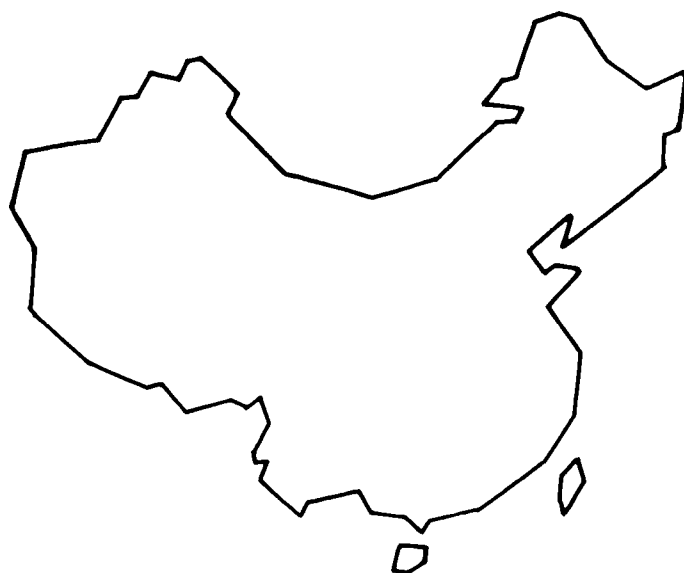


中国卫生四十年



FOUR DECADES OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN CHINA

1949-1989

中国衛生四十年

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前言

一本画册，载着卫生事业四十年发展史中的片片史料，献给我们共和国四十周岁的生日。

四十年，我们的卫生事业跨过了无数坎坷，克服了重重困难，取得了巨大成绩。

今天，当我们翻开画册，回顾已有成就的时候，不可忘记，我们的事业是在旧中国疮痍满目，民不聊生，贫穷与疾病同在，落后与愚昧共存的情况下起步的。

中国共产党和人民政府，为人民的健康，为民族的兴旺，建国之初，即制定了“面向工农兵，预防为主，团结中西医，卫生工作与群众运动相结合”的四大方针，采取了种种措施，建立专业防治机构，组织专业技术队伍，扶持包括民族医药在内的传统医药，发展医药研究和教育。1952年还成立了以周恩来总理为主任的中央爱国卫生运动委员会，在全国范围内开展了大规模的群众性爱国卫生运动，移风易俗，改善卫生面貌。之后，党中央又成立了防治南方寄生虫病和北方地方病的两个领导小组。与此同时，建立了医疗保健制度，发展了医疗、防疫、妇幼保健机构，培训了成千上万的农村卫生员、接生员，基本形成了覆盖全国城乡的卫生医疗网。

人民卫生事业的发展，很快促使各种疾病的发病率大幅度下降，几种重要传染病，和南北方大面积的寄生虫病、地方病，得到了有力的控制。同时，医疗、防疫、妇幼、科教、传统医药等等领域，也都取得丰硕成果，许多成就引为世界瞩目。

十年动乱，人民的卫生事业同样遭到严重破坏。是党的十一届三中全会之后，十年的改革、开放，卫生事业又得以大步发展。现在，我国已同世界卫生组织及其它国际组织、同100多个国家和地区发展了友好合作关系。我们的传统医药正在振兴。我们的药品和生物制品生产的数量和品种均有显著的发展。我们的科研领域连年丰收。我们的医学教育发展很快。我们的妇幼保健和计划生育技术指导工作正在不断提高。我们的预防医学正在崛起。我们的医疗体制在不断改革，以逐渐适应人们对医疗保健日益增长的需求。

当今，世界各国正在为实现“2000年人人享有卫生保健”的全球战略目标而奋斗，我国尽管人口压力很大，有着特殊的困难，但是，我们有党的领导，有改革开放政策，更有同心同德的亿万人民，瞻望未来，充满信心，我们一定能够实现2000年的全球战略目标。

A PROLOGUE

This album, a record of four decades of public health in China, is dedicated to the People's Republic of China on its fortieth birthday.

We take pride in the progress made in those decades in the domain of public health, as it was registered against great odds.

When we marvel at the achievements as these pictures show, we must not forget that all this began at a time when the country was a scene of devastation, when the people languished as victims of famines and a collapsed economy, and when poverty, disease, backwardness and ignorance stalked the land – lagacies of old China.

To improve the health of the people and reinvigorate the nation, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government decided on a four-point policy soon after the founding of new China. By this policy, medical service should be "facing the workers, peasants and soldiers; putting prevention first; uniting doctors of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine; and integrating health work with mass campaign". Medical institutions and teams were set up to serve the various specific needs, and efforts were made to advance traditional and ethnic medicine and to promote medical research and education. In 1952, the Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, headed by the late premier Zhou Enlai, was formed. The Committee launched massive nationwide drives to change backward habits and clean up the environment. Later, two leading groups, one for the prevention of parasitic diseases in south China and the other for the prevention of endemic diseases in north China were created by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. At the same time, a medical and health care system was instituted; various institutions for medical care, epidemic prevention and mother and child care were set up, and in the countryside, tens of thousands of medics and midwives were trained. A network has been taken shape that covers the health services both at the urban and rural areas.

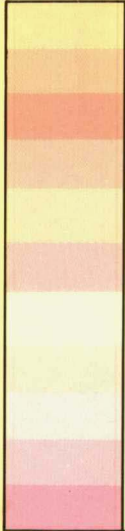
China's effort to promote health work in the country was soon rewarded. The incidence of many diseases dropped by a wide margin, some major contagious diseases, and the parasitic and endemic diseases that had plagued vast areas in south and north China were brought firmly under control.

In medical care, epidemic prevention, mother and child care, medical science and education, and in the realm of traditional Chinese medicine, great achievements were made, some of which attracted world attention.

The ten-year political turmoil wreaked havoc with what had been achieved in public health in the country. Thanks to the policy of reform and openness adopted at the 3rd Plenary of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, China has been able to renew its big stride forward in public health in the past ten years. The country has now entered into friendly cooperation with the World Health Organization and other international bodies, and with over 100 countries and regions. Traditional Chinese medicine is reviving, and the production of drugs and biological products keep developing in terms of its quantity and variety. For many years in a row impressive progress has been made in scientific research. Education in medical science is developing vigorously. Technical guidance for mother and child care and family planning keeps improving. Preventive medicine is burgeoning. The ongoing reform in medical service is expected to produce a new system to meet gradually the growing need of the community.

Today, all the nations in the world are striving for the attainment of the global strategic goal of "health for all by the year 2000". China is faced with unique problems, those created by its huge population. But with the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the policy of reform and openness, and with one billion people united as one, we look to the future with confidence that China will attain that goal.

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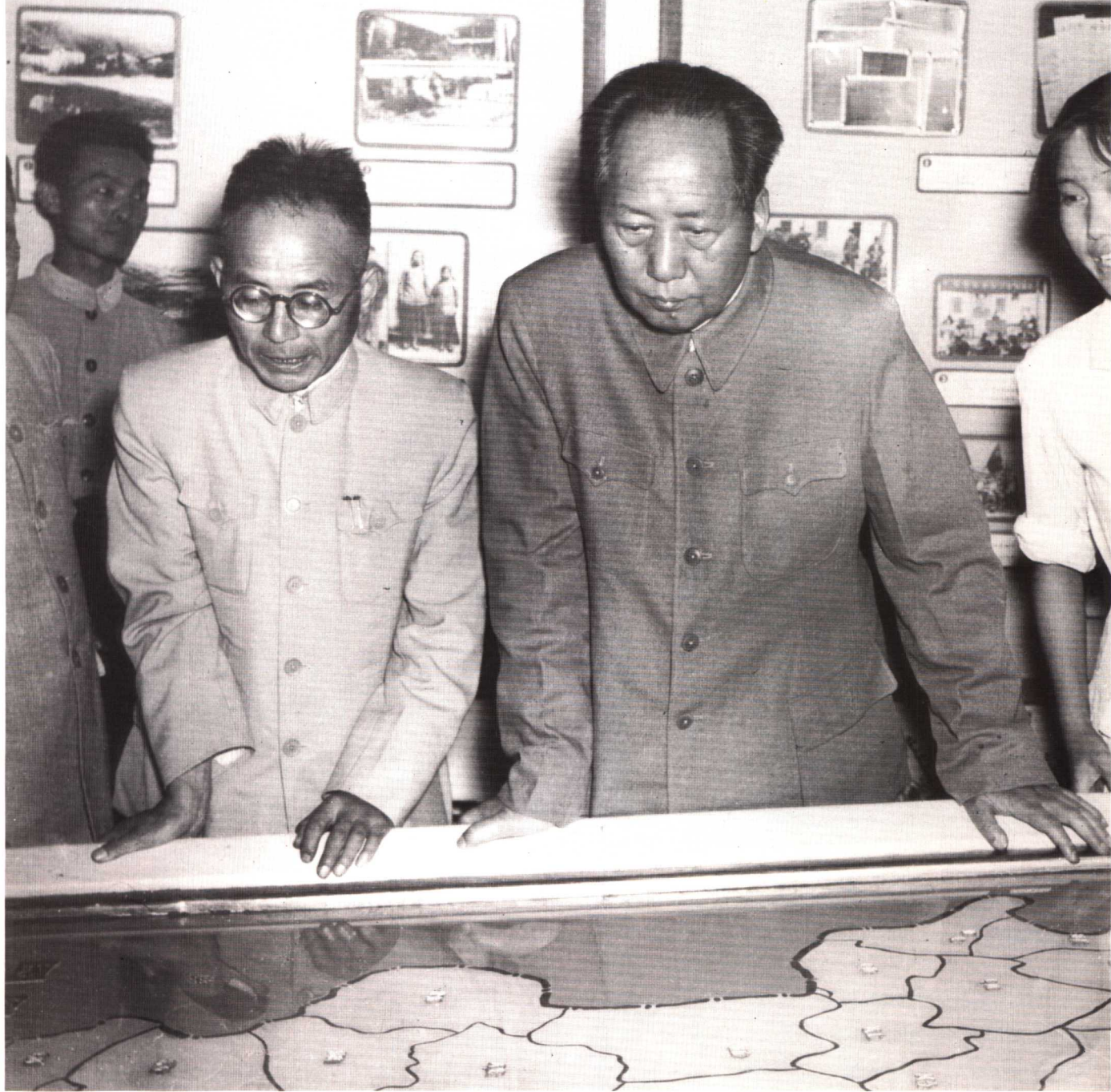
开展卫生运动 进行健康教育
预防为主 防治疾病
卫生机构遍布城乡
保护妇女儿童健康
医学教育蒸蒸日上
科研成果累累丰收
传统医药健康发展
生命健康法律保护
国际交流不断扩大

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血吸虫病的嚴重危害



中共中央毛泽东主席在安徽省观看防治血吸虫病规划图。
(1958年)

Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, studied a planning sketch of the programme for schistosomiasis control at Anhui Province, (1958).



中华人民共和国刘少奇主席视察石家庄市国营华北制药厂。
(1958 年)

Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China, made an inspection tour at the State-owned Huabei (North China) Pharmaceutical Plant at Shijiazhuang City, (1958).



中共中央朱德副主席参观全国医药卫生展览会。
(1958年)

Zhu De, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, visited the National Exhibition of Medicine and Pharmaceuticals. (1958).



国务院周恩来总理在会见全国妇产科学术会议代表时讲话。
(1965 年)

Zhou Enlai, Premier of the State Council, addressd the participants to the National Congress of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, (1965).



中央军事委员会邓小平主席亲切地拉着马海德的手说：“你在中国 50 年走过的路很不容易呀！我祝贺你。”
(1983 年)

Shaking hands cordially with Dr Ma Haide, Deng Xiaoping, Chairman of the Central Military Commission, told him: "it is not easy of you to traverse your way for 50 years in China. I greet you.", (1983).



中华人民共和国李先念主席给幼儿服预防小儿麻痹糖丸。
(1985 年)

Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, helped a baby to take polio vaccine, (1985).



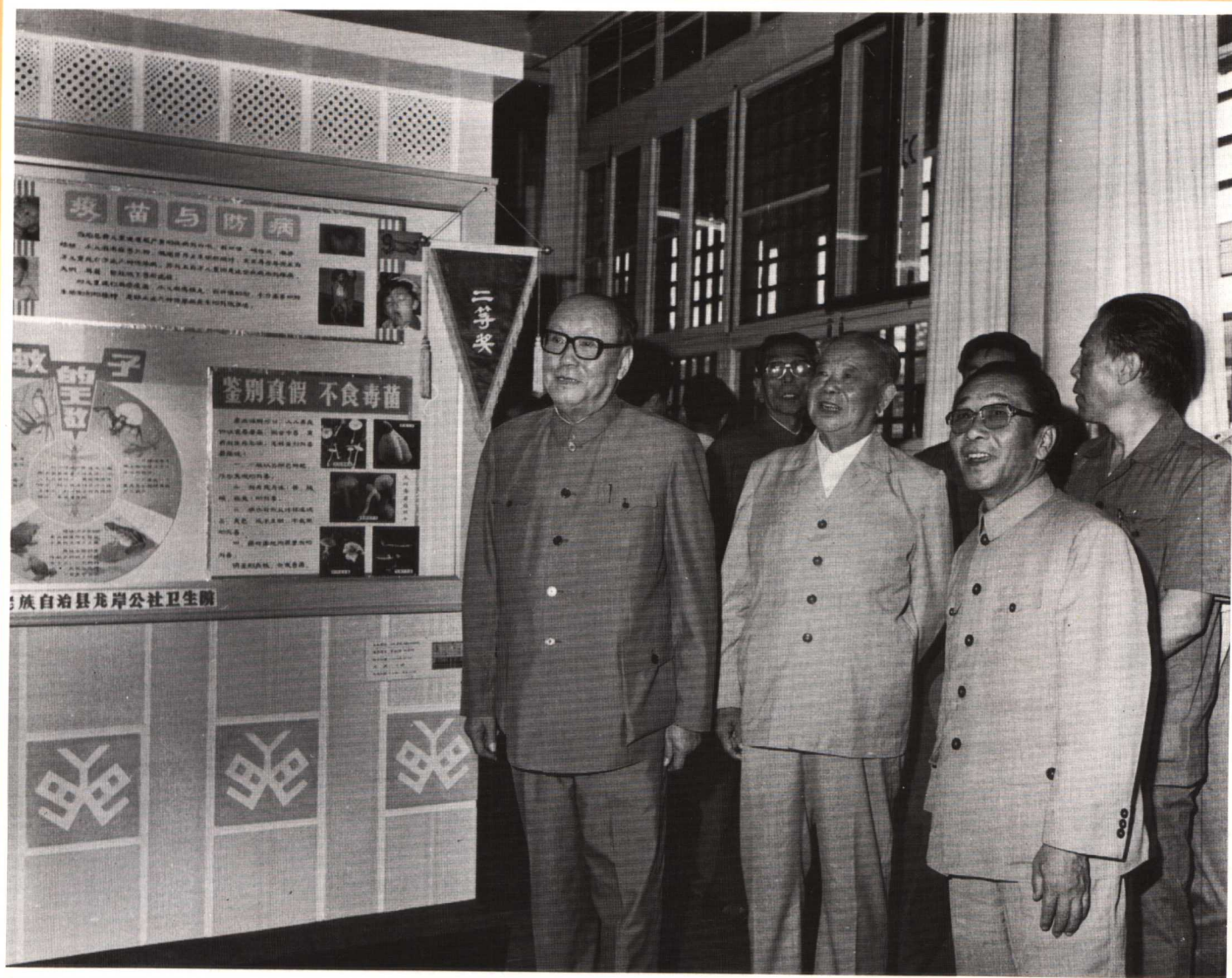
中华人民共和国杨尚昆主席会见部队医药专家。
(1988 年)

Yang Shangkun, President of the People's Republic of China, met with army medical experts, (1988).



国务院李鹏总理看望云南澜沧县抗震救灾的
医务人员。
(1988 年)

Li Peng, Premier of the State Council, met with medical workers of the team providing disaster relief after an earthquake at Lancang County of Yunnan Province, (1988).



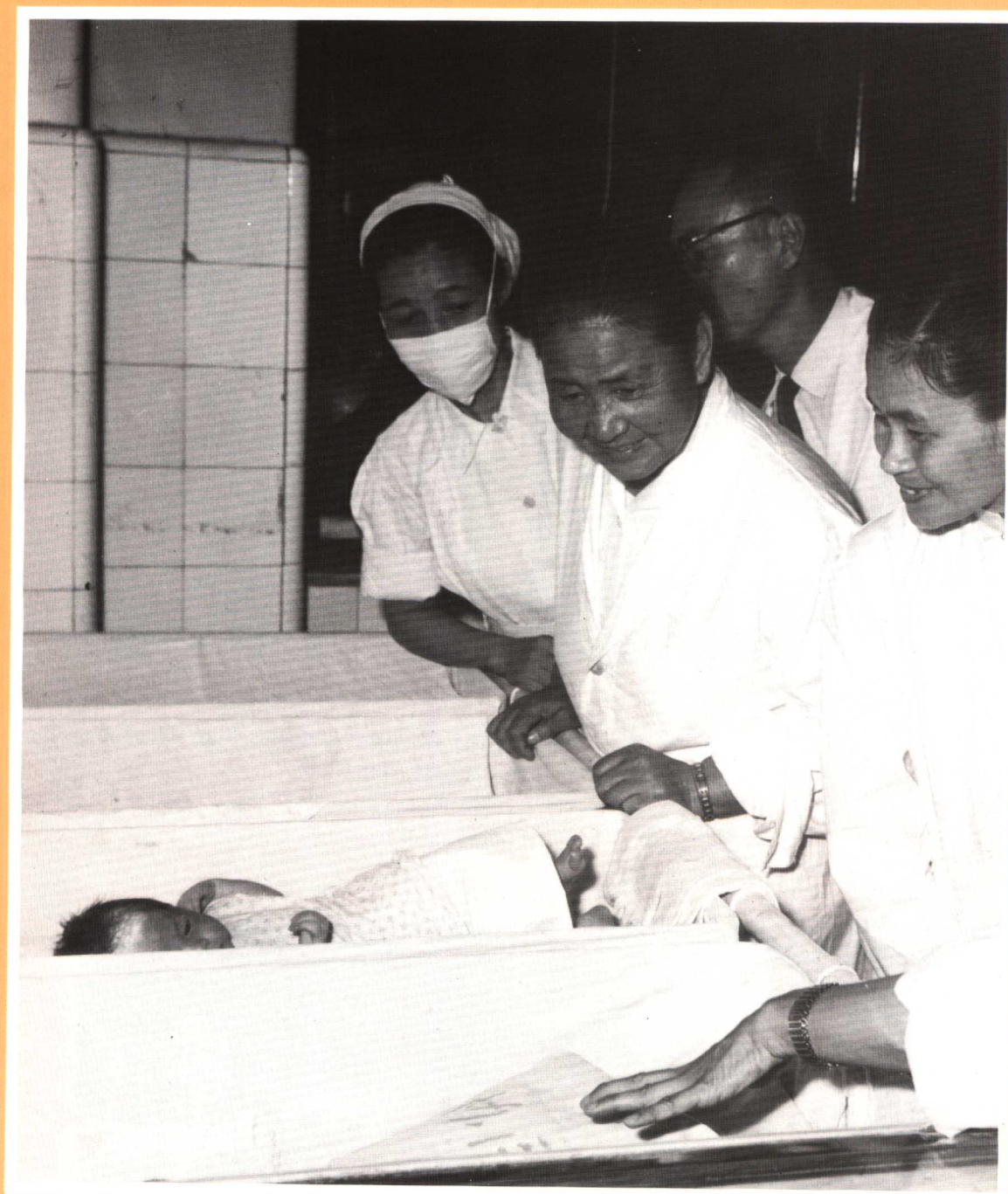
中华人民共和国副主席乌兰夫（左）中央爱国卫生运动委员会主任廖汉生（中）在参观全国卫生科普宣传栏展览。（1984年）

Ulanfu (left), vice President of the People's Republic of China, and Liao Hansheng (centre), Chairman of the Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee attended a national exhibition on the popularization of health knowledge. (1984).



国务委员、全国爱国卫生运动委员会李铁映主任（前排左一）观看艾滋病、性病知识展览。卫生部副部长何界生（前排左二）陪同。（1988年）

Accompanied by Dr He Jiesheng (second from left, front row), vice Minister of Health, Li Tieying, (first from left, front row), State Councilor and Chairman of the National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, visited the Exhibition on the Control of AIDS and Venereal Diseases, (1988).



卫生部部长李德全看望北京协和医院妇产科
婴儿。
(1964 年)

Li Dechuan, Minister of Health, at the
nursery, Department of GYN / OBS of the Peking
Union Hospital, (1964)