楊振寧訪談錄

Selected Interviews and Essays - CN Yang





世界科技出版社中文叢書 World Scientific Chinese Book Series

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寧拙毋巧——楊振寧訪談錄

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出版者:世界科技出版社

World Scientific Publishing Co Pte Ltd P.O. Box 128, Farrer Road Singapore 9128.

fil: Fong & Sons Printers Pte Ltd

初 版: 1988年10月 再 版: 1989年5月

國際書號: 精裝本 ISBN 962-362-001-2

平装本 ISBN 962-362-002-0

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封面設計: 蔡耀龍

Prof C N Yang's address at the Nobel banquet, 1957.

"Your Majesties, Your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"First of all, allow me to thank the Nobel Foundation and the Swedish Academy of Sciences for the kind hospitality that Mrs. Yang and I have enjoyed. I also wish to thank especially Professor Karlgren for his quotation and his passage in Chinese, to hear which is to warm my heart.

"The institution of the awarding of Nobel Prizes started in the year 1901. In that same year, another momentous event took place of great historical importance. It was, incidentally, to have a decisive influence on the course of my personal life and was to be instrumental in relation to my present participation in the Nobel festival of 1957. With your kind indulgence, I shall take a few minutes to go a little bit into this matter.

"In the latter half of the last century, the impact of the expanding influence of Western culture and economic system brought about in China a severe conflict. The question was heatedly debated of how much Western culture should be brought into China. However, before a resolution was reached, reasons gave way to emotions, and there arose in the eighteen-nineties groups of people called I Ho Tuan in Chinese, or Boxers in English, who claimed to be able to withstand in bare flesh the attack of modern weapons. Their stupid and ignorant action against Westerners in China brought in 1900 the armies of many European countries and of the U.S. into Peking. The incident is called the Boxer War and was characterized on both sides by barbarious killings and shameful lootings. In the final analysis, the incident is seen as originating from an emotional expression of the frustration and anger of the proud people of China, who had been subject to ever-increasing oppression from without and decadent corruption from within. It is also seen in history as settling, once and for all, the debate as to how much Western culture should be introduced into China.

"The war ended in 1901, when a treaty was signed. Among other things, the treaty stipulated that China was to pay the powers the sum of approximately five hundred million ounces of silver, a staggering amount in those days. About ten years later, in a typically American gesture, the U.S. decided to return to China her share of the sum. The money was used to set up a fund which financed a university, the Tsinghua University, and a fellowship program for students to study in the U.S. I was a direct beneficiary of both of these two projects. I grew up in the secluded and academically inclined atmosphere of the campus of this university, where my father was a professor, and enjoyed a tranquil childhood that was unfortunately denied most of the Chinese of my generation. I was later to receive an excellent first two years' graduate education in the same university and then again was able to pursue my studies in the U.S. on a fellowship from the aforementioned fund.

"As I stand here today and tell you about these, I am heavy with an awareness of the fact that I am in more than one sense a product of both the Chinese and Western cultures, in harmony and in conflict. I should like to say that I am as proud of my Chinese heritage and background as I am devoted to modern science, a part of human civilization of Western origin, to which I have dedicated and I shall continue to dedicate my work."

楊振寧教授在爲諾貝爾獎金獲獎人 舉行的慶賀宴中發表的講話(中譯文)

易心儀

(文刊香港《明報月刊》一九七〇年十二月號)

陛下、殿下、各位女士和先生:

首先,請准許我爲內子和我所享受到的優渥欵待,向諾貝爾基 金會和瑞典科學院表示感謝。我也想特別向卡爾格仁教授致謝,因 爲他作了引述,並且引用了一段中文,聽到中文令我倍感親切。

頒發諾貝爾獎金的制度是一九〇一年開始的。就在這一年,另一樁具有巨大歷史重要性的大事發生了。這個事件後來對於我個人的一生經歷有決定性影響。對於我現在參加一九五七年的諾貝爾慶典也有帮助。藉着諸位的隆情厚誼,我將以幾分鐘的功夫稍許談談這個事件。

在上個世紀的後半期,西方文明和經濟制度的日益擴張的勢力 所產生的衝擊,在中國引起了激烈的衝突。究竟應該把多少西方文 明帶進中國?這個問題受到熱烈的爭辯。然而,爭論還未得到解決, 理性已向情緒讓步,一八九〇年代裏興起了一群人,中文稱之爲義 和團,英文稱之爲「拳亂者」,他們自命爲能憑血內之軀抵擋現代武 器的攻擊。他們對於在中國的西方人採取了糊塗不智的行動,引起 了許多歐洲國家和美國的軍隊在一九〇〇年開進北京。這個事件名 爲「拳亂之戰」,其特徵是雙方都進行了野蠻的殺戮和無恥的刦掠。 分析到最後,可見這個事件起源於驕傲的中國人民受到挫折後的憤 怒情緒的表現,他們當時遭到越來越大的外來的壓迫和內部的腐敗 侵蝕。從歷史上看來,這個事件也一舉而永遠解決了應該把多少西 方文明介紹到中國來的爭論。

那場戰爭結束於一九〇一年,當時訂立了一個條約。條約的 種種內容之中有一項是規定中國要向列強付出約莫五萬萬兩銀子, 這在當時是個驚人的數量。大約十年之後,美國以典型的美國式態 度,決定把她在這個總數中所佔的一份歸還給中國。這筆欵子用來 設立一個基金,這個基金撥發經費辦理一所大學,就是清華大學, 又撥欵推行獎學金計劃,資助到美國留學的學生。我就是這兩項計 劃的直接受益者。家父是這所大學的教授,我在這所閒靜而充滿學 術氣氛的校園裏長大,享受了安詳的童年生活,這是我這一代中國 人裏絕大多數人不幸享受不到的。後來我又在這所大學接受了優越 的頭兩年的研究院教育,然後又能夠憑着上面說過的基金所撥發的 獎學金到美國進修深造。

我今天站在此地同各位談這些事情的時候,我深深覺察到一樁事實,這就是:在廣義上說,我是中國文化和西方文化的產物:旣是雙方和諧的產物,又是雙方衝突的產物。我願意說:我旣以我的中國的傳統和背景爲驕傲,同樣的,我又專心致志於現代科學,它是起源於西方的全人類文化的一部份,我一向奉獻自己的工作給全人類的文化,今後我將繼續奉獻給它。

前言

楊振寧教授是世界知名的科學家。他與李政道教授 是最早榮獲諾貝爾物理學獎的華裔科學家。他的家庭, 教育,歷史背景,他的品格為人,他對社會,政治,經 濟,文化的看法等,往往在許多的訪談及人們對他的評 介中表露出來。因此,為了更全面地了解這位本世紀傑 出的科學家,我們從許多的訪談及評介中選出十六篇收 集在這本集子裏。此外,還收錄了《楊振寧家世述略》一 文,是一篇珍貴的資料。

我們要特別感謝楊教授和香港明報出版有限公司提供大部份的文稿,其他資料則錄自新加坡《聯合早報》及中國的科學雜誌。在此,我們謹致以衷心的謝忱。

所有文章都未經楊教授校正,有錯誤之處,概由編 者負責。

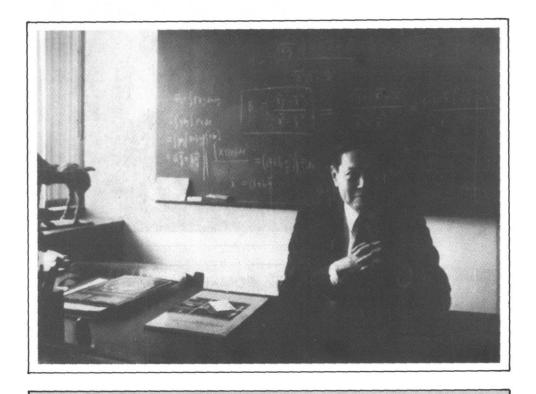
我們希望這本集子能夠讓讀者從這位傑出的科學家 在品格修養的培育及科學研究的探索所走過的道路中得 到啓示。



左起:楊振寧,楊老太太,范世藩(妹夫),范楊振玉(妹),

楊又禮(女),楊振漢(弟)

攝於石溪,一九八四年五月



攝於石溪辦公室内,一九八四年

BY VINCENT YIP

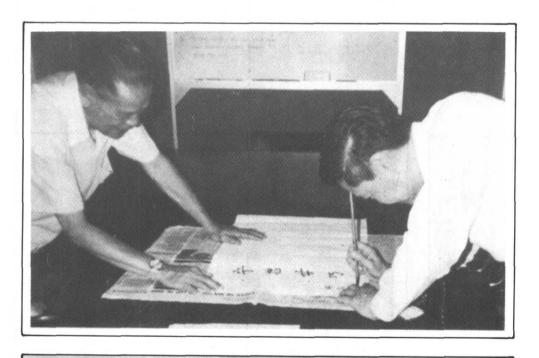


左起:楊振寧,田親(楊羅孟華),潘國駒

攝於新加坡樟宜國際機場,一九八七年一月

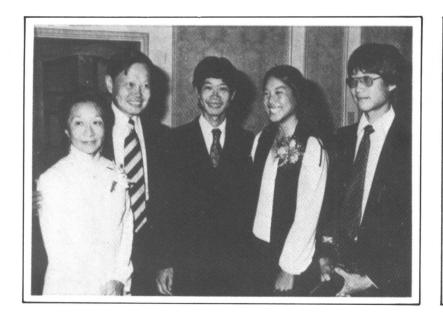
宁拙毋巧[

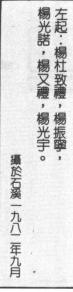
楊振宁



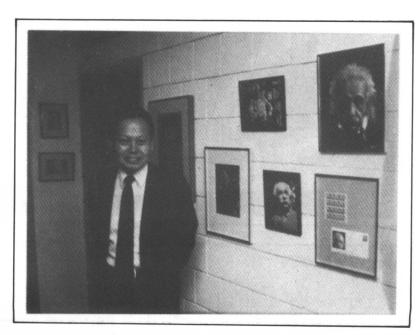
楊教授以毛筆題詞

攝於新加坡世界科技出版社辦公室,一九八八年一月





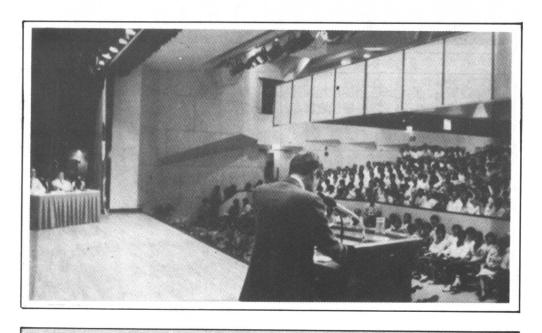






楊教授於一九八七年在新加坡世界貿易中心禮堂主講〈科學,工藝與經濟發展〉時,接受新加坡廣播局訪員之訪問

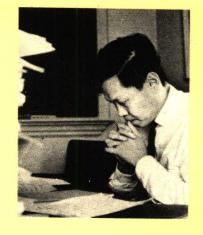
BY VINCENT YIP





在新加坡世界貿易中心禮堂主講:〈談談我的讀書經驗〉。由新 加坡科學理事會、南洋·星洲聯合早晚報聯合主辦。

一九八六年一月十九日



「寧拙毋巧」——楊振寧訪談錄

- (一)學術研究對一個國家成長的 重要性。
- (二)在朝向高科技的目標發展的 同時,是否應兼顧文史哲學 之研究。
- (三)家庭教育背景對一個人品格 的影響。
- (四)東西方價值觀念的不同。
- (五)對中國、台灣、香港、新加坡、日本等亞洲國家之科技發展方向,儒家思想之繼承與發揚等問題之探討。
- (六)對文化藝術之見解。

書中還附錄了一篇《楊振寧家世述略》之資料。其他有關楊教授的治學態度,個性,爲人等都有詳細的評述。