

传承家国情怀 服务国家需求 永续辉煌使命

——庆祝中国古生物学会成立 90 周年

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中国古生物学会理事长

中国古生物学会成立于 1929 年,是我国成立最早的自然科学学术团体之一。从成立至今历经 90 年,虽然在地质历史中微不足道,但恰恰是这 90 年的时间,中国的古生物工作者们传承家国情怀,不忘初心,永铸辉煌,逐渐向世人打开了地球 46 亿年在中国留下的地层书卷,见证了中国古生物学科的发展历程并进一步推动了中国古生物学会的发展和壮大。特此代表理事会,向中国古生物学会 90 周年华诞表示衷心的祝贺!

20 世纪初,为了勘查国家地质资源,改变旧中国贫穷落后的状况,众多有志青年出国深造地质专业,他们中的佼佼者后来大多成为中国近代地质事业的先驱者。1929 年 8 月 31 日,中国第一代古生物学家丁文江、李四光、杨钟健,以及北京大学葛利普等 10 人,在当时的北平忠信堂召开了中国古生物学会创立大会,选举孙云铸担任会长。同年 9 月 17 日,在北平兵马司地质调查所召开了首次学术讨论会。然而,学会成立后的 20 年里,正逢乱世,民不聊生,学会工作陷于停顿状态。抗战胜利后,1947 年 12 月 25 日,古生物学者们在南京召开中国古生物学会复活大会。旧中国,积贫积弱、内忧外患,从古生物学会创立大会到复活大会,中国古生物工作者以坚韧不拔的精神艰苦创业,为古生物学在中国的发展奠定了坚实的基础。

新中国的成立开辟了精彩华章,为古生物学的发展带来了翻天覆地的变化,是中国古生物学发展的第一个黄金时期。在这一期间,中国古生物学会团结带领广大古生物工作者,推动建立古生物的各学科体系,建立全国地层划分标准,并出版了包括《中国各门类化石》和《中国各纪地层》等一系列大型丛书,组织召开了全国会员代表大会,并创立了学会刊物《古生物学报》,集中体现了这一时期我国古生物学的繁荣和发展。另外,这一时期,中国古生物学会还积极组织会员和专家,在大庆油田的发现、西南石油会战、富铁矿和煤田勘探,以及青藏高原科学考察等工作中做出了一系列开创性工作,充分彰显了中国古生物工作者服务国家经济和社会发展的使命担当。

改革开放以来,中国古生物学迎来了发展的又一次黄金时期。各重要生物类群的起源、辐射、灭绝与复苏的研究,特别是被誉为“20 世纪最重要的科学发现之一”的澄江动物群,以及“中生代世界级化石宝库”热河生物群等的发现和研究,取得了举世瞩目的重要成果;中国各纪地层的深入研究,11 个全球层型剖面 and 点位(“金钉子”)的确立,使中国成为拥有“金钉子”最多的国家,为国家的石油、天然气、页岩气等能源资源的勘探开发和服务国家战略需求,做出了不可替代的贡献。

学科的繁荣带动了学会的进一步发展。目前,中国古生物学已经拥有会员近 3000 人,拥有近 10 个分会和专业委员会,涵盖了古无脊椎动物、古脊椎动物、古植物、孢粉学、化石藻类、微体古生物学、古生态学、地球生物学等齐全的学科分支,以及教育工作委员会和科普工作委员会。在此期间,中国古生物学会定期组织召开全国会员代表大会及学术年会,各分会、专业委员会积极组织学术交流,持续推动学科发展。由学会牵头,先后完成编撰并出版了一批重要的学科论著,包括《中国古生物学会 80 年》、《古生物学名词》(第二版)、《古生物学科发展报告》以及《中国古生物学科史》等,有力推动了学会建设和学科的发展。

中国古生物学会长期以来活跃在国际学术舞台,开展了积极而广泛的国际合作与交流。自 1979 年加入国际古生物协会(IPA)以来,已经成为 IPA 最大的国家级学会,并且是最为重要的成员之一。学会先后主办了“第二届国际古生物学大会”(2006 年,北京)、“第八届国际侏罗系大会”(2010 年,遂宁)等系列重要国际会议。积极加强与其它国家古生物学会的交流和合作,与德国古生物学会联合,先后在德国哥廷根大学(2013

年)和中国宜昌(2017年)成功主办了两届中德古生物学国际会议。近年来,与日本古生物学会、俄罗斯古生物学会和罗马尼亚古生物学会等开展友好合作与交流。目前正在发起筹建亚洲古生物协会并于2019年11月在北京组织召开“第一届亚洲古生物学大会”,从而推动与国际古生物学术共同体的交流与合作。学会有一批科学家先后担任国际古生物协会主席、副主席、秘书长,国际地层委员会副主席及其各个分会的主席、副主席和秘书长以及选举委员,另外也在国际古植物学协会、国际孢粉学联合会、国际古昆虫学会、国际化石藻类学会、国际放射虫协会等学科组织中担任主席、副主席等职务,发挥了积极的国际学术引领作用。

近年来,在学会理事会领导下,中国古生物学会积极深化改革,优化学会功能,强化会员服务。学会十分重视并加强古生物学人才队伍举荐工作,先后开展了中国科学院院士推荐、尹赞勋地层古生物奖评选、世界女科学家奖以及全国先进科技工作者推荐等工作,设立并连续评选了四届青年古生物学奖,一批优秀青年人才脱颖而出,进一步提高了学会的人才凝聚力。连续三年评选和发布中国古生物学年度十大进展,通过建设学会全国科普教育基地和科普网站,组织开展全国地质古生物科普工作研讨会,积极开展科普教育和科学传播。另外,在中国科协科技社团党委领导下,学会于2016年成立了中国古生物学会功能型党委和办事机构党支部,充分发挥学会党组织的核心保障作用,从而保证了学会各项事业的健康可持续发展。学会还积极发挥专家智力云集的优势,服务于地质古生物学领域的国家战略需求。组织专家参加国家古生物化石专家委员会的各项工作,推动《古生物化石保护条例》及实施细则以及国家重点保护古生物化石名录的制定,参与指导国家重点古生物化石重点产地规划、国家地质公园或矿山公园、世界地质公园等评审和创建,积极参与中国古生物化石保护基金会工作,为国家古生物化石的资源保护和地学旅游、绿色生态文明发展和“一带一路”倡议等出谋划策,贡献力量,并发挥专家智库的作用。当前,中国古生物学会已经发展成为人才济济、硕果累累、国际交流广泛、科普教育繁荣、具有强大凝聚力的学术组织。

当今世界呈现大变革和大动荡趋势,不确定因素越来越多,我国的社会主义现代化强国建设已经进入新时代,中国古生物学的可持续发展面临着前所未有的新形势、新机遇和新挑战。展望未来,中国古生物学会和全体会员将不忘初心,传承90年铸就的科学底蕴和光荣传统,始终围绕民族所需、始终服务国家发展,继承并发扬献身、创新、求实、协作的精神,建设具有中国特色的世界一流学会,引领中国乃至世界古生物学科发展,为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦贡献力量!

CARRYING FORWARD NATIONAL SENTIMENTS, SERVING FOR COUNTRY'S NEEDS, AND EVERLASTING SOCIETY GLORIOUS MISSION

—Celebrating the 90th Anniversary of the Palaeontological Society of China

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The year 2019 marks the 90th Anniversary of the Palaeontological Society of China. On August 31, 1929, ten persons of China's first generation of palaeontologists, including Ding Wen-jiang, Li Si-guang, Yang Zhong-jian, Grabau A. W. of Peking University and a few others, met together to have the founding assembly of the Palaeontological Society of China in Beiping (i. e. Beijing), and elected Sun Yun-zhu as the first society president. On September 17 of the same year, the first academic symposium was held at the Geological Survey of Beiping. However, in the following two decades, because of the troubled times and the people even had no means of livelihood which resulted in the standstill of academic work. Until December 25, 1947, palaeontologists in China held the Resurrection Conference of Palaeontological Society of China in Nanjing. The old China struggled with poverty, domestic strife and foreign aggression for several tens of years, in such difficult conditions from the founding assembly to the resurrection conference, Chi-

nese palaeontologists pioneered a solid foundation for developing palaeontology in China with spirit of great perseverance.

The founding of new China brought considerable changes to the development of palaeontology in China. A great number of achievements sprung up during this splendid era, such as: the establishment of various subject systems of palaeontology and the standards for national stratigraphic classification and correlation, the publication of multi-volumes like “Fossils of China” and “Chinese Strata through Geological History”, the convening of the National Congress of the Palaeontological Society of China, and the publication of the society official journal “Acta Palaeontologica Sinica”. All these represented the concentrated embodiment of the flourishing development of palaeontology in China during this period.

Besides, the significant contributions achieved in this period also include the discovery of the Daqing Oilfield, the Southwest Petroleum Battle, the explorations of high-grade iron ore deposit and coal field, scientific investigation of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, etc. All these well annotated that Chinese palaeontologists accomplished their missions of serving the national economy and social development.

Benefited from the national reform and opening up, the Chinese palaeontology and the Palaeontological Society of China have been enjoying their new golden era since 1978. Many significant programmes and projects have been carried out, including the study of the origination, radiation, extinction and recovery of the deep time life on Earth, especially the discovery and study of the Cambrian Chengjiang Fauna which known as “one of the most important scientific discoveries during the 20th century” and the Jehol Biota which known as “Mesozoic world-class fossil treasury”, striking the attention of the whole world. The intensive study of stratigraphy of multidisciplines and the establishment of 11 Global Stratotype Sections and Points (GSSPs) in China guarantee China the only country that has the most “GSSPs” in the world. So, palaeontology China has played an irreplaceable contribution in the field of exploration and development of nation’s energy resources like petroleum, natural gas and shale gas, as well as struggling for academic gold medals (i. e. the GSSPs or the Golden Spikes) in the world.

The prosperity of the palaeontology promoted further development of the Palaeontological Society of China (PSC). During this period, PSC organized a series of national congresses and the annual conferences regularly; each branch and sub-committee of PSC also organized academic activities, all of which constitute the sustainable motivation for the development of the palaeontology in China. To date, PSC has over 3000 membership across the country, and has about 10 branches or sub-committees, covering all disciplines of palaeontology, including invertebrate, vertebrate, palaeobotany, palynology, fossil algae, micropalaeontology, palaeoecology, geobiology, as well as education and popular science outreach. In addition, PSC has compiled a series publications on palaeontology, including “80 years of the Palaeontological Society of China”, “Scientific Terms of Palaeontology” (second edition), “Development Report of Palaeontology” and “History of Palaeontology in China”, which significantly promoted the construction of the society and the development of the palaeontology discipline in China.

PSC has been active in the international academic arena for a long time, and has carried out extensive international cooperation and exchange. Since joining the International Paleontology Association (IPA) in 1979, PSC has become the largest and also an important member of the IPA. It has hosted a series of important international conventions such as “The Second International Palaeontological Congress” (2006 in Beijing), and “The 8th International Congress on the Jurassic System” (2010 in Suining). PSC has also actively strengthened exchanges and cooperation with other paleontological societies in the world. We successfully hosted two Joint Conferences of PSC and PZ (Paläontologische Gesellschaft) between China and Germany on palaeontology in University of Göttingen, Germany (2013) and Yichang, China (2017). In recent years, PSC has also developed cooperation with the palaeontological societies of Japan, Russia, Ko-

rea, Romania, etc. Currently, PSC is actively preparing the “the First Asian Palaeontological Congress” in Beijing this year; and is also the initiator in founding the “Asian Palaeontological Association” (APA). These works effectively promoted the international academic exchanges between PSC and the international palaeontological community. A group of scientists in PSC have served as the leading roles (including chairman, vice chairmen, secretary, voting members) in the International Palaeontological Association, International Commission on Stratigraphy and its sub-commissions, International Organization of Palaeobotany, International Federation of Palynology, as well as international associations of fossil insects, radiolarian, etc.

PSC also makes contributions to promote the integration of science and education, and to strengthen the construction of discipline talents, for example, the recommendation of new academicians, the selection of “Yin Zan-xun Stratigraphic Palaeontology Award” and the “Youth Palaeontology Award”. In addition, PSC actively promotes the public outreach in palaeontology and stratigraphy, establishes the national science education bases and science webs, and enhances the influence of publications and the release of the annual top ten progresses of palaeontology in China. Furthermore, through participating in the National Fossil Protection Expert Committee and joining in the construction of National and Global GeoParks, PSC dedicates to protect national palaeontological fossil resources, promote geo-tourism and green-development, as well as the palaeontological research in China. Now, PSC has developed as a highly talented, fruitful academic organization with extensive international communication, prosperous science education and strong cohesion of palaeontology.

The current world is full of great changes that set up new requirements for the development of palaeontology. Facing the new opportunities and challenges, Palaeontological Society of China will firmly stay true to its original mission; inherit the scientific attainment and glorious tradition that have been formed in the past 90 years. It will focus on the national requirements, insist on serving for national development, keep on uniting and organizing all of its members, in order to build a world-class national palaeontological society under the spirit of dedication, innovation, truth-seeking and cooperation. PSC will lead the development of palaeontology in China and even in the world, and make contributions to the China Dream of nation's rejuvenation.