



中国摄影家协会



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中国摄影家协会 编著

21 世纪海上丝绸之路摄影季

"Belt & Road—the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road" Photo Season

作品集

中国摄影出版传媒有限责任公司

China Photographic Publishing & Media Co., Ltd.

中国摄影出版社





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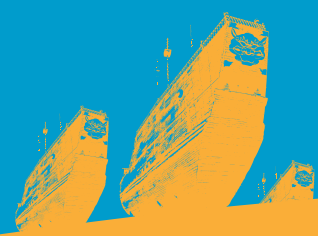
中国摄影家协会 编  
By China Photographers Association

# 21 世纪海上丝绸之路摄影季

“The Belt & Road—the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road” Photo Season

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# 前言

丝绸之路是中国走向世界、世界走进中国的友好之路、和合之路、文化交流之路。

“21世纪海上丝绸之路”是中国国家主席习近平在2013年10月提出的倡议，与“丝绸之路经济带”共同构成“一带一路”的伟大构想。

党的十八大以来，习近平主席统筹国内国际两个大局，深刻观察和思考世界形势，顺应时代潮流，适应发展规律，首倡“一带一路”，为中国参与全球开放合作、改善全球经济治理体系、促进全球共同发展繁荣、推动构建人类命运共同体提出了“中国方案”。习近平主席强调，中国提出“一带一路”倡议就是要为国际社会搭建合作共赢的新平台，这个倡议源自中国，属于世界，始终秉持共商共建共享原则，致力于走出一条和平、繁荣、开放、绿色、创新、文明之路，为每个参与国带来新的发展机遇。

为传播“一带一路”的和平精神、发展精神、开放精神、创新精神和文明精神，中国摄影家协会主办，福建省摄影家协会等机构承办了“一带一路——21世纪海上丝绸之路”摄影季活动。摄影季首次以图片的方式，向大众全方位展示了中国摄影人记录的“一带一路”发展成果，展示了“一带一路”建设中

外国人眼中的中国，让镜头诠释中国的今天与昨天、中国的历史与未来。

展览包含两部分：

一是“昨天·今天——海上丝绸之路古今对比展”。展览以“走进历史”“展现当代”为主导思想，特邀12位国内知名摄影家带队，分别在泉州、南京、广州、宁波四地进行重大主题创作，将古代丝绸之路延展到21世纪海上丝绸之路，用镜头记录古城老街的魅力，用光影传递海上丝绸之路的文化。

二是“21世纪海上丝绸之路沿线国家摄影家眼中的中国”摄影展。这些来自海上丝路沿线国家的摄影师，以“第三方”的视角，记录了当代中国的风貌，同时又将目光投入他们自己的国家，以影像的方式思考现代丝路沿线国家的关系。

摄影，为世界各国了解东方文化开启了一扇窗户，也为东西方文化深度交流搭建了友谊之桥。希冀通过“一带一路——21世纪海上丝绸之路”摄影季活动，中外摄影人共同携手，在“一带一路”合作倡议的新时代背景下，共建“一带一路”文明互鉴、文化交流的良好渠道，一起描绘“路路相连、美美与共”的美好画卷，共同讲好“一带一路”建设的精彩故事，将中国之美，传递给世界。

中国摄影家协会  
2018年12月

## PREFACE

The Silk Road serves as a road to promoting friendship, harmony and cultural exchanges in the process of China going global and the world approaching China.

The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road" is an initiative put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping in October 2013, which has constituted the great idea of "The Belt and Road" together with "The Silk Road Economic Belt".

Since the 18th National Party Congress of the CPC, President Xi Jinping has kept in mind both the domestic and international situations and made profound observations and thought of the world situation. By conforming to the trend of the times and adapting to development rules, Mr. Xi launched "The Belt and Road" initiative, and proposed the "Chinese Approach" for China to participate in global open cooperation, improve the global economic governance system, boost the global common development and prosperity, and promote the building of a community of shared future for mankind. As emphasized by Mr. Xi Jinping, China's "The Belt and Road" initiative is to build a new platform for win-win cooperation in the international community. This initiative originates from China and belongs to the world. It always adheres to the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and is committed to creating a peace, prosperity, open, green, innovative and civilized path, and bringing new development opportunities to each participating country.

In order to spread the peaceful, developmental, open, innovative and civilized spirit of "The Belt and Road", China Photographers Association hosted the photo season activity of "The Belt and Road——the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road", undertaken by such agencies as Fujian Photographers Association. For the first time, the photo season showed the achievements of "The Belt and Road" recorded by Chinese photographers in the form of pictures in a comprehensive manner. It shows China in the eyes of photographers from China and abroad during the "The Belt and Road" construction, with camera lens recording China's present and

past, history and future.

The exhibition consists of two parts:

The first is the "Yesterday & Today: The Maritime Silk Road Photographic Exhibition". With "Approaching the History" and "Presenting Modern Society" as the leading ideas, the exhibition invites 12 well-known domestic photographers to lead the team for creation on major themes in Quanzhou, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Ningbo respectively. By extending the Ancient Silk Road to the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, the exhibition records the charm of ancient streets in ancient cities with lens and transmits the culture of Maritime Silk Road with light and shadow.

The second is the Photographic Exhibition on "China in the Eyes of Photographers from Countries along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road". These photographers from countries along the Maritime Silk Road have recorded the style of contemporary China from the perspective of "third parties". Meanwhile, they focus on their own countries and think about the relationship between Modern Silk Road and countries along the road with cameras.

Photography has opened a window for the world to understand the Eastern culture, and also built a bridge for the in-depth exchanges of Eastern and Western cultures. It is expected that through the event, Chinese and foreign photographers would work together, and build a sound channel for mutual learning among civilizations and cultural exchanges in the background of new times of "The Belt and Road" cooperation initiative. Together they would portray a wonderful picture of "Connected roads and shared beauty among the world", tell good stories on "The Belt and Road" construction and convey the beauty of China to the world.

China Photographers Association  
December 2018

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Countries along the 21st Maritime Silk Road"



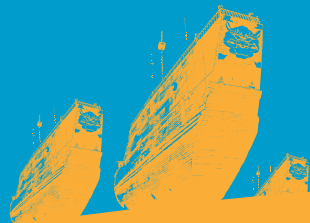
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21 世纪海上丝绸之路摄影季

“The Belt & Road—the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road” Photo Season

昨天·今天——海上丝绸之路古今对比展

Yesterday & Today : The Maritime Silk Road Photographic Exhibition



## “昨天·今天——海上丝绸之路古今对比展” 策展前言

策展人：张国田

2013年10月，习近平主席访问东盟时提出21世纪海上丝绸之路的构想。距离1913年法国汉学家埃玛纽埃尔-爱德华·沙畹首次提出“海上丝绸之路”这一概念，已经过去了整整100年。

21世纪海上丝绸之路的构想基于历史，着眼于中国与东盟建立战略伙伴关系十周年这一新的历史起点上，以点带线，以线带面，增进同沿线国家和地区的交往，串起连通东盟、南亚、西亚、北非、欧洲等各大经济板块的市场链，发展面向南海、太平洋和印度洋的战略合作经济带，以亚欧非经济贸易一体化为发展的长期目标。

“昨天·今天——海上丝绸之路古今对比展”是关于海上丝绸之路历史起点的一次探寻。

十二个人，四座城市，与海上丝绸之路。

南京、宁波、泉州、广州，是辐射而出途经100多个国家和地区的全程1.4万公里航线的起始，也是世界接触中国、东西文化交汇的载体。

这是一次管中窥豹的旅程，亦是一叶落而天下知秋的过程。

四组人，四条线，见天地，见众生。

贸易、传承、遗迹、生活，构成“昨天·今天——海上丝绸之路古今对比展”的全部内容。

但同时，又不仅仅是这些。

无论是前往南京的李舸、沈遥、吴志忠，去往宁波的李学亮、吴宗其、戚颢，去往泉州的潘朝阳、吴寿华、郑祚声，还是前往广州的王琛、李洁军、廖宁，都是在以现在去想象未来。

相对应的，那些征集自图片机构与文化机构的照片，则构成坚实的过去与历史的基础。

这些从不同途径汇集而来的摄影作品，是在相互的对比中将时间与空间统一在一个展览之中，是历史与未来之间的现实回响，是新与旧之间的多元表达。

## Yesterday & Today: The Maritime Silk Road Photographic Exhibition

Curator: Zhang Guotian

In October 2013, President Xi Jinping proposed the concept of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road during his visit to ASEAN. It has been 100 years since 1913 when French sinologist Emmanuel- douard Chavannes proposed the concept of "Maritime Silk Road" for the first time.

The concept of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is based on history and focuses on the new historical starting point of the 10th anniversary of China-ASEAN partnership. It aims to enhance exchanges with countries and regions along the border at point-to-point and line-to-line basis, connect market chains linking ASEAN, South Asia, West Asia, North Africa, Europe and other major economic sectors, develop strategic economic cooperation belts oriented at the South China Sea, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, and take the integration of economy and trade of Asia, Europe and Africa as the long-term development goal.

This exhibition is an exploration about the historical starting point of the Maritime Silk Road.

Twelve people, four cities and the Maritime Silk Road.

Nanjing, Ningbo, Quanzhou and Guangzhou are the starting points of the 14,000-kilometer route, stretching to over 100 countries and regions, and the carrier of the world's contact with China and the intersection of eastern and western cultures.

This is a journey from the individual to the universal and a process of a small sign

that can indicate a great trend.

Four groups of people and four lines reflect the heaven and earth and all living creatures. Trade, inheritance, relics and life constitute the whole content of the Exhibition.

But at the same time, it is more than that.

The future is imagined with the present, no matter the pictures of Nanjing by Li Ge, Shen Yao and Wu Zhizhong, or the pictures of Ningbo by Li Xueliang, Wu Zongqi and Qi Hao, the pictures of Quanzhou by Pan Chaoyang, Wu Shouhua and Zheng Zuosheng and the pictures of Guangzhou by Wang Chen, Li Jiejun and Liao Ning.

Correspondingly, the works collected from photography studios and cultural organizations constitute the real past and a foundation of history.

The photographic works collected from different sources are the unity of time and space in an exhibition in mutual comparison, and the echo of reality between history and future, as well as the multiple expression between the new and old.



1984 年，广州城市景观。  
Peter Charlesworth/Getty Images/ 视觉中国

An urban landscape with factory chimneys spewing smoke and pollution in Guangzhou, China, in 1984.  
(Photo by Peter Charlesworth/Getty Images/ VCG)



1910 年代，广州珠江上船只往来穿梭。  
George Rinhart/Corbis/ 视觉中国

(Original Caption) Canton, China: Scene on the Pearl River which is still strongly infested with pirates that manage to elude the numerous patrols by hiding in the innumerable inlets and creeks. One of the large steamers was held up and burned in July 1916.  
Undated photograph.  
(Photo by George Rinhart/Corbis/ VCG)



1910年代，从城内看广州正西门。  
George Rinhart/Corbis/ 视觉中国

(Original Caption) Canton, China: The West Gate from within the city. Notice the guard on top of the gate. Undated photograph.  
(Photo by George Rinhart/Corbis/ VCG)



1916 年，广东省广州市著名古迹镇海楼，又名五层楼。  
Smith Collection/Getty Images/ 视觉中国

Zhenhai Tower, or Five Stories Pogoda, China, 1916. From the New York Public Library. (Photo by Smith Collection/Getty Images/VCG)



1902 年 3 月 1 日，广州市全景。  
The Montifraulo Collection/Getty Images/ 视觉中国

Overview of Canton City, China 1st March 1902. (Photo by The Montifraulo Collection/Getty Images/VCG)



1978年10月，广州市珠江上的船只。  
Paolo KOCH/Gamma-Rapho/视觉中国

Boats on the Zhujiang River in Guangzhou, China in October 1978.  
(Photo by Paolo KOCH/Gamma-Rapho /VCG)



晚清，珠江支流边的房舍，船屋与岸上的房子连为一体，为商贾短暂驻留之地。

秦风老照片馆 / 视觉中国

In the late Qing Dynasty, the houses on the side of the tributary of the Zhujiang River, the houseboats and the houses on the shore were connected, which provide convenience for the short stay of the merchants. (Photo by Qin Feng Studio / VCG)



晚清，广州古城墙沿江边而建，船只停泊，古意盎然。

秦风老照片馆 / 视觉中国

In the late Qing Dynasty, the ancient city walls of Guangzhou were built along the riverside, and the ships were moored. (Photo by Qin Feng Studio / VCG)



晚清，珠江上的西式轮船，西潮东来，广州成为中西交流的窗口。  
秦风老照片馆 / 视觉中国

In the late Qing Dynasty, the western-style steamship on the Zhujiang River. Guangzhou became the window of Sino-Western exchanges. (Photo by Qin Feng Studio / VCG)



1910年，广州狭窄的街道。由于街道狭窄，商人们有必要在店外悬挂垂直的标志来宣传他们的商品，色彩鲜艳的招牌令旅行者着迷。  
George Rinhart/Corbis/ 视觉中国

Canton, China in 1910: Canton's narrow streets. The array of brilliantly colored signs fascinate the tourist. Due to the narrowness of the streets, it is necessary for the Chinese merchants to hang perpendicular signs outside their shops to advertise their wares. (Photo by George Rinhart/Corbis/VCG)



1920年12月27日，广州市最好的赌场大益赌馆。这栋五层的建筑装饰花哨。据说，陈炯明率领驻扎福建的粤军回粤，厉行禁赌，开张不久的大益赌馆很快被关闭，被改成商场。  
Bettmann/Corbis/ 视觉中国

12/27/1920—Canton, China— In many countries the presence of gambling houses is openly advertised in one way or another. In China, these buildings are highly decorated, such as the one shown in the photo. It is the finest gambling house in Canton, and it never closes its doors. Fortunes change hands every day for the Chinese are great lovers of the games of fortune. It is said that the finest gambling house is quickly closed and changed to a shopping mall after Chen Jiongming led the army back to Canton. (Photo by Bettmann/Corbis/VCG)



1930年代，珠江码头繁忙的景象。大型轮船停靠，国际贸易鼎盛，达到新的高峰。  
秦风老照片馆 / 视觉中国

In the 1930s, the busy scene of the Zhujiang Wharf. Large ships docked, and international trade flourished and reached a new height.  
(Photo by Qin Feng Studio / VCG)



1910 年代，广州江边码头上的船坞。  
George Rinhart/Corbis/ 视觉中国

Canton, China in 1910: Canton, China: Aerial view of a shipyard in  
Canton. (Photo by George Rinhart/Corbis/VCG)