

中華之光

THE GLORY OF CHINA

何 黄 彪 著

湖北科学技术出版社



· 科学报告文学集之一 ·

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内 容 简 介

本书是我国第一部较全面地反映和歌颂了我国新一代有突出贡献的科学家和发明家的科学报告文学集。作者满怀爱国激情，饱蘸正义之笔，把科学与文学有机地结合起来，将科学家、发明家的科学发展线与人生发展线交融一起，真实而生动地描写了张开逊、王永民、袁隆平、周林等十多位卓有建树的中青年科学家、发明家对科学锲而不舍、对困难百折不挠、对事业义无反顾、为祖国争得数十枚大奖、金牌的崇高品质和爱国主义精神。作品事迹生动，情节跌宕、文笔流畅，读来感奋不已，回肠荡气。

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序

嚴濟慈

中华民族，历来就是一个勤劳朴实、聪明勇敢、富有创造精神的民族。历史上，华夏大地，曾无愧是举世瞩目的文明之邦。然而，到了近代，西方依靠其现代科技成就，后来居上了。无论是战场上的炮火较量，还是商品领域里的竞争，都使中国人民痛苦地面对事实：落后了。

然而，历史常常在更高的水平上重演过去。20世纪，中华民族进入了复兴崛起的新时期。1919年5月4日，中国青年就呼唤“赛先生”（即“科学”之意）和“德先生”（即“民主”之意）。1949年建国前夕，在“五四”运动30周年的时候，我在“中华全国青年第一次代表大会”上，做了一个题为《青年与科学》的报告。那时，新中国象喷薄欲出的红日，青年们象初春待放的蓓蕾，沉睡的中华大地开始昭苏。我们一边全力投身于国家的科学事业，一边热切地期待在新中国的旗帜下，国家能尽快建立起自己的科学研究体系，人民能尽快拥有自己的科学技术队伍。我们希望新中国的青年，永远不要忘记祖国屡遭列强侵略和蹂躏的血泪近代史，要热爱中华的土地，要献身

民族的事业，要用辛劳和汗水，用智慧和创造，建设繁荣富强、科技进步的新中国。

39年过去，新中国迈开了青春的步伐。回首过去，展望未来，我既高兴，又欣慰。我们的国家不但建成了宏大的科学研究体系，而且造就了一大批在我国土生土长的年轻一代的科学家和发明家。他们继往开来，矢志报国，在诸多现代科学领域中，以中国人特有的聪明才智，以中华民族特有的顽强拼搏精神，攻克了一座座科学堡垒，填补了一个个空白，创造了巨大的社会效益和经济效益，推动了我国科学的繁荣和世界科学的进步，这是中华民族科学复兴的希望。

著名科学报告文学作家何黄彪同志的报告文学集，应国内外广大读者的迫切要求，就要出版了，书名定为《中华之光》。我觉得这个书名很好，很有气势，很有爱国精神。这个书名不禁使我想起了1927年，大画家徐悲鸿先生为我作素描画的题词“科学之光”，那个时候，我们这个民族掌握现代科学知识的人是不多的，历史告诉我们，一个国家，一个民族，如果没有一大批掌握现代科学技术知识并勇于创造的科技人才，是不可能进步的。而科学人才的出现，不但需要培养，也需要发现，更需要在他们困难的时候给予支持。何黄彪同志，作为一个新闻记者、共产党员，十几年来，满怀爱国激情，饱蘸正义之笔，以通讯和报告文学的形式，发现、宣传并支持了一批在新中国成长起来的优秀中青年科技工作者，其中大部分人作为平民百姓，在

事业刚刚萌芽的时候，就得到了他的支持；另有一些人则在遭到压制、打击、迫害的时候，是他在党的领导下，用舆论的力量申张正义、力挫邪恶，才得以挣脱羁绊、走出逆境；还有的人，在处境困难、走投无路的时候，是经他收容并无私地提供了各种条件，才渡过难关，走上了成功之路。他笔下的这些人物，如今，形成了一个在我国科学事业上斩关夺隘、硕果累累的群体：既有建国以来在国际科坛上获得金牌和大奖最多的人，也有建国以来获得国家最高科技奖的人；他们中的绝大多数已成为人大代表、政协委员、国家级有突出贡献的中青年专家和劳动模范。他们是新中国科技界的一代精英，是中国当代青年知识分子的楷模。在他们身上，闪耀着熠熠生辉的中华之光。

《中华之光》和读者见面了，这是一件喜事，这是我国第一部比较集中地反映新一代优秀科学家、发明家的文学著作，我在这里表示祝贺。愿《中华之光》沐浴着千花万树，花艳果丰；愿由此书焕发的民族精神，激励着炎黄子孙，建功立业，源远流长。

一九八八年六月二日

FOREWORD

Yan Jici

The Chinese people have always been industrious, sincere, honest, and famous for their intelligence, bravery and creativity. Historically, China was known around the world as a civilized country. However, in modern times the Western countries, with their modern scientific and technological achievements, forged ahead on the battlefield and in trade competition, and the Chinese people had to face the fact that they had fallen behind.

However, history often repeats itself at a higher spiral. In the 20th century, the Chinese entered a new era of rejuvenation. On May 4, 1919, Chinese youth launched a movement calling for "Mr. Sai" (i. e. Science) and "Mr. De" (i. e. Democracy). On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic, I gave a lecture on the topic "Youth and Science" at the first Representative Assembly of the youth of China on the 30th Anniversary of the May 4th Movement. At that time, the new China was like the rising sun, the young people were like buds blossoming in the early spring, and the whole land of China, which had slumbered for ages, began to wake up. While we threw ourselves into the cause of developing China's science and

technology, we hoped that our country would soon have a system of scientific research, and that the people would quickly develop their own ranks of scientists and technicians, under the banner of new China. We hoped that the youth of new China would never forget the modern Chinese history of blood and tears, in which their motherland was repeatedly invaded and ravaged by big powers. We also hoped that they would love their nation, devote themselves to its cause, and build it into a rich, prosperous, and powerful country with advanced science and technology by their hard work and creativity.

Over the past 39 years, China has made vigorous advances. Recalling the past and looking forward to the future, I feel both pleased and gratified. Our country has not only set up a comprehensive scientific research system, but also brought up a new generation of scientists and inventors. Having carried forward the undertakings of their predecessors, they have opened up a new road for the future and dedicated themselves to the service of the country. In many fields of science and technology, they have surmounted difficulties and successively filled in one gap after another with their wisdom, their resourcefulness, and their indomitable spirit. They have brought great benefits to society. Their work has promoted our country's scientific research, and given impetus to the progress of world science, in line with the Chinese people's hope for national revival.

This collection of works, *Light of China* by He Huangbiao, a

well-known science writer, should be popular with numerous readers at home and abroad. I think that the title of the book is very good, very imposing and full of patriotism. This book naturally reminds me of the sketch "Light of Science" that Mr. Xu Beihong, a great painter, drew for me in 1927. At that time, our country had very few people who had mastered modern scientific knowledge. History shows that a nation cannot make progress if it does not have numerous qualified, boldly innovative scientists and technicians. But, if we wish to have skilled scientific workers, we need to identify them, cultivate them, and, moreover, help them when they are in trouble. As a journalist, He Huangbiao has discovered, written about and supported many excellent young and middle-aged scientific workers over last 20 years. Most of them were common people, and got his support when they began to succeed in their cause. With his help, some people who suffered persecution threw off their yokes and escaped from bad situations. He upheld justice and strongly frustrated evil doers by using the power of public opinion. To others, who were in a sorry plight or in despair, he lent support and provided them with various conditions, so that they were tided over difficulties and embarked on the road to success. Nowadays, people described in his writings are playing an important role in clearing away obstacles and solving key problems in our country's science field. Some have won gold medals and other important prizes in world science circles, and some have won the highest prizes awarded by the state for their

great achievements in science and technology since the founding of the people's Republic. Most of them have become deputies to the National people's Congress, or members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, or young and middleage experts and model workers who have made outstanding contributions to the country. They are a group of the best scientists and technicians of the new China, and have become examples of the Chinese young intellectuals today. They are really the light of the nation.

It's a happy event that *Light of China* is coming into the hands of readers. This is the author's first collection of his writings on scientists and inventors of the new generation. I extend warm congratulations, and the hope that *Light of China* Will shine on many new buds and tender shoots, and arouse our spirit and promote the progress of the Chinese nation.

June 2, 1988

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THE FIRST EASTERNER WHO WON A PRIX OF GENEVA CANTON

获得日内瓦州大奖的第一个东方人

这是多么值得现代中国人自信而又自豪的事实：

1986年4月17日，在世界名城日内瓦举行的第十四届国际发明和新技术展览会的领奖台上，日内瓦州州长克里斯蒂安·格洛贝格先生将一尊镌刻着古老的日内瓦共和国国徽的银盘授予中国发明家张开逊。这一庄重古朴的大银盘代表着举世瞩目的国际发明荣誉——日内瓦州奖，使张开逊成为获得这项大奖的第一个东方人^①。日内瓦州政府在会议大厅隆重集会，热烈祝贺中国发明家的成功。

1986年11月，在比利时首都布鲁塞尔举行的第三十五届尤里卡国际发明博览会上，张开逊又以两项发明参展，获得两枚金质奖章和比利时国王授予的国际发明荣誉奖——一级骑士勋章。

1987年4月，在第十五届日内瓦国际发明和新技术展览会上，张开逊再以新的成果获得一枚金牌。居住在瑞士洛桑的一位

^①在日内瓦国际发明和新技术展览会上，设大奖、金牌、镀金牌、银牌、铜牌。张开逊所获得的“日内瓦州奖”，是由国际专家评审团评选出来的高级别大奖。