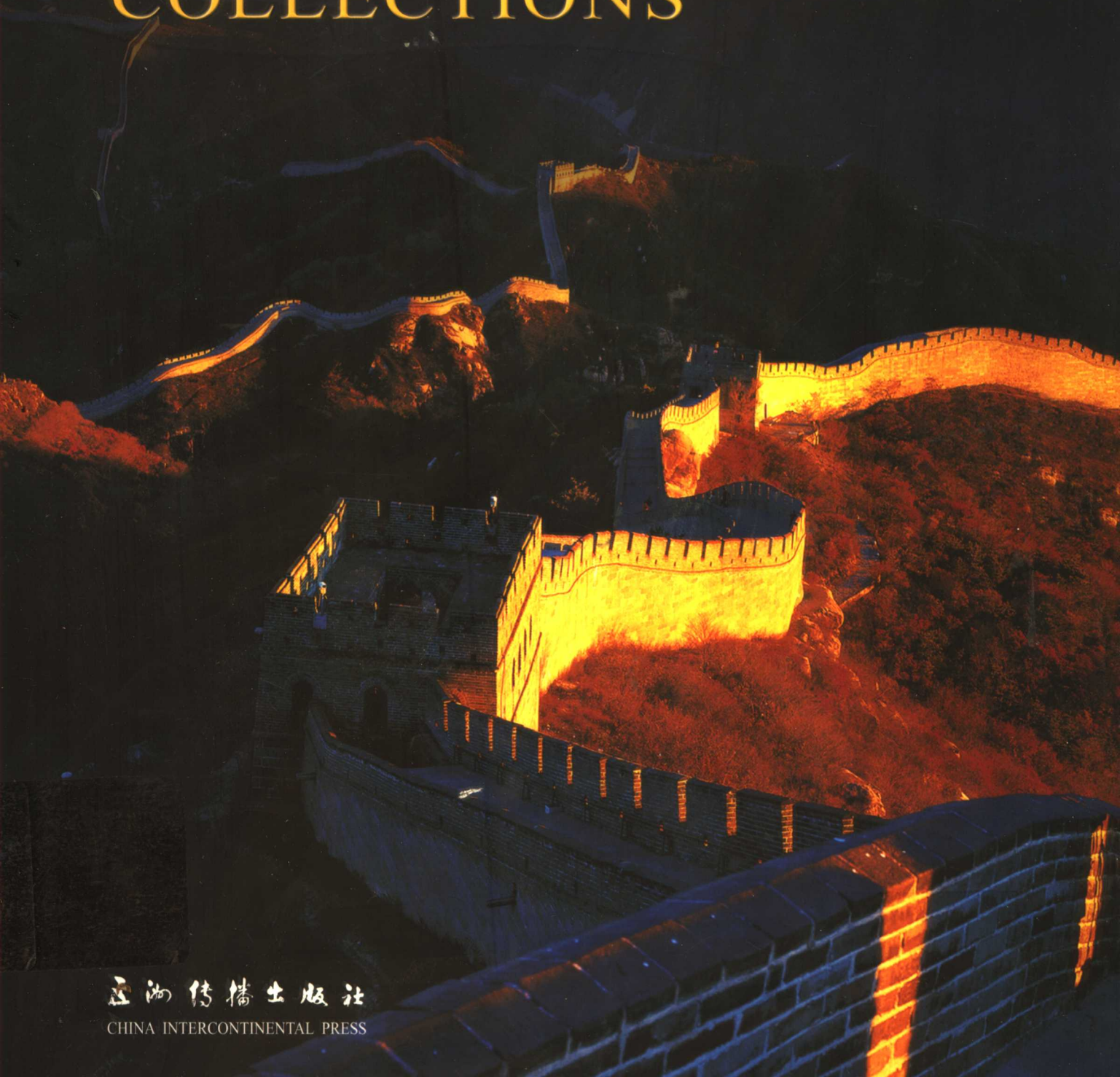


世界遗产大观

WORLD HERITAGE
COLLECTIONS



远流传播出版社

CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

联合国教育、科学及文化组织
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION



世界遗产公约的标志,它象征着文化遗产与自然遗产之间相互依存的关系。中央的正方形是人类创造的形状,圆圈代表大自然,两者密切相连。这个标志呈圆形,既象征全世界,也象征着要进行保护。

This emblem symbolizes the interdependence of cultural and natural properties: the central square is a form created by man and the circle represents nature, the two being intimately linked. The emblem is round like the world and at the same time it is a symbol of protection.

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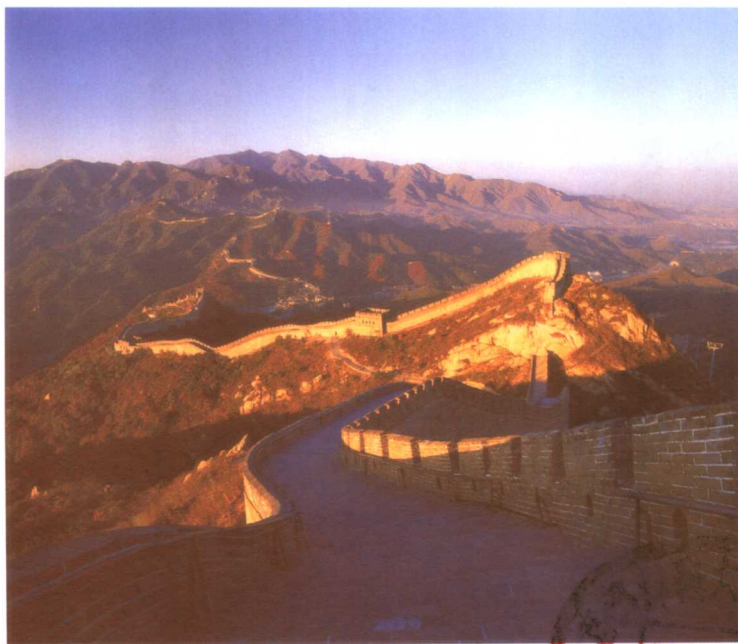
WORLD HERITAGE COLLECTIONS

主编单位：中国文物学会

Compiled by: China Cultural Relics Academy

主 编：罗哲文

Editor-in-chief: Luo Zhewen



222.50

首都师范大学图书馆



21384426

辽海传播出版社

CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

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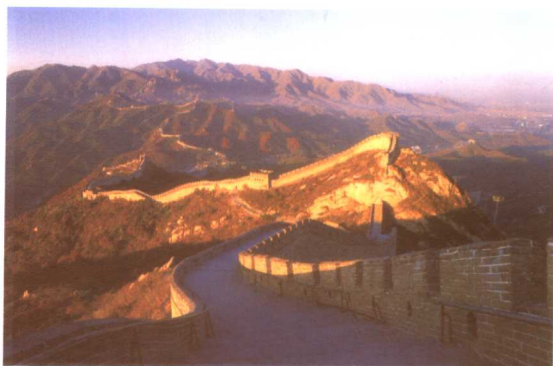
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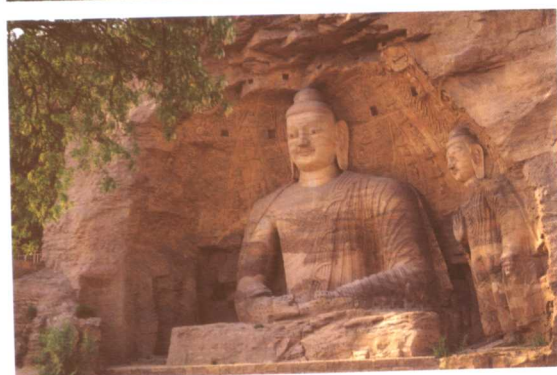
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序 言

中国是世界著名的文明古国,有悠久的历史文化和丰富的文物古迹遗存,同时又是一个疆域辽阔、河山锦绣的国家,因而文化和自然遗产非常丰富,如万里长城、北京故宫、敦煌石窟、拉萨布达拉宫、泰山、黄山等早已名闻世界,万里长城在几百年前就被列入了中古世界七大奇迹之一。

自然和文化两个方面的财富是人类赖以生存和祖先世代劳动创造的成果,是人类的无价之宝,如何把它们保护好,传之子孙后代成了全人类共同的责任,它的重要性越来越被人们所认识。多少年来,在中国,在世界,人类为了保护文化和自然遗产的事业都曾做出了不同程度的努力。公元前3世纪在埃及境内的托勒米王朝就在亚历山大城的宫殿内建立了一座专门存放文物珍品的缪斯庙MOUSEION,英语的博物馆MUSEUM一词,即是源于希腊的缪斯庙而来。古埃及的金字塔和世界其他许多国家的古建筑,也都同样受到当局的保护。中国在公元前18—前11世纪的商王朝时期就有甲骨文的收藏,周王时期则“多名器重宝”,设有专门的“收藏室”,并有《薄录》予以登记。宫室、陵园、宗庙、府库等大都保存了珍贵的文物。三千多年来,除了收藏保存珍贵文物之外,历代王朝和官府对宫殿、陵寝、寺观、山川树木、古迹园池等等也都明令加以保护。除此之外,中国民间还有一个优良的传统,就是以乡规民约的形式对公共建筑、祠庙会馆、水利工程、山川林木等等加以保护,刻碑立石共同遵守。

随着社会的发展,交通的发达,交往的频繁,信息传递的方便和旅游事业的发展等等,人们对文化和自然财富的认识进一步提高,特别是在近现代工业化的进程中对文化和自然遗产所引起的破坏,引起了人们高度的重视。如果不加以保护,将是人类的重大损失,而且这种损失是无法挽回的。为此,世界各国的一些专家学者、有识之士发起了联合起来保护人类共同财富的呼吁,先后通过了《雅典宪章》、《威尼斯宪章》、《马丘比丘宪章》、《华盛顿宪章》、《洛桑宪章》和保护考古及历史遗产的欧洲公约、美洲公约、以及联合国教科文组织《关于保护景观和遗址风貌与特征的建议》等等。为了更进一步加强保护与管理的力度,得到国家政府的重视与支持,1972年11月联合国教科文组织在巴黎总部举行的17届大会上通过了一项《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》。对世界文化和自然遗产的定义和标准作了明确的规定,并随之确定了实施公约的指导方针。这一公约,是联合国教科文组织在全球范围内制定和实施的一项具有深远影响的国际准则性文件。目前已有168个国家成为这一公约的缔约国。公约的主要任务之一就是确定在世界范围内被认为是具有突出意义和普遍价值的文化遗产和自然遗产列入《世界遗产名录》,使之作为人类共同的遗产,得到国际社会的重视与共同的保护。

为了更好的落实遗产公约的各项规定得到各国的支持与合作,于是一个政府间国际合作的机构

“世界遗产委员会”在1976年宣告成立。其日常办公机构为联合国教科文组织世界遗产保护中心，具体执行遗产保护的经常性工作。遗产委员会每年举行一次会议，主要进行以下三项工作：一、审议确定由缔约国申报要求列入《世界遗产名录》的项目。并提交缔约国代表会议通过公布。二、管理“世界遗产基金”，审定各缔约国提出的财政和技术援助的申请项目。这笔基金的来源主要是来自缔约国固定交纳其向联合国教科文组织所交会费的1%的款项和缔约国政府以及其他机构与个人的自愿捐赠。这笔经费虽然为数不多，但它对于促进世界各国特别是对发展中国家和不发达地区某些重要文化与自然遗产项目的保护起到了积极作用。三、对已列入《世界遗产名录》的文化与自然遗产项目的保护和管理情况进行监测，以促进其保护与管理水平的改善与提高。

联合国教科文组织、世界遗产委员会为使其保护、评审、监测、技术援助等工作质量水平的提高，特约请国际上权威的专业机构国际古迹遗址理事会 (ICOMOS)，国际自然及自然资源保护联盟(IUCN) 和国际文物保护与修复研究中心(ICCROM)为其专业咨询顾问。凡遗产的考察、评审、监测、技术培训、财政与技术援助以及研究、宣传和为专家服务等工作均由这几个专家集团派出专家予以帮助。

现将公约中关于遗产的定义和评审标准简略介绍如下：

文化遗产的定义

一、文物：从历史、艺术或科学的角度来看，具有突出的和普遍价值的建筑物、雕刻和绘画、具有考古意义的部件和结构、铭文、洞穴、住区及各类文物的组合体。

二、建筑群：从历史、艺术和科学的角度来看，因其建筑的形式统一性和它在景观中的地位，具有突出与普遍价值的单独或相互联系的建筑群体。

三、遗址：从历史、美学、人种学或人类学的角度来看，它们具有突出与普遍价值的人造工程或人与自然的共同杰作以及考古遗址的地区。

文化遗产评审的标准

一、代表一种独特的成就，一种创造性天才的杰作。

二、能在一定时期内或世界某一文化区域内，对建筑艺术、纪念物艺术、城镇规划或景观设计方面的发展中，产生过重大影响的作品。

三、能为一种已经消失的文明或文化传统提供一种独特的或至少是特殊的见证。

四、可作为一种类型建筑群或景观的杰作范例，展示出人类历史上一个(或几个)重要阶段的作品。

五、可作为代表一种(或几种)文化传统的人类居住地或使用地的范例，尤其是处在不可逆转的变化之下，容易损毁的地址。

六、与现行传统思想，信仰或文学艺术作品有直接或实质关联，具有特殊普遍意义的实物。(委员会认为，此一款理由只能在某些特殊情况下或该项标准与其他标准共同考虑时才能作为列入《世界

遗产名录》的标准)。

自然遗产的定义

一、从美学或科学的角度来看,具有突出、普遍价值的地质和生物结构或这类结构群组成的自然面貌。

二、从科学或保护的角度来看,具有突出、普遍价值的地质和自然地理结构以及明确划定的濒危动植物物种生境区。

三、从科学或自然美学的角度来看,具有突出、普遍价值的天然名胜或明确划定的自然保护地区。

自然遗产评定的标准

一、构成代表地球演化史中,重要阶段突出的例证。

二、构成代表地质、生物发展演化过程中的重要现象,以及人类自然环境相互关系的重要例证。

三、独特、稀少或绝妙的自然现象,地貌情况或罕见的自然美的地带。

四、尚存的珍稀或濒危动植物的栖息地区。

此外世界遗产委员会,对于列入《世界遗产名录》的文化与自然遗产如果受到严重威胁的时候,经过专家们的调查和审议,可以将其列入处于危险之中的《世界遗产名录》、以待采取紧急的措施加以抢救保护。

中华人民共和国政府一贯对文化和自然遗产的保护十分重视,并积极参与联合国教科文组织和世界遗产委员会关于保护世界文化和自然遗产的活动。在有关专家学者全国政协委员的提案建议下,1985年11月,全国人大常委会批准了中国参加联合国教科文组织《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》,使中国成为公约的缔约国之一。1986年中国首批将万里长城、北京故宫、周口店“北京人”遗址、敦煌莫高窟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑和泰山等6处申报列为世界遗产,1987年经过认真的评审,已得到遗产委员会的批准列入了《世界遗产名录》之中。在1991年10月第八届《保护世界遗产公约》缔约国大会上,中国当选为世界遗产委员会成员。在1992、1993年12月第16、17届世界遗产委员会上,中国连续两届当选为委员会副主席、使中国对世界遗产委员会的工作做出了更多的努力。截止到2003年,中国列入《世界遗产名录》的文化与自然遗产项目计有万里长城、北京故宫、周口店北京人遗址、莫高窟、秦始皇陵及兵马俑坑、布达拉宫、承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙、曲阜孔庙孔林孔府、武当山古建筑群、泰山、庐山、峨眉山—乐山大佛、黄山、九寨沟、武陵源、黄龙、丽江古城、平遥古城、苏州古典园林、颐和园、天坛、大足石刻、武夷山、龙门石窟、青城山—都江堰、明清皇家陵寝(明十三陵、明孝陵、明显陵、清东陵、清西陵),皖南古村落(西递村、宏村)、云冈石窟、三江并流等29处被批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》。其中文化遗产20项,

自然遗产4项，文化与自然双重遗产4项，文化景观1项。此外还有数十处国家重点文物保护单位和国家风景名胜区，也已列入了世界遗产的候补名单，将逐年地分批分期予以申报列入。

截止到2003年，从中国已被正式批准公布列入《世界遗产名录》的29处文化与自然遗产，从中已不难看出中国悠久的历史文化与独特的锦绣河山和自然风光的独特情况。从历史文化来说，自50万年前的北京猿人遗址、春秋战国时期的万里长城到北京明清故宫，承德避暑山庄上下几十万年，还有代表中华民族传统文化的曲阜孔庙孔林孔府。这里要着重提出的是几千年来，几十万年来，中华民族的文化传统一直绵延不断，可以说在世界上任何一个文明古国中是十分罕见的。再有中国自古是一个多民族国家，在悠久历史发展过程中，共同创造了光辉灿烂的多民族文化，在这29处遗产中的布达拉宫、承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙就是多民族代表性的杰作，此外，如敦煌莫高窟的壁画彩塑、秦始皇陵兵马俑均是世界著名的文化珍宝。至于自然遗产中的黄龙、九寨沟、武陵源、三江并流等独特的地质、地形、动植物和优美的自然景观都是世界少有。如像泰山、黄山、武夷山、峨眉山—乐山大佛等文化与自然双重遗产正反映了中国悠久的历史文化与自然环境相结合的特色，在世界其他国家中也是罕见的。而作为近年才开始列入名录的文化景观，中国也被批准以“自然与人类共同的作品”结合得十分巧妙的庐山列入了名录。至此，可以说中国仅这29项已列入的名录中的世界遗产的全部内容文化、自然、文化与自然双重、文化景观几个方面都已经齐全了。这也是其他国家所罕见的。总之中国作为一个世界遗产大国是当之无愧的。

世界遗产是人类世界最为宝贵的东西，可以说是“宝中之宝”，如何更好的保护它、研究它、宣传它发挥其作用，实在是至关重要的事情。今有中国文物学会策划编辑了《世界遗产大观》一书，以图文并茂的形式加以介绍。书中除介绍了中国已列入世界遗产名录的29项遗产之外，还介绍了准备申报的部分预备名单项目以及世界其他一些国家已列入名录的项目。为了广泛反映中国悠久的历史文化遗产，还将最近被列入“人类口头遗产和非物质文化遗产代表作”的昆曲和古琴也加以介绍。此书堪称是目前中国介绍世界遗产图书中内容最为丰富的一本图书。我认为此书的出版将会对人类共同的宝中之宝的保护、研究、宣传，起到一定的积极作用，特写了一点简单的情况，以供参考。并盼望全社会、全世界都共同来为保护人类共同的财富而努力奋斗。

罗哲文

2003年10月

PREFACE

As a world-renowned country with an ancient civilization, China boasts a wealth of cultural relics and historical sites. It is also a country of vast territory and land of charm and beauty with rich cultural and natural heritages well-known throughout the world from a long time ago, such as the ten thousand li Great Wall, the Imperial Palace in Beijing, the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang, the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Mount Taishan and Mount Huangshan. In particular, the Great Wall was listed as one of the seven wonders of the world a few hundred years ago.

Natural and cultural wealth is either what mankind depends on for survival or the fruit of labor created by our ancestors through generations, which is the priceless treasure of human race. It has become the common responsibility of all mankind to preserve the natural and cultural wealth created by our ancestors. Moreover, people are becoming more aware of the importance of looking after these priceless treasures so that we can hand them down to future generations. Over the past few decades, people throughout the world have made efforts to various degrees to preserve their cultural and natural heritages. In the third century B.C., the Ramses Dynasty in Egypt established a mouseion, from which the English word "museum" is derived, in the imperial palace in Alexandria. It was a special temple for housing valuable cultural relics. The pyramids of Egypt and ancient structures of many other countries in the world have been preserved by the authorities. China boasts a collection of inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells which date from the Shang Dynasty (18th-11th centuries B. C.). In the Zhou Dynasty, "a great number of famous articles and valuables" were kept in special "collection rooms" and registered in the Records. Besides collecting valuable cultural relics, the local authorities in China throughout history made efforts to preserve special palaces, cemeteries, ancestral temples, mountains, rivers, trees, historical sites, gardens and ponds. There was also a solid folk tradition of preserving public buildings, ancestral temples and guild halls, irrigation works, mountains, rivers and trees through local rules and popular conventions. The details of such preservation measures were inscribed on tablets.

With the development of communications, information transmission and tourism, people have become more aware of the importance of protecting their cultural and natural heritages, especially from damage resulting from industrialization in the modern era. Therefore, some experts, scholars and far-sighted personages of various countries have made appeals for joint protection of the common wealth of mankind and passed the Athens Charter, Venice Charter, Charter of Machu Picchu, Washington Charter, Lausanne Charter, and the European and American conventions to preserve archaeological and historical heritages, and the Suggestions on the Protection of the Landscape and the Styles, Features and Characteristics of Relics of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), etc. To further strengthen the protection and management of cultural relics and get national governments to pay more attention and extend more support to these endeavors, the Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritages was adopted

at the 17th UNESCO Conference in Paris in November 1972, explicitly regulating the definition and standards of the world's cultural and natural heritage sites, and setting the guiding principles of its implementation, which is a standard international document of far-reaching influence promulgated and carried out by UNESCO throughout the world. At present, 168 countries are signatory states to the convention. One of its main tasks is to determine items of cultural and natural heritage of prominent significance and universal value generally accepted by the whole world, and include them in the World Heritage List as the common heritage of mankind, to promote cooperation and mutual support among people of all countries and ethnic groups, and make active contributions to the protection of this heritage.

To guarantee a better implementation of the stipulations of the convention on the protection of world heritage and to win the support and cooperation of all countries, the World Heritage Committee (WHC), an organization of international cooperation between governments, was founded in 1976. The organization's executive office is the UNESCO Center for the Protection of the World Heritage which carries out routine work of heritage protection. The WHC holds a meeting every year and is mainly engaged in three categories of work: First, discussing and determining the properties to be proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List and submitting them to the representative conferences of the signatory states for adoption and promulgation. Second, supervising the World Heritage Fund and examining and approving the financial and technical support put forward by the signatory states. The fund is composed of one percent of the regular membership dues of UNESCO member states and voluntary contributions from the governments of the signatory states and other organizations and individuals. Despite its small size, the fund has played an active role in promoting the protection of some important items of cultural and natural heritage in many countries, especially the developing countries and underdeveloped regions. Third, monitoring the protection and management of the cultural and natural heritage projects on the World Heritage List.

To improve the work of protecting, evaluating, monitoring and technical assistance, the UNESCO and the World Heritage Committee specially invited ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM, all internationally authoritative professional institutions, as their professional consultative advisers. Experts from these professional groups will assist in all the investigation, evaluation, monitoring of heritage, technical training, financial and technical assistance, research, publicity and offering services to the specialists.

Now a brief account on the definition of heritage and the evaluation standards as stipulated in the convention:

Definition of cultural heritage:

1. Cultural relics: Viewed from the historic, artistic or scientific angle, the buildings, sculptures and paintings of prominent and universal value, components and structures of archaeological significance, inscriptions, caves, residential areas and various combinations of the above.

2. Buildings: Viewed from the historic, artistic or scientific angle, independent or associated buildings of prominent and universal value due to their style, structure or position in the landscape.

3. Ruins: Viewed from the historic, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological angle, artificial projects or common masterpieces of man and nature, and archaeological ruins of prominent and universal value.

Evaluation standards for cultural heritage:

1. Masterwork representing a unique achievement or creative talent.

2. Work that has had a significant influence on the development of architecture, urban construction or landscape designs during some period or in some cultural region in the world.

3. Work that can offer a unique or at least special evidence for a lost civilization or cultural tradition.

4. Work that shows one or several important stages of human history as an example of the masterwork of a kind of building or landscape.

5. Vulnerable site as an example of the human residential area or usable land of one or more cultural tradition, especially if an irreversible change threatens.

6. Material object of special universal significance, directly or substantially associated with modern current traditional ideas, beliefs or literary or artistic works (According to experts, this article can be considered as a standard for putting a cultural heritage site on the World Heritage List only under some special situation or when it is jointly considered with other standards.).

Definition of natural heritage:

1. Viewed from the aesthetic or scientific angle, geological or biological structures of prominent and universal value or the natural features of similar structures.

2. Viewed from the scientific or protection angle, geological or natural geographical features of prominent and universal value, and explicitly designated habitats of endangered species of animals and plants.

3. Viewed from the scientific or natural aesthetic angle, natural scenic spots of prominent and universal value, or explicitly designated nature reserves.

Evaluation standards for natural heritage sites:

1. Outstanding examples of the important stages of the history of global evolution.

2. Important phenomena occurring during the process of geological or biological evolution, and important examples of the relations between man and the natural environment.

3. Unique, rare or ingenious natural phenomena or topographic features, or locations of rare natural beauty.

4. Habitats of rare or endangered animals or plants.

In addition, the WHC may, after investigations and discussions by experts, include seriously threat-

ened cultural and natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List in the World Heritage List in danger so as to adopt emergency measures to save and protect them.

Attaching great importance to the protection of properties of cultural and natural heritage all along, the government of the People's Republic of China takes an active part in activities designed to protect the world's cultural and natural heritages carried out by UNESCO and the WHC. In November 1985, at the proposal of relevant experts, scholars and members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ratified the Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritages of UNESCO, making China one of the signatory states to it. In 1986, China requested that the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace in Beijing, the Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian, the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang, the Mausoleum of First Qin Emperor and the Terracotta Army and Mount Taishan be included in the World Heritage List. After careful examinations, the request was approved by the WHC in 1987. China was elected a member of the WHC at the Eighth Conference of the Signatory States to the Convention on the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritages in October 1991. China's representative was elected vice-president of the committee at the 16th and 17th conferences of the WHC in 1992 and December 1993 respectively.

Until 2003, 29 sites in China have been inscribed on the World Heritage List, including the ten thousand li Great Wall, the Imperial Palace in Beijing, the Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian, the Mogao Grottoes, the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor and Terracotta Army, the Potala Palace, the Mountain Resort and Outlying Temples in Chengde, the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, the Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains, Mount Taishan, Mount Lushan, Mount Emei and the Leshan Giant Buddha, Mount Huangshan, the Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area, the Wulingyuan Scenic Area, the Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area, the Old Town of Lijiang, the Ancient City of Ping Yao, the Classic Gardens of Suzhou, the Summer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Dazu Rock Carvings, Mount Wuyi, the Longmen Grottoes, Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System, the Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (with the Xian Tomb of the Ming Dynasty, the Eastern and Western Qing Tombs included), the Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui--Xidi and Hongcun, the Yungang Grottoes, the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan. Among them there are 20 projects of cultural heritage, 4 projects of natural heritage, 4 projects of cultural and natural heritage and 1 cultural and scenic project. Besides, scores of key sites under national-grade protection and national-grade scenic areas have been put on the waiting-list for future application for inscription in the World Heritage List.

From China's 29 cultural and natural heritage projects on the World Heritage List, it is not difficult to see our country's ancient history, unique land of charm and beauty and splendid scenery. From the perspective of history and culture, from the Peking Man Site 500,000 years ago and the Great Wall of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period, to the Imperial Palace in Beijing of the Ming and Qing dynasties and the Summer Resort in Chengde, these projects cover hundreds of thousands of years. And the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu is

representative of the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. It should be emphasized here that for thousands and even hundreds of thousands of years, the cultural tradition of the Chinese nation has all along continued without interruption, which is rarely seen among the ancient civilized states. Moreover, since ancient times, China has been a country of numerous ethnic groups who, in the long process of historical development, have jointly created a brilliant and magnificent multi-ethnic culture. Among the 29 projects, the Potala Palace and the Summer Resort and Outlying Temples in Chengde are representative masterpieces of many ethnic groups. In addition, the murals and painted sculptures of the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang and the Terracotta Army of the Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor are renowned cultural treasures of the world. With regard to natural heritage, the unique geological and topographical features, the animals and plants as well as the beautiful natural scenes in the Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area, the Wulingyuan Scenic Area and the Three Parallel Rivers are seldom found in the world. Both natural and cultural heritage sites such as Mount Taishan, Mount Wuyi, Mount Emei and the Leshan Giant Buddha mirror appropriately the characteristic of the combination of China's ancient history and culture and the natural environment, which is rarely seen in other countries. Mount Lushan, a recently listed cultural and scenic project, has been inscribed as a "common work of both nature and mankind" ingeniously integrating a beautiful natural environment with excellent human artistry. Up till now, our country's 29 listed projects have covered all the categories of world heritage, cultural, natural, cultural and natural and cultural and scenic, which is also rare among other countries. To sum up, with all these listed projects, China is worthy of a big power of world heritage.

The world heritage is the most precious property of mankind, which may be called the "treasure of treasures". It is most important to better protect, study, publicize it and give full play to its role. The China Society of Cultural Relics has initiated and edited the World Heritage Collection which presents them in excellent texts and illustrations. In addition to China's 29 projects already on the World Heritage List, the book covers some of the projects on the preparatory list for whose inscription China is to apply as well as some listed projects of other countries. In order to mirror extensively our ancient historical and cultural heritage, the book has also included two Representative Works of Oral and Intangible Heritages of Humanity: Kunqu, a Chinese opera, and Guqin, an ancient Chinese instrument. Currently in China, the book may be deemed the one with the richest content among those on world heritage. I believe that the publication of this book will play a positive role in the protection, study and publicity of the common treasure of treasures of mankind. Therefore, I have written this little piece for reference. I hope that the whole society and the world will work hard together to protect this common wealth of mankind.

Luo Zhewen

October 2003