

百名摄影记者

聚焦 CHINA 1949 - 2009



中国文联出版社

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序

1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立。

60年来，中国经历了翻天覆地的巨变。中国的经济比以前任何时候更加强盛，中国人的信心亦然。这本画册并不是提供经济发展的数据，而是通过60年的摄影作品反映中国人民日常生活的变迁。

正如谚语所说，一图胜千言。有什么比一幅幅生动的照片更能体现我们的过去呢？中国人民的生活状态、对梦想的追求、克服艰难、实现理想，才有了我们今天的成就。要了解今日的中国，就有必要回顾并了解昔日的中国，不仅仅为了怀旧，而是从活生生的细节中学习历史，了解历史。

从前，人的平均寿命仅60岁；如今，一个生于1949年的人刚到退休年龄。他可能名叫“建国”，以纪念新中国的成立；而他的一生刚好浓缩了一个时代。这一生起伏跌宕，比戏剧更具戏剧性；它始于战争的结束，逐步走向中产和富裕；它以短短的一代便脱贫致富。对于一个共和国，60岁还很年轻，也许刚到少年时代。

中国在过去60年中经历的变化甚于许多国家200年的变化，所有这些变化均折射在我们的习性和生活方式中，在城乡点点滴滴的生活细节中，比如我们的衣食住行、我们的喜怒哀乐。然而，60年只是历史长河中的一滴水，而这滴水却包涵了一个伟大时代的千变万化，而我们这本摄影集正是这些变化的见证。

继续借用历史长河的比喻，一个人不能两次迈入同一处河水。我们今天庆祝新中国建立60周年，除了庆祝这60年的巨大成就，还因为过去是不能复制的。我们有了前所未有的进步，但牢记过去能帮助我们创造更加美好的将来。

最后，借此机会感谢本书中248位摄影家，他们来自中国的每一个省区，他们拍摄的362幅作品涵盖了建国至今的每一年。他们有些已经永远离开了我们，但他们留下的历史影像将世代传下去。



朱灵
中国日报社总编辑
全国政协委员

Zhu Ling
Editor-in-Chief,
China Daily
Member of the CPPCC

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the characters '朱灵'.

2009年6月1日

Foreword

The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949, and China has experienced dramatic changes in the 60 years since. Today, our economy and our confidence are stronger than ever. But this book is not about statistics. Instead, it reflects the lives of ordinary people, as captured by photographers over the past six decades.

As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand words. And so, what is more valuable than a selection of some of the best pictures that show the way we were? The way we Chinese people lived our lives, pursued our dreams, struggled against all odds, and came closer and closer to realizing our aspirations — all of these have made us who we are. To understand today's China, we must first look back to understand yesteryear's China. This is not for the sake of nostalgia. Instead, the vivid details captured in this book, and absent from most history books, provide both a powerful history lesson and a walk down memory lane.

In the old days, when the average lifespan stretched fewer than 60 years, six decades would account for an entire lifetime. Today, a person born in 1949 — likely named Jianguo in commemoration of New China's founding — would be reaching retirement age. And what a life that person must have lived! The lives of such people would have likely been filled with so many twists and turns that they would make melodramatic fiction seem tame. They might be lives that began with the end of war and misery, and have improved, along with the country, to attain a middle-class existence characterized by abundance. Many such lives have been typified by the transition from subsistence to prosperity within a single generation. A 60-year-old republic is still quite young but — perhaps one that has just entered its adolescence.

China has undergone more changes in the past six decades than many countries have in more than two centuries. This transformation is reflected in the customs and lifestyles of both urban and rural Chinese. All the progress that we have made year after year can be seen in even the small things in life — the food on our tables, the clothes we wear, the way we spend our leisure time, our pursuits, our joys and our sorrows. Certainly, 60 years may represent but a drop of water in the long river that is history. But this drop captures the vicissitudes of a great epoch, just as our collection of photographs is a testament to the various facets of Chinese people's rich life.

And if we think of our history as a river, it is worth remembering that it keeps forever changing. We celebrate the 60th anniversary of New China's founding not only because of all of our achievements but also because the present is not a repeat of the past. We have come a long way, but understanding where we have come from will enrich us and guide us, and help us create a better tomorrow.

Finally, let me take this chance to thank all the 248 photographers who come from various parts of China. Their photos, 362 in total, cover each year between 1949 and 2009. Some of them have since left us but their images will be with us forever.



June 1, 2009

在回顾20世纪上半叶的中国的时候，有一位美国人这样写道：从19世纪90年代到20世纪的40年代，人们一再著书立说、发表文章预言中国的觉醒，以及它的振作、它的崛起、它的变化，甚至它的重生。但每一次，“那个横卧着的庞然大物只不过再一次陷入它的半昏厥的状态而已。”

但是，那位历史学家接着写道：“预言家们的期待并没有错；他们的错，只是搞错了时间。当共产党人1949年夺取全国政权的时候，人们曾一再谈论的事情终于发生……”

这一年的9月21日，在中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议上，即将就任的中华人民共和国第一任主席发表了这样的演说：“我们的工作将写在人类的历史上，它将表明：占人类总数四分之一的中国人从此站立起来了。……我们的民族将从此列入爱好和平自由的世界各民族的大家庭，以勇敢而勤劳的姿态工作着，创造自己的文明和幸福，同时也促进世界的和平和自由。我们的民族将再也不是一个被人侮辱的民族了，我们已经站起来了。”

这篇讲话的题目，就叫做《中国人民站起来了》。当毛泽东发表这篇讲话的时候，北京的上空，秋风浩浩，晴空湛湛，满城古树都飘舞着金色的树叶，映衬着高高升起的红旗。中国共产党的领导人和他们的盟友们正聚集在这座古城，为即将建立的新中国商定国策。那一个秋天，真的是中国人民求解放、求变革的大丰收的季节。

几天以后的10月1日，就是开国大典。

从那时起，中国人不但带着尊严、带着信心挺身站立了起来，他们也开始了为建设国家、为实现理想而一刻也不停止地行动和工作着。

中国是这样一个大国，它的一举一动，几乎命中注定都要惊动世界。倘若就连它在往日尚未行动的日子里都被人视为一头沉睡雄狮，当它的亿万人民一起行动起来时，又该激发出多大的能量！人世间一切可以想象得到的不易，包括天灾人祸，时局激荡，也包括模式转换，战略调整，都未能使中国停下前进的步伐。

倒是在一些曾经习惯于中国沉睡的旁观者看来，他们的心理似乎却难以承受它的变化。他们不明白，这个一度近似沉睡的国家，为什么一旦发生变化，竟变得那么难以掌控、难以琢磨，好像亿万人民无时无刻不提新口号，无时无刻不定新指标，无时无刻没有新行动，无时无刻不超出他们关于这个国家的这样那样的想像。中国人到底在做什么？中国人到底又要什么？

其实，自从中华人民共和国建立以来，中国经历的很多事，从表面上看或许是互不相关的，但在精神层面上却是环环相扣、一脉相承的。那就是因为中国的事不可能照搬别人的模式，中国人也就不愿意走别人走过的路；他们一定要坚持自己的选择、自己的办法。

这种自主的创造激情，不仅体现在中国人革命战争时期的前赴后继、流血牺牲里，也体现出他们在经济发展过程中的精诚创业、刻苦经营里。

开启闸门，让这种创造激情涌入经济发展的渠道的一个转折点，就是1978年中国发动的思想解放和改革开放，特别是1992年邓小平“南巡”以后发生的巨大变化。深圳曾经仅仅是毗邻香港的一个渔村，1980年中国政府决定在此建立一个经济特区。现在它已建成为一个常住人口800万，加上流动人口超过1200万的现代化制造业中心，2008年GDP达7800亿元，占广东省的20%以上。

深圳第一代的建设者们，现在有的已到了退休年龄。但更多的建设者，跟随他们的步伐，忙碌在中国各地，建设着新的城市、新的产业。改革开放的事业，正在推动着中国人民建立更多更富有想象力的业绩。

这也是为什么当每一个10月来临，任何一个时代出生的中国人站在天安门下，想起自己国家走过的艰难道路和取得的伟大进步，都会有一种自豪和依恋从心中油然而生。这样的感情，在蒋铎拍到的那一对不知名的青年男女的脸上再自然不过地流露着。

自打1963年从事摄影工作开始，蒋铎逢年过节都要到天安门前拍摄那些来自祖国各地的参观者。在他镜头里所留下的形象中，有一家两代的合影（“尤其是做父亲的那张黝黑的脸和脸上的皱折，简直就像昨天还在庄稼地里含辛茹苦地劳作”）；有偕在父母身边的少数民族残障儿童的身影（“来自遥远的新疆和田，为了看病已经几乎把所有的钱都花光了，连请广场上的摄影师照张快像的15元钱都掏不出”）；有一群一群谈笑风生的旅行团成员；也有成双成对低声私语的恋人。

终于在2009年的早春，蒋铎拍到了让他觉得最成功的照片。“这张照片让我爱不释手。于是，我决定就把它作为送给自己72岁的礼物。你看那个男孩的眼神多有看头，从活泼里还透出来那么点的顽皮”。他回忆说，“两个人的表情能让你有很多的想象，都是那么充满阳光，充满爱情，也充满信心。”



Reviewing China in the first half of the 20th Century, an American historian wrote that between the 1890s and the 1940s, many people published books and articles claiming that China was awakening, rising, changing, and even being reborn. But each time, "the great recumbent figure relapsed into its semi-comatose state."

The historian continued: "The prophets erred only in time, not in their expectation – when the Communists took power in China in 1949, the event so often foretold finally came to pass. . ."

In the autumn of 1949, Mao Zedong, the would-be first chairman of the central government of the People's Republic of China, delivered his opening address to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He said: "We are all convinced that our work will go down in the history of mankind, demonstrating that the Chinese people, comprising one quarter of humanity, have now stood up... From now on our nation will belong to the community of the peace-loving and freedom-loving nations of the world and work courageously and industriously to foster its own civilization and well-being and at the same time to promote world peace and freedom. Ours will no longer be a nation subject to insult and humiliation. We have stood up."

The title of the speech was "The Chinese People Have Stood Up". Among his audience were leaders of the Communist Party and its allies, who were meeting in Beijing to lay down the policies of the state that they were creating.

It was a time when the Chinese people's all hard struggle towards their liberation began to pay off.

Several days later, on October 1, 1949, the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China was held in Beijing. Since then, the Chinese people have not only stood up but have also been working, with all their might, in building their nation.

So China, with its size, its population, and the energy of its people, has always been able to surprise the world.

Some observers cannot help but wonder how a nation that had been asleep for hundreds of years could, once it started to change, become so fond of revolutionary changes – with virtually endless new plans, new goals, and new actions that defy their imagination. What are the Chinese doing? What do they really want?

Actually, many seemingly independent events in the history of the People's Republic are inter-related on a higher level. Since it is neither possible nor preferable for the Chinese people to solve their problems by copying other countries' models, they have to carve their own destiny.

Such a spirit of independent innovation is also the driving force for China's economic take-off.

The start of reform and opening up to the global market in 1978 marked the turning point in the nation's economic development. Tremendous changes have been made since Deng Xiaoping, then 88, led his tour to south China in 1992. Shenzhen, a former fishing village adjacent to Hong Kong, was made into a special economic zone in 1980 and has since grown into a modern manufacturing center with more than 8 million residents and 4 million migrant workers. In 2008, Shenzhen's GDP reached 780 billion yuan, making up more than 20% of the GDP of Guangdong province.

Some of Shenzhen's first-generation builders have now retired. But many more people of the younger generation have followed in their footsteps and are working on building sites in new cities and industries. The reform and opening-up are providing China with ever more opportunities for creative work.

Looking back at all the hardships that it has been through and its great achievements, all Chinese people, no matter which generation they belong to, would be proud of their nation. Jiang Duo's photograph of a young couple, on their visit to the Tian'anmen Square, captures very well such a patriotic feeling.

Each year starting from 1963, Jiang has taken photographs in Tian'anmen Square of visitors from all over the country. He has pictures of entire families (in which "the father's face shows that he was still working on the farm the previous day"), of handicapped children helped by their parents (one from Xinjiang "did not have even 15 yuan left after paying all their medical bills"), of noisy groups, and of whispering lovers.

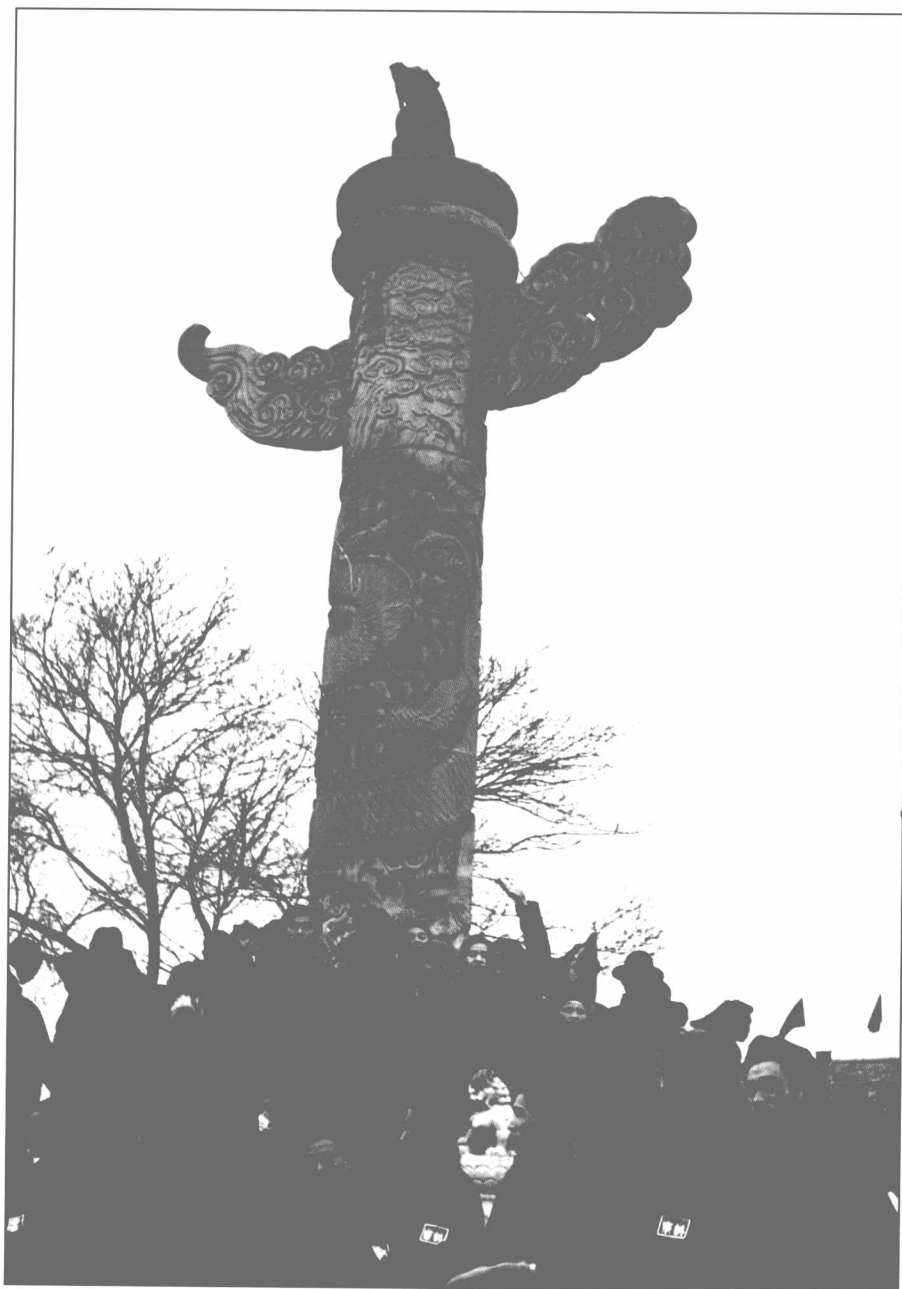
In the spring of 2009, Jiang took a photograph of two people that he believes is the best he has ever taken – "both characters with bright, loving, and confident looks." These are "inspiring looks," Jiang said. "I love this piece of work of mine so much that I decided to gift it to myself on my 72nd birthday."

中國

1949 - 2009



高帆 Gao Fan
解放军画报 The PLA Pictorial
1949年2月，北平和平解放后，中国人民解放军部队通过西四牌楼。 Soldiers march through the Xisi Archway, Beijing, in February 1949.



高帆
解放军画报
1949年2月，天安门广
场华表下的北平群众。

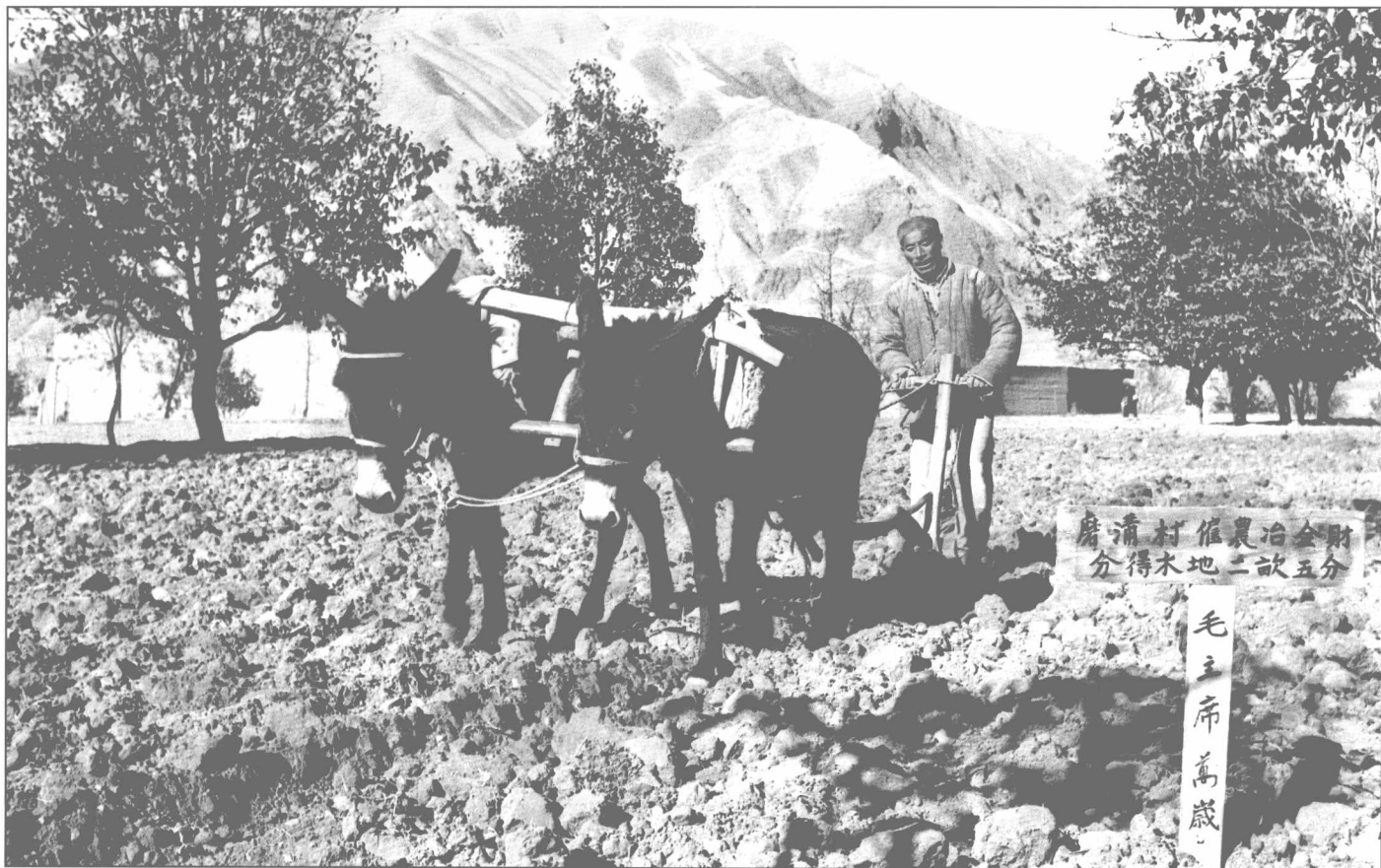
Gao Fan
The PLA Pictorial
Local people gather
at a marble column in
Tian'anmen Square, Beijing,
in February 1949.





汪文琪
1950年初，四川省康定的小
学生向进藏解放军第十八军
指战员递上慰问信。

Wang Wenqi
A pupil from Kangding, Sichuan
province, climbs on a truck to hand
a letter of sympathy to soldiers
who are going to Tibet.



茹遂初
人民画报

1951年，青海省民和县川口区磨沟村雇农冶金财在土改中分得二亩五分水地，这是他第一次在属于自己的土地上劳动。

Ru Suichu

The People's Pictorial

Ye Jincai, a farmer from Mogou village, Minhe county, Qinghai, plows his land for the first time in 1951. He was given the farm during land reform.



任锡海
青岛市群众艺术馆
1982年，山东省青岛市刁龙嘴农村，
村民们正在干部的带领下文量土地，
准备实行土地承包责任制分田到户。

Ren Xihai
Qingdao Arts Gallery for the Mass
Villagers in Diaolongzui, Qingdao,
Shandong province, measure land
in preparation for reforms in 1982.



茹遂初 Ru Suichu
人民画报 The People's Pictorial
1951年，青海省民和县川口区第二乡，农民在用投豆的方法选举农民协会委员。
Farmer delegates use soya beans to vote at a village in Minhe county, Qinghai province, in 1951.



甘南 Gan Nan
北京晚报 Beijing Evening News
2002年8月17日，北京市东城区九道湾社区在进行基层民主选举。
Citizens of the Jiudaowan community, Dongcheng district, Beijing, attend community election on August 17, 2002.



茹遂初
人民画报

Ru Suichu

The People's Pictorial

1952年，青海省湟中县上五庄进行土地
改革，农民和地主进行面对面的斗争。

A rural woman argues with a landowner during
land reform at Shangwuzhuang village in
Huangzhong county, Qinghai province, in 1952.