

中国西部博物馆论坛文集 (二)

甘肃省博物馆 编
俄军 主编



三秦出版社

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从“中国西部博物馆论坛”的缘说起(代序)

甘肃省博物馆馆长



萌生一个想法必定有一个缘起,发起一个动议总有一个目的。“中国西部博物馆论坛”的缘起,是基于中国文物事业在改革开放的新时代,迎来了新的艳阳天,考古新发现振聋发聩,博物馆馆所迭出新容别姿,各种陈列展览精彩纷呈,博物馆系统出现了前所未有的大发展。尤其是党中央关于开发大西北的重大战略举措,给大西北文博事业带来了发展变革的难得契机。在甘肃省博物馆新馆落成暨基本陈列推出之际,我们萌生了举办召开西部博物馆论坛的想法,旨在邀聚同仁贤达,团结联谊、借鉴学习,互通有无,资源共享,优势互补,携手弘扬光大西部古代文明辉煌,进而服务民众,创造最大社会效益,争取双赢和多赢。

一、“有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎”

信息时代的科学技术虽然大大缩短了时空和距离,但是它毕竟不能代替人们面对面结识交流、增进了解、建立友谊、扩大交往。“老死不相往来”显然是封闭自囿、井底之蛙的陈腐之见。因此,在我们有着地域版块毗联、历史文化嬗递、民族民俗渊源、经济贸易往来的诸多血脉相连、唇齿相依的纽结中,我们有必要出来走走,坐下来谈谈,一起去看看;游历一下相似而又不尽相同的山川河流,参观一次不同却又似曾相识的先民遗宝;商谈一些各自在做可总又不谋而合的研究课题。因此,今天我们热诚邀请你们——全国文博界领导专家和西部博物馆同道来兰州做客,就是想增进友谊,加强联系,互相支持,共襄西部文博大业。你们是我们真诚的朋友、尊贵的客人、亲切的兄弟姐妹。我们甘肃省博物馆全体员工一致击掌同呼:有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎!

二、“它山之石,可以攻玉”

“他山之石,可以攻玉”这句古训,在今天看来应该是符合改革开放精神的。它的精神内核是学习、引进、借鉴。我之所以引用它,就是想借这次论坛会,向各位专家和兄弟馆所讨教、学习。请你们把成功的经验,新的理念,好的作风及改革创新、开拓发展的新路子、好模式交流给

大家,传授给我们。我们愿意分享你们收获的喜悦,愿意感受你们辉煌的氛围,从而激发我们见贤思齐,比肩共进。我们熟知陕西历史博物馆、四川省博物馆、云南省博物馆以及宁夏自治区博物馆、新疆维吾尔自治区博物馆、青海省博物馆等西部省(区)馆,无论在藏品保管、陈列展览、学术研究等方面,都出类拔萃,盛名远播。而全国范围内,上海博物馆、首都博物馆、天津博物馆、福建博物院、南京博物院、河南博物馆、湖南博物馆、山西博物院等等大馆,或以藏量雄居,或以特色鸣世,或以专家巨擘灌耳,或以治馆理业称道。你们的到来,你们的演讲发言或煌言大作,我们珍若拱璧,视为经典,宝作稀珍,贵似雪里送炭。我们一定会虚心学习领会,认真借鉴比照,使我们的工作因此而幡然改进,使我们的事业更上层楼。

三、合纵联横,星火成炬

战国时期的苏秦、张仪所做的合纵联横游说,实际是本着自身利益和本国存亡的目的所为,都是想利用周边邻国力量来对付敌对方的。而我们今天使用此词,是表达一种合作意愿,呼唤多种发展力量,是让我们西部博物馆丰富的文物资源,在整合与优势互补上达成共识,通过合作的途径,得到最好的利用,发挥最好的效应,达到最大的社会效益。因而互惠互利、双赢多赢是我们真诚的目的和坦诚的追求。我们知道,西部古代文化与遗存,是华夏文明举足轻重而又不可分割的组成部分。如果我们站在大西部的高度,开展优势聚合,使星火燃成大炬,珠玉串为宝链,岂不是西部文博人对先祖的最好追念和对当今和谐社会最好的奉献?诸位领导专家和同仁都谙熟西部古代文化的各种渊源与联系,比如:陕甘新石器时代文化,尤其是仰韶文化与马家窑文化的关系;西周与秦的关系;四川巴蜀文化与甘肃陇南的关系;陕甘宁青新丝绸之路文化;甘肃青海马家窑文化及青铜时代诸文化的关系;甘肃宁夏西夏王朝的关系;还有古代狄、羌、戎、匈奴、月支、塞种各民族的流徙融合以及石窟寺、古长城、佛教寺院等等。这些文化积淀与实物遗存,只要我们敢想,都是可以抒写出更加灿烂、恢宏的西部大剧,陈列出更加引人入胜的文物大展来。时代需要我们加强馆际交流,跨越行政区划,共舆而驰,同舟共济,“我有好爵,吾与尔靡之”,先为为上,西部文明更加辉煌!

我感谢莅临论坛的所有领导专家和西部博物馆的同仁。希望这次论坛仅仅是开始,以后我们还要请大家再来做客。“坐上客恒满,樽中饮不空”,常来甘肃,常来兰州,常来甘博!谢谢大家!

是为序。

2007年8月8日

The originating of West China's Museum forum (as preface)

Curator of Gansu Provincial Museum

E Jun

The West China's Museum Forum is originated at the time when large numbers of recent archaeological discoveries are made, many new exhibition buildings are constructed, exhibitions of various kinds are opened to the public and many other developments in the field of museum are seen in China in the era of reform and opening-up-to-the-outside-world. In particular, the policy of exploitation to the northwestern China enacted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party provide a precious opportunity of development for museums in northwest China. We hope to serve the public, create the best social benefit and advertise ancient civilization in northwest China hand by hand with our colleagues from other museums in this region through this forum by getting our colleagues together, deepening our friendship, learning from each other, discussing the way to share our collections and museum resources.

1. "What a pleasure to have friends come afar! "

Although the time and distance are shorten greatly by the development of the science and technology in the information era, face-to-face communication is the mode which can not be substituted for people to get to know, establish friendship, enlarge intercourse. Never get in touch with others is obvious a trite point of view of a narrow-sighted man. We, live on the neighboring pieces of land, share same historical and cultural continuity, corresponding origin of ethic groups and folk-customs, close economic and trade tie, should sit together discussing our

common concern in the field of museum, go out and tour the rivers and mountains on this piece of land, visit the cultural heritage which is somewhat familiar to us all. Now, we invite whole-heartedly the museum curators and experts from all parts of China to come to Lanzhou, to deepen our friendship, strengthen our contact, support each other and push forward the development of our career. The staff of Gansu Provincial Museum will give a warm welcome to our sincere friends and honored guests.

2. “The stones of other hills can be used to carve and polish the jade! ”

“The stones of other hills can be used to carve and polish the jade” meaning learning from others, one can correct his own fault is an old Chinese proverb whose connotation correspond the key point of reform and opening-up-to-the-outside-world policy. I quote this proverb in order to show our sincere wish to ask for advice from experts and learn new concept, new method, successful experience from our colleagues to do our work better and keep up with other museums in west China in the future.

We know that our colleagues in Shaanxi Provincial Museum, Sichuan Provincial Museum, Yunnan Provincial Museum, Museum of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Museum of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Prefecture and Qinghai Provincial Museum do very well in the aspect of collection conservation, exhibition design and manufacture, academic research. Shanghai Museum, Capital Museum in Beijing, Tianjin Municipal Museum, Fujian Provincial Museum, Nanjing Museum, Henan Museum, Hunan Provincial Museum, Shanxi Provincial Museum are celebrated ones in China for their abundant collection, or featured cultural heritage, or renowned experts, or outstanding management. We will treat all that we learn from you as treasure and reference, and do our best to improve the level of our work.

3. Cooperation turns a brook into a river

During the Warring States Period, Su Qin and Zhang Yi’s idea of

uniting all the neighboring forces to fight against the enemy actually relies basically on their personal benefit and their country's existence. Today, we use this word trying to express our wish of making a full use of rich cultural resources in west China so as to serve the society furthest.

If we consider the west China as a whole, and unite all advantages we have, do all we can, we can surely make a greater contribution to the society and thus recollect our ancestors better. As every one knows, culture in west China share closed origin and relationship, for instance: the Neolithic cultures in Shaanxi and Gansu provinces, especially Yangshao Culture and Majiayao Culture; connection between the Western Zhou Dynasty and the Qin Dynasty, and that of Bashu Culture and the Longnan area in Gansu; cultures along the Silk Road within Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai provinces, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Prefecture; the relation between Majiayao Culture in Gansu, Qinghai Provinces and cultures of the Bronze Era; Western Xia Empire's governing in Gansu province and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture; the migration of the ancient Di people, the Qiang people, the Rong people, the Huns, the Rouzhi people, and the Saka and amalgamation among them, and grottoes, the remains of the Great Wall, Buddhist temples, etc. The rich cultural heritage is the prerequisite of our cooperation. Cooperation is our best choice in this new era and we'd better take action as early as possible.

I want to present our gratitude to the museum curators, experts and our colleagues for your presence in this forum. I hope this is only a start, and we will invite you to come to Gansu, to Lanzhou and to Gansu Provincial Museum again in the future.

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The Collection of Disquisitions for West China's Museum Forum

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Understanding and thinking on theory of harmonious relation between human and the nature

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简论博物馆“公众喜爱”理念

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社会公众对于博物馆以及博物馆的活动感到由衷地喜爱,其前来参观和交流互动的喜爱程度不断提高,博物馆将公众喜爱的程度作为追求的主要目标,这些元素构成“博物馆公众喜爱理念”。博物馆的性质决定了博物馆应该强调这一理念,时代以及时代所赋予博物馆的使命也决定了博物馆应该强调这一理念。我一直在琢磨着怎样才能使我们的博物馆走出困境,进而走上可持续发展之路,怎样才能使博物馆在发展先进的文化中扮演应有的重要角色。多年的学习和实践,我悟出了“公众喜爱”应是我们经常点击的词汇。“公众喜爱”这一概念,既是我们办馆质量的尺度,又是我们追求的办馆目标,同时也是我们博物馆的“生命线”。下面就什么是博物馆公众喜爱理念?博物馆为何要强调这一理念?如何提高“公众喜爱”的程度等方面,谈谈肤浅的认识,以就教于各位同仁。

一、什么是博物馆公众喜爱理念

博物馆公众喜爱理念是指:(1)社会公众对于博物馆收藏保护展示的自然和文化遗产、博物馆富有个性化的建筑物和其高雅文明、自然和谐的环境及其风貌,以及其开展的为社会及社会发展服务的活动等产生浓厚的兴趣;对其文明周到、热情细致、充满人性亲和的服务质量感到满意;社会公众所期望的文化科学知识、教育和文化休闲、旅游娱乐、审美享受等方面的需求值能得到较大程度的满足,从而发自内心产生喜爱之情,愿意参观和亲近博物馆,愿意与博物馆沟通、交流与互动。(2)公众来馆参观和交流互动的人次、频度(重复数)、密度(间隔时间)和深度(停留时间)、反应博物馆公众喜爱的程度。(3)博物馆将“公众喜爱”的程度,作为追求办馆的主要目标。这一理念是“以人为本”思想在博物馆的具体体现。

二、博物馆为何要强调“公众喜爱”理念

1.博物馆的性质决定了博物馆应该强调公众喜爱的理念

博物馆是向公众开放,为社会和社会发展服务的以营利为目的的永久性社会公益性文化机构。博物馆的性质要求博物馆应该强调“公众喜爱”理念。可以说,博物馆仅有牌子、班子、馆舍、文物和自然标本及其陈列展览而没有观众,不算真正意义上的博物馆;仅有观众,而没有获得广大公众真切的喜爱,不是优秀的博物馆。

2.时代以及时代所赋予博物馆的使命决定了博物馆应该强调“公众喜爱”理念