

《跨入廿一世纪的中国艺术家》丛书

The Trans-century Modern Chinese Artists

林永健 李晓菲 摄影作品集

Selected Photos by

Lin Yongjian and Li Xiaofei



走过罗布泊的女孩

The Girl Crossing Lop Nur

许岫 著

Text by Xu Shou

中国画报出版社

Published by China Pictorial Publishing House



许 岫 著

走过罗布泊的女孩

The Girl Crossing Lop Nur

山山（许岫的昵称）本书文字作者，1980年3月8日生于北京。迄今为止，世界上穿越罗布泊全程最年轻的女孩。

Xu Shen, called Shan Shan for short, was born on March 8, 1980, in Beijing. She is the youngest girl ever to complete the entire expedition of crossing Lop Nur.

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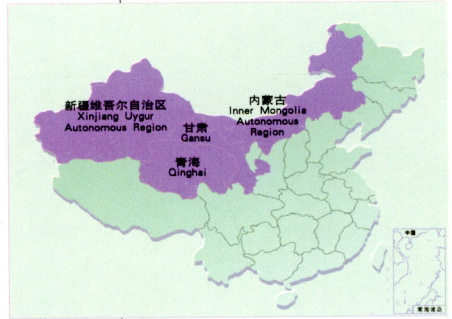
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考察活动路线示意图

A sketch map of the expedition.

序 I

Preface

“打起黄莺儿，莫教枝上啼，啼时惊妾梦，不得到辽西”。

这首古诗反映了那个遥远时代中原女子对边陲的感受。她们梦中所见、所思的或者是日夜牵挂的父兄，或者是刻骨铭心的夫婿、恋人，但都不会是魂游“辽西”的山川眷恋和对西部深沉历史的思考。毕竟当时的辽西和西部是蛮荒、苦难、戍边、服役、征战和死亡的代称，中原女子是很难以柔弱之躯踏上那片广袤而神奇的土地的。梦易醒、情难断，一番滋味是浓浓的思念。

今天，都市女孩对西部的感受多是从媒体上和书本里得到的。西部象一个谜，又如同隐藏在沙砾中璀璨的宝石，玄光吸引着她们。西部深沉的历史像一位有约的恋人时时呼唤着，许多人会朦胧地聆听到这呼唤，就象轮回一般的定数。现代化提供的丰沃物质条件又使一些人敢于把对西部的向往，变为亲身体验的探险行动和文化考察之旅，多么幸运的一代人！因为西部山河依旧，却没有了战争的烽烟。

山山（许岫的昵称）一个读大学工科的北京女孩，幸运地成为年轻一代大学生到西部赶赴历史约定的人，家庭的背景和前辈的修养给了她深厚的文化积淀和睿智，这些禀赋犹如赶赴西部前为历史约定而作的梳妆，她是那么合适的人选，寂寥的、历经数千年风沙日月的西部等来了她的足履。

记得行前受山山妈妈诗兰大姐之邀，我给她简述了西部的历史和文化。在互联网中调出的中国西部地图前，顺着我的思路和屏幕上移动的光标，她能迅速说出历史上那里发生的重大事件和意义，我惊奇地发现她对历史的感觉异常敏锐，她对文化的探源充满热忱，我确信她能选择一个新的视角去观察西部，她能带给人们一个关于古老西部的现代寓言。

今天我们能从这本《走过罗布泊的女孩》写真集中，通过一个女孩的眼睛和体验，去感受廓大悠远的西部所蕴涵的信息：河西走廊南北多民族繁衍的畛域和秦汉长城的修建延伸；征战和亲的谋略；丝绸之路上东西文化的争雄与交融；西域诸国遗址诉说的故事；戈壁沙漠留下的苍凉诗意，甚至孤城旁沙枣摇曳的枝干也会让人想起连营的鼓角和熊熊燃烧的篝火。山山用凝固成文字的思绪，描述了中华各民族深远融合的历史场景，描述了大自然与人类的角力，描述了文化碎片中的人生哲理。张掖的白杨、武威的水渠、酒泉的故道、敦煌的佛窟、交河城鬼魅般矗立的烽燧、罗布泊风沙盖不住的尸骨，还有楼兰国都的残垣断壁。这些照片和文字也向我们描述了一个属于新新人类的现代女孩是怎样看待西部，怎样地在体验历史的约定之后，对现实和人生进行思索。

黄沙落寂说平凉，留取残影证世苍，
孤城无意示奇景，沙枣有请纵羽觞。
驼马逶迤成故道，薪火传连是情肠，
黄鹂应晓才女意，啼梦何需惊辽阳。

山山今后或许会有更多关于西部的梦，但那些都将是真实的。在西部之旅后，她还会有更多的历史约定，这是人生的造化，时代的机缘，还有祖先的厚荫。善待之，善处之，善为之。今后的路还很长，是为序。

辛旗

2000年10月27日于北京彝堂

*"Orioles awaken her from a dream
That she was meeting her beloved in the Western Regions"*

These words from an ancient poem show the feeling of the women in Central China for their fathers, brothers, husbands, and lovers in the Western Regions. The Western Regions, a symbol of wildness, hardships, wars, and death, touched the hearts of the women in Central China, who could never go there.

Today, girls in urban areas learn about the Western Regions from the media or from books, and they find these regions interesting, like a story still untold or a jewel waiting to be brought to light. To these girls, the history of the Western Regions is like a message from a distant lover. The convenience of today's facilities encourages young people to seek adventure in the Western Regions and take up cultural research there, thus fulfilling the dreams of previous generations.

What a lucky generation! The mountains and rivers in the Western Regions are the same as they have always been. The only difference is that now there is no war.

Shan Shan is the nickname of Xu Shen, a girl from Beijing who studies at a university of science and engineering. She had the good fortune to be part of the first group of college students to explore the Western Regions. Her family background has greatly influenced her culturally and intellectually, making her the best choice for an exploratory expedition in the Western Regions.

Previously, Shan Shan's mother, Shi Lan, had asked me to give Shan Shan a brief account of the history and culture of the Western Regions. Shan Shan and I sat in front of a map that we found on the Internet, and as I casually moved the mouse across the screen, she could instantly recount the great events that had happened in each place. I was amazed by her great sense of history and her eagerness to explore the source of her culture. I was sure that she would observe the Western Regions from her own angle and that she would be the one to bring us a modern legend from the ancient Western Regions.

The *Girl Crossing Lop Nur* explains a great deal about the ancient Western Regions as seen through the eyes of a girl. The book talks about the lifestyles of the minority ethnic groups along the Hexi Corridor; the construction and expansion of the Great Wall during the Qin and Han dynasties (221 B.C.–A.D. 220); the strategy of fighting battles or of marrying one's daughter to an enemy to form an alliance; the contention for supremacy and the blending of Eastern and Western cultures on the ancient Silk Road; the stories told by the ruins of the ancient kingdoms; and the desolate yet poetic atmosphere on the vast stony and sandy deserts.

Shan Shan has depicted the historical scenery of China's ethnic groups with her pen, described the conflict between man and nature, and discovered the philosophy of life through broken pieces of culture: white poplars in Zhangye, canals in Wuwei, old paths in Jiuquan, grottoes in Dunhuang, beacon towers in Jiaohe, bones of the dead by the side of Lop Nur, and the crumbling walls of the Loulan Kingdom. Her photos show the Western Regions through the eyes of a modern girl and through her thoughts about life and reality after her adventure there.

Shan Shan may have still more dreams of the Western Regions, and those dreams will come true. Her journey to the Western Regions is

completed, but she will have continuing opportunities to uncover the history of the Chinese nation because she has a long road ahead of her.

I am happy to write this preface for her book.



序 II · 在大漠阳光里学做人



左起：后排

李希光 周庆安 田发伟
刘建强 蒋敏 林永健

前排

许岫 包丽敏

From left, back row:

Li Xiguang, Zhou Qing'an,
Tian Fawei, Liu Jianqiang,
Jiang Min and Lin Yongjian.

Front row:

Xu Shen and Bao Limin.

2000年暑假前夕，在与诗兰博士闲聊中，我谈了最近正在找朋友赞助，组织一支穿越罗布泊的大学生远征队。我开玩笑地说，可否请你的宝贝女儿山山也加入。她没有吭声。

一周以后的一个夜里，诗博士打电话到我家，说正在东北上大学的宝贝女儿山山听说有这样一个难得的机会，非常兴奋。明天一早就回到北京，来清华见我。

第二天上午，一个穿着短裤和T恤衫的女孩蹦蹦跳跳地进了我的办公室。她看上去健康、活泼，厚厚的眼镜后面是一张充满了阳光的笑脸。她一进国际传播研究中心办公室，就一下子跟我的学生们——也是她未来的旅伴们，一见如故，聊得火热。

看到这情景，我二话没问，心里已经决定让山山加入我们这支队伍。

山山没有辜负我的期望。一路上，她是最忙碌的人，也是给我打下手最多的孩子。白天，车一停，她就爬上高大的沙漠车辕，跳进沙漠车后厢里，帮大家取矿泉水和干粮；晚上，主动帮大家扎帐篷；深夜，当大家都钻进睡袋呼呼大睡时，她还在发电机前的一盏昏暗的灯下，将手提电脑架在膝盖上，埋头写稿；早上，她常常是第一个爬出帐篷，自己收好了帐篷，还帮别人干。

山山是干活最多的孩子，也是一路上挨我骂最多的孩子。在艰苦的远征中，经常会遇到各种各样的困难。我一遇到不顺心的事情，就

拿我的学生出气，首当其冲挨骂的便是山山。山山年龄最小，但很善解人意。我批评她，她不仅不生气，反而会很体贴地劝慰我。

我组织这次远征的本意是让我的学生们从与世隔绝的荒漠野岭里学到在繁杂的城市和校园里学不到的东西，学会如何在各种环境中做一个正直和诚实的人。

我认为，大学教育首先培养的是人，是教会这些就要走上社会的年轻人如何做一个真正的人。这个人要具备健康的思想情感、光明的道德情怀、开阔的胸襟、热情的为人、淡化的自我、世界的眼光和团队精神。大学教育其次培养的才是人才。这种人才应该具有丰富的想象力、创造力、强烈的求知欲。他们的思想活跃、注重独立思考和产生自己的思想。这种人才必须具备一种开放学习的精神境界，即能够终生都在不断接受新思想和新事物的高素质人才。

大学教育更应该是在面向社会、培养开放型人才的阳光课堂。如果在封闭的温室里背诵书本上的条条框框，他们离开温室、走进社会阳光下的那一瞬间，就会枯萎干瘪。这次远征正是为了让包括山山在内的新一代大学生们感受一下阳光的暴晒、风沙的拍打、艰苦环境下的人际关系和团队精神，体验未来传媒人的实际工作。

随着人们走进网络时代和互联时代，人们对传统的传播方式、手段和政府政策做重新评价。媒体已表明它是奔向未来世界的动因。媒体的迅猛变化将带来一个什么样的世界？新闻界在未来世界的位置？美国媒体和报业的发达跟这个国家成功的新闻学教育有关，他们把新闻学定位于职业教育，而不是学习空洞无物的概念和僵化的教条理念。反思多年来我国新闻教育的成功和失败经验，中国下一代传播学教育也应以职业教育为主，为现代传媒第一线培养亟需的专业人才。这些人才将是国家主流媒体需要的全新人才。这些人才必须一专多能，他们能够充分地利用新媒体技术带来的无限信息资源，去思考、采访、写作和传播。

参加这次远征的许岫、包丽敏等六位大学生从各自独到的视角感受西部风情，找寻西部历史的踪迹，看环境的变迁。远征期间，他们每天发回远征手记，发表于清华大学国际传播研究中心网站和《北京青年报》网站等相关网站上。

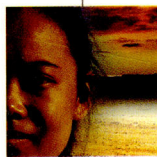
我在清华讲课时，特别强调：每篇稿件要有一个感人的故事，没有故事不要写；要有令人难忘的细节描写，稿件要生动、感人，有很强的现场感；每篇稿件要包含一个新思想或新启示；文笔朴实、流畅，讲求可读性和轻松；寓深刻（尖刻）的思想于感人或幽默的故事中；不要使用形容词和政治上或专业上的套话和术语。

山山的这些日记是在阳光下、在沙漠里、在帐篷里赶写出来的。我相信读者在看完这些远征手记后，一定会被那些朴实无华的语言叙述和真实、细腻、动人的故事所感动，更会钦佩这个女孩子在采访这些故事的过程中表现出来的勇气、毅力和成熟的写作技巧。

李希光

2000年11月1日

夜于清华



Preface II · Learn to Behave in the Sunlight on the Desert

Before the summer vacation of 2000, I had a conversation with Doctor Shi Lan about looking for financial aid for an expedition team consisting of college students to cross Lop Nur. "Maybe your sweet daughter Shan Shan could join us," I said jokingly. She did not reply.

One evening a week later, Doctor Shi called me. Her daughter, who was studying at a university in northeast China, was excited at the thought of having such an opportunity. She would be back in Beijing the next day and would visit me as soon as she arrived.

The next morning, a happy, enthusiastic girl in shorts and a T-shirt, came to my office. She looked healthy, and she had a brilliant smile behind her thick glasses. She talked warmly with my students, her future team members.

I asked no more questions and decided to accept her.

Shan Shan did not disappoint me. All through the journey, she was the busiest of us all and was always ready to offer me a hand. During the daytime, she would prepare the food and mineral water as soon as our jeep stopped. When night came, she always helped put up the tents. In the small hours of the morning, when everyone was asleep, she would put her notebook computer on her knees and write in her diary in the dim light of the generator. And she was always the first to get up.

Shan Shan did a great deal of work during our journey. During the long trek, we came across all sorts of difficulties and hardships. When I felt moody, I often vented my anger on my students, and Shan Shan suffered the most. Although the youngest of the team members, she was understanding. She never became angry when I corrected her, and she would pacify me by giving me advice.

The purpose of this expedition was to offer my students an opportunity to learn something that cannot be learned in bustling municipalities or on a campus and to learn to be upright and honest in all circumstances.

I think that in higher education, priority should be given to training people and teaching young people to be someone with healthy thoughts and feelings and a sense of team spirit, someone who is ideological, kindhearted, selfless, and broad-minded. The other purpose of higher education should be the improvement of skills based on rich imagination, creativity, and eagerness to acquire knowledge. Skilled personnel should take an interest in

thinking things out for themselves and be active in thinking, be open minded, and always be ready to accept new ideas and new matters.

Higher education should provide services for the entire society and produce personnel with open minds. Students would become withered as soon as they left school if they were asked to recite rules and regulations from books in classrooms.

This expedition offered an opportunity for my students, including Shan Shan, to experience relationships between people and experience a team spirit in difficult circumstances on the desert.

The era of the Internet nowadays requires new appraisals of the means of media and the policies made by the government. Media has been shown to be the motivating force for the future. What has been given to the world by the dramatic changes in the media? What will be the position of journalism in the future?

The great progress in the media and newspapers in the United States should be attributed to that country's success in journalistic education, which has been accepted as a professional education instead of an education of empty conceptions and rigid way of thinking. Tracing back to the successes and losses of China's journalistic education over the last few years, I think that the focus of media education should be more professional for the new generation. The skilled personnel produced will be brand-new personnel who can meet the demands of China's media, who are good at many things and expert in one, who can make good use of the endless informative resources brought along with the latest media technology, and who can think, interview, compose, and spread news.

The six students, including Xu Shen (Shan Shan) and Bao Limin, who joined the expedition have expressed their impressions of the Western Regions from different angles of vision. By looking for the traces of history in the west, they have seen the changes of the environment there. Every day during the expedition, they sent manuscripts back to the press, and their stories were published on the web sites of the Research Center for International Media of Qinghua University and the Beijing Youth Daily.

When I lecture in Qinghua University, I always emphasize that every article should tell a moving story. Do not write when there are no stories. Try to describe something unforgettable

detail, and make it vivid and touching, with a strong feeling of the locale. Each article should contain a new idea or enlightenment. Write with simplicity, ease, and grace to make the story readable and delightful. Try to imply deep thinking in moving, humorous stories, and get rid of adjectives, the conventional phrases of politicians, and special terms.

Shan Shan wrote in her diary in the dim light in her sleeping bag and in the burning sunlight on the desert. I am sure that readers will be impressed by her simple language and the real stories she describes in detail as well as by her proficiency in composition, and the courage and will she showed along the journey.



走过罗布泊的女孩·在大漠阳光里学做人

Li Xiguang

At night of November 1, 2000

Qinghua University

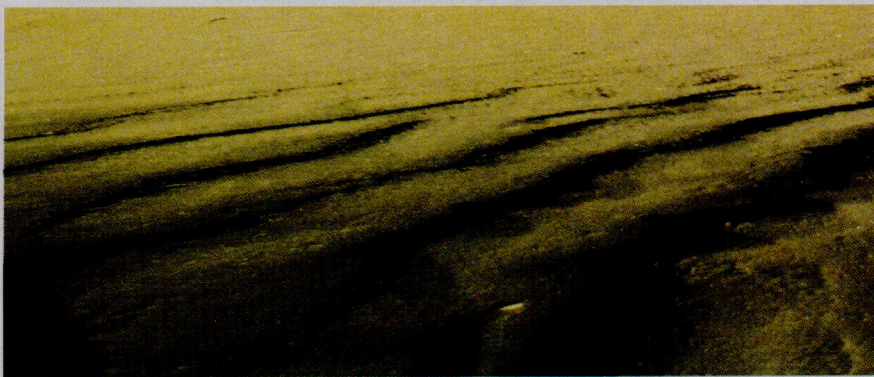
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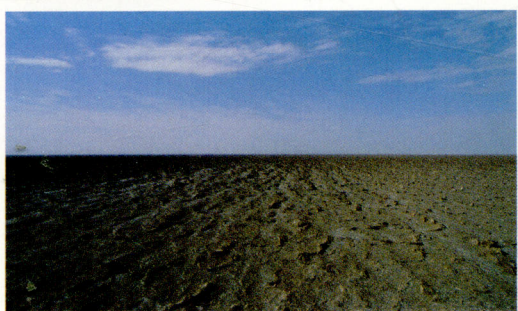
罗布泊·雅丹地貌

The Land Formation of Yadan in Lop Nur

罗布泊地区典型的“雅丹”地貌，是由于长期风沙吹刮和洪水冲刷侵蚀土丘沙垄而形成的。这一连片的风蚀地，就是古人谈之色变的“白龙堆”。据《汉书·西域传》记载：“楼兰国最在东垂，近汉，当白龙堆，乏水草。”白龙堆是“丝绸之路”上的险道，又是商旅们的必经之路。因为这里的地貌十分相似，人们极易迷途，加上干旱炎热，无数商旅葬身其间。千百年来从漠北刮来的强烈东北季风，携沙裹土，每每风沙起时，若千万条巨龙，随风起舞，蔚为壮观。

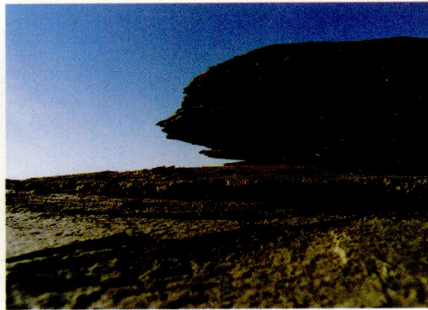
Yadan is also known as White Dragon Hills. It is on the bottom of the dried-up Lop Nur and was formed over long periods of erosion by sand, wind, and floods. According to a historical record, wherever there was such a land formation, there was no water or grass. Yadan was a place of danger on the ancient Silk Road and a thoroughfare for businessmen. People easily lost their way in such areas, and many businessmen and travelers died in these areas because of the dry, hot weather. For thousands of years, the strong wind has carried sand and earth from the northeast, forming fantastic landscapes.

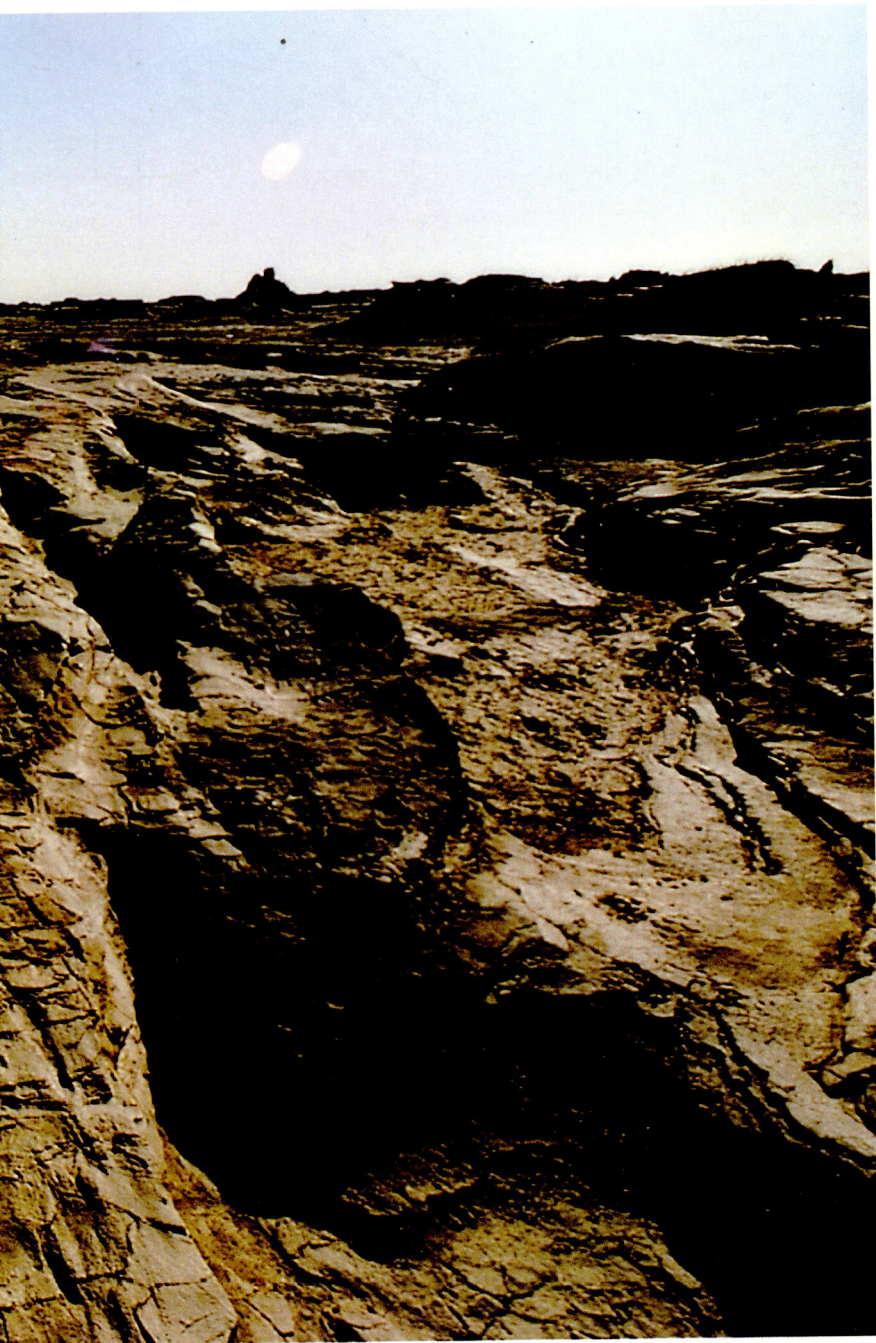




走过罗布泊的女孩·罗布泊雅丹地貌







走过罗布泊的女孩·罗布泊雅丹地貌



楼兰遗址

The Ruins of Loulan

自从1900年被斯文·赫定率领的探险考察队维吾尔族随从艾尔得克发现后，楼兰这座消失了近1600年的古代城市引起了世界的瞩目。根据《史记·大宛列传》记载：“楼兰、姑师邑有城郭，临盐泽。”《魏略·西域传》记载：“从玉门关西出，发都护井，回三垄沙北头，经居卢仓，从沙西井转西北，过龙堆，到故楼兰。”由此可见，楼兰是丝绸之路上的交通枢纽，曾演绎过无数悲欢离合的城市国家，到了公元四世纪中叶，突然在历史上消失了。古楼兰城废弃于何时？废弃的原因又是什么？我们看到，古楼兰城位于罗布泊西岸的一片雅丹地貌中。这是一座不规则的方形城市，四周城墙的残垣依稀可见，城东部的一座佛塔残高有10.4米，居于城中央的“三间房”遗址坐北朝南，是城中唯一用土坯砌成的建筑物，可能是“衙门”。毗邻的是一大片建筑遗址，数十根木料长达5、6米，都经过精细加工，凿有排列有序的榫孔，门框、地梁、围墙及兽骨、瓦片触目皆是。映衬出了昔日楼兰故国车水马龙、钟鸣鼎食的繁盛景象。

楼兰的消失与水有着必然的联系，我们从引水渠传出的信息得知：在楼兰国尚未消失前，水的危机已经出现，很显然是楼兰人用水过量导致生态恶化，终使楼兰被废弃。

Loulan, an ancient city from 1,600 years ago, has attracted worldwide attention since 1900, when the ruins were discovered. Records of Loulan can be found in many books. During the heyday of the ancient Silk Road, Loulan served as a transportation center, but it disappeared in the middle of the fourth century. The ancient city of Loulan was on the western side of Lop Nur and was in the shape of an irregular square. The ruins of the city wall are still in existence, and in the eastern part of the ruins there is a pagoda 10.4 meters high. At the center of the ruins are the remains of three rooms facing south. Only one structure was built with sun-dried mud bricks, and that was probably the government office. Other things remaining include wooden beams five or six meters long, door frames, animal bones, and tiles.

The disappearance of Loulan was related to water. Loulan had previously faced the crisis of a water shortage, and it is obvious that the lack of water led to the damage of the eco-balance, which in turn caused the decline of the city.



走过罗布泊的女孩·楼兰遗址

