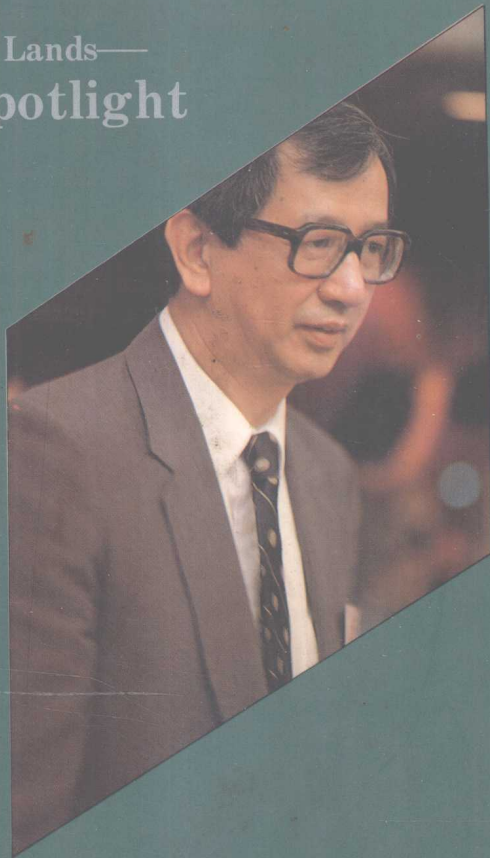


Blossoming in Foreign Lands—
Chinese in the Spotlight



結在異鄉的果實——

焦點華人

光華畫報雜誌社編著



《光華雜誌社叢書14》

結在異鄉的果實—— 焦點華人

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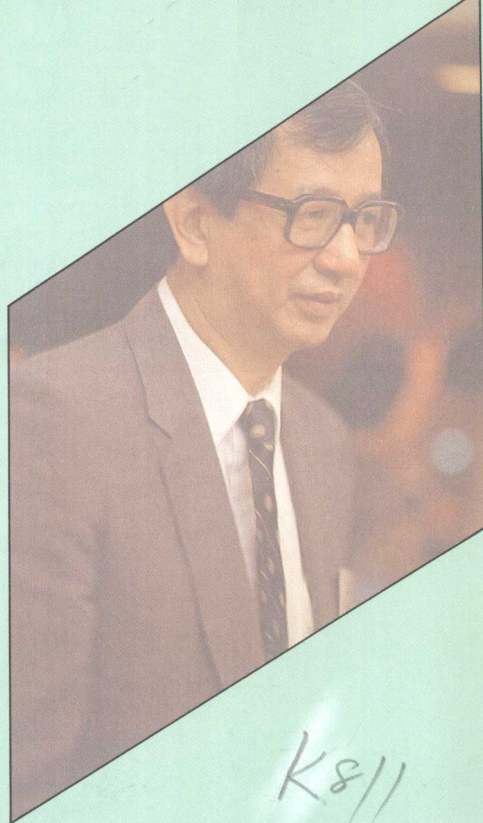
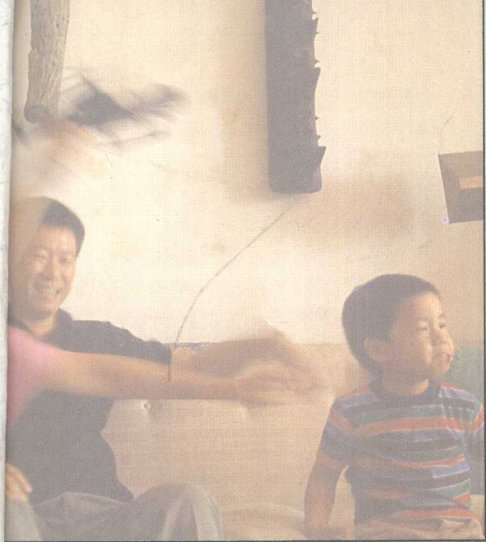
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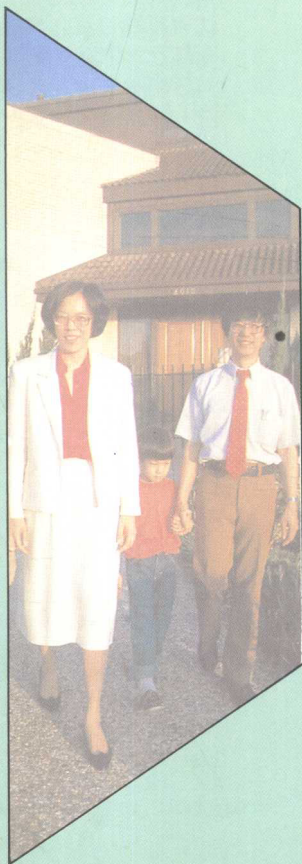
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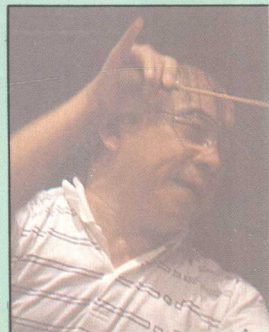
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Blossoming in Foreign Lands—
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結在異鄉的果實——
焦點華人

光華畫報雜誌社編著



序 (一)

Preface 1

民國締造，肇端於革命，而革命之發皇，係孕育於僑社，植基於僑胞，尤賴高義俊賢之倡導贊助，始克有成。國人飲水思源，得勿感佩。況乎弘濟艱難，重光華夏，尤厚望於來茲。

本書纂輯所述，蓋為僑胞各業一時之精英，於政經文教、科技工商等，均卓著佳績，展露其優異才智，並從而光大「正德利用厚生惟和」，各種功用，以嘉惠人羣。其創建進取精神，歆譽僑地，望重國際，亦屬邦家之光，更資楷式後進，激揚奮發向上良風。

楚材晉用，顯耀名業於異邦者，代有人焉。如箕子於朝鮮，朱舜水於日本，鄭昭於暹羅等，其於傳播我文化思想，宣揚我典章制度，尤著功績。近世以還，國人外移日衆，萬里他鄉，茹苦犯難，胼胝經營，亦皆著成效。其勤勞儀範，堪與先賢相輝映；愛國熱忱與可歌可泣之事蹟，更令人亦啓亦發，軫念無已。際茲各國間外交經貿交往日繁，諒其必能一秉忠貞情操，作中外橋樑，敦睦邦誼，深悉血濃於水之至義。

本著作采擷充實，運思湛密，文辭雅正，風格開朗，允迺連珠讀物。盧總編輯屬序於余，爰摛數語，用弁簡策，並代賀辭云。

庚午年仲秋

The Republic of China was born through a Revolution, the seeds of which were nurtured by Overseas Chinese societies and took root among Overseas Chinese communities. It was thanks to their noble principles and astute leadership that the Revolution was finally crowned with success. We who enjoy the fruits of their sacrifice can never forget this fact. All the more so today, when we look to these same communities for support for the eventual recovery of the Chinese nation.

The stories related in this volume describe the notable achievements of outstanding members of the Overseas Chinese community in fields as diverse as politics, economics, literature, academic life, science, technology, industry and commerce. Here their extraordinary skills and intelligence are displayed, showing how their great abilities were utilised for the general benefit of mankind. Their enterprising, go-getting spirit is legendary in the lands in which they live, and they have not only gained an international reputation but also enjoy honour in their adopted countries. Advancing steadily up the ladder, they have shown exemplary spirit and determination to do well. Earlier ages have also provided famous instances of Chinese gaining distinction in foreign parts. Figures such as Chi-tzu in Korea, Chu Shun-shui in Japan and Cheng Chao in Siam were notable for their achievements in disseminating Chinese culture and thought, and for expounding the Chinese administrative system. In more recent times Chinese people have emigrated overseas in ever greater numbers, often braving hardships and difficulties and working their knuckles to the bone, but always attaining ultimate success. Their exemplary dedication worthily complements that of their eminent predecessors, while their patriotic fervour and their catalogue of triumphs and tragedies provide the stuff of inspiration and endless recollection. With intensifying international contacts in terms of diplomacy and trade, the finest expression of our ideal that "blood

is thicker than water" must be that they will in loyal sincerity act as a bridge between Chinese and the rest of the world to foster international friendship.

This book, which is thoroughly researched, carefully thought out and elegantly written in an enlightened style, will repay repeated reading. These few words have been penned in the form of a simple preface in response to a request from the editor-in-chief Ms Lu, to whom I hereby offer my congratulations.

Frederick Chien
November 1990

外交部部長
Minister of Foreign Affairs



序 (一)

Preface 2

華僑的移民史是一頁血淚史。十九世紀時，無論是到美國或中南美，開礦或蓋鐵路，都是做苦工。當時移民者的文化水準、經濟背景都極差，可以說是我們社會裏最邊緣的人，才到國外去開疆闢土。很多華僑到了海外，因為語言不通、文化水準又低，無法打入當地社會，甚而被當地人瞧不起，受到無數的侮辱和欺凌。早年的移民幾乎都不帶眷屬，隻身飄零海外，受盡肉體與精神的雙重折磨，却仍然寄錢回去養家，這種艱苦奮鬥的精神，恐怕沒有第二個民族可以比擬。

第一次世界大戰時，曾經有華工到法國支援挖戰壕，仍受歧視。

華僑真正開始有社會地位，是在第二次世界大戰勝利以後。一九四九年大陸淪陷前後移民的人，開始以知識分子和工商界人士為主，因為水準提昇，移民者的社會地位也跟著提高，到了諾貝爾獎得主李遠哲、丁肇中、建築界名人貝聿銘等的出現，可謂達到巔峯。

以美國為例，目前華裔美人的收入或學歷，在美國的少數民族中，名列前茅。從傅滿洲、陳查理、李小龍到李遠哲，華人形象的改變，是一頁可歌可泣的歷史。

在世界各地、只要有太陽的地方就有中國人。為了讓在天涯海角的炎黃子孫能有個彼此了解的機會及互相慰勉的力量，「光華」決定出版「焦點華人」這本書。

謹祝我們的民族，在地球上每一個角落，都能展現出生命的韌力和光彩；也希望一個統一的中國能早日到來，使我們有一個共同的家園。

The history of Chinese emigration overseas is a history written in blood and tears. Nineteenth-century Chinese immigrants in the United States, Central America or South America with their low cultural level and poverty-stricken background all had a hard time of it, whether engaged in mining or building railways. They might be described as the most marginal elements in Chinese society, whose only hope lay in emigrating overseas to open up new horizons. Once abroad the majority of overseas Chinese had no means of integrating themselves into the local society due to ignorance of the language and their low cultural level. Looked down upon by the local inhabitants, they were subject to numberless slights and even ill-treatment. Early immigrants almost never took their families with them, preferring to live abroad alone, but for all their physical hardships and spiritual frustrations they still sent money back home to their folks. Such plucky endurance could perhaps scarcely be equalled by any other people in the world.

During the First World War Chinese auxiliary laborers were sent to France to dig trenches in support of the war effort, but nevertheless they still suffered discrimination.

Overseas Chinese communities only began to win social standing after the end of the Second World War. Around mainland China's fall to the Communists in 1949 intellectuals, industrialists and businessmen began to constitute the majority of those emigrating abroad. The higher status of these immigrants has since brought about an enhancement in their social standing overseas, reaching a peak with the emergence of Nobel laureates Li Yuan-che and Ting Chao-chung, together with the renowned architect I. M. Pei.

In the United States, for example, Chinese Americans now rank top among American minority communities in terms of gross income and academic achievement. From Fu Manchu and Charlie Chan to Bruce Lee and Li Yuan-che, the image of Chinese people has undergone a transformation.

Yet it has been a history of tears and rejoicing.

All over the world, in every continent, wherever the sun shines there are Chinese people to be found. To provide Chinese people, in whatever corner of the globe they happen to live, with an opportunity to understand each other's experience and to offer them mutual comfort and encouragement is the long-term goal behind *Sinorama's* decision to publish "Chinese in the Spotlight."

May the Chinese nation in every corner of the world long continue to manifest the vitality and sparkle that has brought them such success today, and we hope that a reunified China may soon arrive where we may all have a common home.

發行人
Publisher

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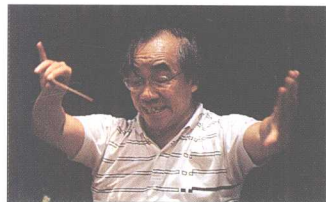
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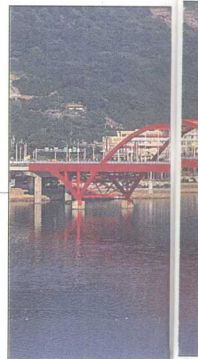
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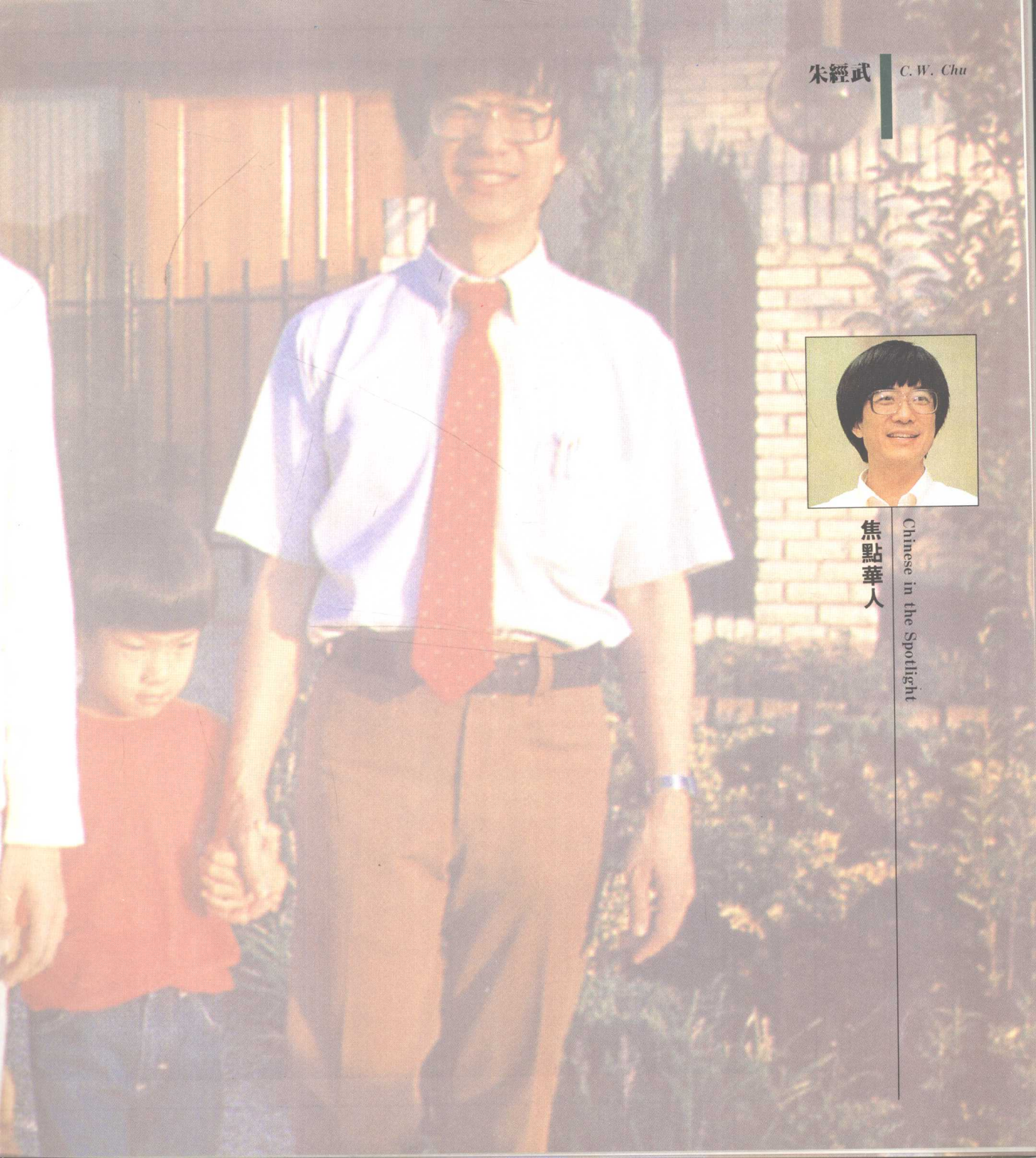
朱經武

C. W. Chu



焦點華人

Chinese in the Spotlight



朱經武高溫超導材料的
研究成果，可能引
發再次的工業革命。
The results of Paul Chu's
research into supercon-
ductive materials may
set off a new industrial
revolution.



朱經武

冰點之下找高溫

Paul Chu
Searching for High Temperatures Below Zero

文／圖・鄭元慶

看超導材料的存在，就像看變魔術，有些懸疑、有些驚喜。

隨便找個盤子，攔上超導材料和一塊小磁鐵。常溫時，兩者緊粘在一起。再加入冷卻劑液態氮，將超導材料冷卻到某一低溫時，它排斥磁場的特性就顯露出來。

只見在液態氮揮發的氮氫中，小磁鐵被抬升約半公分高。稍一撥動，它就滴溜溜地騰空打轉，有點像電影「第三類接觸」裡太空船在空中飄浮的景像。

示範超導現象的過程有如信手拈來，可是發現高溫超導材料的過程却已走了半個多世紀。

溫度大競賽

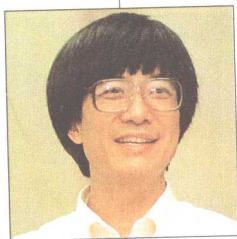
無電阻和反磁是超導體的兩大特性。利用超導材料製成的電纜，能將電力輸送到遠處，而不會有目前百分之五到十的電阻損耗。用這種電纜製成的巨型線圈埋在地下，可有效儲存晚上離峯時間所產生的電力，供第二天白天的尖峯時間使用。

超導的反磁原理，能使一列火車毫不費事地浮起。也可用於工廠裡舉起重物，或用在必須克服摩擦力的任何地方。

所謂「高溫」超導，其實仍是攝氏零度以下的低溫，不過是相對於絕對零度（攝氏零下二百七十三度）而言；因此以絕對零度為基礎，溫度高一度，攝氏零下二百七十二度就是超導一度、零下二百六十三度為超導十度。

因此，自從荷蘭籍的科學家歐尼斯在一九一一年發現，當水銀的純粹結晶冷卻至接近絕對零度（攝氏零下二百六十九度，即超導四度）時，電阻就會消失的超導現象後，各國的科學家們，莫不競相尋找在較接近常溫能產生超導現象的材料。

在過去七十多年中，搜尋的工作進展極緩。直到今年二月，以休斯頓大學朱經武教授、阿拉巴馬大學吳茂坤教授為首的二個研究小組，終於打破瓶頸。他們利用便宜的液態氮當冷卻劑，找到在較高的低溫（攝氏零下一百七十五度）狀態中，由鉕元素混合某種氧化物，而取得新的超導材料。



焦點華人

Chinese in the Spotlight

身兼休斯頓大學物理系教授、磁性資訊研究室主任和美國國家科學基金會材料組計畫主任的朱經武，已埋首研究超導材料十二年之久。他的研究小組目前有八人，他將成就歸於整個團體。

超導材料大突破

尋找新材料的過程自是煞費苦心，甚至連作夢都離不開這件事。朱經武說了段插曲：有一回，他夢到可從硫鈉系統裡找到超導材料。第二天，他把夢境告訴組員，於是大夥兒興奮地一起到圖書館找資料、做實驗，結果不僅得不到超導現象，連導電都不會。加了壓力試，還是不成。經二個星期的嚐試後，大家只有放棄，另起爐灶。

朱經武的突破始自去年。去年春天，IBM在瑞士實驗室的研究員繆勒和拜諾茲，利用新材料獲得超導溫度卅五度。不過這項進展當時並未受重視。

朱經武找到他們的研究報告，並以該報告為基礎，於去年底得到超導溫度四十度。然後在今年二月初，將超導溫度跳升至目前的九十八度。

這項成就立即廣為世界性傳播媒體報導，掀起一陣「朱經武熱」。他接受報章雜誌、電視臺的訪問、到國外演講，甚至到美國國會山莊向國會議員們解說超導原理，也曾回國做短暫的停留。

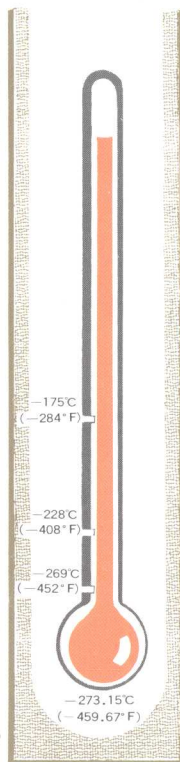
超導溫度提升之過程 Raising the Superconductor Temperature Ceiling

- 朱經武今年二月所得的高溫超導為 -175°C (-284°F)。
This February Paul Chu raises the superconductivity temperature ceiling to -175°C

- 1986年春天，IBM在瑞士實驗室的研究人員找到某種氧化物，在 -228°C (-408°F) 時有超導作用。
In spring 1986 an IBM researcher in Switzerland finds some oxidized compounds that superconduct at -228°C

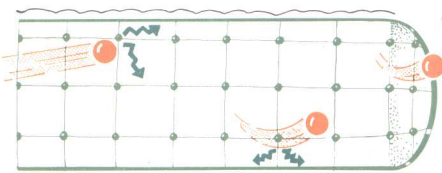
- 荷蘭籍科學家歐尼斯在1911年，首度在 -269°C (-452°F)，發現某些金屬有超導現象。
In 1911 the Dutch scientist H. K. Onnes discovers that some metals superconduct at -269°C

- 絕對零度 -273.15°C (-459.67°F)
Absolute zero is -273.15°C



導體與超導體之不同

The Difference Between Conductors and Superconductors

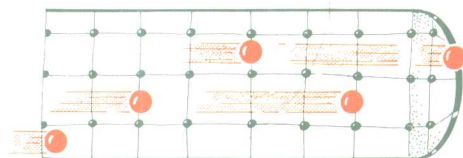


導體：

多數金屬導體都會產生電阻，當電流通過時會耗損一部分電力，並使導體發熱。

Conductors

In metal conductors, displaced electrons collide when a current passes through them, creating heat.



超導體：

當金屬成為超導體時，電阻為零，電流得以毫無阻礙的通過。

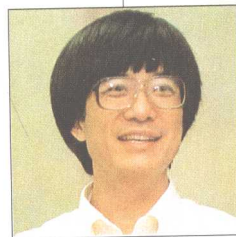
Superconductors

When a metal becomes a superconductor, resistance disappears.



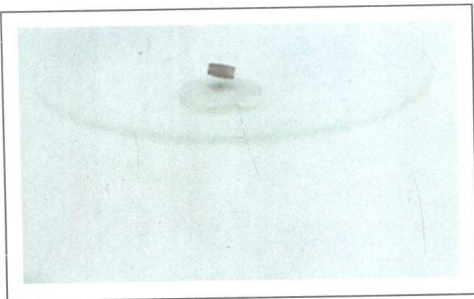
朱經武今年七月回國參加院士會議。(邱瑞金攝)

Chu Chin-wu returned to Taiwan this July to take part in a conference for members of Academia Sinica.
(photo by Diago Chiu)



焦點華人

Chinese in the Spotlight



超導體的反磁特性，使小磁鐵飄浮在空中，並加速磁懸浮火車的發展。

The magnetic properties of a superconductor which suspend this little magnet in air could facilitate the development of floating trains.

Seeing a superconductor at work is like watching a magic trick; it's surprising and puzzling.

Take an ordinary tray and place in it a superconductor and a little magnet. At room temperature, the two will stick together. Add liquid nitrogen, chill the superconductor to a certain temperature, and watch what happens.

The magnet will rise up about half a centimeter and hover in the mist given off by the liquid nitrogen. Bump it, and the magnet will turn and bounce around, sort of like the spaceship in *Close Encounters*.

Demonstrating superconductivity is a snap, but finding materials that will superconduct at comparatively high temperatures has taken over half a century.

Ever since the discovery in 1911 by the Dutch scientist H. K. Onnes that mercury loses its electrical resistance when