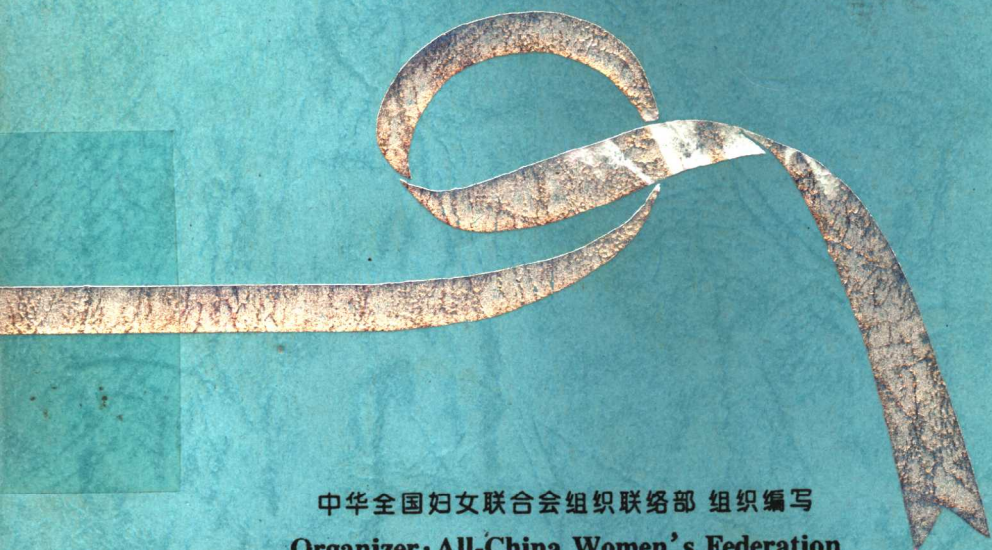


CONTEMPORARY CHINESE  
**OUTSTANDING WOMEN**

**WOMEN MINISTERS TODAY**

**今日女部长**



中华全国妇女联合会组织联络部 组织编写  
**Organizer: All-China Women's Federation**

当代中国杰出妇女丛书

# 今日女部长

中华全国妇女联合会组织联络部 组织编写

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彭珮云

在第四次世界妇女大会即将在中国召开之际，由全国妇联组织联络部和辽宁人民出版社联合编辑出版的“当代中国杰出妇女丛书”经过多方酝酿、精心组织和认真撰写，终于正式出版了。在首批问世的三册书中，人们可以看到当代中国女性人才成长的历史必由之路，看到当代中国杰出妇女代表的卓越风采。它将激励我国广大妇女发扬“自尊、自信、自立、自强”精神，积极投身社会主义现代化建设事业，做有理想、有道德、有文化、有纪律的新女性；也有助于世界各国人民更好地了解中国妇女解放事业。

当代中国的杰出妇女遍布政治、经济、文化、科技、军事及社会各个领域。她们在各自的岗位上取得显著的成就，成为出类拔萃的人才，不是偶然的。她们每个人都有一幅独放异彩的人生画卷，同时，她们由普通女性成长为杰出女性，又有共同的特征，给人以深刻的启示：

当代中国杰出妇女是在妇女解放运动广泛深入发展中产生和成长的。20世纪20年代以来，在中国共产党的领导下，中国妇女解放运动取得了前所未有的长足进步，成为新民主主义革命和社会主义革命中的重要战线。正是妇女解放运动的时势，造就了一批又一批的杰出女性。这些杰出女性的涌现，又推动了整个中国社会的发展和进步。

当代中国杰出妇女是在时代的先进思想的哺育和指引下产生和成长的。正是由于她们接受和实践了时代的先进思想，才使她们成为这个时代的先进分子。在20世纪的中国，这个先进思想就是马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想和邓

小平同志建设有中国特色社会主义理论。

当代中国杰出妇女是在批判地继承中国传统文化的过程中产生和成长的。中国的传统文化有精华，也有糟粕。中国的杰出女性在投身社会变革时，无不反抗传统文化中的陈腐观念和陋俗，同时，也继承了传统文化中的精华，特别是炽热的爱国主义精神和高尚的道德情操促进了她们的理想升华和人格完善。

当代中国杰出妇女是在勤奋不息、坚韧不拔的社会实践中产生和成长的。妇女解放运动史，是一部艰苦奋斗史；女性人才成长史，也是一部艰苦奋斗史。成长难，女性成长更难，但是再难也阻挡不了具有自尊、自信、自立、自强精神的女性成长的潮流。女性要成才固然需要有适宜的社会环境，更需要本身具有异乎寻常的奋斗精神和坚强品格。当代中国杰出妇女无不具有这种精神和品格，因此，她们才能在中国革命和建设的艰苦历程中脱颖而出、在改革开放的历史性转折中崭露头角。

当代中国杰出妇女是在与世界妇女运动的联系与交流中产生和成长的。中国妇女解放运动不仅是中国妇女走向社会的过程，也是中国妇女走向世界的过程。很多妇女运动的先进分子也是走向世界的先驱者；很多率先走向世界的杰出女性后来又成为中国妇女解放运动与世界妇女运动联系的桥梁和媒介。

总之，当代中国杰出妇女的先进思想、优秀品德、坚韧意志和博大胸怀，是中华民族精神的重要组成部分，是进行爱国主义教育和社会主义教育的生动教材。我希望今后有更多的反映当代中国杰出妇女的优秀著作问世。

记化工部部长 顾秀莲

# 从农家女 到共和国部长

FROM A PEASANT GIRL TO THE  
REPUBLIC MINISTER



△顾秀莲





△顾秀莲青年时代

▷ 出访



▽ 陪同宋平同志参  
观化工展览



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▽在广东考察







△稍作休息



◁1993 年在春节  
联欢会上



▽在长城上

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## FROM A PEASANT GIRL TO THE REPUBLIC MINISTER

**A brief introduction to Gu Xiulian, Minister of the  
Chemical Industry**

Gu Xiulian is a high-ranking official coming from a rank-and-file cadre, fostered by the Party and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. She successively served as Vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Governor of Jiangsu Province and Minister of the Chemical Industry, thus becoming the centre of attention on the arena of politics in China.

She was born into a poor peasant family in Nantong City, Jiangsu Province, in December 1936. She was deprived of education in early girlhood and able to study in an elementary school and a junior middle school only after liberation. When the war to resist U. S aggression and aid Korea broke out, she took the initiative in entering her name for cadres and was enrolled as a fourth-term student of the Shenyang Public Security Cadre School. After com-

pletion of her studies, she was engaged in secretarial work at the Public Security Bureau of Benxi City, and won a third class merit for her outstanding service and was chosen as a model worker at the municipal level in Benxi City.

Gu Xiulian joined the Party in 1956. And in 1958, she was enrolled in the Benxi Iron and Steel Institute for advanced study and then transferred to the Shenyang Metallurgical Machinery Institute due to the readjustment of faculties and specialities. She studied hard and got excellent academic results so that she was elected Deputy Chairwoman of the Student Union.

After graduation in 1961 during the three years of natural disasters, Gu Xiulian asked to go to the hardest place of the country that she reported for duty at the Jinchuan Non-ferrous Metal Company in Gansu Province. She worked hard there, and shared her joys and sorrows with workers and peasants, devoting her precious youth to the development of vast Northwest.

In 1964, she was transferred to the Intelligence Research Institute of the Textile Industry Ministry in Beijing since her husband worked there. She learned earnestly from specialists and used in her work what she had learned from books so that she soon familiarized herself with her profession. In 1967, she became an official business administrator in the Production Section of the Textile

Industry Ministry.

In 1970, Gu Xiulian was transferred to the plan-drawing group under the State Council. She enjoyed the great benefit from the instructions given by Li Xiannian, Yu Qili, Gu Mu and other state leaders who had long exercised leadership in economic administration. Soon after, she was promoted to be a deputy director of the State Planning Commission, in charge of light and textile industries.

After the "gang of four" was smashed, many things in the country were waiting to be done for the national economy was on the brink of ruin. Gu Xiulian decided to bring into full play the advantages of the export-oriented light and textile industries and took vigorous measures in the three special items of chemical fibres, cigarettes and beer which were characterised by less input, more output and better returns. As a result, market supply was enriched, material subsistence of people was satisfied and enormous wealth was accumulated for the state, thus making a significant contribution to development of the national economy.

In 1982, Gu Xiulian was transferred to the post of Secretary of the Party Committee of Jiangsu Province, in charge of the Economic Commission. In 1983, she was elected Governor by the Provincial People's Congress and became the first woman governor in the history of China. At that time, the central task of the whole Party was