

新会员简介

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS



瓦尔帕莱索集装箱码头。

瓦尔帕莱索

南美洲太平洋东岸重要海港，智利阿空加瓜区和瓦尔帕莱索省首府。位于瓦尔帕莱索湾南岸，东南距圣地亚哥约130公里。始建于1536年。历史上屡遭海盗、风暴、大火、地震毁坏，现市区大多为1906年地震后重建。港湾开阔，筑有坚固的防波堤以及现代化的港口设施。为智利最大贸易港，其中输入占全国进口总值的半数以上。工业约占全国五分之一，有纺织、金属加工、化工、炼油、制糖、服装、制革、油漆等。气候宜人，风景秀丽，为旅游胜地。有多所大学和博物馆。横贯安第斯山国际铁路的西部终端站，与首都电气火车相通。城市居民多为欧洲移民尤其是英德法意移民的后裔，同时这里也是智利国民议会、智利文化部和智利海军司令部的所在地。

历史文化

在瓦尔帕莱索的黄金时代(1848-1914)，城市吸引了大量来自欧洲的移民，移民社区为城市带来了独特的印记，这一点在城市的建筑风格上体现的尤为显著。每个移民社区都修建了自己的教堂和学校，这些可以从保留到今天的国家历史区(蒂皮卡斯区)见到。

在20世纪下半叶，瓦尔帕莱索经历了巨大的衰退，富人们搬离了市中心，迁往繁华的圣地亚哥或者邻近的比尼亚德尔马。到20世纪90年代初，城市大量独特的遗产都丢失了，许多智利人放弃了这座城市。但到了90年代中期，一场草根阶层保留运动在瓦尔帕莱索蓬勃开展。

由北美诗人托德·特姆金帮忙建立

的瓦尔帕莱索基金会参与了城市主要遗产的恢复工程，同时基金会也帮助改进了城市的旅游设施，并给城市带来了爵士乐、民族音乐和歌剧节，在这些项目中，最显著的基金会工程是申请世界遗产、海滨剧院以及打造智利“文化首都”。特姆金先生也通过他在瓦尔帕莱索导报(西班牙语: El Mercurio de Valparaíso) 星期日专栏的影响力推动了许多重要政策的提交。诸如在智利国民议会建立瓦尔帕莱索法，这就确保智利政府为保护瓦尔帕莱索的独特遗产索道缆车提供资金支持。

卢卡斯·伦佐·帕切尼诺基金(西班牙语: LUKAS Fundacion Renzo Pechenino) 则维持了那些象征了瓦尔帕莱索大众文化的画家和艺术家的创作灵感，

使得他们在—处重新装修过的建筑里俯瞰海湾进行创作。

2003年智利国民议会宣布瓦尔帕莱索成为智利“文化首都”，智利文化部也随后迁至瓦尔帕莱索。在每年的最后三天瓦尔帕莱索会举办一个由成百上千名居民参与的新年晚会，而新年海滨焰火秀则使得节日到达高潮。在整个拉丁美洲，这个晚会的规模是最大的，最多的时候，一百万游客填满了瓦尔帕莱索的山顶和海滨，并在他们所在的位置俯瞰海湾。

瓦尔帕莱索的夜晚被认为是智利最好的，由于港口有各式各样的酒吧和夜总会，这里也成了水手和学生们最乐于光顾的地方。其中索托马约尔广场附近的普拉维亚酒吧和拉皮埃德拉非利克斯·维沃以及因格莱斯特酒吧最受欢迎。大学生们在大量的夜总会、酒吧和舞厅里享受生活。而一位鲜活的瓦尔帕莱索导游则可以在卡埃塔诺·布鲁莱的小说中找到原型，胜利区的私家侦探则可以在帕西奥·格尔瓦索尼的画作《康塞普西翁区》找到原型。

气候特点

瓦尔帕莱索是非常温和的地中海气候，与北半球同纬度的旧金山和圣巴巴拉的气候类似。城市的夏季比较干燥，但由于长年受到洪堡海流的影响导致城市时常出现大雾天气。在冬季，如果强大的对流云系穿越智利中部，也会偶尔带来强降雨，但每年的情况都有所不同。

瓦尔帕莱索夏季（南半球在1、2月份）的平均最高温是23℃，最低温是13℃，平均下雨日为2天，平均降雨量是2mm，平均湿度为73。冬季（南半球在7、8月份）的平均最高温是17℃，最低温是9℃，平均下雨日为6天，平均降雨量是60mm，平均湿度为80。

Valparaiso

Valparaiso, an important seaport in eastern Pacific Coast of South America and the capital of Aconcagua and Valparaiso Province, located on the south bank of Valparaiso Bay, approximately 130 kilometers away from Santiago and built in 1536. This city was once destroyed by pirates, windstorm, fire and earthquakes, most of the buildings were rebuilt after the earthquake in 1906. Valparaiso has broad harbors, Solid seawalls and modern port facilities. It is also the largest trading port in Chile and accounts for half of the country's imports. The industries include textile, metal-processing, chemical

engineering, oil refining, sugar refining, apparel, leather, painting and so on, which accounts for nearly 20 percent of the whole country. The spectacular nature and pleasant weather here make it a great tourism attraction and there are a lot of universities and museums. The western terminal station traverses the Andes international railway and linked with electric trains in capital. Most of the citizens are European emigrants, especially descendants of English, German, French, Italian emigrants. Meanwhile, this city is also the place where the National Assembly, Ministry of Culture and

Naval Command of Chile is.

History and Culture

In the golden age of Valparaiso (1848-1914), it attracted a large number of European emigrants and the communities they formed brought a special signature for this city, which was particularly significant in the city's architectural style. Every emigrant community built their own churches and schools while more and more communities established other economic and cultural institutions, the largest of them were from Britain, Germany and Italy, every community set up settlements on the hillside near the communities, all of which can be still seen today in the National Historic District.

In the second half of the 20th century, Valparaiso experienced a huge downturn and most of the wealthy people

moved away from the city center to the prosperous Santiago or Vina del Mar. In the beginning of the 1990s, Valparaiso lost numerous unique heritages and many Chileans abandoned the city. However, by the mid-1990s, a movement launched by grass-roots level was developing vigorously in Valparaiso.

The Valparaiso foundation, which was founded by a North American poet named Todd Temkin, participated in the renewal project of the main heritages while the foundation also helped to improve the tourism facilities and brought jazz, folk music and grand opera to this city. Temkin promoted the submitting of many important policies through his influence on Sunday column of Leader Valparaiso, such as to form Valparaiso laws in National Assembly, which ensured the financial support for protecting the heritages.

And the Lucas Renzo Pecchenino foundation preserved some painters' and artists' creational inspiration that symbolized the mass culture in Valparaiso and provided a redecorated building for them to create art while overlook the bay.

In 2003, the Chilean National Assembly announced that Valparaiso became the "cultural capital" of Chile and then the Ministry of Culture moved to the city. In the last three days of every year, Valparaiso will hold a new year party with hundreds of citizens and the holiday

is culminated by the seaside fireworks show. This is the largest party in Latin America, there were once one million visitors standing on the mountaintop and seaside and overlooking the bay.

Valparaiso's nightlife is the best in Chile. Owing to the various bars and nightclubs, it has been the most popular entertainment place for sailors and students. The origin of a Valparaiso tour guide can be found in Caetano's novel and the private detective of victory area can be found in Pasio Gervasoni's painting.

Climate

Valparaiso's climate is temperate and Mediterranean, similar with San Francisco and Santa Barbara. The city has dry summers but it's usually foggy because of the Humboldt Current. In winter, if the strong convective clouds cross over the central Chile, it will bring heavy rains occasionally, but the situation is different every year.

The average maximum temperature of Valparaiso in summer is 23 degrees Celsius and the minimum is 13 degrees Celsius, with an average of 2 days and 2mm of rainfall, the average humidity is 73.

The average maximum temperature of Valparaiso in winter is 17 degrees Celsius and the minimum is 9 degrees Celsius, with an average of 6 days and 60mm of rainfall, the average humidity is 80.



In South America, the exterior of the houses in slum areas are painted in various colors, and Valparaiso is no exception.



The graffiti in Valparaiso adds to the glamour of the city