

国际奥委会终身名誉主席萨马兰奇先生为本书题序
中英文对照彩图本

中等职业学校综合素养系列教材

奥林匹克精神与文化

Olympic Spirit and Culture

徐 飏 主编 沈振骐 译



电子工业出版社

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY <http://www.phei.com.cn>

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北京 • BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书通过对奥林匹克知识的介绍、对奥林匹克精神与文化的阐释以及对中国与奥林匹克关系的解读,为读者建构了较为全面的奥林匹克体系。

本书内容分为上、下两篇,上篇为奥林匹克运动,内容包括奥运史话、奥运组织、奥运比赛、奥运精神、奥运文化、奥运政治、奥运经济、奥运科技、奥运教育。下篇为中国与奥运,内容包括初识奥运、参与奥运、扬威奥运、申办奥运、筹办奥运、唱响奥运。

本书中英对照,图文并茂,内容翔实,既可作为奥运文化普及读物,也可作为英语辅助阅读资料。

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Preface

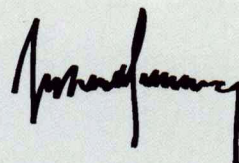
For the first time, the Olympic Games will be held in China in 2008. For the first time, we all look forward to sharing the unique celebration that China and Beijing will stage for "One World, One Dream".

I would like to salute the initiative of the well-known China Publishing House of Electronics Industry, which, through "Olympic Spirit and Culture", is making an important contribution to the history of the Olympic Games among the Chinese people. This reference work also promotes the Olympic Movement and Sport, by reminding us what the Olympic Games are all about and disseminating the Olympic ideals and values of friendship, peace and universality in China and beyond.

Olympism is a blend of sport and culture. For Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Games meant much more than sporting excellence. Even at the Olympic Games in Antiquity, cultural activities were held at the same time as the sports competitions, a custom which was taken up again by modern Olympism at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and through cultural events. And the Beijing 2008 Games—through the Cultural Programme implemented by the Organising Committee—will also reflect this.

The Olympic Games and their values should be spread to as many people as possible. This is why I would like to congratulate China Publishing House of Electronics Industry again for this commendable project which publicises the Olympic Games, raising awareness of them, and inviting people to participate in and share them.

As Coubertin said: "Sport is more than just competition. It is a state of mind. "
See you in Beijing!

A handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Thomas Bach, the President of the International Olympic Committee at the time.

Lausanne, 25 March 2008

《奥林匹克精神与文化》编委会名单

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序

2008年，这是有史以来第一次，奥林匹克运动会在中国举行；这也是有史以来第一次，我们翘首期盼着，尽享由中国和北京带给我们独具特色的“同一个世界，同一个梦想”的奥运盛典。

我要向《奥林匹克精神与文化》的出版者——国际知名出版机构中国电子工业出版社致敬：他们借助于《奥林匹克精神与文化》一书，为中国人民了解奥运会的历史，作出了重要的贡献。这本书介绍奥林匹克运动会的相关知识，传扬奥林匹克理想，宣传友谊与和平的价值，促进了奥林匹克运动和其他体育运动在中国与世界的普及。

奥林匹克精神融体育与文化为一体。国际奥委会的创始者顾拜旦认为，奥运会的意义远远不仅是体育比赛的精彩。即使在古代奥运会上，举行体育比赛的同时，还开展各种文化活动。现代奥运会的开幕式、闭幕式以及各种文化活动，都继承了这个传统。2008北京奥运会——由北京奥组委制订实施的奥林匹克文化活动计划——也必将体现这一点。

奥林匹克运动会和奥林匹克的重要意义要向更多的人宣传，为此，我再次向中国北京电子工业出版社表示祝贺，祝贺他们在宣传奥运、唤起人们的奥运意识、邀请人们参与尽享奥林匹克运动的工作中取得成功。

正如顾拜旦先生所说的那样：“体育运动不仅仅是比赛，它还是一种精神状态的体现。”

我们北京相见！

胡安·安东尼奥·萨马兰奇

2008年3月25日于洛桑

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上篇：奥林匹克运动

每四年，成千上万的运动员、数以十万计的工作人员、教练员和媒体工作者以及上百万的现场观众会聚集到世界某一大洲的某个城市，他们的目的非常简单：那就是精心组织或客观报道或尽情欣赏奥运会这一地球上最伟大的体育盛会。



The First Part: The Olympic Games

Every four years, a particular city in a certain continent will embrace thousands of athletes, thousands upon thousands of working staffs, coaches, newsmen and millions of audience rushing from different countries. They crowd there with a very simple purpose that is to elaborately organize, objectively report or excitedly enjoy watching the greatest and the most important competition: the Olympic games.

Chapter I : The Historiette of the Olympic Games

People desired so much to examine strength, speed and skills of their own that therefore the ancient Greeks held their first Olympics in a place named Olympia in 776 B. C. The games lasted once every four years in the subsequent over 1,000 years until it got forbidden by the Roman Emperor. At the end of 19th century, a trend of restoring the ancient Olympic pride emerged gradually, which is the origin of the modern Olympics.

Origin of the Olympics of Ancient Greece

Originally from the Ancient Greece, the ancient Greek games were held in every fourth year in honor of the God of gods, Zeus, at Olympia, the most famous sacred place in Ancient Greece for sacrifice performing. According to the historical written records of the ancient Olympics Games from its first one in 776 B. C. to the last one in 393 A. D. , 1,169 years witnessed altogether 293 times and the games underwent the periods from their beginning to developing then to the declining. However, the ancient Olympic Games are after all a bright pearl in the human's treasure house of sports and culture, and their abundant contents, modes and the whole system of ideology have had an impact on the modern Olympic movement.

More than 10 main events were played in the ancient Olympics, including race, pentathlon, wrestling, boxing, horse race and chariot-race and so on. The men who got the first of each event were regarded as heroes, and even worshiped as spirits. During the important occasions of the ancient games going on, the grand scenes were beyond the sports contests with political envoys from all city-states concluding agreement, elocutionists making speeches, poets reciting poems of praise and merchants selling their goods and so on. Meanwhile, in order to ensure the greatest religious festival of the whole Greeks, a truce was created during the entire games in Greece, which successfully made the ancient Olympics held 293 times without interruption in every four years in the later long time. What a wonder it was in history of human civilization that ceasing the war going on in the society of Greece!



One of Figures related to the Olympics: The First referee in the ancient Olympics

It was in 776 B. C. that referees made their first appearance at the first ancient Olympics. Because only one event of dash, was set, there was only one referee. The king himself acted as the first referee of the ancient Olympics. He was nobody else but the king of the Kingdom Elis, Ephetus.



第一章 奥运史话

人们渴望通过与他人竞争来检验自身的力量、速度与技巧,所以在公元前 776 年的希腊奥林匹亚村,古希腊人举行了第一届奥运会。在随后的 1000 余年里,每四年一届,直到被罗马皇帝禁止。19 世纪末,一股复兴古代奥运会荣耀的潮流悄然兴起,这就是现代奥运会的起源。

古代奥运的渊源

古代奥运会产生于古希腊,为祭祀希腊的万神之王宙斯神而设立,每四年一届,在古希腊最著名的宗教祭祀圣地奥林匹亚举行。从公元前 776 年有文字记载的第一届奥运会到公元 393 年,古代奥运会共举行了 293 届,历时 1169 年,经过了产生、发展和衰落的几个阶段。古代奥运会是人类体育文化宝库的一颗明珠,它的活动内容、举办模式和思想体系对现代奥林匹克运动的产生具有深刻的影响。

古代奥运会主要竞赛项目有赛跑、五项竞技、摔跤、拳击、赛马和赛战车等 10 余项。各项比赛的冠军均被视为英雄,有的甚至被当作神灵受到崇拜。



古代奥运会奥林匹亚体育场遗址



奥林匹亚宙斯神殿

古奥运盛典期间,各城邦政治使节们在奥林匹亚缔结条约,雄辩家发表演说,诗人吟颂赞美诗篇,商人展销商品……,其盛况大大超出了体育竞赛的范畴。同时,为了保证这个全希腊最盛大的民族宗教节日的举行,奥运会期间,希腊实行“神圣休战”,从而使奥运会没有间断地举行了 293 届。为了举办奥运会而能停止正在进行的战争,这是人类文明史上的一个奇迹。



奥运人物 古代奥运会第一个裁判员

裁判员第一次出现在奥运会是在公元前 776 年的第一届古代奥运会。由于只设短跑一个项目,因而只有一个裁判。古代奥运会第一个裁判员便由国王亲自担任,他就是伊利斯国王伊菲图斯。



Restoration of the Modern Olympic Games

The rise of the Olympic Movement upsurged in the times of capitalist industrialization. Throughout the 14th to 18th century, the European continent verified the coming in of the three movements of the Renaissance, the Religion Reform and the Enlightenment. While the rich heritage of the ancient Greek gymnastics being explored, consolidated and protected, French educationist Pierre de Coubertin first proposed to the world to restore the Olympic Games.

From June 16 to 24, 1894, representatives of 49 sports organizations from 12 countries, under the initiative raised by Pierre de Coubertin, attended the International Sports Meeting at the Theological Seminary of Sorbonne in Paris. The resolution of the founding of the International Olympic Committee was passed and 15 out of the 79 formal representatives were selected as members of the first International Olympic Committee. The meeting also decided that the Olympic Games be held every four years and approved the resolution that the games should follow the principle of "amateur sports". The competitive events specified for the games are Athletics, Aquatics, Swimming, Boating, Sailing, Fencing, Wrestling, Boxing, Horsemanship, Shooting, Gymnastics and Ball Games and so forth. The founding of the International Olympic Committee marked the birth of the modern Olympic Games.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, the capital of Greece during April 6—15, 1896. Two hundred and forty-one athletes from 14 countries including Greece, the United States of America, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Austria, Australia, France, Switzerland and Sweden participated in the competitions of Athletics, Swimming, Diving, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Gymnastics, Cycling, Shooting, Fencing. By then, the modern Olympic Games finally stepped on to the stage of history, opening another fresh chapter in history of human civilization.



One of Figures related to the Olympics: Father of the Modern Olympics

Universally recognized the founder of the Modern Olympics, French educationist Pierre de Coubertin (1863—1937), is honored as Father of the Modern Olympics. At Mr. Coubertin's initiative, the Paris International Sports Meeting was held in 1894, at which the International Olympic Committee was formed and, as Secretary General he himself worked on drafting the first Olympic Charter.

In 1896, Athens held its first modern Olympic Games with Mr. Coubertin's efforts. That same year, Coubertin was chosen as President of the second International Olympic Committee. When the fifth Olympic Games were held in Stockholm in 1912, Coubertin wrote his famous poem *Ode to Sport* aiming at the drawbacks which occurred in the sports competitions. In 1925, because of being Permanent Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee, Coubertin resigned his position as President of the International Olympic Committee.



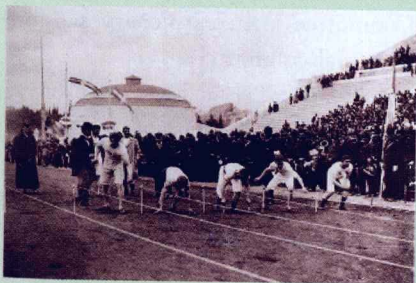
现代奥运的复兴

奥林匹克运动兴起于欧洲资本主义工业化时代。14—18世纪,欧洲大陆出现了文艺复兴、宗教改革和启蒙运动,在这三大思想文化运动中,人们开始发掘和整理古希腊体育的丰富遗产,法国教育家顾拜旦首先向世界提出了恢复奥运会的倡议。

1894年6月16日—24日,根据顾拜旦的倡议,来自12个国家49个体育组织的代表,参加了在巴黎索邦神学院举行的国际体育代表大会,大会通过了成立国际奥委会的决议,并从79名正式代表中选出15人任第1届国际奥委会委员。大会规定每4年举行一次奥运会,并通过了遵循“业余运动”的决议。规定奥运会的比赛项目为田径、水上运动、游泳、划船、帆船、击剑、摔跤、拳击、马术、射击、体操、球类运动等。国际奥委会的成立,标志着奥林匹克运动的正式诞生。



古奥运选手(国际奥委会奥林匹克博物馆雕塑)



第一届奥运会

1896年4月6日—15日,第1届现代奥运会在希腊首都雅典举行。希腊、美国、丹麦、德国、匈牙利、英国、保加利亚、奥地利、澳大利亚、法国、瑞士、瑞典等14个国家的241名运动员参加了田径、游泳、跳水、举重、摔跤、体操、自行车、射击、击剑等9个项目的比赛。至此,奥林匹克运动终于登上了历史舞台,掀开了人类文明史上又一页新的篇章。

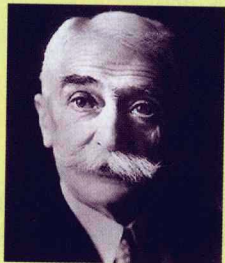


奥运人物 现代奥林匹克之父

法国教育家顾拜旦(Pierre de Coubertin, 1863—1937)是公认的现代奥林匹克运动的创始人,被誉为“现代奥林匹克之父”。

在顾拜旦的倡导下,1894年巴黎国际体育代表大会得以顺利召开,会上宣布成立了国际奥委会,顾拜旦任秘书长并亲自起草制定了国际奥委会第一部宪章。

1896年,在他的周旋下,第1届现代奥运会在雅典举行。同年,顾拜旦当选为第二届国际奥委会主席。1912年第5届奥运会在斯德哥尔摩举行,顾拜旦针对当时体育竞赛中的一些弊端,发表了著名诗作《体育颂》。1925年,顾拜旦辞去主席职务,任终身名誉主席。



顾拜旦

