

记录与捕捉

张柯 摄影作品集

(1986年—2010年)

RECORD & CAPTURE PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION OF ZHANG KE



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张柯 2008年4月6日在江西婺源江岭采风 (李虹刚 摄)
Zhang Ke Tour of Jiangling, Wuyuan, Jiangxi on April 6, 2008 Photo by Li Honggang

Introduction of the Author: Zhang Ke

Zhang Ke was born in Ningbo, Zhejiang, China, on January 10, 1955, under the year of the Horse. With a bachelor's degree, he holds the position of Chief Reporter. Also he is a member of China Photographers Association and director of China Evening News Photography Society.

Zhang has assumed office as the first photographer when *Ningbo Evening News* launched inaugural issue in December, 1994 and been on the career until now.

In November 1995, Zhang has been named the first "East China Top Ten News Photographers" by *People's Daily*; then he has been nominated as China

张柯 作者简介

1955年1月10日出生于中国浙江省宁波市，属马，大学本科学历，主任记者，中国摄影家协会会员，中国晚报摄影学会理事。

1994年12月《宁波晚报》创刊任首位摄影记者，在摄影记者岗位上直至今日。

1995年11月获人民日报社首届“华东新闻十佳摄影记者”称号；2003年获中国晚报第二届新闻摄影记者十杰（提名奖）；2005年10月被国际中华文化艺术协会授予“优秀中华文艺家”荣誉称号。

通过二十五年的新闻纪实摄影追求，至今已有上万件摄影及文字作品，在全国各级报刊上发表，还有数百件摄影作品在全国各级各类影赛影展中获奖、展出，并在国外发表。

其事迹被收入《中国摄影家全集》、《中国当代创业英才》、《中国世纪专家》、《中华文艺家大辞典》等多部大型典集。

Evening News the second Ten Outstanding News photographers in 2003; two years later, he has been awarded the honorary title of "outstanding Chinese Artists" by International Chinese Culture and Arts Association.

Through 25 years pursuit of news documentary photography, over ten theousand pieces of photographic and written works are published in newspapers at all levels in the country; Also hundreds of photographs (including group photographs) have won or been published in various domestic photography contests or exhibitiongs. Some are published abroad.

The achievement has been selected in "*Complete Works of Chinese Photographers*", "*Entrepreneurs of Contemporary China*", "*Chinese Century Experts*", "*Dictionary of Chinese Artists*" and many other large book records.

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自序

不断努力，适时“定位”，使生命之帆驶向成功的彼岸

——我的摄影之路

张柯

我与摄影结下不解之缘，自1986年至2010年已有二十五年，从业余爱好走上专业摄影记者之路，成为《宁波晚报》创办人之一，并成长为一位具有高级职称的主任摄影记者……这是我在青少年时代连想都不敢想的事情。

现在回想起来，这与一个人如何正确调整自己人生的“航向目标”，并扬长避短、咬定目标、执著追求、不断努力，适时“定位”，使生命之帆驶向成功的彼岸，有着决定性的关系。

一、根据本人的专长与爱好“定位”努力的方向

我是“生不逢时”，在提倡“光荣妈妈”的上世纪1955年1月10日出生。三岁时任中学教师的父亲被错划为“右派”，在读小学时又逢“文化大革命”年代，蹉跎岁月使我没有进一步求学的机会。青少年时代我自学木工，曾是小有名气的“张木匠”。1979年9月顶替父职成了某中学职工。1982年秋天中央电大首届汉语言文学专业招生，我经数年“自由旁听生”自学攻读，终于取得毕业文凭成为一名大学生。当时，我已经在所高校做行政工作。

在业余时间里，摄影几乎一直陪伴着我。上世纪80年代初，我积攒下零花钱80多元买了一架海鸥203相机，还自制放大机，当时主要为亲朋好友同事拍摄、制作留影照片。1986年我用积攒的“私房钱”1500多元买了一套日产的启依相机，加“长枪短炮”，从此一发不可收，并购置了斜桥式放大机，将四五平方米大的卫生间改造为暗房，洗胶卷和照片的药水都自己配。此后，我利用业余时间，上下班的街头巷尾，周末假日的公园广场，都留下了我的摄影足迹。每每到周末，我都钻在暗房里通宵达旦放大照片。

1987年4月7日，我在《宁波日报》上发表第一幅新闻纪实照片《老人乐园何处有》。那时，不安于现状的我，觉得自己唯有把“中文专业和摄影爱好”两者相结合，来重新定位，才能扬长避短，找到人生新的航向目标。

二、“定位”新闻纪实摄影形成自己的风格与特长

摄影之路如何走？这又是一个十分重要的定位问题。

记得上世纪80年代中叶，我曾把一些抓拍的新闻纪实照片给几位资深摄影老师过目，希望能得到有益的指导与帮助。然而，他们几乎都认为我拍的只是新闻照片，似乎没什么价值，教导我必须注意“光影效果”等才有艺术性，才称得上是摄影作品。

当时，我虽有些迷茫，但仍然坚持认为：摄影的本质在于纪实性，它的最重要价值是记录人类社会的历史进程。于是，我坚定不已地走上了新闻纪实摄影之路——这在当时的宁波市摄影界几乎成了“孤家寡人”。

坚持就是胜利。转眼到了1994年9月，经过八年持之以恒的努力，我已经有1000多幅（组、篇）新闻纪实摄影作品与文字作品在全国各级各类影展赛、报刊上发表、获奖，其中获国家级与省级摄影奖的也不少。我的纪实摄影作品《俯首“小皇帝”》、《菩萨保佑我再进分》和《“编外”储蓄员》，先后于1990年、1992年获得了浙江省首届和第三届优秀新闻照片奖。当年我是宁波市唯一获得省好新闻照片奖的作者。我的纪实摄影作品《新的竞争——人才市场纪实》，在1994年第十七届全国摄影艺术展览中获入选奖，当时为宁波市唯一一幅打入“国展”的摄影作品。事实证明，我坚定不移地走新闻纪实摄影之路是一条光明大道，与后来全国摄影界兴起的“纪实摄影”大潮竟然不谋而合！

机遇青睐准备就绪的人——当《宁波晚报》1994年9月于创刊之前向宁波市招聘采编人员时，经过笔试、面试后，我从报名参考的500多人中脱颖而出，成了《宁波晚报》创刊起的第一个骨干摄影记者。当时，《鄞县日报》也向我伸出了橄榄枝……

从那时起，重新定位，做一个用照相机去记录社会生活和人类历史的新闻记者与纪实摄影家，就成了我一直追求的理想与目标。

三、“定位”做一个知名记者与纪实摄影家

在至今十六年的摄影记者生涯中，我始终坚持“贴近实际、贴近生活、贴近群众”，将镜头对准社会生活，反映与记录寻常百姓的喜怒哀乐、方方面面，长期以来追求并形成了自己平凡朴实的风格。

十六年来，我采访、参与报道了许多重大活动和新闻事件。

然而，我最擅长和喜好的还是社会生活类摄影报道。地市级晚报记者如何在全国报界媒体中参与竞争？这还是一个重要的“定位”问题！怎样使《宁波晚报》新闻照片走向全国并能获奖？怎样才能做个名记者？既然地市一级的晚报很少有可能打响全国的“大新闻”，那么本人就来关注生活中的“小新闻”——即社会新闻，它的典型性和时代特征是不分地域的。这就是我在多年的摄影报道工作中感悟并总结的“定位”问题，也是《宁波晚报》及其新闻照片走向全国的“突破点”。

我及时总结出“社会新闻摄影也能奏响主旋律”的重要规律。它具有“真、新、活、深、趣、奇”等特点，为了还其“真实、自然”的面目，必须以“抓拍”为主要摄影方法。我概括出它创作中的六个要点：一、抓拍突发性镜头；二、善于发现；三、敢于担风险；四、从大活动中抓取“小镜头”，以小见大；五、建立广泛的网络联系；六、加强策划意识。

为进一步做好记者工作及社会新闻摄影报道，我又在中文专业的基础上利用三年业余时间，攻读法律专业并获取了本科毕业文凭。

在理论与实践并重下，我拍摄了大量的社会生活类新闻纪实作品，其中有许多作品获得了全国、省、市级好新闻奖；有关论文《社会新闻照也可唱主角》、《论摄影报道中有关隐性采访的法律问题》先后发表于国家级报刊《中国新闻出版报》、《中华新闻报》；论文《论新闻摄影报道中有关法律问题》获得2003年度中国晚报优秀论文评比一等奖。

我独立策划并报道的“‘帮农民工子弟圆梦·艺术援教’系列特别行动（2007年）”，“宁波晚报社与宁波大学园区图书馆联合开展百家‘市民书屋’建设（2008年）和千家‘数字书屋’（2010年）建设活动”，“‘护理工免费培训、持证上岗’填补浙江省的空白（2009年）”等几十个社会公益活动与报道，都非常成功。有的已经成为宁波日报报业集团、《宁波晚报》的“名牌”活动与报道。

这些都为《宁波晚报》——这份自1995年元旦创刊以来，发展到今天的三十多万份——宁波市日发行量最大的报纸，添砖加瓦；同时，也为建设宁波“全国文明城市”、“爱心城市”、“最具幸福感城市”等亮丽“名片”，增光添彩。

我也因此成为在宁波市新闻界、读者中享有较高知名度的记者，在华东地区摄影界、全国晚报摄影界也具有一定的影响。

然而，金杯银杯不如老百姓的“口碑”，在长期的“贴近群众、贴近生活”新闻摄影报道中，我更珍惜广大读者给予我的“百姓记者”和“平民记者”等美誉称号。

通过二十五年来新闻纪实摄影追求，我深深感悟到“摄影”能教会你——如何做一个“大写的人”，如何与社会交往，如何去开拓创新，如何能与时俱进！

我从青少年时代学摄影起，就买了不少摄影理论和摄影作品集，有亚当斯的“风光小品”，也有布勒松的“新闻纪实摄影”。但我觉得世界大摄影家的理论与作品似乎离我们太遥远了，当时我多么希望有一本中国本土的新闻纪实摄影理论作品集呵，可供我好好学习与模仿。

基于当年的想法，如今我把自己二十五年来摄影作品与创作体会，筛选编写了一小部分在本书中，其中照片绝大部分是发表、获奖作品，以供广大摄影爱好者与读者分享。如对读者有所启迪与帮助，此愿足矣。不足之处，敬请指正。在此对我成长路上及出版本书有所帮助的人深表谢意！

2010年8月28日于中国浙江省宁波市

Preface

Ongoing efforts to “position” the role and let life sail to the success

— My path of photography

Zhang Ke

I have a close relationship with photography, which has been 25 years since 1986 to 2010. From a hobby to a profession, to be one of the founders of *Ningbo Evening News* and to be senior chief photographer in Ningbo... It is something that I do not dare to dream of, although photography is my love since the adolescence.

In retrospect, it has a decisive relationship with how to correctly adjust “course objectives” in one’s life, avoid weaknesses, pursue goals insistently and keep “positioning” to let life sail to the success.

I “Positioning” according to one’s expertise and interest

I was “untimely” born on January 10, 1955 when “honorable mothers” were promoted. When I was three years old, my father, a middle school teacher, was wrongly classified as a “rightist”. When in elementary school, I unfortunately encountered the “Cultural Revolution” era. Over the years I did not have the opportunity for further study. I learned carpentry at a young age and was known as “Carpenter Zhang” in the neighborhood. In September, 1979, I replaced my father to become a member of staff in a secondary school. In the fall of 1982, after several years of self-study and being a “free listening student”, I finally became a college student and get a diploma in Chinese Language and Literature major at the Central Television University. At that time, I was doing administrative work in a college.

In the spare time, photography almost always accompanied me. In the early eighties of last century, I saved more than 80 yuan to buy a Seagull 203 camera and also made an amplifier. I mainly took photographs for friends and family. In 1988, I saved enough money of more than 1,500 yuan to buy a Japanese Chinon camera set, including different lenses. Things getting bigger afterwards, I bought a skew bridge amplification machine and turned the bathroom of about four to five square meters into a darkroom. I even made solvent for films and photographs myself. Since then, I used spare time after work to shoot photographs on streets and in parks. Many places had left my footprints of photography. And in every weekend, I dived into the darkroom to enlarge photographs.

On April 7, 1987, I published my first news photograph, *Where is the Paradise for the Eldely*, on *Ningbo Daily*. At that time, I was not complacent about myself and felt that only by “repositioning” through the combination of “Chinese language , literature major” and “photography”, can I avoid weaknesses and find a new “course objective” for my life.

II “Position” at news documentary photography and form my own style and speciality

How to take the path of photography? This is another very important question of “positioning”.

In the mid-eighties of last century, I took some news documentary photographs that I captured to several senior photographers in City Photographers Association and hoped they could provide meaningful guidance and help. However, nearly all of them thought the photographs I took were merely news photographs which had no value. They told me to pay attention to “color and tone effects” and other artistic aspects, which were essential for photography.

At that time, although a little confused, I still insisted that the essence of photography is documentation and the most important value is to record the historical process of human society. So I firmly took the path of news documentary photography, which at the time made me almost a “loner” in the society of photography in Ningbo.

Persistence brings victory. In September 1994, after eight years of persistent efforts, I had over 1,000 pieces of news documentary photographs and written works published in all levels of competitions, exhibitions, newspapers and magazines. Some works won awards in competitions of national and provincial levels. My documentary photography works, *Stoop on “Little Emperor”*, *Buddha Bless Me to Win Points Again* and *Extra Clerk*, received the first and the third Zhejiang Good News Pictures Award in 1990 and 1992. I was the only winner of Zhejiang Good News Pictures Award in Ningbo at that time. My documentary photograph, *New Competition — the Human Resources Market*, was selected in the 17th National Photographic Art Exhibition in 1994 and was the only photographic work selected into the National Exhibition in Ningbo. Facts had proved that the path of news documentary photography that I took was a bright one and coincided with the rising wave of “documentary photography” in the national society of photography.

Opportunities favor those who are prepared — Before *Ningbo Evening News* was founded in September 1994, it recruited editorial staff and reporters in Ningbo. Through written tests and interviews, I stood out from over 500 applications and became the first main photographer of Ningbo Evening News. At the time, *Yinzhou Daily* also gave me an offer ...

Since then, by new “positioning”, to be a journalist and documentary photographer who records social life and human history with a camera has become my goal and objective.

III “Position” to be a well-known journalist and documentary photographer

Being a photographer for 16 years, I always insist on being close to reality, life, and the mass. The camera is focused on social life, reflecting emotions and other aspects of ordinary people. Through the pursuit over a long time, I form an ordinary and simple style.

For 16 years, I have interviewed and reported many important events and news.

However, what I do best and my favorite is to photograph social life. I think “How the Evening News of a city level can compete in the national press and media?” is still an important “positioning” problem! How to make news photos of *Ningbo Evening News* to shine in the country and to win? How to be a famous journalist? Though Evening News at a city level can hardly make any national “big news”, I can pay attention to “little news” in the life — that is social news. Its typical nature and characteristic of the times are regardless of geographical locations. It is the “positioning” problem that I summarize in the many years of work of photography and also the breaking point of news photos of *Ningbo Evening News* to the country.

I promptly conclude an important law, “social news photography can also be the focal point”. It has characteristics of “real, new, live, deep, interesting, odd” and so on. In order to further restore its “true nature”, one must use capture as the main photographic

method. I summarize six important aspects in the creation: One, to capture a sudden image; Two, to be good at discovering; Three, to dare to take risks; Four, to capture “small images” in major activities; Five, to establish a broad network of contacts; Six, to strengthen the awareness of planning.

In order to further improve the work and social news photography coverage, I studied the major of law part-time for three years on the basis of old major, Chinese, and get a Bachelor Degree.

With the emphasis on both theory and practice, I shot a lot of news documentary works of social life, including many winnings in national, provincial and municipal good news awards; The thesis *Social News Photos Can Also Play a Leading Role, Legal Issues Relating to Reports of Photography Interview*, was published on the national newspapers: *China Press and Publication News*, *China News*, respectively; Thesis *Legal Issues Relating to Reports of Photography Interview* won the first prize in 2003 China Evening News Best Paper Competition.

Several dozens of social welfare activities and reports planned independently by me, such as To Help the Children of Migrant Workers Realize Their Dreams • Arts Education Series (2007), Construction of 100 Citizen Book Houses (2008) and 1000 Digital Book Stores (2010) by Ningbo Evening News and Ningbo University Zone Library, Free Training and Certification of Nursing Workers Filling the Gaps in Zhejiang (2009), were all very successful. Some have become “brand name” social welfare activities and reports of Ningbo Daily Newspaper Group and *Ningbo Evening News*.

They are the building blocks for *Ningbo Evening News*, which starts on New Year's Day of 1995 and is making more than 300,000 copies per day today – the most in circulation of a daily newspaper in Ningbo; At the same time, they help writing beautiful cards of “the national civilized city, city of love, city has the most happiness” for Ningbo.

Therefore, I also have become a high profile reporter among the media and readers in Ningbo and have some influence among photographers in eastern China and the National Evening News.

However, honorable titles are not as good as compliments from the readers. I value “people's journalist”, “journalist of citizens” and other reputations more during my long term “close to people, close to life” news photography reports.

By 25 years of pursuit in news documentary photography, I have come to realize that “photography” can teach you how to be a “big man”, how to interact with the society, how to innovate and how to develop with the time!

Since starting learning photography at a young age, I have bought a lot of books about photography theory and photographic work. There are scenery pieces by Adams and news photography by Bresson. But I think the theory and works of the world's great photographers seem to be too far away from us. How badly I want a book about Chinese news photography theory and works to study and imitate.

Based on the idea at that time, I have selected a small portion of my photographic works, most of which have been published or have won in competitions, in my 25 years of creation experience for photography lovers and readers to share. I only hope the book can inspire and help the readers. Please correct me on any inadequacy. I thank all the people who have helped me grow up and publish this photography collection!

August 28, 2010 at Ningbo, Zhejiang, China

第一编 黑白纪实

摄影是一门综合艺术。国际上通常把摄影（艺术）分成三大门类：纪实摄影、艺术摄影、应用摄影。纪实摄影也包括新闻摄影；艺术摄影一般指狭义的“艺术”类摄影；应用摄影也包括广告经济类摄影。其实摄影的三大门类很多都有交叉的现象。如一幅新闻纪实摄影作品具有较强的艺术性，它同时又是一幅艺术摄影作品，如用于广告宣传，它又可以成为一幅应用广告类摄影作品。

我认为：摄影的本质在于纪实性，它的最重要价值是记录人类社会的历史进程，或与人们的生存有关系的自然现象。纪实摄影是摄影最重要的一个门类。这也是摄影与绘画的本质区别。尽管摄影作品目前的商业价值还远不如绘画，但纪实摄影的社会价值是绘画所望尘莫及的。

纪实摄影中更狭义的范畴我认为是社会纪实摄影。它的思想性往往高于艺术性，一般内容决定形式，强调抓拍的摄影手法，讲究典型的瞬间感。原生态的真实性是纪实摄影的生命。因此在摄影器材的选用上，多用135单反相机、24-70mm标准变焦镜头，以符合纪实摄影快速反应、视觉效果（接近人眼）真实不变形的最重要、最基本的原则。纪实摄影的对象以人物活动及生活场景为主，所以构图以中景为多，往往突出表现主体人物并适当交代时代背景，抓拍多用相机光圈优先模式，常设F5.6-F11，1/125秒-1/500秒，随身携带相机见到合适题材就可抓拍；作为新闻报道时，一般配上百字左右的“五要素”文字说明，即时间、地点、人物、事件、原因（结果）。

纪实摄影随着摄影术的诞生而产生，至今有172年历史，因而它以黑白摄影照片见长，往往以较深刻的思想性与时代性打动受众。然而，随着彩色摄影的兴起，如今是数码摄影的年代，纪实摄影也呈现彩色的世界。但那些黑白的老照片现在看来更使人感到亲切、怀旧、深刻，具有厚重的历史感，因此，黑白纪实摄影的价值也就得到了更加重要的体现。

学摄影，也要追根溯源，因此最好也要接触黑白摄影。从相机的透视效果、拍摄的成像质量，到胶卷、照片的冲洗印放，从基本原理，到技艺手法，如对“镜头焦距”、“光圈景深”、“底片厚薄”、“颗粒粗细”、“反差大小”、“曝光准确”、“对焦虚实”、“构图用光”、“色彩影调”等摄影术语有原本的认识与体验，也就掌握了摄影的基本技艺要素。所谓摄影有三比：一比器材，二比技术，三比头脑。可见掌握摄影技艺的重要性。

Chapter I **Black and White Documentary**

Photography is a comprehensive art. Photography (art) is usually divided into three categories internationally: Documentary Photography, Art Photography, Applied Photography. Documentary Photography includes news photography; Art Photography generally refers to the narrow sense of "art" photography; Applied Photography also includes advertising photography and commercial photography. In fact, there are many cross-cutting fields in these three categories. If a news documentary photography has a strong artistic value, it is also a piece of art photography. It can be used for advertising. It can also be an example of applied photography.

I think the essence of Photography is its documentary attribute. Its most important value is to record the historical process of human society or the natural phenomena that relate to the survival of human beings. Documentary photography is the most important category in photography. It is the essential difference between photography and painting. Although the commercial values of the current photographs are far less than those of paintings, the social values of documentary photography can't be caught up.

I think the narrower scope of documentary photography is social documentary photography. Its ideological content is often higher than its artistic counterpart. The general form comes from the content. It emphasizes photographic techniques and the typical moment for capture. The authenticity is the life of documentary photography. Therefore, in the selection of photographic equipment, 135 SLR cameras and 24-70mm lenses are often used to meet the most important and fundamental requirements of documentary photography: rapid response, true visual effects without distortion (similar to the human eyes). The objects of the documentary photography are mainly figures, events and scenes of life. So middle ground composition is often used to highlight the main characters and account for the background. Aperture priority mode with F5.6-F11, 1/125 -1/500 second shutter speed is often used to capture. Themes can be readily captured with carried equipment. As a news report, it is generally accompanied by a hundred words including "five elements": description of the time, place, characters, events and causes (results).

Documentary photography is born at the birth of photography and has 172 years of history. It is known for black and white photographs and often uses a more profound thought and theme to move the viewers. However, with the rise of color photography and the era of digital photography, documentary photography shows a colorful world. But those old black and white photographs seem warm, nostalgic, deep and has a heavy sense of history. Therefore, the values of black and white documentary photography have a more important manifestation.

Studying photography also needs to start from the root. So it is good to learn some black and white photography. Understand some original photographic terminology and get some experiences from the camera perspective effect, the image quality of shooting to films developing, from basic principles to artistic techniques, such as terms of "focal length of a lense, aperture and depth of field, thickness of films, sizes of pixels, sizes contrast, accurate exposure, focus point, composition and lighting, color and tone". Grasping all these basics means mastering the basic skills of photography. There are three so called contests in photography: One, a contest of equipment; Two, a contest of techniques; Three, a contest of the mind. It shows the importance of skills in photography.

老人乐园何处有 1987年 宁波市解放南路

4月初的一天，在宁波市解放南路工艺美术厂旁的木材堆场，许多老人在休闲打牌。

那时，我自学摄影不久，怀着拍摄、发表照片的美好愿望，经常身带相机。那天，又路过这个“老人乐园”，我突然灵感一闪：我市的老人乐园何处有？

这不是一个亟待解决的社会问题吗？于是，我用启依单反相机标准镜头F5.6光圈，1/60秒，拍下了一组照片。想不到，《老人乐园何处有》于4月7日发表在《宁波日报》上，这是我发表的处女作。后来听人说“处女作”一般就奠定了一个摄影家今后的基调与风格——对于我来说确实如此。从此我一发不可收。

Where is the Paradise for the Elderly?

1987 South Jiefang Road, Ningbo

One day in early April, a lot of old people were playing cards at the timber storage yard near the handicraft factory at South Jiefang Road, Ningbo.

I passed by this place quite often and always saw a bunch of old people playing cards here regardless of the season. At that time, I just started learning photography by myself and always carried cameras. I wanted to take photos and publish them. When passing that "old people's paradise" again that day, I suddenly thought where the paradise is for the elderly in our city?

Isn't it a social problem that needs to be taken care of? So I took a group of photos with the standard lense of my Chinon SLR using F5.6 aperture and 1/60 second shutter speed. *Where is the Paradise for the Elderly?* was published on *Ningbo Daily* on April 7 unexpectedly. And it was my first published news photo, a maiden work. Later I was told that the maiden work set the keynote and the style of a photographer. This was true for me. I was obsessed and firmly took the professional photography career for general news thereafter.





新的竞争 ——人才市场纪实 1993年 宁波市青少年宫

1993年5月26日，在宁波市青少年宫大厅内，浙江省宁波市首次举行开发区、保税区人才招聘洽谈会。

“两区”60多家单位亮开牌子招揽有志“下海”者。来自全国各地的2000多人热烈参与了这次竞争，其中高学历的中青年占绝大多数。

我用尼康24-85mm镜头F4光圈，1/60秒，用室内现场光，快速抓拍了这个镜头。

此作品被《经济日报》等全国数家报纸登载；1994年入选第十七届全国摄影艺术展览（是宁波市唯一入选的作品）。

New Competition — the Human Resources Market
1993 Ningbo Youth Palace

On May 26, 1993, the first Zhejiang Province Development Zone and Free Trade Zone Job Fair was held in the hall of Ningbo Youth Palace. More than 60 companies from these two zones were there to attract those who wished to start doing business. More than 2,000 people from across the country enthusiastically participated in this event. Most of them have college degrees.

I quickly captured this moment using a Nikon 24-85 mm lens with F4 aperture, 1/60 second shutter speed and indoor light.

This work was published in *Economic Daily* and several other national newspapers. In 1994, it was selected into the 17th National Photographic Art Exhibition (the only work selected into the exhibition in Ningbo).



菩萨保佑我再进分 1990年春节 宁波市奉化马头村

春节里，奉化马头村农民几乎家家户户搓麻将、打扑克、来牌九，又玩又赌博。这些小朋友也凑成一桌，其中有“三好学生”。

该作品在《宁波日报》、《中国青年报》等报上发表；后获浙江省首届优秀新闻摄影作品评选三等奖。

注：该作品与右图《俯首“小皇帝”》，是宁波市仅有的首次荣获浙江省好新闻奖的两幅摄影作品。

Buddha Bless Me to Win Points Again Chinese New Year 1990 Matou Village in Fenghua Ningbo

During Chinese New Year, villagers in nearly every household in Matou Village are playing mahjong, poker and Pai Gow, and gamble sometimes too. These children also make up a table. Some of them are honor students.

The work was published in *Ningbo Daily*, *China Youth Daily* and so on. And it received third prize in the First Photographic Works for Excellence in Journalism Award in Zhejiang Province.

Note: This work and *Stoop on "Little Emperor"* on the right were the only two photographic pieces from Ningbo that won Zhejiang Province Good News Awards for the first time.



俯首“小皇帝”

1988年11月15日 宁波市海曙区筱墙巷

当时我在某报看到一幅漫画《追捕》，反映一个老奶奶追着小孙子喂饭，于是灵感一闪，我的母亲与侄儿就成了现成的模特。

我用启依单反相机标准镜头F5.6光圈，1/125秒，斜线构图突出动感，侧逆光造型，并用闪光灯正面补光，于是一幅反映“独生子女小皇帝”社会热点的摄影作品产生了。

当时《宁波日报》、上海《文汇报》等多家报纸刊登了此作品，《浙江摄影报》还作了专题介绍；后获浙江省首届优秀新闻摄影作品评选三等奖；还获得1990年《中国摄影》主办的“改革路上”全国影赛佳作奖等多个奖项。

Stoop on "Little Emperor"

November 1989 Xiaoqian Lane, Haishu District, Ningbo

At that time I saw a caricature, *Chase to Feed*, in a newspaper, reflecting a grandmother chasing her grandson to feed. In a flash of inspiration, my mother and nephew became a pair of ready-made models.

I used a Chinon SLR camera, a standard lens with F5.6 aperture, 1 / 125 sec shutter speed, diagonal composition, side backlighting styling, and supplementary front flash lighting. A photograph reflecting hot topic of the "one-child little emperor" was produced.

At that time, *Ningbo Daily*, *Shanghai Wenhui Daily* and a number of other newspapers published this work.

Zhejiang Photographic Report also made a presentation of the work. The work won third prize in the First Zhejiang Outstanding News Photos Contest and won the honorable reward in Reform on the Road, the National Photograph Competition, sponsored by *Chinese Photography* in 1990.