I’d like to thank everyone who has helped me.

Kojima Yasutaka
Academic Research Organization for Niya, Bukkyo University
Hedin and Stein laid a foundation of Silk Road studies. Their pioneering works are highly valued.
Historical Archival Documents of Sino-Sweden Scientific Expedition to North-west, China, 2006
However, some people give serious concern over the research.
Since 1982, I have visited Xinjiang, for over 130 times and have conducted about 100 activities in three main fields:

◎ Research and conservation on World-class Cultural Heritage.
◎ Human resource development.
◎ Promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and China.

As a cultural adviser to the government of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, I would like to tell you some ideas about the general situation of Xinjiang.

There are 4 key words:

◎ Silk Road 多彩な文化が残っている
◎ Multi-racial 47民族が生活している
◎ Natural resources  ペトレウム、コール、レアメタル、ウォーター、etc.
◎ Hub of Central Asia economic zone 中国の西の窓口
The outline of the Sino-Japanese friendship cooperation in the conservation of Kizil Thousand Buddha Caves.

The caves are situated at the northern border of Taklimakan Desert, are the largest Buddhist ruins in Xinjiang. The caves are believed to have been thriving between the 3rd and 8th centuries.
I first visit was in 1986, followed by the start of my financial support for the restoration. By 1989, We had donated more than a hundred million yen, propelling the progress of the restoration works.
1986年当時の荒廃したKizil caves

Photo by Kojima
1987年05月、王書記臨席のもと、新疆文化庁と贈呈契約に調印。
1987.05.20 1億円贈呈協議書

協議書

当日本TSURUKAME CORPORATION社長
小島雄彦（以下略称 A方）に 新疆工芸品公司代表取締役
小岡収彦（以下略称 B方）に、一九八二年六月三十一日以后、毎年六月三十日新疆にて友好合作、並びに彼の未来の
新疆の事務所に遠隣県に援助のため、一九八七年五月為期中、百億円を金銭援助。　

現在、中国方面決定上級投資、新疆維吾爾自治区文化
庁（以下略称 B方）経政府批准同意接受、経双方協議、達成協議如下。

1．目的：為了加強中日兩國人民友好関係、為了
将这座珍贵的人類歷史文化遺産傳給後世子孙。

2．方法： A方將聯合一些支持者，成立“中日友好新疆千佛洞修復保護協力会”，為修復工程籌資籌金。 筹金由各方捐赠，每年的捐款將支付于修復工程及

3．目标： A方为 B方的捐款是為一億日元，但實際捐款可能多或少与此项，对此，双方均不提出异议。用現金或等值支

4．推算：一九八九年五月三十一日左右。

5．資料：A方供現金給 B方時，A方將隨附印一些宣傳刊物。

B方將依 A方提供之資料修復工作方針及目的為期

A． B方擔任 A方指定工作及修復指導控監。

B．在修復工程進行中， B方向 A方向及時請示工作進度及

C． B方向 A方向提供有關新疆千佛洞的報告文件。

D．完成後，在出版、印刷、出版、文獻等各方面盡量參

E．“中日友好新疆千佛洞修復保護協力會”訂定修復新疆千佛洞，為對中華民國之紀念碑，費用由 B方向負

F．将捐款者的姓名（社名）刻在紀念碑上，費用由 B方向負

G．捐款者姓名（社名）贈品冊內冊背面印下，費用

H． B方向捐款者贈新疆千佛洞小冊品獻者，參見書 A

I． B方向可請 B方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

J． B方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

K． B方向可請 B方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

L． B方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

M． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

N． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

O． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

P． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

Q． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

R． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

S． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

T． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

U． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

V． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

W． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

X． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

Y． A方向可請 A方代表出席新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

Z． A方向所贈新疆千佛洞紀念碑中

25年前の1億円は巨額。中国の辺境の辺境で
ある新疆は大変貧しかった。現在の1億人民円
相当。
1987年10月、日本で「日中友好克孜爾千佛洞修復保存協力会」を設立し、募金を開始。キジル千仏洞は有名でないので募金は困難であった。
二年間大変な苦労して、88・89年に1億円余を寄贈した。
中国政府資金と日方1億余円で、修復保護工事を開始した。
キジルはたいへん良い保護を行なうことが出来た。
文化財の保護は難しい。
外国へ持ち出された壁画
模写する宮本教授
キジル石窟は益々輝く
小島は鳩摩羅什三蔵の第109代弟子
Niya is situated about 100km north of Minfeng in the Taklamakan Dessert. It is an archaeological site of one of the world's largest city-states and is believed to have reached its zenith between BC 1st and 5th centuries. The site stretches 25km north to south, and 7km west to east, including the outskirts. It is presumed to be the ruins of Jingjue Kingdom, one of the 36 states of the Western Regions.
1988年11月06日 仏塔に到達。

↓

Mr. Sheng
Mr. Horio
Mr. Han
Mr. Idiris

Photo by Kitano
ANCIENT KHOTAN 2, Stein, 1907

Photo by Kitano
Past explorations:

- Large-scale excavations were carried out by the Stein party in 1901, 1906, 1913 and 1931.
- The Otani party failed to reach Niya in 1909.
- The Xinjiang Museum party excavated tombs in 1959.
Ongoing research:
Japan-China joint expedition team conducted 9 times researches from 1988 to 1997. The research is still ongoing.


Photo by Sugimoto
Their expertise includes: external affairs management, cultural relics management, archaeology, Buddhist studies, Western Regions philology, history of East-West interactions, architecture, geography, geology, history of Buddhist arts, textile studies, photography and surveying etc..
フランスの人工衛星画像
1990、91年予備調査を継続。
We received the exploration permit from the Chinese Government in April 1992.
Further, I received excavation permit from the Government in Jan 1994. An exceptional permit was granted to me by China government.
1988年から97年まで9回の実地調査を行い、歴史的成果をあげた。
「五星出東方利中国」錦 1995年中国十大考古新発見

20世紀中国考古大発見100

Photo by Kojima & Sugimoto
Results of our explorations and researches:

- Discovery of more than 250 features of pagodas, temples, tombs, dwellings, production workshops, embankments, sheds for livestock, orchards, reservoirs, rows of trees etc..
- The longitude and altitude of the site were registered using GPS and a distribution map of the features was made.
- Using large GPS, a topographical map of the surrounding area was drawn up, making the whole picture of the ruins clear.
- Older features and remnants were discovered 40km north of Niya, evidencing the southward move of the living base of the residents.
- Dwellings of related cities were surveyed and an understanding of housing structures in the ruins was gained.
Some dwellings were excavated and an understanding of how the residents lived was obtained.

Groups of dwellings and production workshops were surveyed, and an understanding of the city structure was obtained.

Temples were excavated and wall paintings were discovered, giving us clues to the understanding of Buddhism in the Western Regions.

Royal tombs were found and excavated, and a numerous relics of national treasure-level importance were recovered, establishing that Jingjue Kingdom had close political and economic ties with the Zhongyuan Dynasty.

Various tombs were excavated and discoveries were made about burial methods.
• Using the C14 method, pillars etc. of the dwellings were surveyed and an important clue to determine the date of the ruins was gained.
• A large number of valuable relics were recovered, including Kharosti writings and wooden tablets with Chinese characters, and discoveries were made.
• Kharosti writings and Chinese characters on the wooden tablets were deciphered and discoveries were made.
• Fossils thought to be of hipparions (sanzhima) were recovered, giving us new knowledge of geological formation of the area of the ruins.
報告書を日中両文で陸続出版。来年も出版予定。
Ruins are situated at 120km north of Yutian in the Taklamakan Desert and are of an ancient city which fell in around the 8th century, and is believed to have been a “sacred Buddhist site” in the Southern Route of the Western Regions, stretching 3km East to West and 10km North to South (including the outskirts).
Past explorations:

- Discovered by the Hedin party in 1896.
- Excavated by the Stein party in 1900.
- Rediscovered by the Xinjiang Institute of Archaeology party in 1996 and 1997.
Our explorations so far:
Japan-China research party carried out four field surveys between 2002 and 2006, and researches still continue today.

Their expertise includes: cultural relics management, archaeology, history of Buddhism arts, architecture, conservation science, surveying, etc.
In 2002, we discovered rare artifacts. スイスの植物学者 W. Bosshar が 1928年に残した漢字の名刺と New Zurcher Zeitung などである。名刺の裏には "To the poor fellow who believed to find someone here we leave this papers with our kindest regards. E. Trinkler, W. Bosshart. 25-3-28." と。
「西域のモナリザ」を発掘
日中双方専門家による壁画保護

Mr.Oka

Photo by Kojima
管理の厳格な中国での標準的プロセス

日中双方調査契約→新疆文物局承認→China government承認→調査→日中双方発掘計画申請→新疆文物局承認→China government承認→発掘→日中双方保護原案策定→China government 専門家委員会承認→日中双方保護実施→China government 専門家委員会審査→報告書・シンポジウム。我々は文化遺産保護のためにもすべて正規の手続きをおこなった。
Results of our explorations and researches:

- 70 features including temples, dwellings, circular ramparts, furnaces, kilns, orchards, and 30 locations containing relics were confirmed, their longitudes and altitudes registered using GPS and a distribution map of features was drawn up.
- Using the electro-optical distance measurement, topographical maps of each feature and the surrounding area were drawn up.
- A large number of wall paintings of national treasure-level importance were discovered, urgently excavated for protection, preserved and researched.
- Many relics including copper coins were collected, and research started.
- Several remains of temples were test-excavated, their conditions checked, their diverse wall paintings photographed and reburied for preservation.
- As a result of these researches, a near-full picture of the ruins as a “sacred Buddhist site" in the Western Regions was
数々の報告書を出版
Tokyo, kyoto, Beijing, Shanghai, アメリカ、韓国などで、文物展やシンポジウム開催。仏教大学では大規模なシンポジウム。
北京大学でも大規模な国際シンポジウム。
先月もウルムチで国際シンポジウム。
Related projects:
Publication of three books of Chinese historical materials on the expeditions by Hedin and Stein.
Giving support to the building of three museums including Hotan Museum.
Raising awareness for the conservation of cultural relics through a website (www.wenbao.net).

保護が第一、失われた文化財はもともに戻らない。研究は後世ほど進歩する。
Xinjiang Cultural Relics Awards (260 recipients).
来月、今年度の授与。

Photo by Yan
Xinjiang University scholarships (4000 recipients). 来月、今年度の授与。新疆で最も早く、最も長い奨学金。
Scholarships for children (1200 recipients).
Building of primary schools (5 schools).
Introductory events including photographic exhibitions (more than 30 times).

Photo by Kojima & Yan
Lectures and talks (more than 100 times).
Organising visiting parties from Japan to Xinjiang (more than 20 visits).

Photo by Ryu
Inviting visiting parties from Xinjiang to Japan (more than 20 invitations).

Photo by Itou
Various donations (numerous).
Overcoming difficulties:

- **Dessert** = No man's land. It is totally different from doing research around big cities.
- **Climate** = Due to sand storms in the spring, intense heat in the summer, extreme cold in the winter, researches can be done only during October and November.
- **Vast areas of research** = With areas of research so vast and participating research institutions numerous, coordination amongst all the parties is rather complicated.
- **International cooperation** = When cooperating with foreign research parties who have different organizations and ways of thinking, things could get challenging.
- **Fund** = A very large fund is needed to undertake long-term research, conservation, reports and symposiums. I undertake most of the cost personally.
The 21st century should be the century of international cooperation.

International cooperation is necessary for the conservation of cultural relics Seven billion residents of planet Earth share the same destiny.
サーズのときも文化財保護のため中国を訪問した
2010年6月、China State Bureau of Cultural Relicsより“中国文化遺産保護傑出人物”10人に選ばれた。外国人は私とドイツ人女性。外国人の文化財保護が評価された。
2011年9月、The government of Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Regionが“小島康誉氏新疆貢献30周年記念活動”を20周年につづき開催。国際協力への高い評価である。
記念文化遺産シンポジウム
記念大会、キジル千仏洞記念碑移築式、写真展、記念誌出版等。
China State Bureau of Cultural Relics applied for the World Heritage Status over the “Silk Road” which includes Kizil. The status may be granted in 2014. Since I have devout myself to the preservation, I am very pleased with it.
I will continue to do what little I can until I am buried in Taklamakan Dessert. Thank you.