

素聚集在一处,因而便于控制和治理由开矿所造成的环境破坏。开采一处超大型矿床所造成的环境污染效应远比开采分散于多处的中小型矿床为小,也使集中治理环境污染更为经济、有效。在当今世界各大矿业公司的开发战略中,其选择原则是“环境影响可降到最低、矿量大、开采寿命长的矿床”,符合这种原则的应首推超大型矿床,是实现绿色(生态)矿业的最佳选择。

[参考文献]

- [1] 赵振华.从超大型矿床研究对中国矿产资源的思考[J].科学通报,1999,44(8):890~894.
- [2] 涂光炽.过去20年矿床事业发展的概略回顾[J].矿床地质,

2001,20(1):1~9.

- [3] 赵振华,刘秉光,李朝阳.我国与寻找超大型矿床有关的基础研究进展[J].地球科学进展,2001,16(2):184~188.
- [4] Zhu, X K, et al. Determination of natural Cu - isotope variation by plasma - source mass spectrometry: implications for use as geochemical tracers[J]. Chemical Geology, 2000,1163,139~149.
- [5] Eastoe, C J, Gulbert J M, Stable chlorine isotopes in hydrothermal processes, Geochim[J]. Cosmochim. Acta,1992,56,4247~4255.
- [6] Banks, D A, et al. Chlorine isotopes in fluid inclusions: Determination of the origins of salinity in magmatic fluids, Geochim[J]. Cosmochim. Acta, 2000,64,1785~1789.
- [7] Hall, A, Ammonium in granites and its petrogenetic significance [J]. Earth - Science Reviews, 1999,45,145~165.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE THEORETIC STUDY OF MINERAL RESOURCES TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

ZHAO Zhen - hua

(Guangzhou Geochemistry Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510640)

Abstract:To strengthen the theoretic study of strategic mineral resources is one of the keys to set up the safety system of national resources. In the building of national innovation system of theoretic research of mineral resources, it is necessary to strengthen the ore - forming dynamic study, to develop the new field of ore - forming geochemical kinetics study, to tap the potential of mineral resources in both the non - prospected and known massed ore - forming area, to discover new types of mineral deposits, and to strengthen the prospecting of the deep of ore bodies and the study of the minerogenic territory and belts.

Key words:Safety system of national resources, mineral resources, ore - forming dynamics, ore - forming geochemical kinetics

地学界历年当选院士

1955年、1957年当选中国科学院院士的有:尹赞勋、田奇璜、乐森瑀、许杰、孙云铸、李四光、杨钟健、何作霖、张文佑、武衡、孟宪民、侯德封、俞建章、顾功叙、黄汲清、斯行健、程裕淇、谢家荣、裴文忠、王竹泉、冯景兰。

1980年当选院士的有:丁国瑜、马杏垣、王仁、王钰、王曰伦、王恒升、王鸿祯、业治铮、叶连俊、卢衍豪、朱夏、刘东光、刘光鼎、关士聪、池际尚(女)、孙殿卿、李春昱、李星学、杨遵义、吴汝康、谷德振、宋叔和、张伯声、张宗祜(后为两院院士)、张炳熏、陈国达、岳希新、周明镇、赵金钊、郝诒纯(女)、秦馨菱、袁见齐、贾兰坡、贾福海、顾知微、徐仁、徐克勤、翁文波、高振西、郭文魁、郭承基、涂光炽、黄绍显、黄申保、谢学锦、穆恩之。

1991~2001年当选中国科学院与中国工程院院士的有:马在田、马宗晋、叶大年、刘宝珺、安芷生、许厚泽、孙枢、孙大中、李德生、杨起、肖序常、汪品先、沈其韩、张弥曼(女)、陈庆宣、陈梦熊、欧阳自远、袁道先、盛金章、常印佛(后为两院院士)、傅家谟、李廷栋、赵鹏大、殷鸿福、郭令智、何继善、王思敬、刘广志、汤中立、李庆忠、郑绵平、韩德馨、翟光明、许志琴、汪集旻、周志炎、秦蕴珊、戴金星、卢耀如、陈毓川、金庆焕、金翔龙、胡见义、马瑾(女)、王德滋、田在艺、任纪舜、戎嘉余、张彭熹、林学钰(女)、刘广润、李坪、邱中健、裴荣富、吴新智、张本仁、张国伟、翟裕生、滕吉文、薛禹群、多吉、赵文津、金玉玕、钟大赉。

(梓国 供稿)