八闽院士风采

Charismata of
Fujian Academicians

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序

中共福建省委书记 陈明义

江泽民总书记指出："实施科教兴国战略，关键是人才。"福建素有重视教育、崇尚科学、尊重人才的良好风尚，涌现了一大批成就卓著的科技精英。截至1997年当选的中国科学院和中国工程院院士中闽籍和在闽工作过的就有91位。他们是我国现代科学技术许多学科的开拓者和奠基人，其研究成果代表着我国科学技术和工程技术的最高水平。从哥德巴赫猜想到人类基因组计划，从人工合成牛胰岛素到"两弹一星"，从天文领域的重大发现到地矿资源的勘测利用，中国科技的许多成就与辉煌都凝聚着他们的心血和汗水，留下了他们艰辛跋涉的足迹。他们为中华民族崛起、振兴和富强，为福建的科技进步和经济社会的发展作出了卓越的贡献。他们是福建的骄傲和光荣。

由福建省人大常委会教科文卫委员会、福建省政协经济科技委员会、福建省人事厅、福建省科协联合主编的《八闽院士风采》和《八闽院士故事》两本书，全景式地展现了闽籍和在闽工作过的两院院士的群体风貌。从这些栩栩如生的画面和绘声绘色的描述中，我们可以感受到院士们对事业追求、奉献、拼搏的精神，领略到他们多姿多彩的生活情趣，体会到他们对祖国对故乡的赤子情怀。这两本书，是对广大干部群众，特别是青少年进行科学精神与爱国主义精神教育的很好的教材。

人类即将进入一个新的世纪。以信息技术为主要标志的科技进步日新月异，以科技实力为后盾的综合国力的竞争越来越激烈。从现在起到下世纪初的前十年，是福建改革开放和现代化建设的关键时期。大力宣传科学精神和科学家的献身精神是当前精神文明建设的一项重要任务。相信《八闽院士风采》和《八闽院士故事》的出版，对进一步继承和弘扬重视教育、崇尚科学、尊重人才的优良传统，推动科教兴省战略的实施将起到积极的作用。相信广大读者能够从这两本书中得到启迪，受到教育，获得鼓舞，激励我们不断开拓进取，奋勇攀登，为实现跨世纪的雄伟目标而努力奋斗！

Preface

Secretary of Fujian Provincial Party Committee, Chen Mingyi

President Jiang Zemin points out that the key to the strategy of rejuvenating China through science and education is talent. Fujian Province has long cherished a tradition of attaching importance to education and talent, and, as a result, has produced a large number of distinguished elite in science and technology. In the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, there are as many as 91 academicians, either of Fujian origin or with working experiences in Fujian. They are the founders in many disciplines of modern Chinese science and technology whose achievements represent the highest level of Chinese scientific and engineering technology. The painstaking labour of these academicians is embodied in a great many scientific and technological achievements, in fields ranging from "Goldbach's conjecture" to "the Project of Humance Gene Analysis", from "synthetic cow insulin" to "the two bombs (i.e. the first atomic and H-bombs), one satellite", and from the great discovery in the field of astronomy to the exploration of geological resources. These people are the pride of Fujian, who made outstanding contributions to the prosperity and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as well as the social and scientific developments in Fujian Province.

A panoramic picture of these academicians is presented in *Stories of Academicians* and *Sketches of Academicians*, which are compiled by Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Public Health Committee of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Fujian Province, Economic and Scientific Committee of Fujian Political Consultative Conference, the Personnel Department of Fujian Provincial Government and the Science Association of Fujian Province. From the vivid descriptions in the two books, readers can have a true understanding of the academicians' dedication to their courses, feel their patriotism towards motherland, and appreciate their colourful lives. So the books are sure to be instructive materials to all, teenagers in particular, in their scientific and patriotic significance.

Mankind will step into a new century with mushrooming advances characterized by information technology in science and technology and with the intensifying competition of the comprehensive national power backed up by science and technology. As regards the reform and opening-up and modernization in Fujian Province, however, the time from now on through the first ten years of the next century will be a significant period. Under the current circumstance of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, it is an important task to deliver the scinetific spirit and advance those scientists' devotion to their courses. It is hoped that the appearance of these two books will carry on the tradition of valuing education, science and talent and enhance the implementation of the strategy of rejuvenating Fujian Province through science and technology. It is also hoped that readers will draw inspirations from the books and will keep striving for forging ahead and making continuous progress.

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Division of Agriculture, Light Textile and Environment Engineering

医药卫生工程学部
Division of Medicine and Health Engineering

中国科学院

Chinese Academy of Sciences

张钰哲在使用60厘米反射望远镜。

Working on the 60cm reflecting telescope.

天文学家。1902年2月16日生,1986年7月21日卒,福建闽侯人。1926年毕业于美国芝加哥大学天文学系,1929年获叶凯士天文台天文学博士学位。中国科学院紫金山天文台研究员、台长、名誉台长。

1928年发现1125号小行星,命名为"中华"。30多年来拍摄和领导拍摄到7000多次小行星和彗星的精确位置,发现80多颗小行星和3颗命名为"紫金山"的新彗星。1957年初,应用天体力学基础理论对人造卫星轨道问题作了开创性研究。开创并领导了多个领域天文学研究,取得多项重要成果。在天文学史研究、天文仪器研制、天文科普、推进学术交流等方面做了大量工作。

1955年当选为中国科学院院士(学部委员)。

Astronomer. Born on February 16, 1902, Minhou, Fujian Province, and died on July 21, 1986. Graduated from the Department of Astronomy, University of Chicago in 1926. Received Ph.D. in astronomics from Yerkes Observatory in 1929. Research professor, director and honorary director, Purple Mountain Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Zhang discovered the asteroid, No. 1125, and named as "China". In more than 30 years, he observed and was in charge of the observation of the precise positions of more than 7000 asteroids and comets and discovered over 80 asteroids and 3 new comets which were named as "Tsuchinshan". In the early 1957, he made original research on the orbits of artificial satellites with the fundamental theories of celestial mechanics. He opened up and led the astronomical reserch in several fields and obtained a number of important achievements. He conducted a great amount of research on the astronomical history, astronomical instrument design and astronomical popular science and promoted academic exchange and cooperation.

He was elected Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1955.

张钰哲

Zhang Yuzhe

1972年张文裕与袁家骝先生在一起。
With Prof. C.L. Yuan in 1972.

高能物理学家。1910年1月9日生,1992年11月5日卒,福建惠安人。1931年毕业于燕京大学。1938年获英国剑桥大学博士学位。中国科学院高能物理研究所研究员、所长、名誉所长。

主要从事核物理和宇宙线等方面的实验研究并取得突出成就。验证了N.玻尔的液滴模型。发明了多丝火花计数器。40年代后期他在美国用云室进行宇宙线研究,进一步确定μ子和原子能没有强作用,并在μ子吸收的研究中确证了μ介原子的存在,从而开创了关于μ介原子的研究工作。在Λ超子与粒子散射研究、北京正负电子对撞机建造的奠基性工作、筹建高山宇宙线实验室等方面作出重要贡献。

1957年当选为中国科学院院士(学部委员)。

Nuclear physicist. Born on January 9, 1910, Hui'an, Fujian Province , and died on November 5, 1992. Graduated from Yanjing University in 1931. Received Ph.D. in Cambridge University, UK in 1938. Research professor, director and honorary director, Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Zhang was mainly engaged in the experimental research of nuclear physics and cosmic ray physics and made prominent achievements. He identified the N. Bohr drop model and invented the polymitus spark counter. In the late 1940s, by studying the cosmic rays with the aid of a cloud chamber in the US, he confirmed that there is no strong interaction between the muon and the nucleus and verified the existence of the muonic atom in his investigation of the muon absorption, thus initiating a new research topic about the muonic atom. He made important contributions to the research on λ-hyperon and particle dispersion, the basic work of constructing Beijing Electron and Positron Collider, and the establishment of cosmic ray laboratory on mountains.

He was elected Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1957.

张文裕

Zhang Wenyu

天文学家。1923年1月15日生于福建福州。1943年毕业于重庆马尾海军学校。1946年于英国皇家格林尼治海军学院造船班深造。1950年改攻天文并被聘入伦敦大学天文台进行研究工作。1953年回国。现任中国科学院北京天文台研究员、名誉台长，中国天文学会名誉理事长。历任数学物理学部副主任（1981~1993）、主任(1994~1996)。曾当选为第五、六、七、八届全国人民代表大会代表。

他开创了中国的射电天文学观测研究领域并较有成效地予以推进，也是中国现代天体物理学的主要奠基人之一。

1955年至1957年在上海徐家汇观象台负责完成提高我国“授时”精度的任务；1958年开始在北京始创我国射电天文研究，并主持北京天文台射电天文建设；90年代与苏定强等合作，创立了“大天区面积多目标光纤光谱望远镜(LAMOST)”方案，为国家采纳，列为“九五”期间我国重大基础研究项目；在中国科学院数学物理学部任职期间，筹划、推动、协调我国天文学整体建设；提出根据我国国情的天文学发展战略；发动天文学科重大项目的全国性探讨。对业务人才培养和青少年科普工作做了大量工作。

1980年当选为中国科学院院士(学部委员)。

Astronomer. Born on January 15, 1923, Fuzhou, Fujian Province. Graduated from Mawei Naval College in 1943 at Chongqing, and carried out advanced studies on shipbuilding at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, England. In 1950 he joined the staff of University of London Observatory, thus began his career as an astronomer. He returned to China in 1953. Research professor and honorary director of Beijing Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, hororary president of the Chinese Astronomical Society, and deputy to the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth National People's Congress.

Wang was reponsible for the building up in China the research work of radio astronomy, and is one of the founders of modern Chinese astrophysical researches.

In 1955–1957, he was in charge of the task of the completion of improvement of the securacy of Chinese Time Service at Shanghai Xujiahui Observatory. In 1958, he set up the work of radio astronomy in China, and has since been leading the construction of radio astronomy department of Beijing Astronomical Observatory. In the 1990s, Wang, together with Su Dingqiang and others, developed a noval design named the "Large Sky Area Multi-Object Fiber Spectroscopic Telescope (LAMOST)", which is accepted by the State and listed as one of the major project of the National Fundamental Research Program. In the period of his service at the Divison of Mathematics and Physics, CAS, he planned, promoted and coordinated the work of Chinese astronomy as a whole, framed the strategy for the development of Chinese astronomy according to the condition of our country, and initiated nation-wide investigation and discussion of major projects for the development of Chinese Astronomy. As a strategical measure, he made as much effort as he could in the cultivation of young generation astronomers.

He became Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1980.

王绶琯

Wang Shouguan

沈元(前排左一)与全国12年科学远景规划会议航空组的科学家们合影。

Prof. Shen (first left, front row) with delegates of the Aeronautics Group for the Conference of the National Twelve-Year Scheme for the Development of Science and Technology.

空气动力学家、航空工程教育家。1916年4月28日生,福建福州人。1940年毕业于清华大学,1945年获英国伦敦大学帝国理工学院哲学博士学位。1952年起任北京航空学院教授、院长、名誉院长,现为北京航空航天大学名誉校长。

早年证实了高亚声速流动下似圆柱体附近可出现正常流动的局部超声速区,当速流马赫数增加至一定值时方开始出现极限线的存在。从事教育和科研工作40多年,在1952年北京航空学院成立后,从事学院的筹建、负责教学工作的组织领导和科研工作的指导,在办学方针的确定、专业设置、教学计划制订、师资及实验条件建设,特别是适时开设新专业等方面做了大量工作,为中国航天事业的发展及时培养了大批科技力量。较早在师资培养中普及计算机在航空航天方面的推广应用,提高了培养干部的质量及教师的科研工作水平,从而在以教学科研生产三结合的方式取得多项科研工作的成功等方面都发挥了重要作用。

1980年当选为中国科学院院士(学部委员)。

Aerodynamics specialist and educationist in the field of aeronautic engineering. Born on April 28, 1916, Fuzhou, Fujian Province. Graduated from Tsinghua University in 1940. Received Ph.D. from the Imperial College of Technology, London University, UK in 1945. Professor, Tsinghua Univeristy, professor, president and honorary president, Beijing College of Aeronautics, and honorary president, Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

In his early years, Shen verified that in high subsonic flow, regular local supersonic flow may occur near nearly circular cylinder and limit line will not turn up until the Mach number increases to a specific value. He has been engaged in education and scientific research for over 40 years. He was responsible for the preparation and establishment of Beijing College of Aeronautics in 1952. Soon afterwards, he was in charge of the organization of teaching processes and the direction of scientific research of the College. He played an important role in the determination of the guiding ideology, organization of the specialties, arrangement of curricular programs, development of teaching personnel and experimental equipment, expecially in timely setting up new specialties in the College.

He was elected Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1980.

沈元

Shen Yuan