·人·情感·向往·诗意·美……浓酽而和谐地融会在胶片上、精密而巧妙地记录在数码里，在以后的作品集里，我们与张伟重逢时，一定会获得更大的惊喜。

绿叶居

2004年2月

Preface

Liu Xinwu

Beijing's Chaoyang District is a colorful area. It has witnessed gigantic and substantial changes. The district is a typical example that displays the gradual urban expansion from the countryside. It gathers diversified cultures — Chinese and foreign, ancient and modern, highbrow and popular. From here, it has an expressway leading to the Capital International Airport. It has the World Trade Center, which has long been regarded as a landmark of Beijing. It has a rapidly-developing central business district, as if serving as an antenna of this great city... Chaoyang became Zhang Wei's main shooting space, not only because of his job, more importantly, out of his true feeling towards this place. The persons behind the lens and the targets he shoots are linked by an invisible and strong love for and expectation of Chaoyang. His clicks of shutters have been a proof of his devotion to his community.

A drop of water can reflect sunshine. Zhang Wei's photo collection mirrors the beauty of Chaoyang, and Beijing, too. From his photos, you can feel the pulse of the times and hear the footsteps of social advance.

It seems to me that Zhang Wei does not just wish to hail the times. He also wants to offer us aesthetic pleasure with his works. So he has tried his best to go beyond the temporary personal achievements and enters into the holy hall of art where his works would be appreciated, and he would be regarded as a photo artist. We should give him big applause.

Some of Zhang Wei's photos are newsy, and some obviously serve publicity purpose. Some are witty snapshots. Some look like being shot after long deliberation, preparation and waiting. Some seem to be casual while others pursuing high artistic taste through diversified themes and styles.

Although Zhang Wei's photos are not artistically mature, I have no doubt about his great prospects now that he has long been pursuing and accumulating experience for goal. From his collection, I can see that he has a strong sense of

space and time about Chaoyang District. He has been recording the changes within the same space. What is more important, he has not been confined to a two-dimensional thinking to strike an absolute contrast between old and new, ugly and beautiful, bad and good and backwardness and progress. Sometimes, he could use his lens to convey some subtle connotation that transcends an absolute two-dimensional format. People can, amid the changes of time and space, feel what is never changed, such as the passionate human feeling and poetic fragrance. If he would pay more attention to details, especially those of humanistic concern, Zhang Wei would definitely bring his works up to a new level in terms of strength, depth and aesthetics. Besides, I think he could expand his themes from news, publicity and advertisement to folk customs, arts and sports, portraits and buildings, even abstract deformation so as to conscientiously blend and integrate them before developing his unique style. By that time, we would grab a picture and nodded immediately: "This is Zhang Wei's work"!

The sun will always rise from the east. Zhang Wei will always click the shutters. Our expectation will not go in vain. Times, society, life, people, human feeling, anticipation, poetry, beauty... are all precisely, harmoniously and wittily recorded in his film. We will definitely get bigger surprise when we meet him in his new album.

At Green Leaves House
February 2004



党和国家领导人胡锦涛、江泽民、吴邦国、温家宝、贾庆林、曾庆红、黄菊、吴官正、李长春、罗干在北京奥林匹克森林公园参加义务植树活动。北京奥林匹克森林公园位于北京城市中心轴线的北端，是纳入2008年奥运会规划建设奥林匹克公园的有机组成部分。森林公园规划总面积680公顷，现有林地405公顷，水面12公顷，未来的奥林匹克森林公园要建设成为一个绿色生态地带，它包括体育、文化、会议、商业服务设施和奥运村等，将充分体现出科技奥运、绿色奥运、人文奥运的主题。党和国家领导人曾在此栽种了4片纪念林。

2003年4月5日



Party and state leaders Hu Jintao, Jiang Zemin, Wu Bangguo, Wen Jiabao, Jia Qinglin, Zeng Qinghong, Huang Ju, Wu Guanzheng, Li Changchun and Luo Gan joined the primary school students in Beijing to plant trees at the Olympic Forest Park. The park, located at the northern end of urban axial line of Beijing, is part of the Olympic Green for 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. The total planned area of the park is 680 hectares. It now has 405 hectares of trees and 12 hectares of waters. The park will be built into a green zone, which will include the sports, culture, convention and business service facilities as well as the Olympic Village. It will highlight the "scientific, green and people's Olympics". The Party and state leaders have planted four patches of trees here.

April 5, 2003

More than 10 years ago, famous cigarette and wine brands could rarely be seen on the market. In the first day when Beijing deregulated the prices of famous-brand cigarettes and wines, people, who did not have much money, just took a look at the highly-priced goods sold in the state-owned stores.

July 29, 1988

十多年前，市场上名牌烟酒难得一见。北京名烟名酒价格放开的第一天，许多名牌烟酒出现在国营商店的柜台上。然而，人们对放开后高昂的价格一时还难以适应，只是望烟，望酒兴叹。

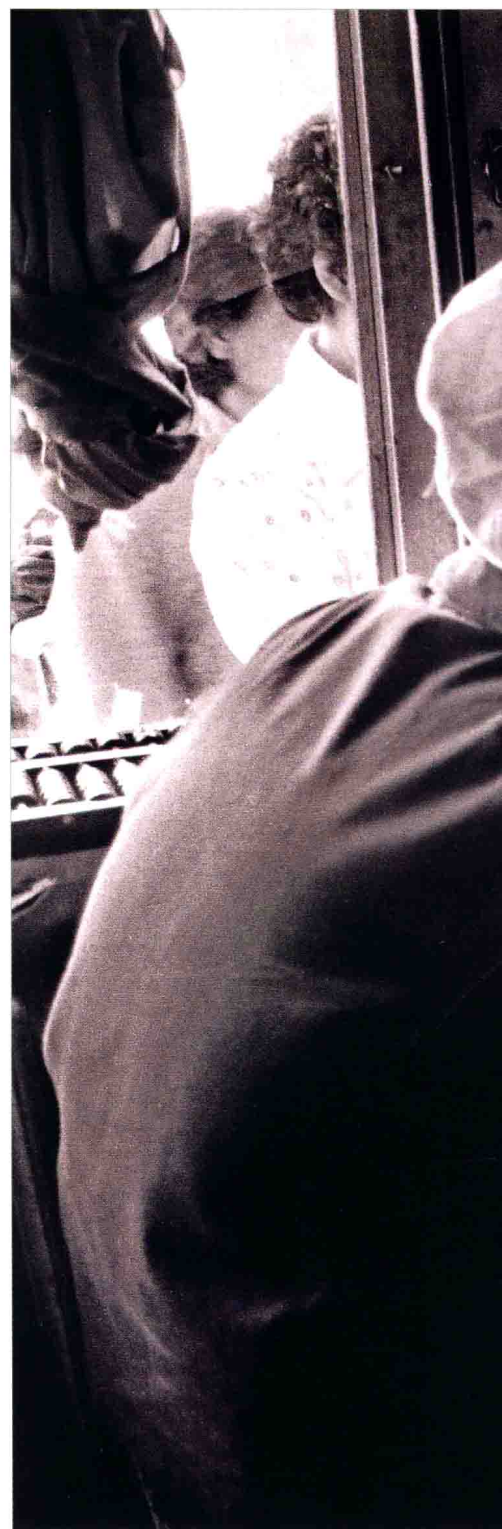
1988年7月29日





Before the reform and opening-up, the purchase and sales prices of pork, beef, mutton, eggs and milk were set by the State and monopolized by state-owned companies. As the prices were set too low and controlled too rigidly, plus too narrow marketing channels, the output of these products remained very low. The supply could not satisfy the demand. In 1988, pork prices were deregulated. This photo was taken on the first day when the policy was implemented.

Summer, 1988



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改革开放以前，猪、牛、羊、蛋、奶等主要畜产品收购价格、销售价格均由国家统一制定，国营商业独家经营。由于价格定得过低，管得过死，经营渠道单一，致使生产徘徊不前，供给短缺，市场波动。1988年北京放开了猪肉价格，这张照片摄于价格放开的第一天。

1988年夏



Natural gas, electric heaters, rice cookers and induction cookers are common in people's kitchens. But ten years ago, many families still had to use coal stoves to cook and heat. Chimneys were used to expel smoke. Tin plate, used to make chimneys, were in short supply. People had to queue up to buy chimneys.
October 28, 1988



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如今，天然气、电暖气、电饭锅、电磁炉，已经普遍进入百姓家庭。然而，十几年前相当多的入家，烧饭、取暖都要用煤炉。烟筒是煤炉的排烟设备，由于制作烟筒的白铁皮紧缺，市场供应紧张。这不！排队买烟筒成了那时京城一景。

1988年10月28日





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美女挂历曾风靡一时，随着人们审美观念的转变和欣赏水平的提高，这种挂历越来越受冷落。

1987年12月15日

The calendars bearing the pictures of beauties were very popular. But they were out-dated as people's taste has changed.

December 15, 1987

北京书市自1986年创办以来，深受北京人的喜爱。目前，参加过北京书市的人数已达到数千万人次。这是一位书市小读者。

1986年夏

Since Beijing book fair was set up in 1986, it has been to the liking of Beijingers. Millions of people have visited the fair. This is a little reader at the fair.

Summer, 1986

Millions of transient workers are living in the capital and becoming an inevitable part of the city life. They also share the joy and sorrow of the city.

Spring, 1986

今天的北京，流动着数百万外来务工者，他们已成为北京城市生活中不可缺少的一部分，他们的喜怒哀乐也同样融入了这座城市。

1986年4月