

中国人的 太空之旅

中华人民共和国国务院新闻办公室 编

Compiled by Information Office of
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CHINA'S SPACE TRAVEL

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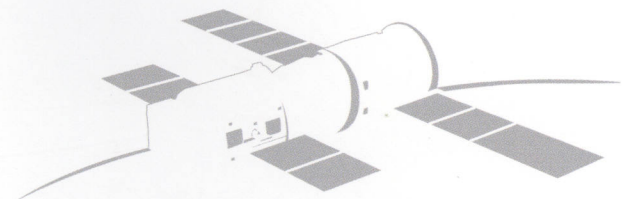
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2003年10月16日

是一个值得中国人纪念和骄傲的日子
中国航天员杨利伟乘坐中国人自己研制的飞船首次冲出地球
在太空中飞行了60万公里后
安全着陆于内蒙古草原
这是中国人迈向宇宙的历史性一步
也是中国航天事业划时代的伟大成就
中国人依靠自己的力量完成了首次载人航天飞行
一跃成为国际“太空俱乐部”的第三位成员

October 16, 2003

A day that all Chinese people commemorate and take pride of.
It is the day that Chinese Astronaut Yang Liwei, aboards the
indigenously developed spacecraft, rushes out of the Earth and
flies in space for 600,000 km before safely landing on the
grassland of Inner Mongolia.
It is a historical step that the Chinese have taken in exploring
the universe and a remarkable achievement for China's space
endeavor.
The Chinese people have independently accomplished their first
manned space flight, thus making China the third member of
the international "space club".

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前言

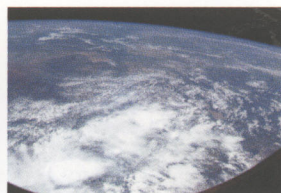
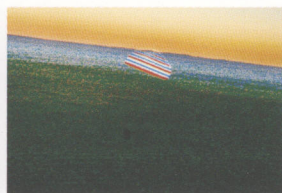
2003年10月15日,是一个值得中国人纪念和骄傲的日子,中国航天员杨利伟乘坐中国人自己研制的飞船首次冲出地球,在太空中飞行了60万公里后,安全着陆于内蒙古草原。这是中国人迈向宇宙的历史性一步,也是中国航天事业划时代的伟大成就。33年前,中国成为世界上第五个发射人造地球卫星的国家;而这一次,中国人依靠自己的力量完成了首次载人航天飞行,一跃成为国际“太空俱乐部”的第三位成员。

60万公里的太空之旅,在浩瀚的太空中只是咫尺之遥。然而,它却是中华民族等待了几千年的梦想和期盼。自古以来,人类就有飞出地球、探知太空奥秘、开发宇宙资源的愿望。经过千百年的努力,人类终于在20世纪飞出了自己的摇篮——地球,从而开辟了继陆地、海洋和大气层之后的第四疆域。

自1957年人类第一颗人造地球卫星上天,空间科学技术已成为当今世界最有影响的科学技术之一。从设计制造运载火箭、宇宙飞船到建立完善的发射场地和测控网络,载人航天体现了一个国家的

综合国力和整体科技水平。随着国民经济和科学技术的不断发展,1992年9月,中国的载人航天工程正式启动。1999年11月20日,中国成功发射了自行研制的第一艘飞船“神舟”号;此后,又成功地把“神舟”二、三、四、五号送上了九重天。

随着“神舟”五号载人飞船的成功发射,一个中西合璧的新词汇穿越了大洋的阻隔,融入了世界各主要民族的拼音文字中,在使用英文、德文、丹麦语、荷兰语以及瑞典语、挪威语、芬兰语的新闻网站,人们用 taikonaut 来代表中国航天员;而在西班牙语、法语、葡萄牙语、意大利语乃至罗马尼亚语、波兰语、捷克语和匈牙利语等语言文字中,使用这个词的变体 taikonauta。这个新词的前半部分 taiko 类似于中文“太空”的拼音,它的后缀 -naut(a) 与代表航天员的英语词汇 astronaut(a) 的后缀完全一样。随着中国科技实力的继续发展,相信在不久的将来,世人会惊喜地看到,中国的太空船载着中国和外国人的 taikonaut(a) 一起遨游于太空。



Preface

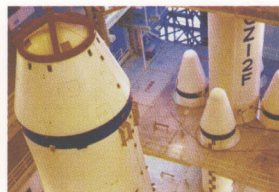
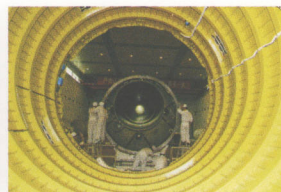
October 15, 2003 marks the date of commemoration and pride for the Chinese people, since it is the day that the Chinese Astronaut Yang Liwei who boards the indigenously developed spacecraft, rushes out of the Earth and flies in space for 600,000 km before safely landing on the grassland of Inner Mongolia. It is a historical step for the Chinese in exploring the universe and a remarkable achievement for China's space endeavor. 33 years ago, China became the fifth country to launch a man-made earth satellite. Today, the Chinese people have independently accomplished their first manned space flight, thus making China the third member in the international "space club".

The 600,000 km space travel is but a tiny segment in the infinite space. However, it embodies the millennial dream and expectation of the Chinese nation. Since the ancient times, the humankind has long cherished the dream of flying out of the earth, exploring the mysteries of the space and exploiting the resources of the universe. After hundreds of years' effort, the humankind finally flew out of its cradle—the earth, and set its foot on the fourth platform after the land, the ocean and the atmosphere.

Since the first launch of man-made earth satellite in 1957, the space science and technology has become one of the most influential sciences and technologies in the modern time. Manned spaceflight demonstrates

a nation's overall strength and its scientific and technological level, as it encompasses a full range of activities from the design and fabrication of the launch vehicle and spacecraft to the construction and upgrading of the launching site and the tracking and control network. In September 1992, China launched its manned space project. On November 20, 1999, China successfully shot its first independently developed Shenzhou spacecraft after which the second to the fifth crafts were launched in succession.

With the successful launch of Shenzhou V, Taikonaut—a newly created word has emerged in the major languages despite huge geographic distances. It has appeared on the major news websites in English, German, Danish, Dutch, Swedish and Finnish, meaning Chinese astronaut. Taikonauta, a different spelling of the word, is borrowed by Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, Polish, Czech and Hungarian. The first half of the word "Taiko" is similar to the pronunciation of "space" in Chinese, while its suffix -naut (a) is the same with that of the word "astronaut(a)". It is believed that, with the sustained growth of China's scientific strength, the world will be pleasantly surprised to see the Chinese and foreign taikonauts travelling together in space aboard a Chinese spacecraft.





P R E F A C E

前 言

中 国 人 的 太 空 之 旅

C H I N A ' S S P A C E T R A V E L



宁静的发射场
The launch site



2003年10月15日,首飞航天员杨利伟在首飞梯队航天员翟志刚(右)、聂海胜(左)的陪同下,向前来酒泉卫星发射中心送行的人们挥手告别。(张桐胜 摄)

October 15 2003, Yang Liwei, the No.1 candidate astronaut for China's first manned space flight, accompanied by the other two candidate astronauts, Mr. Zhai Zhigang (right) and Mr. Nie Haisheng (left), waving goodbye to the people gathering at Jiuquan Satellite Launching Center seeing him off. (Photo by Zhang Tongsheng)



杨利伟准备进入飞船 (张桐胜 摄)

Yang Liwei ready to enter the spacecraft (Photo by Zhang Tongsheng)