# 辉煌历程 GLORIOUS CAREER

1955 - 2005



中国核工业集团公司 CHINA NATIONAL NUCLEAR CORPORATION

# 障塊质體

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中国核工业集团公司 CHINA NATIONAL NUCLEAR CORPORATION

2005 · 北京 · Beijing

#### 鸣谢

(排序不分先后)

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中国核工业报社 中国核工业杂志社 浙江三门核电项目筹备处 核工业北京地质研究院 核工业第二研究设计院 上海核工程研究设计院 核动力运行研究所 核工业五洲工业总 中国原子能工业公司 中国原子能工业公司 中原对外工程公司 中原对外工程公司 核工业理化工程研究院

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#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

辉煌历程/中国核工业集团公司编.—北京:原子能出版社, 2004.12

ISBN 7-5022-3327-X

I.辉… Ⅱ.中… Ⅲ.原子能工业-工业史-中国-画册 IV.F426.23-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 123475 号

#### 辉煌历程

出版发行 原子能出版社 (北京市海淀区阜成路 43 号 100037)

责任编辑 杨树录

责任印制 丁怀兰

装帧设计 崔 彤 张玉娟 高源源

印 刷 利丰雅高印刷(深圳)有限公司

开 本 965mm × 1270mm 1/16

印 张 12

版 次 2005年1月第1版 2005年1月第1次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5022-3327-X

印 数 1-5000 定 价:380.00元

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出版社网址: http://www.aep.com.cn/

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# 新中国核工业艰苦创业的历程

## 序

# 国务院副总理 黃菊

1955年1月15日,毛泽东主席主持召开中央书记处扩大会议,决定建设原子能工业,标志着新中国核工业正式创建。在我国核工业创建五十周年即将到来之际,中国核工业集团公司编辑、出版《辉煌历程》画册,很有纪念意义。

50年来,在党中央、国务院和中央军委的正确领导下,在毛主席"一定要发展原子能事业"伟大号召的鼓舞下,核工业系统广大干部职工卧薪尝胆、艰苦创业,我国核工业取得辉煌业绩。1964年10月16日,我国第一颗原子弹爆炸成功。1967年6月17日,我国第一颗氢弹爆炸成功。1971年9月,我国第一艘核潜艇顺利下水。原子弹、氢弹、核潜艇研制成功,使我国核事业取得历史性突破,扬军威、振国威,国人振奋,举世瞩目。虽时隔40年,但每一个中华儿女仍充满骄傲与自豪。邓小平同志1988年在视察北京正负电子对撞机工程时说,"如果六十年代以来中国没有原子弹、氢弹,没有发射卫星,中国就不能叫有重要影响的大国,就没有现在这样的国际地位。这些东西反映一个民族的能力,也是一个民族、一个国家兴旺发达的标志。"经过几十年努力,我国已建立起世界上只有少数几个国家才拥有的、完整的核工业体系。

党的十一届三中全会后,根据中央对国防科技工业实施战略调整的决策,核工业也实行战略转移,把重点转移到为国民经济和人民生活服务的轨道上,一批

重大核电项目相继开工建设。1984年中国正式加入国际原子能机构,同10多个国家签订和平利用核能的合作协定,与40多个国家和地区开展经济技术合作和贸易往来。秦山、大亚湾核电站之后,我国在"九五"期间开工建设的四座核电站已建成三座,田湾核电站也将于明年建成投产。特别是,继秦山核电站之后,我国又一座自主设计、自主建造、自主运营、自主管理的国产化核电站——秦山核电二期工程的建设成功,有力地证明中央关于发展核电"以我为主、中外合作"方针的正确性,也更坚定我们自主发展核电的决心和信心。

进入新的历史时期,核工业发展正面临着难得的历史性机遇。预计到 2020年,我国将有可能达到 4000万千瓦核电总规模,届时核电将作为中国电力工业的重要组成部分。今年 8 月 31 日,江泽民同志在参观"中国核事业 50 年成就展"时强调:"实践证明,党中央作出发展核事业的战略决策是十分正确的,我国核事业队伍是一支具有光荣传统和创新能力的队伍。"胡锦涛同志也在今年 8 月 30 日在参观"中国核事业 50 年成就展"时指出,"当前,我国改革发展正处于关键时期,现代化建设任务十分繁重。无论是从促进经济社会发展看,还是从保障国家安全看,我们都必须切实把我国核事业发展好。"今年 7 月 21 日,国务院批准浙江三门一期、广东岭澳扩建两个核电工程项目,各建设两台百万千瓦压水堆核电机组。最近,又启动秦山二期两台 65 万千瓦压水堆核电机组扩建工程,以及广东阳江两台百万千瓦级压水堆核电机组项目。这些核电项目的建设,反映出我国核能和平利用的前景十分广阔。

回顾核工业发展历程,感慨系之。半个世纪的拼搏和追求,中国核工业不但 铸就了辉煌,而且培育了一大批热爱祖国、勇于献身核事业的人才。每当念及那 些为我国核工业发展做出贡献的人们,他们的事迹令人起敬,他们创造的历史功 绩,将永载史册。希望核工业系统广大干部职工,大力弘扬"两弹一星"精神, 与时俱进,开拓创新,为推进中国核事业可持续发展做出新的、更大的贡献。

## THE PIONEERING OF CHINA'S NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

#### **PREFACE**



by Vice Premier Huang Ju

On January 15, 1955, Chairman Mao Zedong presided over the Enlarged Session of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPC. During the meeting, the decision to develop the nuclear industry was taken, thus marking the creation of this industry. To mark the 50th anniversary of that occasion, the commemorative picture album *Glorious Career* is to be published by the China National Nuclear Corporation.

Over the past 50 years, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the CPC, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, and encouraged by Chairman Mao's declaration that "we must develop the atomic energy industry", a wide range of cadres and workers in the nuclear industry have undergone self-imposed hardships, strengthened their resolve, carried out arduous pioneering campaigns, and made magnificent achievements. On October 16, 1964, China's first atomic bomb successfully exploded. This was followed on June 17, 1967, by our first hydrogen bomb and then by the smooth launch of China's first nuclear submarine in September 1971. These historical breakthroughs greatly added to the prowess and prestige of our country and our military, inspiring our people and attracting world attention. Though 40 years have passed, every Chinese citizen remains full of pride. As Deng Xiaoping said during his inspection of the Beijing Electron Positron Collider (BEPC) in 1988, "Without the atomic and hydrogen bombs and the satellite developed during the 1960s, China could not be a great and influential power or win its present international status. These things represent the strength and capability of a nation, and also embody its prosperity". Through decades of constant effort, China has established a complete nuclear industry, something possessed by only a handful of countries worldwide.

After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CPC, and the decision on strategic adjustment of scientific industries for national defense made by the Central Committee of the CPC, the strategy of the nuclear industry also changed, with the focus shifting to serving the national economy and people's lives, and several major nuclear power projects commenced. China officially joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1984, and since then has signed cooperative agreements on peaceful applications of nuclear energy with over 10 countries, and carried out economic and technical cooperation and trade with over 40. Following the Qinshan NPP Phase I and Daya Bay

NPP, three of the four nuclear power plant construction projects launched during the "Ninth Five-Year Plan" (1995-2000) have been completed, and Tianwan NPP will be put into operation in the coming year. In particular the successful construction of Qinshan NPP Phase II, like Qinshan Phase I a Chinadesigned, constructed, operated and managed nuclear power plant, speaks volumes for the correctness of the Central Committee of the CPC's principle of developing nuclear power through "playing the main role in China-foreign cooperation", and strengthens our resolve and confidence to develop nuclear power independently.

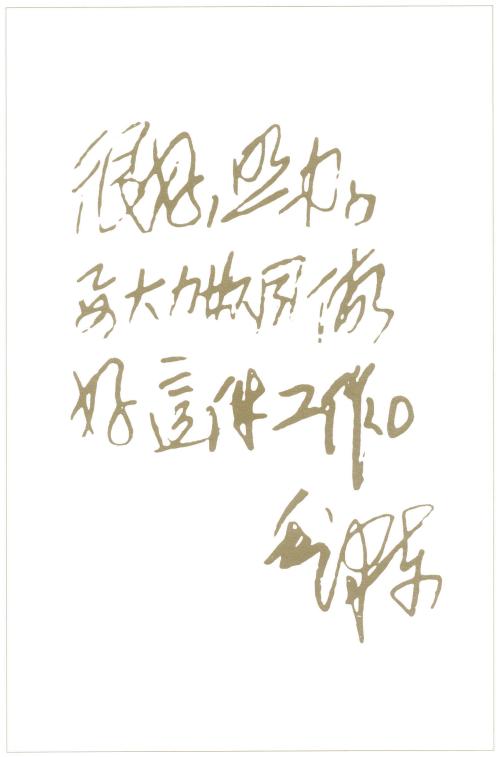
Entering a new historical period, the nuclear industry is now confronted with a rare historic opportunity. By 2020 the total nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 40 GW. By then, nuclear power will be an indispensable part of China's power industry. On August 31, 2004 during his visit to the Exhibition on 50 Years' Achievements of China's Nuclear Undertaking, comrade Jiang Zemin emphasized, "History has proven that the Party Central Committee's strategic decision to develop the nuclear industry was entirely correct. The team of China's nuclear undertaking has a glorious tradition and innovative ability." Comrade Hu Jintao also pointed out during his visit to the exhibition on August 30, "China's reform and development is now going through an important period and modernization is by no means an easy task. We have to develop China's nuclear undertaking conscientiously and in real earnest for the sake of our economic and social development and national security." On July 21, the State Council approved Zhejiang Sanmen NPP Phase I and Guandong Ling Ao NPP Phase II Projects, with two 1000 MW PWR units each. Recently the projects of two more 650 MW PWR units for Qinshan NPP Phase II and two 1000 MW PWR units in Guandong Yangjiang were also started. The construction of these nuclear power projects reveals a bright future for peaceful uses of nuclear energy in China.

All sorts of deep feelings well up in my mind when I think back over the glorious history of our nuclear industry. Through half a century's hardships and striving, China's nuclear industry has both forged a brilliant history, and cultivated a large number of patriotic personnel who selflessly devote themselves to the nuclear undertaking. Whenever thinking of these people who have contributed to our nuclear industry, a feeling of profound respect is naturally aroused. Their achievements will go down in history. I hope that all the cadres and workers in the nuclear industry will carry forward the national spirit formed in developing China's first atomic bomb, missile and satellite, advance with the times, pioneer and innovate, and make new and greater contributions to the sustainable development of China's nuclear undertaking.

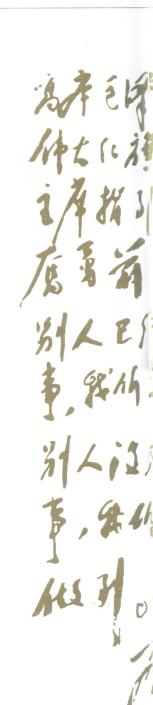
November 2004

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## KIND ATTENTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT

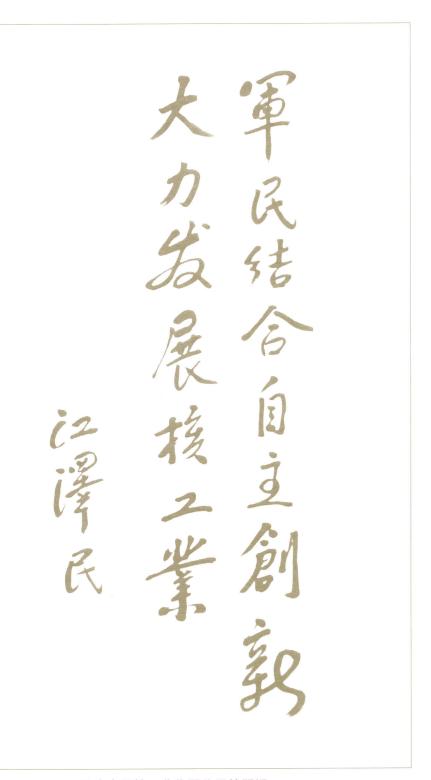


1962年11月3日,毛泽东在罗瑞卿关于建议成立中央专门委员会的报告上的批示 Endorsement by Mao Zedong on November 3, 1962 on Luo Ruiqing's report concerning the establishment of a Special Central Commission



1966年3月30日,邓小平视察西北核武器研制基地时的题词

Inscription by Deng Xiaoping on March 30, 1966 during his inspection to the Northwest Nuclear Weapon R&D Base



2004年9月7日,江泽民为中国核工业集团公司的题词 Inscription by Jiang Zemin for the CNNC on September 7, 2004

搞一点原子弹、**氩弹、洲际导弹**,我看有十年功夫完全可能。

——毛泽东

二机部不能只是"爆炸部",除了搞核弹外,还要搞核电站;我国发展核电站的方针是:安全、适用、经济、自力更生。

——周恩来

如果六十年代以来中国没有原子弹、氦弹,没有发射卫星,中国就不能叫有重要影响的大国,就没有现在这样的国际地位。这些东西反映一个民族的能力,也是一个民族、一个国家兴旺发达的标志。

——邓小平

我们要充分认识核科学技术在我国现代化建设中的重要 地位,大力推进科技创新,更好地发展我国核事业,以造福 于我们的国家和人民,造福于人类和平与发展的崇高事业。

——江泽民

当前, 我国改革发展正处于关键时期, 现代化建设任务十分繁重。无论是从促进经济社会发展看, 还是从保障国家安全看, 我们都必须切实把我国核事业发展好。

——胡锦涛



1963年3月, 毛泽东、周恩来、邓小平等接见铀矿地质会议代表 In March 1963, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping meeting the representatives of the Uranium Geology Symposium



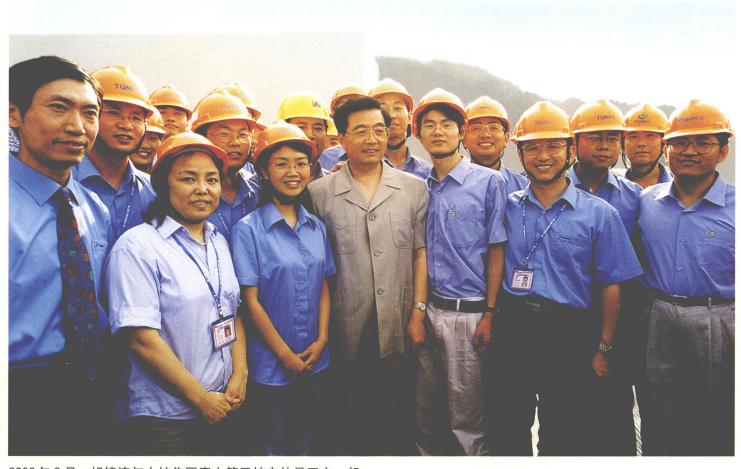
1962年11月,周恩来与部分中央专门委员会成员交谈(左一聂荣臻,左三贺龙,左四张爱萍) In November 1962, Zhou Enlai in conversation with members of the Special Central Commission (from left to right, Nie Rongzhen, Zhou Enlai, He Long and Zhang Aiping)



1966年3月,邓小平视察中核集团酒泉原子能联合企业 In March 1966, Deng Xiaoping inspecting the Jiuquan Nuclear Complex of the CNNC



2004年9月,江泽民视察中核集团中国核动力研究设计院 In September 2004, Jiang Zemin inspecting the Nuclear Power Institute of China of the CNNC



2002年6月,胡锦涛与中核集团秦山第三核电站员工在一起 In June 2002, Hu Jintao is together with the staff members of the Qinshan NPP Phase III of the CNNC



1996年6月,吴邦国视察中核集团秦山第二核电站 In June 1996, Wu Bangguo inspecting the Qinshan NPP Phase II of the CNNC



2004年8月,温家宝参观"中国核事业50年成就展" In August 2004, Wen Jiabao visiting the Exhibition of 50 Years' Achievements of China Nuclear Undertaking