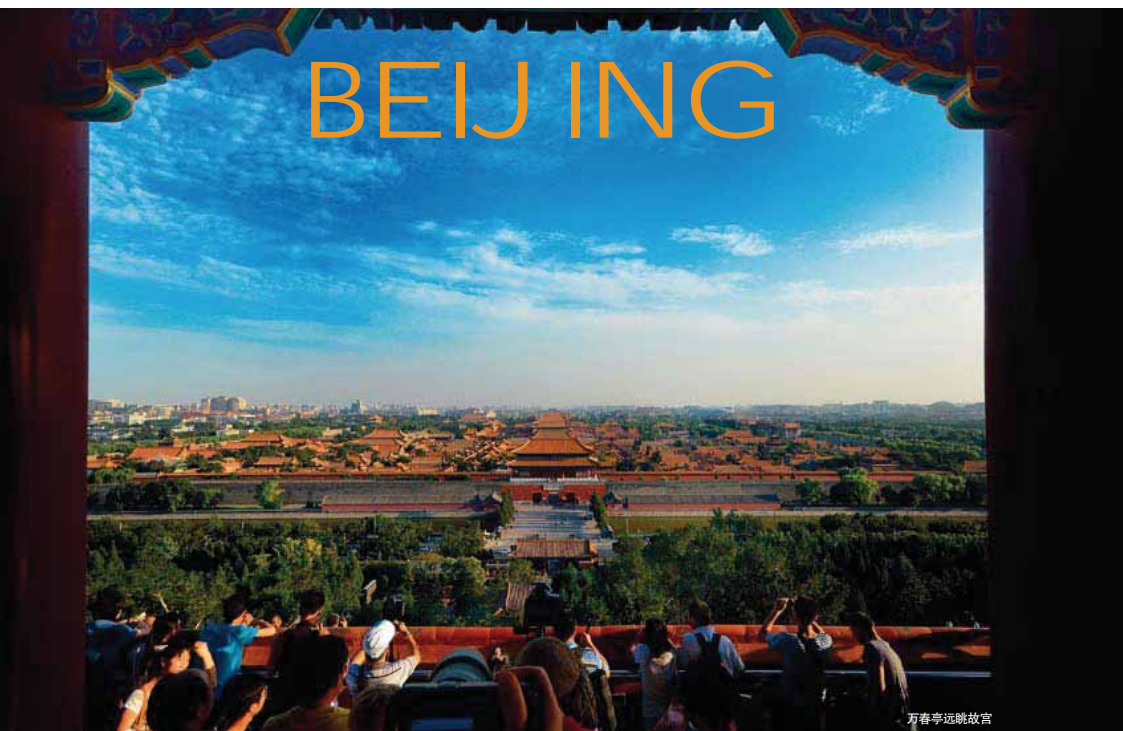




北京 / 华盛顿 / 卡萨布兰卡 / 米兰





万春亭远眺故宫

# 北京

## 从炎黄尧舜到马可波罗, 从1153到2008

文 / 吕友仁 图 / 肖兴华 蒋晨明

当今的北京, 无论是登录世界文化遗产的数量、历史名胜、文化古迹、春秋写照、自然景物, 还是现代文明的最新展示, 都让世人叹为观止。其泱泱大观, 量不尽数, 文化底蕴, 超群绝响。上下五千年, 纵横阔比, 其煌煌之论, 太多的新旧故事, 足以让人无尽地赞叹与述说。

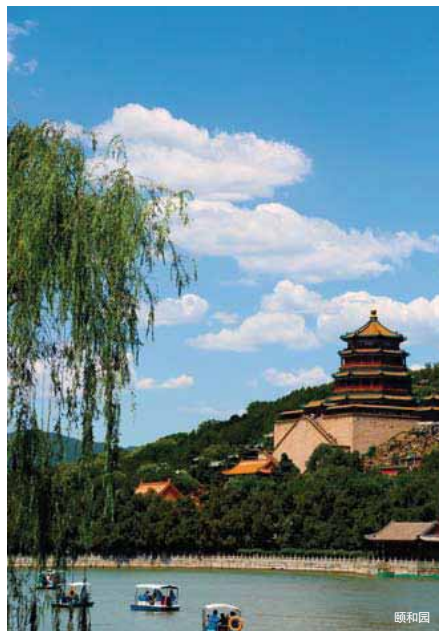
千百年来的北京, 是中华历史的写证, 也是中华文明历史弥新的象征。游走在北京, 慢慢地观赏, 细细地回想, 您会对整个中华有一个完整的诠释。

### 中华历史的写证

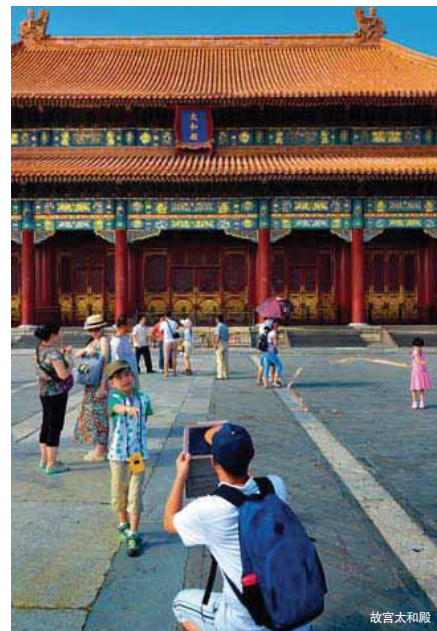
公元前2700多年, 黄帝从陇西东来, 炎帝从湘豫北上, 炎黄两族首次汇合在山西, 共同沿河北上, 绕太行出恒代, 首次与蚩尤战阪泉、克共工, 放北狄, 逐鹿中原。《史记》记载, 建首邑于逐鹿之阿, 迁徙往来无常处, 以师兵为营卫, 就是发生在北京和其周边, 是他们聚分的中心。尧舜北巡, 在华夏大地上“光被四表, 格于上下。克明俊德, 以亲九族。九族既睦, 平章百姓, 百姓昭明, 协和万邦”。于是, 尧命“和叔”定居北方幽陵燕山的“幽”, 教以当地民众根据地理水土和四时季候、物产物种不同, 何处建立城池房屋、何时狩猎、何时牧畜、何时耕植、种植何种物产, 何时冬储。从而与其他三位仲叔, 一同形成了海内统一的地理归属。尧还分命四位仲叔“允厘百工, 庶绩咸熙”, 授业鼓励当地社会民众各行各

业, 各司其职, 各尽其能, 平等交换, 互通物有, 百业兴旺, 丰衣而足食。这些中华早期的文明都发生在古时北京这片煌煌大地上。

沿着恒山东麓的军都山燕山间的河谷延伸, 进入华北平原地理要冲的北京, 是华夏文明最早的设邑建城和人祖定居之所。它西有千里太行高山之险, 北有延绵阴山燕山横阻, 南有广袤平原躬耕之沃土, 是山环水绕的高阳谷地。土地富饶, 永无水旱之扰, 物产丰阜, 世无饥寒堪忧。军事战略上, 雄关当道, 享以逸待劳之易, 高屋建瓴, 具窥测四方之势。南北各民族群落和文化的南北交汇都发生和融合在其间。壮美河山, 是中华的根本之地, 朱雀玄武, 为天下形势先, 得天独厚。所谓北倚山险, 南控平原, 为有史以来历代所偏重。周封天下, 武王最倚重的兄弟两公, 召公就分封在燕。今天的北京。古时一直用名“燕”, 因高山幽谷, 明灭幽暗, 林木葱郁, 莽莽苍苍, 屡称“幽州”。历史上多用燕幽, 而少用“蓟”的称呼, 因“蓟”原是关隘的名称, 有别于“冀”, 从燕幽或冀, 分类出来一直是个小区域的地名。



颐和园



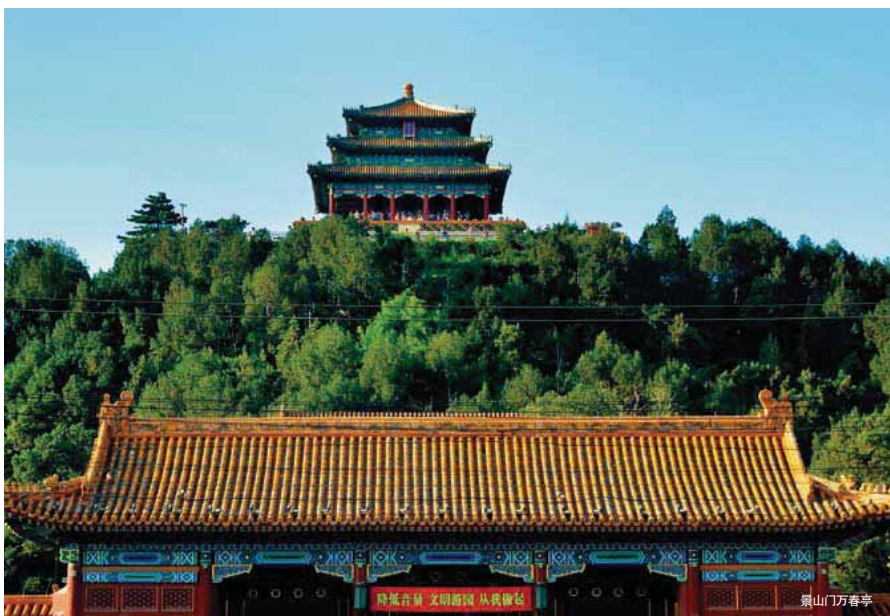
故宫太和殿



北京的地名最早出现在西方的文书地图图册上，是马可波罗在叙述北京时的称呼，是意大利语读名“Cathay”。源自于忽必烈称呼自己帝都的读音，据说引自于成吉思汗西征时受到神圣罗马帝国日耳曼语对凯撒“Caesar”的读音“Kaisha”印象。“Caesar”一词，不仅在现存扬州博物馆的马可波罗游记影印件中可以查到，在大英不列颠的百科全书中也有根据。总之，北京在当初元世祖忽必烈的心中，是一个伟大的最高统治者的大都城。汉语翻译为“国泰”符合其本意，国之“泰”，是国之“尊”，国之“高”至“伟”至“荣耀”、“锦绣”、“繁华”、“太一”。国泰，即是“合和”为大，“世宁”为伦，“鼎盛”为定，“九族贯融”、“九州一壶”。马可波罗在游记中对当时的北京极尽了赞美之词，描述了一个“财富鼎盛”“金玉锦绣”“物华天宝”“民殷市丰”“取之不尽，用之不竭”的国度和他对天下之都盛况的赞叹。他对世界的影响非常大。

在马可波罗的游记中还将当时的北京，描写为城市规划井井有条，格局划一。其中规模无比宏大的金色皇宫、

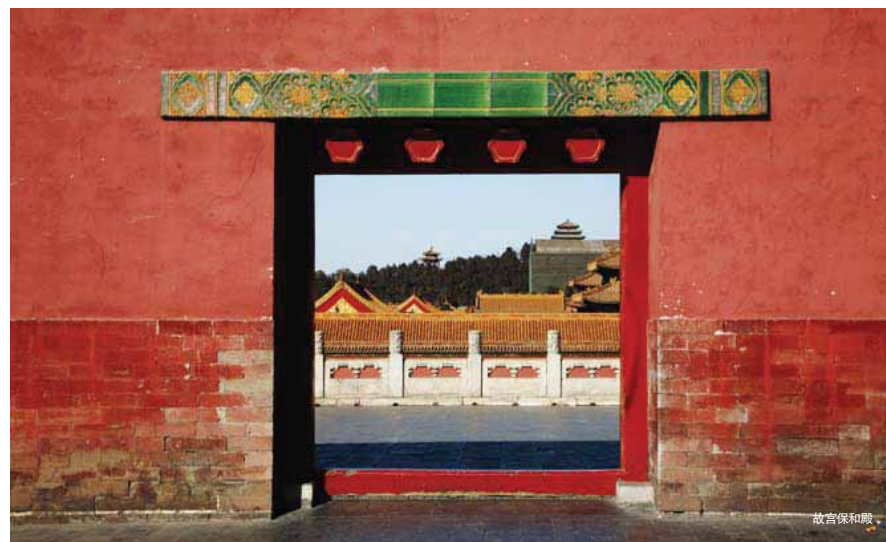
数目无尽的皇家庙宇、湖光山色的帝国园林，各种戏苑酒楼，作坊杂铺，街景市巷。他惊讶地谈到当时民间将原本的金银钱币都送到杂铺中，让能工巧匠开后打作各种精致的食具器皿，瓷器上镶着金银底托和提梁，镂花的金银器具上镶着五彩的宝石，即便是家具也鎏金镶钿，洗脸洗手的铜盆也镂花刻画，谈到了玉以金装，金以玉镶的风俗。同时赞誉了人们普遍使用纸币宝钞在市场流通“前所未闻”事情。游记中记载了帝国集中了东西方远至印度尼西亚和西亚的能工巧匠被召到帝都，修建各种式样的宏大建筑，描写了妙应寺的白塔，以西方石匠艺术在高石砌的章华台上雕琢五塔寺的故事，以及多达十三层云檐等等。游记中还谈到帝都西郊的莲花池，描写了接天莲叶无穷碧的景致。最为神奇的是他还描写了帝都中心皇苑内的叠山奇石，其色如白玉，其形褶皱镂空，千姿百态，如丝绸堆秀。这些都说的是金灭北宋，将当时最为繁华的开封城宋徽宗花尽国力收集的花石纲“艮岳山”以及各种奇花珍宝统统搬到帝都，修筑太液池琼华岛等帝都皇苑。其中还描写了这些奇石（太湖石）在天降初雨时，从这些造山



天坛南天门前祭天大典表演吸引了众多游客前来观礼



祭天队伍走在丹陛桥，庄严肃穆的场面，唤醒了今人对封建时代礼制的认知



故宫保和殿

叠秀奇石的七孔八洞中，会冒出丝丝如雾的云气，如仙如幻。

其实这些都不是马可波罗的凭空遐想，而是当时元人写宋史的真实笔录。我们在今天的北京现存太多的历史古迹中，仍可以看到这些原本的历史写照。北京作为曾经的千年帝都，广厦畅阁，雕栏环廊，曲尽集奇思妙想之精华。水岸交辉，锦绣繁陈，网尽世上物阜之珍稀，都是十分真实的。所谓北京的“胡同”，帝都的市井街巷，民众的定居之所，按元人的本意，就是各族杂处相存为“胡”，东西南北各途贯通为“同”。

### 看不尽的文化，说不尽的故事

北京的建都史自金海陵王完颜亮1153年正式迁都燕京后，中间除了1368-1402年明洪武年间和1927-1949民国期间的56年之外，北京一直是国都。甚至从最早的燕京城始，作为城市本身，它从未曾发生过大的兵火之焚，这是在中国的各古老城市的历史上很少见的。虽然土木砖石建筑，其中千年以上的众多的殿堂庙宇，北京始终保存着中国最悠久，存量最大的历史风貌。其中历朝历代持续不断大规模营建扩充，将众多的江南风景、湖光山色、经典园林、琼楼高阁、长桥廊亭、风荷雅苑，各色各样几乎统统





颐和园

无一不漏地描画搬造到北京的皇苑之中。除了红墙黄瓦的帝宫皇苑外，其中明清两代留下的众多王府宅邸和广利深院，上百处数千栋的历史建筑，都作为历史文物得到了很好的维修保留，辟为公众参观游览之所。中华悠久文明之达观，北京为最。

帝都皇家的历史名胜，全是浩浩荡荡的伟岸巨作。天安门、故宫、太庙、中山公园、景山公园、北海公园、雍和宫、国子监、天坛、先农坛、颐和园、香山公园、历代帝王庙、皇史宬、八达岭、居庸关、慕田峪、黄花城、司马台、金山岭等各段著名的长城、十三陵、以及数不胜数的城中和远播周边山林河谷的皇家敕建古刹真观大庙，周边围绕着10多座敕建古庙的什刹海、还有鼓楼、钟楼、前门楼、东便门楼、德胜门楼、前门大街、大观园等，可谓咫尺之间皆故事，百步之内有达观。北京还有多达上百座之多的博物馆和画院，民俗街、古戏楼、紫檀馆等等，还有多个历史博物馆，多个军事博物馆，多藏稀世珍品。北京是一个游走不尽的大博物馆之都。

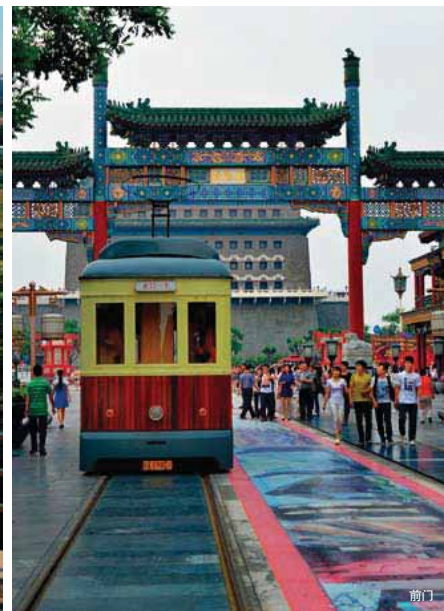
1949年中华人民共和国定都北京后，作为首都的文明示范，北京越发新姿翘楚，灿烂辉煌。特别是为了迎接中

国人民百年梦想的2008奥运会和随着我们经济建设的快速发展，城市的现代化面貌再次发生了前所未有的超前的变化。像埃菲尔铁塔建在古老巴黎市中心，玻璃金字塔建在凡尔赛官前，北京也以它最包容的胸怀、突兀求新的理念、文化大跨越的姿态，聚集起全世界的各种杰出人才，将北京再次推上了古典和超现代、和谐和大突破、千百年的沉淀与瞬间的闪亮幻彩，互相辉映全部聚焦在现代生活的大都市中。北京的经济建设，科技发展，国际交往，更多美轮美奂的艺术殿堂般超现代的奢华国际酒店，这些都把北京打造成为世界一流，与世界日益交融的国际大都市。是个见多识广的大所在。其中奥运会期间向世界传说的北京的一切，与奥运会本身一同被世界认为精彩绝伦，空前绝后，不同凡响，无以堪比。

北京周边的翠山峡谷，多是平地拔起千丈，陡岩峭壁，千耸万豁，层叠叠障，蔚为雄浑壮观。深山中多处是百里画廊，其中村落古朴，树木参天，浅草滩滩，古道驿站，都是踏古寻幽，心灵回归空宁的好去处。北京正在全面建设绿色生态环境。总之，北京永远是看不尽的文化，说不尽的故事。



景山俯瞰



前门



# Beijing

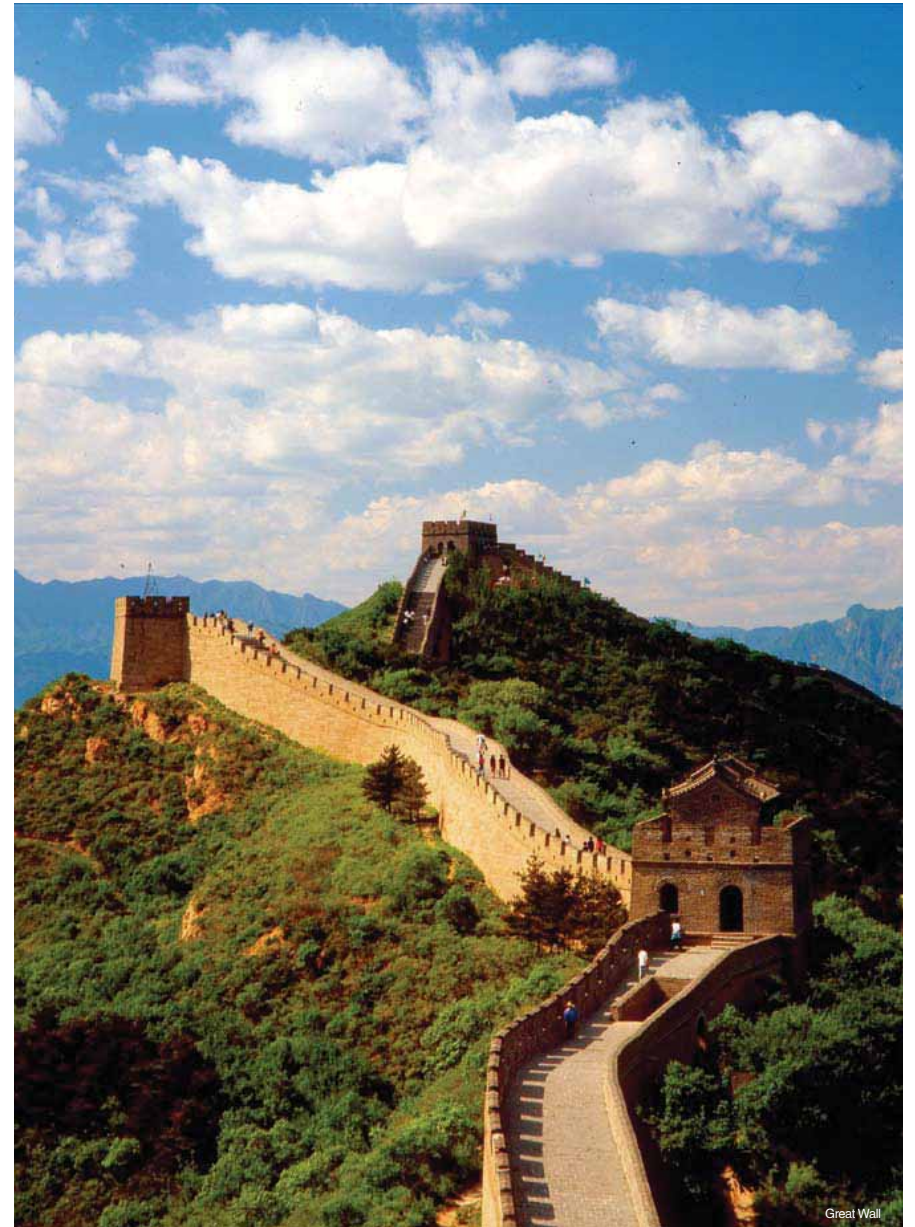
## A Grand Capital Beyond Images

Whether in terms of the number of historical and cultural relics, natural scenery or modern civilization, Beijing is a city admired by the world. Too many stories have occurred here in the past hundreds of years which are talked about and commented by people time and again.

### Witness of Chinese history

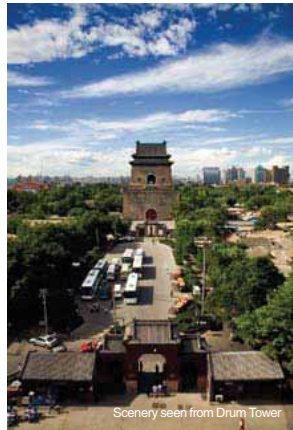
Beijing, the original name is "You" or "Yan", but described by Marco Polo to the world, the national capital during the dynasty by the greatest emperor Genghis Khan was called "Cathay", related to great name of Caesar, as Kha Tsar of the Mongolia pronunciations. It means the superior dignity, extremely exceed powers, enormous great glories, productive prosperous, dynamic and excellent cultural life with millions of population in well-managed city planning. It was Beijing at that time in the beginning of 13th century,

that the brilliant huge imperial golden palaces, temples, the shimmering lakes and canals, gardens, pagodas, theaters, all excellence formed the city a great majesty. During Marco Polo period in Europe, the grand capital name "Cathay" also means the glory of China Kingdom too, never specified the grand capital away from the dynasty. Today all of those major well- preserved historical sites here and there in the modern metropolitan of Beijing make it a most attractive tourist destination. It even owns a largest number of the UNESCO sites. It is always a rear window of the ancient





Qianmen



Scenery seen from Drum Tower



Forbidden City

& modern China to the world and a maze to many tourists home and abroad.

The Tian An Men Square, The Forbidden City, The Summer Palace, The Temple of Heaven, The Imperial Beihai (North Sea) Park, The Imperial Jinshan (Sunshine Prosperity) Park, The Jade Spring Imperial Park, the Imperial Fragrant Hill Resorts, the Great Wall in many sections, Imperial Tombs, and all many other historical sites, temples, gardens, museums are the excellent cultural sites for torching us to the ancient spirit and historical images of the old China. Such as the temples for worship the Gods of the Heaven, the Spirit of Land, the Society Security, the Sun, the Moon, the Father of Plantation, the Master of Medicine, Beijing has 10 specified elemental temples well-preserved for the tourism resources. Besides of these, Beijing innumerable other ancient architectures in monument style. The city is composed with over 69 imperial royal family gardens and hundreds of the museums, enormous numbers of the religions or ancestral temples. The ancient corners and streets everywhere are also an amazing attraction to many visitors. Many ancient brilliant sites are behind of the modern main streets today, it makes the city a great exhibition by composing a thousand years history with the modern development together.

Olympics and sustained modernization helps Beijing to be more ancient and modern one with a green environmental lifestyle. The Scenery is not only majority located in the city now, the countryside and mountain areas of Beijing are becoming more uniquely attractive to many visitors too. The

west of Beijing is the wonders of geographic features with the high mountains and deep valleys, the rivers with cliff are forming the best resorts available for cycling, hiking and driving tours for a momentous enjoyment among many picturesque peaceful small old towns and villages

### Culture & story

The city itself as the large residential settlement has the history of over 3570 years according to its geography strategic location. Many earliest national historical events happened in the areas. Beijing had been the capital for a north state since 1259 BC. After the year of 1153 AD, Beijing has been the dynasty capitals of the whole nation, until 1911 when the last feudalism one was down-throne here by the revolution. It has built a brilliant civilization with many major witnesses of the national cultural relics.

Beijing is also an international city, the largest gateway, the second largest business and commercial center in China. The city has been the national hub of transportation, the educational center, fast developing science and technology center, the MICE and exchange center. The modernization helps Beijing to be with all advanced infrastructural facilities. Beijing with its full of resources attracted the largest number of foreign travelers for visit. Over 90% of international tourists to China should have visited Beijing. It has the second largest number of the domestic visiting travelers at average of over 600 million annually. The huge numbers of the hotels are covering all categories of demanding for satisfaction. More than a hundred new top

deluxe hotels covering the worldwide top brandings with all kinds of the artistic fashion and full-board functional facilities are beyond people images and expectation. Beijing also has a large number of service companies and well-trained working people. Efficiency and convenience, helps and assistance are always ready everywhere in Beijing. The English speaking is basically no barrier for travel in Beijing by own. All kinds of international cuisine, the food festivals and promotion events are one by one continually celebrated by the hotels. Friendly circumstances, safety and security, cost conscious are always committed in certainty. The municipal government has the hot lines in 24 hours service for all visitors for their own personal issues.

China's very existence formulizes a big issue for western accounts of world history. Hegel said the world history starting with primitive China and ending in a crescendo of perfection with civilization of Germany philosophy. Fukuyama's "end of history" thesis simply replaces Germany with America. But suddenly the west has discovered that in the East there is China: a large empire, with a long history, glorious past, the harmony melting and blending philosophy, productive diligences. A whole new world has emerged together with an amazing thousand years of China.

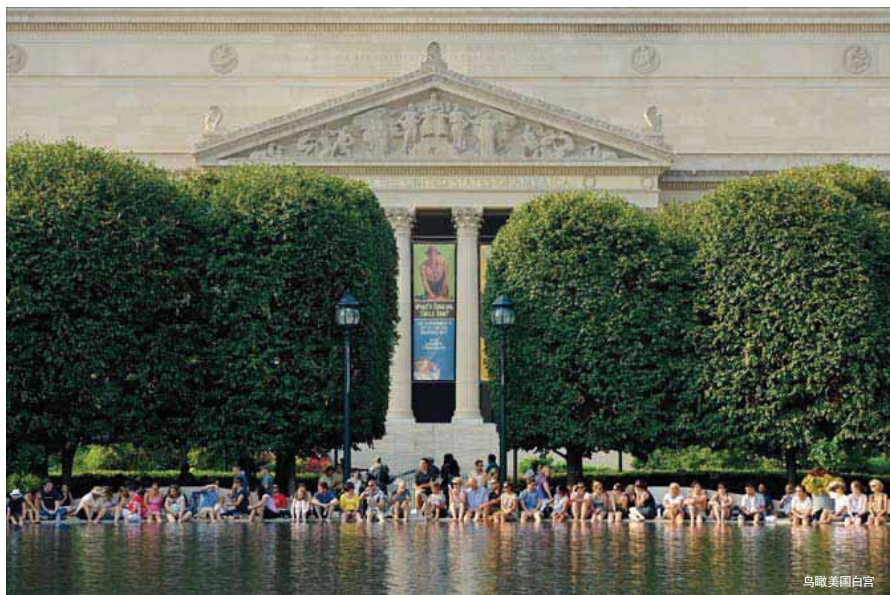
The most popular monumental visiting sites in Beijing are: Tian An Men Square, the Forbidden City, ancient world wonders of the Great Wall, Ming Tombs, the Sumer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, Beihai Imperial Park & Jinshan Imperial (Sunshine Prosperity) Park, Tibetan Lama Temple, Confucius Temple, the Dynasties National Academy, the

Ancient Observatory Tower and Ancient Southeastern City Wall, the Beijing City Planning Exhibition, Hutong Rickshaw Tours to Exploring Old Beijing.

The largest ancient city complex was built by all the dreams, poems and legends for super dignity. Many of those numerous imperial constructions in cherish golden and red color, are the museums on-display the most glory of human-made ancient human being's civilization and the national treasures. The each palace is composed with the biggest buildings, pagodas, pavilions, marble stone bridges, towers, the emperor's libraries and treasure houses, the temples, the exquisite gardens, delicate screens, and connected with curving corridors. It is also always enriched with treasure rocks and white marbles, jade, bronze and ceramics. Those edifices amidst the cool green pine and fragrant blossom flowers & trees, are the beauties of top artificial architecture style, many, with gushing water and foam, are to a sort of dazzling fantasy. The visiting people who saw it said it was more grandiose than the pyramid, more perfect than the Parthenon and more transcendent than Notre Dame. It shows the human being's spiritual determination and productive capabilities, a far beyond the images.

The ancient city was also reflected the Chinese ancient philosophy and the culmination of imperial power originated in the "cosmological center", a magnificent manifestation of Chinese cultural tradition. It shows the celestial & human beings should be composed in harmony together to elaborate symbolism and numerology. The city is always gathering local and visitors alike everywhere.





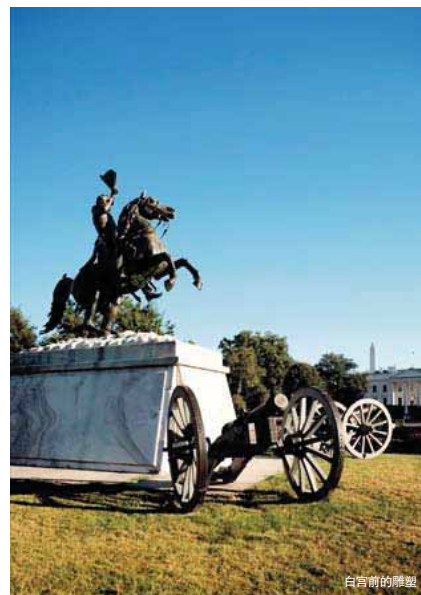
鸟瞰美国白宫

# WASHINGTON

## 华盛顿 世界博物馆之都

文 / 大河

美国作家约翰·S·戈登的“资本三部曲”的完美收官之作《财富的帝国》是继其《伟大的博弈》之后，讲述了一个关于美国为财富而生，为财富而战，为财富而创新不息的伟大故事。美国作为一个特例，仅仅以世界百分之六的人口和领土，却在短短的二百年间，由荒原发展到创造了世界三分之一的财富，从而在方方面面几乎引领了世界事务，似乎神话，却是十分真实的现实。



白宫前的雕塑

### 开放的美国首都

这个国家的成功崛起，同样伴随着种种危难和机遇，新观念和陈旧偏见，旷世英才与愚钝之辈。其首要之处是它的开放和进取，社会的公共教育体系和教育基础设施完善。尤其是其首都华盛顿特区，其完备性开放性在全球也是首屈一指。

作为美国的政治和文化中心，华盛顿特区在刻意缺少商业氛围的情况下，成为世界少有的仅以行政职能为主，凸显出管理国家和主导世界事务为主要功能，以及在开放性公共教育研究的突出地位。其智库和智囊集团集中，各种官方和半官方或学术团体的协会齐全，是美国社区学院协会的发源地。这里学术研讨和交流频繁，各种人文社团团体协会组织的大小活动层出不穷，思想活跃，形式多样，学术扎实，精英荟萃，研究完整，他们支撑了整个民族应对各种危机的才智递进，产业推进，科技创新。其中从政府到各类智库以及各种社会团体协会组织，尤其重视培养教育青少年，各种实习生培训计划，学校夏令营计划，国家和社团的各类大小庆典活动始终把青少年学生视为参与性活动的主体。很多活动，动辄就有上万的学校师生参

与，露天盛会，歌韵朗朗，鼓噪而进，纷纷扬扬。美国首都华盛顿特区是全美学生课外教学活动的首选地。要了解美国社会的政治、经济、法学、科技、文化、艺术、品位修养，华盛顿拥有各种机会和场所。仅全美顶尖的国家博物馆、艺术和交流中心等，在华盛顿特区就有数百个。前往华盛顿特区度假旅游或修学，亦然早就是多数美国中产阶级家庭带领全家子女出行旅游的首选地。各种研讨会都设有旁听席。各个公众参观的政府场所和博物馆都有专设的导游讲解，很多博物馆在不同的陈列厅中还开设讲座。参观旅游的人们络绎不绝，在美国有可谓“不去华盛顿，实为乡巴佬”的讥嘲之语。

美国首都华盛顿特区还是美国城市规划建设最好的典范之一，城市空间水岸交融，视野开阔，人文思想明朗，文化传统突出，功能区域相对集中。在此悉心参观游览，即使十天半个月也不为多。

华盛顿是美国的政治中心。白宫、国会、最高法院、华盛顿纪念碑、林肯纪念馆、杰弗逊纪念馆、FBI总部、五角大楼、联邦储备大厦、泛美联盟总部大楼、联合车站、以及绝大多数政府机构的建筑风格突出，可称经典。许多建筑如果不是现代建筑艺术的经典创新之作，就是古罗马的传统艺术的辉煌宫殿，在外表神庙和凯旋门式设计，在内部从天穹到廊柱的风格，都是白色的大理石建筑，雕刻着大量的古希腊和古罗马的众神塑像，代表了正义、力量、智慧、权利和古罗马宫殿般的全部细节。而美国的独立宣言和美国宪法等核心价值，都高高地篆刻在这些大理石的墙体之上。

### 博物馆之城

华盛顿特区的博物馆大多都在“史密森尼博物馆协会”属下，概出于统一的博物馆收藏和“施教于展”的理念，包括史密森尼博物馆、国家航空航天博物馆、美国阿瑟·M·萨克勒美术馆、赫什霍恩博物馆和雕塑园、国家历史博物馆、自然历史博物馆、国家艺术博物馆、原住民博物馆、邮政博物馆、间谍博物馆、国立肖像馆、国家画廊等，还有国会图书馆、国家档案馆等。其中国家航空航天博物馆展出的从美国莱特兄弟发明的人类第一架飞机直到登月之后的各种人造卫星、载人航空航天器、宇宙空间站、各种导弹运载体的实体，以及对空间遥感成像等等最新科技，对很多基础知识都做了比较详尽的模拟介绍。博物馆运用了最新科技手段，对外太空的天体宇宙，给参观者创造了身临其境地感受近万颗各种星球、星系和星云的五彩缤纷的苍穹，以及从太空回望人类地球家园直



至自家小院的前沿科技，成为旅游游客的必到场所。

国家美术馆和艺术馆不仅展出了国家和史密森尼学会收藏的大量系列珍品，其中有些展厅把一个世界著名的画家有关一个主题的全部画作集中在一起，充分展示了这个艺术家创造这些系列珍品的心历路程和执着追求。博物馆试图展示出艺术家从视觉冲击到语言，从语言到笔端表现，从笔端到内心抒发，从内心抒发到技法创新和多视点效果，从瞬间的灵动到画面固化，再现艺术的创造和局限，力图更加真实和抽象地表现作者自身感受，从而昭示和启发艺术不断交替创新的历程。让观众身临其境，去更多地体会艺术之路的全部心路和局限，极力提高人们艺术品的鉴赏能力和品位修养。这些博物馆都是免费对外开放。

美国自然历史博物馆也是一个最值得前往参观的场所。多达1亿2千万件的收藏品，从恐龙化石、模型、各种矿物到美国的印地安文物和海洋生物等等，包罗万象。展品包括无数保存完好的珍贵的古今哺乳动物、鸟类、两栖动物、爬行动物、昆虫和海洋生物等等的标本，全面反映人类和自然环境的面貌和演化。其中还展示了大量地质构造，各种岩石和矿藏结构，以及全世界的珍稀矿物、火星陨石、宝石等，实物内容之丰富，展示知识之完整，成为美国学生课外活动的必修之地。博物馆中很多标本和岩石矿藏，都附有详细的品位介绍和化学元素结构图谱，上

面架着高倍放大镜，让您看到其色彩斑斓的构造。博物馆还展示了其收藏的世界上众多的珠宝精品，其中一枚从重达127克拉的大蓝宝石切割并加工而成的45.52克拉的欧洲皇室珠宝“希望之星”藏品，它不仅蓝得美丽，而且还因它而起演绎了很多欧洲皇室一连串的眩暈离奇。博物馆中再次向世人展示了经典的“月亮宝石”的故事。让人们能够欣赏到世界珠宝精品。华盛顿还有“国际女性艺术博物馆”等等。总之，华盛顿这些博物馆的建筑外表、内饰和丰富的珍宝展品，是一个让您游走不尽，观赏无尽的修学博物的大都会。参观之后，让人感慨，在时间许可之下，如错失这些博物馆的参观，真是莫大的遗憾。

### 世界艺术殿堂

华盛顿特区的肯尼迪艺术中心还是美国著名的文化机构，有艺术庙堂之称。它与阿瑞纳剧院、华盛顿国家歌剧院等各个主要表演艺术中心的建筑艺术都典雅辉煌，堪称超群绝伦的世界艺术殿堂，是这个财富帝国在文化艺术上的地位的真实写照。经常演出不断，是社会交往的重要场合。如能在旅行中不因此而失之交臂，是一大幸。

游览中还有不能错过的是华盛顿纪念碑两侧的美国的越战纪念碑和朝鲜战争纪念碑。这两个纪念碑小广场，在华盛顿纪念碑左右两侧，以半沉陷式的建筑格局在整个中心区主轴的整体轮廓视线之下，展示了两场让美国痛



华盛顿美术馆油画作品



华盛顿自然历史博物馆



华盛顿画家



华盛顿纪念碑



国家航空航天博物馆



杰斐逊纪念馆



林肯纪念堂内林肯雕像



心疾首的战争纪念。其中朝鲜战争的全部士兵的雕塑形象，灰白色不锈钢的造型，个个孤独分散，面容消瘦，警觉而茫然，裹着雨披，在风雪中阴冷中，眼神惊恐，无助无望。而越战的雕像，却是三五成群互相紧靠的挺立雕塑，神情凝重，满是泥泞疲惫，历尽磨难，悲愤苍凉，茫然四望，不知所向。这两组雕塑群，配着长长的铭刻着逝者名录的低矮的黑色纪念碑墙，告示着美国人民对这两场战争深刻的反思。每个现场到访者，无论是谁，都不由得在此神情凝重，默默无语，内心中不能抹去曾经的创伤和悲凉，对逝者永远的肃穆和感伤。

特别值得一提的是美国总统中的四杰之一，亚伯拉罕·林肯的纪念堂。出身贫寒，未曾接受正规高等教育，勤奋自学，勇于承担的林肯总统，被誉为美利坚合众国的拯救者。由此国家的统一，人民的平等，民族的团结成为美国的坚实信条。纪念堂建在主轴一端突起的小山丘上的白色大理石建筑，像高高的古希腊神庙，方型的建筑厚重高大，四周围耸立着巨大的廊柱。大厅中他的雕像端坐在高高的台基之上的椅中，神情消瘦俊朗，目光炯炯，视线穿过大门，注视倒影池对面凌天一柱的华盛顿纪念碑，还有大草坪尽头的国会大厦。此间寓意无穷，足可令人感想联翩。整个造像比任何其他庙堂的神像都要宏伟高耸。雕像背后的墙上篆刻着：In this temple, as in the

hearts of the people, for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln, is enshrined forever.大厅两侧的石壁上铭刻着林肯的两篇著名演说：《葛底斯堡演说》全文和第二次总统就职演说词。两篇演说气势磅礴，充满情感。纪念堂有着巨大的感召力，不时有青少年学生们集体列队歌咏，朗朗之声，扬扬达观，让人起敬。入夜后，纪念堂与相邻的华盛顿纪念碑和美国国会大厦灯火交相辉煌，倒映于池水和湖畔之中，成为华盛顿有名的一大胜景。

华盛顿特区的大学众多，哥伦比亚特区大学、美国大学、美国天主教大学、可然艺术学校、乔治·华盛顿大学、乔治城大学、哈沃德大学、维嫩山学院、三圣学院、奥伯特学院、盖路德特大学，都是开放式的学校。看看他们的教学大纲，了解一些课程设置，都是增加了解美国教学体系，增加旅游阅历，丰富旅游见闻的很好方式。

美国首都华盛顿特区是一个名符其实的旅游资源极为丰富的目的地。它同时又处于美国东部的地理中心交汇点上，中国国际航空公司2014年6月开通了北京直航美国首都华盛顿特区的直航班机，为更多前往中国的中国家庭子女一同出游和度假及青年学生的修学旅游增加了更加便捷的新渠道。12个小时的直飞，瞬移之间抵达，简易出行，专程前往，增见闻，长知识，都颇为值得。



林肯纪念堂外观



White House

## Washington DC Best Collection of Fine Museums

In Empire of Wealth: The Epic History of American Economic Power, John Steele Gordon tells how the US was born, fought and innovated constantly for the sake of wealth. The US has created one third of the world's wealth and played a leading role in world affairs over 200 years with only 6 percent of the world's population, a miracle made reality.

### An open-minded capital

The rise of the nation was accompanied with risks and opportunities, new ideas and old biases, talented people and fools. The key to the US rise is that the nation was open-minded and pioneering and had a complete public education system with a good educational infrastructure. This is especially true of its capital Washington DC.

As the political and cultural center of the US, Washington is one of only a few capital cities in the world to focus so exclusively on administration. The city provides

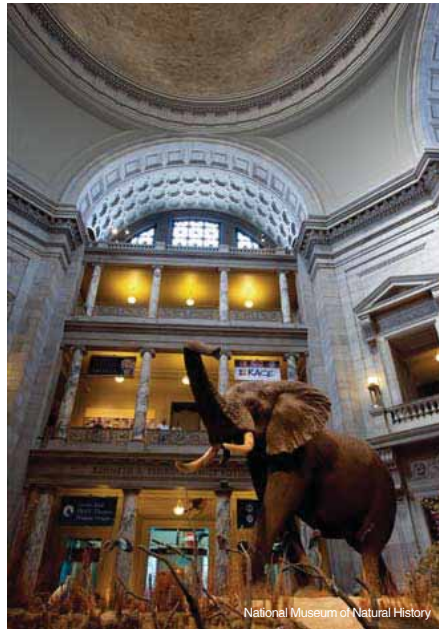
opportunities and institutions for people to learn about US politics, economy, law, science, technology, culture and art. There are several hundred first class national museums, and art and exchange centers in Washington.

With open urban space comprised of land and waters, Washington is one of the American cities with the best urban planning. As a highly civilized city, Washington has its own cultural traditions and relatively concentrated functional areas. You may feel even 10-15 days are too short for thoroughly visiting the city.





Old fashioned door



National Museum of Natural History

Washington has political institutions like the White House, Capitol Hill, Supreme Court, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Jefferson Memorial, FBI headquarters, Pentagon, Federal Reserve Building, Pan American Union Headquarters, Union Station and government institutions, each with its own unique architectural style.

They are innovative modern architectural works and traditional Greco-Roman buildings. Designed with temple and triumphal arch exteriors and white marble interior and sculptures of gods and goddesses from ancient Greek and Roman mythologies, these majestic buildings are symbols of justice, strength, wisdom and power. The nation's core values outlined in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are carved in marble walls.

### City of museums

Most of the museums in Washington are affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution, which was established "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men". Famous museums include Smithsonian American Art Museum, National Air and Space Museum, the Arthur M Sackler

Gallery, Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, National Museum of American History, National Museum of Natural History etc. Among them, the National Air and Space Museum is home to the Wright brothers' plane, satellites, spacecraft, missile carriers and the latest space technologies. It is a must-see for many tourists. Museums are all free of charge.

The National Museum of Natural History is very much worth visiting too. The museum's collections total more than 126 million specimens of plants, animals, fossils, minerals, rocks, meteorites and human cultural artifacts. The animal specimens include well-preserved precious mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, insects and marine organisms etc, showing a clear picture of the evolution of man and changes in the natural environment. There are also precious minerals and stones that show the geological structure. With such a rich collection, the museum is a place for extracurricular activities of American students.

There are also such interesting museums as the World Museum of Women in the Arts in Washington. In short, the

exterior, decor and rich and precious exhibits of museums in Washington are a great attraction of the city. You will feel ashamed if you miss them.

### Temple of art

American cultural institutions like the John F Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and Washington Opera are world-class temples of art reflecting the position of this affluent nation in the fields of culture and art. Performances are held there constantly, making them important places for social gatherings. If you can catch a performance there during your tour, it will be a wonderful experience.

You won't want to miss the Vietnam Veterans Memorial and Korean Veterans Memorial. Situated on two sides of the Washington Monument, the Vietnam memorial features a half sunken design and a black memorial wall with the names of dead soldiers. Both memorials provoke reflection upon war and arouse respect for the dead.

Worth mentioning is the memorial to one of the four greatest American presidents: Abraham Lincoln. Born to a poor family, Lincoln never went to college but was keen on learning and became well-educated through self-study.

As president, he saved the US from disruption and defended the creed of the nation that "all men are created equal". The Lincoln Memorial, a rectangular white marble building with giant pillars located on a small hill at the central axis of the Washington, looks like a majestic ancient Grecian temple.

The sculpture of Lincoln sitting in the chair stands on a high stone base in the hall. Though his face is thin, it seems that his eyes gaze as far as the Washington Monument and the Capitol Hill, occasionally flashing lightning. In the wall at the back is carved: "In this temple, as in the hearts of the people, for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln, is enshrined forever."

On the right side of the hall are inscriptions of the Gettysburg Address and his Second Inaugural Address. Students often read the speeches together loudly in front of the wall. The brightly-lit Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and Capitol Hill together with their reflections in water, look even more glamorous at night.

Washington also has many colleges and universities like University of the District of Columbia, American University, Catholic University of America, Corcoran College of Art and Design, George Washington University and Georgetown University etc. These colleges and universities are all open to the public. You can enrich your travel experience and know more about the US educational system by learning about their curricula.

Washington is indeed a destination with abundant tourism resources in the American East. Air China has launched non-stop Beijing-Washington DC flights in June 2014 to facilitate Chinese families touring the US. The direct Beijing-Washington flight takes only 12 hours, making the journey much easier.



People visiting the National Museum of Natural History



Capitol Hill



# CASABLANCA

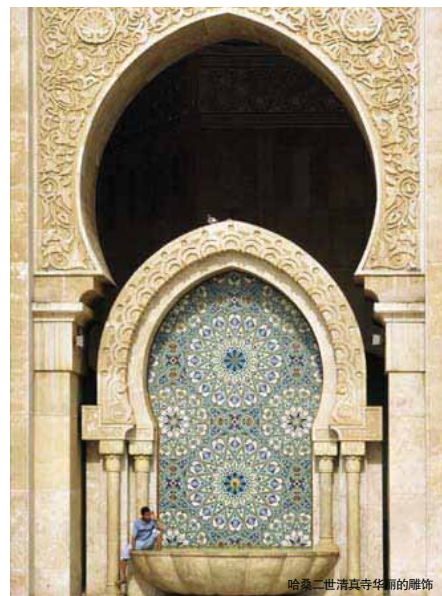
## 卡萨布兰卡 邂逅极致的浪漫

文 / 杨丽琴

世界上恐怕没有几个城市像卡萨布兰卡这样因为一部电影而名扬天下，也没有几部电影会把一座名不见经传的小城渲染得像卡萨布兰卡这样令人神往。

卡萨布兰卡，

这座北非小城中弥漫着阿拉伯、法国、葡萄牙和西班牙组成的梦幻味道。这座有着五百多年历史的城市和1942年的美国影片《卡萨布兰卡》在历史中相遇，它们有着一种相同的气质，极致的浪漫。



### 永恒的白色灵魂

在朦胧的晨曦之中，那些五颜六色的大理石和马赛克，那些墙壁上镶出的精巧的阿拉伯几何图形，大厅内铺着红地毯、巨型水晶吊灯、蔚蓝的大海……统统臣服于永恒的白色，这就是卡萨布兰卡。

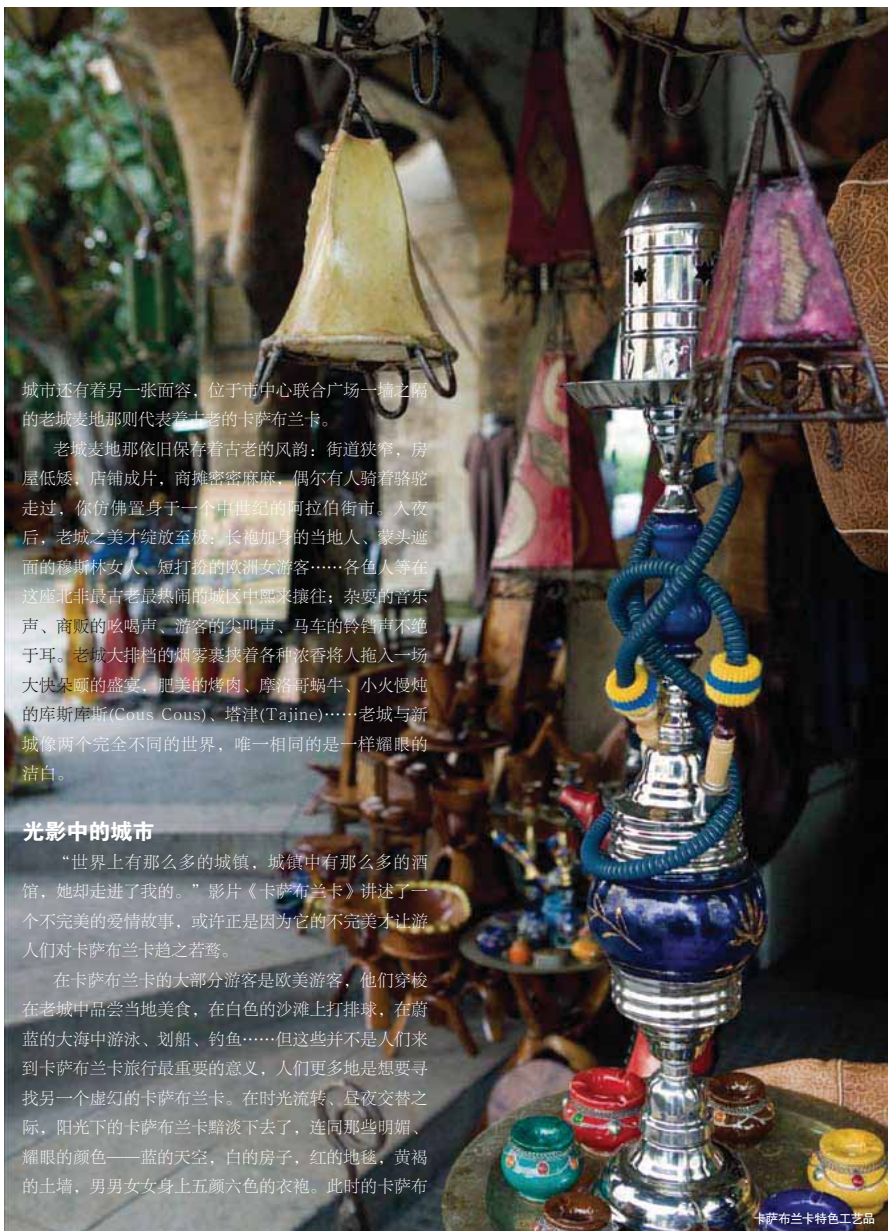
这是一座年轻的城市，五百多年前，这里原是安法古城。中世纪，伊斯兰教传入当地，使得当地的经济快速发展。18世纪中叶，摩洛哥国王西迪·穆罕默德·阿卜达拉赫下令在原安法古城的旧址上兴建一座城市，定名为达尔贝达。18世纪末，西班牙水手初次来到这里，看到一座座白色的房子，不禁赞叹道：“卡萨布兰卡！卡萨布兰卡！”（西班牙语，白色的房子）后来，西班牙人得到在这个港口贸易的特权，并将它改名为卡萨布兰卡。从此，这座城市有两个名字，达尔贝达与卡萨布兰卡。达尔贝达是阿拉伯语，卡萨布兰卡是西班牙语，他们的意思都是白色的房子。1956年，摩洛哥独立，当时的国王哈桑二世为了维护民族尊严，清除殖民主义的残余，弃用“卡萨布兰卡”，恢复了原来的名字“达尔贝达”。但是，连摩洛哥

人好像都忘记“达尔贝达”这个名字了。或许，卡萨布兰卡和达尔贝达都不重要，因为它的灵魂叫“白色的房子”。

如同它的名字，这是一座属于白色的城市，满街都是白色的建筑物，就连许多阿拉伯渔民的住宅也是在褐色峭壁的背景下呈现出白色，与辽阔蔚蓝的大西洋交相辉映，构成一幅淡雅多姿的景象。不仅建筑是白色，甚至卡萨布兰卡人也喜欢穿白色的长袍，因为他们认为白色代表真诚、纯洁。

中世纪的伊斯兰风情和18世纪末的欧洲风情共同描绘着卡萨布兰卡两张面容。卡萨布兰卡在19世纪末失去了它的重要性，但当时的法国总督 Marshal Lyautey将此城复兴并扩建为保护领地的经济中心，成为经贸中心的港都。今天，卡萨布兰卡这座城市宽广的道路、公园、喷泉、摩尔人的城市建筑和城市风貌绝大多数来自Marshal Lyautey的构想，整座城市的布局也以现代化的联合国广场为中心。因此，大多数游人初到卡萨布兰卡并不会感受到那种扑面而来、浸透了千年历史的厚重感。然而，这座





卡萨布兰卡特色工艺品

城市还有着另一张面容，位于市中心联合广场一隅之隅的老城麦地那则代表着古老的卡萨布兰卡。

老城麦地那依旧保存着古老的风韵：街道狭窄，房屋低矮，店铺成片，商摊密密麻麻，偶尔有人骑着骆驼走过，你仿佛置身于一个中世纪的阿拉伯街市。入夜后，老城之美才绽放至极：长袍加身的当地人、蒙头遮面的穆斯林女人、短打打扮的欧洲女游客……各色人等在这座北非最古老最热闹的城区中熙来攘往；杂耍的音乐声、商贩的吆喝声、游客的尖叫声、马车的铃铛声不绝于耳。老城大排档的烟雾裹挟着各种浓香将人拖入一场大快朵颐的盛宴，肥美的烤肉、摩洛哥蜗牛、小火慢炖的库斯库斯(Cous Cous)、塔津(Tajine)……老城与新城像两个完全不同的世界，唯一相同的是一样耀眼的洁白。

### 光影中的城市

“世界上有那么多城镇，城镇中有那么多的酒馆，她却走进了我的。”影片《卡萨布兰卡》讲述了一个不完美的爱情故事，或许正是因为它的不完美才让游人们对卡萨布兰卡趋之若鹜。

在卡萨布兰卡的大部分游客是欧美游客，他们穿梭在老城中品尝当地美食，在白色的沙滩上打排球，在蔚蓝的大海中游泳、划船、钓鱼……但这些并不是人们来到卡萨布兰卡旅行最重要的意义，人们更多地是想要寻找另一个虚幻的卡萨布兰卡。在时光流转、昼夜交替之际，阳光下的卡萨布兰卡黯淡下去了，连同那些明媚、耀眼的颜色——蓝的天空，白的房子，红的地毯，黄褐的土墙，男男女女身上五颜六色的衣袍。此时的卡萨布

兰卡，让位给了某种更为凝重的，几乎是黑白电影般的情绪，就像那部令人难忘的《卡萨布兰卡》有着某种渴望，某种困惑，以及某种莫名的感慨。

夜幕降临，很多游人开始寻找影片中那间瑞克的咖啡馆，寻找自己渴望的爱情。电影是感人的，想象是美丽的，然而，现实终究是现实。影片《卡萨布兰卡》并不是在卡萨布兰卡实地拍摄的，片中涉及卡萨布兰卡的镜头都是在华纳公司的摄影棚里完成的。现在在卡萨布兰卡城中的著名景点瑞克咖啡馆，和电影里一样地处一条离繁华街道不远、但又不太起眼的小路上。门口笔直的棕榈树在海风中轻舞，西服革履的门卫举手投足之间显示的是欧式服务的优雅从容，白色外墙上银白色的灯光映衬着“Rick's Café”的字样。咖啡馆是由一位身为美国外交官的《卡萨布兰卡》影迷在2004年斥巨资建造的。据说，为了传神地营造电影中的咖啡馆氛围，他把电影看了一百多遍。所以，在全世界诸多的“山寨版”瑞克咖啡馆之中，这一家是最正宗的。如今，很多到访卡萨布兰卡的游客，都会到这里静静地喝杯咖啡。

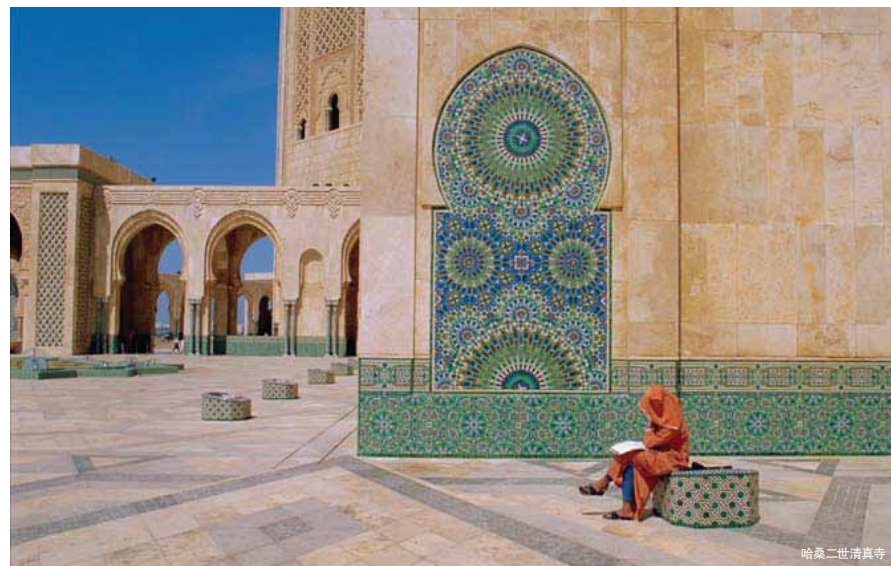
其实，真真假假无论在卡萨布兰卡中，还是在影片中都不再重要。在深夜的咖啡馆中，《As Time Goes By》

的音乐轻轻响起，一瞬间，爱恨悲喜的故事在脑海中浮现……深夜大西洋的海风吹过，Rick's Café中的烛光让每个人看起来都有一种微醺的感觉。坐在窗口欣赏卡萨布兰卡，每一个街道的拐角，每一座建筑，甚至是街上行走的原住民都带着一种被岁月打磨后的神采，让人时常有一种恍若隔世的感觉。或许，一切正如《卡萨布兰卡》中那句经典台词：“我猜在卡萨布兰卡一定有很多破碎的心，你知道我从未置身其中，所以不得而知。”

### 传奇的哈桑二世清真寺

在卡萨布兰卡旅行从不用担心迷路，因为只要找到标志性建筑——哈桑二世清真寺的宣礼塔，就一定能找到方向。卡萨布兰卡的方向由哈桑二世清真寺指引。虽然摩洛哥在经济上是非洲最发达的国家，今天的卡萨布兰卡已经成为一座现代化的城市，但它仍然保持着自己的传统。

过去的小渔村安法(Anfa)如今成了国际化的豪华居住区，经过填海造地，奢华酒店、深宅大院和高档消费场所林立，整洁的棕榈大道、漂亮的私人海滩，与古老的城区形成鲜明对比，显露着这个城市乃至整个国家源自文化基因的纠结与冲突。这是一座传奇的城市，在咖啡、蒙着面

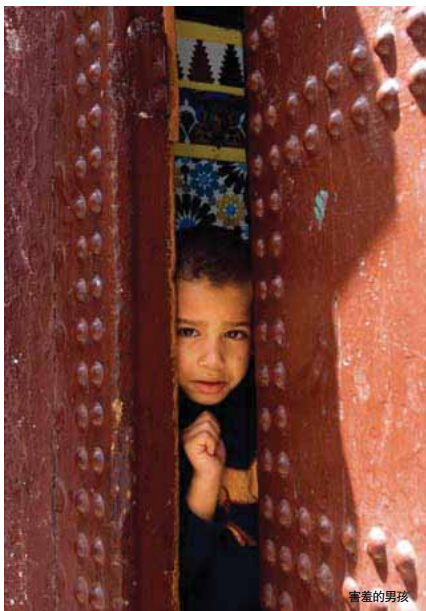


哈桑二世清真寺





卡萨布兰卡艺术门楣



害羞的男孩

纱的女孩、跑车与古老的信仰中寻找自己的方向。或许游客们会惊讶，在卡萨布兰卡世俗生活的表面下暗藏着来自非洲部落传统的“精灵”信仰：安宅需宰牲溅血于堂室以讨好“精灵”，祛邪务必将青蛙开膛、盐腌、风干挂于门户，中国人闻之色变的雾霾，在当地则是“巴拉卡”（真主的祝福）……这些七七八八的“精灵”，在一般游客眼中，可能是单纯的迷信，或者为异域蒙上神秘色彩。然而在当地人看来，这些却是物质生活和精神生活的核心。

这种在游客看来难以置信的共存存在哈桑二世清真寺中体现得淋漓尽致。哈桑二世，这位摩洛哥最伟大的国王从小就接受本国与西方文化的双重教育，从7岁开始，他每天要学习7个小时的阿拉伯语和3小时的法语，后来又掌握了英语和西班牙语。13岁那年，哈桑在一所中学的落成典礼上，即席发表了第一次公开演讲，指出：“除了面包之外，教育是人民的第一需要。”后来，这位法国波尔多大学的法学博士，颁布了摩洛哥第一部宪法。当摩洛哥这个小国成为北非最强大的国家之一后，哈桑二世认为这一切都归功于真主的指引，因此他决定要在摩洛哥这个穆斯林世界的最西部修建一座大清真寺，以感谢真主，并将其以自己的名字命名。

世界第三大的哈桑二世清真寺几乎是哈桑二世精神的另一种体现，这座清真寺居然由法国著名建筑设计师米歇尔·潘索承担了工程的设计任务。1987年8月11日破土动工，经过3.5万名劳工和技术人员的日夜修建，终于在1993年8月30日竣工并开放，总投资达5.4亿美元。

米歇尔·潘索的设计融合了阿拉伯的思想、摩尔与柏柏尔民族的艺术，亦不排斥现代科技。哈桑二世大清真寺通体采用白色大理石砌成，绿色的琉璃瓦和形状各异的铜饰品镶嵌其间，给庄重的清真寺平添了几分生机。寺内则又是另一番景象：五颜六色的大理石和马赛克，在四面墙壁上镶出阿拉伯人喜爱的几何图形。大厅内铺着红地毯，拐角处巧妙地摆放着一些精品饰物，在高达20米的巨型水晶吊灯的照耀下，更显得整个寺院富丽堂皇。再加上22扇铜制大门像肃立的卫士，散布在寺院内的1000个大小不一的喷泉似一群婀娜多姿的宫女，使进入哈桑二世大清真寺的信徒仿佛置身于华丽的王宫之中。同时，礼拜大殿的天顶实际上是一扇巨大的可移动天窗，开合由电脑控制。

凌晨清真寺的喊经声，高速的都市化生活，保守又开放的传统，矛盾忧郁的心灵，在诱惑与危险中寻找信仰的方向……卡萨布兰卡混杂着一种模糊的伤感主义，当人们试图去寻找它时，它却消失在白色的房子中。



United Nations Square

## Casablanca Ultimate Romance

Probably no other city on earth has become as famous through the making of a single movie. And few movies have made an unknown city appear so beguiling. Casablanca in North Africa has a dreamlike air, an elusive aroma of Arabia, France, Portugal and Spain. This more than 500-year-old city is best known from the 1942 movie of the same name, a romantic fiction that nonetheless mirrors the city itself.

### Eternal white soul

In the morning mist, the exquisite Arabic geometry of mosaic marble walls, the scarlet carpets of great halls, the ornate crystal chandeliers and deep blue of the sea are all outshone by a brilliant whiteness, the soul of Casablanca.

Casablanca is a relatively young city. Islam was introduced to the region in the Middle Ages and the economy of the

city known 500 years ago as Anfa, grew fast. In the mid-18th century, a city was reconstructed on the ruins of Anfa and named Dar-el-Baida by Sultan Mohammed ben Abdallah, king of Morocco. At the end of the 18th century, Spanish sailors visited it for the first time. Seeing all the white houses, they could not help uttering “Casa blanca! Casa blanca!” (white house!). It was when the Spanish later gained trading rights to this port that they changed its





Hassan II Mosque

name to "Casablanca". Thus the city has two names: Dar-el-Baida in Arabic and Casablanca in Spanish. Both refer to the signature white housing of the city. When Morocco gained independence from France in 1956, King Hassan II decided to restore its Arabic name: Dar-el-Baida. However, it seems even many Moroccans have forgotten that name. Whether Casablanca or Dar-el-Baida, maybe it doesn't matter so much as both names mean exactly the same: "white house."

As the name suggests, Casablanca is a white city of ubiquitous white architecture where even the fishermen's homes are white against the backdrop of brown cliffs. Against the blue Atlantic Ocean they form an elegant and impressive picture. Besides white architecture, white robes are also favored by locals as they believe white is the symbol of sincerity and purity.

Casablanca was greatly influenced by Islamic culture of the Middle Ages and European culture of the late 18th century. These became less important in the late 19th century when Governor Marshal Lyautey revived the city, expanding it into an economic hub for the French protectorate, a port

city with a booming trade economy. Most of the broad boulevards, parks, fountains, Moorish urban architecture and landscapes derive from Marshal Lyautey's ideas. The city centers on United Nations Square, a place where most newcomers do not gain a strong and immediate sense of the city history. But there is another side: the old district of Medina on one side of the UN Square is the ancient city.

Medina retains narrow streets, low-roofed houses, rows of shops, crowded stalls and occasional men on camels. Strolling the alleys you feel as if you entered the Middle Ages through an Arabic bazaar. This oldest and busiest district in North Africa is most beautiful after dark when the locals dress in their distinctive robes, Muslim ladies sport scarves and veils and fashionable female European tourists promenade. The hustle and bustle on the street, the music of the sideshows, the vendors' cries and the tinkling of carriages all mix. Delicious grilled meat, Moroccan snails, stewed couscous and tajine are ready to taste. Although the old district is completely different from the new, both are bright white.



National Costumes

### Movie city

"Of all the gin joints in all the towns in all the world, she walks into mine." *Casablanca* tells of an imperfect romance, and perhaps it is this beautiful imperfection that makes so many people yearn to visit.

Most visitors come to Casablanca from Europe and the US. They come to enjoy gourmet cuisine in the old city, play beach volleyball, swim, boat or fish in the sea. But for many the most meaningful thing is the movie.

As night falls, many seek out Rick's Café. Touching though *Casablanca* is, it is after all, just a movie. Actually it was shot at Warner's studios, not in the real city of Casablanca. Like the café in the movie, today's Rick's Café, a famous scenic spot in Casablanca, is located on an unremarkable road not far from the busy area. The café was founded in 2004 by an American diplomat and *Casablanca* fan. It is said that to create the same ambiance he watched *Casablanca* more than 100 times and among all the replica Rick's in the world this is the most authentic. Today many tourists come to

Rick's for a cup of coffee.

In fact, whether or not the movie was true hardly seems to matter anymore. The moment "As Time Goes By" plays at the café in the evening, all the *Casablanca* movie memories come to mind.

### Hassan II Mosque

Don't worry about getting lost in Casablanca for as long as the landmark Hassan II Mosque is in sight, you can find your way. Although Morocco is the most economically developed country in Africa and today's Casablanca has grown into a modern city, it still sticks to tradition.

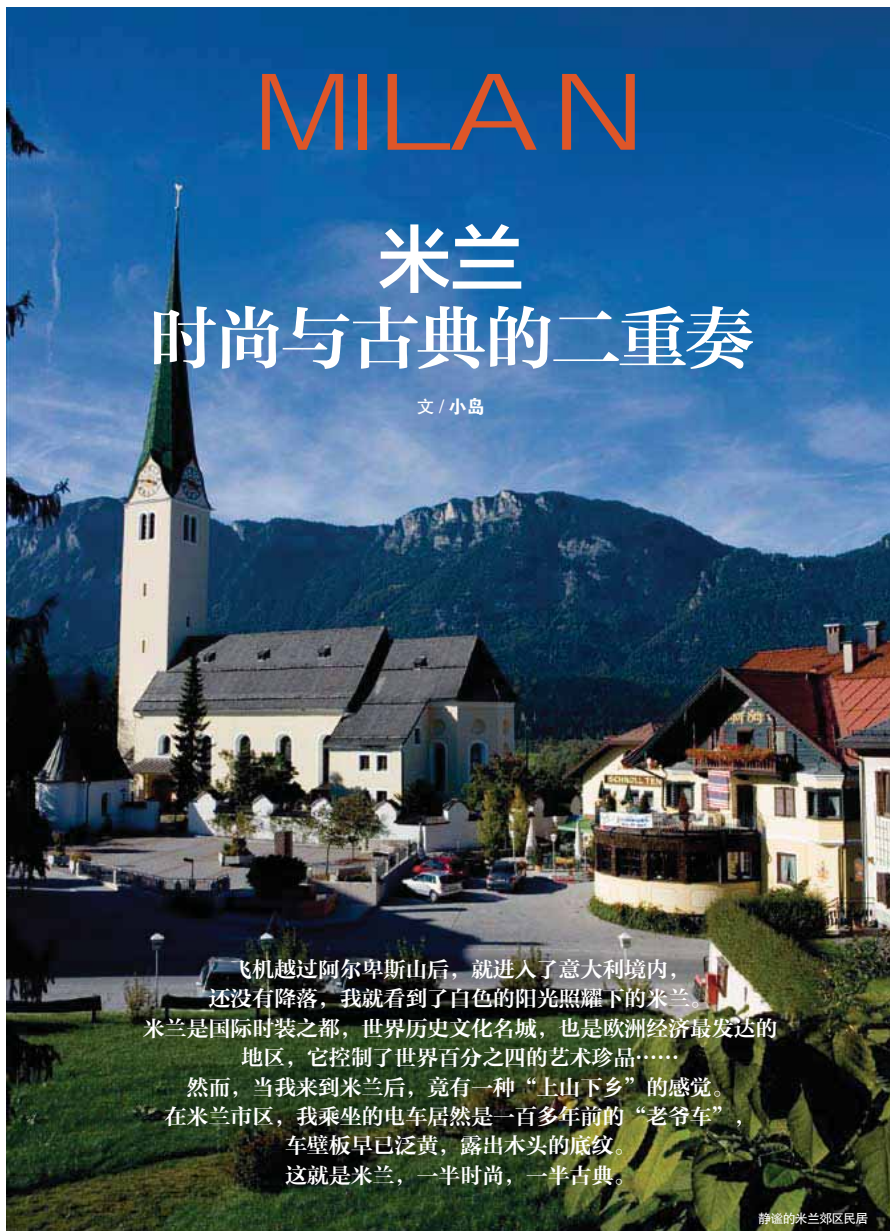
The small fishing village of Anfa has turned into an affluent neighborhood where luxury hotels, mansions and shopping malls cluster together. The neat streets lined with palm trees and beautiful private beaches contrast with the ancient district, showing that the city even the whole country unifies opposites. This is a pre-modern city where coffee, sports cars, veiled women and traditional beliefs all coexist. Many tourists are surprised by the tribal African beliefs behind the secular life of Casablanca. For example, peace at home requires animal blood to be spread about the living room, while dry, salted frog drives off evil spirits. Tourists may regard these beliefs as superstitious, but they form the core of local life.

The unbelievable coexistence of opposites is best illustrated by Hassan II Mosque. Hassan II, the greatest king in Moroccan history, who received both a traditional and western education, issued the first constitution of Morocco. After the country grew into one of the most powerful countries in North Africa, Hassan II believed all this should be attributed to Allah's guidance and thus decided to build a large mosque in Morocco, the westernmost country in the Islamic world, to show his appreciation for Allah and named the mosque after himself.

Designed by French architect Michel Pinseau, it took 35,000 craftsmen seven years to complete the \$540 million mosque on August 30, 1993.

Early morning calls to prayer at the mosque, fast-paced urban life, conservative yet open traditions, melancholy souls seeking faith despite temptation and danger, all still play their part in Casablanca. As time goes by.





# MILAN

## 米兰

### 时尚与古典的二重奏

文 / 小岛

飞机越过阿尔卑斯山后，就进入了意大利境内，还没有降落，我就看到了白色的阳光照耀下的米兰。米兰是国际时装之都，世界历史文化名城，也是欧洲经济最发达的地区，它控制了世界百分之四的艺术珍品……然而，当我来到米兰后，竟有一种“上山下乡”的感觉。在米兰市区，我乘坐的电车居然是一百多年前的“老爷车”，车壁板早已泛黄，露出木头的底纹。这就是米兰，一半时尚，一半古典。

静谧的米兰郊区民居

### 米兰克制的激情

在欧洲，或许只有伦敦可以和米兰比谁更保守，似乎米兰更胜一筹。米兰没有宽阔的马路，城市也不如上海干净。大街上随处可见的是发呆的年轻人和卖艺的吉普赛人。抬眼望去，只有纯净的蓝天，几乎找不到一座高层大厦，或者是现代化的建筑。米兰的时间仿佛还悠闲地运转在中世纪，只有在古老建筑里那些极为FASHION的橱窗秀，以令人眼花缭乱的视觉效果将我从时光倒转的错觉中拉回到现实中来。

米兰有无数艺术奇迹、文化建筑、古堡……但它对于大多数游客来说其实也很简单，男人多半为了足球而来，女人则多半为了服装而来。不要小瞧服装产业，米兰的服装产业是意大利经济的引擎。差不多全球半数以上的奢侈品牌，如阿玛尼、范思哲、普拉达、古驰等都出自这个时尚之都。同时，它还是全世界顶级时尚设计师的大本营，每年在这里举办的时装周，就是引领高端时尚的重要风向标。世界各地的设计师，都以能在米兰拥有一间时装专卖店为荣。来到米兰，我的目光不自觉地先落在了米兰女性的装扮上。在她们的衣着上，我无法分清时尚与传统的分界线在哪里，这或许就是米兰的魅力所在。

我的米兰第一站，黄金四角区。蒙特阿波利街、圣安

德烈街、史皮卡大道，以及鲍格斯皮索像围城一样四方方一圈儿，组成了黄金四角区。在这座方形的“城池”中，我开始了米兰的时尚之旅。不过首先，游览黄金四角区比备好欧元更重要的是需要一双舒适的平底鞋，因为一路的鹅卵石会让人痛不欲生。

在黄金四角区，意大利人的独立个性体现得淋漓尽致。每一家店铺都体现着主人的高傲，店中没有那种堆积如山的量贩，没有“淘宝爆款”，更像是中世纪的古董服饰。走进店铺，我多少有些不适应，没有店长的热情迎接，没有导购，没有尊贵的服务……只是当我翻看价表时不禁咋舌，只有国内价格的一半不到。

完全不同于纽约、东京、上海等城市的购物街区，艺术之都的米兰人将购物变成了一种艺术行为。不经意间想到了在前往米兰之前，跟风拜读了意大利隐逸派诗人萨巴的诗歌《米兰》。此时，我才深刻地体会到米兰人隐秘而又高傲的情感。在鹅卵石道路与时尚之都中，米兰如同一位冷艳的女性，与世界保持着克制的距离。

### 大教堂 上帝的时光

作为意大利电影巨匠安东尼奥尼的死忠，我对米兰的印象来自他反映意大利中产阶级生活的电影《夜》《蚀》



米兰2015春夏男装周





浪漫别致的米兰建筑

《奇遇》等，这些电影都是在上个世纪六七十年代米兰街头取景，当中最让我印象深刻的是女主角在米兰市中心大教堂的追逐情节。

米兰大教堂远远不是一个电影背景或者一座教堂这么简单，它是欧洲文明几个世纪的沉淀之作。米兰大教堂是世界五大教堂之一，规模居世界第二。英国小说家劳伦斯称它“活像一只刺猬”，美国小说家马克·吐温也曾形容它是“建筑师眼中的一团白色火焰”，几乎不像是一座教堂。米兰大教堂以华丽的哥特式建筑风格著称，以至于因为华丽而少了宗教本身的严肃性。

1386年，米兰的第一位公爵吉安·加莱亚佐·维斯

孔蒂(Galeazzo Visconti III)决定兴建米兰大教堂。维斯孔蒂是一个很有争议的人物，他非常具有才华，喜爱一切华丽的事物，又极其残酷。在他的主导下，欧洲各国建筑艺术家纷纷为其设计方案。维斯孔蒂希望这一举措能感动上帝，赐他一个男性继承人。于是，浩大的工程开始了，上帝也赐予了维斯孔蒂一个男性继承人。1500年米兰大教堂完成拱顶，具有讽刺意味的是维斯孔蒂的后代——残暴的乔瓦尼·马里亚在上台后不久就遭暗杀。

1805年，拿破仑在米兰大教堂举行加冕仪式时，看到教堂正面还很粗糙，决定由法国国库埋单，重新修缮大教堂的正面外墙。历时7年，教堂正面完工。之后又不断增

加内外装饰，于1897年最后完工。历时五个世纪的米兰大教堂不仅是米兰的象征，也是米兰的中心。米兰大教堂在宗教界的地位极其重要，著名的《米兰敕令》就是在这里颁布，使得基督教合法化，成为罗马帝国国教。

我在教堂正殿的座椅上安静地坐了一会儿，高耸的巨大穹顶、透过彩绘玻璃窗照射进来的绚丽光线、精雕细琢的装饰以及独具一格的艺术画作，使得教堂内部充满神秘和庄严的气氛。教堂中大多数是上了年纪的老人，或者外来的游客，很少能看到年轻人。随着世俗化的到来，米兰年轻人差不多纷纷背叛了父辈的信仰。只有踽踽独行的老人出入往来，领受圣礼，忏悔祷告，像痴情人日日来赴失



米兰大教堂广场

恋情人的约会。

走出教堂，阳光刺眼，教堂外的广场成了鸽子翔集的乐园，也是这城中南来北往、途经此地者休憩的逗留地。广场被人们当成了一个庭院，游人们如贪玩的孩童一般，肆无忌惮的挥霍着上帝的时光。

### 科莫湖 老人与狗的城市科莫湖

原本我以为米兰人的生活足够安逸了，但前往科莫湖后，发现“没有最安逸只有更安逸”。从米兰开车一个多小时，就能抵达科莫湖边的Bellagio小镇。这个小镇几乎成了游客常年累月的度假胜地，有着“米兰后花园”之称。

不同于米兰城到处都是历史遗迹与艺术建筑，Bellagio小镇什么都没有，只有风景与一颗颗懒散的心。从湖畔旅馆的窗口向外瞭望，仿佛窗口就是画框，风景则是画。由于风景过于美丽，人们往往会有一种不真实的感觉。卢卡



斯导演《星球大战II：克隆人进攻》时，就将天行者安纳金和艾米达拉萌生爱意的外景地，选择在宁静如画的科莫湖。这个场景，竟然被不少观众误以为是电脑制作的场景。

科莫湖自古以来就是欧洲王室贵族的度假胜地，在湖畔上了年纪的别墅曾是中世纪罗马贵族们的居所。在罗马帝国时代，这里是王公贵族和名流艺术家们争先修建豪宅别墅的佳地。这些风格各异的别墅，出自不同年代设计名家之手，历经几代显赫世家。达官贵人的财富和奢华随时光流逝渐渐散去，而别墅中来自传统绘画、雕刻和古典艺术的气质却因年代久远而愈加醇厚。

相对于名家别墅高高在上的宏伟气派，围绕着科莫湖而建的小镇Bellagio则是另一番热闹景象。Bellagio位于人字形的科莫湖的中间，傍湖依山而建。沿湖岸往山坡上望去，一条条石板小路向上次第延伸，小路两旁则排列着各式特色小店，售卖当地的传统手工艺品、五颜六色的丝绸制品、各色皮具和流光溢彩的玻璃器皿等。不管是小贩、游客，还是原住民，这里的人们都有着一样懒散的神情，仿佛这里就是全世界。因而，科莫湖还有着另一个外号“老人与狗的城市科莫湖”。

早晨的小镇是非常安静的，清新的风慢慢吹散湖面的

薄雾，湖水独特的宝蓝色就像丝绒一样张开在眼前。石砌的房子、干净的小街在金色的阳光下闪着梦幻的光芒，教堂的钟楼是小镇最高的建筑物，大钟小钟不失时机地敲响，钟声传得很远，引人遐想。

上午，湖面空旷，小街空无一人，因为大家还在睡懒觉。等到午后的阳光洒在科莫湖湖面上时，人们才懒懒散散地走出旅馆。大多数人也没有什么旅游项目，就是倚靠在躺椅上，手执一杯葡萄酒或一册杂志，慢悠悠地等着时光流逝。露天的咖啡座和餐馆，飘出浓郁的咖啡或奶酪的香味。小镇的原住民都可以被称为“花卉艺术家”，家家户门口石阶上都花团锦簇，色彩斑驳。等到黄昏时，游客们才打起精神，认为不能这样浪费科莫湖的美好时光。于是，爬山的爬山、划船的划船、钓鱼的钓鱼，科莫湖畔热闹了起来。

待到夜幕降临，科莫湖陷入一片黑暗之中。此时酒馆成为了最热闹的地方。沿着弯曲的小路寻找酒馆，除了自己的脚步声，就只有风吹树梢的声音，和湖水拍岸的声音。小酒馆中闹哄哄的，有人交谈，有人念诗，有人低吟浅唱，让人仿佛回到了中世纪。在酒馆中响起乱七八糟的语言，有英语、意大利语、日语、粤语……唯一通用的语言是cheers（干杯）。



米兰商业街廊



维多利亚二世拱廊



Milan Cathedral

## Tradition and Fashion of Milan

Passing over the Alps, I saw it sparkling below: the great city of Milan, global capital of fashion and culture, one of the most sophisticated destinations in Europe, home to four percent of the world's art treasures. Arriving in this ultra-modern Italian metropolis, it nonetheless felt more like the countryside. The yellow tram I took into the city was manufactured a century ago and has a well-heelled, old wooden floor. For this is Milan, where the trendy transforms the traditional.

### Quadrilatero d'Oro: Milan restraint

Milan might be home to numerous art wonders and architecture, but many visitors come here for simpler reasons: men for the football, women for the fashion. Don't look down on the fashion industry, the engine of Italy's economy. Almost half the world's luxury brands including Armani, Versace, Prada and Gucci come from Milan. At the same time, the city is home to the world's top fashion designers. The annual Milan Fashion Week is an important guide for high fashion. Designers from all over the world are proud to open a boutique in Milan. I could not help noticing the way the Milanese women dress. I struggled and failed to

separate the fashionable from the traditional. Perhaps this is where Milan's charm resides.

My first stop was the Quadrilatero d'Oro (golden rectangle) fashion district delineated by Via Montenapoleone, Via Manzoni, Via della Spiga and Corso Venezia. I started my fashion adventure here. It is more important to bring a pair of comfortable shoes than a wad of euros for the testing cobbled streets.

The individualistic Italian personality is on parade at Quadrilatero d'Oro: Each store is its master's pride. There are no hearty welcomes from the store manager, no shop





Storza Castle



Riverside scenery of Milan

assistants proffering VIP services. There are price tags that cost half the same of those in China.

Completely different from New York, Tokyo, and Shanghai, Milanese have made shopping into an art form. Like *Milan* by the Italian poet Umberto Saba, the hidden feelings of Milanese pride can be felt in the cobbled shopping streets. Milan has a cold beauty, maintaining a restrained distance from the exterior world.

### Milan Cathedral: playing with God

As a fan of the director Michelangelo Antonioni, my ideas about Milan hinge upon his portrayals of Italian middle class life in films including *The Night*, *Eclipse* and *The Adventure*. These films moved about the Milan streets of the 1960s and 1970s. The most impressive plot took place in Milan Cathedral.

Far from being a film background or a church, Milan

Cathedral is a masterpiece resulting from centuries of European civilization. The cathedral is the fifth largest in the world. The English novelist DH Lawrence dubbed it an “imitation hedgehog” due to its spiky appearance. American novelist Mark Twain saw a “forest of graceful needles, shimmering in the amber sunlight” rise “slowly above the pygmy housetops, as one sometimes sees, in the far horizon, a gilded and pinnacled mass of cloud lift itself above the waste of waves, at sea.” This cathedral is not a typical church. The building is famous for its flamboyant Gothic architecture, resulting in a lack of religious solemnity.

First Duke of Milan Galeazzo Visconti sponsored the start of construction in 1386. In 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte, about to be crowned King of Italy, ordered the façade to be finished and assured all expenses would fall to the French treasury. Within seven years, the cathedral façade was complete. The interior and exterior decorations were completed in 1897. The city and its cathedral occupy an important religious

location. The Edict of Milan was issued here in 313.

I sat on a pew quietly for a moment. The interior under the huge dome had a mysterious and solemn atmosphere. A magnificent light shone through the stained glass windows onto refined craftsmanship and paintings. Outside the cathedral, the bright sunny square was popular with pigeons and tourists. People treat this square like a big courtyard. Visitors are like playful children, spending time with God freely.

### Lake Como: ‘old people and dogs’

The life of a Milanese seemed easy enough to me. Upon arriving at Lake Como, I found somewhere even easier. Driving an hour out of Milan, you arrive at the town of Bellagio beside Lake Como. This small town is an all-year-round resort guidebooks dub the “back garden of Milan”.

Unlike Milan’s ubiquitous historical and cultural architecture, Bellagio has neither. There is only scenery and idle hearts. Looking out from the hotel, the scenery looks like a painting framed by the window. Lake Como has been a popular retreat for aristocrats and wealthy people since Roman times. Aristocrats and artists built villas here. These villas, of distinctive styles, belong to renowned designers and have been owned by generations of celebrated families. The wealth and luxury of those prominent families has gradually faded, but the paintings, sculptures and antiques remain in their villas.

In contrast to the serene villas, the town of Bellagio is often

bustling. Bellagio is located in the middle of the Y-shaped lake, near the lake and mountain. Stretching from lake side to the hill, the stone paths are lined with distinctive stores selling traditional local handicrafts, colorful silk products, leather goods and glittering glassware. All the people here, including vendors, visitors and residents, sport the same easygoing look as if this were the entire world. Some Chinese guidebooks offer another name for Lake Como: “the place for old people and dogs”.

Morning is quiet. Fresh winds disperse the mist from the lake. The blueness of the lake lightens with the rising sun. Stone houses and clean streets shimmer like a mirage under the bright sunshine. Lake Como Church of Christ is the tallest building in town. The bells ring out in the distance, evoking a deep reverie. The streets are empty as people often like to lie in in the morning, then pop out in the afternoon sunshine. Most visitors have no detailed visiting plans. They just lean back on lounge chairs, holding a glass of wine or a magazine. Coffee and cheese aromas waft from cafes and restaurants. Residents are amateur flower artists, their doorsteps filled with colors. At dusk, Lake Como bustles with visitors off to climb the mountain, go boating or fishing.

As darkness falls, bars, cafes and restaurants become busy. Some talk, others read poems or sing. You may feel as if you are back in the Middle Ages. Listen to the chattering visitors. Whether English, Italian, Japanese or Cantonese, the only universal language is “salute!” or “cheers!”.



Gourmet food in Milan