



WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Newsletter

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research - Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

焦点新闻：“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心机制与运作”国际研讨会暨“亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）”挂牌仪式

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International Symposium on the Organization and Operation of

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World Heritage in China: the Great Wall

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主办：中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会 Chinese National Commission for UNESCO

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）World Heritage Institute of Training and Research-Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

『亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心机制与运作』国际研讨会

2007年5月21日至22日,在同济大学百年校庆期间将同时召开“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心机制与运作”国际研讨会以及“亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)”的挂牌仪式。该会议由联合国教科文组织亚太委员会、同济大学、亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)和国际文物保护与修复研究中心共同主办。研讨会旨在就中国设立的、面向亚太地区的“联合国教科文组织亚太世界遗产培训与研究中心”的组织机制、运作模式与培训活动进行专题研讨和交流。

会议研讨内容将包括以下5个方面:

- 1、培训项目的选择、组织和运作以及培训基地建设
- 2、合作研究课题的选择和组织
- 3、合作伙伴和各种合作关系的建立
- 4、经费筹措与管理
- 5、宣传和推广活动

到目前为止,本次会议已有联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心主任 Mr. Francesco Bandarin、ICCROM 现任主席 Prof. Mounir Bouchenaki、ICOMOS 现任主席 Prof. Michael Pezzer 以及北欧世界遗产基金会主任 Kris Endresen 等世界著名遗产保护机构代表应邀出席本会。此外,会议还邀请了联合国教科文组织亚太委员会、中国建设部、国家文物局、中国教育部以及北京大学、清华大学、苏州大学等著名高校的专家出席。

■目前,亚太地区世界遗产与培训中心(上海)与国际文物保护与修复研究中心(罗马)和北欧世界遗产基金会正在积极筹备合作备忘录,有望在5月21日举行的“亚太地区世界遗产与培训中心(上海)挂牌仪式”上正式签署。

Currently, two Memoranda of Understanding are in preparation: one between WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), and another between WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and Nordic World Heritage Foundation (NWHF). Hopefully, they could be officially endorsed at the Opening Ceremony of WHITR-AP (Shanghai) on 21st May 2007.

■亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)网站正式开通,将为各方交流提供一个开放的平台,网址为: <http://www.whitr-qp.org>

The website of WHITR-AP (Shanghai) had been launched to provide a platform for communication and exchanges: <http://www.whitr-qp.org>

■《世界遗产在中国》一书正式出版,该书通过介绍国际、国内遗产保护专家观念和经验,归纳世界遗产地申请、监测、可持续发展等知识以及展示中国33个世界遗产地的风貌特质,起到推广世界遗产知识的作用。

The book «World Heritage in China» is co-published by Chinese National Commission for UNESCO and Tongji University.

第一届世界遗产培训班即将正式招生

培训主题: 世界遗产管理计划

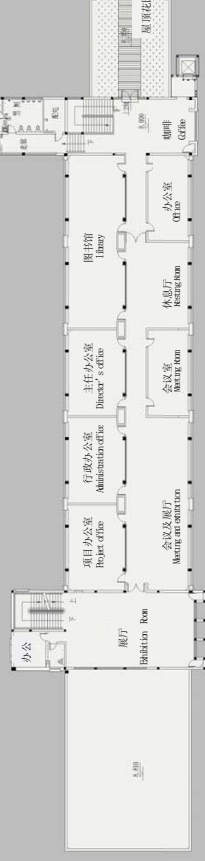
对象: 亚太地区世界遗产管理和研究人员

本次培训将系统地介绍世界遗产的基本理论、管理体系、世界遗产公约的国际标准,通过案例研究和实地考察讨论遗产保护中存在的实际问题,提出解决各类问题的方法,并建立具有亚太地区本土特色的遗产保护框架。

Participants: Managers and Researchers of World Heritage in Asia-Pacific

The first training course will provide an opportunity for participants to study heritage management with the guidance of leading experts in this field and to develop their own management plan through discussion. The curriculum will include lectures, group work and case studies and will address integrated conservation management systems. It aims to improve the overall quality of heritage management and develop specific strategies in the context of Asia and the Pacific.

遗产中心平面 Plan of the Institute



文远楼

Wenyuan Building

Built in 1953, the Wenyuan building is a typical asymmetric 3-storey, reinforced concrete frame building with reasonable layouts, rich features and elegant appearance. As a distinguished building deeply influenced by Chinese modern style, and also the first Bauhaus style architecture in China, it successfully shows the conception of modern architecture from layout to façade design, from space organization to construction, and demonstrates great historic value in Chinese modern architecture.

Over nearly one year's preparation, Wenyuan building was launched as a pilot case to combine historical architecture conservation with eco-technology, a collaboration of Tongji University and the well-known Institute of Building Services and Energy Design, TU Braunschweig, Germany and Energy Conservation of Carnegie Tech and Mellon Institute of Science, America.

WHITR (Shanghai) will be located on the 3rd floor of Wenyuan Building from May, 2007.

文远楼于1953年建成,是典型的三层不对称错层式的钢筋混凝土框架结构建筑。整座建筑布局合理、体型丰富、外貌简洁,是近代中国现代主义风格深入影响下的优秀本土现代建筑,也是我国最早的包豪斯风格的代表建筑。它从平面布局到立面处理,从空间组织到结构形式都大胆而成功地运用了现代建筑的观念和手法,在中国现代建筑史上具有重要的历史文化价值。

经过一年多的筹备,2006年底文远楼历史文化生态建筑节能改造实施项目正式启动。该项目将历史建筑保护与生态节能技术相结合,由同济大学建筑城规学院与德国著名的伦瑞克工业技术大学节能建筑技术研究所和美国卡内基梅隆建筑节能技术研究中心合作。

2007年5月正式成立亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心(上海)即将设在文远楼。

北京工作会议

Beijing Workshop

In 2004, the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee approved to establish a "World Heritage Institute of Training & Research - Asia and Pacific" in China. In order to implement the above decision and undertake the relative work of preparation for the institute, the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO held a "Conference of Research on Establishing a World Heritage Institute of Training & Research in China" from the 18th to 19th January 2007 in Beijing. Hosted by Mr. Tian Xiaogang, Secretary-General of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, the delegates from the Department of Urban Construction of the Ministry, Construction of the Board of World Heritage of Cultural Heritage Protection, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, the Department of International Organizations and Conferences of the Ministry, Foreign Affairs of the PRC, the Department of Science and Culture of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, World Heritage Centre, Tsinghua University, Tongji University, Peking University and Bureau of Gardens of Suzhou warmly and comprehensively discussed and adopted the structure of the board of World Heritage Institute of Training & Research - Asia and Pacific. In this context they discussed the draft statute of the institute's board. The proposed draft documents will be submitted to the 176th Session of the Executive Board of UNESCO.

Delegates agreed that according to the original organization structure of the institute, Tongji University, Peking University and the Bureau of Gardens of Suzhou should actively operate the establishment of each branch respectively. They also reached the consensus that on the occasion of the Centenary Ceremony of Tongji University on 21 May 2007, World Heritage Institute of Training & Research - Asia and Pacific (Shanghai) will be launched. The other preparation work is ongoing smoothly and the institute as a whole will function routinely in the near future.

2004年第28届世界遗产委员会会议通过决议，将在我国建立“亚太地区世界遗产培训中心与研究”。为了落实第28届世界遗产委员会会议的决议，研究中心建立的相关工作，中华人民共和国联合国教科文组织全国委员会于2007年1月18-19日在北京召开了“研究成立中国世界遗产培训中心与研究”。

在中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长田小刚的主持下，建设部城建司、外交部国际司、外交部国际司、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会文化处、世界遗产中心、清华大学、同济大学、北京大学和苏州市园林局的与会代表就亚太地区世界遗产培训中心与研究中心理事会的构成、中心理事会的章程草案、拟提交联合国教科文组织第176届执行局会议讨论的有关中心建立的文件草案以及中心工作计划等议题进行了热烈、全面、融洽、充分的讨论。

与会各方达成共识，在积极完善中心理事会章程草案和拟提交联合国教科文组织第176届执行局会议讨论的有关中心建立的文件草案的同时，按照原定中心组织架构，同济大学、北京大学和苏州园林局分别积极推进、落实各分部的(筹)建工作。会议一致同意以2007年5月21日同济大学百年校庆为契机，以亚太世界遗产培训中心(上海)的挂牌庆典仪式为起点，正式启动中心的工作走向正轨。



交流实习

Communications



亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究部门主管孔萍于2006年11月至2007年1月圆满完成在 ICCROM 为期三个月的实习和工作，为 ICCROM 与研究中心合作奠定了良好基础。此次实习的工作主要包括两方面内容：一方面在遗址部门从事“仍在使用的遗产地项目”的研究；另一方面在总干事办公室协助发展 ICCROM 与中国政府的合作框架。

孔萍此次在 ICCROM 遗址部门 Gemini WJUESURIYA 先生和 Joseph KING 先生指导下的“仍在使用的遗产地项目”的研究与其在代尔夫特大学 (Technische Universiteit Delft, the Netherlands) 的博士研究方向一致，同时契合亚太地区众多遗产地的特质，对今后此类遗产地的保护与管理进行了有益的探索和实践。实习过程中与意大利研究和学术机构进行了广泛接触，并在文化遗产保护方面建立了初步的合作意向。

Ms. Kong Ping, Director of Project Unit of WHITR-AP (Shanghai), has successfully completed a three-months internship and research at ICCROM from Nov 2006 to Jan 2007. Ms. Kong focused on activities related to the Living Heritage Sites Programme and also worked with the Office of the Director-General to develop joint projects between ICCROM and China.

Ms. Kong is currently a PhD candidate at TU Delft (Technische Universiteit Delft) in the Netherlands. The research on Living Heritage Sites Programme under the supervision of Mr. Gemini Wijesuriya and Mr. Joseph King at ICCROM goes along with her PhD study at TU Delft and matches with the special requirements of heritage conservation in the context of Asia and the Pacific. It is a beneficial and fruitful exploration for the future protection and management of living heritage sites in our region. Meanwhile, Ms. Kong has built-up a broad connection with Italian research institutes and organizations in the field of heritage conservation to create potential cooperation.

On 8 September Prof. Zhou Jian and Ms. Kong Ping visited ICCROM. They met with the Director-General Mounir Bouchenaki, Joseph King, Director Sites Unit, Catherine Antomarchi, Director Collections Unit, and Maria Teresa Jaquinta, Italian Government Development Cooperation Coordinator, to discuss the issues of the establishment of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research - Asia and Pacific (Shanghai) and possible future collaboration.



ICCROM 访问

2006年9月8日周位教授和孔萍女士访问国际文物保护与修复研究中心(罗马), 受到总干事 Mounir Bouchenaki 先生、遗址部门主任 Joseph KING 先生, 收集部门主任 Catherine Antomarchi 女士和意大利政府发展协调官员 Maria Teresa Jaquinta 女士等人的热情接待。双方就亚太地区世界遗产与培训中心的建立以及今后的合作等事宜诚恳的交换了意见, 并达成了初步的合作意向。

The 30th Session of UNESCO World Heritage Committee(2006)

A Chinese delegation participated in the 30th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, from 8th to 16th July 2006, in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. After deliberate discussions the committee decided to inscribe the 'Giant Panda Habitat' and 'Yin Ruins' on the World Heritage List as natural heritage site and cultural heritage site respectively. During the meeting the Chinese delegation presented the feasibility study of World Heritage Research and Training Institute in China. The committee showed high appreciation to the effort of the Chinese government and made decision as follows: "Thanks the State Party of China for pursuing and making possible the World Heritage Research and Training Institute" (WHC-06/30.com/11D).

2006年7月8-16日中国政府派正式代表团参加在立陶宛首都维尔纽斯举行的第30届世界遗产委员会会议。会议审议并一致同意将四川大熊猫栖息地和河南殷墟分别作为自然遗产和文化遗产列入“世界遗产名录”。至此，中国的世界遗产数量增加到了33个。与会期间，中国代表团向第30届世界遗产委员会做了建立“中国世界遗产培训与研究”可行性研究的报告。委员会决议为：“感谢中国为建立(亚太地区)世界遗产培训与研究中心所做的努力”(决议30.COM/11D.9)。上海同济大学建筑与城市规划学院院长吴志强、副院长周位等出席了该会。

第三十届世界遗产委员会会议

历史背景

1954年，埃及政府为了发展本国经济，决定在努比亚地区修建高坝蓄水。但是高坝建成后形成的水库要淹没大面积遗址和几十座古代神庙。为了解决这个难题，埃及政府一方面制定了抢救努比亚古迹的计划，同时与联合国教科文组织交涉，请求对抢救古迹计划的制定和实施在物资、技术和科学方面予以大力的支持。还指出，努比亚古迹虽然在埃及境内，但也是整个人类遗产的一部分，因而抢救它是全人类都应该关注的问题。

联合国教科文组织为此呼吁国际援助，保护阿布辛拜勒神庙和菲莱神庙。多国积极响应，一致认为重要遗产需要集体承担责任，努比亚的抢救古迹运动得以顺利开展。

1968年，联合国教科文组织在巴黎召开第一次政府间会议，议题是各国共同利用和保护地球生物圈，同时制定了教科文组织的“人和生物圈计划”。1972年在巴黎举行的联合国教科文组织第十七届会议提出多处世界文化和自然遗产由于年代久远以及不断变化的社会和经济条件使保护情况恶化，对遗产地造成难以控制的破坏现象。因此联合国教科文组织于1972年11月16日通过了“保护世界文化和自然遗产公约”。

制定公约的必要性和紧迫性

- 1) 二战后由于经济发展，文化遗产和自然遗产越来越受到破坏的威胁，破坏速度加快。
- 2) 许多国家保护遗产的工作不完善，尤其是发展中国家财力、技术不足。
- 3) 世界遗产是全人类的财富。
- 4) 整个国际社会有责任提供集体援助。

世界遗产公约的内容

公约正文有八个部分，共38条。

第一部分：文化遗产和自然遗产的定义

公约将文化遗产分为三类：文物、建筑群和遗址；将自然遗产分为自然景观、地质与地貌、生物圈保护区、天然名胜和自然区域。

Introduction of the World Heritage Convention

Background

In 1959, for the purpose of economic development, the government of Egypt launched a plan to set up the Aswan High Dam in Egypt, which would have flooded numerous ancient relics in Nubia containing the Abu Simbel temples and the Philae Temple, a treasure of ancient Egyptian civilization. So as to solve this problem, the government of Egypt appealed UNESCO to launch an international safeguarding campaign to protect the Nubia Relics. Consequently, the two temples were dismantled, moved to dry ground and reassembled. The government of Egypt calls for attention to protect the heritage relics equal to protect humanity.

In response to the appeal from the government of Egypt, UNESCO was urgent to put forward a plan to protect the Abu Simbel Temple and the Philae Temple. The campaign was sponsored by many countries, showing the importance of solidarity and nations' shared responsibility in conserving outstanding cultural sites.

In 1968 the first UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference was held in Paris, whose theme was the rational use and conservation of the natural resources and in 1970 the UNESCO launched the program "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB). In 1972, the UNESCO Conference at its 17th session in Paris put forward that due to the changing social and economic environment, the protection of many heritage sites deteriorated. Eventually the "Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. The convention reminds us of the ways in which people interact with nature, and of the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two.

The Necessity and Emergency

- 1) World heritage is the common cultural wealth of mankind.
- 2) Since WWII cultural and natural heritage sites suffered from increasing threat with demolition
- 3) Many developing countries have faced the challenge of heritage conservation due to the insufficiency of technical and financial means.
- 4) The international community has great responsibility for providing a joint assistance.

Content of the Convention

I. Definition of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Cultural Heritage is grouped into three categories: monuments; groups of buildings; sites. Natural Heritage includes natural features consisting of physical and biological formations; geological and physiological formations; natural areas of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty.

II. National Protection and International Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The conservation of heritage primarily is a duty of the state owning the heritage. Where appropriate, a State Party to the Convention may obtain international assistance.

III. Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The constitution and operational system of the World Heritage Committee

IV. Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The Fund is established and the resources and purpose is defined.

V. Conditions and Arrangements for International Assistance

Any State Party may request international assistance for property forming part of the cultural or natural heritage of outstanding universal value situated within its territory.

VI. Educational Programmes

The states shall implement educational and information programs to strengthen appreciation and respect of the cultural and natural heritage by their peoples. They shall keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening world heritage and of activities according to the convention

VII. Reports

The State Parties shall report to UNESCO the legislative and administrative provisions for the application of the convention to their own heritage.

VIII. Final clauses

Articles including the ratification, acceptance, accession to, denunciation from and revision of the convention

Situation after 30 Years

After the World Heritage Convention was released by the UNESCO General Conference in 1972 the United States was the first to join it. 20 legal states joined the Convention until 1975. Till 2005 there were more than 180 State Parties. Hereby this Convention became one of the international conventions with the most State Parties, and turned to be the most universal international legal document in the field of heritage protection.

During the past 30 years the convention has contributed greatly to the world's cultural and natural heritage protection. It helped to set up international cooperation with long term planning in the conservation field. Nowadays the important influence of the World Heritage List brings in a general standard. It defines the highest reputation of heritage sites in the member states and strengthens the protection of mankind's common wealth.

Besides, the establishment and operation of the "Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage" brings valuable protection funds as well as technical support.



第二部分：文化遗产和自然遗产的国家保护和国际保护；以国家保护为主，国际保护应在努力支持各缔约国保存和确定遗产方面起到作用。

第三部分：世界遗产委员会的确立及其组成、运作机制。各缔约国应向其递交适用于列入“世界遗产名录”的名单，组成世界自然和文化遗产名录，并提交“濒危世界遗产名单”。

第四部分：世界文化和自然遗产基金的建立。资金来源、用途等。

第五部分：国际援助的条件和安排。缔约国可要求对本国内具有杰出价值的文化或自然遗产给予国际援助、相应的援助形式等。

第六部分：教育计划，使公众广泛了解对遗产造成威胁的行为和应根据本公约进行的活动。

第七部分：报告工作。

第八部分：最后条款，包括条约公文、生效、退约和废约、修订等条件。

公约颁布 30 年来的状况

《世界遗产公约》自 1972 年由联合国教科文组织大会通过颁布后，美国于 1973 年率先加入，至 1975 年有法定 20 个国家加入，《公约》于是生效，到 2005 年已经有 180 多个国家加入公约，是加入国家最多的国际公约之一，成为遗产保护领域最普遍性的国际法律文书。1985 年 12 月，中国政府加入该公约。

30 年来，《世界遗产公约》致力于保护文化遗产和自然遗产；同时，《公约》还有助于建立保护领域中的有计划有步骤的国际合作。今天，《公约》最重要的影响在于世界遗产委员会大会每年确定的新增世界遗产名录，为世界各国提供了统一的遗产保护标准和最高层次的认定，为保护人类共同的遗产资源提供了强有力的支持。

此外，世界遗产基金的建立和良好运作使保护世界遗产不仅具有国际声誉和道义上的支持，更重要的是为列入名录的遗产带来了宝贵的保护资金。



公元前 220 年，一统天下的秦始皇将早期修建的一些断续防御工事连接成完整的防御系统，用以抵抗来自北方的侵略，此后一千多年里长城的修建一直持续。到明代长城已成为世界上规模最大的军事设施，是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程，具有重要的历史文化价值。1987 年 12 月长城入选联合国教科文组织“世界遗产名录”。

■ 山海关 (Shanhaiguan Pass)

明代万里长城的起点，境内现仍保留 26 千米明长城，建筑雄伟，气势磅礴，形式多样，是万里长城的精华地段和唯一入海之处。山海关被誉为“天下第一关”，雄关北依燕山，南临渤海，龙盘虎踞，控扼东北、华北咽喉要地。

■ 八达岭 (Badaling)

明代长城中最杰出的代表，城墙用条石、青砖依山而筑，高 7 米有余，顶宽 5 米左右。城墙险要处有城台、墙台和敌台，保存完整，构筑技术具有较高水平。坚固的城墙显示出当时工匠的高超技艺。

■ 嘉峪关 (Jiayuguan Pass)

古代丝绸之路咽喉要道，自古是东西方文化交流之地，是中国西部长城的代表，明代万里长城的西端起点。关城由外城、内城、瓮城、罗城、城壕及南北两翼长城组成，有“天下第一雄关”、“河西第一隘口”之美誉，是研究中国西部区域历史、地理、军事、政治、经济、人物、文学艺术和发扬长城精神的重要载体。

长城 The Great Wall

In 220 B.C., sections of earlier fortifications were joined together by the Emperor Qinshihuang to form a united defence system against invasions from the north. Construction continued up to the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) when it became the world's largest military structure. In 1987 the Great Wall was listed as UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.

■ Shanhaiguan Pass

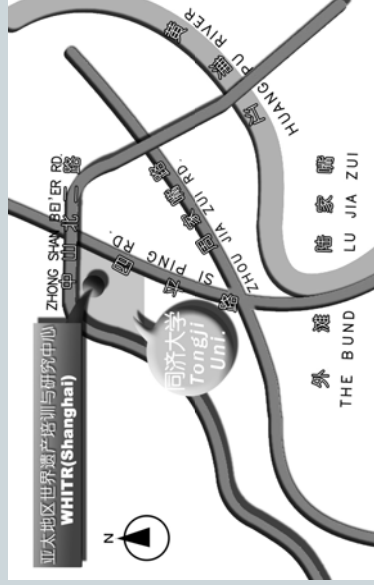
Shanhaiguan is the starting point of the Ming Great Wall. It still keeps the original 26 kilometers wall today, which is magnificent in construction, majestic in momentum, and diversified in forms. It is the quintessential part of the 10,000-li (ca 6200 km) Great Wall and the only entrance to sea. Regarded as the “most important pass under heaven”, it occupies a location of significant strategic importance with Mount Yan on its north, Bo Hai Sea on its south, overlooking the entrance route to northeastern and northern

■ Badaling

Badaling, the cream of the Great Wall, is the most important part of the Ming Walls. The walls of Badaling were built of rags and grey bricks with perfect conformity with the terrain of the territory. The walls are 7 meters in height and 5 meters in width at the top. The positions of strategic importance were equipped with city forts, wall forts, or other defense forts, all of which have been preserved well, indicating the high level of construction technology at that time. The solid walls also demonstrate the superb skills of the artisans in the Ming Dynasty.

■ Jiayuguan Pass

Jiayuguan was of strategic importance for the ancient Silk Road and has been the center of cultural exchange between the East and the West since ancient times. It is the representative of the part of Great Wall in western China, and also the western starting point. Enjoying reputable names as “the most important pass in the world” and “the most strategically significant pass in Hexi”, Jiayuguan is also a magnificent carrier of the heritage handed down for studying of the history, geography, military, politics, economics, people, literature and art of the western part of China as well as carrying forward the Great Wall spirit.



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