

谨将此书献给山西农业大学百年华诞

冀一伦

教授的无悔人生

Professor Ji ,Yilun's Life without Regrets

山西农业大学 编

Shanxi Agricultural University, editor



中国农业出版社
China Agriculture Press

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為人師表

乙酉年
學生鄭正奎



序 言

山西农业大学校长

在山西农业大学一个世纪的办学历程中，涌现出了一大批大师级的专家学者，冀一伦先生便是其中的一位。之所以这样讲，不仅仅是因为他在教学、科研、技术推广方面的突出贡献，更重要的是冀一伦先生是山西农业大学筚路蓝缕办学历程的见证人和推动者。冀一伦先生出身寒门、求学铭贤、留学美国、归国奉献、心系人民；他亲身见证了学校初建的艰辛、南迁的颠簸、“文革”的浩劫和改革开放后的蓬勃发展；他曾参加过铭贤学校的40年校庆和山西农业大学的90年校庆。他一生的三个重要转折点：少年考取铭贤学校，青年被选派赴美，“文革”后迈上人生的巅峰，都与我校的历史密切相连，是学校发展历史的一个缩影。

冀一伦先生是一位“沉得下来”、“钻得进去”的学者。在一些人匆匆忙忙奔波于名利之时，他却以一种“老黄牛”的韧劲，甘于寂寞，孜孜以求，取得非常突出的学术成就，在国内外学术界享有很高知名度。他的很多论文都具有开创性，被各类国内外刊物收录，并有著作（含合著、合译）12本，其中《实用养牛科学》好多章节填补了国内空白，成为业界权威。他参加的“中国黑白花奶牛培育”、“秸秆养畜示范项目”分别获国家科技进步一等奖、二等奖。他是我国第一个研究尿素、纤维素、木质素、粗纤维饲用营养价值的科研工作者，共测定了70多种农副产品的成分、体内外消化率、采食量等。他密切联系群众，将科学研究与技术推广结合起来，使研究成果迅速转化为现实生产力，产生了

巨大的经济效益和社会效益。冀一伦先生联名国内专家向中央提出的“关于发展秸秆畜牧业”的建议，加快了氨化青贮技术在全国的推广。他积极参与中国黑白花奶牛的培育，使其成为我国惟一的奶牛品种，目前我国奶源主要靠黑白花奶牛。他还协助山西省山阴县发展奶牛，亲自参加了许多具体工作，先后推广先进技术10余项，使山西省山阴县变为全国著名的奶牛县。

冀一伦先生是一位热爱学生，品德高尚的师者。他为学生尽心尽力，不知疲倦。他心中总是念着学生，创造各种机会提高学生的实践能力和创新能力。他生活俭朴、为人和蔼，丰富的人生经历，锤炼了坚强的意志品质。几十年来，冀一伦先生传承并诠释着“崇学事农，艰苦兴校”的农大精神，主动贴近广大民众、贴近基层生活，将教学科研与生产劳动实践相结合，造福大众。他热爱国家，是新中国成立后第一批回国的知识分子；他热爱农大，毅然回到培养他的山西农业大学，为学校的发展呕心沥血。冀一伦先生是我本人所尊敬的老师和学者，耄耋之年风采依旧，密切关注社会民生和学校的改革发展，积极建言献策，参与各种公益事业，这种精神令我们钦佩、更值得我们学习。

“桃李不言，下自成蹊”。《冀一伦教授的无悔人生》记录了他丰富的人生历程，积淀了他50年教学科研推广的丰硕成果，也折射出了山西农业大学百年学府深厚的历史文化底蕴。正是因为有像他这样的一大批大师在这里传道授业解惑，山西农业大学才能枝繁叶茂，源远流长。

是为序，再次祝贺《冀一伦教授的无悔人生》的出版。

山西农业大学校长 董常生

2006年6月

序 言 2

美国欧柏林大学校长

Ji Yilun, Distinguished Professor of Cattle Science and Ruminant Nutrition, was educated at Ming Hsien, a school founded by Oberlin College graduates in 1907, in the city of Taigu, northern China. It was originally supported by the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association as a Christian educational enterprise in Shanxi Province.

Oberlin undergraduate and graduate students served at Ming Hsien as teaching fellows, promoting mutual understanding and respect between Asia and Oberlin through educational exchange. Forty-four years later, in 1951, Ming Hsien became Shanxi Agricultural University.

Professor Ji came to Oberlin College in 1947, under the sponsorship of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association. He subsequently entered a program at Iowa State University's School of Agriculture, completing his undergraduate degree in 1949. He continued his studies at Utah State University, earning his Master's degree in Dairy Science in 1950. His thesis on ruminant nutrition was published in the *Journal of Dairy Science*, and has been cited in several books published in the United States.

In 1950, at the end of his studies at Utah State, Ji Yilun faced a difficult choice, whether to remain in the United States to work and pursue a career, or to return to China. He chose to go back to his homeland. Together with a number of other returning intellectuals,

he was invited to meet in Beijing with the then Premier, Zhou Enlai. Because of their advanced education and expertise, they were offered the opportunity to work anywhere in China. Ji Yilun chose to return to his *alma mater*, Ming Hsien.

The next year brought a drastic change in the political climate in China. With the outbreak of the Korean War, relations between the United States and China were terminated. Because of his many years of study in the United States, and because of his association with visiting teachers at Ming Hsien from Oberlin's Shansi exchange programs, Professor Ji was denounced as a spy and his personal and professional career was challenged at every turn. It was not until the end of the Cultural Revolution that he was able to clear his name.

Professor Ji did, however, remain productive throughout this difficult period. He continued to teach and do research on ruminant nutrition, especially relating to dairy cattle. He established a herd of black and white cattle at Shanxi Agricultural University, and did pioneering work on adapting fodder that was readily available in China to their nutritional needs. He was convinced that the addition of dairy products to the Chinese diet would have long-term benefits to the health of the people.

In 1979, the Chinese government began to recognize his work. He received third prize from Shanxi Province for his research in cattle improvement that year, and has been awarded thirteen prizes since then, two from the national government, and three from the National Ministry of Agriculture. He is widely published in Chinese journals and has been recognized worldwide as a prominent scholar for his contributions to international journals. He has served with distinction as the chairman of several committees on cattle production, both at the provincial and the national level, and on the editorial board of noted agricultural journals.

Professor Ji Yilun sought to improve the lot of the people in

his native province by working to meet the challenges presented by the harsh climate and soil of northern China. He became educated in agricultural matters in the United States and adapted what he learned to the rigors of life in Shanxi Province. His commitment to research on dairy cattle production in China has resulted in significant improvement in the welfare of the people of Shanxi, helping to make their lives less precarious and ease the ever-present threat of famine.

In an article for the *Journal of Shanxi Agricultural University* published in 2004, Professor Ji paid tribute to Oberlin's renowned professor of chemistry and mineralogy, Frank Jewett, whose mentorship of his student Charles Martin Hall, resulted in the 1886 discovery of a practical process for extracting aluminum from its ore. Professor Ji attributes Frank Jewett's success as a teacher to his emphasis on hands-on-laboratory work, student-faculty collaborative research, and exhaustive bibliographical work.

Now in his senior years, Professor Ji Yilun says that his life could have been much easier, but, as he looks back, he is convinced that he made the right choices. I am very pleased to have met Professor Ji on my visit to Shanxi Agricultural University in 2000. We are very proud to have the Distinguished Professor Ji as part of the Oberlin College family, and it is my distinct honor to write this preface to his autobiography.

President Nancy S. Dye
Oberlin College
November, 2004

[照片选登]

家与家乡

A



冀一伦教授（崔富春摄影）



与夫人王雅凤



世界文化遗产中国历史文化名城平遥
(World Cultural Heritage)



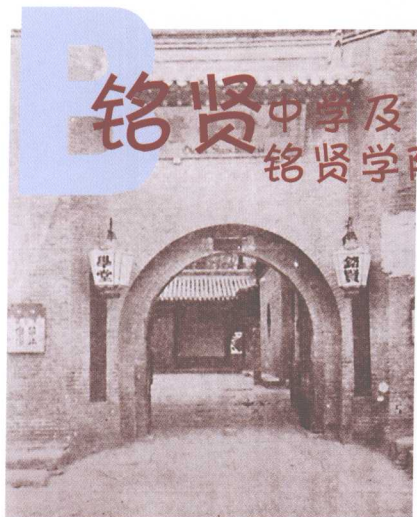
与美国教师 Corina 在平遥城墙上



冀一伦 12 岁时照片



三代同庆



铭贤太谷校门 走进校门就可“渐入佳境”



铭贤四领导（左起贾麟炳、梅貽宝、吴克明、武绍望都在欧柏林大学留学）



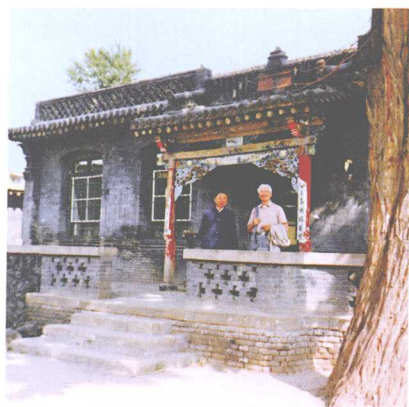
初中二年时
英文打字



初中全班合影



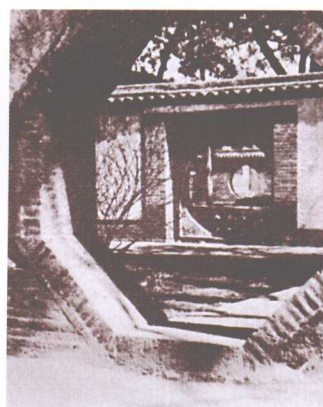
排球队



J. Hamlin老师91年旧地重游时与学生在原住处合影



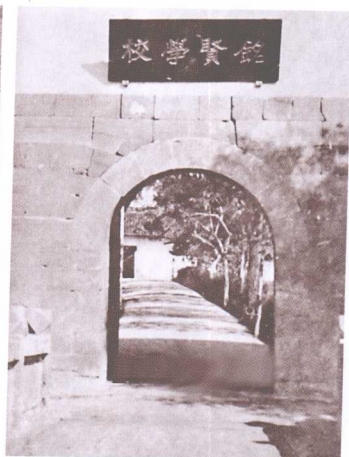
孔祥熙校长与夫人



花园内八角门中门套门



舞 剑



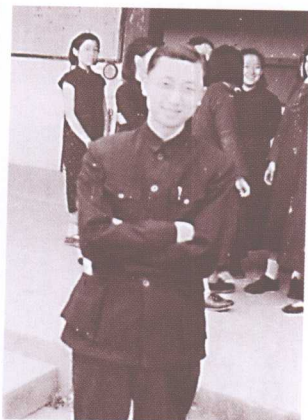
四川曾家寨校门



在校门前与焦威仪(中)、徐一诚(右)等合影



在办公院戏台上



铭贤中学任教时



课外娱乐活动时撒花生 吴克明老师



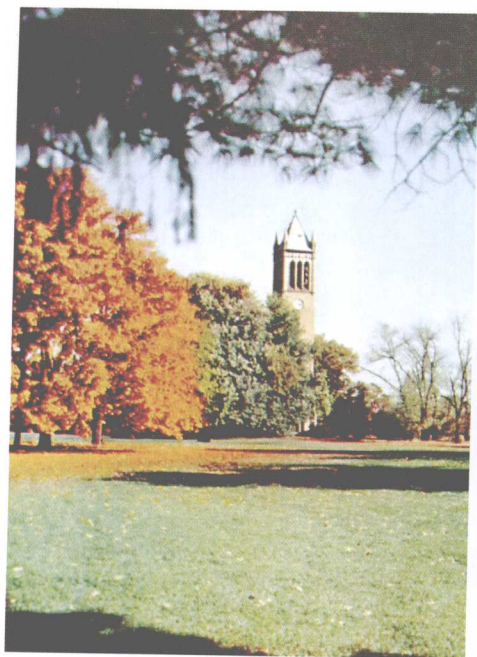
铭贤学院畜牧兽医系全体师生合影 穿西装者为杨蔚校长，后来为联合国粮农组织经济学专家



韩氏楼 二三十年代为男生宿舍，有暖气，地下室有淋浴、洗衣间、理发室、热水供应

C 去美国

留学与交流



衣阿华大学校园钟楼



衣阿华大学中国留学生



穿戴学士衣帽



穿戴学士衣帽整队参加毕业典礼



冀一伦在上生物化学实验



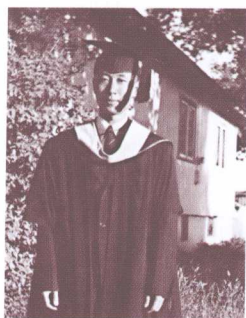
犹他大学国际学生会



犹他大学国际学生会主席团



外出参观



获得硕士学位



四个中国留学生
(左起王至培、马世骏、冀一伦、黄荣翰)



女教师教游泳



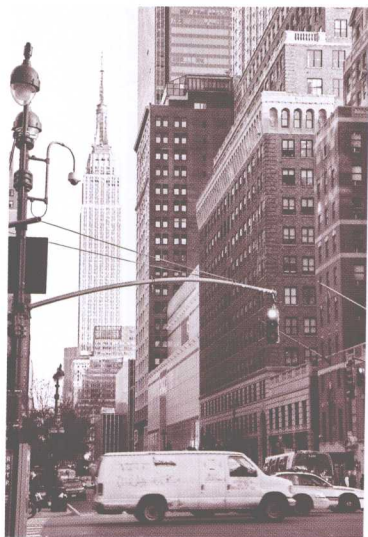
游 泳



马术表演 用绳圈套牛



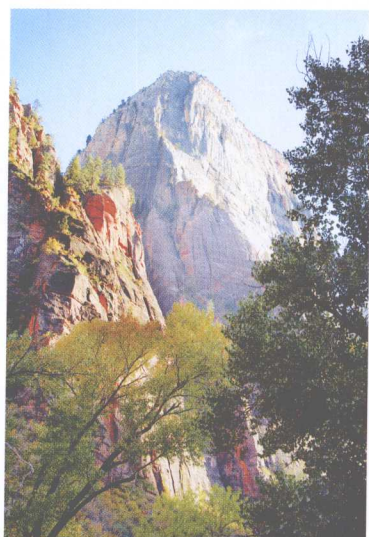
洛杉矶



纽约市摩天大厦



自由女神



圣山公园



大峡谷

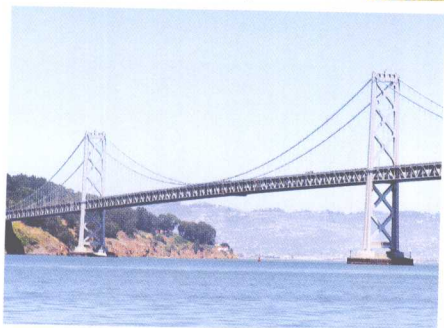


旧金山对面的
原始森林

金门大桥



海湾大桥 (Oakland)



黄石公园天然喷泉

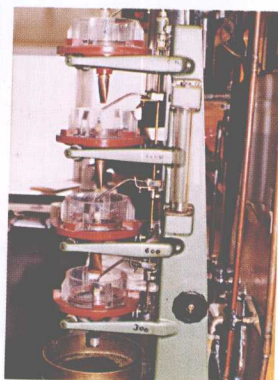


夏威夷



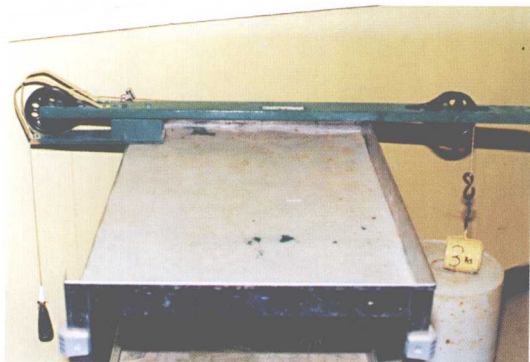
检查瘤胃的草层和蠕动

纤维筛四个不同直径 (μm)

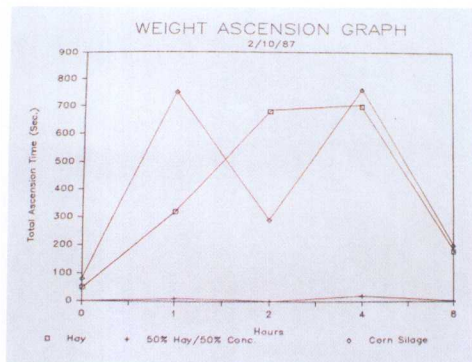


	CORN STOVER IN RUMEN							
	SP				GR			
	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
1 Hr								
4 Hr								
12 Hr								
24 Hr								

瘤胃中玉米秸发酵 1 ~ 24h 比重及颗粒大小变化



瘤胃草层铁锤穿绳实验



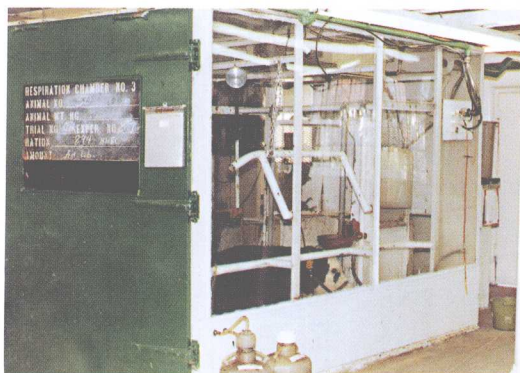
干草层最慢，青贮层较快，精料最快



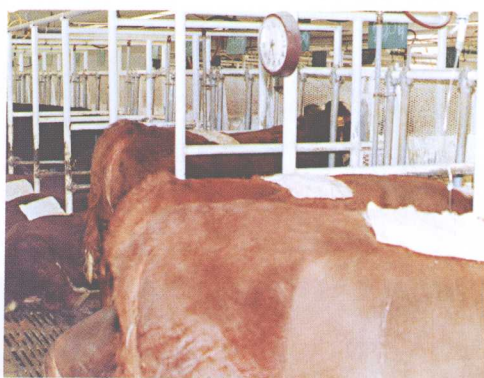
食道痿管——观察采食草种类茎叶比例，咀嚼后颗粒大小变化



B. Hyde 夫妇
(植物学家)



美国农业研究院牛呼吸测热室



牛各种脏器动脉静脉代谢观察