

Instructions from the Cultural and Educational Commission of the GAC on the Basic Tasks of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

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The establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences marks the beginning of a new historical stage for scientific work in China.

Although our country's scientific research institutions made some contributions to academic research in the past, due to the constraints imposed on science by reactionary regimes and reactionary ideologies, various material conditions limitations, and subjective weaknesses among scientific workers, Chinese science has not been able to fully play its active role in serving the people.

Now, a new China has been born. This provides new favorable conditions for our scientific work and, at the same time, imposes new requirements on our scientific work.

The Cultural and Educational Policy in Chapter V of the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), especially the various provisions regarding scientific work, is the overall guideline for our country's scientific work in the future. In summary, the general principle is to develop scientific thinking to eliminate backward and reactionary ideas, cultivate sound scientific talents and talents for national construction, strive for close coordination between academic research and practical needs, enabling science to truly serve the country's industry, agriculture, national defense construction, health, and the cultural life of the people.

According to this general guideline, the basic tasks of the Academy of Sciences at present are:

1. Establishing the direction of scientific research:

(1) Adopting the viewpoint that scientific research should serve the people, striving for close coordination between scientific research and practice, and correcting the previous style of detachment and aimlessness.

(2) Based on the trend of recent developments in scientific research, absorbing the experience of international advanced science, engaging in planned theoretical and applied research to catch up with the international academic level.

(3) Emphasizing the planning and collectivism of scientific research, establishing and strengthening organic connections between various disciplines.

2. Cultivating and reasonably allocating scientific research talents:

(1) Strengthening the political study of researchers so that they can grasp the Marxist-Leninist viewpoints and methods.

(2) Maintaining regular contact with universities and other specialized talent training institutions, assisting each other, and coordinating the training of specialized talents.

(3) Investigating national scientific talents, providing planned distribution and supplementation.

(4) Encouraging and assisting scientific researchers studying abroad to return to the homeland and serve the country.

3. Adjusting and enriching scientific research institutions:

(1) Temporarily focusing on natural sciences, initially merging research institutions with similar natures that were previously independent, and gradually enriching them.

(2) Soliciting opinions from financial and economic departments widely, establishing close connections with them to select research priorities according to the current needs of national construction, establishing local workstations, concentrating efforts to solve practical problems.

(3) Planning and systematically establishing and developing research work in various disciplines that currently lack a foundation but are urgently needed for national construction.