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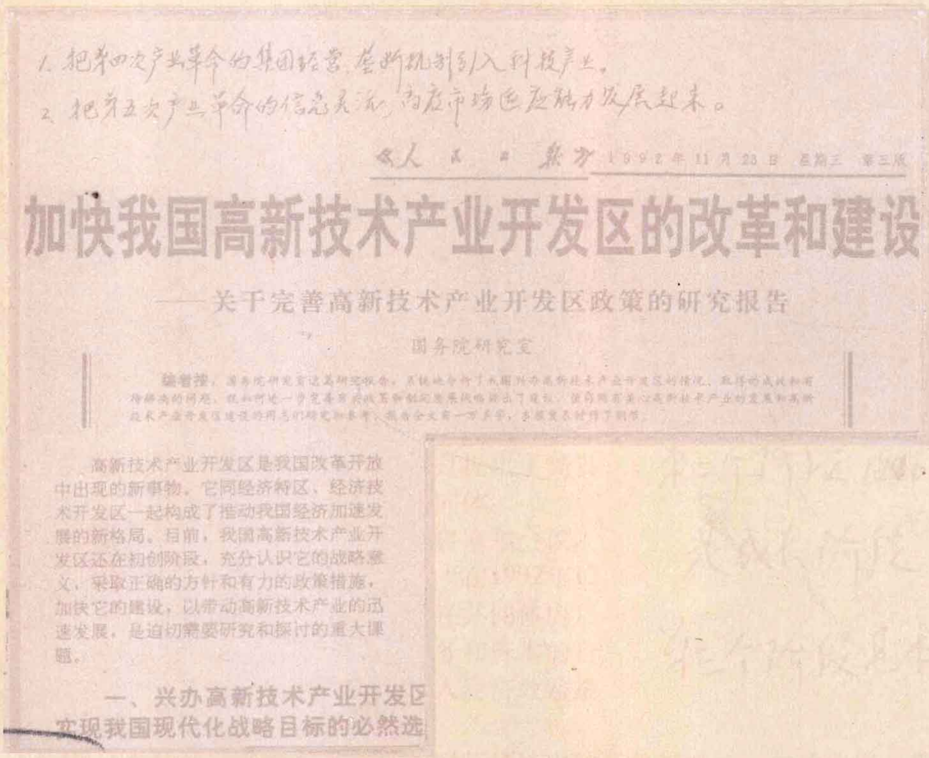
"十二五"国家重点出版规划
精品项目

钱学森读报批注

顾吉环　李明　编



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·北京·

内容简介

本书从钱学森亲自剪贴收集的19000余份中文剪报中精选了有批注内容的193篇，内容涉及工业、农业、经济、科技、文化、金融、法制、哲学、民族关系、宗教、城市建设、建筑、环境、国际关系、文学艺术等方面。这些剪报从一个侧面反映了钱学森读报、学习、思考的过程，以及他对科学、对真理孜孜以求的精神。

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顾吉环 李 明 编

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谨以此书献给

人民科学家钱学森诞辰100周年

编辑说明

钱老一生酷爱读书看报，并喜欢将感兴趣的文章剪下来留存。他早在美国学习工作期间就养成了这种用剪报积累资料的好习惯，凡是自己感兴趣的文章，尤其是科学技术方面的介绍和报道，他都会剪下来保存。返回祖国后，无论工作多么繁忙，他这个剪报习惯没有改变。每天总要抽出时间读书，看报。特别是1982年退出国防科技一线工作以后，回归到他的兴趣所在——学术研究领域，更是大量地阅读各类报刊杂志。其中每天必读的报纸就有八份，《人民日报》、《经济日报》、《光明日报》、《科技日报》、《解放军报》、《北京日报》、《参考消息》、《经济参考报》。每期必读的杂志有七份，《人民画报》、《求是》（原《红旗》）、《新华文摘》、《文物》，英文的《新科学家》、《科学美国人》和《航空周刊》。以上这些是他每天雷打不动的学习内容，即便是休息日、节假日，甚至元旦、春节也从不例外，直到他2009年10月31日去世前两天，仍然还在读书看报。他看的这些报纸和杂志要求每份不落，如果缺哪天的报纸或哪期杂志，我们工作人员总会想方设法查找补上，有时甚至是联系报社和杂志社，让他们重新寄一份来。此外钱老每天还要阅读许多别人寄来的书籍、杂志资料和信件等。

一个人每天要阅读这么多的东西在常人看来是难以做到的，应该说首先是需要大量的时间。钱老回国后几乎放弃了自己的所有爱好，日常生活极为“平淡”。他从不看电视，从不过节，不参加各种应

景活动，甚至亲朋好友聚餐也没有。1982年退出国防科技工作一线以后，于1986年3月当选政协第六届全国委员会副主席，并连任第七、八届副主席至2001年3月，同时还于1986年6月至1991年5月担任中国科协主席，在这长达27年期间，仅在1987年率中国科协代表团出国访问一次，1988年夏率中国科协科学家代表团去黑龙江省参观考察过一次。除此之外，再没有离开过北京。每天除了吃饭和休息，其余时间全部用在参加学术活动和看书读报、学习思考问题上了。其次，作为一名大科学家，他阅读能力极强，读书看报的速度极快，且总能抓住重点。他除了解党和国家的大政方针、国内国际大事外，更多的是追踪当今世界科技发展的最新成果，同时也非常关注社会民生的方方面面。一份报纸、一份杂志，他能很快发现什么是自己感兴趣的东西，什么是重要的东西。但凡看到有“意思”的文章、新闻，或者报道有什么新事物出现，他都会剪下来，粘贴保存以便备查，有的则复印推荐给他人阅读。对其中的许多文章他会提出自己的看法和建议，直接写在文章旁，算是批注。所有这些文章由他亲自剪贴，按类分装在使用过的旧信袋里，并在信袋正面写下分类标题。这些繁琐的剪贴手工劳动，工作人员永远是插不上手的。剪报的习惯一直持续到他九十多岁。我们在整理他的资料时，惊奇地发现在美国工作学习期间的剪报有九大相册，共1700余份。回国后用于装剪报的旧牛皮纸袋竟有629

袋之多，初步统计内装包括剪报在内的各类资料近10万页，其中剪报19000余份。

钱老读书看报不是业余消遣，也不是为自己装点门面，而是他对科学、对真理孜孜以求的精神境界的具体体现，反映了他对国家、对民族、对人民高度的责任感。他通过读书看报，关心国家大事，关注民生，了解最新科研成果，从中汲取有价值的东西，开阔视野，作为自己进行学术研究的参考。从这么多的剪报中，我们不难发现，钱老关注的领域十分广泛，几乎涵盖社会发展的方方面面。工业、农业、经济、科技、文化、金融、法制、哲学、民族关系、宗教、城市建设、建筑、环境、国际关系、文学艺术等等。他对很多问题都有自己的独到见解，这些体现在文章旁的批注中。批注中有批评，有建议。有的批注长，有的批注短，短的甚至只有几个字，但十分精辟，一语中的。比如，《人民日报》1992年12月9日报道了中国第一家模特经纪公司成立的消息，钱老看后觉得是件很有新意的事情，在报道旁批注“第五产业”四个字，意为这件事属文化产业。他总是用科学家的视角看待世界，用科学的理性思维认识世界。这从一个侧面突显了一名科学家的良知，折射出他忧国忧民的爱国情怀。

这样数量巨大的剪报资料当然是十分珍贵的档案文物，但我们觉得又不能让它长期躺在档案库里。于是我们想对它稍加整理，提取其

中有批注，并能代表钱老科学思想和科学精神的部分，经编辑加工，出版成书，供世人研究钱学森所用。但如何出版，如何编辑成册又成了我们的难题。如此数量的剪报，不可能全部出版，且剪报粘贴尺寸不一，篇幅有大有小，批注有多有少。很多剪报因为存放时间较长，特别是在美国的剪报，字迹发黄，报纸已经发脆，复制难度较大。根据上述情况，对美国保存的剪报我们只选取了几份，拍成图片，作为插图放在前面，让读者有所了解。我们把编辑重点放在了回国以后的剪报上。首先我们对钱老回国以后自己积累的629个资料袋封面上的目录进行了整理，把相同目录稍加集中，全部排列出来放在全书的最后，使读者对629袋资料有个大致的了解；其次，我们对资料袋里的19000余份剪报进行了清理，从中精选了193篇有批注的内容，作为出书的主要部分，以原文扫描方式影印出来，按报纸时间先后排序编辑成册，取名为《钱学森读报批注》，奉献给广大读者。

我们在编辑过程中，及时得到了总装备部首长和机关的精心指导和帮助；上海交通大学“钱学森图书馆”建设指挥部、国防工业出版社为剪报资料的扫描、编辑出版提供了有力支持；担任钱老秘书和学术助手长达27年的涂元季同志凭借他长期对钱老的研究和了解，在总体把握，剪报选编等方面提出了非常好的编辑思想，给予了全方位的帮助；吕敬人先生为本书的装帧设计赋予了十分美妙的设计理念。我

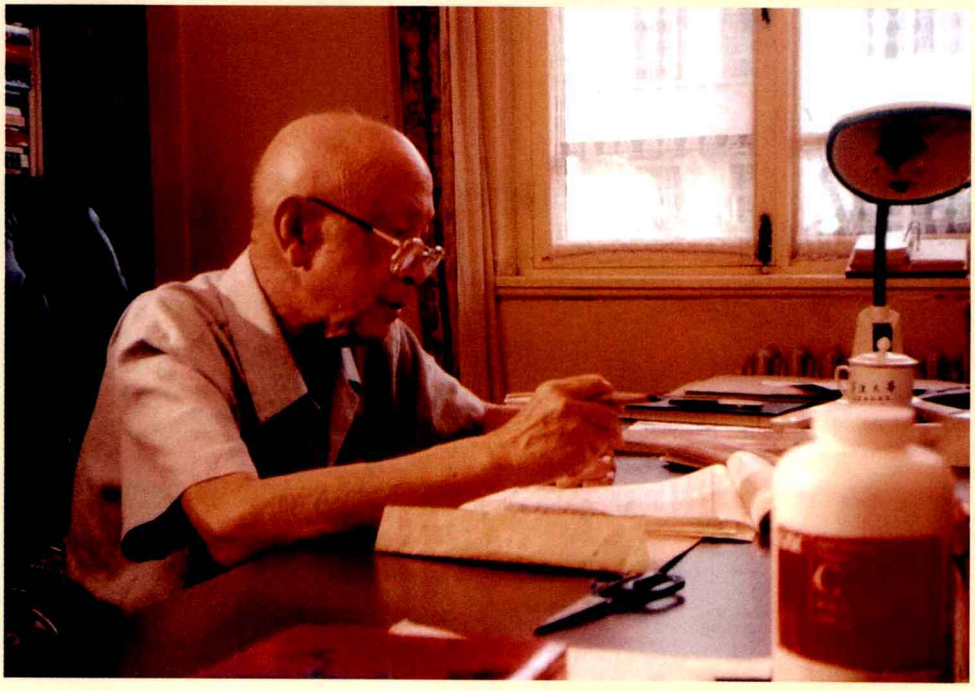
们在编辑过程中，还得到钱老夫人蒋英教授和儿子钱永刚教授给予的热情支持和帮助。在此一并表示由衷的感谢！

今年是钱老诞辰100周年，按照中宣部和总装备部学习宣传钱学森有关活动安排，《钱学森读报批注》一书由国防工业出版社出版，我们把它作为纪念钱老诞辰100周年的礼物，表达我们对钱老的深切怀念！

在编辑本书的过程中，我们受思想认识和学识水平所限，所选内容未必能全面反映钱老的科学思想和科学精神，不妥之处在所难免，敬请读者指正。

编 者

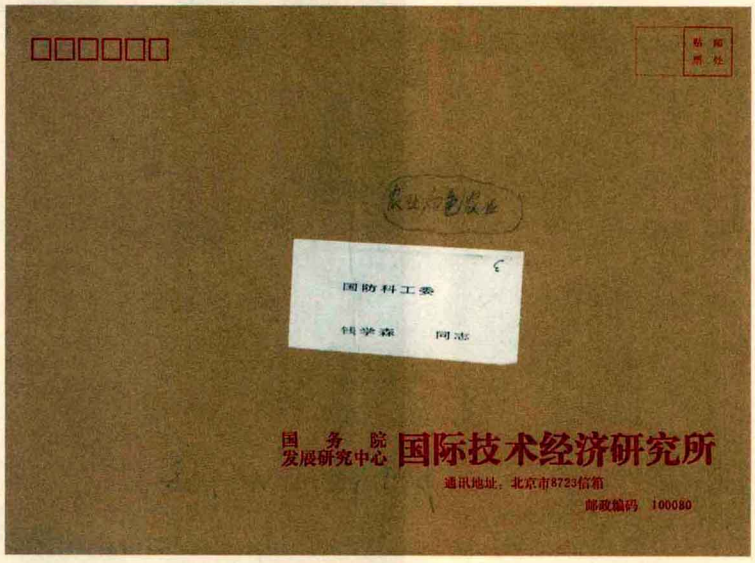
2011年10月30日

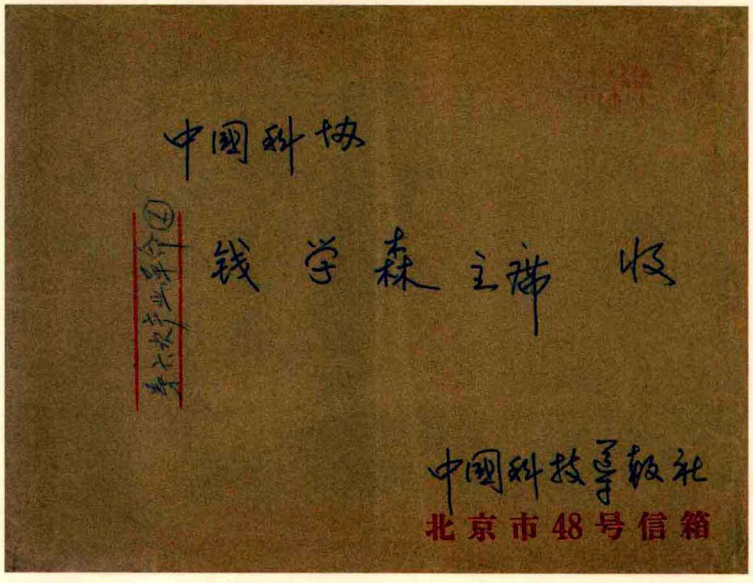


钱学森在看材料

钱学森读书及剪报时
所用部分工具

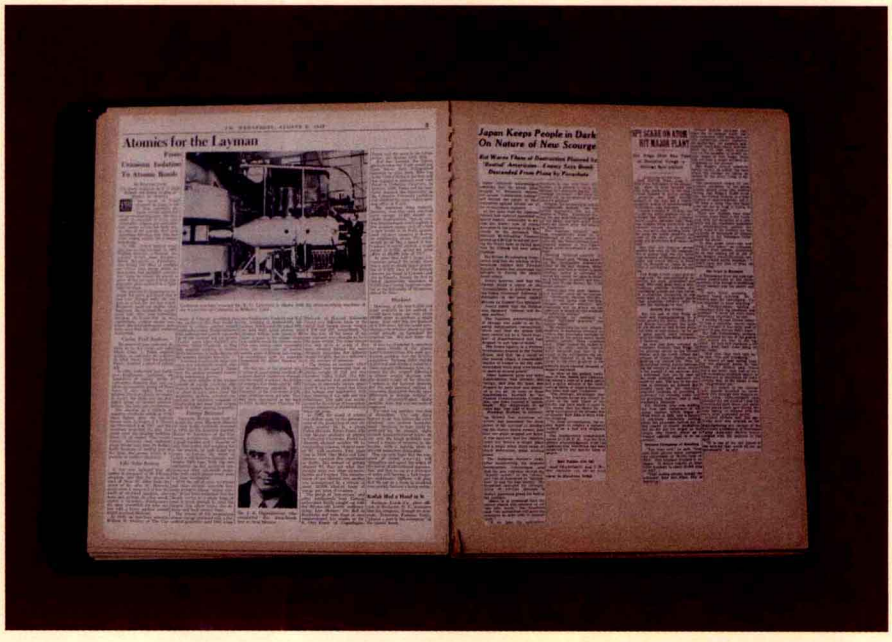
存放钱学森剪报等资料的柜子





钱学森装剪报所用旧信封

钱学森9册英文剪报资料


Atomics for the Layman
Japan Keeps People in Dark
On Nature of New Scourge

钱学森英文剪报内页

And furthermore . . .

Stop Me If You've Heard This One

It's about time somebody told somebody about something.

After all that stuff in the papers about the atomic bomb, this repository of knowledge was approached today by one of the copy girls who asked quietly:

"What's an atom?"

Being the father of a 5-year-old who's going to ask the same question any day now, in we plunge:

"An atom, dear, used to be the smallest indivisible piece of matter. Now it has been divided. As a result, all the little pieces go banging one another around, and Boom!"

"But where do they find the atoms?"

"You don't find atoms, dear. They take a piece of metal, uranium something or other, and find some way of making all the atoms break up, and Boom!"

"Yes, but what's an atom?"

"An atom is the smallest. . . . Look, for God's sake, the smallest particle of you—you can't see it—is an atom. There are billions of atoms in you."

"Well, why don't I explode?"

"If you were hit by an atomic bomb you would. It would break you up into little electrons and cyclotrons and things."

"What's an electron?"

"That's part of an atom."

"But you said an atom was the smallest piece of stuff."

. . . The question I would like to ask the scientists is: "Will the atomic bomb ever replace the copy girl?"

* * *

Nazis Would Have Had Their Atom Bomb Ready by October

By Anthony A. Stelmok

No grass was curling around German feet while the Allies were working feverishly on the atomic bomb. The Nazis needed only until October to produce a smasher of their own, calculated as capable of wiping out everything within a radius of six miles.

This comes from the United Press, filing from 21st Army Headquarters in Germany, without qualification. When a British task force four months ago discovered that the Germans had completed work on the bomb in a factory north of Hannover, a famous German scientist in charge of the work was seized and flown to Britain, where he revealed that October was the date and that the Nazis had given him unlimited funds for the job.

* * *

What's more, Martin Fleishmann, leading U. S. metallurgist, just back from a special four-month mission to Germany for the Army, reveals that the Nazis had a new type of bomb, not atomic, but a lot more deadly, more accurate than V-bombs.

This rocket-bomb, Fleishmann says, was connected to ground control instruments by two wires 1/250th of an inch thick. The operator on the ground, using a telescope, could aim the rocket which is slightly smaller than a V-1, with deadly accuracy against planes and naval targets up to a range of 10 miles.

Operated by battery, the secret weapon could not be jammed, as could be radio-controlled rockets.

* * *

Master Physicist Albert Einstein, 66, "thoroughly understands" how the atomic bomb works, says his secretary, but he won't talk.

* * *

What Now Dept.: Sir John Anderson, who directed British scientists in work on the atomic bomb, declaring that "a statement giving scientific details of the new discovery" will be issued in a few days, commented on the future this way: "The possibilities for good or ill are infinite. There may . . . be a veritable treasure house awaiting fruitful development in the interests of mankind. There might be . . . only the realization of a maniac dream of death. . ."

Said *Osservatore Romano*, official Vatican organ: Worship of power, instead of solving problems of humanity, is leading to annihilation, and called on all "to go back to Christian solidarity."

And the famed *Manchester Guardian*: "Man is at last well on the way to mastery of a means of destroying himself utterly."

* * *

The London *Evening News* says President Truman speeded his departure from Potsdam because he and Prime Minister Churchhill had decided to issue the "surrender or die" ultimatum toward the end of July, and to follow up with the atomic bomb if the Japs didn't give up.

* * *

The Japanese Cabinet has been called into special session to discuss "internal and foreign matters," BBC said, according to NBC. The Japanese phraseology, said BBC which quoted Radio Tokyo, was interpreted to mean a discussion of the Hiroshima atomic bomb raid.

* * *

At Oak Ridge, Tenn., one of the atomic bomb production sites, the project's workers won the Army's praise for "honest-to-God patriotism" in keeping their secret through silence. It was a hush-hush existence; no gabbing about the work with neighbors; plenty of mystery and awe; no cameras.

While the town barber in Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic bomb site, talked about everything but the bomb during the secret period, residents of Richland, Wash., another site, wouldn't even give street directions to strangers.

* * *

David Sarnoff, RCA president, thinks that if "the latent energy of the atom" is made universally available, it will furnish power to run factories and everything else "from ocean liners to pocket radio transmitters and receivers."

* * *

Asked whether the explosion of the atomic bomb would have any effect on the weather, a spokesman at the U. S. Weather Bureau said that no one could tell.

"Weather is a big thing," he said. "That bomb is like a little pin point in the air compared to what the weather is."

Doctor Says Some Of Principles Probably Can Be Applied

Some of the basic principles of atomic physics discovered during work on the atomic bomb probably can be applied to the cure of cancer, Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of Memorial Hospital, said yesterday during a conference to announce the founding of a new cancer research institute.

"A change in the biological system by the use of rays is important in all biological work," he said. "X-ray and radium already are used to cure cancer. Our increased knowledge of atomic physics will be valuable in learning the causes and cures of the disease."

Development of the atomic bomb was mentioned by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors, whose Sloan Foundation is endowing the new institute, as a graphic illustration of what concentrated research can accomplish.

钱学森英文剪报（1）

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1945.

OPPENHEIMER WINS ASSOCIATES' PRAISE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, art director of the atomic-bomb laboratory in New Mexico, was born in New York on April 22, 1904, the son of Julius Oppenheimer.

Now a physics professor at the University of California, at Berkeley, he is described by the War Department as not only a leading teacher but a man of "boundless energy, rare common-sense, great personal charm and possessing tremendous organizational abilities." One of his associates has said of him:

"Oppie is smart. No one can fool him for a second—he knows more about most of our specialities than we know ourselves. In fact, he's the smartest of the lot in everything."

The scientist is a great horseman, having a number of fine mounts on his ranch in the Pecos Valley near Santa Fe. He has, it is said, "contributed to our basic knowledge of the nature of matter, electricity and radiation and of the constitution of the stars." He has had a decisive influence in the progress of modern atomic physics.

Atomic Plane Engine Distant, Scientists Say

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Scientists of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics said today that an atomic engine for aircraft is a distant possibility.

They said it is not fantastic to visualize a fuel supply the size of a brick with sufficient power to fly around the world many times.

"Without the need for large gasoline storage," the NACA said, "the payloads of commercial aircraft would be greatly increased, and the knifelike wing profiles essential to supersonic craft could be constructed with needed strength of solid light metal.

"Release of atomic energy promises to widen and broaden the application of air transport to the world's extension of communication and business, and not be limited merely to distructiveness."

Capt. William S. Parsons, Navy ordnance expert, who went along as an observer on the flight. A picture, released by the Navy Department and serviced by The Associated Press, that appeared on Page One of yesterday's New York Times was erroneously identified as Captain Parsons.

Associated Press Wirephoto

TWO OF THE B-29 CREW THAT LOOSED ATOMIC BOMB ON JAPAN

Col. Paul W. Tibbets Jr. (standing), pilot of the B-29 that dropped the explosive on Hiroshima, relating his experiences at the United States Army Strategic Air Forces headquarters on Guam. Left to right: Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, Rear Admiral William F. Purnell, both of whom played an important part in the development of the weapon; Gen. Carl Spaatz, head of the United States Army Strategic Air Forces; Colonel Tibbets and Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay, Chief of Staff to General Spaatz.

Associated Press Wirephoto (U. S. Navy Radiophoto)

钱学森英文剪报（2）