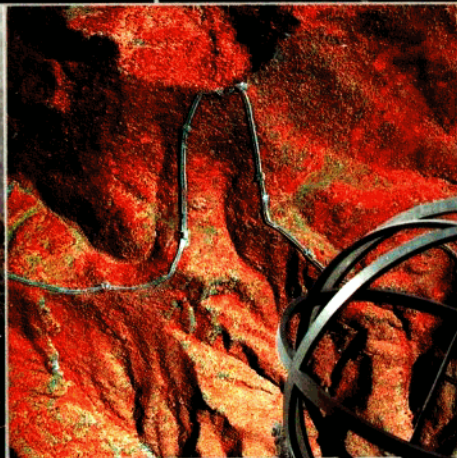


# 北京科技

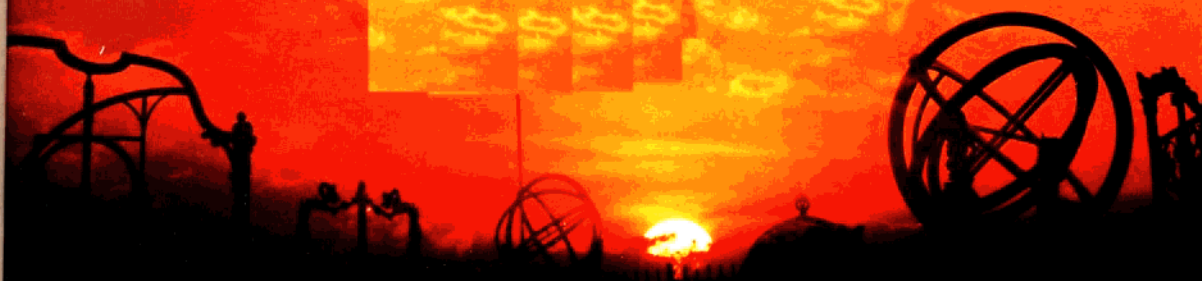
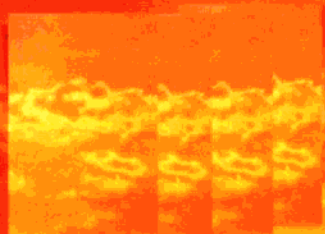
## *Present-day Science and Technology in Beijing*



# 北京科技

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## *Present-day Science and Technology in Beijing*



北京市科學技術委員會編

The Beijing Municipal Commission  
for Science and Technology



# 北京科技

方超





方毅題字

An inscription by  
Fang Yi







節日之夜  
A festival night



# 中國最大的科學

## 技術研究開發基地

北京作為世界歷史文化名城，以其中國古代科學技術的輝煌成就，為世人所敬仰。今日北京，作為社會主義中國的首都，全國的政治、文化中心和重要的綜合性科學技術研究開發基地，同樣為世界各國人民所矚目。

目前，在北京地區設有各類科研機構655所（不包括國防系統），高等院校60多所，聚集着國內第一流的科研機構，高等院校和著名的科學家、教授。各類科技人員45萬，構成了學科門類齊全、研究領域廣闊、縱深配套的全國最大的科研基地。尤其是中關村地區，更是國內外著名的“智力密集區”，素有“科學城”之稱。

北京作為國際交往中心，是國內外科學技術信息的集散地。對消化吸收國際先進科學技術具有較強的能力，這裏每年大約可以提供科學技術研究成果3000~4000項；提供工業新產品2000多項。為北京乃至全國的基礎科學研究，國防技術的發展，新興技術領域的開拓，傳統產業的改造作出了重要貢獻。

為使科學技術工作能夠更好的適應首都經濟建設、城市建設、城市管理的需要，目前正在大力推進科學技術體制改革。改革促使了科研機構同生產企業的聯系和合作，科研機構對國家財政撥款的依賴程度正在減少。科研人員管理制度也正在逐步放開。目前已有不少科研人員脫離原來單位，以自由組合、自主經營、自擔風險和自定工資制度的辦法，創辦了一大批以市場需要為導向，技術開發為依托，技、工、貿相結合的科技企業，形成了一批新型產業。這些科技企業在中關村一帶更為密集，而且以計算機、電子元器件的研製、生產、銷售居多，人稱“中關村電子一條街”。對此，北京市人民政府已決定建立“中關村新技術產業開發試驗區”，並在財政、稅收、金融、外匯留用、出國審批手續等方面實行特殊政策，以便廣泛吸引國內外人士到此創辦新技術企業。

在加快科學技術體制改革的同時，北京市人民政府還推行了一系列科技發展專門計劃，其中包括：把先進實用技術送往農村，推動郊區農村經濟發展的“星火計劃”；以改造傳統產業，發展新興產業為目標的“工業技術振興計劃”；適應城市建設和管理需要的科技發展計劃；高技術實驗室計劃和軟科學研究計劃等等。

當今的中國，正在大力推行對外開放政策，積極發展國際科技合作交流。近幾年來，北京市已同幾十個國家和地區開展了卓有成效的合作交流，並且希望這種合作交流能夠不斷擴大。為此，我們編輯出版了這本畫冊，作為了解北京科學技術事業的一個“窗口”，獻給國內外的朋友們！





# China's Largest Research and Development Base of Science and Technology

As a historic and cultural city in the world, Beijing is renowned for its splendid achievements in science and technology in ancient times. Beijing, the national capital of socialist China today, is the center of culture and an important research and development base of science and technology.

There are 655 research scientific institutions (excluding those belonging to national defense), 60 institutions of higher learning, a large number of outstanding scientists and professors, and 450,000 personnel of various specialties. Zhongguancun in the northwestern suburbs is an intelligence-intense area and is known as a "City of Science."

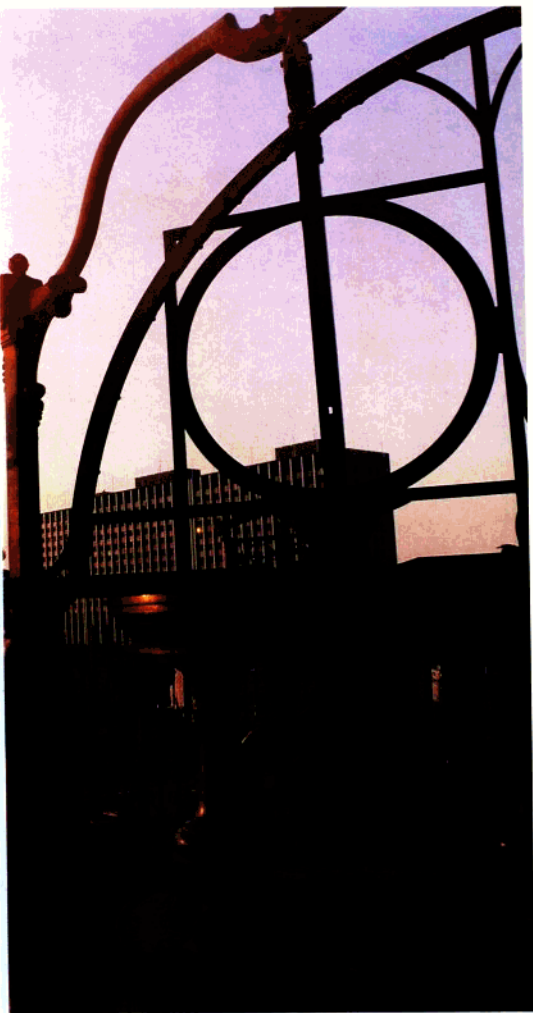
As an international exchange center, Beijing is a collecting and distributing place of scientific and technical information from within and outside China, and has a strong capability to digest and assimilate world advanced science and technology. About 3,000-4,000 research projects are undertaken, and 2,000 industrial new products are put out each year. Beijing has made important contributions to the whole country's research and development of basic science, national defense, new technology, and traditional industries.

In order to meet economic needs, urban construction and administration, Beijing is carrying out a reform of the structure of science and technology, aiming at promoting cooperation between research institutes and production enterprises. The research institutions are gradually reducing their financial dependence on the government. The control over the personnel is relaxing. Many researchers have left their original units to set up their own enterprises that bear their own

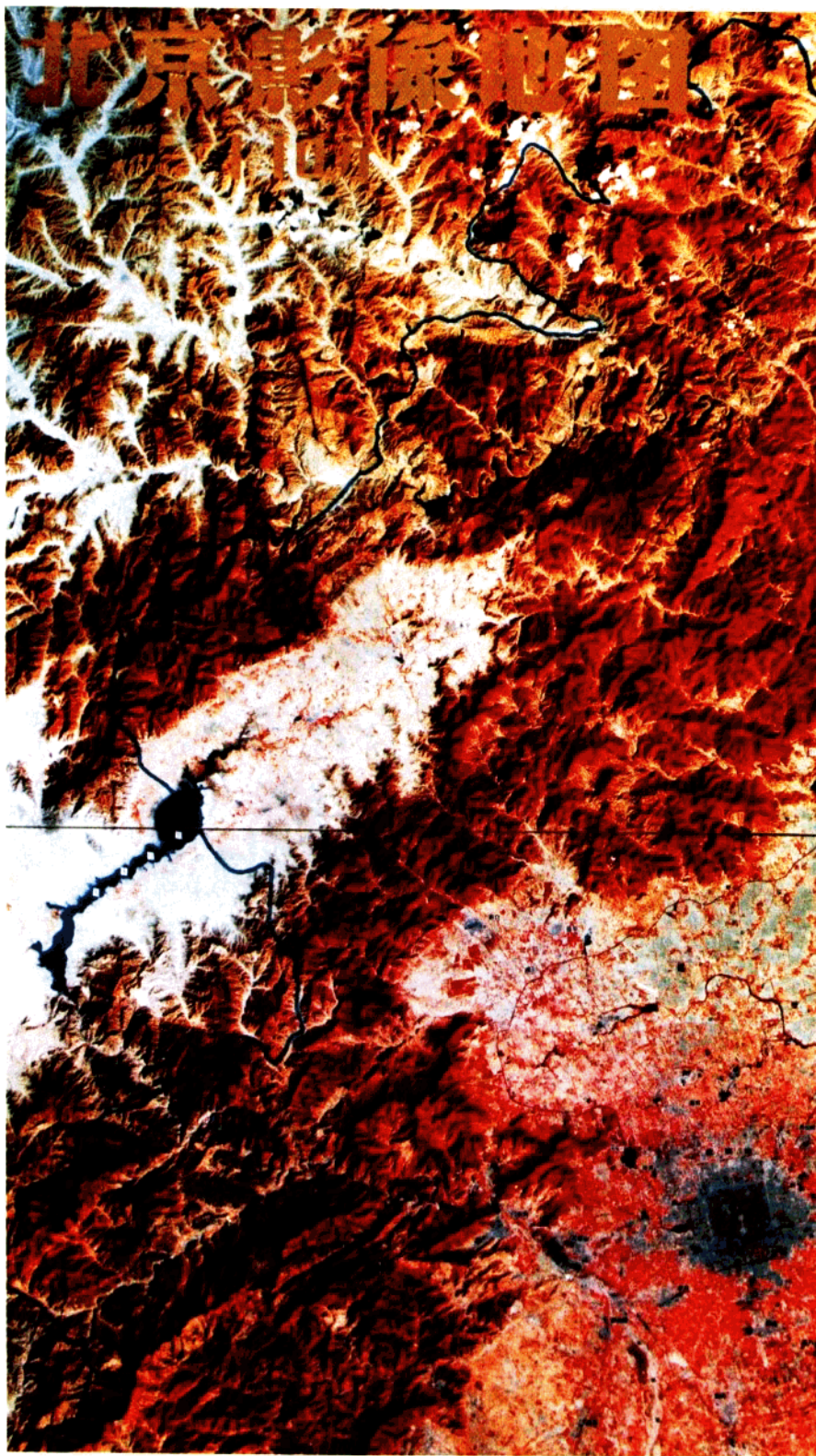
gains and losses, and determine their own wages. These new-type enterprises combine research, production and marketing. Many of them are located in the Zhongguancun area with the majority in the development, production and marketing of computer and electronics. The Beijing government decided to build an experimental development zone of new-technology industries in Zhongguancun, and adopted special policies concerning finance, taxation, banking, reservation of foreign exchange and procedures for sending personnel abroad in this zone. These measures are meant to attract Chinese and foreigners to set up high-tech enterprises there.

Meantime, the Beijing government has worked out a number of plans for developing science and technology. These include: to apply advanced techniques in rural areas; to implement the "Spark Plan" for developing rural economy; to implement "the Plan of Rejuvenating Industrial Techniques" to develop newly emerged industries; to develop science and technology suitable for urban construction and administration; to set up high-tech laboratories; and to carry out research on soft science.

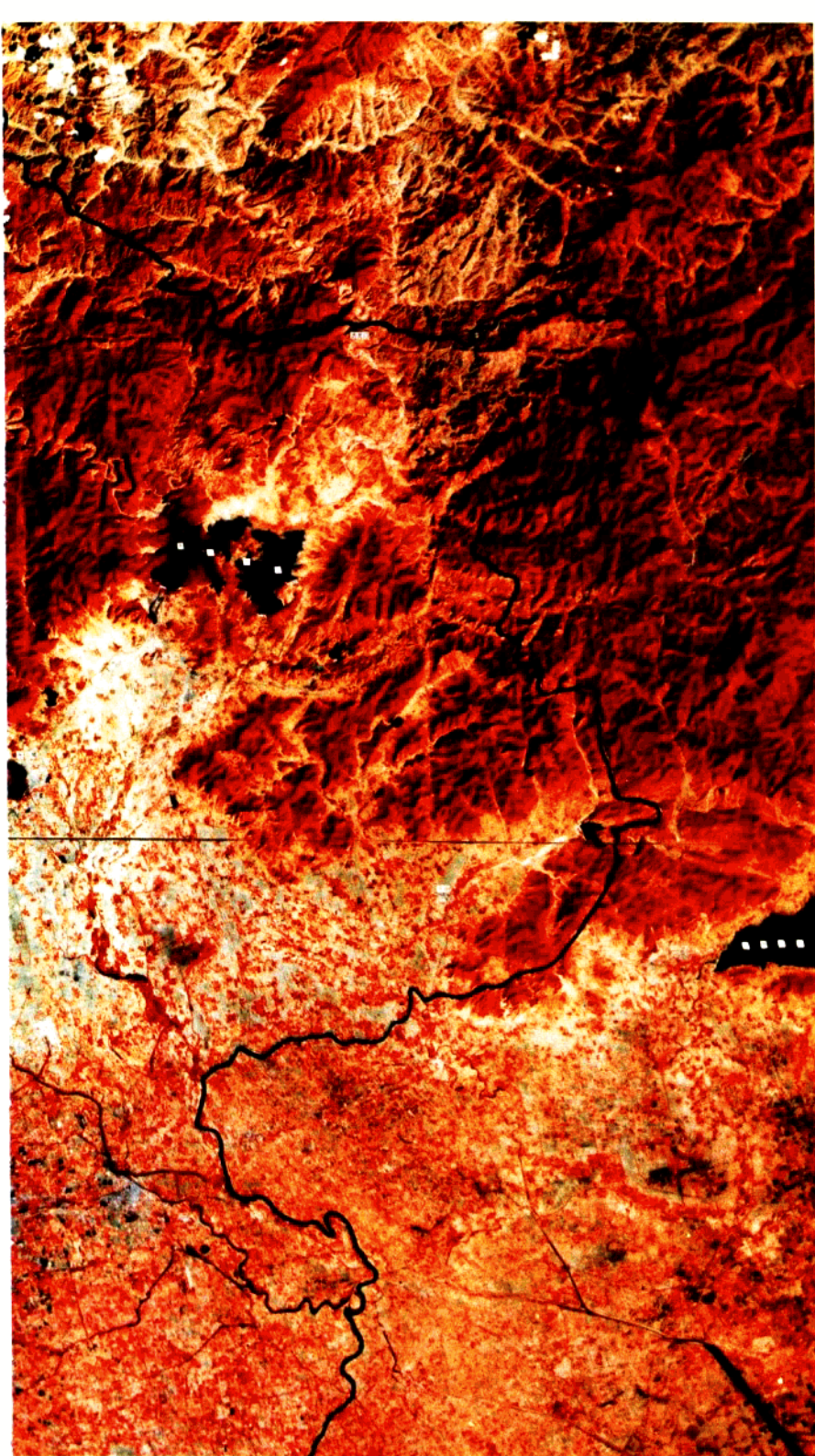
China is pushing forward a policy of opening to the outside world and actively carrying out international cooperation and exchange in the fields of science and technology. In the past several years, Beijing has undertaken cooperative and exchange projects with several dozen countries. We present this album to friends at home and abroad as a "window" for learning about the development of science and technology in Beijing.











北京影像地圖

A photo map of  
Beijing.



# 京華古粹 繽紛異彩



北京，世界的歷史文化名城，千年古都，人類的瑰寶。北京蓄存着中華民族古老文明的優秀傳統，保留着世世代代傑出創造的遺蹟，呈現着東方科學文化的繽紛異彩。

今天，北京作為中國的政治、科學、教育、文化中心，全國最大的科學技術研究開發基地，使這片古老的土地充滿着生機和活力，到處閃耀着人類科學技術發展的霞光。

# *Colorful Achievements of Ancient Times*

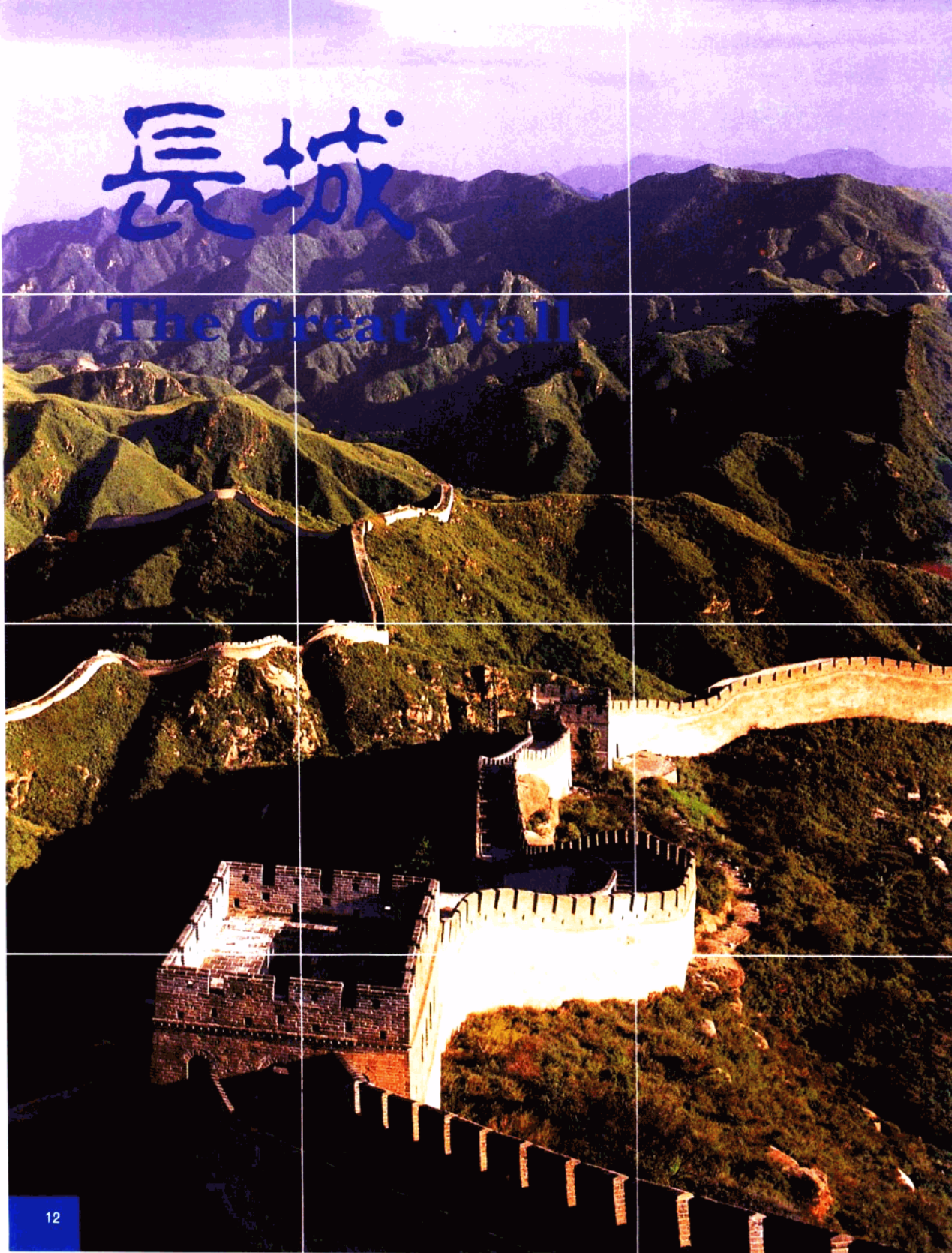
The 2,000-year-old Beijing city was the capital of five dynasties over 800 years and has preserved splendid traditions of the ancient Chinese civilization and outstanding inventions through history. Today, as the political, scientific, educational and cultural center, and the largest research and development base of science and technology of China, Beijing is full of vigor and vitality. Science and technology are gaining momentum in the development.



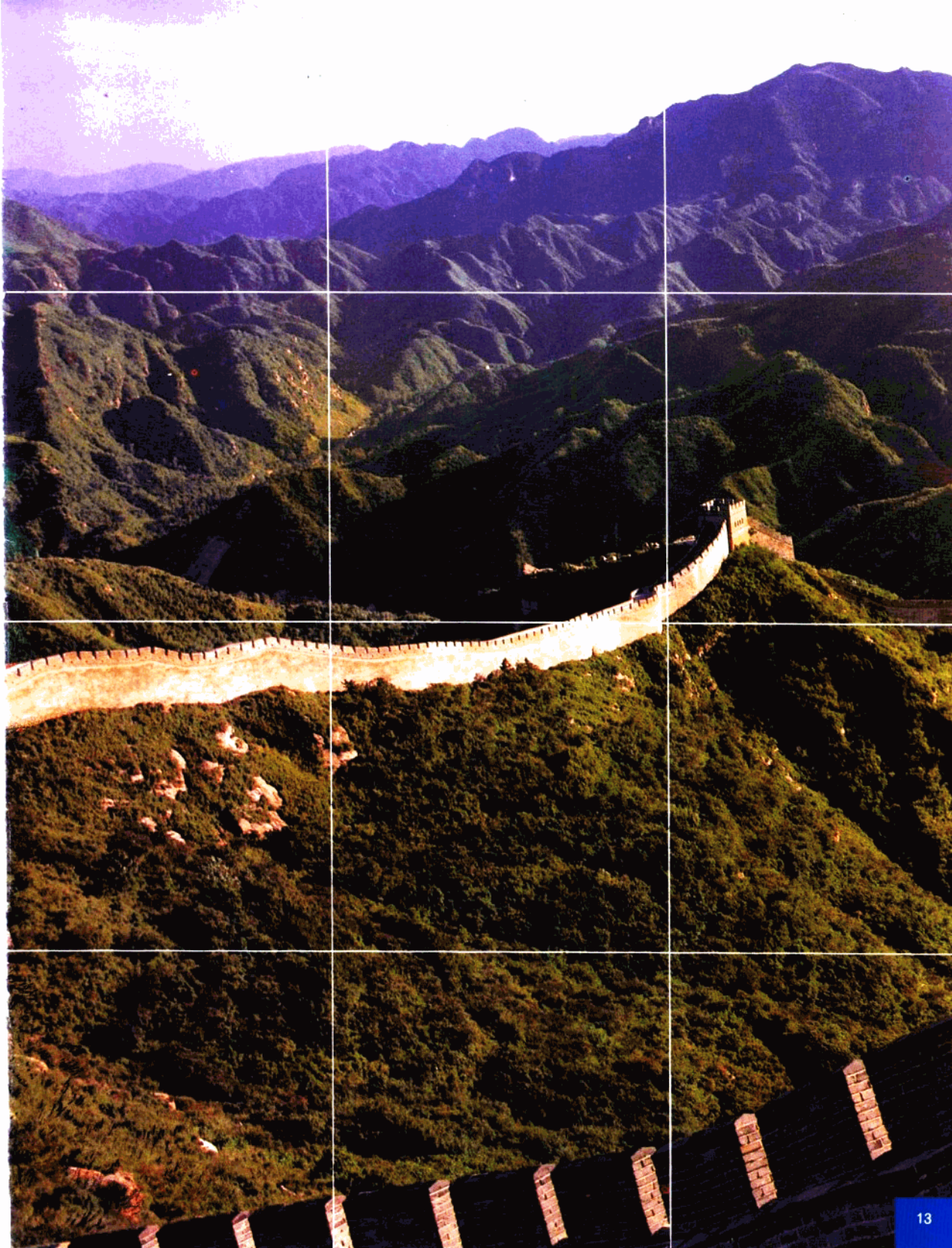


# 長城

## The Great Wall









長城是我國古代的一項偉大建築工程。西起甘肅嘉峪關，東達遼寧的鴨綠江，全長7300公里，雄踞於我國北部河山。長城始建於春秋戰國時期，秦代將秦、趙、燕三國的北邊長城連在一起築成一道連綿萬里的長城，其後歷代多有修建。明代將土築城牆部分改為磚土結構，俗稱萬里長城。

長城是世界上最大最長的防衛城牆。在歷史上對抵禦侵擾，保證絲綢之路的暢通，起了重要的作用。在重山峻嶺、流沙、溪谷之間

如此遼闊的地域上構築這樣龐大、艱巨的工程，表現了中華民族的磅礴氣概和聰明才智，充分反映了當時測量、規劃設計、建築和工程管理等方面的高超水平。

長城在北京境內約有180公里，綿亘於西北郊山區。八達嶺和新修複的慕田峪長城是富有代表性的段落。

巍巍萬里長城是人類智慧在地球上刻下的一幀巨型浮雕，是中華民族的驕傲，世界建築史上的奇蹟。

The Great Wall, one of China's ancient greatest construction projects, begins at Jiayuguan in Gansu province in the west and ends at the Yalu River in Liaoning province in the east, running a distance of 7,300 kilometers along the northern part of China. Construction of the Great Wall began in the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period (770-221 B.C.), the warlord states built long walls for their own defense. Emperor Qin





Shi Huang unified China in 221 B.C. and founded the Qin dynasty. He linked up the walls of the states of Qin, Zhao and Yan. This wall was repaired during the following dynasties. During the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), the court renovated the rammed-earth wall on large scale and linked parts of it with bricks. This became popularly known in China as the Great Wall of ten thousand li (5,000 kilometers).

The Great Wall is the longest

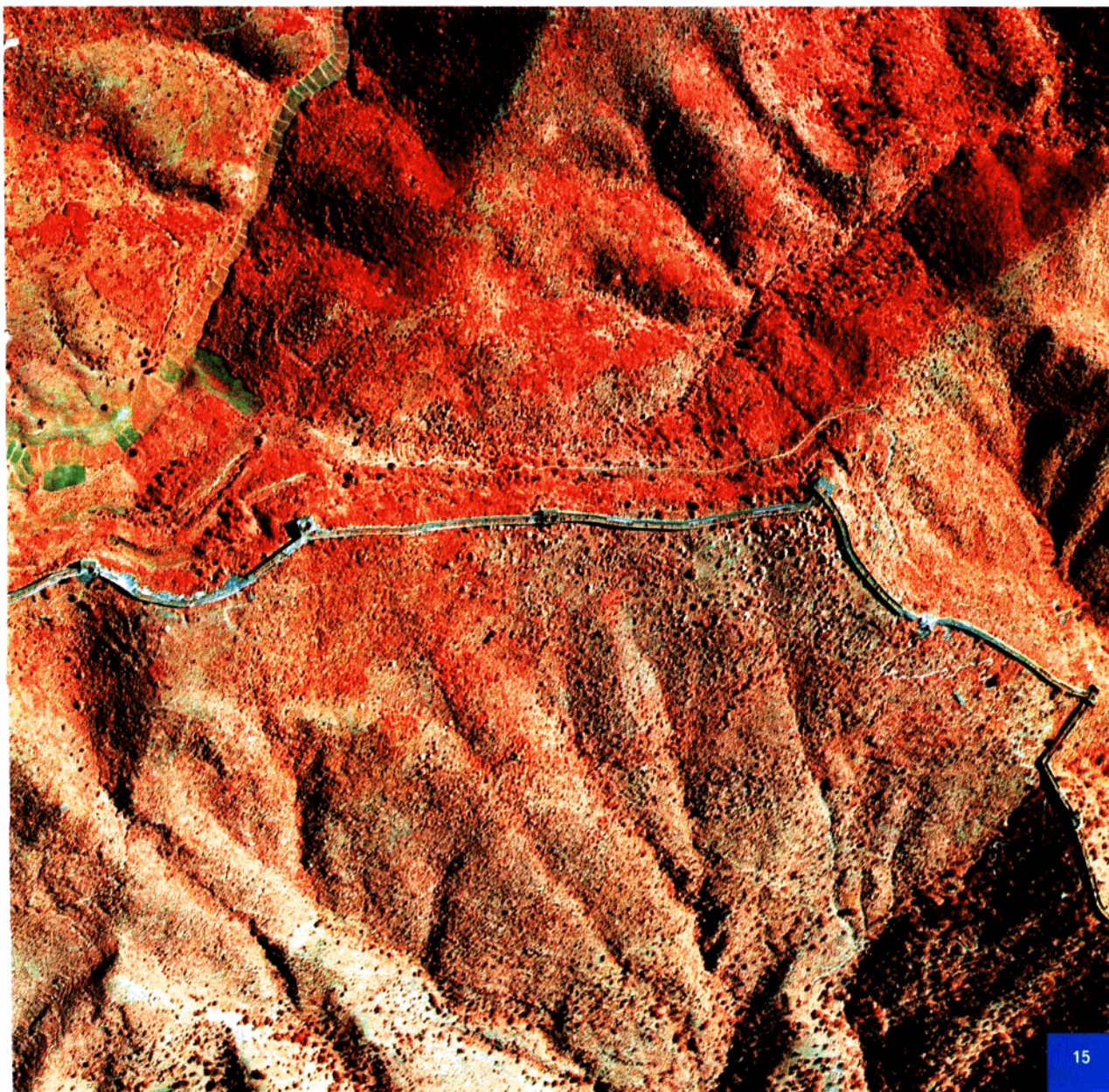
wall for military defense in the world. Its history has played an important role in defending central China against nomadic tribes in the north and protecting the ancient Silk Road. It runs over perilous mountains, cliffs and regions and deep valleys over an immense distance. Such a huge project displays the courage and wisdom of the Chinese people, and their rich knowledge of survey, planning, designing and construction.

A part of the Great Wall, 180 kilometers, is in the mountains north of Beijing. The two sections at Badaling and Mutianyu are the most magnificent.

The Great Wall is like a carving in relief of human wisdom on the earth. It is the pride of the Chinese nation, a miracle in the history of the world construction.

長城衛星遙感圖

A remote sensing Satellite photo of the Great Wall





## 北京猿人的故鄉——周口店

# Zhoukoudian, Home of Peking Man



周口店北京猿人遺址，位於北京城西南50公里的一座石灰岩山丘上。遺址在1921年發現，1927~1937年和1949年以來作了大量的發掘工作，發現了極為豐富的人類化石、石製品、動物化石和確鑿的用火證據。北京猿人遺址是目前世界上同時代的古人類遺址中材料最豐富、最為系統的一個，在國際古人類學研究上佔有重要地位，它是當之無愧的遠古人類的文化寶庫。目前，對這個遺址的進一步發掘和綜合研究，還在繼續。

The Museum of Peking Man in Zhoukoudian is located on a limestone mountain 50 kilometers southwest of Beijing. The site was first discovered in 1921. Between 1927 and 1937, and after 1949, extensive excavation was carried out. A great number of fossils of human beings and animals, stone tools and artifacts proving that man in those times had learned to use fire have been found.

Zhoukoudian, one of the richest and most complete

palaeoanthropological site in the world, is very important in the international study of palaeoanthropology. Excavation and comprehensive research are still going on.



40~50萬年前周口店平原景觀圖

A reconstructed Plain 400,000-picture of the 500,000 years Zhoukoudian ago.



北京猿人的石錘



A stone hammer used by Peking Man.