



## 内 容 简 介

2008年12月在宁波博物馆开馆之际,由宁波市人民政府和中国博物馆学会联合主办了“携手2010:宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”,以“21世纪博物馆核心价值与社会责任”为主题进行全方位探讨,本书即是此次会议的论文集。全书分为四个部分,收录论文41篇。

本书适合于从事博物馆研究与管理的专家学者、行政管理人员,及相关专业的大专院校师生参考阅读。

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# 《宁波博物馆研究丛书》

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# 《21 世纪博物馆核心价值与社会责任》

Core Value and New Responsibilities of Museums in the 21st Century

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# 《宁波博物馆研究丛书》

## 总 序

宁波是方神奇的土地，物华天宝，人杰地灵。港口城市海纳百川的气度和江南水乡水木清华的盈秀，形胜东南，令人神往不已。唐宋以来，才俊辈出，灿若群星。犹自20世纪以来，呈现出令国内诸城市望其项背之人才“井喷”效应，在经济、文化、科技、教育乃至政治等领域的顶尖层面，宁波人纵横驰骋，驾驭有度，不断地在诸多文化样式上演绎出精彩绝伦、叹为观止的活剧，堪称“宁波人现象”。其中，许多宁波籍著名人士与中国博物馆曾有特殊因缘并曾作出过卓越贡献。例如，故宫博物院前院长马衡、中国地质博物馆创始人翁文灏、上海博物馆原馆长马承源、浙江省博物馆顾问沙孟海等在中国博物馆百年岁月中铭刻着显赫声名，乃至当今诸多海内外著名甬籍人士仍在中国博物馆创建着有目共睹之丰功伟业。

宁波博物馆以“根植地域、铸就特色、开创一流、有容乃大”为目标，在收藏、研究、保护、展示宁波地域性、整体性、成套性的文化遗产中，不仅让人们了解过去，更让人们借助文物穿越时空，领略地域文化的不朽魅力，感悟名城的永久动力，站在历史的平台上思考和展望未来，成为折射这座现代化港口城市和历史文化名城的精神坐标，认知历史、理解世界的智谷和思库。

为打造一流、特色的学术研究型博物馆，宁波博物馆自筹建始就制定了具有战略价值的丛书出版计划，以追求“整体化、系列化、品牌化”为目标，通过不懈努力和精心运作，使宁波博物馆研究出版聚沙成塔，汇流成河，追求卓越，铸就硕果，成为提高博物馆软实力的载体和品牌，最终实践博物馆科学发展之“道”。该丛书定名为《宁波博物馆研究丛书》，下设四套丛书：①《宁波博物馆馆藏文物研究丛书》，内容为馆藏文物精品研究成果结集；②《宁波博物馆学术研究丛书》，内容为本馆组织的诸类学术研究成果结集；③《当今国内外著名博物馆精品特展丛书》，内容为引进的国内外各大著名博物馆的文物特展结集；④《当代海内外著名宁波籍艺术家、收藏家精品特展丛书》，内容为当代海内外著名宁波籍艺术家、收藏家在本馆展出的精品和捐赠本馆的珍品结集。

“大道者善于后发”。在科学建设一个充满魅力和活力的“文化宁波”；一个开放性、兼容性、创造性的“文化宁波”；一个正在从历史走向当代、从地域走向世界的“文化宁波”的过程中，宁波博物馆将取法有度，敢于先行。

孟建耀

宁波市文化广电新闻出版局副局长

2008年12月

# Introduction

Ningbo is a magic land with rich natural resources and outstanding people. As a port city welcoming every culture of the world and a delicate southern Chinese riverside town, it is indeed an enchanting place to visit. Since Tang and Song Dynasties, talents have come forth in large number. Especially since the 20th century, there has been a “blowout” of outstanding people in fields of economy, culture, science and technology, education as well as politics, which is rarely equaled by another city in China. Ningbo people are continuously performing fantastic and impressive “live show” in various cultural types, which is called “phenomenon of Ningbo people”. Many famous Ningbo people have special connection with museums of China, such as Ma Heng, the former director of Palace Museum; Weng Wenhao, the founder of the Geological Museum; Ma Chengyuan, the former director of Shanghai Museum, and Sha Menghai, consultant of Zhejiang Museum. They have made great contributions to the development of Chinese museums. Many Ningbo people have made their name famous in the past century and are still making great contribution to Chinese museums.

Taking “regional, special, first-class and open-mind” as its aim, Ningbo museum collects, researches, protects and displays regional, comprehensive, complete sets of Ningbo cultural heritage. It makes people aware of not only the history but also the immortal charm of regional culture and the everlasting dynamic of culture-famous city. Providing a historic stage to think and look forward to the future, Ningbo Museum becomes a spiritual coordinate of this modern port city and historical and cultural renowned city, as well as a treasure house to know the history and understand the world.

To make a first-class and characteristic research-based museum, Ningbo museum has made a plan of publication of valuable books since its establishment. Seeking the aim of “complete, series and brand-making”, Ningbo Museum’s publication will produce great achievements and improve the soft power by tireless effort and well-functioning, and finally practice the “Tao” (method) of museum scientific development. These books, including 4 series, are called Research on Ningbo Museum: ① Research on Cultural Relics of Ningbo Museum-research achievements of cultural relics; ② Academic Research on Ningbo Museum-academic achievements organized by Ningbo Museum; ③ Renowned Museums and Collections Home and Abroad-introducing cultural collections from famous museums home and abroad; ④ Collections from famous Ningbo artists and collectors-Masterpieces from shows and donations of famous Ningbo artists and collectors home and abroad.

“Men with great achievements win by striking only after the enemy has struck.” In the process of making a “cultural Ningbo” that is charming and energetic; a “cultural Ningbo” that is open-minded compatible and creative; and a “cultural Ningbo” that is entering modern times from history and walking to the world beyond the region, Ningbo museum will master the pace and dare to lead.

**Meng Jianyao,**  
**Ningbo Bureau of Culture Radio & TV, Deputy Director**  
**December, 2008**

# 序 一

“携手 2010：宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”，是 2010 年国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会召开前的一个重要项目。国际博物馆协会（ICOM）成立于 1946 年，是从事博物馆管理研究的非政府国际组织，也是联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）的重要合作伙伴，通过组织学术交流、人才培养等活动积极推进全球博物馆事业的发展。国际博物馆协会会员代表大会是国际博物馆界最受关注的盛会，每 3 年召开一次。2005 年，经国务院领导同意，中国博物馆学会会同上海市有关方面着手申办 2010 年国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会，并于 2006 年 5 月成功获得大会主办资格，确定国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会暨第 25 届全体会议将于 2010 年 11 月在上海举行。这也是国际博物馆协会大会首次选择在中国举办，不但表明中国国际地位的提高，也表明中国在文化、博物馆事业方面取得的成就举世瞩目。中国博物馆学会成立于 1981 年，1982 年正式加入国际博物馆协会，2010 年 7 月正式更名为中国博物馆协会，目前拥有会员 3000 余名。本次大会的召开，将在中国文化、博物馆界与世界文化、博物馆界之间搭建起一个重要的交流平台。

2008 年 12 月在宁波博物馆隆重开馆期间，由宁波市人民政府和中国博物馆学会联合主办的“携手 2010：宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”，以“21 世纪博物馆核心价值和社会责任”为主题进行了全方位探讨，并诞生了《宁波宣言》，为国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会的主题“博物馆致力于社会和谐”打下了基础，积累了经验，具有重要的现实意义和历史价值。借此，我谨代表中国博物馆协会，向出席论坛的国际博物馆协会官员以及世界知名博物馆馆长、专家，向宁波市人民政府和宁波博物馆表示衷心的感谢！

中国是一个历史悠久的文明古国，但博物馆事业起步相对较晚。自 1905 年中国著名的实业家、教育家张謇在江苏南通创建南通博物苑以来，历经坎坷，不断发展壮大。特别是中国政府实施改革开放以来，中国博物馆事业进入了快速发展的新阶段。博物馆建设热潮持续高涨。尤其是迈入新世纪后，每年新建、改扩建的大中型博物馆均在 80 座左右。到目前为止全国博物馆总数已经达到 2500 余座，其中，国有博物馆 2100 余座，民办博物馆 400 余座。博物馆包括历史、政治、经济、文化、教育、自然、科学、天文、地理、生态等多种门类。全国各级各类博物馆拥有文物 2000 余万件，每年举办展览近万个，年观众量已经超过 1.5 亿人次，基本形成了覆盖全国各大、中、小城市的博物馆网络，并逐步向农村拓展。中国博物馆事业迎来前所未有的发展机遇，呈现出蓬勃发展的态势。

中国政府高度重视博物馆发展的独特性、多样性和社会性，尤其鼓励和支持博物馆间的国际合作。改革开放以来，中国文化对外展览多达 500 余个，涉及美国、英国、法国、日本等 20 多个国家和地区。近十年来，我国一些主要城市的博物馆也相继举办了来自英国、意大利、希腊、俄罗斯、印度、日本、巴西、秘鲁等国家的文物展览，同时加强了与美国、法国、德国、

意大利等国博物馆的合作。例如，选拔中青年博物馆管理人员赴国外博物馆学习、进修和培训，以及近年来在北京、上海等地先后举办不同主题的国际博物馆馆长论坛，广泛交流博物馆工作的经验和做法，对我国博物馆管理体制、运营机制、展陈方式、社会教育、公共关系等产生了积极的作用。此外，针对中国博物馆事业发展的新形势、新任务，国家文物局出台了一系列新的政策和措施，加快博物馆免费开放步伐，推动博物馆评估定级工作，推进博物馆条例制定，从而推动博物馆事业的科学发展。

本次论坛提出了一系列当前国际、国内博物馆界普遍关注的热点问题，如社会变化中博物馆的价值体系和社会责任、博物馆与城市社区文化等，揭示了国际博物馆的共同发展趋势：担当社会责任，推动文明进步。同时，本次论坛进一步推动了中国博物馆界向世界各国同行学习交流的进程。会后，宁波博物馆与中国博物馆协会将此次论坛的主要成果集结成书，编著了《21 世纪博物馆核心价值与社会责任》，希望此书的出版有利于提高中国博物馆工作者的国际眼光和专业素质，为博物馆科学发展、拓展新视野、开拓新途径，为和谐社会的建立提供新的动力。

张 柏

国际博物馆协会中国国家委员会主席、中国博物馆协会理事长

2010 年 8 月

# Preface 1

“Go Foward 2010: Ningbo International Museum Forum” is an important program geared toward the 22nd General Conference of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) in 2010. Founded in 1946, ICOM is a non-governmental organization dedicated to the management and research of museums, which maintains formal relations with UNESCO and forwards the museum profession through academic activities and personnel training. The General Conference of ICOM, which takes place every three years, is the meeting point *par excellence* in the museum domain worldwide. In 2005, approved by the State Council, the Chinese Society of Museums together with relevant bodies of Shanghai submitted its bid to host the 2010 ICOM General Conference and was awarded the hosting right in May 2006, making the 22nd General Conference & the 25th General Assembly (November 2010, Shanghai) the first ICOM meeting ever to be held in China. This is evident of China’s rising influence in the world and its excellent performance in the cultural and museum undertakings. Created in 1981, the Chinese Society of Museums (officially renamed as the Chinese association of museums in July 2010) joined the ICOM in 1982 and currently has over 3000 members. It is believed that the 2010 General Conference will provide an ideal platform for the exchange between Chinese cultural and museum professions and their world counterparts.

Co-organized by the Ningbo municipal government and the then Chinese Society of Museums, “Go Foward 2010: Ningbo International Museum Forum” was launched during the grand opening of the Ningbo Museum in December, 2008. With an in-depth discussion on the core values and social responsibilities of museums in the 21st century and the resultant *Ningbo Declaration*, the forum was of great practical and historical significance in that it laid the foundation for the theme of the 2010 ICOM General Conference, i. e. , “Museums for Social Harmony” . On behalf of the Chinese Association of Museums, I hereby extend a heartfelt thanks to those ICOM officials, directors of world-renowned museums and experts who participated in the forum, as well as the Ningbo municipal government and the Ningbo Museum for their most generous support.

Though a country with a long history and abundant cultural heritages, China is a latecomer to museum undertakings with its first museum, Nantong Museum, not established until 1905 by the famous industrialist and educator Zhang Jian in Nantong, Jiangsu. Since then, the museum profession in China has undergone a rapid development as the reform and opening-up ushered in a wave of museum construction lasting well into the new century. At present, the number of large and medium-sized museums newly built, renovated or expanded per year is about eighty. So far, there are more than 2500 museums in the

country, among which over 2100 are state-run and the rest 400 or so are privately owned. Specializing in history, politics, economics, culture, education, nature, science, astronomy, geography, ecology and many other categories, these museums together house over 20 million artifacts. Every year, they present around 10 thousand exhibitions and draw more than 150 million visitors. As a result, a network of museums covering cities is formed; moreover, it is gradually expanding into rural areas. The future of China's museum undertakings has never been more promising.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to a unique, diverse and socialized development of its museums, and in particular encourages and supports cooperation with foreign museums. Since the reform and opening-up, China has exported more than 500 cultural exhibitions to over 20 countries and districts including the US, Britain, France and Japan. And in recent decades museums in some major cities have begun to mount archaeological displays from Britain, Italy, Greece, Russia, India, Japan, Brazil and Peru. Meanwhile, young talents of the profession are sent to study at museums in the US, France, Germany, Italy and other countries, and international forums of museum directors are frequently organized in cities like Beijing and Shanghai to promote professional dialogue and cooperation. All of these have had positive effects on the management, operation, exhibition planning, social education and public relations of Chinese museums. On the other hand, the State Administration of Cultural Heritage has made a series of rules and regulations like the free admission policy so as to better ensure the sustainability of China's museum undertakings in the new century.

The Forum addressed a range of key issues in the museum domain such as the values and social responsibilities of museums in changing times, museums and community culture in urban areas, and revealed the development trend of museums all over the world: Shouldering social responsibilities and advancing cultural progress. It was also a great opportunity for the Chinese museum profession to learn from its foreign counterparts. Under the editorship of the Ningbo Museum and the Chinese Association of Museums, papers of the Forum are collected and published as the anthology *Core Values and Social Responsibilities of Museums in the 21st Century*. It is hoped that this book will help enhance the global awareness and professional qualities of Chinese museum workers, and explore new ways of sustainable development for China's museum undertakings, and to bring new energy into the building of a harmonious society.

**Zhang Bai**

**Chairperson, Chinese National Committee of ICOM**

**President, Chinese Association of Museums**

**August, 2010**

## 序 二

我们正处在博物馆大建设、大发展的时代，可以说，博物馆正在实现“现代化”。那么，现代意义的博物馆仅仅是指现代化建筑、高科技设施吗？当然不是。现代意义的博物馆要有与时俱进的发展理念，要有高品质的创新运作。它要感悟过去、把握现在、面向未来；它要打开历史之门、思想之门、智慧之门！

首先，博物馆要从“文明窗口”转变为“文明发动机”。博物馆在传承文明、传播先进文化中占据着重要位置，是社会主义核心价值体系重要的展示载体。博物馆过去被单纯地看作展示文明的“窗口”，但现代博物馆理念却认为“博物馆要成为推动社会进步的积极力量”，时代要求博物馆必须承担起更重大的社会责任，要求博物馆从简单的“文明窗口”转变为积极主动的“文明发动机”，成为推动社会发展的一支重要力量。在人类文明发展的历史长河中，博物馆不仅要成为打捞文明遗存、记录文明发展的收集者，更要成为推动文明向前发展的“弄潮儿”。博物馆要通过专业的研究把握文明发展的趋势，为社会发展提供正确的方向；要通过陈列、展示把先进的文明传播给社会各界群众，促进公民文明素质的提高；要通过不可替代的教育方式和传播手段，引领城市文明时尚。

其次，博物馆要从“精英博物馆”转变为“市民博物馆”。随着我国博物馆陆续免费开放，博物馆逐渐被推向了社会前沿。它的围墙和门槛被彻底打破了，过去只供少数“精英”研究、欣赏的文物和展览，现在要敞开大门供所有市民共享。博物馆免费开放了，我们的服务观念、服务方式要从根本上转变。博物馆不再只是“博物馆人”的博物馆，展览不再只是面对“少数精英”的展览。现在博物馆的主体应该是“市民”，要建什么样的博物馆、要办什么样的展览，不能只是少数领导和专家说了算，要市民说了算；博物馆的建设和发展也不能仅靠政府和博物馆人，要调动全社会的积极性，要把博物馆真正打造成市民的文化殿堂和“精神家园”；博物馆人为市民服务也不能仅仅坐等观众上门，还要推出“流动博物馆”，主动走向社会、融入社会、亲近市民。

再次，博物馆要从“行业角色”转变为“文化宣传大使”。传统博物馆作为一个文化单位，往往只扮演一个自娱自乐的“行业角色”，工作出发点、思维视野往往只专注器物，很少关注人，更少考虑如何扩大城市宣传和影响。当今全球化，政治、经济、文化、社会一体化，我国博物馆免费开放，更是共享多元文化、促进社会和谐的一大举措。在此背景下，博物馆的角色要转变，工作思维要转变，它不仅仅要做好博物馆自身的事，还要担当城市对外交流的“文化宣传大使”的重任，要广泛与国内外博物馆交流展览，要策划有利于提升城市影响力和美誉度的大型活动，要与国内外媒体、学者合作进行文化宣传和研究。博物馆担当城市“文化宣传大使”，其作用是不可替代的。

21 世纪的博物馆，理念在创新、价值在提升、责任在演进，并将迎来空前繁荣的发展时期。博物馆将不仅是收藏研究、参观学习的场所，而且还是和谐世界的使者、文明记忆的家园、推动社会变革与发展的不可替代的力量！让我们携起手来，为人类的文明进步、和平发展贡献力量和智慧！我相信，世界博物馆的明天，定会更加繁荣和美好！

是为序。

成岳冲

宁波市人民政府副市长

2010 年 7 月

## Preface 2

We are in an age when the museum is undergoing rapid development and becomes increasingly “modernized” . But does “modernized” merely mean a modern building or hi-tech facilities? No. The fact is , a modern museum is also era minded and operationally innovative. It learns from the past , seizes upon the present , and prepares for the future ; it is empowered to open the doors of history , ideas and wisdom !

First of all , the museum should become the “motor of civilization” from the former “showcase of civilization” . Crucial to the conservation of ethical heritage and the communication of advanced culture , the museum is an important embodiment of the core value system of a socialist society. Whereas in the past it was simply regarded as the “window” of civilization , now the museum is expected to shoulder more social responsibilities and become a driving force of the social progress. In the long history of human civilization , the museum is not only a collector who salvages historical relics and records cultural milestones , but also a wave rider who helps further the development of civilization. With the information on the development trends of culture gained through its professional researches , it points out the direction of social development ; with the spread of advanced culture among the public achieved by its exhibitions , it enhances citizens’ cultural qualities ; with efficient modes of education and promotion , it leads the fashion of city culture.

Second , the museum should become the “people’s museum” from the former “elitist museum” . As a result of the free admission policy , museums have come to the fore in society. Its walls and doors have fallen ; those artifacts and displays formerly only the few “elites” had access to are now open to all , and for free. As such , the concepts and modes of museum service need to be reassessed and adjusted. The museum is no longer the exclusive domain of museum professionals , it now belongs to everyone. What kinds of museums to build ? What kinds of exhibitions to stage ? These are now matters to be decided by the public rather than officials and experts. The public should be encouraged to take an active part in the construction and development of museums which will then really become the citizens’ hall of culture and home of spiritual well-being. And instead of waiting for people to visit , the museum should make its cultural services available to the whole society by participatory projects such as the mobile museum.

Finally , the museum should become the “ambassador of culture” from the former “enactor of profession” . Traditionally the museum as a cultural institution tended to focus on things rather than people , let alone giving any thought to how it could help augment the influence of the city where it was loca-

ted. In the era of globalization, however, this is going to change. Apart from dealing with its own affairs, the museum should take on the role as cultural ambassador in international communications, cooperating with its foreign counterpart on exhibition, research and other relevant areas, and organizing quality cultural activities of far-reaching significance.

Faced with changing concepts, values and responsibilities, the museum of the 21st century has a bright future. Not only will it be the treasure house of artifacts and knowledge, it will also become the messenger of a harmonious world, the home of cultural remembrance, and the unstoppable force behind the social revolution and development. Let us join hands and contribute our strength and talent to the cultural progress and world peace! I believe that the future of the museums all over the world is sure to be more prosperous and exciting!

**Cheng Yuechong**

**Deputy Mayor, Ningbo Municipal Government**

**July, 2010**

# 前 言

2008 年 12 月 5 日是一个值得我们铭记的日子。

这一天，“书藏古今，港通天下”的宁波迎来了“十一五”期间重大公共文化设施之一，以展示宁波人文历史、艺术为主，具有地域特色的宁波博物馆正式免费对外开放的日子。它的建成，完善了以宁波博物馆为龙头，以各专题性博物馆和行业性博物馆为两翼，以民办博物馆为重要补充的宁波市博物馆体系；它是宁波文化大市建设的重要成果和标志，是宁波经济与文化协调发展的完美体现。

同在这一天，为配合 2010 年国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会在中国召开，推进当今世界博物馆科学与和谐发展，“携手 2010：宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”在宁波博物馆隆重举行。在国家文物局和国际博物馆协会的大力支持下，宁波市人民政府与中国博物馆学会联合主办了主题为“21 世纪博物馆的核心价值与社会责任”的高峰论坛。这是一次高规格、高层次、权威性的国际学术会议，国际博物馆协会主席阿历桑德拉·康明斯、国家文物局局长单霁翔等专程出席此次论坛，同时，来自欧洲、美洲、亚洲、非洲和大洋洲 14 个国家的 100 多名国内外著名博物馆馆长、专家学者就“博物馆核心价值与社会责任的再认知”、“博物馆发展中的国际性与国家性”、“博物馆与创新发展”、“博物馆与城市文化”和“博物馆与文化多元性”等专题进行了深入讨论。本论坛以 21 世纪与全球化的视界，深入探讨了国际博物馆科学发展的最新、最具指导价值的战略思维、战术方略、前沿理论、实践范式，为促进当今博物馆可持续发展建言献策，形成了前沿性、具有引领意义的理论学术成果。会上，与会代表还一致通过了引领国际博物馆先进理念、充满中国博物馆话语的重要文件——《宁波宣言》。

宁波博物馆一系列高品质运作，得到了领导、专家和市民的普遍赞誉。国际博物馆协会主席阿历桑德拉·康明斯来宁波参加“携手 2010：宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”时，高度评价了宁波博物馆：“这是一座设计非常专业化、非常雄伟的建筑，它的展览及陈列非常有序，给我留下了非常深刻的印象。这次论坛组织有序，通过论坛，中国博物馆的发展理念融入了世界，同时论坛通过的《宁波宣言》更为 2010 年在上海召开的国际博物馆协会第 22 届大会打下了很好的基础，这是一次非常成功的论坛。”国家文物局局长单霁翔在接受《中国文物报》记者采访时说：“从高品质运作的宁波博物馆，我们看到了中国博物馆发展正在由数量型向质量型转变！以宁波博物馆等为代表的我国地市级博物馆具有相当规模和水平，对我国博物馆整体水平的提高及健康发展起到良好的示范带动作用。”中国博物馆协会理事长张柏也赞许道：“相信在高起点的基础上，宁波博物馆的事业将不断提升，成为我国中小博物馆发展的榜样。”此次高峰论坛在宁波博物馆成功举办，既是宁波博物馆紧跟时代步伐、把握时代脉搏的一次大胆尝试，也是宁波博物馆以运行模式、运行理念和运行机制的三大创新为基点，穿越“历史之门”、“智慧

之门”和“思想之门”，努力探索新时期博物馆的新价值和发展的新方略并取得显著成效的有力证明。

在这场博物馆由传统迈向现代的大变革、大转型中，新兴的宁波博物馆积极探索现代博物馆发展的新模式，引起了国内外广泛关注。开馆一年半来，宁波博物馆共吸引社会各界观众逾150万人次，创造了被业界誉为“宁波博物馆现象”的参观热潮；宁波博物馆的主题陈列“东方神舟——宁波海上丝绸之路展”，捧获第八届全国博物馆十大陈列展览精品“最佳创意”和“最佳服务”两项大奖；宁波博物馆建设工程荣获“鲁班奖”；由国家文物局、中央电视台联合摄制的30集大型电视片《新中国文物保护60年》中将宁波博物馆作为创新型博物馆的典型，进行了专题报道；此外，中国博物馆协会志愿者专业委员会长期落户宁波博物馆等，都是宁波博物馆努力践行“从数量型走向质量型，从馆舍天地走向大千世界”的博物馆发展新理念的成果，也由此书写了地市级中小型博物馆事业的新篇章。

博物馆是历史的、民族的，博物馆也是现代的、世界的、善于交流与沟通的。每一个国家的博物馆都有自己的优势和长处，相互学习和借鉴是推动国际博物馆事业繁荣发展的必要条件。近30年中国博物馆的发展深深地得益于这种交流、沟通和借鉴。现由中国博物馆协会和宁波博物馆共同将“携手2010：宁波国际博物馆高峰论坛”通过的《宁波宣言》及41篇主旨报告、参会论文等集结成册，作为本次论坛的主要成果正式出版，以饕学界同仁和广大读者交流探讨。

最后，向所有为论坛和论文集付出辛劳的各位领导和同仁致以深深的敬意和衷心的感谢！

褚晓波  
宁波博物馆馆长  
2010年8月