



中国与海上丝绸之路研究中心
China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre



福建省海上丝绸之路研究会
Fujian Association of Maritime Silk Route Studies



法国远东学院福州中心
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海上丝绸之路研究

Maritime Silk Route Studies

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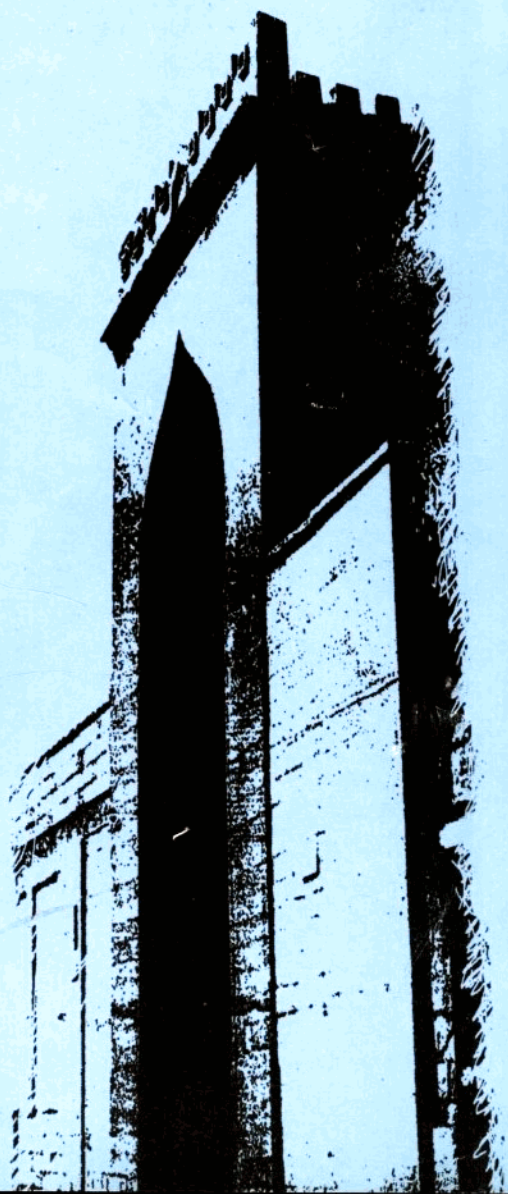
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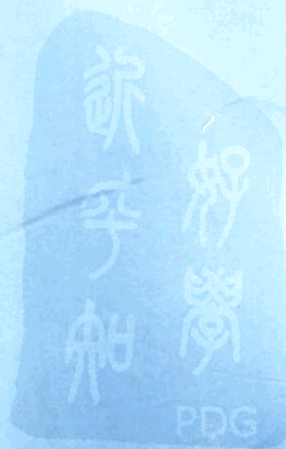
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China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre
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前 言

Preface

丝绸之路文明是世界不同地域、多元文化、信仰、种族的人民，千百年来为了生存和发展，在经济、贸易、科技的交往之中相互碰撞的结晶。联合国教科文组织于1987年把“丝绸之路——对话之路综合研究”正式列入“联合国教科文组织国际文化发展十年规划”，旨在推动东西方全方位的对话和交流，促进世界和平。为此，联合国教科文组织在世界范围开展了一系列的活动，受到各国政府、人民和学术界的欢迎和支持。

“海上丝绸之路研究”是借用已被普遍认同的、连接东西方的海上通道的名义作为研究题目，它涉及人类通过海洋进行的种种国际性交往，其中包含航海交通、经济贸易、国家关系、政治、科学、技术、文化、宗教、历史、地理、移民等方方面面，其领域十分广泛，内涵极为丰富，是一门跨学科综合性的研究。

为了创造一个中外学者在该领域相互学术交流的园地，我们编辑出版了《海上丝绸之路研究》。它是一本不定期出版的，以汉文、英文为主体的多文种学术研究系列论文集，主要刊登有关海上丝绸之路研究的论文、新版书刊的评价以及国内外学术动态。

《海上丝绸之路研究》刊登的论文，只代表作者个人的看法，并不反映编者的观点。论文按作者提交的文字排版，不作翻译，唯于文后附上汉文或英文的内容提要，以供参考。由于英文及其它外文作者国籍各异，行文习惯有别，因而付排时除对少数因疏忽而明显失误的单词予以订正之外，均保持原稿面貌。此外，在编排文稿时，我们仅对文章中个别错漏或体例不统一之处作适当修改。

为纪念联合国教科文组织“世界文化发展十年”与“丝绸之路综合研究十年”（1987—1997）活动的圆满结束，1997年12月1~4日在泉州举办了“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会，以及“两个十年”的纪念活动。我们把活动中的一些重要讲话和中外学者提供的部分论文收录于《海上丝绸之路研究》第二辑。

我们热诚欢迎国内外学者踊跃投稿，以不同的语言文字，共享海上丝绸之路研究的成果。我们衷心希望《海上丝绸之路研究》能为增进世界人民之间的交往和相互理解，共同缔造一个更加美好和平的新世界奉献一份爱心。

The civilisation of the Silk Road is the product of the encounter in the context of economic, commercial and technological exchanges over tens centuries of people of different regions, cultures, beliefs and races in search of survival and development. In 1987, the UNESCO officially made the “Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Road of Dialogue” a part of its “UN-

ESCO World Decade for Cultural Development”, with the idea of encouraging exchange and dialogue between the East and the West and advancing the cause of the world peace. To this end, the UNESCO initiated a whole series of undertakings which have been welcomed and supported by academics, governments and the people of many countries.

Maritime Silk Route Studies applies this widely recognised concept to the maritime link between the East and the West and involves all manner of international exchange carried out by sea. This includes seafaring traffic, trade, international relations, politics, science, techniques, culture, religion, history, geography and immigration. The areas covered by these inter-disciplinary, synthetic studies are many and their content rich.

In order to provide a space for academic exchange in this domain between Chinese and non-Chinese scholars, we will edit and publish *Maritime Silk Route Studies*. To be published non-periodically, it will be collections of scholarly essays written primarily in Chinese and English, but not excluding other languages. In addition to studies of the silk road of the sea, there will be book reviews and news of the field both inside and outside China.

The essays appearing in *Maritime Silk Route Studies* represent the views of their authors and do not reflect the opinions of the editors. They will be published as presented by the authors and will not be translated, although articles will be preceded by an abstract in Chinese or English for the convenience of the readers. Because English and other languages may be used by people of different countries accustomed to different stylesheets, they will be published as received, with only minor corrections of obvious errors or omissions and unification of style.

In celebration of the tenth anniversary (1987–1997) of the World Decade for Cultural Development and Integral Study of the Silk Roads, UNESCO, we organized an international seminar on “China and Southeast Asia” which took place in Quanzhou on December 1~4, 1997. In this second volume of *Maritime Silk Route Studies*, we publish a number of important speeches made and a selection of the papers presented by Chinese and non-Chinese scholars at this conference.

We welcome manuscripts from scholars throughout the world, in whatever language they wish to use, so that the results of studies of the silk road of the sea may be shared by all. It is our hope that *Maritime Silk Route Studies* will contribute to the advancement of mutual understanding and exchanges between the peoples of the world and to the creation of a new world of peace and friendship.

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中共福建省委副书记何少川讲话

今天，我们在这里举行联合国教科文组织“丝绸之路综合研究”活动十周年纪念仪式，我谨代表中共福建省委、省政府和这次活动的筹备委员会，欢迎各位国内外的贵宾来到泉州，出席纪念仪式和学术讨论会。

1991年，正当中国人民欢度自己的传统佳节——春节之时，我们迎来了联合国教科文组织“丝绸之路综合研究”国际学术考察队对泉州的考察。那是一次盛况空前的国际学术活动，在迪安先生的带领下，考察队实地考察了泉州有关海上丝绸之路的历史遗迹，参加了为配合考察而召开的“中国与海上丝绸之路”国际学术讨论会。通过考察和研讨，国内外学术界一致确认了福建泉州作为海上丝绸之路起点之一的历史地位。1994年2月，我们再次在泉州举办了纪念联合国教科文组织“丝绸之路综合研究”国际学术考察队考察泉州三周年的仪式和“海上丝绸之路与伊斯兰文化”国际学术讨论会。现在，我们第三次在泉州举行涉及“丝绸之路综合研究”国际活动的“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会。据了解，这在联合国教科文组织发起的“丝绸之路综合研究”活动中是绝无仅有的。这些活动说明了福建的学术界在海上丝绸之路的研究领域，已经占有一席之地，并走在了前列。这是我们的光荣和骄傲。在此，我们要感谢联合国教科文组织、尤其是迪安先生，以及中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会，对这些活动的大力支持。

丝绸之路的历史说明了中国自古以来就是一个开放的国度，中华民族具有海纳百川、包容和吸收一切人类文明优秀成果的广阔胸怀。福建处在中国改革开放的前沿，福建人民自古以来就有对外开放的历史传统。在历史上，借助海上丝绸之路，使福建的经济、社会、文化得到了很大的发展。在面向21世纪的新时期，改革开放又使福建的经济建设飞速发展，人民生活水平日益提高，社会文化等各项事业蒸蒸日上。这充分证明了改革开放是一个世纪以来中国所发生的第三次历史巨变，改革开放是强国之路，富民之路。

丝绸之路是一条对话之路，通过丝绸之路而发生的东西方文明的交流、碰撞与融汇，是世界文明史上的一件大事。通过这种交流，沟通了东西方的文明，促进了中国人民与世界各国人民之间的友好往来。值此世纪之交，我们要充分发扬这种丝路精神，进一步深化改革开放，认真贯彻党的十五大精神，高举邓小平理论的伟大旗帜，加强两个文明建设，把中国特色的社会主义建设事业全面推向21世纪。

最后，预祝“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会圆满成功，祝愿各位代表在泉州过得愉快、身体健康！

福建省副省长潘心诚讲话

“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会今天开幕了，我代表中共福建省委、省人民政府，以及中共泉州市委、市人民政府，向会议表示热烈祝贺！向远道而来的中外学者，表示热烈欢迎！

福建省的海上丝绸之路研究，推进了福建与世界的学术文化交流，促进了我省的改革开放和精神文明建设，直接为省委、省政府提出的建设海洋经济大省的发展战略服务，产生了良好的社会效益，得到了历任省委、省政府领导的重视和支持。今后，我们将继续鼓励和支持海上丝绸之路研究活动，为学术界解决实际困难，提供一个良好的研究环境，促进福建省的海上丝绸之路研究更上一层楼，达到更高的水平，为福建省的经济建设和社会发展发挥更大的作用。

祝“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会圆满成功！

Speech by Mr. Doudou Diène, Representative of the Director-General, Coordinator of “Integral Study of the Silk Roads” Project of UNESCO

It was here at Quanzhou that the *Fulk-al-Salamah* ship loaned by the Sultan of Oman for UNESCO Silk Roads Maritime Expedition, moored in February 1991, for what was to become its most memorable stopping place during the four months of the expeditions. The wonderful welcome that was given to the expedition team, as well as the high scientific quality of the international seminar organized on that occasion, reflects the deep-rooted traditions of opening and hospitality which have been incarnated by Quanzhou throughout the history of China.

Once the history of the UNESCO Silk Roads Projects is written, and in many respects it is already, the names of two towns will, in particular, be engraved on our memory. One is Xi'an, former Chang'an, capital of China, where UNESCO launched the Desert Route Expedition in 1990. And the other is Quanzhou, former Zaytun, one of the major stopping places of the Expedition which promoted intercultural dialogue along the shores of the Maritime Silk Route in 1991. It is therefore not merely by chance that the closing ceremony of the Silk Roads Projects is taking place in China, at Quanzhou. Indeed, UNESCO sincerely hopes that the dialogue between cultures that we began here in China, and particularly in Quanzhou, during the early days of the Silk Roads Project, will continue to expand during the years to come. The history of the Silk Roads brings out a fundamental fact, and this has been confirmed by the UNESCO Project, that even if economy, politics and other such considerations can play important roles in the relations between countries, it is in the field of culture, and especially through cultural dialogue, that the strongest and longest lasting friendships are built between people.

This dialogue is a concrete expression of the “Culture of Peace” that the Director-General of UNESCO aims to build through the fostering of tolerance in the relations among people. It is expressed in the scientific dialogue with institutions like China Maritime Silk Route Studies Centre, Fujian Association of Maritime Silk Route Studies and Quanzhou Maritime Museum, it is expressed in the cultural and intellectual dialogue, and such as Mr. Chen Dasheng and Mr. Wang Lianmao, directors of the above institutions, and with the eminent specialists of this country, and in particular of this province, but it is expressed with even more force in the friendship which links us to the population of Quanzhou and Fujian. We

have just laid the foundation of the second construction of Quanzhou Maritime Museum which is the most important museum with cultural treasure in the world as famous as Alexander Library. I wish it to be well protected and developing, and to let known by more people in the world. Indeed, a grain has been sown by the UNESCO Silk Roads Project, which has begun to germinate, and this grain must continue to germinate and put forth more sprouts in the framework of the new UNESCO project of "East-West Intercultural Dialogue in Central Asia".

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, the message that I wish to transmit on behalf of the Director-General of UNECSO consists of saying that we sincerely hope that the institutes of your province, and in particular those of Fuzhou and Quanzhou, which have shown considerable initiative in the organization of academic activities during the past decade, will continue to cooperate with UNESCO in the framework of its new project. Certainly, it is a message of gratitude and friendship with regard to our past activities, but it is also a message which looks towards the future, towards the new "Roads of Dialogue" that UNESCO will follow, together with you.

联合国教科文组织总干事代表、“丝绸之路综合研究”项目协调员杜·迪安讲话

1991年2月，联合国教科文组织海上丝绸之路考察队乘坐阿曼国王提供的“和平号”方舟来到泉州。泉州是那次为期四个月考察活动中最值得纪念的停泊地，考察队在这里受到最热烈的欢迎并参加了在此举行的高水平的国际学术讨论会。中国历史上根深蒂固的对外开放与好客的传统在泉州得以充分的体现。

一旦联合国教科文组织丝绸之路项目被载入史册，有两个城市令我们印象深刻：一是西安，也就是古都长安，联合国教科文组织1990年举办沙漠考察活动的起点；二是泉州，古时的刺桐城，1991年海上丝绸之路考察队主要停泊地之一和推动沿途文化间对话的典范。因此，在中国泉州举行丝绸之路项目的闭幕式绝不是个巧合。联合国教科文组织真诚希望，从丝绸之路项目初期就已经在中国，尤其是在泉州开始的文化间的对话将继续延伸下去。丝绸之路的历史揭示了一个基本事实：虽然经济、政治和其他因素在国家关系中起了重要作用，但在文化领域尤其是通过文化对话，人民之间将建立起最牢固最长久的友谊。这个事实已经通过联合国教科文组织丝绸之路项目得到证实。

对话是“和平文化”的具体表现，联合国教科文组织总干事希望通过培养宽容善待人际关系，以达到“和平对话”的目的。这在中国与海上丝绸之路研究中心、福建省海上丝绸之路研究会、泉州海外交通史博物馆等学术机构的学术对话中得到体现；在陈达生、王连茂及其他中国学者，特别是福建省学者所进行的文化和相互理解对话中得到体现；这也在我们与泉州和福建人民之间的友谊中得到更充分的体现。我们刚刚为泉州海外交通史博物馆第二期工程奠基，这是一个拥有世界上最为重要文化宝藏的、与亚历山大图书馆齐名的博物馆。我希望它能得到很好的保护和发展，让世界上更多的人知道它。联合国教科文组织丝绸之路项目播下的种子，已经发芽，它必将继续生长，在联合国教科文组织新的项目——“中亚东西文化间对话”项目中繁衍。

女士们、先生们，我代表联合国教科文组织总干事，衷心希望在过去十年里积极主动地组织学术活动的福建省研究机构，尤其是福州和泉州的研究机构，继续协助联合国教科文组织新的项目研究；并对你们以往所进行的活动表示感谢。让我们共同展望未来，展望联合国教科文组织新的“对话之路”。

中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会副秘书长朱小玉讲话

今天，由联合国教科文组织、福建省政府、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会和泉州市政府共同举办的“丝绸之路综合研究”十年纪念仪式在历史文化名城泉州隆重举行，我谨代表中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会表示热烈的祝贺！对联合国教科文组织总干事代表迪安先生及其他远道而来的朋友，表示热烈的欢迎！并借此机会，向为筹备此次活动付出辛勤努力的福建省和泉州市各位领导及有关同志表示衷心的感谢！

“丝绸之路：对话之路综合研究”项目始于1988年，是联合国教科文组织发起的一项大型跨学科国际合作活动，目的在于通过对古代丝绸之路的科学考察和学术研究，促进和丰富文化特性，增进地区间文化交流及文化间对话，从而达到促进国际学术合作的根本目的，增进各国人民之间的相互了解和友好交往，对世界和平与发展作出贡献。中国是丝绸之路的发祥地，近十年来一直积极参与联合国教科文组织“丝绸之路”的考察研究活动，对1990年沙漠路线考察在我国的活动及1991年海上丝绸之路考察队在广州和泉州的活动给予了大力支持。作为1991年海上丝绸之路考察研究的后续活动，1994年在泉州又成功地举办了纪念联合国教科文组织海上丝绸之路综合考察三周年暨“海上丝绸之路与伊斯兰文化”国际学术讨论会。今天，在联合国教科文组织“丝绸之路综合研究”项目即将完成之际，“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会又在这里召开，这再一次显示了中国作为疆域辽阔、人口众多、历史悠久的国家，积极参与与其他民族和文化的对话，为促进世界和平和各国共同发展，增进不同文化间互相了解与尊重，和睦相处，争取对人类有较大贡献的诚意。

中国政府一贯重视与联合国教科文组织的合作，中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会作为中国与联合国教科文组织合作的协调机构，将一如既往地积极参与教科文组织的有关活动，支持各有关部门与教科文组织的合作活动。我希望并相信我们过去已取得的成功将成为未来的新起点。

最后，预祝“中国与东南亚”国际学术讨论会圆满成功！

Speech by Ms. Zhu Xiaoyu, Deputy Secretary General of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO

The celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the UNESCO "Integral Study of the Silk Roads" Project, which is co-sponsored by UNESCO, Fujian Government, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Quanzhou Municipal Government, is now opened in Quanzhou, a renowned culture and historical site of China. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, to express our heartfelt congratulations. I would like to extend our warm welcome to Mr. Doudou Diène, who is representing the Director-General of UNESCO and all the honored guests coming from afar. I would like also to avail myself of this opportunity to give my deep appreciation to the leaders of Fujian Province and Quanzhou Municipal as well as all people involved in the extensive preparatory work of the activities.

Started in 1988, the UNESCO "Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue" Project is a major multi-disciplinary activity for international cooperation organized by UNESCO. It aims at promoting and enriching cultural identity, improving cultural exchange and dialogue through scientific expedition and research, with a view to achieve the fundamental goal of promoting international academic cooperation within and between regions, to strengthen mutual understanding and friendly exchanges between people, and thus contribute to the world peace and development. As the birthplace of the Silk Roads, China has taken an active part in the Silk Roads expeditions and researches in recent ten years, especially its support in the desert route expedition in China in 1990 and the Maritime Route expedition and research in Guangzhou and Quanzhou cities in 1991. In 1994, Quanzhou hosted a celebration of the 3rd anniversary of the Visit by UNESCO Maritime Expedition team of the Silk Roads Project and the International Seminar on the Maritime Silk Route and Islamic Culture as the follow-up of the activities in 1991. Today, on the occasion of the closing of the UNESCO "Integral Study of the Silk Roads" Project, the International Seminar on "China and Southeast Asia" is opened here, which once again demonstrates the sincerity of China, a country with vast territory, a large population, and time-honored history, to actively participate in the dialogue with other nations and cultures, to promote the world peace and common development of countries and to enhance mutual understanding and respect of different culture, so as to make even greater contribution to the humanity.

Chinese government has always attached great importance to its cooperation with UN-