Global Research Awards Showcase China's

全球研究奖展现中国

By Michael Wines　上海立信会计学院国际交流学院　范连义/译注

The Howard Hughes Medical Institute, one of the world's most prestigious research foundations, announced January 24th, 2012 that it was honoring 28 biomedical researchers who studied in the United States and then returned to their home nations. Each will receive a five-year research grant of $650,000. The 28 are receiving the institute's first International Early Career Scientist awards.

Seven — more than any other nation — are from China. They are Wang Xiaochen, Shao Feng, Zhang Hong and Zhu Bing, senior researchers of the National Institute of Biological Sciences, Beijing, professor Yan Ning of Tsinghua University, Tang Chun, researcher of the Wuhan Institute of Physics and Mathematics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and professor Hu Junjie of Nankai University. The research disciplines of the seven Chinese winners range from cell genetics[1] to cell proteins and cell mechanics; from immune systems' behavior to the human genome[2].

"They're incredibly energetic, extremely smart, highly productive and accomplished," Robert Tjian, president of the institute, said of the Chinese winners in a telephone interview.

The international awards are an offshoot[3] of a similar Hughes Institute program aimed at promis-

2012 年 1 月 24 日,世界上最具声望的研究基金会之一霍华德·休斯医学研究基金会（HHMI)宣布，将对 28 位此前曾在美国学习尔后返回祖国工作的生物医学研究人员进行奖励,每位科学家在为期 5 年的研究周期内将获得一笔 65 万美元的研究基金。这 28 位科学家获得了 HHMI 研究所的首届国际青年科学家奖。

获奖者中有七位来自中国,这一数字超过其他任何国家。他们分别是来自北京国家生命科学研究所的高级研究员王晓晨、邵峰、张宏和朱冰,清华大学教授颜宁,中科院武汉物理与数学研究所的研究员唐淳以及南开大学教授胡俊杰。这七名获奖科学家的研究领域广泛,既有细胞遗传学也有细胞蛋白和细胞力学,既有免疫系统行为研究也有人类基因组研究。

HHMI 会长钱泽南在接受电话采访时谈到获奖的中国科学家时称:"这些获得资助的人员精力充沛、天资聪颖、成果丰硕、成就卓著。"

该国际奖项源于一个类似的、面向有前途美国科学家的休斯研究所

Notes: 1. genetics 遗传学。
2. genome 基因组。
3. offshoot 衍生事物。

(C)1994-2012 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

Gains and Efforts to Retain Scientists

挽留科学家的努力和成果

ing American scientists. The vast bulk of Hughes grants go to American-based research, Mr. Tjian said, but officials wanted to encourage work in other nations that are supporting high-level science and encourage collaboration between scientists in different nations. They also hope to promote American research tenets[4] — challenging conventional wisdom and authority; rigorous discipline; transparency — abroad.

Founded in 1953 by the eccentric industrialist Howard Hughes, the institute, headquartered in Maryland, is one of the largest philanthropies supporting biomedical research. With an endowment of $17.5 billion, it dispenses[5] about $700 million a year in grants to more than 350 researchers.

The number of winners from China, Mr. Tjian said, reflects China's "big investment in research" as well as other factors. China's government has thrown billions in recent years into building a top-notch[6] research establishment, hoping to keep its best scientists working here and lure back those who are abroad. Now comes a hint that that effort is beginning to pay off.

"Young people go where they can flourish the best," he said. "And those countries have

计划。钱泽南先生称,大部分休斯资金用于美国本土研究,但是官员也希望鼓励其他国家支持高层次科学研究,鼓励各国科学家间的相互合作。同时,他们也希望能在国外推广美国的研究原则——挑战传统智慧与权威,纪律严明,高透明度。

HHMI 成立于 1953 年,是资助生物医学研究的最大慈善机构之一,总部设在马里兰州,创始人是特立独行的实业家霍华德·休斯。HHMI 获得的捐赠多达 175 亿美元,每年给 350 多名研究人员发放约 7 亿美元的支持。

钱泽南先生称,中国获奖者的数量反映了中国在研究领域的巨额投资以及其他因素。近年来,中国政府投资数十亿美元来建立顶级研究平台,希望借此留住国内最优秀的科学家并吸引海外科学家回国。如今有迹象表明中国政府的努力开始有了回报。

他说,"年轻人愿去能充分发挥自己才干的地方,而这些国家已经能够吸引在

4. tenet ['ti:net] 原则,宗旨。
5. dispense 分发。
6. top-notch【口】第一流的。

(C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

been able to attract young scientists trained in the U.S. to go back. It used to be that people thought people came here and never went back. But I think now that is starting to change."

Some of the award winners agreed. "I think it's very obvious in recent years, and we're very happy to see that," Wang Xiaochen, a former doctoral student at the University of Colorado who is now at Beijing's National Institute of Biological Sciences. While many if not most Chinese doctoral students choose to remain in the United States after their studies, she said, in China, "I don't have to apply for a grant," while in the United States "the funding situation already is very tough."

"I think I'd have opportunities, but I'd have to spend a lot of time applying for funding. Here, I don't have to apply for my own funding. So it's an easy decision for me," she said.

Competing for research financing serves a purpose, helping identify worthwhile projects. The United States remains by far the preeminent scientific research locale[7], financing more than one third of research and development worldwide last year, according to the Battelle Memorial Institute, which is based in Columbus, Ohio, and manages 14 American research laboratories and one in Switzerland.

But a 2010 Battelle report stated that American spending on research was reaching a plateau[8], while China was overtaking Japan as the second-largest financier of scientific work. Over all, the report stated, the United States spent close to $396 billion on research and development in 2010, compared to about $141 billion in China.

From http://www.nytimes.com/2012/01/25

美国接受过教育的青年科学家回国。过去人们通常认为,来美国的人就再也不回去了。但我认为现在情况已开始发生变化。"

部分获奖者赞同这种说法。尽管很多(如果不是大多数)中国博士研究生毕业后选择留在美国,前科罗拉多大学博士生、现就职于北京国家生命科学研究所的王晓晨说,"我认为近年来这一变化非常明显,我们也乐见这样的变化。"在中国,"我无需申请补助金,"而在美国,"资金情况已相当艰难。"

"我觉得在美国我也许会有机会,但我不得不花大量时间申请拨款。而在中国,我无须为自己申请资金。因此对我来说,很容易做出这一决定,"她说道。

研究资金的竞争有其作用,它有助于弄清哪些项目有价值。位于美国俄亥俄州哥伦布市、管理着 14 个美国研究实验室和一个瑞士研究实验室的巴特尔纪念所表示,美国迄今为止仍然是最知名的科研所在地,去年资助了超过全球三分之一的研究和开发。

然而,巴特尔纪念所 2010 年的一份报告指出,美国在研究上的花费正接近顶峰,而中国已超日本,成为科研工作的第二大资助国。报告称,总的来说,与中国支出的 1410 亿美元相比,美国 2010 年花在研究开发上的费用接近 3960 亿美元。

大学英语

7. locale [ləuˈkaːl] 现场,场所。

8. plateau [ˈplætəu] 高原,(上升后的)稳定水平。

(C)1994-2012 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net