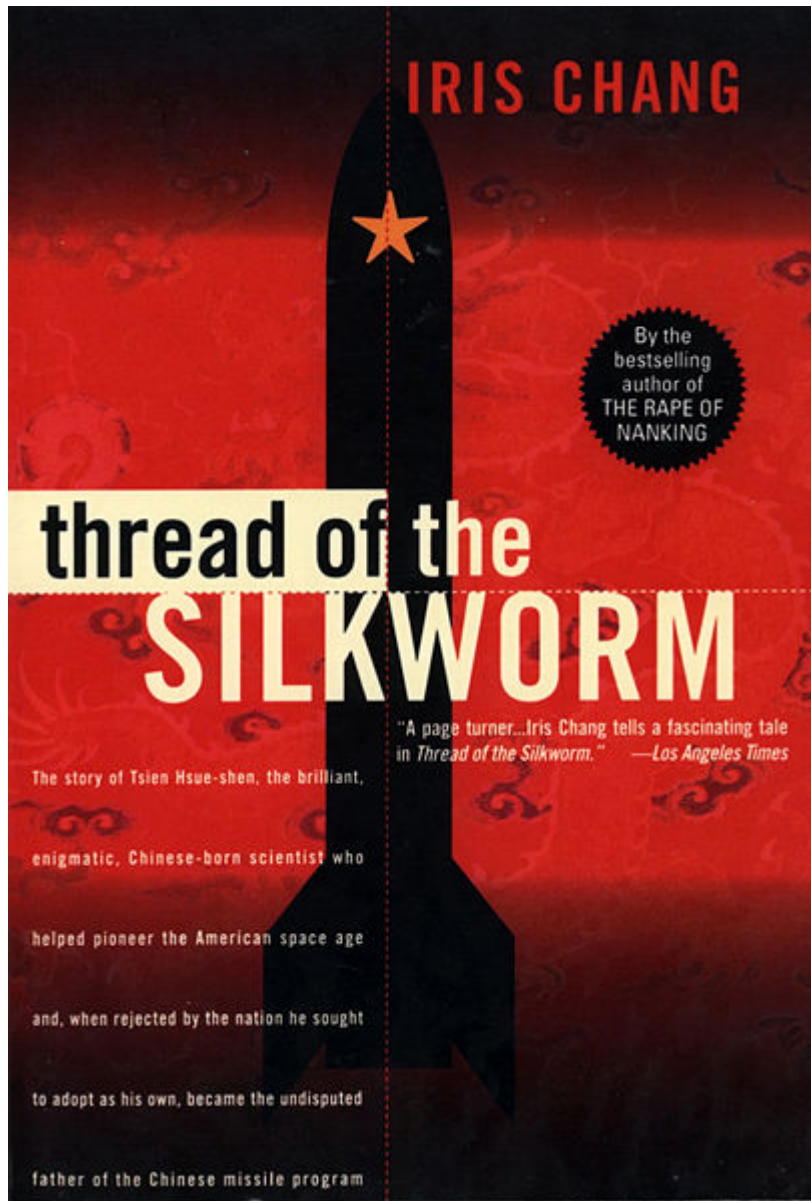


钱学森传



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本书作者是 Iris Chang(美籍华裔女作家中文名--张纯如)写的钱学森(Tsien Hsue-Shen ,拼音: Qian Xuesen)传。张纯如的另外一部很有名的书是 *The Rape of Nanking*, 是讲述有关南京大屠杀的。其间, 她发现了拉贝(John Rabe)日记以及耶鲁大学的魏特林(Minnie Vautrin)日记, 对南京大屠杀史料研究作出了巨大的贡献。我把书中的内容做了几个截图来展现钱学森在美国的生活, 特别针对国内关于钱学森的含糊认识做了解释说明。网上有钱学森的秘书涂元季和其他人写的钱老生平, 都不如这本书客观, 而且有些地方不符合客观事实, 如钱学森申请美国国籍与否以及其学术成果有多少含金量等等。史实不容歪曲! 钱学森对于中国导弹研制发展做出了重要的贡献。我们在对待历史问题的时候最好能实事求是! 有问题请联系 xd07033015@yahoo.com.cn

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141 blessed with a son: Birth certificate no. 088341, registry division, City of Boston. Tsien's son was named Yucon Tsien on the birth certificate, although his name in pinyin is Qian Yonggang.

钱学森(Tsien Hsue-Shen ,拼音: Qian Xuesen)与 蒋英 (Jiang Ying) 于 1947 年 9 月 14 日在上海结婚之后, 他们的第一个孩子钱永刚 (Yucon Tsien 拼音: Qian Yonggang) 在波士顿于 1948 年 10 月 13 日出生。钱永刚出生证明保存在波士顿市注册档案馆里。出生编号为 088341。1986 年钱永刚被加州理工学院计算机科学系录取, 得以在三十多年后重新来到美国, 两年后获计算机硕士学位。

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143 he applied for U.S. citizenship: FBI report (file number 65-4857), September 22, 1950, folder LA23-24, "Investigative Case Files"; Declaration of intention to become a U.S. citizen (no. 329866 at U.S. District Court in Boston), April 5, 1949, National Archives, New England Regional Branch.

钱学森于 1949 年 4 月 5 日在波士顿(麻省理工学院即在这座城市)申请美国公民。该档案存放于波士顿郊区的 National Archvies Records Center (地址: Frederick C. Murphy Federal Center, 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham, Massachusetts)。档案的编号为“美国联邦法院区法院 329866 号”(注: 美国联邦法院直属有 94 个区法院)。该份档案也在 FBI 的报告中, 文件编号为 65-4857, 文件夹编号 LA23-24, 存档时间为 1950 年 9 月 22 号。

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Chapter 15: Caltech (1949)

144 he wanted to buy a house: Personal interview with Bill Davis, October 13, 1992.

离开波士顿的 MIT (麻省理工学院) 之后来到加州 Padadena 市的 Caltech(California Institute of Technology 加州理工学院)。由于已经是正教授了, 并且想在美国长期地生活下去所以决定在白人的富人区买一栋别墅。第二年他的女儿钱永真 (Yung-jen Tsien 拼音: Qian Yongzhen) 出生了。她也来到美国接受了教育。虽然钱学森自从 1955 年 9 月 17 日离开美国就再也没回来, 但是他还是送他两个孩子到美国接受教育。(我不知道钱永真来美国的确切时间, 应该是改革开放之后。)

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153 birth of his second child: Certification of Vital Record, State file no. 50-101246, State of California, Department of Heath Services. The name on the certificate is Yung-jen Tsien, although in pinyin the name is now spelled Qian Yongzhen.

这条记录可以在加州卫生部(California Department of Heath)人口记录办公室(California Office of Vital Records)查实。文件编号: 50-101246

前言 xi

His life is one of the supreme ironies of the Cold War. Not only was Tsien Hsue-shen (also known as Qian Xuesen) the mastermind and driving force behind the first generation of nuclear missiles and satellites in China (including the infamous Silkworm antiship missile that was later used against the United States during the Persian Gulf War), he had been trained and nurtured for fifteen years in the United States, leaving only because, indirectly entangled with the Chinese role in the Korean war, trumped-up charges of Communism forced his deportation to the People's Republic of China.

我揣测 1999 年美国轰炸中国驻南斯拉夫使馆与中国在海湾战争的时候卖导弹给伊拉克有关。美国可能是出于报复吧。也有可能把导弹卖给了美国所排斥的国家。

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I would like to stress at the outset that this book has certain limitations. For one, much technological detail has been omitted. A redeeming aspect of this omission is that Tsien is primarily remembered not for his scientific achievement in the United States but for his deportation and subsequent leadership in China. There is no question that Tsien was a brilliant, first-rate scholar, but colleagues of his have repeatedly stressed to me that he was not in the same class as Isaac Newton or Albert Einstein or even as his mentor at Caltech, Theodore von Kármán. Tsien may have worked on theoretical problems that proved useful to aerodynamicists in the United States, but he never revolutionized or created his own field. If Tsien had died in 1955 and had never gone to China, his life would not have merited a first-rate biography.

钱学森是一流的科学家，没有人否认这一点。但是他没有像他的老师一样有新的创造，更无论与爱因斯坦他们相提并论了。他回到中国之后作做的也只是重复(reproduce)自己在美国所做的东西。如果他不是回到中国的话，他也不至于如此有名。

钱学森是庚子赔款奖学金的获得者 (a Boxer Scholarship recipient)，得以在 1934 年 8 月去 MIT 留学。著名的庚子赔款奖学金的获得者：闻一多，冰心，钱钟书，华罗庚，梁实秋，钱思亮，吴大猷，竺可桢，冯友兰，胡适，林徽因，梁恩成，孙立人，杨振宁。

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101 *"I'm not teaching kindergarten!": Interview with Chester Hasert, February 7, 1993.*

钱学森的学生 Chester Hasert 回忆。可见钱学森在美国的教学态度很不好。(按：我在美国留学的时候，美国本土的老师不会这样对待学生的，但是有些像来自印度或者是中国的老师，由于口语问题，不太会在课堂上跟学生们开玩笑，讲课死板，多半是在黑板上罗列干巴巴的数学公式，课堂上也很少与下面的学生沟通交流。)

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- 102 *"Students were scared stiff of him"*: Interview with Hans Liepmann, 1991. Half a century later, when the author mailed a questionnaire to Tsien's former students, some of the replies were so riddled with expletives they were unprintable.

钱学森在美国教学时的学生 Hans Liepmann 都怕这位性格孤僻的教授了。

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- 125 *"He had the reputation for being an egotistical loner"*: Jim Marsteller, letter to author, August 20, 1993.
- 125 *"He appeared ill at ease"*: Daniel Fink, letter to author, August 19, 1993.
- 125 *"He appeared to be a loner"*: Robert Chilton, letter to author, August 1993.
- 125 *"He was a very cold and unemotional person"*: Frederick Smith, letter to author, August 10, 1993.
- 125 *"He stood out as the only aloof"*: Leonard Sullivan, letter to author, August 10, 1993.
- 125 *"As a teacher Professor Tsien was a tyrant"*: Claude Brenner, letter to author, August 30, 1993.
- 125 *"generally disliked and even feared him"*: James van Meter, letter to author, August 27, 1993.

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- 128 *"I had often wondered if he had learned spoken English"*: Ibid.

钱学森的英语口语很不好。所以他的 MIT 的学生才有这种感叹。