



Multi-cultural Perspectives of the History of Science and Technology in China

Proceedings of the 12th
International Conference
on the History of Science in China

Edited by Liao Yuqun et al.

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Responsible Editor: Guo Yongbin

Description

The proceedings contain more than 30 contributions made by researchers home and abroad at the 12th International Conference on the History of Science in China (ICHSC). Discussed are the following topics: ①Cross-cultural transmission and comparative studies in science and technology; ②Studies in ancient Chinese literature concerning science, technology and medicine; ③Traditional technology and non-material heritages in the world. A number of fields are covered, e. g. the history of science, technology, medicine, agriculture and traditional technology. The research perspectives include history, culture, philosophy, sociology, anthropology, archeology, and ecology.

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Editor-in-Chief

Liao Yuqun

Deputy Editor-in-Chief

Feng Lisheng

Hu Shenghua

Zhang Daqing

Preface

The 12th International Conference on the History of Science in China (12th ICHSC), hosted by the Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology (CSHST) and organized by the Institute for the History of Natural Sciences (IHNS), Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Tsinghua University, was successfully held in Beijing on June 26-30, 2010 under the joint sponsorship of China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), CAS, National Science Foundation of China (NSFC), IHNS and the China-Portugal Center for the History of Sciences (CPCHS). 90 papers themed on the “Multi-Cultural Perspectives in the History of Science and Technology in China” were presented. More than 150 guests, speakers, and participants from 13 countries and regions attended the five-day conference. On behalf of the Organizing Committee of the 12th ICHSC, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the institutions and individual participants for their strong support for making the event a tremendous success. My thanks also go to the friends at home and abroad for their continuing interest in the history of science and technology in China.

The study on the development of science and technology is of tremendous value and significance to today's world. Essentially, it is the study of the history of how nature has been understood, explained, utilized and transformed, or in other words, what and how inventions, creations and discoveries were made through the wisdom and the accumulated experience of generations. Since HST became a new field of academic inquiry in the mid-20th century, specialists and scholars in science, technology and the humanities have gradually directed their research effort in the history of science and technology. There has been a growing consensus of opinion among them about the vital role of science and technology played in the progress of mankind.

China is a culturally rich nation with numerous well-known achievements in science and technology in ancient times. And knowledge of its history and intellectual roots enables an HST researcher to be more culturally sophisticated and avoid mistakes by learning from history. Studying the progress, laws and characteristics of the development of science and technology, and even addressing such issues as the development of contemporary intellectual frontiers from a historical perspective not only improve the structure of historiography, but also reveal the possible patterns and trends in the related fields by tracing the evolution of science and technology. The efforts may definitely provide strong references and deep inspiration for the future development of science and technology as well as the reform of its system in China. It is equally important to discuss issues concerning the history of science and technology from a cross-

cultural perspective. Although originated in the West and later developed without much glaring geographical differences, the modern science and technology are still influenced substantially by different social, political, cultural and religious factors worldwide. And it is therefore of great significance to do comparative studies of the development, the dissemination and the schools of thought of science and technology between China and elsewhere in the world.

Recent years have witnessed a growing interest among the Chinese scholars of HST in interdisciplinary studies on cultural connotations of science and technology, the social environment of scientific research activities, and the possible cultural clashes between science, technology and the humanities. One more new trend in the field of HST is that a more open and culture-oriented attitude has been adopted on the part of the Chinese researchers. This has favorably led to a much closer cooperation with their overseas partners. China is actively pursuing self-reliant breakthroughs in science and technology as well as the cultural, social, scientific and technological growth and prosperity. It is no doubt that the multi perspectives on the study of the history of science and technology will serve the purposes well and help bring harmony to society.

Liao Yuqun

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Standing Firm at Thirty: in Celebration to the 30th Anniversary of Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology

Liu Dun

三十而立

——祝贺中国科学技术史学会成立三十周年*

刘 钝

女士们、先生们：

大家好！

今年是中国科学技术史学会的而立之年。30年前的10月6日，在中国科学技术协会和中国科学院的大力支持下，来自全国各地的科学史工作者247名，聚集北京，成立了中国科学技术史学会（Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology，以下简称“学会”）。那天的开幕式是一个高规格的学术集会，作为一只脚还在门槛外的1978级科学史专业研究生，我有幸窥见了当时的盛况。钱三强、茅以升、李昌、于光远、钱临照等科技界的重要人物亲临致辞；夏鼐、白寿彝等文史巨擘到场祝贺，时任中国史学会执行主席的周谷城与国内众多学术单位发来了贺电。这种热闹景象今日已难再现，它是在那个特殊年代里中国科学界、学术界对科学技术史这门学科在制度建设方面显示高度关注的象征。会议期间，与会者采取自愿申请的方式，每人填表一张，交入会费一元，经主席团审批通过，就构成了学会的第一批会员。

10年前，在庆祝中国科学技术史学会成立20周年之际，时任学会理事长之一的席泽宗先生写过一篇纪念文章^[1]；5年之后，当时的学会秘书长韩健平等也发表了一文，对有

* 第十二届国际中国科学史会议暨中国科学技术史学会成立30周年纪念会开幕式报告，2010年6月27日，北京。原为英文稿，题 Standing Firm at Thirty: in Celebration to the 30th Anniversary of Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology。鲁大龙秘书长、自然科学史研究所分管学会工作的孙小淳副所长的鼓励与催促令我接受了这一任务；尽管做了一定的努力，但是没有韩健平研究员、王莹女士在提供原始资料和初稿撰写上提供的宝贵帮助，这份报告还是难以成文的。谨此一并致谢。

关进展作了补充^[2]。今天，我受学会领导和第 12 届中国科学史国际会议组织者的委托，与在座的各位一道，回顾学会 30 年的光荣历史，分享它的成长历程。因为有上述两篇文章可供参阅，最近 5 年来的学会工作将是我报告的重点。

1. 学会简介

中国科学技术史学会是由中国科技史工作者自愿组织起来，依法登记的全国性、学术性的非政府组织，是中国科学技术协会下属的一级团体会员。它也是国际科学技术史学会的 49 个国家（或地区）会员之一，是中国科学史家在国际科学史界的正式代表。

学会的最高决策机构是全国代表大会，每三至四年召开一次。自 1980 年成立以来，中国科学技术史学会共召开过 8 次代表大会，先后在 1980（北京）、1983（西安）、1986（北京）、1989（北京）、1994（北京）、2000（北京）、2004（哈尔滨）、2008（上海）等年份召开。

学会的首届理事长为钱临照，其后有柯俊（2 届）、卢嘉锡、席泽宗/路甬祥（俩人共同承担两届）、刘钝、廖育群。可以说，2004 年以前担任理事长的都是著名的科学家或中国科学界的领导。

学会的日常工作由常务理事会与秘书处主持，自成立以来秘书处及办公室一直挂靠在中国科学院自然科学史研究所。先后担任秘书长的有李佩珊、黄炜、范楚玉、周嘉华、王渝生、苏荣誉、韩健平，现任秘书长鲁大龙。他们是学会的总勤务。让我们对这些同事，以及所有担任过学会领导工作的老科学家、老前辈表示衷心的感谢。

学会的会员主要来自全国科研院所与高等院校，包括教师、研究人员和在读的研究生，也有一些热心科学史事业的业余研究者。现有注册会员 1100 人。下设 16 个专业委员会和 2 个研究分会，即：

数学史专业委员会
物理学史专业委员会
天文学史专业委员会
化学史专业委员会
地学史专业委员会
生物学史专业委员会
医学史专业委员会
农学史专业委员
技术史专业委员会
金属史专业委员会
建筑史专业委员会
综合史专业委员会
少数民族科技史专业委员会
咨询工作委员会
地方科技史志专业委员会
科技史教育专业委员会
计时仪器史研究分会

传统工艺研究分会

2. 组织高质量的学术会议

自成立之日起,学会就将举办学术会议当作主要工作来抓。早期经费困难,每年仍然举办学术会议达七八次之多。一些会议因其富有成效的组织形式和特殊的主题关注,在学术界一直获得好评。例如,全国青年科学技术史学术研讨会旨在为全国范围内从事科学史研究与教学机构的青年学者和研究生提供一个学术交流的平台。经过多年的运作,该会议已经积累了一些很好的经验。会议在全国范围内征集论文,组织专家初选,推荐大会报告;每场报告均有专家负责点评,并进行现场互动;又成立青年优秀论文奖评选委员会,严格遵照相关规则对所有的报告打分,再经专家讨论后决定奖项。学子们报告选题丰富、准备充分,专家点评鞭辟入里,异彩纷呈,会场互动气氛活跃。目前,全国青年科学技术史学术研讨会已经成为业内青年学子们自我展现和成长的最佳平台。

据不完全统计,学会成立30年来,共召开学术会议近200次。其中,中国少数民族科技史国际会议、国际中国科学史会议、全国数学史学术研讨会、中国地学史学术研讨会、中国技术史学术研讨会、中国天文学史研讨会、全国物理学史学术研讨会等,均已形成系列,正在向品牌学术会议的目标迈进。

这里值得提一下两个相关的系列国际会议,它们的源头是1982年在比利时召开的一次中国科学史会议。中国科学技术史学会成立不久,开始与国际科学史同行恢复往来,国内外都有人提出应该组织一次关于中国科学史的国际会议。按照何丙郁先生的说法:1978年他在北京饭店的一个座谈会上,提及自1956年竺可桢、李俨等人出席意大利第8届国际科学史大会以来,中国内地学者20多年来在国际舞台上几乎不见踪影,他也多次听到李约瑟对此表示遗憾。在场诸人莫不附和,并提议由何丙郁先生在海外谋划。不久何丙郁先生出任香港中文大学中文系主任,计划任内第一件大事就是举办中国科学史的国际会议。不过此时比利时的李倍始(Ulrich Libbrecht)已经筹到一笔专门的经费,遂建议他在鲁汶大学召开,是为第一届。当时有七八位中国学者获得邀请与会,在20世纪80年代初是相当引人注目的。何丙郁先生遂于次年在香港组织了第二届会议。出席会议的30人中,有14位来自中国内地,以考古学家夏鼐和科学史家席泽宗居首^[3]。至此,被冠以“中国科学史国际研讨会”(International Conference on the History of Science in China, ICHSC)的国际学术活动开始向系列化和品牌化的方向发展。

前六届ICHSC的时间和地点如下:

1st ICHSC	1982	鲁汶
2nd ICHSC	1983	香港
3rd ICHSC	1984	北京
4th ICHSC	1986	悉尼
5th ICHSC	1988	圣迭戈(美国)
6th ICHSC	1990	剑桥(英国)

剑桥会议的召开适逢李约瑟博士九十华诞。为老博士祝寿的同时,一些学者发起成立了一个新的学术组织国际东亚科学技术医学史学会(International Society for the History of

East Asian Science, Technology, and Medicine, ISHEASTM), 并决定延续先前的序列而将会名改为“国际东亚科学史会议”(International Conference on the History of Science in East Asia)。与此同时, 中国科学技术史学会则决定继续举办 ICHSC 系列, 同时鼓励其会员参加另一系列的活动。于是出现了两个系列并存的情况, 即

7th ICHSC	1994	深圳	7th ICHSEA	1993	京都
8th ICHSC	1998	柏林	8th ICHSEA	1996	汉城
9th ICHSC	2001	香港	9th ICHSEA	1999	新加坡
10th ICHSC	2004	哈尔滨	10th ICHSEA	2002	上海
11th ICHSC	2007	南宁	11th ICHSEA	2005	慕尼黑
12th ICHSC	2010	北京	12th ICHSEA	2008	巴尔的摩
13th ICHSC	2012 ^①		13th ICHSEA	2011	合肥

3. 推动科学技术史教育在中国的发展

科技史教育近年来在中国有很大的发展。上海交通大学、中国科学技术大学、内蒙古师范大学三所高校创建了与科学技术史相关的系, 北京大学、清华大学、北京师范大学、北京科技大学、北京理工大学、华东师范大学、南京农业大学、西北农业大学、西北大学、天津师范大学、哈尔滨工业大学、东华大学等众多高校建立了一批科学史及其相关学科的研究与教学中心。科技史课程开始大规模进入高校的人文素质教育中。近年来, 学会将科技史教育作为工作的一个重点, 积极推动科学技术史教育在中国的发展。

2007 年 8 月, 学会主办了“首届全国科技史教学研讨会”。该次研讨会将科技史专业课程设置与研究生培养, 以及科技史课程与大学素质教育作为两大主题。会议对于深化国内一线科技史教育工作者的认识、推进科技史教育的发展、提升科技史学科的地位等方面, 都产生了积极的影响。一些专业委员会在推进科技史教学研究方面, 也付出了大量的努力。数学史专业委员会于 2005 年 5 月和 2007 年 4 月召开了第一届和第二届全国数学史与数学教育研讨会, 体现了专科史在高等院校相关专业中得到重视的现实。

2007 年底, 学会正式成立了科技史教学专业委员会, 标志着学会将促进科技史教学的发展当成自己的一项长期任务。

4. 创建学会网站, 优化和拓展学会的服务方式

在学会成立后的相当长一段时期里, 管理和服务工作都有赖于传统的书面作业方式。进入 21 世纪后, 网络信息技术在社会管理和服务领域中的应用日渐成熟, 也为学会的发展带来刺激和机遇。2004 年 10 月, 学会正式开通了官方网站。在中国科学技术协会所属的 150 余家学会中, 本学会是最早建立网站的学会之一。

网站的建立, 优化了学会的管理方式。例如, 过去学会每年均需编辑印发通讯等, 将一年来的工作情况和重要的学界消息报告给会员。但是这种方式时效性不强, 会员不能即时监督学会的工作, 也无法了解学界的最新情况。现在, 可以随时将学界资讯、工作动态、有关

① 本人报告之后, 从学会秘书长鲁大龙处获悉第 13 届 ICHSC 将于两年后在欧洲召开。

通知和信息,方便及时地上网,促进了会员及社会相关人士对学会工作的了解和监督。

网络信息技术的引入,拓展了学会的服务模式。会员数据库的建设,实现了会员对信息的分享。会员可以通过进入特定的会员社区访问数据库,了解同行的情况,并与各地志同道合的科技史工作者建立广泛的联系等。

在网站建设方面,一些专业委员会也走在了前列。例如技术史专业委员会、数学史专业委员会和少数民族科技史专业委员会等,都建立了自己独立的网站或网页,在加强专业委员会自身建设方面,迈出了重要的一步。

5. 推行事务公开,提高社会公信力

学会开展各项事业,都离不开社会各方面的支持与参与;反之,只有信任学会,社会力量才可能关注其发展。因此,学会的一个工作目标就是努力提高自身的社会公信力,从而赢得社会各方的信任和赞誉。社团提高社会公信力的一个有效途径,就是让公众知晓学会工作的开展情况,进而获得他们对学会工作的理解与认同。为此,我们在工作中积极推行学会事务公开,公布学会所组织的活动目标、运作方式及经费使用等情况,在公众中树立服务社会的学会形象。

常务理事会在会员代表大会闭幕期间负责领导学会的日常工作,制定规章和一些事务的暂行办法等。学会办公室即时将常务理事会的决议在网站上发布,让社会各方面了解学会的工作动态。近几年来,随着中国经济的发展,中国科学技术协会资助的项目日渐增多,学会总是在第一时间向全体会员群发邮件,通知学会项目申报组织事宜,欢迎各方踊跃申报。最近4年来,学会办公室及中国科学院自然科学史研究所、中国科学院研究生院、广西民族学院和北京科技大学等单位,先后在学会组织的项目申报中获得资助。

学会的经费主要来源于会费、学会申请的项目经费、挂靠单位的资助,以及相关科研教学单位对一些会议的资助等。虽然这些经费的额度大小不等,但学会都有义务和责任在合法的情况下使用好这些经费。为了便于社会监督,办公室建立了年报制度,不仅公布每年的主要工作,而且在年报中设有专门的部分,用来汇报当年度的经费使用情况。

6. 出版学术刊物

学会与挂靠单位中国科学院自然科学史研究所共同主办了两个科技史领域的综合性学术刊物。

《自然科学史研究》创刊于1982年。它在很长一段时间内以刊登中国古代科技史方面的论文为主,在学术界享有很高的声誉。近年来,刊物在继续发表学科史的考证研究论文的同时,较注意鼓励多学科多视角的综合性研究,倡导科学社会史、科学思想史,以及世界科技史和中国近现代科技史研究方面的广阔题材,密切关注国际科学史界、科学界和人文社会科学界的新问题、新方法和新理论,增加“研究讨论”、“书评”以及“学术信息”的分量,同时组建了一个由国际知名科学史家组成的顾问委员会,并邀请数位当今活跃在科学史前沿的年富力强的海外学者担任编委。

《中国科技史料》创刊于1980年,从1988年起交由学会和中国科学院自然科学史研究所合办。它侧重介绍清末以来的科学与工程技术方面的史料,特别是各个领域杰出科学

家的著述、传记、回忆录、创业史和治学方法等；同时，它也发表一些对中国科学技术事业有影响的外国科学家的生平及工作的介绍性文章。这些史料对于研究中国近现代科学技术的发展历程有着十分重要的学术价值，同时也面临散佚失传的问题，《中国科技史料》在抢救和整理这些文献方面做出了重要的贡献^[4]。

《中国科技史料》2005年更名《中国科技史杂志》。新的办刊方针强调在搜集、抢救和整理史料的同时，加强对史料分析的解释工作，发表科学技术史领域的研究论文、综述评论、珍贵史料、学术信息、书评、教学研究等，主张以多元的视角开展科学技术史的研究，以展示科学发展的内在逻辑与社会文化特征，并以此推动与加强中国的科学技术史学科建设。

在长期的办刊过程中，《自然科学史研究》和《中国科技史杂志》形成了自己独特的风格，同时，随着时代的变化又不断进行一些调整，使得这两本学术刊物一直保持很高的学术水准。两本刊物连续入选中文核心期刊，并多次被中国科学技术协会评为优秀学术期刊。

7. 加强与台湾地区同行的交流

1980年，学会在成立之初就为台湾地区同行保留了两个理事名额。1982年，时任学会常务理事的席泽宗先生，在《中国科技史料》上发表了《台湾省的我国科技史研究》，向台湾地区同行发出了希望开展两岸同行合作交流的信号。席先生在文中写道：“我们欢迎台湾的科学史工作者到大陆来参观访问和进行学术交流，并进行研究课题合作，为提高我国的科学史研究水平而共同努力。”此文在台湾地区同行中产生了良好的影响。从1985年起，两岸同行即在美国、澳大利亚等地的国际会议上频频会面。1991年，新竹清华大学历史研究所主编的《中国科学史通讯》出版，开始全面报道内地科学史界的学术资讯^[5]。

1994年，借到台湾地区访问的机会，我们同台湾地区同行就参加学会事宜达成了共识：学会理事会为台湾地区学者留出三个名额，其中一名为常务理事。由此，在学会里形成了与台湾地区同行交流的友好局面，十余年来双边学术往来不断。这是两岸关系不断改善的结果，也是我们不断努力的结果。

8. 走向世界

新中国成立后，中国科学史界一直不断进行着同国际同行交流的努力，即使在相当严峻复杂的国际环境下。1956年，中国科学院副院长竺可桢等5人参加了在意大利佛罗伦萨召开的第8届国际科学史大会；在会上，中国被接纳为国际科学史学会（现更名为国际科学技术史学会）的国家成员。后因台湾问题和“文化大革命”，我们一度中断了同该组织的联系。

在学会成立后的第一次常务理事会上，大家就重返国际科学史组织及出席其重大活动方案进行了讨论。1981年，席泽宗等8人参加在罗马尼亚布加勒斯特召开的第16届国际科学史大会。第二届理事会成立后，柯俊理事长积极推动此事。1985年8月，在美国伯克利举行的第17届国际科学史大会上，中国科学技术史学会以国家成员的身份加入了国际科学史学会，李佩珊当选该组织理事，成为该组织建立以来首位进入理事会的女性学者。其后柯俊、陈美东和笔者本人等也先后被选进该组织领导机构，目前笔者担任着主席一职。

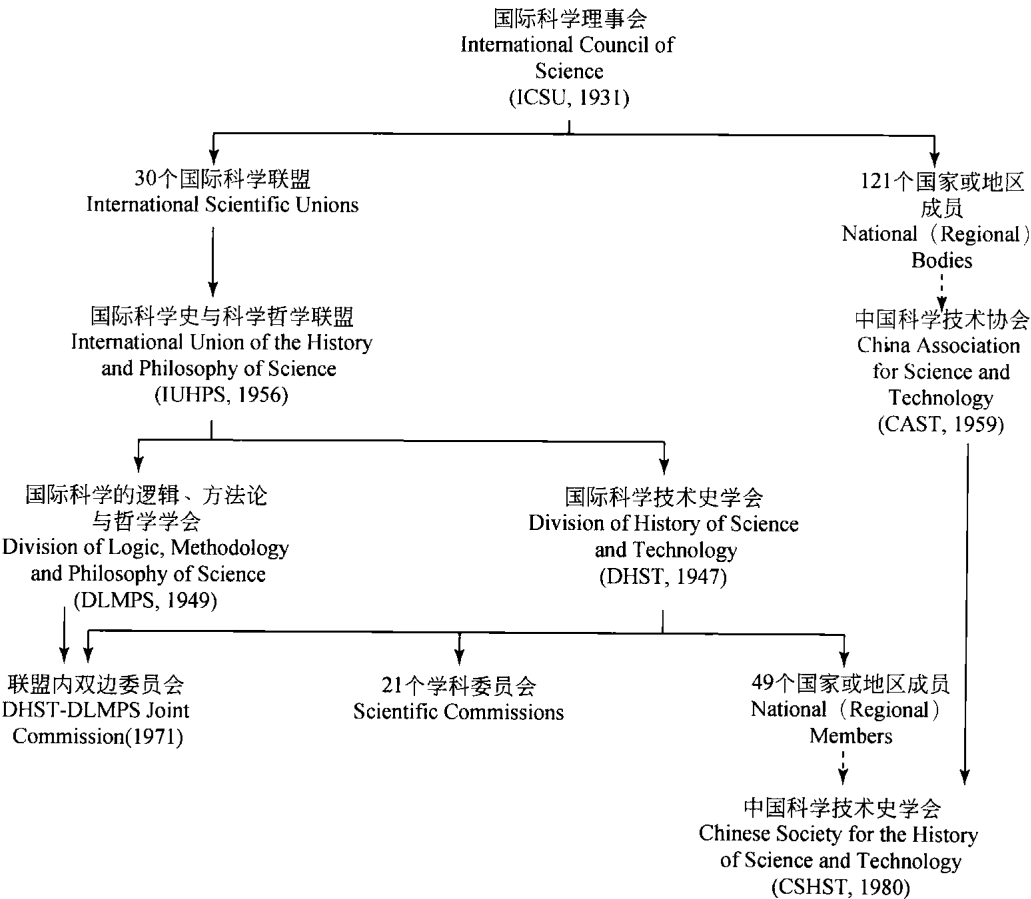
自1981年以来，中国科学技术史学会均组团出席国际科学史大会。2005年7月，学会与中国科学院自然科学史研究所在北京成功主办第22届国际科学史大会^[6]。

女士们、先生们，中国科学技术史学会走过了 30 年艰辛的发展历程，取得了有目共睹的成绩。我们衷心祝愿她在未来有更大的发展，为推动中国的科技史研究和教育，做出更大的贡献。

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附 中国科学技术史学会在国际（非政府组织）科学大家庭中的位置^①



^① 括号中为相应组织的英文缩写及创建年份，虚线箭头表示非直接隶属关系。表中数据来自两个国际组织的网站：<http://www.icsu.org/>；<http://www.dhstweb.org/>

Disciplinary Development of the History of Science and Technology in China

Yuan Jiangyang

(The Institute for the History of Natural Science, CAS)

I am glad to have this chance to talk about the disciplinary development of the history of science and technology in China in the past three years. We all know, the Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology (CSHST) is 30 years old now. To celebrate this important anniversary, about 9 months ago, we started a research item supported by China Association for Science and Technology (CAST). Aiming at giving a systematic survey on the disciplinary development of our subject, lead by Prof. Liu Dun, the president of the International Association of the History of Science, and Prof. Liao Yuqun, the chairman of CSHST, and by co-operating between all the authors of chapters and other experts, this research produced a book named as “The Report on the Disciplinary Development of the History of Science and Technology” which was already published three months ago. What I would say is based upon the endeavor of all the co-authors of this book.

Chinese scholars, such as Li Yan and Qian Baocong, started their researches on HST in China in the early 20th century, and they focused on ancient Chinese literatures and relics related to science and technology. Since 1957, the institutional discipline of HST began to be established in China, and the starting-point is the foundation of a special research entity of HST known as “The Institute for the History of Natural Science, CAS”. Nowadays, Chinese scholars’ works have become an important part of the international research on HST since occidental HST theories and methods were introduced into China in 1980s.

In recent years, our discipline developed rapidly and experienced a process that Prof. Liu Dun and I called as “The re-institutionalization of the history of science in China”. Now several universities have established the department named as “HST” or containing a unit of “HST”. For instance, the first department of the history of science was found in Shanghai Jiaotong University in 1999. In 2006 and in 2008, the first and the second National Symposium on Teaching of HST came off in Beijing and Shanghai respectively. The Institute for the History of Natural Science, CAS, the Chinese Society for the History of Science and Technology, and the Inner Mongolia Normal University co-organized the first national seminar for the teaching of HST in Hohhot in 2009 to promote the teaching level of HST in Chinese universities.

Many top-level international academic conference of HST were held in China in recent years, such as the 22nd International Congress of History of Science (Beijing, 2005), the 11th International Conference on the History of Science and Technology in China (Nanning, 2007), and so on. Professor Liu Dun was elected as the President of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science/Division of the History of Science and Technology since 2009.

From 2007 to 2009, many important studies emerged on different fields of HST in China, especially on the history of science and technology in ancient China, in modern China, the oral history of science and technology in contemporary China, and the western history of science and technology.

The history of science and technology in ancient China remains as an important research field. Recently, some substantial research results were yielded in all these research areas.

In the research on the history of Chinese ancient astronomy, the archeological discovery of "Tao-si Observatory" (陶寺古观测台遗址) provided scholars an important, interesting and valuable subject-matter, which might give some substantial new clues to the origin of the Chinese astronomy. At the same time, the research on the history of mathematical astronomy in ancient China made great progress through new methods that used functions of modern celestial mechanics and computer program to examine the precision of the Chinese ancient calendars and re-construct the ancient calendars with the term of modern astronomy. In addition, the research direction involving the intercourse between ancient China and other nations in astronomy has also changed. Besides the study on the transplantation of Islamic astronomy in the Yuan and Ming Dynasties of China and European astronomy in the Ming and Qing Dynasties of China, which had been given much attention for a long time, the impact of Indian and Persian astronomy on the Tang and Pre-Tang Dynasties of China was studied as well in recent years.

In the field on the history of Chinese ancient mathematics, the discoveries of the *Suanshushu* (《算术书》) and *Shu* (《数》) from cultural relics of the Qin and Han Dynasties in the 1980s provided some important new materials for the scholars on the history of mathematics in early China. At the same time, the research on the history of the intercourse and the relationship between China and other nations in mathematics has also made great progress; and this kind of research is received supports from Wu Wenjuan Mathematics, Astronomy and Silk Road Fund (丝路基金). As achievements of the projects supported by the fund, two series of books have been published, one is *A Translated Series of Mathematics Masterpiece of Silk Road* (《丝路基金数学经典译丛》), and the other is *A Series of Comparative History of Mathematics* (《比较数学史丛书》).

The history of Chinese ancient technology has become a more noticeable field since the protection of intangible cultural heritage was regard as a very important issue in recent years. Two series of books have been published, the one is *Complete Works of the Chinese Traditional Crafts* (《传统工艺大全》) and the other is *Great Series of the History of*