



CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE

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国家文物局 中国文物报社 编

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CHINA'S WORLD HERITAGE
世界遗产 · 中国

张国立 主编

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本书汇集截至 2004 年 7 月
中国列入《世界遗产名录》的
全部 30 个世界遗产项目
全方位展现中国世界遗产的风貌

“具有全球突出普遍价值”的中国遗产地
或为历史遗迹、文明见证
或为自然造化、生态奇观
或为人文杰作与自然景观的和谐共处

《世界遗产·中国》
1500 张图片
20 万文字
图文互动，详加解说
展卷揽胜
纵横中国……

The publication carries considerable authority on
the latest achievements in World Heritage in
China, and its fascinating pictures and content
greatly attract many readers.

As of early July 2004, China ranked third in the
world with 30 designated World Heritage sites,
of which 22 are listed as cultural properties,
four as natural properties and four as mixed
properties. Moreover, the nomination of each site
entirely satisfied each requirement for World
Heritage.

It is hoped that this book on the development of
World Heritage in China encourages increased
appreciation among readers and compels World
Heritage into an ideal new realm.

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任重道远 共创辉煌

——中国世界遗产事业的发展

中国国家文物局局长 单霁翔

越来越加速发展的人类文明，伴随着自然环境的不断演化，使我们这个星球的面貌日新月异。在这个日新月异的星球上，镶嵌着一批钻石般永恒闪耀的景观，它们生动地记录和展现着人类社会进步的足迹和大自然神奇的变迁，这，就是我们的世界遗产。

世界遗产事业发展到今天，在中国、在全世界，都已颇具规模。当前，人们已经在重新审视世界遗产事业的全球战略，把更多的注意力投向保护管理的现状与改进，投向能力建设和人才培养，投向更深入的理论研究、技术进步和更有效的国际合作。同时，也在关注世界遗产更充分的代表性和平衡性。世界遗产委员会还在2000年通过了一个凯恩斯决议（Caris Decision），为上述目标做出了一些尝试性的决议，并暂设了一个截止到今年的遗产申报限额制，即每个已有遗产的国家在2002~2004年间，一年至多只能提交一个新的世界遗产申报项目。另一方面，申报新的世界遗产的热潮在许多国家方兴未艾。2004年6月28日~7月7日在中国苏州召开的第28届世界遗产委员会会议要全面评估凯恩斯决议，并做出一个新的更积极、更周全的决议。这是首次在中国举行的世界遗产委员会会议。无论对中国，还是对世界，它都标志着世界遗产事业一个重要的历史阶段。正是在这个重要的时刻，由中国文物报社编辑的《世界遗产·中国》一书问世了，报社同事们嘱我作序，深觉义不容辞。值此喜庆之际，贸然成文，浅谈一下对我国世界遗产事业的展望。

毫无疑问，有我们党和政府的高度重视、支持和坚强领导，有国家繁荣昌盛的大好局面，有广大人民群众的热情关注和参与，有方方面面专家和保护管理工作者的辛勤努力，有世界遗产事业在世界范围内的推进，我国的世界遗产事业必将走向新的辉煌。不过，这辉煌的进程要靠远大目标，靠科学准则来保障，来指引，靠奉献精神 and 细致工作去铺就，靠我们大家团结一心去争取。目标是什么？就是要把已有的世界遗产地尽可能永久地保存下去，并在社会可持续发展大业中发挥愈加重要的作用；就是要不断地稳步扩大我们的世界遗产队伍，并使其发挥示范作用，进一步推动我国文物保护事业的全面发展；就是要使我国疆域内隽永丰富的人文景观和优美多姿的自然景观成为社会可持续发展的重要内容。不仅让中国人民受益，而且造福全世界人民，不仅让当代人享受，而且让“子子孙孙永保用”。

准则是什么？那就是我国已郑重签署的《保护世界文化与自然遗产公约》中国际社会公认的遗产保护准则和我国相关的法律和规定。这里有关于真实性、完整性的规定，有关于环境景观的准则，有科学的咨询制度，有一系列必须遵守的研讨和决策程序，它们无不凝聚着一二百年来国内外的经验教训和先驱者的探索，值得我们去研究、遵循，当然，还有在充分了解与掌握已有成果基础上的发展与创新。

要走的路径是什么？我想，这要由以下的工作来组成：首先是科学规划。已有的世界遗产地尚未制定周全、长远、符合世界遗产保护管理要求的规划的，一定

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制。今后，凡涉及世界遗产申报、监测、保护、管理、利用的重大事宜，首先都要由专家委员会论证，由相应管理机构根据论证的结论和相关法规做出决策。

第六是发挥更大的效用。世界遗产的效用是多方面的，有政治的，也有经济的；有精神的，也有物质的。我们永远要把它的社会效益，它服务于人类社会可持续发展的根本作用放在第一位，把保护放在第一位。在此前提下，我们也要主动地发挥世界遗产地多方面的效用，使它更好地造福于当地民众，也造福于全国、全世界，并惠及子孙。应当说，与一些既具有古老文明、又拥有发达的现代文明的国家相比，我们这方面做的还很不尽如人意。作为世界遗产地的管理部门，特别要注意探索更积极、合理、有效的途径，也为保护世界遗产提供更广泛、更强大的舆论支持和更丰富的物质保障。

第七是更深入地参与全球战略的研究和国际合作。中国世界遗产事业的发展离不开国际大环境。中国高速发展的综合国力，文明古国的重要地位，以及现有的人才条件和工作基础，都决定着中国应当以更积极的态势融入国际社会，在世界遗产领域尤应如此。我们要在实际工作中出人才，积累经验；我们应全面参与关于世界遗产的战略研究，让世界遗产事业的发展汇入中国同行们的贡献；我们还要更积极地参与国际合作，包括提供一些力所能及和互惠互利的国际援助。

第八是建立有效的保护管理协调机制。在我国，世界遗产事业涉及社会生活的几乎所有层面，也涉及众多的管理机关。建立一个有效的协调机制，是改善和加强世界遗产保护管理工作的客观需要。国务院办公厅刚刚批转的文化部、建设部、国家文物局等9部门《关于加强我国世界文化遗产保护管理工作的意见》中关于设立世界文化遗产保护管理工作部际联席会议制度的规定已为此开了良好的先河。

第九是加强和完善研究工作和档案资料基础工作。要认真研究世界遗产保护管理工作特有的自身规律，深入发掘世界遗产的丰富内涵。要重视档案资料的建立和保存，充分利用各种高新技术手段，力争全面、完整地保存世界遗产保护管理工作中的相关信息，尤其要注意不断吸收与世界遗产有关的最新研究成果和科技信息，为研究工作的继续深入发展奠定坚实的科学基础。

第十是制定和完善世界遗产保护管理的专项法规。对世界遗产的保护管理，既要符合国内相关的法规，又要与国际公约和国际公认的保护准则相衔接。尽快制定一部中国的《世界遗产保护管理条例》，是十分必要的。同时，各地区、各个世界遗产地的相关专项法规也势在必行。有的省已经有了本省的“世界遗产保护管理条例”，一部分世界遗产地也有了自己的专项管理办法。我们要推动相关工作的全面开展和完善。

上述十项任务艰巨又长远，但我相信，只要我们大家团结协作，互相支持，持之以恒，我们就一定能一步一步向前走，把世界遗产事业推向新的辉煌，不负我们这一代人的历史使命。

要在近期补上，不完善的要进一步完善。同时，要明确认识到，经依法审定的规划就是该世界遗产地必须严格遵循的一种保护管理法规，任何更动都要依照相应的法律程序。今后，凡规划不完备的遗产地，将不得申报列入《世界遗产名录》。申报工作也要有个规划。《世界遗产公约实施规则》要求各国设定的本国《世界文化遗产预备名单》是用于今后5~10年期间的名单，如果不加限制地列入，显然不切合当前申报工作的实际。我们必须要有个切合国内外形势和实际情况的申报规划。申报数量要适当，要典型，要特别注意体现国家重大利益和国际社会关注的热点。规划中应当体现对世界遗产认识上的不断深化，要重视体现不同地域、不同文化传统的人类文明的组合景观，要特别重视在群体上更能体现人与自然的和谐，更能当作社会发展活化石的文化景观。《中国世界文化遗产预备名单》将在充分比较分析和论证研究的基础上重新设定。这将在新形势下加强和做好世界文化遗产工作的一项重要措施。进入这一名单的遗产地必须初步达到世界遗产的有关条件，得到初步认可，也加大了管理责任，要求管理工作更加规范、更加科学、更加完善。

第二是人才培养与资质管理。世界遗产全球战略中，能力建设（Capacity Building）始终排在重要位置，它比经费、技术更重要。我们需要大量既有远大抱负，又懂科学规则，还有奉献精神，能默默无闻、踏踏实实从小事做起，并能持之以恒的保护和管理人员。这就需要我们全系统各个部门都要积极支持和参与不同形式、不同水平的人才培训，并逐步建立和实行世界遗产地保护管理资质制度。

第三是宣传教育。“不教而诛”从来不是消除违纪违法现象的好办法。世界遗产的保护必须以各级政府的倾力支持和全社会文明水平的提升为基础和保障。我们鼓励借助社会方方面面的力量把相关的宣传教育活动更广泛深入地开展起来，坚持下去。宣传教育的重点，除了世界遗产的一般知识、积极效应和已取得成就外，应特别有助于树立和加强关于世界遗产真实性、完整性的意识，强化环境意识、景观意识和公约意识。

第四是建立更完备的监测体系和制度。监测工作是世界遗产事业重要的一环，是实现尽可能保存世界遗产到永远这一根本目标的有效手段，也是克服世界遗产工作中“重申报，轻管理”，“重开发，轻保护”，把申报世界遗产当作短期行为的不良倾向的有力措施。我们要求各个遗产地的管理单位要建立完备的监测体系，配备专人、经费和设备，建立制度；各级管理部门也要及时进行反应性检查，查处反映出来的各种问题；同时要认真执行世界遗产委员会设定的周期监测报告计划。为更好地做好监测工作，在国家一级，将设立巡回监测工作机构，实行巡回监测制度。

第五是建立并逐步强化专业咨询制度。国家一级将聘请学术精专、执法严格、操行端正的专家组成世界遗产专家咨询委员会，并建立相应的工作规则和制约机

our aim? It is to spare no effort to preserve current world heritage enduringly and make it play a more and more important part in sustainable social development; it is to steadily expand our team engaged in world heritage undertakings and make it exert a model role so as to push forward the cause of cultural heritage conservation in all aspects; it is to make our meaningful and rich cultural sights and marvelous natural sights important contents of sustainable social development; it is to benefit not only Chinese but also people worldwide, not only be of benefit to our generation, but also treasures to the future generations forever.

What is our principle ? It is the heritage protection principles which are internationally acknowledged and relevant law and rules in our country. All these have been included in the "Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage" (World Heritage Convention) and China cordially became a signatory of the World Heritage Convention. Among these principles and rules, there are rules concerning authenticity and integrity; principles related to environmental sights, scientific consultative systems; a series of discussion and decision-making procedures which must be abided by. These principles and rules are derived from experiences and lessons from both home and abroad and exploration made by forerunners during the past 200 years. Therefore, they greatly deserve our further research and observance, indeed, further improvement and innovation should be made basing on fully mastering what we have achieved at present.

In what way can we accomplish this? In my view, we should follow the following steps. Firstly, Scientific management scheme is of primary importance. Those existing world heritages for which we haven't enacted comprehensive, long-range programs which can meet the demand of world heritage protection and management must make up for it as soon as possible. For those world heritages whose management work is poor, further improvement must be made to perfect it. Furthermore, we must be fully aware of the fact that management scheme, as a kind of protection and management code which is examined and approved by appropriate legislation, must be observed strictly by that world heritage site. Any changes to the management scheme should be in conformity to relevant legal procedure. Hereafter, any world heritage site without well-planned management scheme will have no opportunity of being registered on the "World Heritage List". Registration should also follow a well-planned procedure. In accordance with detailed rules of the "World Heritage Convention", when a national government proposes its World Heritage Tentative List, the World Heritage Commission chooses nominees and places them on a provisional list. The nominees on the list are kept for a period of 5-10 years. Considering the real situation of registration, it seems obviously impractical if we add more world heritage nominees unrestrictedly. Consequently, a registration scheme suitable for contemporary circumstances both at home and abroad must be formulated. The Heritage sites proposed must be limited in appropriate numbers; besides, they must be typical and must emphasize in embodying

Shoulder Heavy Responsibilities, Jointly Creating Resplendence

—— Development of China's World Heritage Undertakings

Shan Jixiang

With more and more rapid development of human civilization, along with incessant evolvement of natural environment, our planet presents a quickly changing appearance. This planet, which changes with each passing day, is beset with a passel of diamond-like everlasting shining historical sights. These sights, which vividly record footprints left behind by human society progress and dramatic changes happening in the nature after an elapse of years, are no other than our world heritage.

Up to now, the cause of world heritage has achieved a lot in both China and the whole world. Now people have already been examining the global strategy of the career in world heritage and paying more attention to the current situation and improvement of preservation and management, to capacity building and talents training, to more profound theoretical research, to technological advancement and more effective international cooperation. In addition, more satisfying representativeness and balance of world heritage have been emphasized. In 2000, "Caris Decision" was passed by the World Heritage Committee. "Caris Decision" made some tentative resolutions aiming at above-mentioned focuses and set a temporal quota system for heritage registration whose deadline will be the end of this year. That is, from Year 2002 to 2004, for those countries which has already been in possession of world heritage sights could at most submit one new world heritage application project within one year. On the other hand, an upsurge in registration as new world heritage has been in the ascendant in many countries. Under such circumstances, the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee will be held in Suzhou, China from 28 June to 7 July 2004. During this session, "Caris Decision" will be evaluated completely and a more positive and comprehensive new resolution will be made. It is the first time for China to host the session of the World Heritage Committee, therefore, no matter for China or for the whole world, it marks an important historical stage for the cause of world heritage. At such a significant moment, a book titled "China's World Heritage" Compiled by the China Cultural Heritage Newspaper Office comes out. In response to the request proposed by my colleagues in the newspaper office, I feel deeply duty-bound to preface the book. On such a festive occasion, I rashly finished the present paper to simply discuss the prospect of the world heritage undertakings in our country.

Undoubtedly, with much recognition from our Party and government, with strong support and firm leadership, with favorable well-off situation in China, with our people's enthusiastic attention and participation, with arduous effort made by experts from various fields and conservation management workers, with the worldwide advancement of the world heritage undertakings, we believe China's world heritage undertakings are bound to step into new resplendence. Nevertheless, the progression of this resplendent cause should be guided and guaranteed by long-range aims and scientific principles, should be achieved by dedication spirit and painstaking work, and should be pursued by joint solidarity. What is

be established at the supervisory unit of each world heritage site; operators should be specially assigned for such a task, outlay should be offered and equipment should be supplied; feedback check-up should be done in time by supervisory units of different levels in order that we could investigate into various existing problems and deal with them accordingly; meanwhile, the periodic monitoring report plan formulated by the World Heritage Committee should be carried out strictly. A national itinerate organization will be established to implement the itinerate system so as to improve monitoring system.

The fifth step is to establish and gradually strengthen professional consultation system. Experts with great academic attainment and morality as well as being able to serve the role of a strictly demanding disciplinarian will be retained to establish the National World Heritage Professional Consultation Committee and formulate corresponding regulations and stipulations. Hereafter, any important matters concerning world heritage registration, monitoring, protection, management and utilization should be first demonstrated by the Professional Consultation Committee, then decision will be made by corresponding management departments according to the conclusion drawn by the committee and relevant law and regulations.

The sixth is to exert greater efficacy. The efficacy of world heritage is omnifarious such as political, economic, spiritual and material efficacy. We should forever place its social benefit, its fundamental role of serving sustainable development of human society and heritage conservation at the first place. On the premise of this, we should also actively exert efficacy of various kinds and make it not only benefit local residents but also benefit the whole country, the whole world and bring benefit to our posterity. Frankly speaking, comparing with some countries with both ancient civilization and advanced modern civilization, what we have done in this regard has not fulfilled our wish. It is required that those departments in charge of world heritage management should give their special attention to exploring more positive, reasonable and effective ways to provide world heritage protection with more widely and stronger public support and more plentiful material guarantee.

The seventh point is to participate more in the research of global strategy and international cooperation. The development of China's world heritage career can not be separated from the big international context. China's high-speed developing general national power, important position of an ancient civilized country as well as current talents condition and working foundation determine the fact that China should be in harmony with international society with a more positive posture. Things should be like this especially in world heritage field. We should accumulate experiences and encourage talents appear during practical work; we should engage in the strategy study concerning world heritage in all aspects and infuse Chinese colleagues' contribution into the development of world heritage undertakings; in

national important interest and focus calling for international attention. Moreover, while formulating the scheme, more and more deepened recognition of world heritage should be represented; combined heritage exhibiting human civilization of various places and cultural tradition should be highlighted; what's more, cultural heritage which is of outstanding universal value from the perspective of bearing a testimony to the harmony between human and nature and can be regarded as "living fossil" in the progression of social development should be attached particular importance. "China's World Heritage Tentative List" will be modified on the grounds of sufficient comparison analysis and argumentation. This will serve as one important measure to strengthen and perfect world heritage work under new circumstances. World heritage sites which are nominated and included in this list must be considered to meet relevant criteria for inclusion in the "World Heritage List" and must obtain preliminary approval. Thus, more management responsibility is required and more normative, more scientific and more self-contained management are demanded as well.

Secondly, talents training and aptitude management. Capacity Building has always been of more importance than outlay and technology in the world heritage global strategy. We are in great need of large quantities of protection and management operators who are with great ambition, familiar with science rules, working with dedication and perseverance, steadfast to penny-like business and willing to be unknown to public. In order to realize it, it is required that all different sections in our field offer their positive support and participate in talents training of various forms and levels; gradually, we can establish and execute the aptitude system of protection and management for world heritage sites.

Thirdly, propagandistic education. "Punish without education beforehand" has never been regarded as a good way to eradicate offences against law and discipline. World heritage conservation must be based on and guaranteed by effort paid by governments of all levels and upgrading civilization level in the whole society. We encourage spreading relevant propagandistic educational activities far and wide and stick to them by virtue of social forces of various fields. In addition to common knowledge, positive effect and accomplished achievement of world heritage, the focus of our propagandistic education should be particularly aimed at redounding to building up and strengthening our authenticity and integrality consciousness, environment consciousness, sight consciousness and treaty consciousness for world heritage.

Fourthly, establishing a more complete monitoring system. As an essential element of the world heritage career, monitoring is not only an effective measure to realize the fundamental aim of preserving current world heritage enduringly, but also a valid method to overcome the ill tendency of "Laying stress on registration, making little of management", "Thinking much of exploitation, thinking little of Protection" and considering world heritage registration a short-term task. It is required that a complete monitoring system should

崭新的足迹

郭 旃

在中国世界遗产事业初成规模之际，由中国文物报社编辑的《世界遗产·中国》出版了。它汇集了我中国世界遗产事业的最新成果，颇具权威性。图文并茂，引人入胜。

当前，不止在中国，而且在国外，都涌动着一股世界遗产热。一个又一个地方在议论着要申报世界遗产，而已经列入《世界遗产名录》的遗产地的保护状况又时不时地成为社会舆论关注的焦点。曾经不只一个人在问，这个“世界遗产”到底有什么用？为什么会越来越热？

很多人看到了世界遗产最直接的经济效应。不是吗？皖南古村落，西递、宏村，一个原来不起眼的村庄，现在每年的门票收入就有几千万；丽江古城，附近的地市级航空站一天27个航班，节假日还难买到票；青城山及都江堰景区，申报世界遗产整治环境贷款2.2亿人民币，现在不愁还……世界遗产打响了知名度，促进了旅游业，为家乡父老铸成了永久的政绩，对促进社会精神文明与物质文明的繁荣发挥了巨大的作用，这是有目共睹的事实。世界遗产工作不排斥对遗产的利用，只要这种利用是合理的，是可以永续的。

一些从事遗产保护管理工作的同行们还注意到了世界遗产事业从保护理念和体系上带给我们的启迪。《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》(以下简称《世界遗产公约》)及相关国际宪章、规则关于遗产真实性、完整性以及环境景观的论述与规定，进一步明晰了自梁思成老先生就提出的“修旧如旧”的文物维修准则和“红花还要绿叶扶”的景观意识。世界遗产的界定标准同样在历史、艺术和科学三大价值的框架下，但大大地拓宽了视野，深化了认识，丰富了内容。而世界遗产的评选规则与程序，还有持久的监测制度，更为全世界提供了一个最完整、最科学的遗产保护管理体系。在很多世界遗产地，保护管理水平明显提高了，家园更美了。世界遗产工作甚至不同程度地带动了当地社会综合文明素质的提升，普及并提高了保护意识，环境意识，景观意识，公共意识，还有国际意识，公约意识。

也有人赞赏世界遗产带给当地民众的自豪感、自信心、凝聚力，那份浓浓的乡情，那份真切的爱国情怀，不止中国人，外国人也一样。应当说，世界遗产在所属国和世界之间，它具有两重性。一方面，它是全人类文明和生存环境共同的财产，从长远讲，它从属于人类大同的世界。另一方面，在相当长的历史时期，它属于各自不同的国家。这体现着文化多样性的不同民族的文明成果和丰富多样的自然景观，构成了人类共同的世界遗产宝库。可以说，一个国家拥有的世界遗产在某种意义上也体现着这个国家在历史上为人类文明进程所做出的贡献，以及当代的社会文明程度和综合国力。有时候，世界遗产还关系到世界和平与交流，关系到国家重大利益。比如一些跨国项目，边疆史地项目，就常常受到当事国的高度关注。

当然，对于中国这样一个历史悠久，疆域辽阔，民族众多，而且遗产保护工作已颇有深度、颇有广度、颇具规模、颇具特色的国家来说，世界遗产事业的开展也意味着中国对地球村的贡献，对相关理论与实践的推动、丰富与发展。

addition, we should participate in international cooperation more actively, including offering any international aid which is in our power and reciprocal.

The eighth — setting up an effective coordinate system for protection and management. The world heritage undertakings in our country relate to almost all layers of social life and numerous management units are involved in it. It is an objective requirement to set up an effective coordinate system in order to improve and strengthen the protection and management for world heritage. The provisions of establishing a ministry-level joint conference system concerning world heritage protection and management have set a good example for this. These provisions have been included in "The Position Paper on Strengthening World Heritage Protection and Management in China" which was proposed by 9 departments such as the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China, the Ministry of Construction P. R. China and the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of the People's Republic of China etc. and has just been ratified by State Department Office.

The ninth point is to enhance and improve the foundation work of research and archives. We should make a serious study of peculiar law hidden in the protection and management of world heritage and dig deeply into the profound connotation of world heritage. We should set score by building and conservation of archives and should endeavor to completely preserve relevant information involved in the conservation and management of world heritage by making full use of various advanced technological means. More importantly, we should devote special attention to absorbing the latest research findings and technological information continuously so as to lay solid scientific foundation for further research development.

The last point is to enact and perfect the law and regulations specially stipulated for world heritage protection and management. The law and regulations concerning world heritage protection and management should primarily conform to relevant domestic law and regulations and also be linked with International Treaty and protection principles acknowledged internationally. It is quite essential to enact the "Regulations on World Heritage Protection and Management" as soon as possible, simultaneously, it is also imperative to map out relevant law and regulations stipulated for each world heritage site. The self-governing "Regulations on World Heritage Protection and Management" has been established by some provinces themselves and some world heritage sites have been in possession of their own specialized management approaches. In spite of this, we should promote the overall development and perfection of the relevant work.

Though the above-mentioned 10 missions are formidable and long-term tasks, I fully believe that as long as we unite together, offer each other mutual support, persist with our cause, I'm sure we can walk steadily forward, pushing the world heritage undertakings to new resplendence so as not to fail our generation's historical mission.

(Translator: Liu Hongyan)