

中国新闻奖网络新闻专题参评作品代表作网址

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附：代表作脚本（中英对照）

代表作一：

Xinhua Special | The moments that matter to modern China 1/5

新华社记者说 | 梦想从这里起航，“洋记者”访中共一大会址

[V0]

Where would you find the first stock exchange on the Chinese mainland? Where did China's first jumbo jet begin its maiden test flight? Where were the world's first macaques cloned?

【旁白】

中国内地的第一家证券交易所在哪里成立？中国第一架国产大型客机在哪里首次试飞？世界上第一对克隆猴在哪里诞生？

[0C]

Welcome to Shanghai: home to the iconic skyline that symbolizes China's economic success. 2019 marks 70 years since the founding of New China. What happened to transform this once-vulnerable country into the world's second-largest economy?

【出镜】

欢迎来到上海！这里标志性的天际线象征着中国巨大的经济发展成就。2019年是新中国成立70周年。中国如何从一个积贫积弱的国家崛起为世界第二大经济体？

[0C] [Caption: No. 76 Xingye Road, Shanghai]

To begin, we must first cast our minds back 98 years, to before the skyscrapers, and to humble beginnings in a modest building...

This is Xinhua Special. I'm Helen Bentley and over five episodes I'll be exploring the moments that matter to modern China.

【出镜】【字幕：上海市 兴业路76号】

追溯过往，我们要先回到98年前，回到摩天大厦尚未建成的时候，回到那个发生在这座小院里当时看似不起眼的故事……

欢迎收看《新华社记者说》。我是海伦·本特利，为您主持五集“新中国从这里走来”系列特别节目。

[V0][Caption: FILE]

In the 1920s and 30s, Shanghai was known as the "wicked Paris of the east." As the movers and shakers of high society frequented decadent hotels, the lower echelons were confined to the margins of society. It was a playground for the haves and a life of drudgery for the have-nots.

【旁白】【字幕：资料画面】

上世纪二三十年代，上海被誉为“东方巴黎”。上流权贵沉醉于灯红酒绿，底层百姓却生活在水深火热中。富人耽于享乐，穷人终日劳苦。

[0C]

In 1921, 13 Chinese communists met here in this building in the French concession

area, under the noses of the very people that the meeting aimed to depose. What they discussed changed China.

【出镜】

1921年，13名共产主义小组代表来到位于法租界的这个幽静小院，就在他们立志要驱除的反动势力眼皮底下秘密召开会议。这个会议从根本上改变了中国。

[V0]

I spoke to leading China expert Zhang Weiwei to find out why.

【旁白】

我采访了中国研究专家张维为来进一步探究。

[Interview]

So why was it held?

【采访】

为什么他们要召开这次会议？

[Soundbite] Zhang Weiwei, Head, Fudan University, China Institute

To save the nation. Because at that time China was so poor, so weak, so much bullied by foreign powers, and they needed a revolution. And all of a sudden, with the outbreak of the Soviet October Revolution came Marxism and Leninism. And then the Chinese intellectuals tried to organize something similar to the Soviet Communist Party. So they came here, 13 representatives representing about 50 members in total in China. And Mao Zedong was one of them. Chairman Mao.

【同期】张维为 复旦大学中国研究院院长

为了拯救中华民族。当时中国贫穷落后，受到列强欺凌。他们需要革命。十月革命一声炮响，给中国送来了马克思主义、列宁主义。中国有志之士要学习苏联共产党组建自己的政党。所以13位代表来到这里。他们代表着全国50多名党员，其中一名与会者是毛泽东，毛主席。

[Interview]

So what's the thing that was discussed here?

【采访】

那么他们在会议上讨论了什么呢？

[Soundbite] Zhang Weiwei, Head, Fudan University, China Institute

Well, they basically discussed this program of the Party. Now we call the constitution of the Party. It's about how to organize the Party, the object of the Party, the purpose of the Party's work, etc.

【同期】张维为 复旦大学中国研究院院长

他们讨论了党的纲领，也就是后来的党章。党的纲领规定了党的组织、性质和奋斗目标等等。

[Interview]

Why did they choose shanghai?

【采访】

他们为什么选择来上海召开会议？

[Soundbite] Zhang Weiwei, Head, Fudan University, China Institute
Because Shanghai at that time had roughly 50 percent of Chinese working class, proletariat class. As you know, classical Marxism stresses the role of the working class, proletariat class. That's why, they came here to the city where factories and workers [could] organize this Party.

【同期】张维为 复旦大学中国研究院院长

因为当时全国近一半的工人阶级，或者说是无产阶级，都在上海。马克思主义强调工人阶级、无产阶级的重要性。所以他们选择来上海，依托这里的工厂和工人力量建立共产党。

[V0]

But as is so often the case with new ideas, sparking change was a risky business.

【旁白】

不过，革命事业总是要经历曲折和危险的。

[0C] [Caption: Nanhu Lake, Jiaxing, Zhejiang]

That meeting came to an abrupt end when police raided the property. Undeterred, just a few days later they reconvened on a boat in Jiaxing, effectively concluding the first National Congress of the CPC and the founding of the Party. It marked a new chapter in China's history.

【出镜】【字幕：浙江嘉兴 南湖红船】

中共一大会议因遭到上海法租界巡捕袭扰，被迫中断。几天后代表们辗转来到嘉兴继续会议议程。泛舟南湖，他们完成了大会全部议程。中国共产党由此诞生。中国历史翻开了新篇章。

[V0+0C]

These pioneer CPC members, are immortalized in something the Party calls the “Red Boat Spirit,” a term that's used to inspire members to emulate the persistence and dedication of those who “Dared to be First.” The locations, too, are symbolic, and have been called “the places where the CPC's dream set sail” by Chinese President Xi Jinping.

【出镜、旁白】

这些共产党人所体现出来的精神被概括为“红船精神”，激励着一代又一代的党员——开天辟地、敢为人先的首创精神，坚定理想信念、百折不挠的奋斗精神，立党为公、忠诚为民的奉献精神。上海党的一大会址、嘉兴南湖红船也被赋予了重要的标志意义，习近平总书记说，这里是“我们党梦想起航的地方”。

[0C]

But where are these dreams sailing to?

【出镜】

那么，这些梦想正驶向何方？

[V0]

Almost a century ago, those founding members set a seemingly impossible mission -- to rejuvenate the nation. Shanghai stands testament to how big dreams can come true.

It represents what President Xi called “a tremendous transformation” of the whole nation as it has stood up, grown rich, and become strong.

【旁白】

98年前，中国共产党人确立了当时看似无法完成的使命——实现中华民族伟大复兴。上海则见证了这一伟大梦想正在如何逐步实现。习近平总书记说，中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃。而上海是最能看到这一“飞跃”的中国城市之一。

[V0][Caption: Pilot free trade zone, Shanghai]

Could those founding members ever have imagined that their dreams would have led to this? This city, once a foreign concession, is now a symbol of China’s reform and opening-up and a global hub for finance and innovation, home to the country’s first pilot Free Trade Zone.

【旁白】【字幕：上海市 自由贸易试验区】

当初的共产党人是否也想象过他们的梦想变成了如今这般繁茂？上海，曾经的外国租界，如今已成为中国改革开放的前沿、全球金融中心和科创中心，拥有中国首个自贸区。

[0C]

The city has become an industrious center for innovators of all stripes. One enterprise is Tesla, which, in January, broke ground on this -- A 7 billion dollar gigafactory.

【出镜】

上海已成为全球各类创新企业的舞台。其中一家是特斯拉，这座投资额超过70亿美元的超级工厂今年一月在这里破土动工。

[V0]

This is the largest foreign-invested manufacturing project in Shanghai’s history and the first factory that Tesla has built outside the United States.

【旁白】

这是迄今为止落户上海的最大规模外资制造业项目，也是特斯拉在美国本土之外建设的首个超级工厂。

[Interview] Grace Tao, Tesla’s global VP

One of the advantages of the FTZ is that it offers a place to test innovative ideas or experiments. Here we have a bigger space to showcase some of the latest technological advances and business models to China.

【同期】陶琳 特斯拉全球副总裁

自贸区它的优势就是有很多可能创新的一些想法，或者是一些先行先试的这些事情，就可以在这个区域内大家可以先尝试，这样的话就给了我们更大的空间去把全世界最创新的技术，最创新的一些商业模式带到中国来。

[V0]

So far, over 100 different measures tested at Shanghai’s FTZ have been rolled out across the country. Just as the reforms are expanding, so too is the area itself. The Tesla factory is being built on the new Lingang site, which promises an innovative

atmosphere with standards to rival some of the most competitive free trade zones in the world.

【旁白】

目前，上海自贸区百余项制度创新成果已向全国其他自贸区复制推广。随着改革的深化，上海自贸区也在扩大。特斯拉超级工厂所在的临港新片区，将营造创新环境，对标国际上公认的竞争力最强的自由贸易园区。

[OC] [Caption: Daqiao Township, Jiaxing, Zhejiang]

Away from the fast-paced life of the city, some people in Jiaxing have realized that making money isn't necessarily all about speed, just like Mr Zheng...

【出镜】【字幕：浙江嘉兴 南湖区大桥镇】

离开快节奏的大都市，在嘉兴，有人发现致富的诀窍不一定在于“快”。郑兴明就是其中一位。

[VO]

Snails are pests to gardeners the world over, but the Zheng family rises every day at 5 am to tend to their escargatoire. With around 120,000 of the shelled mollusks, the family can easily collect 1,500 kg of them a month to sell.

【旁白】

蜗牛对很多园丁来说是农业害虫，但郑兴明每天清晨五点起床照料他的蜗牛大军。他养殖了大概 12 万只蜗牛，每个月可以卖出 1500 公斤蜗牛。

[Soundbite] Zheng Xingming, Snail breeder

I started breeding snails 10 years ago. I used to work in the factories around here -- but I earned less than 1,000 yuan a month. I heard that breeding snails was more profitable. Breeding snails might be hard work, but it is much more lucrative -- I can make 100,000 yuan to 200,000 yuan a year now.

【同期】郑兴明 蜗牛养殖户

我养蜗牛已经差不多十年了。开始呢就是厂里打工。打工呢，工资呢就是一个月一千块也不到。听说他们养蜗牛很好。养蜗牛就是稍微辛苦一点，比打工肯定要好。一年可以赚十万二十万。就是这样的。

[OC]

Zheng's farm is just one of the 130 here in Jiaxing that work with this factory. It's the only factory in the whole of China that covers the entire snail chain from farm to table -- it receives 2,500 tonnes of snails every year! That is hardly a snail's pace...

【出镜】

像郑兴明一样，嘉兴有 130 多户蜗牛养殖户和当地这家企业开展合作。这是全国唯一一家覆盖从田地到餐桌全加工流程的蜗牛加工厂，每年加工 2500 吨蜗牛。这可不是蜗牛的速度。

[Graphic Info] 2018:

Jiaxing disposal income per capita of urban:rural -- 57,437 yuan:34,279 yuan

National disposal income per capita of urban:rural -- 39,251 yuan:14,617 yuan

【图表】2018年：

嘉兴城乡居民收入比 ——5.74万元：3.43万元

全国城乡居民收入比—— 3.93万元：1.46万元

[V0: graphic]

In fact, the company is part of a dynamic local economy that has one of the lowest income gaps in the country. The disposal income per capita of rural residents in Jiaxing was just-over 34,000 yuan in 2018 -- more than double the national average. Almost a century after a new vision was first floated on a boat in this very city, Jiaxing has emerged as a frontrunner in China's mission to achieve common prosperity. What happened?

【旁白-插入图表】

事实上，这家企业只是当地蓬勃发展的经济的一部分。嘉兴是全国城乡收入差距最低的地区之一。2018年，嘉兴农村居民人均可支配收入34279元，是全国平均水平的两倍多。98年前，共产党人在嘉兴红船上为国家描绘下新愿景，今天，嘉兴成为中国实现共同富裕的先行者。这其中有着什么经验呢？

[Soundbite] Zhang Weiwei, Head, Fudan University, China Institute

So the CPC is accredited for building up this nation as a modern country.

It's Chinese miracle. We can reach consensus for 1.4 billion people. And then based on these consensus, we move the nation forward. We do things together, with one plan after another. And we also try gigantic experiments and pilot projects in different parts of China in different sectors of the economy. And once they are successful, these pilot projects will begin to spread across China.

【同期】张维为 复旦大学中国研究院院长

新中国的成就归功于中国共产党。中国创造了奇迹。14亿中国人可以达成共识。在这些共识的基础上，我们一起推动国家前进。我们众志成城，一个计划接着一个计划进行。我们在不同的地方设立不同的试验区。一旦试验区的创新成功，他们的经验将可以推广到全国各地。

[V0]

98 years ago, Shanghai was the epitome of inequality and Jiaxing offered a refuge for ideas to grow.

【旁白】

98年前，上海是社会贫富悬殊的缩影，而嘉兴红船承载了中国革命的火种。

[0C]

Perhaps this is exactly why these two locations were where the meeting of the CPC had to happen, adversity, after all, is the mother of invention.

The hardships were far from over, as we will see next time, in Jiangxi -- one of the starting points for the Long March, another crucial moment that matters to modern China.

I'll see you there!

【出镜】

这就是为什么中共一大会议在上海和嘉兴召开。毕竟，磨难成就伟业。中国共产党人面临的

困难还没有结束。我们下一集节目将前往江西，在那里红军迈出了万里长征的第一步，这是创立新中国征程中的又一个关键时刻。
我们江西见！

代表作二：

Xinhua Special: The moments that matter to modern China
新华社记者说 | 万水千山只等闲：“洋记者”探寻红军长征出发地

[V0]

In 1970, the young New China, became the fifth nation to send a satellite into space. As the Long March rocket carried its precious cargo toward the stars, many with their feet on the ground were reminded of another expedition that had tested the nation.

【解说】

1970年，年轻的新中国成为第五个拥有人造卫星发射技术的国家。当“长征一号”载星火箭射向太空，陆地上的人们自然联想到改变中华民族命运的那场远征-红军长征。

[0C]

Welcome to Jiangxi. This province in east China is one of the starting points for the Long March, a wartime military maneuver by the Red Army. As 2019 marks 70 years since the founding of New China, I have come here to find out about the legacy of this historic expedition. This is Xinhua Special. I'm Helen Bentley exploring the moments that matter to modern China.

【出镜】新华社记者 海伦·本特利

欢迎来到江西，这个位于中国东部的省份是中央红军长征的出发地。2019年是新中国成立70周年，我来到这里找寻这次历史性远征所留下的印记和“遗产”。欢迎收看《新华社记者说》，我是海伦·本特利。我在探索那些对新中国至关重要的时刻。

[V0]

After the Shanghai and Jiaying meeting the CPC began to reach out to those who would support its cause -- the workers and farmers. They established strongholds in rural areas such as south Jiangxi and west Fujian, which were known as revolutionary bases.

【解说】

“一大”之后，中国共产党开始将工农大众团结在周围，为改变中国人民和中华民族的前途和命运而奋斗。他们在赣南、闽西等农村地区建立了根据地，这些地方被称为革命根据地。

[V0]

Starting in 1934, Chinese Red Army units across the country began to withdraw after ceaseless assault by the KMT. In order to rejoin forces in northwest China, each garrison had to navigate different routes - but none would escape what lay ahead-- wave after wave of relentless attacks, innumerable trials and untold hardships. This

epic exercise would go down in history as the Long March.

【解说】

从1934年开始，全国各地的中国工农红军在国民党反动派的层层围剿之下进行战略转移。为了能在中国西北会师，各支部队踏上了不同的征程，但都面临严酷的生死考验—遭受一波又一波疯狂围攻，克服无尽的艰难险阻。这场壮举就是载入史册的长征。

[OC]

About 90,000 people set off from just this location in Yudu county. What lay ahead for the men and women that crossed this river?

【出镜】

近9万中国工农红军从于都的这个地方集结出发。当渡过这条大河后，他们会经受什么样的考验呢？

[CAPTION]

[Title splash screen - Ten thousand waters and a thousand mountains are nothing
- Mao Zedong]

[VO: Man' s voice]

[Caption: - Taken from 'The Long March: The Untold Story, by Harrison Salisbury]. 76

"The Long March is *sui generis*. Its heroism has fired the dreams of a nation of 1.1 billion people and set China moving toward a destiny no man can yet divine"

[NYT News Paper Clipping]

This extraordinary epic has become one of the great stories of the 20th century

【字幕】

万水千山只等闲 ---毛泽东 《七律·长征》

长征是独一无二的。它所蕴含的英雄主义激励着一个拥有十多亿人口的大国奋斗追梦，有了这种精神，谁都无法阻挡中国实现自己的伟大梦想。---哈里森·索尔兹伯里《长征：不为人知的故事》

长征是一部非凡的史诗，它已经成为20世纪的一个伟大故事。---《纽约时报》

[OC]

Despite grassroots support, preparations for the Long March could not be in plain sight. When the call was made for the Red Army to withdraw, villagers quickly mobilized and made tens of thousands of pairs of these straw sandals for the soldiers in secret.

【出镜】

长征得到广大基层民众的支持，但其准备工作仍要秘密进行。当得知红军将开始转移后，村民们迅速动员起来秘密为战士们编织了数万双这种草鞋。

[VO]

Xiao' s father was among those who painstaking crafted these sandals;

【解说】

萧南斗的父亲当时就是精心制作这些草鞋的人之一。

[Helen talking while making sandals]

Ok, so put in there and then grab it all together, like this. Let me try. This is actually harder than it looks

【海伦尝试编制草鞋】

把它放在那里，像这样全部卷一起，我试试。这比想象的要难很多。

[SOUNDBITE]Xiao Nandou, local villager in Yudu County

The Red army soldiers could not march without these shoes, their feet would have been cut to ribbons. These sandals offered protection for their feet. They could run or walk and their feet would not hurt. My father did the right thing, if I could I would make shoes for the Red Army in a heartbeat.

【同期】萧南斗 于都县寒信村村民

红军没有草鞋不能长征，这个脚会被刺到。草鞋一穿就不会刺脚，可以跑步可以走，人不会吃苦。我的父亲应当这样做，如果说我会做，我也会多做一点送红军。

[OC]

These are among the few surviving shoes that were worn during the Long March, they are part of an exhibition of items collected from along the routes taken by the soldiers.

【出镜】

这些是红军在长征期间穿过的少量留存下来的鞋子。它们和其他物品一起收藏在中央红军长征出发纪念馆。

[SOUNDBITE] Zhong Min, Guide, Central Red Army Long March Departure Memorial Hall
Back then, Mr Zeng from Yudu County was over 70 years old. He not only donated all the wood from his home to the war effort, but also contributed the wood for his own coffin to be used to build a floating bridge. Coffin wood was very precious, especially for a man of his years, but he donated it to help the Red Army. Villagers helped build five floating bridges for the Army, they looked like this model here.

【同期】钟敏 中央红军长征出发纪念馆讲解员

这是当年我们于都县有一位 70 多岁曾大爷，他把家里全部的木材献完之后，又亲自把这座棺材用的寿木搬到架桥工地，寿木对于老人家来说，是他最珍贵的东西，但他为了帮助红军，把自己的棺材，把它捐了出来。当时共架了五座浮桥。我们现在看呢，就是当时的这种，浮桥复原的一个浮桥。

[V0]

For some it would be a two-year test of will and endurance, others would never see the end. Of the roughly 206,000 men and women that set out for the long march only about 57,000 would reach their destinations.

【解说】

对一些人来说，长征是对意志和耐力长达两年的考验，还有很多人则连终点都没看到。四路

红军长征出发时总人数约 20.6 万，长征结束时，仅剩下约 5.7 万人。

[SOUNDBITE] Wu Qingchang, Red Army soldier Wu passed away in 2017 aged at 102
Each one of us had to fight like three soldiers combined. We fought fierce battles.
(A bullet) flew past the top of my head, it could have killed me. And this finger
was broken in the battle of Luding Bridge.

【同期】吴清昌 红军战士 吴清昌老人于 2017 年逝世 享年 102 岁
我们一个要顶三个，我们打得比较猛。（子弹）经过这个脑壳顶，再下一点（人）就没有了，
这个手指是打泸定桥打的。

[VO]

The Long March secured the survival of the CPC. Without the sacrifice and endurance
of these men and women, China today would be a very different place. They laid the
foundations for ideals that are intrinsic to China's national identity.

【解说】

长征挽救了中国共产党及其领导的革命。没有红军战士付出的巨大牺牲和坚韧前行，就没有
今天的中国。正是长征锻造了中华民族独有的气质。

[CAPTION]

Primary school student choir from Changzhengyuan (Starting point of the Long March)
in Yudu County practice songs honoring the Long March.

【字幕】

于都县长征源小学的学生们正在排练歌曲《十送红军》。

十送红军

Ten waves to the Red Army

一送(里格)红军(介支个)下了山

秋风(里格)细雨(介支个)缠绵绵

山上(里格)野鹿声声哀号

树树(里格)梧桐叶呀叶落光

问一声亲人红军啊

几时(里格)人马(介支个)再回山

The Red Army descended the mountain

Autumn wind and rain hung in the air

The calls of the mountain deer could be heard

Sycamore leaves fell to the ground

You are like family Red Army

When will the men and their horses return?

[SOUNDBITE]Liu Lingjie, primary school student

I think the core of the Long March spirit is unwavering belief

【同期】刘灵杰

我认为长征精神的核心是坚定信念

[SOUNDBITE]Xiong Ziyi, primary school student
Never back down from difficulties

【同期】熊紫怡
遇到困难就必定不能退缩

[SOUNDBITE]Diao Ruiqi primary school student
The Red Army was very brave

【同期】刁睿琦
我觉得红军非常勇敢

[SOUNDBITE]Xie Ziyi, primary school student
They would fight till the bitter end.

【同期】谢子迎
没有到结束的那一刻他们就不会放弃

[VO]

This year may mark 70 years since New China was established - but looking forward its centennial anniversary is in 2049, and before that the CPC will turn 100 in 2021. These two important events have been marked by two equally important tasks. One is to make sure that no one is left behind as China develops. The second is to "build a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious" - both come under the umbrella term; the centenary goals.

【解说】

今年是新中国成立 70 周年，再过 30 年就是一百周年。中国共产党将在 2021 年庆祝 100 岁生日。

中国共产党为这两个重要时间节点都设定了重要目标：一个是全面建成小康社会；一个是建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。这被称为“两个一百年”目标。

[OC]

In this way, you could say that China has embarked on another Long March - one that will see it tread the fine line between economic and social development to ensure people's lives are improved and that the nation is rejuvenated.

【出镜】

从这个意义上讲，中国已经开始了一个新的长征，一个实现经济社会协调发展、让人民过上美好生活、实现民族伟大复兴的新长征。

[VO]

The first centenary goal is to "build a moderately prosperous society in all respects" which means poverty is eradicated. Jiangxi province is actually one of the poorest areas in China, but it is also home to Jinggangshan, the first rural revolutionary base set up by the CPC. In 2017 it became one of the first counties in China to be officially removed from the list of poorest places in the country.

【解说】

第一个百年目标就是全面建成小康社会，也就是消除贫困。江西是中国发展最落后的地区之一，革命圣地井冈山在 2017 年宣布脱贫，成为这个国家首批正式摘掉贫困帽的县级市之一。

[VO]

The Communist Party of China has led the world's largest battle against poverty. Since the founding of New China, over 700 million rural residents have shaken off poverty. From 2013 to February 2019, more than 82 million rural poor were lifted out of poverty in China, and the proportion of the population living under the poverty line dropped from 10.2 to 1.3 percent. To put that in perspective - that means that over the six years more than 37,000 people escaped poverty every single day.

【解说】

依靠长征精神，中国共产党领导了一场世界上规模最大的脱贫攻坚战。新中国成立以来，特别是改革开放以来，7 亿多农村贫困人口成功脱贫。中共十八大以来，从 2013 年至 2019 年 2 月，中国有超过 8200 万农村人口脱离贫困。生活在贫困线以下的人口比例从 10.2% 降至 1.3%。换个角度来看，这意味着在过去六年中，每天有超过 37,000 人摆脱贫困。

[VO]

It was in Jiangxi in May, 85 years after those first men and women slipped on those simple woven sandals, that Chinese President Xi Jinping declared that the country was on a new long march and it should make a new start.

【解说】

今年五月，在红军战士穿着草鞋踏上长征路 85 年之际，习近平总书记到于都考察时指出，中国正走在开启建设社会主义现代化国家的新征程上，我们要继往开来，重整行装再出发。

[Voice of President Xi]

The Long March is an ongoing process. No matter which stage our undertaking has developed to and how great the achievements we've made, we should carry forth the Long March spirit and advance in "a new long march". End

【习主席原声】

长征永远在路上。一个不记得来路的民族，是没有出路的民族。不论我们的事业发展到哪一步，不论我们取得了多大成就，我们都要大力弘扬伟大长征精神，在新的长征路上继续奋勇前进。

——习近平总书记在纪念红军长征胜利 80 周年大会上的讲话

[VO]

Today, the Long March rocket has been launched over 300 times, showing that not even the sky is the limit for what China can achieve.

【解说】

如今，长征系列火箭已发射超过 300 次，表明中国必将能走好新长征路，未来发展不可限量。

[OC]

We've traveled from the first CPC meeting in Shanghai and Jiaxing to the starting

point for the Long March here in Jiangxi. Next, we will move to the revolutionary base of Yan' an, and one step closer to the founding of New China by the CPC as we discover the moments that matter to modern China.

See you there!

【出镜】

我们从中共一大会址出发，来到了长征在江西的出发地。下一站，我们要去革命圣地延安，探寻中国共产党创立新中国征程中的又一段关键岁月。这离新中国的成立更近了一步。延安见！（完）

代表作三：

Xinhua Special: The moments that matter to modern China: Beijing and beyond

新华社记者说 | 走过一万里 “洋记者” 在天安门广场见证梦想再次起航

[OC at Tiananmen Square]

Hello and welcome to Tiananmen Square. Something happened 70 years ago that would change China for ever. Every year on Oct. 1 is celebrated as National Day, the day that the New China was founded.

【出镜】

我正在天安门广场。今天是中国的高光时刻。十月一日是国庆节。70年前的今天，新中国宣告成立。

[VO]

I am just one of more than 100,000 people here today and the atmosphere is electric! At the grand rally, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a speech and reviewed the armed forces.

A military parade marked the first collective public appearance of China's armed forces after a massive reform in recent years. Most notably it was the first time that the country's peace keepers joined a military parade.

The following creative procession included 70 floats that celebrated three important chapters — the Founding and Construction of the People's Republic, Reform and Opening-up, and Great Rejuvenation.

【旁白】

我是有幸在现场参与庆祝大会的超过十万群众中的一员，现场气氛十分热烈！

大会上，中国国家主席习近平发表重要讲话并检阅受阅部队。

此次阅兵是人民军队改革重塑后的首次集中亮相。最引人注目的是维和部队方队首次亮相国庆阅兵。

群众游行中 70 组彩车展示了三个篇章——“建国创业”“改革开放”“伟大复兴”。

[0C]

This is Xinhua Special. I' m Helen Bentley and welcome to Beijing, the final stop in our 5,000km-round trip as we discover the moments that matter to modern China.

【出镜】

欢迎收看“新华社记者说”。我是海伦·本特利。欢迎来到北京，我们“新中国从这里走来”报道团队从上海和嘉兴一路走来，跨越 5000 公里，来到最后一站。

[V0]

Over the past four episodes -- I' ve traveled from the secret meeting sites in Shanghai and Jiaxing where the CPC' s dream set sail, to Jiangxi, where the Red Army' s epic military maneuver began, onto the revolutionary base of Yan' an where "serving the people" was first coined before I visited Xibaipo, where the CPC embarked on its "big exam" ...

The CPC had been fighting for a country ripped apart by civil war, plundered by invaders and left in poverty. Along the way, it built schools, hospitals and rolled out basic rights. You could say that the Party fought the struggle on two fronts -- one brandishing weapons against its foes, the other with a hand stretched out to lift up its people. All leading up to that day in early autumn when the nation was reborn...

【旁白】

在前四集节目，我探访了中国共产党人在上海和嘉兴召开秘密会议，也就是中国共产党“梦想起航的地方”；再前往江西于都，探寻红军史诗般长征出发的地方；然后来到革命圣地延安，“为人民服务”的宗旨在这里首倡；再探访了西柏坡，中国共产党从这里踏上“进京赶考”之路。

1949 年之前，中国共产党为改变一个内忧外患、积贫积弱的国家的命运而奋斗。他们还同时建学校、办医院、赋予人民基本权利。可以说，中国共产党在两条战线上斗争——一手把武器瞄向敌人，一手致力拯救人民。终于在那年的金秋迎来了国家重生的日子……

[Soundbite] Mao Zedong

“The Central People’s Government of the People’s Republic of China is established today!”

【同期】毛泽东

中华人民共和国中央人民政府今天成立了！

[OC]

On October 1, 1949, millions of people across the country huddled around their radios and an estimated 300,000 came to Tian’anmen Square to witness the rebirth of their nation. Among them was former Xinhua reporter Qu Duyi.

【出镜】

1949 年 10 月 1 日，全国人民守在广播旁边聆听，30 万军民齐集天安门广场见证新中国的诞生。其中一个人是已退休的新华社记者瞿独伊。

[VO]

At 98 years old, Qu Duyi is the same age as the CPC. As one of the agency’s foreign-language reporters, it was her responsibility to broadcast this historic moment to the outside world, in her case through the Russian service.

【旁白】

98 岁的瞿独伊与中国共产党同龄。作为新华社外文记者，她通过广播向世界播发了新中国成立的消息。

[Soundbite] Qu Duyi

(in Russian) The People’s Republic of China is established today!

【同期】瞿独伊 新华社退休记者

（俄语）中华人民共和国今天成立了！

[Soundbite] Qu Duyi

At the founding ceremony, I was very excited of course. I was able to report the founding of New China to the world. I felt very proud of that.

【同期】瞿独伊

开国大典的时候，那当然很兴奋。新中国成立，能够向世界报告，告诉他们中国成立了中华人民共和国，这个当然觉得自己很光荣。

[VO]

Qu Duyi is the daughter of Qu Qiubai, a former Party leader who was executed by the Kuomintang aged just 36. As a journalist, Qu has witnessed the vast changes of the nation that her father died for.

【旁白】

瞿独伊是中国共产党的早期领导人瞿秋白的女儿。瞿秋白被国民党军逮捕，就义时年仅 36 岁。作为一名记者，瞿独伊见证了她父亲为之献身的国家的巨大变化。

[Soundbite] Qu Duyi

The People's Republic of China has been established for 70 years. I'm happy.

【同期】瞿独伊

就是中华人民共和国成立了。七十周年。很高兴。

[VO]

Mao famously said that the Chinese people have stood up. This idea of lifting up the people had become an important call to action over the years, and the word "arise" appears four times in the national anthem. For Mao, it was about rejecting the practice of kowtowing in front of the emperor and invaders, while today, Xi Jinping often borrows this phrase to describe the 'tremendous transformation of the whole nation as it has stood up, grown rich, and become strong.'

【旁白】

毛泽东宣告：中国人民从此站立起来了。让人民“站起来”，中国共产党多年来一直为之而不懈奋斗多年，“起来”一词在中华人民共和国国歌中出现了四次。在毛泽东看来，“起来”就是要让人民不用再向封建统治者和外国列强低头。如今，习近平也经常使用这个词，他说：“中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃。”

[V0, graphics]

The "tremendous transformation" has featured social and economic successes which mean...

【旁白】

这一“伟大飞跃”体现在巨大的社会和经济成就中，比如……

V0 旁白	Graphic 图表
People now live longer -- and better 老百姓寿命更长，生活更好。	average life expectancy: 35 years in 1949 ==> 77 years in 2018 人均预期寿命 35岁（1949年）→ 77岁（2018年）
700 million Chinese people have cast off poverty, representing more than 70 percent of global poverty reduction 7亿多人口摆脱贫困，对全球减贫贡献超过70%	700 million Chinese people have cast off poverty, representing over 70% of global poverty reduction 7亿多人口摆脱贫困，对全球减贫贡献超过70%
Almost the whole population can read and write 全国大部分人口扫除文盲	literacy rate: 20% in 1949 ==> 95% in 2017 识字率 20%（1949年）→ 95%（2017年）
The economy has experienced a blistering pace of expansion 经济实现飞速增长	GDP: 30 billion USD in 1952 ==> 13.61 trillion USD in 2018

	<p>国民生产总值</p> <p>679 亿元（1952 年）→ 90 万亿元（2018 年）</p>
<p>As the world's second largest economy, China contributes a share to the global economy that dwarfs other major economies</p> <p>作为世界第二大经济体，中国成为全球经济增长的重要引擎</p>	<p>the ratio of China's contribution to global economic growth was 27.5% in 2018</p> <p>2018 年，中国对世界经济增长的贡献率为 27.5%</p>
<p>It is the world's largest goods trader and foreign direct investment in China has increased exponentially</p> <p>中国货物贸易总额跃居世界第一，利用外资稳步增长</p>	<p>goods trade volume:</p> <p>1.13 billion USD in 1950 ==> 4.6 trillion USD in 2018</p> <p>货物进出口额</p> <p>11.3 亿美元(1950 年)→ 4.6 万亿美元(2018 年)</p> <p>foreign direct investment in China:</p> <p>920 million USD in 1983 ==> 138.3 billion USD in 2018</p> <p>中国吸收外商直接投资</p> <p>9.2 亿美元（1983 年）→ 1383 亿美元（2018 年）</p>
<p>The per capita disposable income of the population has surged by nearly 60 times</p> <p>中国居民人均可支配收入增长近 60 倍</p>	<p>per capita disposable income:</p> <p>49.7 yuan in 1949 ==> 28,228 yuan in 2018</p> <p>人均可支配收入</p> <p>49.7 元（1949 年）→ 28228 元（2018 年）</p>

[Soundbite] Xi Jinping

Over the past seven decades, Chinese people of all ethnic groups, through concerted efforts and arduous struggle, have made great achievements that amaze the world. Today, a socialist China is standing in the east of the world. No force can ever

shake the status of China, or stop the Chinese people and nation from marching forward.

【同期】 习近平

70年来，全国各族人民同心同德、艰苦奋斗，取得了令世界刮目相看的伟大成就。今天，社会主义中国巍然屹立在世界东方，没有任何力量能够撼动我们伟大祖国的地位，没有任何力量能够阻挡中国人民和中华民族的前进步伐。

[V0]

In just one generation, China has changed beyond recognition, its achievements far surpassing predictions about this once vulnerable country - how has that been possible?

【旁白】

短短数十载，中国已发生翻天覆地的变化，曾经的“东亚病夫”如今取得了举世瞩目的成就。中国为什么能做到？

[Soundbite] Robert Lawrence Kuhn, chairman of the Kuhn Foundation

China's development over the last 70 years, particularly the last 40 years, is perhaps the greatest transformation in human history.

And the success is defined both nationally for the rejuvenation of the country and personally in terms of the goals and the aspirations of the individual people.

So it really behooves us for the entire world to understand what are the driving forces that enabled it to occur...

The Chinese people are dedicated and willing to work long and hard in order to improve their personal lives and also for the pride in the country to build a country.

Second point is through the leadership of the Party, there has been an enforcement of political stability and encouragement of economic freedom.

Then the third principle is China has set long-term goals, mid-term objectives, and short-term policies that are monitored and reported regularly

The final principle, one of the strengths of the Party is a constant self-correction and a willingness to error. Those, I think, are the driving principles that have

enabled socialism with Chinese characteristics to be so successful in its developmental strategy.

【同期】 罗伯特·库恩 美国库恩基金会主席

中国在过去 70 年，尤其是过去 40 年的发展，可以说是人类历史上最伟大的变革。

这一成功使民族走上复兴之路，也体现在普通人的个人目标与梦想的实现。

所以不论是对中国还是对世界来说，都很有必要去了解中国为什么能成功。

中国人民勤奋努力，甘于奉献，不仅为了自己过得更好，也出于民族尊严，要把国家建设得更好。

这一切都是在中国共产党领导下实现的。正是中国共产党的领导，确保了政治稳定，释放了经济活力。

中国制定长期规划、中期目标和短期举措，并对落实情况进行督察和评估报告。

中国共产党的另一大优势是不断地自我革命、自我净化。

我认为这些都是中国特色社会主义取得如此巨大成功的原因。

[V0]

But that doesn't mean the story is over - far from it in fact. By 2021, when the CPC celebrates its centenary, China aims to be a "moderately prosperous society in all respects." By 2049, when the People's Republic of China turns 100, the country aims to be a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful.

【旁白】

但中国的征程并不会就此止步——实际上将永不止步。中国共产党成立 100 年时，中国要全面建成小康社会。新中国成立 100 年时，中国要建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化国家。

[Soundbite] Xi Jinping

China's yesterday had been inscribed in human history while China's today is being created in the hands of hundreds of millions of Chinese people. China will surely have an even brighter future.

All Party members, armed forces and people of all ethnic groups should unite more closely together, stay true to the founding mission, build on existing achievements and continue to develop our people's republic. Continued efforts should be made to achieve the two centenary goals and national rejuvenation.

【同期】 习近平

中国的昨天已经写在人类的史册上，中国的今天正在亿万人民手中创造，中国的明天必将更加美好。全党全军全国各族人民要更加紧密地团结起来，不忘初心，牢记使命，继续把我们的人民共和国巩固好、发展好，继续为实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦而努力奋斗！

[OC, ending]

Over 2,000 years ago, the philosopher Lao Tzu said that 'a journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.'

98 years ago, the Party took its first steps toward a building new nation by holding a meeting in secret. Today, it celebrates the great strides of the past 70 years with pomp and ceremony, but in a way, it's just another milestone as it proceeds toward a greater goal. One that can only be achieved one step at a time...

【出镜】

两千多年前，哲学家老子说：“千里之行，始于足下。”

98年前，中国共产党召开了一个秘密会议，向中国的崭新未来迈出了第一步。今天，他们举行盛大庆典，来庆祝过去70年所取得的巨大飞跃。但换个角度看，这只是伟大征程中的一个里程碑，从这里梦想将再次起航，奔向更伟大的目标——只要久久为功、锲而不舍，就一定能够实现。（完）