

图说中国梦 II
The Chinese Dream in Pictures Series II

镜头里的中国故事 Chinese Stories Told in Pictures

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前言

你现在翻看的是一本摄影集，确切地说，你是在翻阅普通中国人的悲喜生活。

人类历史长河中，时间的断裂无法还原，直到有了摄影，视觉历史才有了重复的可能。在历史前进的脚步中，摄影的发展如影随形。19世纪80年代后期，摄影家把镜头对准社会，以社会生活与人的活动为主要题材。20世纪30年代，美国农业安全局“FSA摄影计划”将摄影与社会纪实的关联推到新的高度。20世纪90年代初期，“中国希望工程摄影纪实”用镜头展现了中国农村教育现状。

大众传媒飞速发展的今天，解读图像，已成为人们了解时代、社会的主要途径。摄影记录生活的作用愈加凸显，它所承担的责任和义务比以往更加丰富和强大。《镜头里的中国故事》的编辑初衷是：通过影像的记录，呈现改革开放30年之后中国社会生活发生的巨大变化，展示普通人的生活和平凡人的梦想。

本书的摄影图片来自大连医科大学艺术学院摄影专业师生2012—2016年的专题摄影作品。大部分学生现已走上工作岗位，活跃在国内主流媒体。大连医科大学艺术学院摄影专业是辽宁省特色专业，强调教学、实践结合，着力培养学生的新闻、纪实摄影能力。近年来，学生在国内外重要赛事，如“荷兰世界新闻摄影比赛（荷赛）”“中国国际新闻摄影比赛（华赛）”中屡获大奖。本书的图片拍摄者们曾在“全国新闻摄影年赛”“中国新闻摄影金镜头评选”和“平遥国际摄影大展”中获奖。

“野心不能成就你，但热爱可以”，图片拍摄者们怀揣对摄影、对生命的热爱，用镜头真实呈现社会百态，题材新颖，角度犀利，给人们带来视觉冲击和精神震撼，让人们重新审视这个多元社会，发现社会的“真善美”，体验拼搏、知足和感恩。作品记录了微观中国的变化和

发展，以小窥大，传递出宏观中国的现实与梦想。

本书所收录的图片分成9个主题，分别是：生活新变化、中国人的梦想、各行各业、我爱我家、新农村、农村儿童教育、传统文化习俗、春运、面对灾难。每个主题由2~8组来自一位或多位拍摄者的专题图片构成。每组专题用5~15幅图片凝聚生活的片段，讲述人生的故事。

在这本书里，你可以看见互联网时代人们生活的悄然变化，可以邂逅河北保定高油村里一对新人的甜蜜笑颜，可以见证四川芦山大地震中的感人场面……在质朴的眼眸中，在不起眼的角落里，你可以看见人们对美好的憧憬，看见栖息生长的“中国梦”。

李 毅

大连医科大学艺术学院院长

2016年12月1日

Preface

You are looking at a photo album. To be more precise, you are looking at the real life of ordinary Chinese people.

Not until the invention of photography had human beings been able to create visual replications of history. The visual past before that is missing forever. As history has been moving forward, photography has been developing. In the late 1880s, photographers aimed their cameras at society. Social life and human activities became the main themes. In the 1930s, the U.S. Farm Security Administration launched a project called “FSA Photographs.” It brought the combination of photography and social documentary to the next level. In the early 1990s, the Photographic Report of China Hope Project reflected the existing status of China’s rural education through the camera.

Mass media have been growing fast. Interpreting images has become the main approach to understanding the era and society in which we live. Therefore, the effect of using photos to record our life has been more prominent, and the responsibility and duty it bears is more comprehensive and powerful than it used to be. The intention of compiling *Chinese Stories Told in Pictures* is to use photos to present the enormous changes in China’s social life in the years after it adopted the reform and opening-up policy as well as the life and dreams of the ordinary Chinese.

Photos collected in this book are all from the special-themed photos taken by teachers and photography students in the Art School of Dalian Medical University during the period of 2012 to 2016. Most of the students are now active in China’s mainstream media. The photography major of the Art School of Dalian Medical University is a special major

of Liaoning Province. It stresses the combination of teaching and practice and endeavors to enhance the students' ability of taking press and documentary photographs. In recent years, students have attended many major national and international competitions, such as World Press Photo (WPP) and China International Press Photo Contest (CHIPP) and won multiple awards. Photographers mentioned in this book are winners of Picture of the Year China, China Press Photo Award and Pingyao International Photography Festival.

“Passion is the thing, not ambition that brings you to the top.” The photographers, filling their souls with the love and passion of photography and life, use their cameras to reflect different dimensions of society. They bring visual and spiritual impact to people with original choice of subject and fierce point of view, and they ask people to review this pluralist society, to discover the “truth, sincerity and beauty” of it, and learn to work hard, be content and be grateful. Photos in this book are records of the changes and development of China. From these very specific and micro scenes, we can see the big picture of the reality and blueprint of the whole China.

The photos included in this book are categorized into nine themes: Changes in Life, Chinese Dreams, People from All Trades, Family and Love, New Scenes in the Countryside, Rural Education for Children, Traditional Culture and Customs, Spring Festival Travel Rush, and In the Face of Catastrophes. Each theme consists of two to eight sets of related photos taken by one or more photographers. And each set contains five to 15 photos, depicting slices of life.

In this book, you will witness the changes Internet has quietly brought to people's lives; you will meet the newly married couple with sweet smiles on their faces in Gaoyou Village, Baoding, Hebei Province; and you will watch the moving scenes from the Lushan Earthquake, Sichuan Province Through unsophisticated eyes, you will see that even at the unnoticed corners of the country, people still have a great longing for happiness and hold in their minds their never-faded “The Chinese Dream.”

Li Yi

Dean of the Art School of Dalian Medical University

December 1, 2016

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Changes in Life
生活新变化

寺庙里的“国学热”

Sinology Boom in Chinese Temples

摄影·撰文 王振宇
Photos and Text by Wang Zhenyu

国学是以先秦经典及诸子百家学说为根基，并涵盖各历史时期文化精髓的学术。近年来，中国渐渐兴起了“国学热”。浙江嘉兴城郊大曹王寺面向小学、初中学生开办国学夏令营，从2009—2014年，已连续开办了5年。寺院专门聘请国学老师和部队教官，让学员们在寺院中接受封闭式传统国学教育。靠着家长的口口相传，报名人数逐年增加。2014年，夏令营班共招了80个孩子，最远的来自四川成都。

早上5点，寺院的钟声准时敲响，学员们从床上爬起来集合，在寺院师父的带领下学习蹲马步、跑步。白天的课程设置了经典诵读、书法、针灸、拔火罐、插花、茶道、感恩教育、协作游戏等，晚上还有禅坐课。

教官对学员们进行军事化管理：叠被、洗衣、刷碗由学员完全自理。

Sinology is rooted in classics of Pre-Qin Dynasty (21st century BC—221 AD) and hundreds schools of thoughts, covering the essences of culture of all historical periods. In recent years, there is a boom of Sinology in China. From 2009 to 2014, the Sinology Summer Camp held by Dacaoawang Temple had lasted for five years. The temple is situated in the countryside of Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province and the camp is designed for primary and junior high students. The temple provides traditional sinology education on site with specially-recruited professional sinology teachers and military instructors. The number of applicants has seen a continuous increase due to word of mouth among parents. In 2014, the camp had 80 students. Some of them came as far as Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

Exactly at five in the morning, the temple bell rings. Students get up and assemble to practice horse stance and running with monks in the lead. Day courses include recitation of classics, calligraphy, acupuncture, cupping therapy, flower arrangement, tea ceremony, gratitude education and coordination activity. And at night there is a class of sitting meditation.

The students follow a military routine under the management of military instructors. They make their own beds and wash their own clothes and dishes.





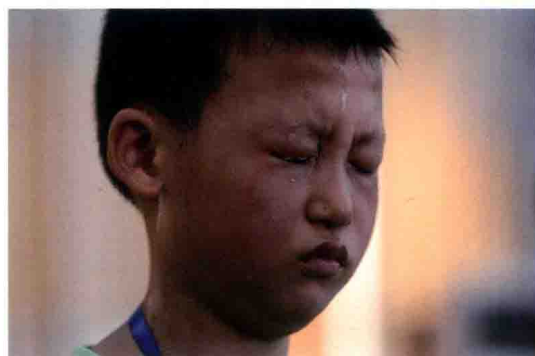
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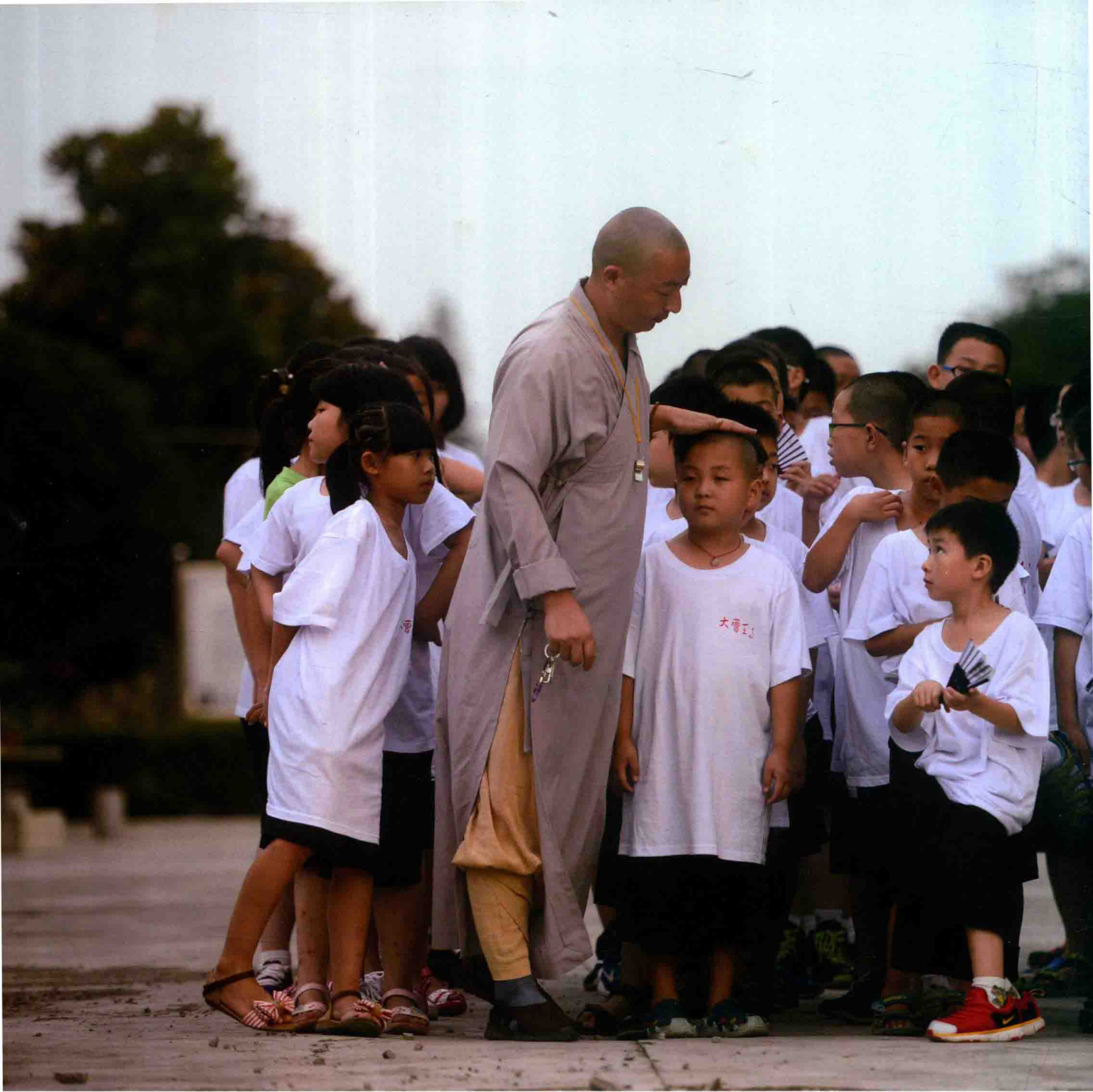
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07

- 01 晚饭后，排队队伍的孩子们依次走进教室准备上课。
- 02 国学老师与学员交谈。
- 03 国学老师坐在斋堂后排检查每一个孩子的饭碗。一个孩子因为剩饭被国学老师严厉批评。
- 04 教官教孩子们站队形。队伍安静了，也让寺院师父轻松了很多。
- 05 每晚一个小时禅坐时间。伴随着平静的音乐，很多孩子打起了瞌睡。
- 06 室外活动课上，一个小男孩因为捣乱，被师父“请”到大殿门前低头思过。
- 07 国学课上正在静坐的小男孩。静坐每次在半小时以上，目的是让孩子们学会自己安静下来。

- 01 Students queue up for entering the classroom in order after dinner.
- 02 A sinology teacher talks with students.
- 03 A sinology teacher sits at the back of the dining room and checks the bowl of each student. One student received severe criticism because he left too much food in his bowl.
- 04 Students line up in formation following the order given by the military instructor. It's easier for the monk to manage the class when the students settle down.
- 05 The one-hour sitting meditation is a fixed section at night. Surrounded by peaceful music, quite a number of students fell asleep.
- 06 A boy, being naughty in an outdoor activity class, stands at the request of a monk at the front door of the main hall with his head bent to ruminate upon his faults.
- 07 A boy sits in silence in a sinology class. Sitting-in-silence, which is to train students to settle down by themselves, lasts for over half an hour.



08 孩子们年龄、身高差距很大，为了让夏令营班更有秩序，寺院师父为孩子们排队。

09 小学员们在吃饭。经过严厉的管教，节约粮食的习惯在孩子们身上渐渐养成。

10 孩子们在老师的帮助下学习拔火罐。

11 午休时的宿舍中，一个小男孩在练习吉他，他的室友在一遍又一遍地练习叠“豆腐块”。

12 晚上课间休息时间结束，孩子们从宿舍中跑回教室继续上课。

08 The students are at different ages and heights. In order to let the summer camp operate in a better order, a monk is arranging them to queue up.

09 Younger students dining. Through education and strict control, students gradually form the habit of not wasting food.

10 Students learn cupping therapy under instructions from the teacher.

11 A boy plays guitar during the noon break, while his roommate practices folding the quilts into the shape of *tofu* over and over again.

12 Students run back to the classroom from the dorm as night class break ends.



08



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12

老年数码课堂

Digital Class for the Elderly

摄影·撰文 柴程

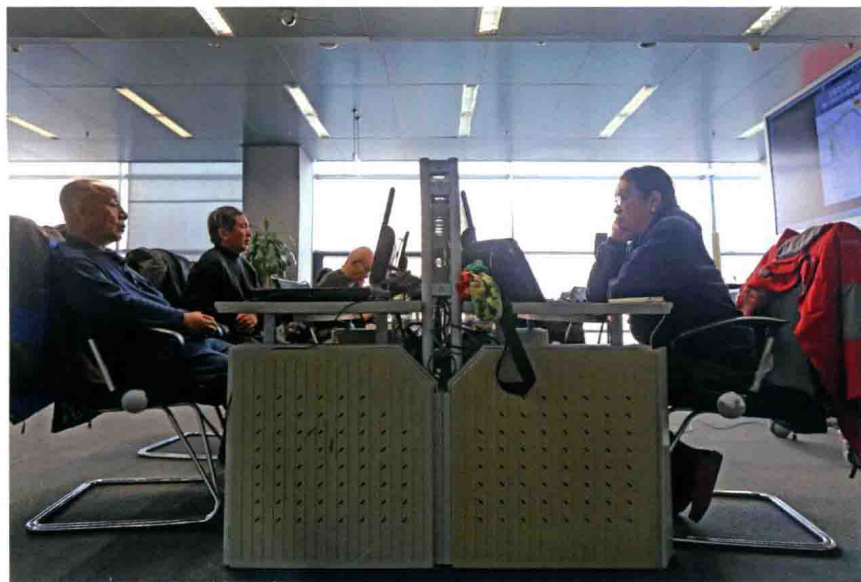
Photos and Text by Chai Cheng

玩不转 APP 的“30 后”，不会玩收音机调频、调幅的“90 后”，这样的“穿越组合”，正在中国最顶尖的图书馆里勾勒出一个特殊岗位。在国家图书馆，一批“专门教老年人用智能机上网”的年轻人正在从最简单的聊天、看电影教起，为老人们打开一个崭新的网络世界。

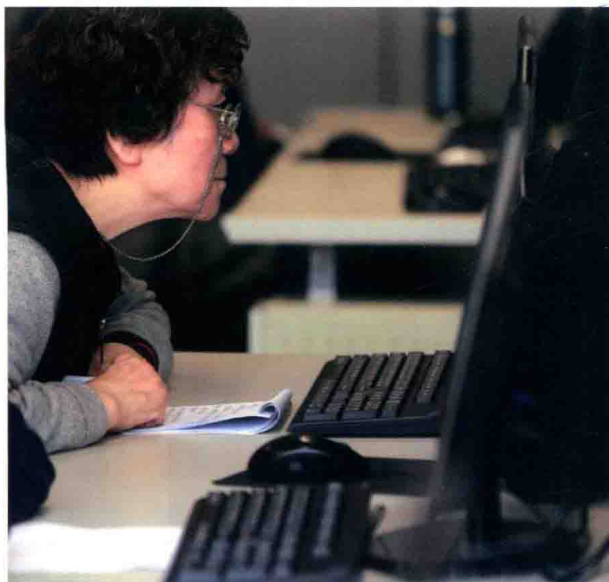
这是国家图书馆 2014 年最后一次“关爱夕阳”公益培训服务，希望帮助老年读者实现“老有所学、老有所为、老有所乐”的梦想。培训时长两小时，并预留半小时提问时间。老年学员面前各有一台电脑与“90 后”讲师的课件同步，老人们边听边用笔在本子上不时地记录。

To the post-30s, using apps is a struggle. To the post-90s, the FM/AM of radios is alien. These two groups of Chinese, despite the huge gap in between, now get together in the top library of China because of a special position there. In this section, we went to the National Library of China to interview a group of young people who are there just for “teaching the elderly to use the computer for Internet surfing.” They open up a brand new cyber world for the elderly by teaching them the simplest concepts, such as chat and watching a movie online.

This is the last time in 2014 for “Care for the Elderly,” a public welfare training service held by the National Library of China, aiming at assisting the elderly participants to realize that “the elderly have something to learn, something to do and something to enjoy.” The training lasted for two hours, with another half an hour for a Q&A session. The senior trainees each were equipped with a computer, which showed the synchronized interface of the post-90s trainer’s PowerPoint. The elderly took notes with pen and paper while listening to the trainer.



01



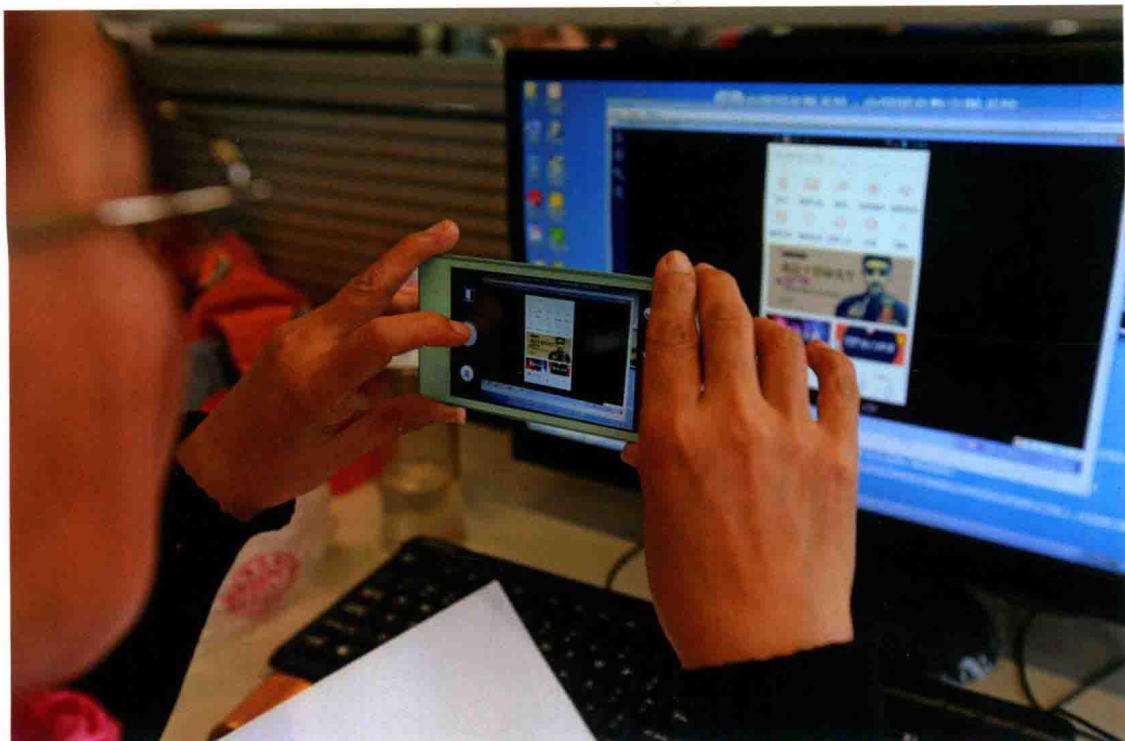
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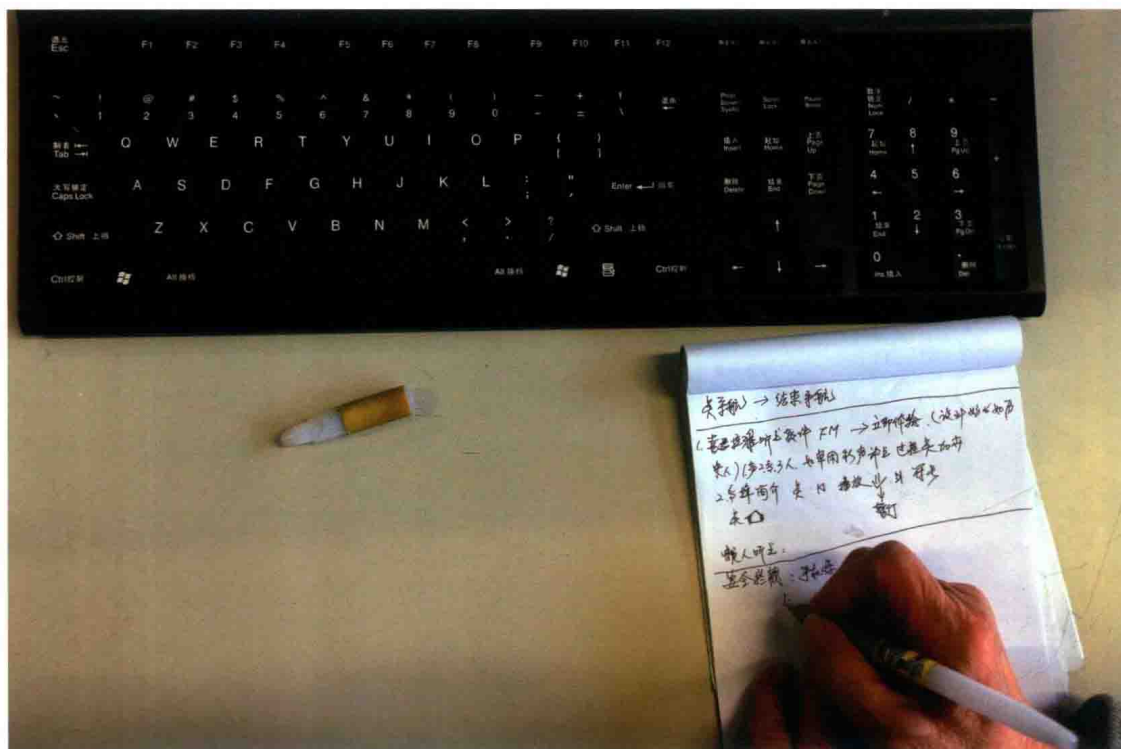
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- 01 每位老年学员都有独立的上课座椅和电脑。
- 02 一位阿姨上课时紧盯着电脑屏幕。
- 03 国家图书馆“85后小组”成员正在为一位白发老人讲授电脑上网的流程。

- 01 Each senior trainee in the class is equipped with a desk, a seat and a computer.
- 02 A lady watches the screen closely in the class.
- 03 In the National Library of China, a member of the post-85s team introduces a gray-haired elderly man to the procedure for surfing the Internet.



04



05

04 一位阿姨用手机把屏幕上的教程记录下来。

05 虽然是数码课堂，但老年人还不能熟练掌握电脑打字，只能用纸笔记录。

04 A lady records the course video playing on the computer with her mobile phone.

05 Though it's a digital class, the elderly can't handle typing on the computer, so they write their notes with pen and paper.