

A SELECTION OF XINHUA NEWS PHOTOS

# 征程 紀實

紀念新華社新聞攝影部成立四十周年



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新 華 出 版 社

# 前言

出版這本新聞照片集，是為紀念新華通訊社新聞攝影編輯部成立四十周年。收入本集的 333 幅照片的 215 位作者有一個共同的稱號——新華社記者。

通過這幾百幅照片，人們可以看到中國人民在中國共產黨領導下，為創建人民共和國、建設社會主義現代化國家所歷經的輝煌壯麗而又艱難曲折的漫漫征程，同時也可從中感知新華社新聞攝影事業發展的歷史軌迹。

新華社新聞攝影部成立於 1952 年 4 月，但早在 1946 年 6 月新華社山東前綫分社成立之初，就擁有了第一批專職攝影記者。隨後，在人民解放軍二野、三野和四野，都有新華社分支機構的攝影記者隨軍採訪。1946 年 8 月，新華社總社的第一份攝影報道提示從延安電傳各分社：“凡遇蔣機轟炸，要組織攝影，除攝被毀場景外，最好能攝到飛機飛炸姿態，如擊落飛機或撿得彈片，更應攝影留存。”在解放戰爭的各大戰區，新華社攝影記者以照相機為武器，冒着敵人的槍林彈雨，紀錄人民解放

軍和廣大人民群眾為建立一個新的中國而進行的偉大鬥爭。他們是記者，又是戰士，一些同志在戰火中英勇犧牲，為中國人民的新聞攝影事業流盡最後一滴血。他們拍攝的照片，在戰爭年代發揮了動員群眾、組織群眾、鼓舞鬥志、瓦解敵人的作用；今天，則成為中國歷史上的珍貴文獻。

中華人民共和國成立後，披着戰爭硝煙的新華社攝影記者，和來自全國各地的新聞攝影工作者攜手並肩，在中央人民政府新聞出版總署下設的新聞攝影局組成一支新的隊伍，投身於建設新中國的攝影報道。

1952 年初，中央人民政府決定撤銷新聞攝影局，同年 4 月 1 日，新華社攝影部正式成立。這支隊伍從此擔起了向國內報刊發佈國內外新聞照片、向海外發佈中國和國際新聞照片、向全國編發新聞展覽照片、保管和搜集國家照片檔案資料四大任務。1953 年，總社決定在全國各省、市、自治區分社建立攝影組。新華社的新聞攝影隊伍進一步發展壯大。

新聞攝影是新華社新聞事業的重要一翼。幾十年來，新華社攝影記者的足跡遍及祖國各地。從大江南北到長城內外，從西北邊陲到東南沿海，從工廠、農村到軍營、學校，從一個個重大、突發事件的現場，到一項項重點工程的工地，都有新華社攝影記者的身影。實踐中，新華社新聞攝影采編人員始終堅持無產階級新聞的黨性原則，深入實際、調查研究，準確、及時地反映全國各條戰線的實際情況，並力求將攝影報道的思想性、真實性與攝影的藝術性相結合。

建設有中國特色的世界性通訊社是今天新華社人的光榮使命。40多年前，當美國記者安娜·路易斯·斯特朗從新華社布拉格分社得到400張關於中國解放區的照片時，曾欣喜地視爲“一筆財富”。如今，新華社每年向國內外發佈新聞照片30000多底。新華社新聞照片不僅在國內擁有290多家長期用戶，遍及全國各省、市、自治區，還擁有260多家國外長期訂戶。通過與美聯、路透、法新、共同等外國通

訊社建立的照片交換關係，同伽瑪、西格瑪等10多個外國新聞圖片社建立的供稿關係，新華社照片的用戶遍及世界150多個國家和地區。此外，新華社在東亞、西歐、南美、北美中東和非洲都派駐了專職攝影記者，直接參與國際重大事件的報道。

爲進一步增強新聞照片的時效，新華社正着力於完善國內外圖片傳真網絡。總社與分社之間，新華社與全國各地報刊之間的圖片傳真將在近年內改用高速數據系統，並實現圖片處理計算機化。新華社照片的國際傳真網絡也將擴大與改建。

改革開放給新華社的新聞攝影事業提供機遇，也提出挑戰。時代要求新華社攝影部不僅應成爲中國最具權威的新聞圖片中心，而且要逐步發展成爲世界上有影響的新聞圖片機構。

新華社的新聞攝影事業方興未艾。我們每一個獻身於這項事業的人，都爲它的光榮歷史而自豪，我們還將爲它更加輝煌的明天繼續奮鬥。

# FOREWORD

The purpose of publishing this selection of Xinhua news photos is to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the News Photo Department of the Xinhua News Agency. Included in this selection are 333 photos contributed by 215 photographers who share a common byline—Xinhua photographer.

From these photos one can see the glorious and arduous road the Chinese people have traversed under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in founding the People's Republic and building a modern socialist country. One can also find the historical traces of the development of Xinhua's photojournalism.

The News Photo Department of the Xinhua News Agency was established in April 1952. However, as early as June 1946 when Xinhua Shandong Front Branch was set up, there was already the first group of Xinhua staff photographers. Afterwards, each of the Xinhua branches in the Chinese People's Liberation Army's 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Field Armies had its war photographers. In August 1946, the Xinhua Headquarters's first instruction on photographic reporting was transmitted from Yan'an to its various branches. It read: "Whenever there is an air raid by Chiang Kai-shek's warplanes, it is necessary to send photographers to take photos. Apart from showing the raided spots, it is better to capture the actual raids. If any of the planes is shot down or a piece of the shells collected, it should be recorded with photographs." Dur-

ing the Liberation War Xinhua photographers in all the major war zones took cameras as their weapons, braved the enemy's fire, and recorded the great struggle waged by the Liberation Army and the broad masses of people in founding a new China. They were photographers as well as fighters. Some of them died a heroic death in the battlefield. The photos they took played an important role during the war period in mobilizing and organizing the masses, and in encouraging their fighting spirit and disintegrating the enemy. Today, these photos are rare and precious historic records of China.

After the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, Xinhua photographers came back from the battlefield and joined hands with photojournalists from across the country to form a new contingent in the News Photo Bureau under the General Press and Publishing Administration of the Central People's Government, and devoted themselves to the postwar socialist construction.

In early 1952, the Central People's Government decided to annul the News Photo Bureau and on April 1 of the same year, the News Photo Department of the Xinhua News Agency was formally established. From then on, this contingent began to take up four major tasks: releasing domestic and international news photos at home and abroad; releasing news photos for exhibit throughout the country; and taking care of and collecting photos for state archives. In 1953 the Xinhua Headquarters decided to set up a

photographic section in all its branches all over the country, thus having further expanded the ranks of Xinhua photojournalists.

Photojournalistic work has become an important part of the Xinhua news service. In the past several decades Xinhua photographers have traveled to almost every part of the country. One can find Xinhua photographers everywhere: on the north and south of the Yangtze River, inside and outside the Great Wall, from the country's northwest border to southeast coast, from factories and villages to military camps and schools, at important construction work sites as well as spots of major accidents. In practice, photojournalists of the Xinhua News Photo Department have been consistently adhering to the Party spirit in the proletarian journalism, going deep to the grassroots level and making investigations, so as to report accurately and timely the real situation in all walks of life throughout the country. They have tried their best to combine information and truthfulness with photographic art.

To build Xinhua into a worldwide news agency with Chinese characteristics is a glorious mission of the Xinhua staff today. More than 40 years ago when American correspondent Anna Louise Strong got 400 pictures of China's liberated areas from the Xinhua Prague Branch, she happily took it as "a piece of fortune." Today Xinhua not only provides to more than 290 long-term users all over the country, but also to more than 260 overseas subscribers in 150 countries

and regions. To cover major international events, Xinhua has its own staff photographers stationed permanently in East Asia, Western Europe, South America, North America, the Middle East and Africa. It releases 30,000 images annually to both domestic and overseas users.

To improve photo transmission networks at home and abroad so as to step up the timeliness of its news photos is the present target in the development of Xinhua's photojournalism. Photo transmission between Xinhua's headquarters and its branches and between Xinhua and various newspapers in the country will adopt a high-speed digital system and picture-handling will be computerized in the coming years. Xinhua's international photo transmission networks are also under expansion and transformation.

The policy of reform and opening to the outside world has provided good opportunities as well as challenges for Xinhua's photojournalism. The epoch demands the News Photo Department not only become a most authoritative news photo centre, but also gradually develop into a photojournalistic body with worldwide influence.

The photojournalism of the Xinhua News Agency is flourishing. Everyone who has dedicated himself or herself to the cause feels proud of its glorious history and is prepared for working even harder for its much brighter future.



























- 1 1949年4月20日，人民解放軍強渡長江。

On April 20, 1949 PLA men crossed the Yangtze River

- 2 1949年10月1日下午3時，中華人民共和國開國大典在北京天安門廣場隆重舉行。毛澤東主席向全世界莊嚴宣告，中華人民共和國暨中央人民政府正式成立。

On October 1, 1949 at Tiananmen Rostrum, Beijing, Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed to the world the founding of the People's Republic of China

- 3 武鋼展曦。武漢鋼鐵公司年產鋼材450多萬噸，是中國最大的鋼材生產基地之一。(1990年)

The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, one of China's largest bases of rolled steel (1990)

- 4 1984年10月1日，中央軍委主席鄧小平乘坐敞篷汽車，在天安門廣場檢閱陸海空三軍。

Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, reviews the three armed services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at Tiananmen Square in Beijing on October 1, 1984







- 5 1947年1月，華東野戰軍政治部在淮北前綫召開新聞工作會議，決定在野戰軍總部及各縱隊建立新華社前綫分、支社。

The Political Department of the East China Field Army held a journalistic work conference in north Anhui frontline in January 1947, at which it was decided to set up Xinhua front subbranches in the field army.

- 6 1947年春，華東野戰軍司令員陳毅（左）、副司令員粟裕（中）在魯中視察炮陣地。

In the spring of 1947, Chen Yi (L), Commander of the East China Field Army, and Deputy Commander Su Yu (center), inspect an artillery position in central Shandong.



7 萊蕪戰役中，人民解放軍某部突擊隊向敵陣地猛攻。(1947年)

In Laiwu Battle, a shock brigade of the People's Liberation Army launches a powerful attack on the enemy position. (1947)