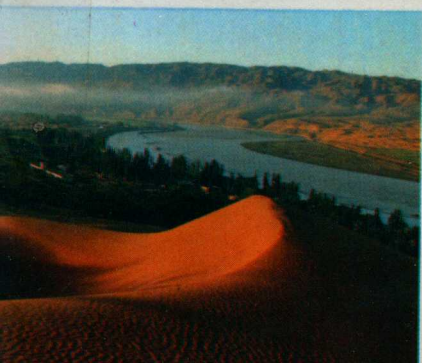
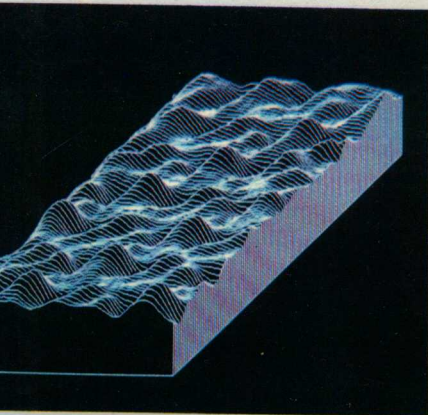


FORTY YEARS OF THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

中国科学院四十年

1949 — 1989



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序 言

PREFACE

四十年来，中国科学院在中国共产党和中国政府的领导和关怀下，取得社会各界和国际朋友的热情支持和紧密合作，有了蓬勃的发展。在此我谨代表中国科学院向一切关心、爱护和帮助过她的同志们和朋友们，表示衷心的感谢！

这里奉献给大家的历史性画卷，旨在留下中国科学院不断攀登的足迹，以激励我们更加勤奋地走向未来。我们不会忘记：老一辈革命家为中国科学院的成长和发展给予了最有力的支持；科技界老前辈呕心沥血，为中国的科学事业奠定了基础；科技精英——中国科学院学部委员们，辛勤耕耘，为发展科学建立了卓越的功勋；广大科学家、技术专家和管理专家，勇于献身，为科学繁荣和社会、经济的发展，作出了重要贡献。限于篇幅，本画册难以全面囊括所有的成就，但希望这一画卷能使您神往，勾画出整个历史进程。

科学是人类文明的支柱。科学的一切成就是全人类的财富。去探求、去献身，永远是我们科学家的历史责任。可以断言，今后四十年的科学发展，将取得比历史上任何时期更为辉煌的成就。科学将改变人们的生产方式，极大地改善人们的生存环境，将造就新一代科技精英并创造一个高度文明的社会。中国科学院热诚地希望

Over the past forty years, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has seen a rapid development thanks to the guidance and solicitude of the Chinese Communist Party and the government as well as the support and collaboration by various sectors of the society and our foreign friends. Here, on behalf of the Academy, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all those who have contributed in one way or another to the Academy's growth and development.

The historical picture album presented here is meant to leave traces of the scientific pursuits by the Academy ever since its establishment so as to stimulate our enthusiasm to work harder for a better future. We will not forget that the achievements we have made so far are due to the following factors: the strong support rendered by the older generation of revolutionaries; the painstaking efforts made by the scientists of the older generation who had helped lay the foundation of the scientific undertakings in China; the remarkable contributions to the scientific development in China made by the members of the Academy — the intellectual elite of the country; and the full dedication and commitments to the flourishing of science and economy by a vast number of scientists, technicians and mana-

同世界各国科学家通力合作，竭尽全力与社会各界携手并进，为繁荣科学技术，培养杰出人才，提高社会生产力和精神文明建设，作出更大贡献。

周光召

中国科学院院长、学部委员

1989. 10

gement experts in China. Because of the limited space, the book cannot present a full picture of the Academy's activities but only an outline of its main course. I hope you will find it interesting and informative.

Science is the cornerstone of human civilization and all of the achievements in science are the wealth of all mankind. It is a historical task for our scientists to commit ourselves to the continuous scientific exploration. It is certain that the next forty years will bring us more successes. Science will help change the human mode for production, greatly improve living environment for man, bring forth a new generation of intellectual elite and hence create a highly civilized society. It is believed that more successes will be achieved in the future with respect to the advancement of science and technology, the training of talents and the increase of social productivity in a collaborative network of the world scientists where the Academy will be fully involved. We sincerely wish to work hand in hand with all of our colleagues both at home and abroad.

G. Zhou

President, member,
The Chinese Academy of
Sciences

OCT. 1989

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创建与发展

Establishment and Development

中国科学院的建立

FOUNDING OF THE ACADEMY

1949年11月1日，中国科学院宣告诞生。她的成立，体现了党和政府对科学技术的高度重视，反映了中国科学家对迅

The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) was founded on November 1st, 1949. The event reflected the great importance attached to science and technology by the Chinese Communist Party and the



1949年10月19日，中央人民政府委员会第三次会议通过任命历史学家、考古学家、文学家郭沫若为第一任中国科学院院长。图为郭沫若在伏案工作。

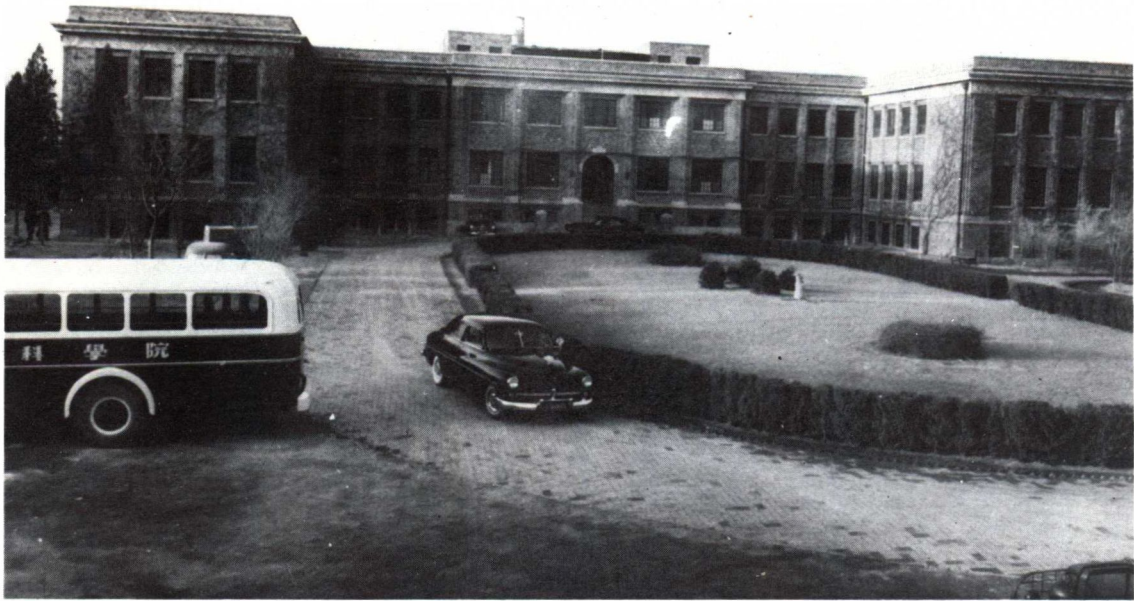
On October 19, 1949, the Third Session of the Central People's Government passed the resolution to appoint Guo Moruo, a well-known historian, archaeologist and writer, as the first president of the Academy. The photo shows President Guo working at his desk.

中国科学院的建立

FOUNDING OF THE ACADEMY

速发展新中国科学事业的强烈愿望，标志着中国科学事业进入了一个新的历史时期。

government and the strong desire of the Chinese scientists to see a rapid development of science in new China. It also marked a new period for the development of science and technology in China.



建院初期，中国科学院院部设在北京文津街三号（原静生生物调查所所址）。图为当时的办公大楼。

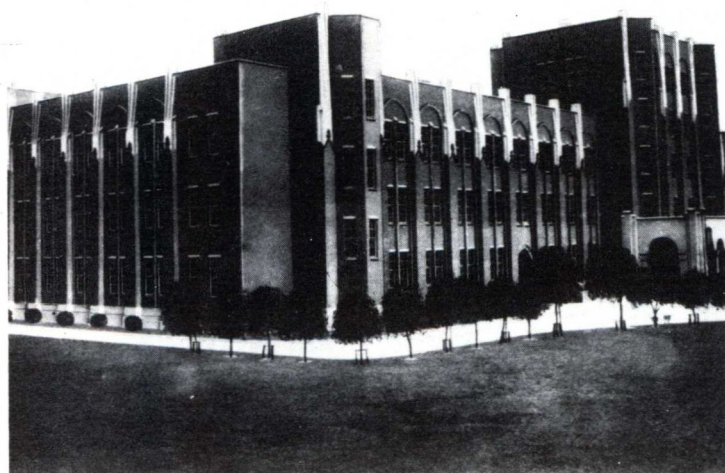
南京鸡鸣寺附近的原中央研究院地质调查所大楼，现属地质古生物所。

原北平研究院东皇城根旧址，现属科学出版社。

In its early years, the Academy's head office was located at 3, Wenjin Street, Beijing.

The building of the former Geological Survey of the Central Academy of Sciences, which is now part of the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology.

The site of the former Beiping Academy of Sciences, which now belongs to the Science Press.



地处上海岳阳路的这座大楼，原为中央研究院研究机构的旧址，现属生理所。

原中央研究院工程研究所实验大楼，建于1933年，现属上海冶金所。

创建于本世纪二十年代末的中央研究院、北平研究院以及三十年代末在延安建立的自然科学学院，为中国科学院的建立打下了一定的基础。图为中央研究院部分科学家，前右起第七人为院长蔡元培。

Building in Yueyang Road, Shanghai, where many institutions of the Central Academy of Sciences were housed.

Building of the former Institute of Engineering, which is now part of the Shanghai Institute of Metallurgy.

The Central Academy of Sciences and the Beiping Academy of Sciences founded in the 1920s and the Yenan Academy of National Sciences founded in the 1930s, laid a foundation for the establishment of the CAS. Photo shows some of the scientists of the Central Academy.



郭沫若院长主持院长办公会议。

1950年6月在北京召开的中国科学院第一次扩大院务会议，制定了各研究所的中心任务。这次会议邀请了院外的专门委员参加，因此也是建国以来中国科学家的一次大聚会。图为参加会议的全体代表合影。

President Guo Moruo presiding over an administrative meeting.

Participants of the first enlarged administrative meeting of the Academy, which was convened in Beijing in 1950.



副院长李四光、陶孟和、吴有训、张稼夫等与科学家在一起。

Vice Presidents Li Siguang, Tao Menghe, Wu Youxun and Zhang Jiafu with scientists.



1954 年，在中关村建起第一座近代物理所实验大楼。

中国科学院建立后，调整组建了 20 多个研究单位，并在一些地区建立了分院。东北分院于 1952 年 8 月成立，图为原分院秘书长武衡与当年老同志座谈。

1954 年 7 月成立西北分院筹委会，后分别成立了兰州、西安、新疆分院。图为朱德同志视察兰州分院时与职工合影。

The first laboratory building in Zhongguancun, Beijing was completed in 1954 for the Institute of Modern Physics.

Following the establishment of the Academy, more than 20 institutes and several branches were set up one after another. The photo shows Wu Heng, the former Secretary-general of the Northeast Branch, with his colleagues.

The staff of the Lanzhou Branch with Marshal Zhu De.

聚集和培养人才

RECRUITING AND TRAINING QUALIFIED SCIENTISTS

建院之初，中国科学院就非常重视聚集人才和培养人才。1949年8月至1955年11月，回国的副研究员以上的科学家

From the very beginning of the establishment of the Academy, much attention was paid to the recruiting and training of scientists. During the period between 1949 and 1955, the senior scientists returned



李四光历尽艰辛，于1950年回到祖

Going through all kinds of hardships, geologist Li Siguang came back to China in May 1950.

聚集和培养人才

RECRUITING AND TRAINING QUALIFIED SCIENTISTS

就有 105 人；1955 年 9 月，根据政务院会议通过的《中国科学院研究生暂行条例》，首届招收 50 名研究生；1956 年开

from abroad numbered 105. In 1955, the first 50 graduate students were enrolled. From 1956 on, many students were sent to the Soviet Union and East Europe for training. On September 20th, 1958, the



郭永怀夫妇（右一、右二）和汪德昭夫妇都是在建院初期返回祖国的。报效祖国的共同愿望使他们走到一起。

赵忠尧在回国途中被驻日美军扣押两个多月，于 1950 年 11 月回到祖国。

It was in the early years of the Academy that Guo Yonghuai and his wife (first and second right) and Wang Dezhao and his wife came back to China. The common aspiration for serving the motherland tied them together.

Having been detained by the U.S. Army in Japan for more than two months, Zhao Zhongyao managed to return to China in November 1950.

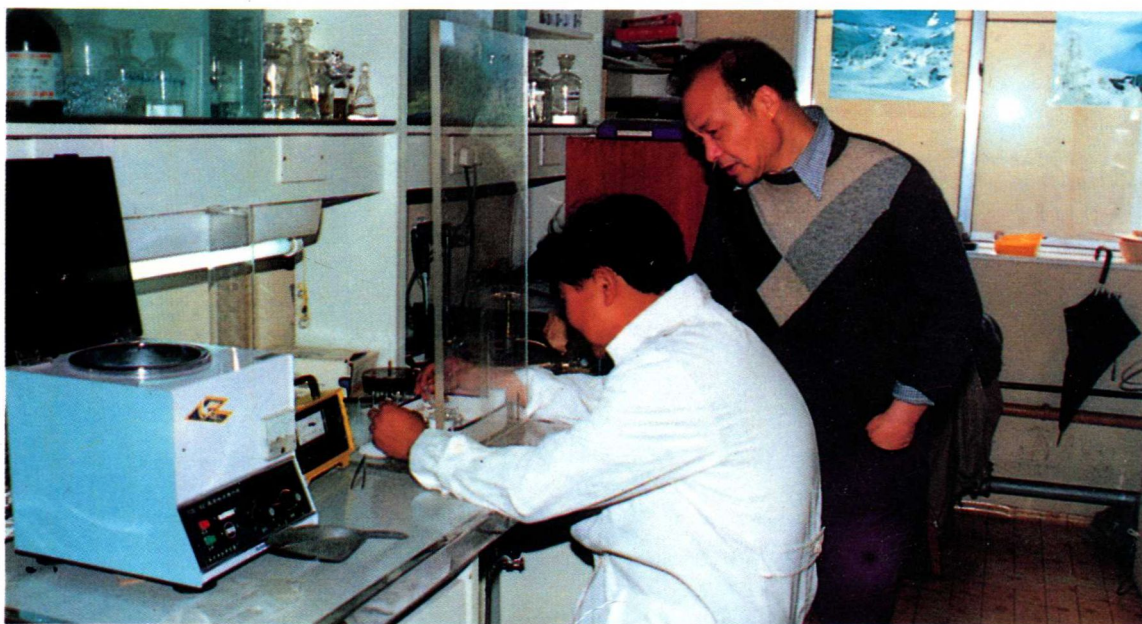
始，有计划地向苏联和东欧国家派遣留学生；1958年9月20日，中国科学院创办的中国科学技术大学正式开学。

University of Science and Technology of China was inaugurated.



钱学森冲破种种阻挠，终于在1955年回到祖国。图为钱学森（右一）和殷宏章（右二）、罗宗洛（右三）、沈善炯（后右一）、罗士苇（后右二）等在上海相聚。

Qian Xuesen broke through various barriers and returned to China in 1955. Photo shows Qian (first right) and Yin Hongzhang (second right), Luo Zongluo (third right), Shen Shanrong (first right in the rear) and Luo Shiwei (second right in the rear) meeting in Shanghai.



派送到苏联和东欧国家学习的留学生，回国后陆续充实到各研究所工作，现已成为骨干力量。图为部分留学生在苏联学习时的合影。

首届录取的 50 名研究生，今天已成为科学院各有关学科的学术带头人。图为当时的研究生李载平（右）在指导他的学生。

The scientists trained in East European countries have become the backbone of the scientific endeavour in present-day China. The photo shows some of the Chinese students in the Soviet Union.

The first 50 graduate students are now playing a leading role in their respective fields. In the photo, Li Zaiping, one of the first graduates, is coaching his student.