

清華大學

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY



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AZ0005660





主楼
The Main Building



工字厅春色
Spring around
the Gong Zi Hall



大礼堂
The Auditorium

概 况



· 清华园节日之夜
Holiday night in Tsinghua Garden

清华大学是一所以工科为主，包括理科、文科和管理学科的综合大学。它创建于1911年，座落在北京西北郊风景区。

建校七十五年来，造就了大批卓有成就的学者、工程师、科学家和各方面的管理人才。从建校到1949年中华人民共和国诞生前的三十八年中，培养大学毕业生和研究生2687人，留美预备生1289人。新中国建立三十七年来，培养了五万余名大学本科生和研究生，是过去三十八年中毕业生总人数的18倍以上，这些毕业生大多数已成为国家各方面工作的骨干力量。

清华大学现在共有26个系，设有理学院、经济管理学院、研究生院和以在职人员知识更新为宗旨的继续教育学院。

至1986年9月，在校本科生10603人，攻读硕士学位和博士学位的研究生2562人。

清华大学一向是一所名师荟萃的学府，至1986年9月，拥有教授、副教授1379人，其中有30多人兼任着中国科学院的学部委员、国务

院学位委员会委员及国务院学位委员会学科评议组成员，国内外的近百位学者、专家应聘担任着学校的名誉教授、客座教授或兼职教授。

校内设有28个研究机构，140个实验室、10个为教学科学研究服务的工厂、车间。图书馆藏书200多万册，中外文报刊5000多种。

随着各项事业的发展，校园面积由1949年以前的92公顷扩大到257公顷，建筑面积由10万平方米增加到80万平方米。

为了适应教育要面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的要求，学校的广大教职工正根据中央关于教育体制改革决定的精神，从实际出发、按照学校的根本任务是培养德才兼备的专门人才，建设好教育、科学研究两个中心，实行教学、科学研究与社会主义现代化建设实践三结合的办学方针和着重提高、在提高中发展的原则，努力把学校建成高水平的以工科为主的综合大学，使清华大学成为我国培养高级专门人才和发展科学技术文化的重要基地之一。

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

Tsinghua University is a comprehensive university incorporating science, engineering, liberal arts and management departments, with special stress on engineering. Founded in 1911, it is situated in a scenic area in the northwestern suburb of Beijing.

In the 75 years since its founding, Tsinghua has trained a great number of outstanding scholars, engineers, scientists and management personnel of various fields. In the 38 years from 1911 to the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Tsinghua turned out 2,687 graduates and postgraduates, as well as 1,289 preparatory students who furthered their studies in the United States. In the 37 years since the founding of the PRC, Tsinghua has trained more than 50,000 graduates and postgraduates. This figure is 17 times more than that of the previous 38 years. The majority of the Tsinghua graduates have been playing important roles in different positions all over the country.

Now Tsinghua has 26 departments, a School of Sciences, a School of Economic Management, a Graduate School and a School of Continuing Education. The latter aims at upgrading the knowledge of people who have been working for years.

In September 1986, there were 10,603 undergraduates, and 2,562 graduate students in Master's and Doctor's degree programs in the University.

Tsinghua is traditionally a higher academic institution with a large number of outstanding professors. In September 1986, Tsinghua had 1,379 professors and associate professors. Among them, more than thirty professors are concurrently Members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Members of the Academic Degree Reviewing

Committee of the State Council or its Disciplinary Reviewing Group. Nearly 100 domestic and foreign scholars and specialists have been invited to be Honorary Professors, Guest Professors, or Concurrent Professors of the University.

There are 28 research institutes, 140 laboratories, 10 factories and workshops supporting teaching and research in Tsinghua. Books on the library stacks number more than two million volumes. There are more than 5,000 kinds of journals and magazines in Chinese or foreign languages.

With the development of the activities of the University, the campus area has been enlarged from 92 hectares in 1949 to 257 hectares now, while the floor space has been increased from 100,000 to 800,000 square meters.

To meet the requirement education should "Face the Modernization, Face the World, and Face the Future," and according to the Resolution on the National Education System Reform passed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1985, Tsinghua staff are making every effort to build up a high quality comprehensive university with stress on engineering and to turn it into one of the key bases in the country for both training high level specialized personnel and developing science, technology and culture. The basic task of the University is: to train specialized personnel combining ability with political integrity; to set up both education and scientific research centers; to carry out the guideline of three-in-one combination of teaching, research and the practice of socialist modernization construction. Our principle is to start from reality, emphasize improvement of the teaching and research standards, and develop in the process of improvement.



近春园初雪

Jin Chun garden (Desolate
Island) after snowfall



水木清华

Limpid pools and verdant trees
at Tsinghua Garden

第三教室楼
Classroom Building No. 3



图书馆
The Library

科学馆
The Science Building



学生宿舍
Students' dormitories



核能技术研究所
Nuclear Energy
Technology Institute

历史沿革

清华大学的前身，是清朝政府用美国控制的部分“庚子赔款”办起来的清华学堂。

1911年4月29日，清华学堂在清华园正式开学，专门培养留美预备生，这就是清华历史的开端。于辛亥革命后的1912年，清华学堂改称为清华学校，仍然是培养留美预备生，设中等、高等两科，学制均为四年。1925年清华学校成立大学部，开始招生，这届学生就称为清华大学的第一级学生。在成立大学部的同时，以王国维、梁启超、陈寅恪、赵元任为导师，成立了清华国学研究院。

1928年，清华学校改为国立清华大学，设文、理、法三个学院，十五个系。1931年增设了工学院。

1937年抗日战争爆发后，清华大学迁往云南省昆明市，与北京大学、南开大学组成西南联合大学。联大设有文、理、法、商、工五个学院，二十六个系，两个专修科。1946年，清华大学迁回北平清华园，设立文、法、理、工、农五个学院二十六个系。

1949年中华人民共和国诞生后，根据国家建设需要，1952年全国高等院校进行院系调整，清华大学成为一所多科性的工业大学。原有的文理学院大部分并入北京大学，农学院并入北京农业大学，另有一部分院系与其它学校有关院系合并，发展成为独立的学院，如北京的航空学院、石油学院、钢铁



校园内最早的建筑——清华园

Tsinghua Garden—the earliest building on the campus



蒋南翔同志

1952年12月——1966年6月
任清华大学校长

Mr. Jiang Nanxiang,
President of Tsinghua from
Dec. 1952 to June 1966



梅贻琦先生

1931年12月——1948年12月
任清华大学校长

Mr. Mei Yiqi, President
of Tsinghua from Feb. 1931
to Dec. 1948

学院、地质学院等。1956年以后，清华大学陆续增建核能科学、无线电电子学、计算机与自动控制、精密仪器等一批新兴的科学技术系科，为独立自主地培养新兴科技人材创造了条件。至1966年全校共有12个系，并设有数学、物理、化学、力学、外语、马列主义理论，体育等公共教学组织。

1978年以后，根据国家社会主义现代化建设的需要，学校增建了理科、文科和经济管理学科，现已发展成为一所以工科为主的综合大学。

BRIEF HISTORY



原二校门

Gate of the original campus

The precursor of Tsinghua University is Tsinghua School, which was set up by the Ching Dynasty Government using part of "1900 war (Boxer) indemnities" controlled by the USA.

On April 29, 1911, Tsinghua School officially started in Tsinghua Garden. It was a preparatory school for training students to further their studies in the United States. This was the first page of the history of Tsinghua. After the 1911 Revolution, Tsinghua School still kept its function of training preparatory students, but was divided into junior and senior divisions in 1912. The schooling period for both divisions was 4 years. In 1925, a college division was set up in Tsinghua School and started recruiting students. These students were taken as the first class of Tsinghua University. At the same time as the college division was founded, a Tsinghua Research Institute of Chinese Culture was set up under the guidance of Mr. Wang Guowei, Mr. Liang Qichao, Mr. Chen Yinke and Mr. Zhao Yuanren.

In 1928, Tsinghua School was reorganized into the National Tsinghua University consisting of three Colleges: Arts, Sciences and Law and fifteen departments. The College of Engineering was added in 1931.

After the outbreak of the War against Japanese Aggression in 1937, Tsinghua moved to Kunming in Yunnan Province, and was merged into the Southwest Associated University together with Peking University and Nankai University. The Southwest Associated University had 5 Colleges: Arts, Sciences, Law, Commerce and Engineering with 26 departments and two vocational schools. In 1946, Tsinghua returned to its original campus

in Beijing with five constituent colleges: Arts, Law, Sciences, Engineering and Agriculture, consisting of twenty six departments.

After the founding of the PRC in 1949, a nation-wide reorganization of higher education institutions was carried out in 1952 to meet the needs of the country's construction. Tsinghua became a multi-disciplinary university of engineering. Most parts of its colleges for Arts and Sciences were merged into Peking University. Its College of Agriculture was merged into the Beijing Agriculture University. Other colleges and departments were combined with their counterparts in other higher education institutions and developed into several independent institutes, such as the Beijing Institutes of Aeronautics, Petroleum, Iron and Steel, Geology, etc. After 1956, departments related to new and developing science and technology were set up in Tsinghua. They included Nuclear Energy Technology, Radioelectronics, Computers and Automatic Control, Precision Instruments, etc. Consequently the self-reliant way of personnel training for those new branches of science was paved. In 1966, Tsinghua had twelve departments, as well as integrated teaching sections for prerequisite courses: Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Foreign Languages, Theory of Marxism-Leninism, and Physical Education.

According to the requirements of the country's socialist modernization construction, since 1978 Tsinghua has added Schools of Sciences, Arts, and Economic Management, and has become a comprehensive university with stress on engineering.



清华学堂
Tsinghua School



毛泽东同志视察清华大学师生参加设计的密云水库时听取汇报（右一为张光斗教授）

Chairman Mao Tse-tung listening to the report about the Miyun Reservoir co-designed by Tsinghua staff and students (1st from right, Prof. Zhang Guangdou)

刘少奇同志来校视察
Chairman Liu Shaoqi visiting Tsinghua



周恩来总理来校参观学生毕业设计展览
Premier Chou En-lai visiting the Students Graduation Design Exhibition at Tsinghua



朱德同志参观教育成果展览时听取清华教师的汇报
Zhu De, head of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, attending the Education Achievement Exhibition and listening to the report of Tsinghua staff





邓小平同志参观清华大学科研成果展览

Deng Xiaoping visiting the Research Achievement Exhibition of Tsinghua



陈毅同志于1949年10月来校参观，与当时校务委员会部分成员在一起（右起：吴晗、周培源、陈毅、张子高、张奚若、潘光旦、叶企孙）。

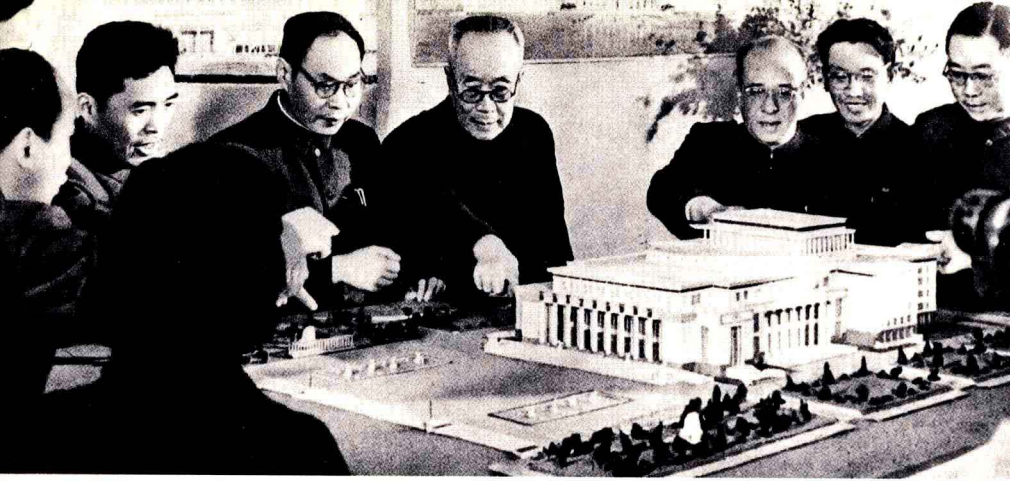
Chen Yi with some members of the Tsinghua University Council in Oct. 1949.

From the right: Wu Han, Zhou Pelyuan, Chen Yi, Zhang Zigao, Zhang Xiruo, Pan Guangdan, Ye Qisun

国务院副总理、国家教育委员会主任李鹏来校视察。

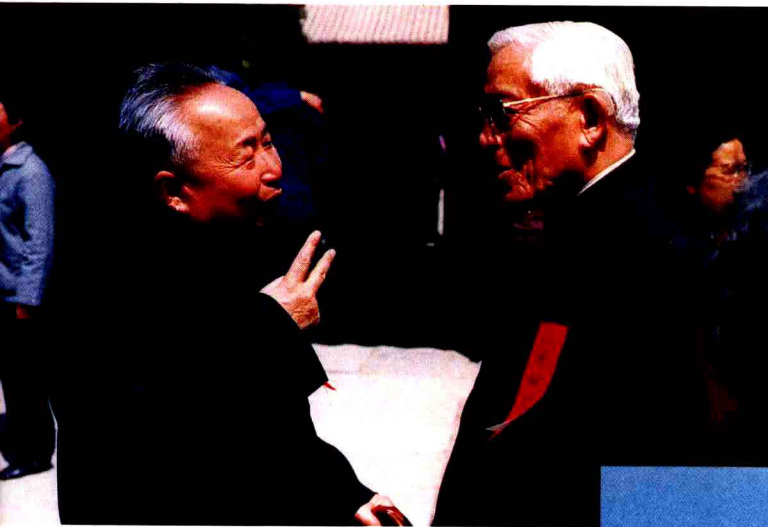
Mr. Li Peng, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of the State Education Commission, visiting Tsinghua





原校长蒋南翔(右五)、第一副校长刘仙洲(右四)、党委第一副书记刘冰(右六)等学校负责人审查师生设计的国家剧院模型。

Former President Mr. Jiang Nanxiang (5th from right), Prof. Liu Xianzhou former First Vice President (4th from right), former First Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee Mr. Liu Bing (6th from right), and other University leaders examining the model of the National Theatre designed by Tsinghua faculty and students.



刘达名誉校长(左)和周培源校友亲切交谈

Mr. Liu Da (left), Honorary President, talking cordially with Mr. Zhou Pelyuan, an alumnus of Tsinghua

原党委书记林克(左)向前校长梅贻琦的夫人韩咏华女士祝贺九十寿辰

Mr. Lin Ke (left), the former Secretary of the Party Committee of the University, congratulating on her 90th birthday Madam Han Yonghua, widow of former Tsinghua President, Mr. Mei Yiqi.



国家教育委员会副主任何东昌(中)和校长高景德(左)、党委书记李传信(右)在一起。

Mr. He Dongchang (center), Deputy Minister of the State Education Commission, Prof. Gao Jingde (left), President of Tsinghua, and Mr. Li Chuanxin (right), Secretary of the Party Committee of the University.

革命传统

清华大学是一所具有光荣革命传统的学校，“五四”运动期间，清华大学的学生热情地参加了这一反帝反封建的伟大斗争。1926年3月18日，在震惊中外的北平“三·一八”爱国示威中，清华大学有20多名学生受伤，学生韦杰三被卖国军阀杀害，他临终留言：“我心甚安，但中国快强起来呀！”同学们从圆明园的废墟里移来一根残断的石柱，为这位夭折在黑暗势力屠刀下的爱国青年做纪念碑，这个断碑至今仍挺立在校园里。

1935年，在民族危亡的紧急关头，清华大学学生在中国共产党领导下，同其它学校一起发动了划时代的“一二·九”运动，走上了抗日救亡的第一线。许多优秀学生在抗日战争中献出了年轻的生命，一大批“一二·九”运动中的骨干，经过革命斗争的锤炼，成长为新中国各方面的领导人。

抗日战争时期，清华大学、北京大学、南开大学组成的西南联合大学，继承中国学生光荣的革命传统，被誉为“大后方的民主堡垒”。抗日战争胜利后，为了反对国民党反动派的独裁统治和内战政策，西南联大的师生于1945年12月，发动了声势浩大的“一二·一”运动，在全国掀起了争民主、反内战的热潮。

1945年以后，中国革命进入解放战争时期，清华大学的学生积极参加了各次旨在推翻反动统治的学生运动，在教师中也涌现了象闻一多、朱自清、吴晗等向反动势力勇敢斗争的著名教授。师生们为三位教授修建了“闻亭”、“自清亭”、“晗亭”，以资永久纪念。

清华师生为中国走向光明所进行的斗争，在清华的历史上写下了光辉的篇章，它将永远激励全体师生为振兴中华，为社会主义事业的胜利而努力奋斗！



一九一九年的“五四”运动中、清华学生在操场焚烧日货
In the “May Fourth” Movement of 1919, Tsinghua students burning Japanese goods on the playground



施滉烈士纪念碑
Monument to Mr. Shi Huang, a revolutionary martyr