



# 故宫博物院 年鉴 2005

故宫博物院编·紫禁城出版社

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# Annual Report of the Palace Museum in 2005

## The Palace Museum Incumbent Leaders:

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## Overview of 2005

The year of 2005 had great historical significance in the development of the Palace Museum.

The year witnessed the eightieth anniversary of the establishment of the Palace Museum. The ancient palace again received much attention with a series of celebrations and the release of *The Palace Museum*, a documentary serial.

This year, the *Outline of the Overall Plan for the Conservation of the Palace (2003-2020)* was approved and the *Outline of the Overall Plan for the Development of the Palace Museum (2003-2020)* was formulated and promulgated.

This year, the renovation projects of the ancient Palace buildings were more numerous and extensive than ever before. There were more exhibitions and of higher quality. The number of visitors to the Museum reached a new record as did the number of hits on the Museum's web page, Digital Palace Museum.

This year, centering on Gugong studies, management of cultural relics and academic research progressed. A laboratory and two research centers were established, three co-operative projects for the study of cultural relics and archaeology were carried out and four international symposiums were held. A number of academic works were published and circulated.

### **In the educational campaign to preserve the advanced nature of the members of the Communist Party of China (CPC), people's satisfaction rate reached 97.27%**

Based on important documents such as *Central Committee of CPC's Suggestions on Launching the Educational Campaign to Preserve the Advanced Nature of the Members of CPC with the Main Content of Carrying out the Important Thought of "Three Represents"* and the *Suggestions on Implementation of the First Round of the Educational Campaign on the Advanced Nature* by the leading group of the Central Committee on the educational campaign to preserve the advanced nature of the members of CPC, under the guidance of the leading group and the supervising group of the Ministry of Culture for educational campaign to preserve the advanced nature of the members of CPC, the Palace Museum had thoroughly implemented the educational campaign to preserve the advanced nature of the members of CPC, and succeeded in accomplishing various tasks and meeting the requirements for all the stages in a five-month period from 17 January to 24 June. After a review of the educational campaign and a participant survey, the degree of satisfaction was 97.27% .

While the educational campaign was being carried out, the Party's committee at the Palace Museum attached great importance to the campaign, and carefully formulated a working plan. To guarantee a high starting point, a high standard, and high quality in the educational campaign, the leaders of the Palace Museum took the initiative through learning and discussion, and quickly formed a rich learning ambiance at the Museum. The Party's committee at the Palace Museum took into consideration the various sorts of work at the Museum, and different political and cultural levels of the CPC members and placed great emphasis on assorted guidance, and organized in time learning and communication activities after training sessions. Meanwhile, through issuing suggestion forms, setting up suggestion boxes, and holding seminars, the committee collected thirty questions in five categories, and drew up detailed plans for improvement.



Through the implementation of the educational campaign to preserve the advanced nature of CPC members with the main content of carrying out “Three Represents,” party members improved political quality, and put into full play the pioneering and modeling role. The Party’s capacity and cohesive force was further strengthened and the development of various kinds of work was promoted. In 2005, there was much strenuous work for the Museum’s staff such as renovation of ancient buildings, sorting cultural relics, anniversary celebrations, exhibitions, and security duties. Under the circumstance, the Party’s committee adhered to the principle of promoting work via learning and education, and succeeded in implementing education while carrying out routine work, making one complementary to the other rather than sacrificing one for the other.

### **Promulgation of the *Outline of the Overall Plan for the Development of the Palace Museum (2003-2020)***

At the end of 2001, the Vice-premier Li Lanqing inspected the Palace Museum, and offered important instructions on the preservation of ancient buildings. The Palace Museum took this opportunity and drew up the *Outline of the Overall Plan for the Development of the Palace Museum (2003-2020)* in order to further clarify the direction for development, aims and tasks, to facilitate the organization of work, to improve coordination, to better fulfill the major functions of the Palace Museum as a modernized museum.

The official compilation of the Plan began in 2002. By 2003, the basic text of the Plan was formed. The Plan thoroughly analyzed the status quo and existing problems of the work at the Palace Museum, put forward guidelines, aims and tasks at different developmental stages, and drew up specific working plans based on eleven divisions, namely, renovation of the ancient buildings, displays and exhibitions, protection of collections, preservation via science and technology, security, digitalization, academic research and publishing, talent fostering and team building, services, cultural industry, logistic service, and reforms. During the process of compilation, some of the projects were started and carried out.

In 2004, the Palace Museum made necessary revisions to the Plan according to practical needs, and the compilation concluded. On 24 June 2005, the *Outline of the Overall Plan for the Development of the Palace Museum (2003-2020)* was approved in principle at the first work meeting of the Museum in 2005 and was issued and implemented.

### **The eightieth anniversary celebrations enabled people not only to know better the ancient Palace, but also to witness the Palace Museum that is embracing the world and moving toward modernization.**

The eightieth anniversary celebration was the priority of work in 2005, and received widespread concern from the Party’s central committee, the State Council, and society at large. All Palace Museum staff paid great attention to the celebration that was regarded as a great event for the Museum. A series of academic and cultural exchanges were carried out under the principles of “being frugal, highlighting features, being internationally oriented, and expanding influence.” The celebrations witnessed breakthroughs and renovation in both form and content.

The series of celebrations can be regarded as a review of the experiences of the past eighty years, and an opportunity to extensively publicize the new image of the Palace Museum, which can in turn fully exhibit the charm of Chinese traditional culture, enabling people not only to appreciate the ancient Palace bearing profound cultural content, but also to witness the modernized Palace Museum which is geared toward the world and future. Through undertaking the celebrations, the different departments of the Museum improved the level of coordination, enhanced the sense of pride of Palace Museum staff members and the cohesive strength, and promoted forcefully the development of the work of all the year.

### **Issue of the Palace Museum's logo and the design of the comprehensive image for the Palace Museum's celebrations**

In May 2004, the Palace Museum began a public effort to create a Palace Museum logo. After more than one year's efforts, the Museum's logo, the special symbol for the anniversary celebration, and a visual identification (VI) system for the celebrations was adopted on 18 July 2005.

### **Production of the distinguished *The Palace Museum*, a documentary series**

The Palace Museum, a documentary serial, was an important project that was started under the direction of Minister Sun Jiazheng. The serial was shot as a collaboration between the Palace Museum and China Central Television (CCTV). After two years of tense shooting under the condition that no cultural relics would be at risk, the selected version of the Palace in twelve episodes was aired on CCTV 1 in prime time. The series presented a panoramic view of the Palace from the perspectives of history, culture, collections, characters, and cultural content, unscrambled thoroughly the Palace's history of 600 years and the Museum's eighty-year history. It offered audiences a more rational understanding and a deeper comprehension of the Palace. Well-received after being aired, the series turned out to be a sensation and inspired lots of responses from all walks of life.

### **The holding of a series of celebrations in honor of the eightieth anniversary**

On the evening of 10 October, a reception was held to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of the birth of the Palace Museum in the plaza at the Gate of Tranquil Longevity (Ningshou men) on the east side of the Palace. It marked an extremely important event in a series of celebrations in 2005. Li Changchun, a member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of CPC, sent a congratulatory letter, and Chen Zhili, a State Council member attended the reception. Sun Jiazheng, Minister of Culture, and Shan Jixiang, Director General of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, gave ebullient speeches. Six hundred distinguished guests attended the reception including the directors in the state organs and the departments of the city of Beijing, embassy officials, and experts in the field of culture and museums from home and abroad. At the reception, guests reviewed the history of the Palace, talked freely about the preservation and promotion of traditional culture and expressed good wishes to the future development of the Palace.

On the evening of 18 September, "Appreciate Moon at Taihemen Square," a mid-autumn festival reception was given at the plaza in front of the Gate of Supreme Harmony (Taihe men). The reception highlighted

“harmony” as its theme that combined the traditional philosophical idea of harmony with the pursuit of peace commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance against Japan (1937-1945).

An evening get-together took place on 9 October. It turned out to be an unprecedented gathering in which approximately two thousand Palace Museum staff members (including retired members) took part. At the beginning of the get-together, the leaders of the Museum took turns giving speeches and extending their regards and gratitude to all the staff. The two-thousand staff members witnessed a festive evening of celebrations in honor of the eightieth anniversary of the Palace Museum that fully embodied a harmonious, united, and prosperous museum.

Meanwhile, in order to allow people to have a better understanding of the meaning of the Palace and the Palace Museum, the Museum cooperated with Central News and Film Production Center to recompile *The Forbidden City*, a large-scale film documentary. The Museum had also cooperated with the important print media to set up special columns and topics on cultural relics, on the Forbidden City, and on the Palace Museum. Cooperation was also made with the Macao Museum of Art to exhibit cultural products characteristic of the Palace developed by the Palace Museum, and with the Commercial Press in Hong Kong to display the finest books published since the establishment of the Palace Museum eighty years before.

### **Abiding by the principle of comprehensive conservation and total maintenance, the extensive renovation of ancient buildings brought about the all-round improvement of level of open management**

The project of renovation of ancient buildings in the Palace began with the pilot project of the Hall of Military Valor (Wuying dian) renovation in 2003. Renovation of the west wing of the central axis started in 2004. By October 2005, the first phase of the extensive renovation was concluded, which was the renovation and conservation of the ancient buildings on both sides of the central axis of the Palace. The project of renovation of Women exhibition hall received 2005 UNESCO Heritage Award Jury Commendation for Innovation in solving the conflict between the conservation of ancient buildings and exhibition of cultural relics, reflecting that the Palace Museum had taken a lead position in the international field of preservation of cultural relics and buildings.

The year 2005 topped the history of the Palace for the number of startup projects and its coverage of the renovation of 26,800 square meters. The project management experience and the experience of renovating large-scale palace buildings gained through the pilot project of the Hall of Martial Valor (Wuying dian) which guaranteed the smooth completion of the renovation tasks for the year. What's more, the existing management system has been further improved. Remedy and amendments of the regulations were made in time to adapt to the changing conditions.

A working guideline for renovations specified that quality is the top priority and speed should yield to quality. In compliance with the requirements of “careful organization, elaborate preparation, and seeking for perfection”, several units of design, construction, and supervision were introduced via tendering. The project was operated