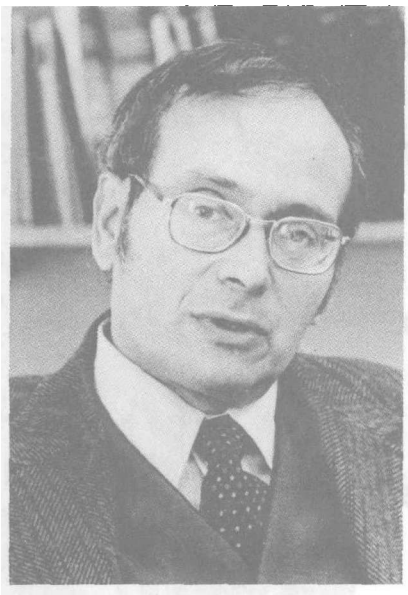
祝科技导报创刊



弗兰克·普雷斯(Dr. Frank Press)美国著名地球物理学家、美国科学院院士、美国总统首席科学顾问。曾任加州理工学院教授兼地震实验室主任、麻省理工学院地球行星科学系(Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Massachussetts Institute of Technology)教授及系主任、美国科学院美中学术交流委员会第一任主席。

我很高兴地应邀为科技导报创刊号的读者写这篇短文。一份致力于美中科技交流的杂志，是最有意义的事业。我深信它将得到美国科学和工程界的热烈支持，同时也希望它将受到广大中国读者的欢迎。

科学知识的交流，是国家和人民谋求进步的主要工具。科学知识不仅是了解自然的钥匙，也是推动技术发展从而满足人类需要、提高生活水平的关键。

中华人民共和国现在正在从事于加速现代化的工作。增进和其它国家科技的交流，是现代化工作中重要的一环。美国很荣幸地能在这交流中，担任一个重要的角色。一九七九年一月卅一日，邓小平副总理及卡特总统，在白宫签定了科技合作协议，导致了下面十个领域里科技交换议定书的签定：农业、空间技术、学生和学者的交换、高能物理、卫生、科技管理、计量及标准、大气科学、海洋科学、水力发电及水资源管理。

美中两国的重要科学家及高级官员们曾多次相互访问，为这些科技合作做了准备和计划的工作。一九七八年七月，我曾率领美国总统指派的科技代表团去北京，目的是建立起一个骨架，使两国的科技关系，可以同时通过官方和民间渠道而滋长繁荣。我们和邓小平副总理会晤，也和中国国家科学技术委员会的领导人方毅副总理进行了会谈。以后几个月中，我们的能源、商业及农业三部部长和宇航局长都相继访华。同时，两国的一些工作小组，也不断地开会，为草拟的协定中的各项合作作出详细的计划。

自从这些协议签定以来，又开了许多会，也计划了新的会议。交流工作也已实际展开。最先开始的是学生及学者的交换。不少中国学生已在美国大学学习，更多的即将到来。同时，一些美国学者也到中国从事学习和研究。很多科学团体的代表团，尤其是化学、生物、空间技术及教育各方面，已完成访问，并为以后资料交流及研究合作，做好了计划。

已经成立了美中科技合作联合委员会，来执行两国政府所支持的交流工作。这个联合委员会定于1980年1月在北京举行第一次会议。

我们认为，这一连串的活动，只是两国间科技上广泛合作的开端。我们两国间可以互惠学习的甚多。中国认为美国在空间、能源系统和工农生产方面的科学和技术，对本国的现代化很有价值。中国在植物遗传学、药物学、水产学及其他方面的经验，值得我国学习。未来在这些方面的合作，不但会促进两国科技的关系，也会增强两国间的友谊。

方毅副总理来美访问签定科技合作协议时曾说："科学是人类共同的财富。在科学历史上，有哪一个伟大的发现或发明，不是经过不同国家的科学家的共同努力而就能达成的？"

邓小平副总理在签约仪式中，也对卡特总统说："我深信，各个国家之间的广泛接触及合作，以及人民之间的交流和了解，将使我们生活的这个世界更安全、更安定、也更和平。"

我们美国的科学技术界衷心同意这两个信念。我们期待和中国科技界的朋友们，在科学和技术方面，有长远而具成效的交流和合作。

MESSAGE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REVIEW

I am honored to have been invited to write this message for the readers of the first issue of Science and Technology Review. A journal which has as its primary aim to further the goal of scientific and technological exchange between the United States and the People's Republic of China is a most worthy enterprise. I know it will receive the enthusiastic support of American scientists and engineers, and hope it will be widely read by our colleagues in the PRC.

Exchanges of scientific knowledge are the principal tools through which peoples and nations advance themselves. They hold the key not only to the understanding of nature but to working with her to meet human needs and to raise living standards through the process of technological development.

The people's Republic of China is now engaged in a program to accelerate her technological development. An important part of that program lies in an increase of scientific and technological exchanges with other nations. We in the United States are pleased to be playing a leading role in those exchanges. The Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology, signed in the White House on January 31, 1979, by Vice Premier Deng Xaioping and President Carter has resulted in the signing to date of protocols covering cooperation in ten different areas of science and technology agriculture, space technology, exchange of students and scholars, high energy physics, health, management of science and technology, metrology and standards, atmospheric science, marine science, and hydroelectric power and water resources management.

Many exchanges of visits between leading scientists and high officials of the United States and the People's Republic of China have taken place in the preparation of our plans to cooperate in these areas of science and technology. In July of 1978, I led a delegation of Presidential appointees in science and technology to Beijing. The purpose of that visit was to establish a framework within which our scientific and technological relationships, through both private and government channels, could flourish. We met with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Vice Premier Fang Yi who heads China's State Scientific and Technical Commission. That visit was succeeded during the following months by additional visits to China by our Secretaries of Energy, Commerce and Agriculture, and the Administrator of our National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Along with these visits, meetings were held by working groups from both our countries to plan the details of the cooperative efforts to be pursued under proposed agreements.

Since the signing of the agreements, further meetings have taken place, more are planned, and actual exchanges are underway. Among the first of these has been an exchange of students and scholars. A number of Chinese students are now studying in U.S. universities, with more to follow, and several U.S. scholars have arrived in China to pursue study and research in your country, Various delegations of scientists, representing scientific organizations in several fields, notably chemistry, biology, botany, space technology, and education, have conducted visits and laid plans for exchanges of information and cooperation in research.

A U.S. — PRC Joint Commission on Cooperation in Science and Technology has been created to pursue the exchanges sanctioned by our government agreements. That Joint Commission will hold its first meeting in January 1980 in Beijing.

We see all this activity as just the beginning of a major program of cooperation in science and technology between our two countries. We have much to learn from each other that will be mutually beneficial. Your country has already acknowledged the value of our space technology, and the science and technology underlying our systems of energy, agriculture and industrial production toward your plans for modernization. At the same time, we have much to learn from your experiences in such fields as plant genetics, pharmacology, aquaculture and other areas. The future of our cooperation in all these endeavors will strengthen both science and technology and the bonds between our countries.

During his visit to the U.S. to sign our Agreements on Cooperation in Science and Technology, Vice Premier Fang Yi said;

"Science is a common heritage of mankind. In the history of science, was there any great discovery or invention that came about without the simultaneous exploratory efforts of scientists of different nationalities and countries?"

Vice Premier Deng Xaioping stated to President Carter at the signing ceremony:

"It is my belief that extensive contacts and cooperation among nations and increased interchanges and understanding between peoples will make the world we live in more safe, more stable and more peaceful."

We in the science and technology community of the United States agree wholeheartedly with both these sentiments, and look forward to a long and productive period of cooperation and exchange in science and technology with our colleagues of the People's Republic of China.

Dr. Frank Press
Science and Technology Adviser
to the President of the United States