偌 贝 尔 科 中国科学技术协会 学 奖 全录

编



尔

学

得

者







给 一作者 学 的

信

中英文对照

科学普及出版 社

科学奖全录 中国科学技术协会

编

获得者



で望ら

诺贝尔科学奖

科技工作者的给中国学生的 的信 及

利山北京

中英文对照

科学普及出版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

厚望与期待: 诺贝尔科学奖获得者给中国学生及科技工作者的信: 中英文对照/中国科学技术协会编. 一北京: 科学普及出版社,2001.1 ISBN 7-110-05016-5

I 厚... Ⅱ中 ... Ⅲ科学家 - 书信 - 世界 - 中、英 IVK816.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 79640 号

科学普及出版社出版 北京海淀区中关村南大街 16号

邮政编码: 100081

电话: 62179148 62173865

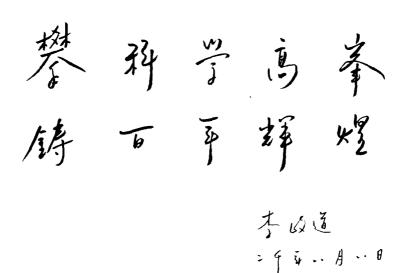
新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

北京地质印刷厂印刷

开本: 850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 1/32 印张: 6.75 字数: 180 千字 2001 年 1 月第 1 版 2001 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1-10000 册 定价: 12.00 元

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、 脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)



攀科学高峰 铸百年辉煌



李政道 (Tsung Dao Lee 1926~) 华裔美国物理学家。因发现违反字称 守恒定律的现象,获1957年诺贝尔物 理学奖。 星转斗移、新世纪翩然而至。20世纪之初,诺贝尔奖一经设立、就激励了多少有志者,奋力拼搏在人类文明的各领域。在科学奖方面(物理学、化学、生理学或医学),更是英才辈出,群贤毕至,智者纷来。迄今为止,世界上已有469人次获得了诺贝尔科学奖这一荣誉。

今年是诺贝尔奖金设立100周年。为使我国青少年了解著名科学家,接受科学精神的熏陶,科学普及出版社同时推出《世纪辉煌》和《厚望与期待》两部书。前者是画册式读物,汇集了所有诺贝尔科学奖获得者的照片,其中有些照片罕见于世、堪称珍品;后者是部分获奖者给中国青年学生及科技工作者的信及寄语。它既表现了科学名人对中国人民浓浓的厚爱,也寄托了他们对中华民族的殷切期望。两部书相得益彰,都具有收藏价值。值得说明的是,尽管这些科学家均为名人,但他们一接到请求,都欣然应允、慨然赠墨、其情感人至深。

"有德者必有言。"虽然诺贝尔科学奖获得者功成名遂、但虚怀若谷。披览画册、照片生动传神、使我们如见其人;拜读寄语、行文真挚质朴、有如春风拂面、使我们如闻其声、仿佛列坐讲堂、聆听真切生动的谈话。

如果我们的青少年在最富于学习创造之际,与这些清澈的智慧为友,并能走入科学殿堂,则幸甚矣! 谨此为序。

目 录

关于科学的一些想法 	(1)
科学家的动力与欢乐 	
致 21 世纪的中国青少年 	
如何学习科学及科学家的幸福	
投入科学之中充满乐趣 	
对中国青年谈儿点看法 	
科学新大陆的探索与发现	
中国青少年将是新世纪的主人 	
我只能算是一只"黑羊" 朱棣文	
怎样才能成为一名科学家	
用科学成就为人类服务	
对中国青少年和他们父母的建议	
中国、科学和人文学	
把注意力集中在对自然的深入理解上	
	(60)
罗杰·C·L·吉耶曼	(62)

让公众理解掌握科技至关重要 	(70)
不要代替孩子选择未来 	
科学发现无休止 克劳斯·冯·克里青	
对中国未来的寄语	
中国学生们将是明天的科学家	
你应为属于中国而自豪	(100)
一位影响了我一生的老师	(103)
科学探索充满了欢乐	(110)
	(114)
我是如何走上科学研究道路的 格林·西奥多·西博格	(121)
从事基础科学研究是令人激动的事情 詹斯·斯科	(127)
科学研究的乐趣 	(131)
学习是自己的责任 	(134)
TH	(138)



西徳尼・奥尔特曼

(Sidney Altman 1939 ~)

美国分子生物学家。因发现核糖核酸(RNA)自身具有酶的生物催化功能获1989年诺贝尔化学奖。

关于科学的一些想法*

在我12岁的时候,得到了一本塞里格·海茨所写的《原子的说明》一书。这本书简明地概述了元素周期表和原子的结构,给我留下了极为深刻的印象。我发现我对元素周期表的优美设计和它的预测能力特别感兴趣。可以肯定地说,是这本书唤起了我对核物理学的爱好。

我的父母总是鼓励我学习,并培养我对学习的兴趣。他们认为:读书、接受教育和努力工作,是一个人取得成功的必由之路。我相信,这些道理在任何地方、对任何人都是至理明言。

^{*} 标题为本书编辑组所加。后同。



Sidney Altman 1939~

When I was about twelve years old I was given a book entitled Explaining the Atom, by Selig Hecht. This book, which was a simple outline of the periodic table and atomic structure, impressed me greatly. What I found especially interesting was the elegance and predictive power of the periodic table. The book certainly awakened in me an interest in nuclear physics. My general interest in learning was encouraged greatly by my parents who felt that the way to advancement in society was through books and education, as well as hard work. I believe those principles hold true for everyone, everywhere.

Sidney Altman

Delnyll



沃纳·阿尔伯

(Werner Arber 1929 ~)

瑞士微生物遗传学家。因发现限制性内切酶以及在分子遗传学方面的研究成果获1978年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。

科学家的动力与欢乐

可能许多人在某一时刻会突然有一种探索的欲望: 探索自己,探索自己周围的人,探索动、植物,探索岩石与江河,探索夜空中闪烁的星星……能够产生这种探索的欲望是很可贵的,但更可贵的是那些能够进行探索并找出答案的人。答案往往要通过科学研究来发现,从事这种研究的人就是科学家。

科学家研究我们生存的这个世界,他们受好奇心的驱使,去探索未知的一切,他们为获得了新的发现和找到了解决问题的方法而欣喜若狂。但大多数科学家并不自私,他们愿意与别人一同分享他们的欢乐。科学家把他们的发现公诸于世,以便这些发现能够得到所有那些感兴趣的人的广泛认可。

事实上,科学家经常与从事同样或类似研究的其他科学家进行交流。通过研究成果与研究思想的交流,科学家获得成功的机会就会变得更大,就能够更快地实现自己的目标。科学家



研究的目标,大多是在物理学、化学和生物学等领域。无论是在世界上的什么地方,人们都可以分享科学研究所带来的精神财富。不管是在欧洲,还是在中国,自然的法则都是一样的。由于这一简单明了的事实,科学家之间不会因政治观点不同而拒绝科学方面的对话。在任何地方,科学家只要找到一位进行同一课题研究的同行,他们之间就会进行知识的交流,这将有助于他们的研究。正是基于这个原因,目前国际上科学家之间的交流与合作非常活跃。这除了可以促进科学发展之外,还会帮助不同种族、不同背景的人们的相互理解。科学家之间的国际交往、对推动人类的和平共处有重要的贡献。

为便于交流与合作, 许多领域里的科学家已组成了全球性 的组织,即科学协会和学会,如国际化学学会。由于许多悬而未 决的科学课题非常复杂,需要不同学科的科学家相互合作,所 以今天不同协会、学会间的相互合作已是很普遍的事。国际科 学联合理事会(简称"国科联",英文缩写ICSU)就是为不同 科学协会、学会的交流与合作提供方便条件的组织。这是一个 全球性、非政府性的科学家组织、其会员涵盖了所有的科学学 科,在世界范围内开展活动。在这个组织内,除了作为理事会成 员的国际性学科协会与学会外,还有一些以国家为单位的会员, 如某国的科学协会、学会或其他科学团体。中国科学技术协会 (CAST) 就是"国科联"的团体会员,它下属的会员总数超过 了 400 万人,其中约 50 万人是自然科学家,约 200 万人是工程 师,100多万人是医务工作者,还有50多万社会科学工作者。通 过"国科联",这些中国的科技工作者成为全球科学家网络中的 一员。"国科联"是一个非常有用的网络,它把我们生活的这个 星球联为一体,大家相互协作,有数百万人直接或间接地从"国

科联"受益、尽管其中许多人并没有意识到自己是这一网络中的一分子。

我有幸担任"国科联"的现任主席,任期为3年。我的主要任务是为各国科学家间的对话与合作提供方便。我把这看作是一个绝好的机会,它可以使我了解世界不同领域里的人,与科学背景极不相同的人一起工作,解决那些影响到提高人类的生活水平、影响有限资源的可持续利用等方面的问题。这是与当前人们对于怎样把科学知识付诸应用的需求相适应的。许多科学的理论是应用技术的基础,如果科学理论不能转化为应用技术,我几乎不能想像人类的生活将是一个什么样子。从这个意义上说,我们的工作可以使具有独创性的科学发现对整个世界产生重要影响。如果我们能够更好地理解自然界的规律,就可以更有效地利用自然,而不对自然界造成破坏。这是一个很重要的工作,需要充分发挥我们的聪明才智。考虑到我们在自然界中所处的位置,以及我们的活动对自然界所带来的影响,我们必须从与人类的权利、人类的义务有关的伦理道德方面进行思考。这是人类生存、人们相互影响与合作的基础。

你们之中那些有志于科学研究的人,也许可以从这篇短文中找到动力,并在自己的工作中找到欢乐。即使是那些不从事科学研究的人,也会感受到并感激古往今来众多科学家为人类带来的福祉。而这将会使你们更加支持科学的进步,并推动整个社会运用科学知识创造人类的文明。





Werner Arber 1929~

On the motivation and satisfaction of scientists

Many of you may have experienced sensational moments when questions came to your mind about yourself, about people around you, about animals and plants, about rocks and rivers and also about stars shining in the sky in a clear night. That human beings are able to ask this kind of questions is already quite remarkable. But what is even more remarkable is that they have found ways to answer many of these questions. Answers can sometimes be found in scientific research and the people involved in such investigations are scientists.

Scientists study the world in which we live. They do this by curiosity and they can become excited upon making novel discoveries and by finding means to explain yet unsolved questions. But scientists are normally not selfish, they like to share their excitement with other people. They publish their findings so that these become widely accessible to all those interested.

In fact, they communicate their results also in their own interest. Scientists are eager to talk with other scientists working on the same and similar problems. By exchanging results and ideas, they have a better chance of success, they can reach their goal more rapidly. Most often the objectives of their study, being it in the fields of physics, chemistry or biology, share the same properties anywhere in the world. The laws of nature are the same in Europe and in China. For this simple reason the dialogue between scientists does not stop at political borders. Wherever in the world a scientist finds a colleague exploring the same problem, an exchange of their knowledge can help them to advance their studies. For these reasons international collaboration between scientists is flourishing. Besides to be fruitful for the advance of science, worldwide scientific contacts also contribute to a better mutual understanding of people with different ethnical roots. By their worldwide communication, scientists thus contribute importantly to foster a peaceful coexistence of humans.

In order to facilitate cooperation, scientists working in the same fields of study have formed associations which have in many



cases a worldwide dimension. These are the scientific Unions. For example, one such Union groups all chemists on our planet. As many of the pending problems are quite complex and require the cooperation of scientists of different disciplines, collaboration between different Unions has become quite normal. The place where the different scientific Unions meet and talk with each other is the International Council for Science (abbreviated as ICSU). ICSU thus is a global, non-governmental roof organization of scientists. Its membership englobes all scientific disciplines and it acts worldwide. As a matter of fact, besides its Union members, ICSU has also national members. These are sometimes national academies of science, or in other cases other scientific organizations. For example, in the People's Republic of China the member of ICSU is CAST, the China Association for Science and Technology. CAST has a total membership of over 4 million people. Nearly half a million of these are in fact natural scientists, while almost 2 million members are engineers, more than 1 million people are engaged in medical care and more than half a million members are engaged in social sciences. Through ICSU, all these persons are part of a worldwide net which links together all the persons engaged in scientific research and in the application of knowledge resulting from such research. This net of beneficial contacts and cooperation extends over our entire planet and thus

includes many millions of persons, many of which are in fact not aware to be part of the ICSU community and to directly or indirectly profit of ICSU.

I have the chance to be now the president of ICSU for a period of 3 years. My main task is thus to facilitate the dialogue and the cooperation between scientists on a global scale. I regard it as very satisfactory to see people of various parts of the world and with quite different scientific background working together to solve problems in view of improving human welfare and in view of a sustainable use of our limited resources. This is related to the fact that acquired scientific knowledge can often lead to applications. Many of these are at the basis of technology without which we can hardly imagine human life. At the other extreme, novel scientific findings can have their impact on our world view. If we better understand how nature works, we will also be more apt to use the benefits of nature without causing harm to it. This is an important aspect and calls on our intelligence. In reflecting on our position in nature and on the impact of our activities on nature, we will end up with ethical considerations related with human rights and human duties, which are at the very basis of human life, human interactions and collaborations.

Those of you who will themselves engage in the scientific endeavour may find motivation in this essay and satisfaction in their work. All the others may be grateful for the benefits brought



about by generations of scientists and this may stimulate them to support scientific progress and to help our society to responsibly apply scientific knowledge to the benefit of our civilization.

Werner Arber