

my father stood at the Golden Summit, stretching his hands with the morning sun perched on his open palm. It was more than 20 years ago. I still remember how the picture impressed me. Without hesitation, I set out gladly to visit Mount Emei.

It was a fine day. The taxi driver informed me that I was lucky to see the mount from afar. It was true. The soaring peaks loomed large from afar. The tallest one shone in red. The driver announced it was the Golden Summit.

The Golden Summit is said to represent the finest Buddhism culture. The patron bodhisattva of Emei is Samantabhadra, known in Chinese as Puxian. The first temple was built in the era of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220 A.D.). From the Tang dynasty (618-907) onward, the buildings on the peak multiplied. In its peak period, temples, halls and monk

cultural antiques such as paintings, bronze articles, and calligraphic works.

The rebuilding project started in 2003. On June 18, 2006, the project was completed and over 3,000 people attended a ceremony in celebration of the event.

It was indeed my good fortune that day not only because the fine weather allowed me to see the Golden Summit from afar but also because the Golden Hall and the Huazang Temple as well as the Puxian Statue were all there for me to witness in splendor.

The taxi zigzagged all the way up to the summit at 3,077 meters above sea level. The first thing I saw, after picking up a flight of stone stairs, was a gilded statue of Puxian, which has ten faces. It is said that the 48-meter-tall statue was made of 660 tons of bronze. The undulating peaks around the statue looked like a giant lotus flower. The Golden Hall, Silver Hall and the rest of the Huazang Temple and the Sleeping Cloud Nunnery were all draped in soft white clouds. Beyond the clouds arched the blue firmament. At the foot of the peaks were three rivers meandering like thin belts and sweeping farming fields fading away into the horizon.

At the sunset moment, I heard someone shouting excitedly, "The sea of clouds! The sea of clouds!" I turned and gaped at the spectacle. Large chunks of clouds were surging toward the peak where I stood. For a moment, the sky below us was like the sea. Turbulent clouds converted distant peaks into a shore and nearby peaks into isles. The vista was so breathtakingly beautiful that I was all of a sudden seized by an urge to step over the guard rail and float into the clouds. But the safety warning on the guard rail halted me.

I rose early the next morning and got to the summit before dawn in order to see the sunrise. The east turned to gray first and then white gradually. The sky revealed a narrow line of pink. I prayed for the sun to break through the bank of clouds, but the clouds thickened. I was disappointed. However, the spectacle on the summit in the first morning light was still impressive: lamps twinkled from the Sleeping Clouds Nunnery, Buddhist music and human voices chanting a scripture wafted in the soft breeze, the statue of Puxian took off its gray gown and donned a golden robe, clouds in the distance churned, opening and closing constantly in a grand manner.

(Translated by David)

何晴的明星之路

徐忠友



高达26米的金殿重新屹立在峨嵋之巅

The 26-meter-tall Golden Hall stands majestically on the Mount Emei.

lodgings numbered more than 500; the kitchen and the dining hall were big enough to cater to 1,000 people at the same time. The Golden Hall was erected in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The 8-meter-tall hall shone in reds at the sunrise and people could see the shiny color presumably from 50 kilometers away in a fine morning. That is how the name of Golden Summit came into popularity.

The magnificent hall came down in a fire in the Qing Dynasty. The structure was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty and after 1949, the government allotted funds for a refurbishment project. During the chaos of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), however, the hall was used to house a diesel generator. The generator sparked a fire in April 1972. The fire engulfed the Golden Hall and the rest of the Huazang Temple and destroyed 8,972 pieces of precious

初春，北京石景山区大街上华灯高照，一辆红色小轿车夹在滚滚车流中向公主坟方向驶去。轿车通过卫兵的检查，停在中央电视台半圆形广场上。接着，一位身材修长的女子走下汽车，轻盈地进入CCTV彩电中心。她就是应邀来中央电视台“艺术人生”节目作嘉宾的著名影视演员何晴。

装饰华丽的CCTV演播大厅内各种灯具闪烁着不同的色彩，大厅一侧早已坐满了许多特邀观众。当节目主持人朱军开始采访后，何晴便向广大观众讲述了自己经历的那条漫长的艺术之路……

何家有女爱文艺

1964年1月，何晴出生在浙江省江山市前圳一条普通小巷里，父亲何佩琳，原是江山县委的干部，后来当过小学老师和江山酒厂的技术科长；母亲吴先玉是湖南湘西苗族族人，出生在一个军人家庭，16岁随军到江山后进入江中读书，后来与何佩琳结识、结婚，生下了何晴……

儿时的何晴长得眉清目秀，天真活泼，谁见了都喜欢她，保姆每天抱她回家时，经常因街上有人逗她玩而“晚点”。5岁那年她进入城关幼儿园，歌唱得好，幼儿舞蹈更是拿手好戏，这段岁月是何晴过得最舒心的日子。

转眼间到了7岁，何晴进入江山市解放路小学读书。那时正处在“文革”中期，人们文化生活极为单调，从小就爱好文艺的何晴，只能经常看老掉牙的8个样板戏。有一次，江山电影院放映朝鲜宽银幕故事片《卖花姑娘》，片子是“跑片”轮流放映的，待轮到江山电影院放映时，已是凌晨三点钟，何晴坐在前排津津有味地看到天亮。当她悄无声息地回到家时，母亲还以为她今天起得特别早哩，忙让她吃了早饭背上书包去上学。可她一到了班里就来“戏”了：何晴屁股刚挨到凳子上就摇摇晃晃打起瞌睡来，为这事她吃了老师的一顿批评。可她后来还是照样坚持有戏有电影就看，因为她太喜欢文艺了！

有一次，母亲用节省下来的钱给何晴买了一双新鞋，她没穿上两周鞋尖就破了。经母亲一查问，方知何晴看了《白



休闲时刻 He Qing enjoys a leisurely moment.

毛女》《红色娘子军》后学起了芭蕾舞，把鞋尖也跳破了。母亲又气又好笑，她叫何晴脱掉鞋子，何晴就干脆赤着脚在房间里翩翩起舞。

何晴倾心唱歌跳舞，考试分数不理想，父母亲都很着急。“我们的女儿将来也许在文艺方面会有些出息，还是把她转到江山中学文艺班学习吧。”一天晚上，何晴的母亲躺在床上与丈夫商量道。“那就试试看。”何晴的父亲同意了。

在文艺班里何晴如鱼得水，唱歌、跳舞都是班上的“种子选手”，每次演出不是主角就是节目主持人，显示出与众不同的艺术才华。她演唱的评弹《蝶恋花》，还被录音灌了唱片，这在全县学生中算是破天荒的。当广播里播送何晴演唱的评弹《蝶恋花》时，何晴的母亲简直不相信自己的耳朵。更令何晴父母高兴的是，随着何晴艺术上的长进，也激发了她在学习上的积极性和自信心，她的学习成绩终于慢慢赶上了。

“四堂会考”进入演艺圈

正当何晴在艺术之路上迈出一大步时，一个机遇闯进了她的生活：1977年初春，浙江昆剧团将招考一批表演班的学员。根据招考条件，学员身高要在1.5米以上，可惜何晴身高与标准仅差3厘米，所以老师就没有通知何晴参加招考。不过何晴的母亲觉得这是个机会，即使身高稍差点也应该让女儿去试一试。于是，她带着何晴找到文艺班的老

师，要求让何晴到杭州去“碰碰运气”。

第二天早晨年仅13岁的小何晴带着母亲从同事那里借来的20元钱，带上干粮、茶水，怀着一颗火热的求艺之心兴冲冲地登上开往杭州的列车。这是她第一次出远门，在车上呆了7个小时才到达杭州，不料刚走出站门，就被泼了一盆冷水：

“何晴，考试太难了，考的人很多，录取的标准非常高，我们20多个同学没有一位被录取，大家都准备回家去了。”到车站接她的同学见面就说。何晴听了心头不免涌上苦涩和失望，到住地后何晴对带队的老师说：“既然来了，我总想去试一试。”

当天晚上带队的老师领着何晴和两位男同学来到浙江昆剧团著名演员沈世华家里，见面后，老师叫何晴在客厅里先唱个歌听听，何晴虽然心里有点紧张，但她鼓足劲儿富有感情地唱了一曲《送军鞋》，优美的歌声把沈老师也唱得三分醉了。

“还能唱点别的吗？”沈老师亲切地问何晴。“行。”何晴自信地点了点头。

“我失骄杨君失柳……”何晴亮出了“传统保留节目”：为毛主席诗词谱曲的评弹《蝶恋花》，她唱得委婉动情，催人泪下。

“唱得好啊，唱得好！”沈老师高兴地把双手往沙发扶手上一拍，起身将何晴拉到身边，仔细观看了何晴的五官、身材、手脚，把何晴弄得怪不好意思的。



“我是浙江江山人”
“I am from Jiangshan, Zhejiang Province.”

“何晴，你明天可以到我们团里参加复试了！”沈世华亲切地对何晴说。回到旅馆后何晴一夜未眠，她怎么能不激动呢？在江山中学文艺班20多位参试的同学中，她是唯一通过面试正式拿到复试“入场券”的，这是多么不容易啊！所以她暗下决心，一定要在明天复试中取胜。

复试在浙江昆剧团排练场举行，剧团的领导和著名演员都到场了。何晴虽然是第一次遇到这样的场面，但她沉着自如地发挥出最好的水平，唱歌、跳舞、答辩和基本表演，都博得了老师们的好评，终于顺利通过了复试关，当剧团领导叫她回去等录取通知书时，何晴的脸上露出了胜利的微笑。

然而好事多磨，何晴日夜都在做“演员梦”、“艺术梦”，但半年过去了，录取通知却还是杳无音信。她几次写信到浙江昆剧团询问，团里回信都叫她耐心等待。她耐着性子整整等了一年，终于等到了一张不是录取通知的通知，团里通知她说：本次考试是内部招生，上级没有批准，按作废论处。现在请你再度来杭重新参加全国性的公开考试。

受到命运捉弄的何晴没有失望，她

又按期来到省城杭州。这一次她住在沈世华老师家里。

“何晴，这次正好北京戏剧学院、浙江艺校和昆剧团同时招生，你想不想也去参加那两所院校的招考？”沈老师问。“每一个机会我都不想错过。”何晴认真地回答。

就这样，何晴先后参加了3个单位招生考试。由于她平时勤学苦练，基本功扎实，加上有了上次考试的临场经验，所以她发挥得一次比一次好。结果“三战三胜”，招考的老师都叫她回去等录取通知。

一个月后，“绿衣使者”给何晴送来了浙江艺校的录取通知书，接着，她又被浙江昆剧团录取。好事成双，反使何晴父母一时不知如何是好，最后何晴终于进浙江昆剧团当了演员。

面临人生大磨难

1978年8月5日，何晴跨进了浙江昆剧团的大门，成为该团表演班的一名“候补演员”。十四岁的何晴，从进团的第一天起就把全部精力投入到学艺之中。

为了使唱腔准确，何晴除了上课时认真跟老师学唱外，每天早晨五点钟就起身吊嗓子，或者在收录机里插上一盒带子，一遍又一遍地跟着唱，嗓子哑了就喝一杯“胖大海”茶，夜深人静时她经常独自在练功房里练功，直到把老师当天教的一招一式学会为止。由于何晴基础好，又能勤学苦练，很快成了学员中的尖子，在她的面前，渐渐呈现出一条宽阔的希望之路，然而，不料一场残酷的磨难降临到了何晴的头上：

那是1980年的一天，何晴在练功时，不幸左手骨被摔折了，在场的老师和学员们很快将痛得脸色发青的她送到附近的一家医院里，经医生将手骨复位后，上了夹板和厚厚的石膏。何晴原以为休养一段时间后就会好的，谁知到剥石膏时，由于最初手术断骨没有准确复位，导致左手臂形成“V”字形，根本无法伸直。演员没有手，就好比轮船没有舵一样，何晴恨不得将这只“V”形手砍掉重新换只好的，但这显然是不可能的。就在这时候，团里的一位老师以为她的手不适应表演，叫何晴去改学化妆。此时的何晴已在昆剧表演上倾注了

两年的心血，加上在文艺班上流下的无数汗水，如今要她改学化妆，这是多么大的打击啊！何晴本想痛哭一场，但她没有哭，在她感到人生困惑的时刻，父母给她写来了一封封长信，给她以安慰和鼓励，老师和同事也给了她许多关爱。不久何晴的父亲打听到浙二医院主治医师周炳辉教授是省里著名骨科专家，曾替美国政府的一位要员看过病，于是何晴的父亲便陪何晴到周教授那里求医。

周教授不愧为名医，在她的精心治疗下，何晴的断臂奇迹般地“复活”了。

何晴回到团里后，她奋起直追补上了所有的科目。功夫不负有心人，1983年夏天，何晴在毕业的艺术考试中取得了优异成绩，在艺术之路上显露出一抹新曙光。

奋力走红影视界

那是一个晴朗的上午，香港三洋公司的华山导演一行来到浙江昆剧团，他们正在为电影《少林俗家弟子》找演员。刚从练功房里出来的何晴悄悄走进会议室，只见团里的演员多数已坐在那里，尤其是表演班刚“出师”的同学们，一个个打扮得漂漂亮亮在等待导演的挑选，何晴便赶紧找了个角落的位置坐下。

刚刚练功的何晴身穿一套运动衫，匀称的身材充满着青春的活力，气质文静高雅，虽然她坐在角落里，却一眼就被华导演选中了。

何晴在《少林俗家弟子》影片中饰演了一个机智勇敢的少女小琴，虽然她头一次“触电”，但由于她虚心好学，准确地把握住了人物的性格，演活了这一角色，得到导演的好评。尔后机会接踵而来，当何晴拍完《少林俗家弟子》后在北京火车站准备乘火车返回浙江，当她从软席候车室走向月台时。正巧被电视连续剧《西游记》的导演杨洁看到了，这段时间杨导演正想找一个观音戏弄猪八戒那场戏中的三仙姑，她感到何晴的外貌、身材、气质正和剧中人物的要求吻合。杨导演马上从后面赶上去，可何晴已悄然上了车，杨导演急忙连找了几节车厢都不见何晴的踪影，她只好为此叹息。真是无巧不成书，车在中途时何

晴到餐车里吃午饭，此刻又正好遇上《西游记》剧中扮演孙悟空的演员六小龄童章金莱：

“何晴，你到北京做啥？”

“拍电影呀！你呢？”

“我去外景地拍《西游记》。对了，我们杨导演正想找个女演员演三仙姑哩，我看你挺合适的。”章金莱突然像发现了“新大陆”。

“真的吗？”何晴问。

“猴哥说的一字不差，不信我带你去。”站在一旁扮演猪八戒的演员马德华说。

章金莱亮了一个走路“猴招”，与“老猪”一道像牵“白龙马”似的把何晴带到了杨导演的软卧车厢里。

“杨导演，俺老孙兄弟给你把‘三仙姑’找来了”。

正在看电视镜头剧本的杨洁一见何晴，便兴奋得叫起来：“真是踏破铁鞋无觅处，得到全不费功夫。天啦，你是从什么地方钻出来的？你可把我找苦了！”

杨洁询问了何晴的一些情况，并叫她在车厢里当场表演了一个小片断后，就拍板让何晴参加《西游记》剧组，扮演剧中的三仙姑。

1987年，何晴又被电影《红楼梦》的导演谢铁骊选中，在剧中饰演一个多

情又不幸的人物秦可卿。虽然秦可卿在《红》剧中不是主角，戏并不多，但何晴凭着自己优良的演技，把豪门出身的少妇秦可卿演得惟妙惟肖，在观众中留下了深刻的印象。此后，她又在大型电视连续剧《三国演义》《水浒传》中分别饰演小乔和李师师。能在四部中国古典文学名著大型电视连续剧中都扮演角色，何晴是中国影视界唯一幸运儿。

1989年，是何晴开始走红的一年。身为影、视、剧“三栖演员”的何晴来到上海电影制片厂，参加了由著名作家阿章同名小说改编的电影《上海舞女》的拍摄。在剧中她饰演了20世纪30年代一位饱受辛酸、令人同情的红歌女白黛林，接着又在电视剧《红伶泪》中饰演越剧名伶筱丹桂。为了当好主角，何晴在开机前阅读了大量介绍筱丹桂的资料和分镜头剧本，走访了越剧界的老前辈，全面了解筱丹桂坎坷的一生。同时，她把与昆剧相关的表演技巧自然地移植到《红》剧中，充分表现了筱丹桂的丰富思想感情和深厚的艺术功底，从而深化了全剧的主题。此外，她还在《莺燕桃李》《李师师》《公寓》《姐妹情仇》《李自成》等影视剧中成功地塑造出一批感人的艺术形象。

1992年春节前夕，何晴应台湾著名

女作家琼瑶的邀请，参加了湖南电视台和台湾可人公司合拍的电视连续剧《青青河边草》拍摄，饰演剧中女主角华又琳，何晴的精湛表演艺术，博得编剧琼瑶和丈夫平鑫涛、导演沈怡和陈中缙的称赞。

何晴如今已过了不惑之年，但仍活跃在影视舞台上。1996年在北京电影制片厂摄制的影片《歌手》中，何晴与李亚鹏、胡军等担任了主演，她在剧中成功扮演了第一主角阿兰，从而奠定她在国内影视剧中饰演清纯角色的地位；1999年何晴在《澳门的故事》剧中扮演了一位中西混血儿的女性欧迪亚，她较好地表现了一位既有西方人豪爽、又有东方人含蓄的双重性格角色；2003年她又出演了一个极具挑战性的角色——双枪老太婆。从双枪老太婆年轻时开始一直演到她上山打游击、营救江姐、击毙叛徒甫志高和参与地下活动，全面展示了一位革命女性的英雄业绩。2005年，她与香港影星曾志伟在电视连续剧《浪击天涯》中，扮演一对恩爱夫妻，被观众称为“真、善、美的杰作”。2006年，她又和著名演员任泉主演了电视连续剧《谁知我心》，出色地扮演了一位来自农村的媳妇和母亲，给人留下了一位心地善良的女性形象。

He Qing's Journey to Stardom

Xu Zhongyou

Not so many showbiz celebrities get their chances to review his or her career highlights at Art and Life, a popular primetime program of CCTV. In the early spring this year, He Qing, a preeminent actress from Zhejiang Province, talked about her art and life at the country's largest television network. The appearance at the program serves as recognition of her legendary accomplishments.

He Qing was born in January, 1964 in an ordinary house of an ordinary family in the city

of Jiangshan in southern Zhejiang Province. But nothing was ordinary about her even as a baby. She was a beauty and everyone liked her. Whenever her nanny took her to the street, people were unable to tear their eyes from her. She was a singing and dancing star at her kindergarten. As her primary school years coincided with the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), her only exposure to art was barely more than so called eight model plays of Peking Opera and ballet. That explained why she



在《保镖之天之娇女》中饰女主角
He Qing stars in "Bodyguards".



美人坯子何晴

He Qing the Beauty



难得潇洒

He Qing shows off her charm in a rare moment.

stayed up one night to see *Flower Girl*, a DPRK film, at three o'clock in the early morning when the film came to town and came home at dawn. Seeing the daughter yawning at breakfast, her mother wondered why the daughter got up so early this particular morning. When her new pair of shoes showed holes in barely two weeks, her mother found that the little girl had been imitating some ballet movements all the time. The parents decided that He Qing could

have a better future if she studied arts in a special class at the local middle school.

So He Qing transferred to the class. Her talent began to blossom. She was the only middle school student in the county who got her Pingtan singing of *Butterfly in Love with Flowers*, a Ci-poem written by Mao Zedong, recorded and broadcasted.

In the early spring of 1977, Zhejiang Provincial Kunqu Opera Troupe was recruiting promising youngsters to train for a professional career. The head teacher of the special class did not let He Qing take the aptitude test in Hangzhou, the capital seat of the province, simply because her height was 1.47 meter, three centimeters short of the requirement. When He Qing's mother learned of the recruitment test, she persuaded the teacher to let her daughter try her luck.

So the 13-year-old He Qing traveled 7 hours by train and arrived in Hangzhou only to find that none of her 20 some classmates had passed the preliminary test. The classmate picking her up at the railway depot reported that there had been a big crowd of candidates and the test

was extremely tough.

That night, He Qing went to the home of Shen Yuanhua, a teacher with the troupe. She sang two songs and her potentials took the experienced teacher by surprise. The next day, He Qing took the final test and passed. She was told to wait at home for the acceptance notice. A year passed and the acceptance notice did not materialize.

Instead, she received a letter from the troupe saying that the recruitment had been canceled for some red-tape reason. But her talent and potentials were not forgotten. The troupe asked her to appear for a new test, which had been officially approved and was open to candidates nationwide. This time she was recruited.

On August 8th, 1978, He Qing came to the Zhejiang Kunqu Opera Troupe. Her training started. She worked hard and made rapid

progress. But misfortune struck in 1980 when she broke the left arm in a training session. When the cast finally came off, she found to her dismay that the left arm could not stretch straight as the result of some mistake in the bone operation. This was a blow to her budding career and a teacher in the troupe even suggested that she give up the performance career and learn to be a makeup girl for other performers. Her father came to Hangzhou and took the daughter to Professor Zhou Binghui, a celebrated orthopedist in another hospital in Hangzhou. He Qing's arm got straightened out miraculously. In 1983, He Qing graduated from the training course with excellent scores.

However, He Qing made her name known across the country not in any performance of Kunqu Opera, but in cinema. In 1985, she debuted in *Disciples of Shaolin Temple*, a Kongfu film produced by a Hong Kong-based film studio. Her successful appearance in the film opened a door to more films.

On a train journey back to Hangzhou after the film shooting was completed in Beijing, He Qing ran into Zhang Jinlai, a well-known Zhejiang-based stage artist who was starring the monkey king in the production of a television series of the *Journey to the West*. Zhang asked what He Qing had been doing in Beijing. She told him and then Zhang mentioned that the director had tried in vain to find an actress for the role of a fairy in the upcoming episode. Zhang said He Qing looked cut out for the role and took her to the director. It turned out that the director had seen He Qing on the platform in Beijing and thought the girl might be good for the role, but lost her whereabouts in the crowd. He Qing got the offer.

In 1987, He Qing appeared in the *Dream of Red Mansion*, a film conducted by Xie Tieli, a prominent director of Beijing Film Studio. In 1989 He Qing made her name well known in the country when she starred as the lead woman in *Shanghai Dancing Girl*, a story about a high-profile social butterfly in Shanghai in the 1930s. She firmly established herself in more films in the following years up to a latest television series in 2006.

Getting her art and life reviewed on a popular national television program does not mean He Qing has only a glorious past to reminisce about. In her forties, He Qing's future as an actress is bright.

(Translated by David)