

# 国际科技合作奖

风采

Glories of China International  
Science and Technology  
Cooperation Award Winners

中华人民共和国科学技术部国际合作司  
国家科学技术奖励工作办公室  
中国国际科学技术合作协会

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科学提示我们：

任何一个系统，只有在  
开放的环境中，不断与外  
界交换能量、物质、信息，  
才能健康地发展壮大。

宋 健

2007年7月

Science has indicated that, a system can develop and thrive only in an open environment, in which it is in constant exchange in energy, matter and information from outside.

# 序 言

由科学技术部国际合作司、国家科学技术奖励工作办公室和中国国际科学技术合作协会共同编撰的《国际科技合作奖风采》画册与读者见面了。画册中共收录了58位获得中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖的外籍专家，他们是数以万计参加中国现代化建设的外国科学技术专家的杰出代表，他们为推进中国与世界的科学技术交流与合作、促进中国的科学技术进步作出了积极的贡献。

中国是一个古老而文明的国度，有着挚爱科学、尊重科学、善于创新的优良传统，同时也善于传播先进的科学技术，学习和汲取世界文明的精华。早在1000多年前的唐代，我国就与世界各国进行了大量的科技文化方面的交流，中国的造纸术、绫锦纺织技术、雕版印刷术等传入欧洲和阿拉伯等国家；元代时，中国的火药等重大发明远播西方并逐步创新发展；到了近代科学技术在西方蓬勃发展的明、清时期，中国的有识之士积极学习西方先进的科学技术，以改变衰落的国势，并对来华的科技专家给予了丰厚的物质待遇和不同形式的奖励。中华人民共和国成立后，作为一个发展中国家，中国积极寻求国际间的科学技术合作。特别是改革开放后，更加注重对外的科技交流与合作，热诚欢迎外国科学技术专家来华参与我国科技活动和经济建设，积极鼓励和支持我国科学家、工程技术专家开展对外交流与合作，参与重大国际科技合作研究计划。

为推动国际间的科技交流与合作，肯定和承认外籍科学家对中国科技进步所作出的重要贡献，在改革开放不久的1982年，中国政府就向为研究中国科学技术史作出重大贡献的英国著名科技史专家李约瑟博士授予国家自然科学奖一等奖。1992年，原国家科学技术委员会设立了国际科学技术合作奖，14位外国专家获得了这一荣誉。1994年，中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖正式设立。截至2005年，中国政府共授予45位著名外籍专家国际科学技术合作奖。这58位获奖者主要来自美国、日本、德国、法国、意大利、英国、加拿大、瑞典、俄罗斯、荷兰、丹麦、芬兰、瑞士、新加坡、巴西、印度等国家，科技合作的领域涉及数学、物理学、化学、地学、生物学、医学、农学、工程科学、材料科学、信息科学、航天航空、环境科学、知识产权和科技管理、文物保护、科学技术史等众多的学科和技术领域，体现中国改革开放后在科学技术交流方面的广泛性和多元性。他们的贡献，对促进中国的科技进步、推动人类文明和共同发展起到了积极作用。

实践证明，全球科技界的交流与合作是促进科技进步的一个直接动力。学术上相互切磋、碰撞是激发创新思维的源泉，相互合作与信任是促进科技发展的催化剂。同时，国际间的科技交流与合作也是联系各国科技工作者之间友谊的纽带，是沟通各国人民情感的桥



梁。对在交流与合作中作出重大贡献的科学家给予奖励，是世界各国政府为推动科技发展一贯采取的重要举措。新的世纪是一个充满挑战、充满机遇的世纪，也是人类和平发展和不断创新的世纪。科技的本质在于创新，创新的活力在于交流。目前，中国政府正在实施“科教兴国”战略和“人才强国”战略，激励科技人员不断自主创新，建设创新型国家，向着全面建设小康社会的宏伟战略目标推进。中国有着雄厚的传统的科学技术根基，有一批实力较强的科研单位和高等学校，有丰富的科技人才资源，同时也拥有丰富和特有的矿产资源和动植物品种，有特殊的地形地貌，以及一批具有自主知识产权的高技术产品。在国际科技合作方面，中国将采取更加积极的态度。现在，中国已与152个国家和地区建立了科技合作关系，与100个国家签订了政府间科技合作协议，加入了1000多个国际科技合作组织。近年来，中国还参加了人类基因组计划、全球环境变化计划、伽利略计划、国际热核聚变实验反应堆（ITER）计划等国际大科学计划和大科学工程。与法国、德国等国在信息自动化、生物医学等领域建立了多个联合实验室。同时，还通过建设中美马里兰大学科技创业园、中俄科技创业园、中国和新加坡科技园等形式推动高科技产业化方面的国际合作。中国在双边与多边科技合作方面，已形成了多方位的、全面的、更加开放的国际科技合作的格局。

科技奖励是推动科学技术进步的重要杠杆，是促进科技交流与合作的有效手段。通过科技奖励，肯定和承认不同国度的科学家和工程技术专家的重要贡献，进一步激励他们为促进全球科技进步做出新的成就，推动国际间科技合作具有重要的作用。惟其交流合作，取长补短，才更有利于激发科学家的灵感和智慧，发挥创造创新的潜能，推动全人类的文明进步。我相信，随着中国改革开放的深入和对外合作交流的步伐加快，中国与国际间的科技交流合作必将呈现出更加蓬勃发展的势头，结出更加丰硕的成果，也将有更多的在促进中国科技进步中作出重大贡献的外籍科学家获得中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖这一荣誉。

是为序。

徐冠华

二〇〇七年四月

## Preface

*Glories of China International Science and Technology Cooperation Award Winners*, jointly edited by the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the National Science and Technology Award Office and the Chinese Association for International Science and Technology Cooperation, is now available to readers. The Album contains 58 foreign experts who have been honored with the International Scientific and Technological Award of the PRC. They are the outstanding representatives of thousands of foreign experts who have participated in the construction of a modern China, and they have made positive contributions to enhancing international scientific and technological cooperation between China and the international community, as well as to promoting the advancement of science and technology in China.

China is a country with an ancient civilization, it has a tradition of great love and respect for science, and it also has a fine tradition for innovation. It is good at disseminating advanced science and technology, learning and absorbing the essence of the world civilization. As early as during the Tang Dynasty one thousand years ago, a great many scientific and cultural exchange activities had taken place between China and the rest of the world. During the Song and Yuan dynasties, important inventions in China such as printing and gunpowder had been introduced far to the west, and were gradually improved and developed over time. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, when contemporary science and technology were being developed by leaps and bounds, when far-sighted Chinese people began to actively learn the advanced science and technology from the west so as to change the backward situation in the country. They offered visiting scholars and experts rich material treatment and other forms of remunerations since the founding of the People's Republic. China has actively sought ways for international cooperation in science and technology. And especially since the initiation of the policy of opening and reform, China has given importance to international scientific and technological cooperation, warmly welcoming foreign scientists and technologists to participate in, and help with, China's science and technological activities and economic development. In addition, the Chinese scientists and engineers are given encouragement and support to carry out international exchange and collaboration and take part in major international scientific research programmes.

To further promote international scientific and technological cooperation and exchange, and in full recognition of the important contributions foreign scientists have made to the science and technology progress in China, the Chinese government has, soon after the opening policy in 1982, issued first class award of the National Natural Science Award to Dr. Joseph Needham, the famous British expert in the history of science and technology for his great contribution to the research on the Chinese science and technology history. In 1992, the International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Award was set up by the then State Science and Technology Commission, and 14 experts were issued this award. In 1994, the International Scientific and Technological Cooperation Award of the People's Republic of China was formally set up. Up till 2005, 58 foreign experts have been issued this Award by the Chinese government. These experts mainly come from the U.S., Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the U.K., Canada, Sweden, Russia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Singapore, Brazil, and India. The areas of collaboration extend to mathematics, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, agriculture, engineering sciences, material sciences, informatics, aeronautics and astronautics, environmental science, intellectual property and scientific and technological management, conservation of cultural heritage, as well as history of science and technology. The cooperation in these areas has reflected the broadness and diversity in its scientific and technological exchange since China embarked on its journey of open policy and reform. The contributions these experts have made have played a positive role in enhancing science and technology progress in China, in promoting human civilization as well as facilitating common development of the whole world.



Practice has shown that, the exchange and collaboration of the scientific community of the whole world is a direct motive force in promoting scientific and technological progress. The mutual exchange and dialogue on academic issues are the sources to generate innovative thoughts, and mutual collaboration and mutual trust are the catalyst for advancing science and technology. Furthermore, the international scientific and technological cooperation is a friendship belt that links together the scientific workers the world over, and a bridge that connects the goodwill of the peoples from various countries. To award the scientists for their important contributions to the exchange and collaboration is a major tool used by various governments in promoting the development of science and technology. The new century is characterized by enormous challenges and opportunities; it is also a century of peaceful development and successive innovations. The core of science and technology lies in innovation, and the dynamics of innovation come from exchange. To date, the Chinese government is implementing the strategies of "invigorating the country with science and education" and "empowering the nation with talents". Scientific and technological workers are encouraged to innovate, to build an innovative country, and strive forward to realize the great strategic goal of building a well-off country. China has a solid traditional foundation for developing its science and technology. It has a number of research and higher education institutions with relatively strong competence; it also has ample scientific human resource. In addition, it has rich and unique mineral resources and animal and plant species, unique topographic features, as well as a number of high-tech products with its own intellectual property rights. China will take an even more active stance in promoting international science and technology cooperation. Up till now, 152 countries and regions have established scientific and technological relations with China, and more than 100 countries have signed science and technology cooperation agreements with China. China has joined more than 1,000 international scientific and technological organizations. Over the past few years, China has participated in such international big science programmes and projects as the Human Genome Project, the Global Environmental Change Programme, the Galileo Programme, and the ITER Project, etc., China has worked jointly with France, Germany and other countries to set up laboratories in information automation and biomedical sciences. Meanwhile, China has set up science and technology parks with Maryland University, in Russia and Singapore, thus enhancing international cooperation in high-tech industries. A multi-faceted, comprehensive and more open international scientific and technological cooperation has been formed in China's multilateral and bilateral scientific cooperation.

Scientific and technological awards are an important tool in facilitating scientific and technological progress and one of the motive forces in promoting scientific and technological exchange and cooperation. The awards confirm and recognize the important contributions made by the scientists and engineers from various countries, encourage them to make new achievements for global science and technology progress and promote international scientific and technological cooperation. Only by exchange and cooperation and by learning from each other's strong points can it be conducive to stimulating the inspiration and wisdom of scientists, bringing their potential of innovation into full play, and enhancing the civilization of the humankind. I believe that, with China's further opening and reform, and the pace of international cooperation and exchange getting even faster, the enterprise of China's international scientific and technological exchange will gain greater momentum, and more abundant fruits will be reaped, and more foreign scientists will be honored with the international scientific and technological cooperation awards for their important contributions to China's science and technology progress.

The preface is herewith made.

*Xu Guanhua*  
*April 2007*



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李约瑟（英国）  
**JOSEPH NEEDHAM**

李约瑟，1900年12月9日生于英国伦敦。1922年毕业于剑桥大学，1924年获博士学位，1995年3月病故。

李约瑟博士前半生主要从事生物化学研究，1931年发表的《化学胚胎学》奠定了他的学术地位。1941年当选为英国皇家学会会员。李约瑟博士后半生致力于中国科学技术史研究，从1948年开始编写《中国科学技术史》，成为世界知名的科学史家。他积极支持中国科学技术事业的发展，为中国科技发展作出了杰出贡献，1994年被选为中科院首批外籍院士，并获联合国教科文组织爱因斯坦金奖。李约瑟被国际科技界誉为“20世纪的伟大学者”和“百科全书式的人物”。

李约瑟博士是中国人民的老朋友。1942年至1946年间，他受英国皇家学会之命，前来中国援助战时科学与教育机构，在重庆建立中英科学合作馆并任馆长。为了了解中国科学家的情况和需要，他乘坐一辆载重2.5吨的卡车，跑遍了尚未沦陷的十个省份，访问了三百多所大学、科研机构、医院和工厂，结识了大批中国学术界人士，并向中国科技界提供了大量的信息、仪器和化学试剂，对当时处于困境的中国科技人员给予了有力的帮助和支持。同时，他把中国科技界的艰苦奋斗精神和取得的成就向全世界报道。经他组织，由中英科学合作馆翻译并推荐在西方刊物上发表的中国科学家的学术论文达139篇。在华四年期间，李约瑟广泛考察和研究中国历代文化遗迹与典籍，为日后撰写《中国科学技术史》作准备。1946年春，李约瑟离任，赴巴黎任联合国教科文组织自然科学部主任。两年之后他返回剑桥，开始编写巨著《中国科学技术史》。

中华人民共和国成立后，李约瑟亲自发起成立英中友好协会和英中了解协会并就任会长，先后八次来华考察旅行，广泛搜集中国科技史资





料，实地了解新中国的政治、经济、科学和文化发展情况并积极促进中英科技交流与合作，经他推荐和组织的中英科学家互访达百余人次。此外，他还通过李氏基金会向中国青年学者提供赴英进修经费。

1954年后，李约瑟的《中国科学技术史》陆续出版。他在这部共有34分册的系列巨著中，以浩瀚的史料、确凿的证据向世界表明“中国文明在科学技术史上曾起过从来没有被认识到的巨大作用”，“在现代科学技术登场前十多个世纪，中国在科技和知识方面的积累远胜于西方”。李约瑟的《中国科学技术史》享誉世界，使他成为中国科技史的权威。在他的影响下，中国科技史成为当今世界性的研究课题，研究的人愈来愈多，极大地促进了中西学术交流。

由于李约瑟的杰出贡献，1990年他九十寿辰时，中国人民对外友好协会授予他“人民友好使者”称号，国际天文台学会将中国紫金山天文台发现的一颗小行星命名为“李约瑟星”。为表彰李约瑟博士在中国科学技术史研究领域享誉中外的建树和对中英科技合作作出的杰出贡献，经中国科学院推荐，中国政府向他颁发了1995年度中华人民共和国国际科学技术合作奖。

Joseph Needham, born in London, UK on 9 December 1900. Graduated in Cambridge in 1922, obtained PhD in 1924, and died in March 1995.

During the first half of his life, Dr. Joseph Needham was mainly engaged in the research on bio-chemistry. In 1931, he published *Chemical Embryology*, with which he established his academic place, and in 1941, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Needham spent his latter half of his life doing research on the history of Chinese science and technology. In 1948, he started writing *Science & Civilisation in China*, and became a well-known scholar in the history of science. He actively supported and made a great contribution to the development of science

and technology in China. In 1994, he was among the first group of foreigners who were elected foreign members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was also awarded Einstein Gold Prize by the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO). Dr. Needham was recognized by the international scientific community as a “great scholar of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century”, and a “person of encyclopedia”.

Dr. Needham was an old friend of the Chinese people. From 1942 to 1946, entrusted by the Royal Society, he came to China to help establish science and education institutions during the wartime. He set up the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office in Chongqing and became its first director. To learn the actual conditions and the needs of the Chinese scientists, he traveled in a 2.5 ton truck to 10 provinces not yet invaded by the Japan. He visited more than 300 universities, research institutes, hospitals, and factories where he acquainted with a large group of Chinese academia people, providing them with large quantities of information, instruments and chemical reagents, and greatly helped and supported the Chinese scientists and technologists during the time of hardship. Meanwhile, he reported the hard-working spirit and the achievements of the Chinese scientific community to the outside world. All together 139 research papers had been translated and recommended for publication on foreign journals through the Sino-British Science Cooperation Office. During his four years' stay in China, he did extensive investigation and research on the cultural relics and the classical works throughout the Chinese history, laying the foundation for his *Science & Civilisation in China* in the later years. In the spring of 1946, Dr. Needham left China to take up the directorship of the Natural Science Division of UNESCO headquartered in Paris. Two years later, he returned to Cambridge and began working on his huge works *Science & Civilisation in China*.

After the founding of the People's Republic, Dr. Needham initiated the formation of the Association of UK-China Friendship and the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, of which he became the president. He toured China eight times, during which he extensively collected materials for compiling the *Science & Civilisation in China*. He also did on-the-spot investigations on new China's development in