REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT   
IN A NATIONAL ADDRESS TO AMERICA'S SCHOOLCHILDREN   
  
Wakefield High School   
Arlington, Virginia   
  
THE PRESIDENT: Hello, everybody! Thank you. Thank you. Thank you, everybody. All right, everybody go ahead and have a seat. How is everybody doing today? (Applause) How about Tim Spicer? (Applause) I am here with students at Wakefield High School in Arlington, Virginia. And we've got students tuning in from all across America, from kindergarten through 12th grade. And I am just so glad that all could join us today. And I want to thank Wakefield for being such an outstanding host. Give yourselves a big round of applause. (Applause)   
  
I know that for many of you, today is the first day of school. And for those of you in kindergarten, or starting middle or high school, it's your first day in a new school, so it's understandable if you're a little nervous. I imagine there are some seniors out there who are feeling pretty good right now -- (applause) -- with just one more year to go. And no matter what grade you're in, some of you are probably wishing it were still summer and you could've stayed in bed just a little bit longer this morning.   
  
I know that feeling. When I was young, my family lived overseas. I lived in Indonesia for a few years. And my mother, she didn't have the money to send me where all the American kids went to school, but she thought it was important for me to keep up with an American education. So she decided to teach me extra lessons herself, Monday through Friday. But because she had to go to work, the only time she could do it was at 4:30 in the morning.   
  
Now, as you might imagine, I wasn't too happy about getting up that early. And a lot of times, I'd fall asleep right there at the kitchen table. But whenever I'd complain, my mother would just give me one of those looks and she'd say, "This is no picnic for me either, buster." (Laughter)

So I know that some of you are still adjusting to being back at school. But I'm here today because I have something important to discuss with you. I'm here because I want to talk with you about your education and what's expected of all of you in this new school year.   
  
Now, I've given a lot of speeches about education. And I've talked about responsibility a lot.   
  
I've talked about teachers' responsibility for inspiring students and pushing you to learn.   
  
I've talked about your parents' responsibility for making sure you stay on track, and you get your homework done, and don't spend every waking hour in front of the TV or with the Xbox.

I've talked a lot about your government's responsibility for setting high standards, and supporting teachers and principals, and turning around schools that aren't working, where students aren't getting the opportunities that they deserve.   
  
But at the end of the day, we can have the most dedicated teachers, the most supportive parents, the best schools in the world -- and none of it will make a difference, none of it will matter unless all of you fulfill your responsibilities, unless you show up to those schools, unless you pay attention to those teachers, unless you listen to your parents and grandparents and other adults and put in the hard work it takes to succeed. That's what I want to focus on today: the responsibility each of you has for your education.   
  
I want to start with the responsibility you have to yourself. Every single one of you has something that you're good at. Every single one of you has something to offer. And you have a responsibility to yourself to discover what that is. That's the opportunity an education can provide.

Maybe you could be a great writer -- maybe even good enough to write a book or articles in a newspaper -- but you might not know it until you write that English paper -- that English class paper that's assigned to you. Maybe you could be an innovator or an inventor -- maybe even good enough to come up with the next iPhone or the new medicine or vaccine -- but you might not know it until you do your project for your science class. Maybe you could be a mayor or a senator or a Supreme Court justice -- but you might not know that until you join student government or the debate team.   
  
And no matter what you want to do with your life, I guarantee that you'll need an education to do it. You want to be a doctor, or a teacher, or a police officer? You want to be a nurse or an architect, a lawyer or a member of our military? You're going to need a good education for every single one of those careers. You cannot drop out of school and just drop into a good job. You've got to train for it and work for it and learn for it.

And this isn't just important for your own life and your own future. What you make of your education will decide nothing less than the future of this country. The future of America depends on you. What you're learning in school today will determine whether we as a nation can meet our greatest challenges in the future.   
  
You'll need the knowledge and problem-solving skills you learn in science and math to cure diseases like cancer and AIDS, and to develop new energy technologies and protect our environment. You'll need the insights and critical-thinking skills you gain in history and social studies to fight poverty and homelessness, crime and discrimination, and make our nation more fair and more free. You'll need the creativity and ingenuity you develop in all your classes to build new companies that will create new jobs and boost our economy.   
  
We need every single one of you to develop your talents and your skills and your intellect so you can help us old folks solve our most difficult problems. If you don't do that -- if you quit on school -- you're not just quitting on yourself, you're quitting on your country.

Now, I know it's not always easy to do well in school. I know a lot of you have challenges in your lives right now that can make it hard to focus on your schoolwork.   
  
I get it. I know what it's like. My father left my family when I was two years old, and I was raised by a single mom who had to work and who struggled at times to pay the bills and wasn't always able to give us the things that other kids had. There were times when I missed having a father in my life. There were times when I was lonely and I felt like I didn't fit in.   
  
So I wasn't always as focused as I should have been on school, and I did some things I'm not proud of, and I got in more trouble than I should have. And my life could have easily taken a turn for the worse.

But I was -- I was lucky. I got a lot of second chances, and I had the opportunity to go to college and law school and follow my dreams. My wife, our First Lady Michelle Obama, she has a similar story. Neither of her parents had gone to college, and they didn't have a lot of money. But they worked hard, and she worked hard, so that she could go to the best schools in this country.   
  
Some of you might not have those advantages. Maybe you don't have adults in your life who give you the support that you need. Maybe someone in your family has lost their job and there's not enough money to go around. Maybe you live in a neighborhood where you don't feel safe, or have friends who are pressuring you to do things you know aren't right.   
  
But at the end of the day, the circumstances of your life -- what you look like, where you come from, how much money you have, what you've got going on at home -- none of that is an excuse for neglecting your homework or having a bad attitude in school. There's no excuse for talking back to your teacher, or cutting class, or dropping out of school. There is no excuse for not trying.

Where you are right now doesn't have to determine where you'll end up. No one's written your destiny for you, because here in America, you write your own destiny. You make your own future.   
  
That's what young people like you are doing every day, all across America.   
  
Young people like Jazmin Perez, from Roma, Texas. Jazmin didn't speak English when she first started school. Neither of her parents had gone to college. But she worked hard, earned good grades, and got a scholarship to Brown University -- is now in graduate school, studying public health, on her way to becoming Dr. Jazmin Perez.   
  
I'm thinking about Andoni Schultz, from Los Altos, California, who's fought brain cancer since he was three. He's had to endure all sorts of treatments and surgeries, one of which affected his memory, so it took him much longer -- hundreds of extra hours -- to do his schoolwork. But he never fell behind. He's headed to college this fall.

And then there's Shantell Steve, from my hometown of Chicago, Illinois. Even when bouncing from foster home to foster home in the toughest neighborhoods in the city, she managed to get a job at a local health care center, start a program to keep young people out of gangs, and she's on track to graduate high school with honors and go on to college.   
  
And Jazmin, Andoni, and Shantell aren't any different from any of you. They face challenges in their lives just like you do. In some cases they've got it a lot worse off than many of you. But they refused to give up. They chose to take responsibility for their lives, for their education, and set goals for themselves. And I expect all of you to do the same.

That's why today I'm calling on each of you to set your own goals for your education -- and do everything you can to meet them. Your goal can be something as simple as doing all your homework, paying attention in class, or spending some time each day reading a book. Maybe you'll decide to get involved in an extracurricular activity, or volunteer in your community. Maybe you'll decide to stand up for kids who are being teased or bullied because of who they are or how they look, because you believe, like I do, that all young people deserve a safe environment to study and learn. Maybe you'll decide to take better care of yourself so you can be more ready to learn. And along those lines, by the way, I hope all of you are washing your hands a lot, and that you stay home from school when you don't feel well, so we can keep people from getting the flu this fall and winter.   
  
But whatever you resolve to do, I want you to commit to it. I want you to really work at it.   
  
I know that sometimes you get that sense from TV that you can be rich and successful without any hard work -- that your ticket to success is through rapping or basketball or being a reality TV star. Chances are you're not going to be any of those things.

The truth is, being successful is hard. You won't love every subject that you study. You won't click with every teacher that you have. Not every homework assignment will seem completely relevant to your life right at this minute. And you won't necessarily succeed at everything the first time you try.   
  
That's okay. Some of the most successful people in the world are the ones who've had the most failures. J.K. Rowling's -- who wrote Harry Potter -- her first Harry Potter book was rejected 12 times before it was finally published. Michael Jordan was cut from his high school basketball team. He lost hundreds of games and missed thousands of shots during his career. But he once said, "I have failed over and over and over again in my life. And that's why I succeed."

These people succeeded because they understood that you can't let your failures define you -- you have to let your failures teach you. You have to let them show you what to do differently the next time. So if you get into trouble, that doesn't mean you're a troublemaker, it means you need to try harder to act right. If you get a bad grade, that doesn't mean you're stupid, it just means you need to spend more time studying.   
  
No one's born being good at all things. You become good at things through hard work. You're not a varsity athlete the first time you play a new sport. You don't hit every note the first time you sing a song. You've got to practice. The same principle applies to your schoolwork. You might have to do a math problem a few times before you get it right. You might have to read something a few times before you understand it. You definitely have to do a few drafts of a paper before it's good enough to hand in.

Don't be afraid to ask questions. Don't be afraid to ask for help when you need it. I do that every day. Asking for help isn't a sign of weakness, it's a sign of strength because it shows you have the courage to admit when you don't know something, and that then allows you to learn something new. So find an adult that you trust -- a parent, a grandparent or teacher, a coach or a counselor -- and ask them to help you stay on track to meet your goals.   
  
And even when you're struggling, even when you're discouraged, and you feel like other people have given up on you, don't ever give up on yourself, because when you give up on yourself, you give up on your country.   
  
The story of America isn't about people who quit when things got tough. It's about people who kept going, who tried harder, who loved their country too much to do anything less than their best.

It's the story of students who sat where you sit 250 years ago, and went on to wage a revolution and they founded this nation. Young people. Students who sat where you sit 75 years ago who overcame a Depression and won a world war; who fought for civil rights and put a man on the moon. Students who sat where you sit 20 years ago who founded Google and Twitter and Facebook and changed the way we communicate with each other.   
  
So today, I want to ask all of you, what's your contribution going to be? What problems are you going to solve? What discoveries will you make? What will a President who comes here in 20 or 50 or 100 years say about what all of you did for this country?   
  
Now, your families, your teachers, and I are doing everything we can to make sure you have the education you need to answer these questions. I'm working hard to fix up your classrooms and get you the books and the equipment and the computers you need to learn. But you've got to do your part, too. So I expect all of you to get serious this year. I expect you to put your best effort into everything you do. I expect great things from each of you. So don't let us down. Don't let your family down or your country down. Most of all, don't let yourself down. Make us all proud.

Thank you very much, everybody. God bless you. God bless America. Thank you. (Applause)   
  
END   
12:22 P.M. EDT

**Ripples from the World War二战余波未平**

To this day, World War II continues to influence global political relations and international border disputes.

时至今日，第二次世界大战仍然在持续影响全球政治关系和国际边界争端。

**The big picture 战后大背景**

After the war, the Allied powers took control of Germany, Japan and much of the territory they had formerly ruled. But these occupations contributed to long-lasting problems. The growing animosity between Western powers and the former Soviet Union developed into the Cold War. Those political tensions split Germany into two parts, and divergent plans for the Korean Peninsula led to the Korean War in 1950.

二战结束后，同盟国占领了德国和日本以及先前两国统治的大部分领土。但是，这种占领却导致了一些旷日持久的问题。西方各国与前苏联之间的敌对不断升温，并最终导致世界进入“冷战”时期。政局紧张造成德国分裂，朝鲜半岛的南北分歧导致1950年爆发朝鲜战争。

The Diaoyu islands dispute is also a legacy of the war. China’s Diaoyu islands were seized by Japan during the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-1895. After World War II, however, Japan let the US “administer” the Diaoyu Islands. And in 1971, the US unilaterally passed administrative power over the Diaoyu Inslands to Japan. China has never recognized the transfer.

钓鱼岛争端也是二战的遗留问题。在1894年至1895年之间的中日（甲午）战争中日本占领了中国的钓鱼岛。然而，二战结束后，日本却让美国代管钓鱼岛。1971年，美国单方面将钓鱼岛管辖权移交日方。中国对美日两国钓鱼岛管辖权的移交从未予以承认。

**US’ rise as a superpower 美国崛起成为超级大国**

After the war, American factories transitioned to manufacturing cars, televisions and refrigerators. Europe also bought a lot from the US to rebuild its economy and restore normalcy. Before the war the US had been struggling with its Great depression. But the “golden Age of capitalism” after World War II helped turn it into the world’s economic superpower.

二战后，美国的工厂生产转型，开始制造汽车、电视机和电冰箱。欧洲也开始从美国大量进口以重建经济，恢复正常秩序。二战前，美国曾在经济大萧条中苦苦挣扎。但是，战后“资本主义的黄金年代”助美国一举成为世界经济巨无霸。

**China, Japan and US 战后的中国、日本和美国**

From the end of the war until 1952, the US occupied Japan. Japan signed the Japan-US security treaty in 1952, forsaking independence in foreign affairs in exchange for being protected militarily by the US. Japan was transformed from the US’ “enemy” into “its pampered protégé”, a Forbes article pointed out. Japan’s economy thrived and remained Asia’s leading economy throughout the second half of the 20th century.

从二战结束到1952年，美国一直占领日本。1952年，日方签署日美安保条约，以放弃外交事务自主权换取美方的军事保护。福布斯杂志一篇文章指出， 此举将日本由美国的“敌人”变成了“美国骄纵姑息的保护对象”。此后，日本经济高速发展，并在20世纪下半叶领跑亚洲。

China’s rise, however, is upsetting that pattern. This is uncomfortable for the US and Japan. So, Washington’s “pivot” to Asia strategy, supported by Japan, aims to contain China.

然而，中国的崛起却打破了这种格局。这令美国和日本深感不安。因此，美国把其重返亚洲战略目标订在遏制中国，日本对此表示支持。

**Cast off the shadow摆脱阴影**

Chinese runners have cast off the shadow left by Liu Xiang’s retirement. Led by 26-year-old Su Bingtian, the Chinese team won a historic silver medal in the men’s 4 X 100-meter final at the National Stadium on Aug 29. Chinese athletes won nine medals altogether, an unprecedented number, at the 15th IAAF World Championships. Their winnings include one gold medal, seven silvers an on bronze. Liu Hong claimed a gold medal at the women’s 20-kilometer race walk.

中国田径运动员终于摆脱了刘翔退役留下的阴影。8月29日在国家体育场，中国队在26岁的苏炳添的带领下在男子4X100米接力决赛中夺得银牌，创造历史。在第十五届国际田联世界锦标赛上，中国运动员夺得1金，7银，1铜，共计9枚奖牌，这是一个史无前例的成绩。其中，刘虹在女子20公里竞走比赛中获得金牌。

**Secure a berth直通里约**

After 11 years of struggling, the Chinese female volleyball team reclaimed its former dominance on Sunday, as it beat Japan to win the women’s volleyball World Cup. The team also secured a berth at the 2016 Rio Olympics. The win marks “Iron Hammer” Lang Ping’s first world championship as a chief coach. This was the team’s biggest success since 2004, when Chen Zhonghe led china to gold at the Athens Olympic Games. But it was a hard-earned victory. Less than two months before the tournament, the team lost two important players due to injury, including captain Hui Ruoqi.

经过11年的艰苦奋斗， 中国女排重返世界霸主地位。本周日，她们在世界杯比赛中击败日本，获得冠军。中国女排也因此确保了在2016年里约奥运会的参赛资格。这是有“铁榔头”称号的郎平以女排主教练身份赢得的第一个世界冠军。 这是自2004年陈忠和率领中国女排在雅典奥运会夺金以来中国女排获得的最大的胜利。然而，此番夺冠却殊为不易。距世界杯开赛不到两个月，中国女排因为伤病原因损失了包括队长惠若琪在内的两名主力队员。

**President Xi leaves for US visit, UN summits**

**习主席访美并参加联合国峰会**

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President Xi Jinping left Beijing Tuesday afternoon for his US visit and attendance at a series of UN summits.

国家主席习近平于周二下午离开北京前往美国进行访问并将参加联合国系列峰会。

The state visit, from Tuesday to Friday, takes Xi and first lady Peng Liyuan to Washington DC and to the US high-tech hub of Seattle, where Xi will reach out to a wide range of US society including business leaders, students and local officials.

此次国事访问时间安排在本周二至周五。习近平与夫人彭丽媛计划访问美国首都华盛顿和美国高科技中心西雅图。在西雅图习主席将与包括工商界领袖、学生和美国当地官员在内的各界人士进行广泛接触。

He will also spend three days in New York City attending a series of summits at the United Nations headquarters marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the global body.

习近平主席还将在纽约停留三天，参加在联合国总部举行的纪念联合国成立七十周年的系列峰会。

Sources close to the arrangements said the two countries are likely to seal more than 40 agreements and deals, including a major one on climate change.

消息人士称中美两国此次可能签署超过四十项协定和贸易，其中包括关于气候变化的重要协议。

Xi will deliver a major policy speech at a dinner for business leaders and other dignitaries on Tuesday night, where many believe he will elaborate on Sino-US ties.

在周二晚上习主席将在与商界领袖和其他各界要人的晚宴上发表重要的政策演说，人们普遍相信习主席将在演说中详细阐述中美关系。

Xi and Obama will have a small-scale working dinner in Washington on Thursday night before formal talks on Friday.

在周五双方正式会谈前，习近平主席与奥巴马总统将于周四晚在华盛顿共进小型工作晚餐。

Jeffery A. Bader, former special assistant to the president of the United States for national security affairs, said: "(US President Barack) Obama has developed a good personal relationship with Xi, having spent hours with him at Sunnylands (California), and more time with him on his visit to Beijing. So they have a good relationship already.

前美国总统国家安全事务特别助理杰弗里.巴德称：“奥巴马总统与习近平主席在加州庄园会晤及随后的瀛台夜谈之后已经建立起良好的私人关系。

"I think it is important for the two presidents to make statements on their joint commitments to managing the economic relationship, jointly dealing with global economic turbulence, and working to stabilize and send a reassuring message to markets in both countries," Bader said.

巴德表示：对于两位领导人来说，在此次会谈中，双方就保持经济交往、共同应对全球经济震荡、智力稳定两国市场及向市场传递积极信息等方面做出联合承诺，将是非常重要的。

Many observers believe Xi's visit will help push for earlier completion of the marathon talks on the Bilateral Investment Treaty.

观察家认为，习近平此番访美将有助于推动尽早结束中美双方马拉松式的《双边贸易投资协定》谈判。

**China-US tourism gets boost from both sides中美旅游产业共荣**

When Chinese travelled abroad in the 1980s and 1990s, they were often asked by locals if they were Japanese or Korean or Singaporean. And for many, it was not a particularly pleasant feeling.

**在上世纪80、90年代，中国人在海外旅游时经常会被当地人问到是日本人、韩国人还是新加坡人。对于很多人来说，不是一种令人愉快的感受。**

At that time, China's middle class was still small and very few Chinese could afford to travel abroad.

**当时，中国的中产阶级人口数量很少，能负担起出国旅行费用的人寥寥无几。**

Today, the picture is completely different. Outbound Chinese tourists exceeded 100 million in 2014, compared with only 8.4 million in 1998, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organization. Six countries - South Korea, Thailand, Japan, the United States, Vietnam and Singapore - each welcomed more than 1 million Chinese travelers last year.

**而如今，情况则是完全不同了。根据联合国世界旅游组织发布的信息，相比于1998年的840万，2014年中国游客出境旅行人数已超过1亿。其中韩国、泰国、日本、美国、越南和新加坡等六国去年接待中国游客数量均超过100万。**

While neighboring countries such as South Korea and Japan continue to be hot destinations for outbound Chinese tourists, the US has become increasingly popular among Chinese travelers, thanks largely to the reciprocal visa extension program unveiled last November during President Barack Obama's visit to Beijing.

**虽然韩日等邻国仍然是中国游客出境旅游目的地的热门选择，但得益于去年11月美国总统奥巴马访华期间正式启动的中美签证互惠政策，美国已经越来越受到中国旅游者的青睐。**

Applying for a US tourist visa used to be such a daunting task that many Chinese would opt for other destinations where visas were more readily available. That no longer seems to be the case.

**过去，申请美国旅游签证困难程度令人却步，致使许多中国游客愿意选择签证更容易的国家作为他们的旅游目的地。如今，这种情况一去不返了。**

In 2014, China was the number two country for visitor spending to and within the US, with an estimated $23.8 billion spent on travel and tourism.

**2014年，在赴美及在美逗留期间的旅游花销上，中国以约238亿美元的旅游观光支出排名全球第二。**

Chinese coming to the US 10 or 20 years ago found everything was so expensive. Today, the growing Chinese middle class sees the US as a shopping Mecca. Many outlet shopping malls and luxury brand stores now have Chinese-speaking staff to cater to this trend, something noticeable with the upcoming Chinese Oct 1 National Day weeklong holiday.

**十几、二十年前，到美国的中国旅游者会发现每样商品都很昂贵。如今，在不断壮大的中国中产阶级眼里，美国已成为一个购物胜地。许多美国的直销商场和奢侈品店都雇佣能说汉语的员工以适应中国消费者剧增的趋势。在即将到来的中国十一国庆七天长假中，此情景将颇引人注目。**

China made up 2.9 percent of total international arrivals in the US in 2014, with an estimated 2.2 million travelers, a more than 20 percent jump over 2013. America's great outdoors are a significant attraction for Chinese visitors to the US, with 40 percent of Chinese tourists saying they had been to a national park while visiting the US, according to the Commerce Department.

**2014年，约220万中国游客赴美旅游，较2013年人数增加超过20%，占全球赴美旅游总人数的2.9%。美国优美的户外风光对中国游客有着巨大的吸引力。据美国商务部调查统计，四成中国游客称他们曾在旅美期间游览美国的国家公园。**

Overall, international travel to the US generated $220.6 billion in 2014, supporting 1.1 million American jobs.

**2014年，各国游客赴美旅游消费总额达2206亿美元，给美国创造了110万个就业岗位。**

Arne Sorenson, president and CEO of Marriott International, told China Daily recently that the group's hotels have seen a 20 percent annual growth in the number of Chinese tourists and the hotels are staffing people with Mandarin language skills to better serve this group.

**万豪国际酒店总裁兼首席执行官阿恩. 索伦森在接受《中国日报》采访时说：万豪集团旗下的酒店接待中国游客的数量年增长率为20%，因此酒店要求员工学习汉语以更好地为中国客人提供服务。**

Sorenson was excited by the group's survey that Chinese travelers have chosen the US as their top destination.

**万豪集团的一项调查显示：美国已成为中国游客的首选旅游目的地国家。索伦森对此表示十分兴奋。**

That optimistic mood has been further elevated with President Xi Jinping announcing in Seattle on Sept 22 that China and the US will hold a China-US Tourism Year in 2016. The rationale behind it is to increase people-to-people exchange, as lack of understanding and mistrust are often cited as major challenges between the two nations.

**而随着9月22日习近平主席在西雅图宣布2016年为中美旅游年，（中美之间旅游市场发展的）乐观情绪进一步上升。该活动主旨在于增进两国人民之间的交流，因为缺乏理解与互信往往被认为是两国间主要问题所在。**

According to both the US Department of Commerce and the Chinese National Tourism Administration (CNTA), efforts will be made to ensure a quality visitor experience for travelers to and from both nations.

**美国商务部和中国国家旅游总局均表示：双方将共同努力以确保两国游客在对方国家的高品质旅游体验。**

**Nobel win honors scientist**

**诺奖表彰 个人至上**

Tu Youyou, an 84-year-old female scientist, became the first Chinese citizen to win a Nobel Prize in science on Oct 5. While the news has stirred China’s national pride, it has also highlighted differences in prize-awarding practices between China and the world.

**84岁的女科学家屠呦呦于10月5日成为首位获得诺贝尔科学奖的中国公民。该消息激发起整个国家的民族自豪感，但同时也凸显出中国与世界在奖项评定的做法上的差异。**

Tu, a researcher at the china Academy of Traditional Chinese medicine, shared the 2015 Nobel Prize for Medicine with Irish-born William Campbell and Satoshi Omura of Japan for unlocking revolutionary treatments for parasitic (寄生虫的)diseases. Campbell and Omura were honored for their anti-**roundworm（蛔虫）**treatment, while Tu came up with a new drug for malaria.（疟疾）

**中国中医科学院研究员屠呦呦与爱尔兰裔科学家威廉.坎贝尔以及日本科学家大村智因发现治疗寄生虫引发的疾病的突破性疗法而同获2015年诺贝尔医学奖。坎贝尔与大村智因发现抗蛔虫疗法获奖，而屠呦呦则是研发出治疗疟疾的一种新药荣膺诺奖。**

Tu conducted research in the 1970s that led to the discovery of artemisinin（青蒿素）, a drug that has considerably cut the number of malaria deaths and saved millions of lives. The treatment is based on an herb used in Chinese traditional medicine, called sweet wormwood. Artemisinin-based drugs are now the standard treatment for malaria.

**屠呦呦的研究项目开始于二十世纪七十年代。该研究发现了青蒿素——一种大幅度降低因疟疾死亡的人群数量、挽救数百万人生命的药物。这种药物治疗法基于一种名叫青蒿的中草药，现在已经成为治疗疟疾的标准疗法。**

When news broke that Tu was being awarded the prize, there were cheers as well as doubts. Some said the achievement was the result of collective efforts by lots of Chinese scientists, so it is unfair to award the prize only to Tu, china Youth Daily reported.

**当屠呦呦获奖的消息传来的时候，一时间喝彩声与质疑声并起。据《中国青年报》报道：有人认为青蒿素的发现是许许多多的中国科学家共同努力的结果。因此，把大奖仅颁发给个人是不公平的。**

Indeed, domestic science awards are primarily presented to projects, instead of individual scientists, the newspaper pointed out.

**《中国青年报》指出：国内的科学界奖项主要是颁发给研发项目团队，而非个人。**

But Western awards tend to honor individual scientists who are the first to come up with a new idea or method, said Li Zhenzhen, a researcher with the China Academy of Sciences, “ The West believes that the advancement of science originates（发源）from individuals’ creative minds,” said Li.

**对此，中国科学院研究员李珍珍（音）表示：西方科学奖项倾向于授予率先提出新观点、新理念的科学家个体，西方人认为科学的进步源自个人创造性的思维。**

Tu got the award for three “firsts”, she was the first to bring artemisinin to her project team, the first to extract （提取）a form of artemisinin that can altogether inhibit (抑制)malaria, and the first to complete a clinical trial, according to Zhang Boli, director of the china Academy of Chinese medical Sciences.

**中国中医科学院院长张伯礼谈到，屠呦呦此次获诺贝尔是因为她创造了三个“第一”：第一个把青蒿素带到了项目组，第一个提取出有100%抑制率的青蒿素，第一个完成了药物的临床试验。**

“Awarding prizes to scientists with creative ideas is the source of national innovation,” Li suggested. “The key is to create fair rules to find the most convincing candidate.”

**李珍珍（音）还表示：对提出创造性观点的科学家进行表奖是鼓励国家创新之源，问题的关键在于要创设公平的规则以提出最能服众的候选人。**