

中外奥运故事

展现奥林匹克精神



FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
OLYMPIC STORIES

英文编写

花爱萍 王波 王一多

Howard Horsley & Gale Wayman

翻译

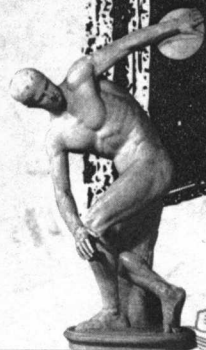
李耕

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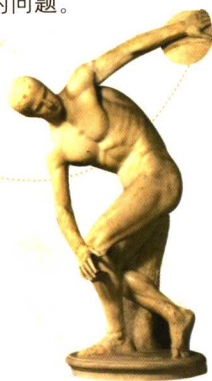
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展现奥林匹克精神

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OLYMPIC STORIES

本书以英汉对照的形式向读者展现奥林匹克精神，并探讨在奥运会的不断发展过程中出现的诸如科技、商业、政治等方面的问题。





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前言

2008年第二十九届奥林匹克运动会将在我国首都北京召开,它将是
中国奥林匹克运动史上的一座里程碑;它将向世界人民传达中国人世代传
承的古老文化之美和宏大的精神力量,表达中国人以人为本的奥运理念;
它将成为一个集运动员、艺术家和志愿者的历史盛会。到2008年,将会有
更多的人观看奥运会,体验中国向世界人民呈现的独特的奥运盛典。

为了让更多的青少年、大学生朋友以及英语爱好者了解奥运,我们精
心设计和编写了这本《中外奥运故事》,希望用我们独特的视角,帮助年轻
朋友一起了解举世瞩目的奥运会的历史知识和文化典故,学习有关奥运的
一些英文语言知识,用开明的主人翁姿态迎接2008年北京奥运会的召开。

本书的一大特色是正文部分全部采用中英文对照的形式,正文后编排
的小知识,也基本上是英汉对照。这样的双语版既可以让读者了解到相应的
奥运知识,同时也锻炼了读者实际运用语言的能力,可谓一举两得。此外,
本书还收录了一些有趣的体育知识字谜,希望进一步提升读者对体育运动
的关注度。书后附录的奥运会比赛项目和历届奥运会举办城市的英文词
汇,旨在便于读者查找、了解和记忆。

需要说明的是,我们在编撰过程中,部分内容选用了一些国外网站的
英文资料,同时因为编写需要,我们收录了历届奥运会的吉祥物的文字说
明。对这些文章的作者,我们表示衷心的感谢,并且我们尽量在每篇文章后
注明。

诚挚地希望本书能为更多的年轻朋友了解奥运、热爱和支持奥运事业
尽一份微薄之力!

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Part I

The Olympic Story

1.1 A Brief History of The Olympic Games

The ancient Olympics were closely related to mythology (神话). One myth says that the guardians of the infant god Zeus (宙斯) held the first footrace (赛跑). Another says that Zeus himself started the Games to celebrate his victory over his father Cronus (克罗诺斯) for control of the world.

Another legend has achieved great popularity (流行). It states that Oenomaus (俄诺玛诺斯) had a beautiful daughter Hippodamia (希波达弥亚). He was reluctant (不愿意的) to let anybody marry his daughter because of an oracle (神谕) that he would be killed by his son-in-law. So he had devised a trial to which he subjected all suitors of his daughter: they had to beat him in a chariot (战车) race to the altar of Poseidon (海神) in Corinth (科林斯). He would sacrifice (献祭) a ram to Zeus before starting the race and let his opponent go while so doing. But the fact was, his chariot was drawn by godly horses given him by his father Ares (阿瑞斯). They could not be beaten by earthly horses. Besides, the suitor had to take Hippodamia with him on his chariot. This made it heavier and

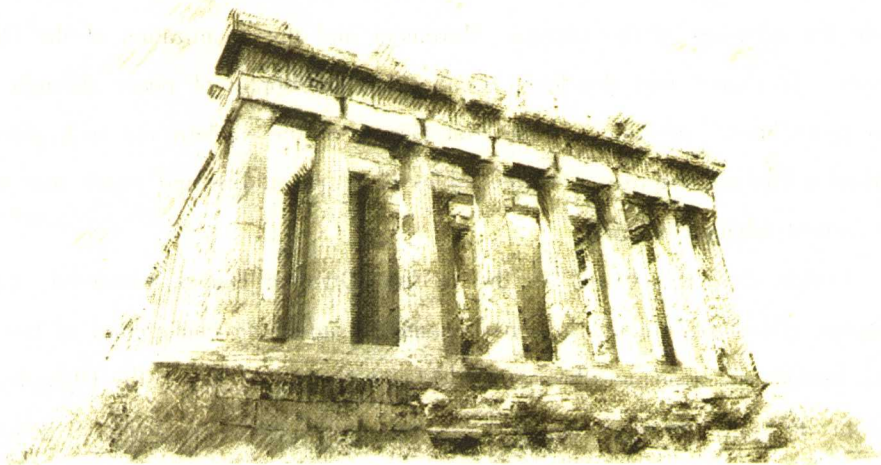


could distract him. Anyway, Oenomaus would always catch up on his opponent. He would then kill him, behead him and nail his head on the door of his palace to discourage future suitors. After twelve suitors had been so defeated and killed, Pelops came to try his luck. When seeing him, Hippodamia fell in love with him. She managed to persuade (劝服) Myrtilus (密耳提罗斯), her father's chariot driver who was also in love with her, to sabotage (暗中破坏) Oenomaus' chariot. He did this by replacing the pins that were fastening the wheels of the chariot to the axle with fake ones made of wax. As a result, the chariot broke during the race. Oenomaus became caught in the reins (缰绳) and was dragged by his horses to his death. Pelops married Hippodamia and established the Games.

The first Olympic Games for which we still have written records were held in 776 BC. Many believed that the Games had been going on for many years already. At the 776 BC Olympic Games, a runner, Coroebus (柯诺依波斯), won the sole event at the Olympics, the stade—a run of approximately 192 meters (210 yards). This made Coroebus the very first Olympic champion in recorded (有记录的) history. The ancient Olympic Games grew and continued to be played every four years for nearly 1 200 years. In 393 AD, the Roman emperor Theodosius I (狄奥多西一世), a Christian, abolished the Games because he felt they had a bad influence.

At ancient Olympic Games, women were not allowed to compete or even to watch. There were few events, and only free men who spoke Greek could compete. Also, the games were always held at Olympia¹. They did not move around to different sites every time.

1 奥林匹亚:希腊南部平原,位于希腊伯罗奔尼撒半岛西部的皮尔戈斯之东,阿尔费夫斯河与克拉泽夫斯河汇流处,距雅典 370 公里,是用以祭拜宙斯的宗教中心,又是古奥林匹克运动会的遗址。奥林匹亚是奥林匹克运动的发源地,有世界上最古老的运动场。奥林匹克运动会自 1896 年后,虽然改在各国轮流举行,但仍在这里点燃各届奥运会的圣火。



A young Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin², is usually given credit for the revival of the Games approximately 1500 years later. He was a French aristocrat (贵族) born on January 1, 1863. Coubertin is now known as le Rénovateur (法语, 革新者). He was only seven years old when France was overrun by the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Some believe that Coubertin attributed the defeat of France not to its military skills but rather to the French soldiers' lack of vigor (力量). He examined the education of the German, British, and American children. Then Coubertin decided that it was exercise, more specifically sports, that made a well-rounded (全面发展的) and vigorous person.

However Coubertin's attempt to (尝试, 努力) get France interested in sports was not met with enthusiasm. Still, Coubertin persisted. In 1892, Coubertin estab-

2 皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦:出生于法国巴黎的一个贵族家庭。1896年至1925年任国际奥委会主席。他终生倡导奥林匹克精神,被誉为“现代奥林匹克之父”。1913年,顾拜旦为国际奥委会设计了会徽和会旗。1937年9月2日,他在瑞士日内瓦与世长辞。

lished an international committee to organize the Games. In 1894, the International Olympic Committee was founded in Paris. It was an independent body aimed to guide the activities of the Olympic Movement and the organization of the Olympic Games. It shared and developed Coubertin's philosophy of peace through sport. Two years later, in Athens, the first Games of the modern era took place. It marked a concrete expression of the ethics of sport, culture and peace that marked the ancient Olympic Games.

During the 20th Century, the modern Olympic Games witnessed (目击) progress, global growth and immense change. Against the background of two world wars, periods of economic adversity (逆境) and prosperity (繁荣), the Olympic ideals continue to appeal to all humanity. Legends and heroes have been created out of athletes once unknown. The Olympic Games have become a global stage for almost every human emotion: triumph, agony (痛苦), glory and defeat. It is here that the glory of sport and the spirit of international goodwill come together. It is the world's greatest spectacle. Today, the Olympic Games are the world's largest pageant (盛会) of athletic skill and competitive spirit. They can also be displays of nationalism, commerce and politics. Nazi Germany, for example, hosted the Games in 1936 and used the event to propagandize (宣传) its cause of Aryan (北欧民族) racial superiority (优越感). A black American track star, Jesse Owens, helped thwart (挫败) those intentions by winning four gold medals. He was mobbed (团团围住) by the public wherever he went in Germany. In 1972 in Munich (慕尼黑), 11 Israeli athletes were murdered by Palestinian terrorists (巴勒斯坦恐怖分子). This cast a pall over (给……蒙上了一层阴影) great performances by a number of athletes. The Games have been boycotted and disrupted in other ways as well. However they are most memorable (难忘的) when they do what they set out to do: celebrate the athletes of all nations through fair competition among the best from around the world.

Financially, hosting Olympic Games would originally bring heavy financial debt

to the host country. However, since the application (施行) of TOP plan and the introduction of TV broadcasting program, host cities could make an enormous profit from hosting the event. Now, every city wants the unique opportunity of hosting Olympic Games. There is a chance to reinforce (加强) its international standing as a leading sporting nation, to promote its image as a free and cosmopolitan (世界性的) society, and develop new trade, business and tourism links with the world.

Conflict between the Olympic movement's high ideals and the commercialism and political acts has accompanied the Games since ancient times. However, this did not impede (阻止) the forwarding of the event. All the materials in this book aim to embody Olympian ideals as well as explore issues such as science & technology, commercialism, politics, etc. in the development of this great event.

1.1 奥运简史

古奥林匹克运动会与希腊神话的关系非常密切。传说,幼神宙斯的诸位守护神举行了有史以来的首次竞走比赛,也有的说宙斯为了庆祝取代他父亲克罗诺斯控制全世界,而开创了这项运动。

还有一个传说如今已广为流传。据传,俄诺玛诺斯有个娇美动人的女儿,叫希波达弥亚。由于神谕预言他的女婿会杀死他,因此俄诺玛诺斯不愿让任何人娶他的女儿。于是,他设计了一项比赛,考验所有向他女儿求婚的人:所有的求婚者在双轮战车比赛中,都必须抢在他之前到达科林斯的波塞冬祭坛。比赛开始之前,他要把一头公羊献祭给宙斯,而且在做祭祀的同时,就让求婚者先走。但是,实际上,俄诺玛诺斯使用的是他父亲阿瑞斯赐予他的神马拉的战车,这样一来,人世间的任何马车都追不上他的战车。此外,前来求婚的人还必须把希波达弥亚带上战车,这样战车就更沉了,而且人也容易分心。所以不管怎样,俄诺玛诺斯总能追上求婚者,然后把求婚者杀掉。他砍下求婚者的头,钉在宫殿的大门上,阻止后来的求婚者。在十二个求婚者都这样被打败并被杀掉之后,珀罗普斯前来试试运气了。希波达弥亚对他一见钟情,于是她设法得到了密耳提罗斯的帮助。密耳提罗斯是希波达弥亚父亲的车夫,他同样爱上了希波达弥亚。密耳提罗斯暗中破坏了俄诺玛诺斯的战车,将用于把车轮固定在战车车轴上的钉子换成了仿造的蜡制钉子。结果,那辆战车在比赛时就散了架,而俄诺玛诺斯由于被缰绳缠住,被战马活活拖死。珀罗普斯娶到了希波达弥亚,而后创立了这项运动。

人类有史记载的第一次奥林匹克运动会是在公元前 776 年举行的。许多人都认为在那之前奥运会已经举行了很多年。在公元前 776 年举行的那次奥运会上,赛

跑选手柯诺依波斯赢得了这场奥运会上惟一项目的冠军,而当时一圈跑道大约是192米(210码)。这样,柯诺依波斯成了历史上第一位奥运冠军。古奥林匹克运动会逐渐发展起来,每隔四年举行一次,延续了大约1200年。公元393年,基督徒罗马皇帝狄奥多西一世认为奥运会会给他的统治带来负面影响,故而将其废止。

在古奥林匹克运动会上,女人是不允许参加比赛的,甚至连看比赛都不行。当时的比赛项目很少,而且只有那些讲希腊语的自由民才有资格参赛。奥运会也总是在奥林匹亚举行,而不是每届换一个地方。

大约又过了1500年,一位名叫皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的法国年轻人开始了复兴奥运会的工作。他是位法国贵族,生于1863年1月1日。今天,顾拜旦仍然作为改革家在全世界闻名遐迩。1870年普法战争期间,法国受德国人统治,当时他才7岁。有人认为顾拜旦将法国的失败归于法国士兵缺少活力,而不是军事技能不如人。在对德国、英国和美国的儿童教育进行调查之后,顾拜旦认为锻炼,更为准确地说,是体育运动可以使人体态匀称并充满活力。

无论顾拜旦怎样想方设法地让法国人热衷于体育运动,人们的热情却总是不大。即使这样,顾拜旦仍坚持不懈。1892年,顾拜旦成立了一个专门组办奥运会的国际委员会。1894年,国际奥林匹克委员会在巴黎成立。国际奥委会作为一个独立团体,其宗旨是引领奥林匹克运动,组织奥林匹克运动会;它秉承并发扬了顾拜旦以运动求和平的理念。两年后,第一届现代奥林匹克运动会在希腊举行,这使全世界都把以传达体育道德、文化与和平为标志的古奥林匹克运动会铭刻于心。

20世纪,现代奥林匹克运动会见证了人类的进步、全球的发展和巨大的变革。在经历了两次世界大战、经济繁荣与衰退周期循环的社会背景下,奥林匹克运动会依然不断地向全人类展示了其持久的魅力。很多传奇人物和英雄豪杰从众多不为人知的运动选手中脱颖而出。奥林匹克运动会几乎成了展示人类胜利、痛苦、光荣和失败等众多情感的世界大舞台。在这里,体育运动的光荣和国际友爱精神一起创造出了世界上最壮丽的景象。今天,奥林匹克运动会成为世界上展示运动技能和竞赛精神的最大盛会,它同样展示着民族主义、商业发展和政治气息。例如,1936年纳粹德国举办了一次奥运会,并且利用这次奥运会大肆鼓吹北欧民族的种族优越论。然而,就在这届奥运会上,一位叫杰西·欧文斯的美国黑人田径明星赢得了4块

奥运金牌。在德国,不管他走到哪里都会被人们团团围住,欧文斯以此挫败了纳粹的种族优越论。1972年,11名以色列选手在慕尼黑被巴勒斯坦恐怖分子杀害,很多选手的优异表现也因这一悲剧而蒙上了一层阴影。奥运会也曾受到过联合抵制,还曾因其他原因停办过,但是,每当奥运会如期举行了各种项目之后,奥运会还是最值得纪念的:来自世界各国的优秀选手之间进行公平竞争值得人们永远铭记。

最初举办奥运会给举办国带来了沉重的经济债务,但是自从实行全球赞助商计划和引进电视广播计划之后,主办城市通过举办奥运会就可以获得巨额利润。如今,每个城市都看中了这个天赐良机。它们通过举办奥运会来加强其在体育运动方面的国际声誉,提升自由、都市化社会的国家形象,并且与世界各国开展新兴贸易、商业和旅游业活动。

尽管奥林匹克运动会的崇高目标与伴随奥运会而来的商业和政治活动之间的矛盾冲突自古以来就很明显,但是这并没有阻止奥运会的推进发展。这本书里的所有材料都旨在展现奥林匹克精神,并探讨在奥运会的不断 development 过程中出现的诸如科技、商业、政治等方面的问题。



Do you know? 你知道吗?

When did the first mascot in Olympic history make its appearance?

The first mascot in Olympic history made its appearance at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games. As a unique and popular image full of vitality, a mascot is able to materialize the Olympic spirit, communicate the concepts of each Olympic Games, promote the history and culture of the host city and create a festive atmosphere for the Games. Whatever shapes they have, they fundamentally share a creative rationale, that is, the mascots must be able to convey the theme of the Olympic Games, showcase the distinctive geographical features, history and culture unique to the host city.

奥运史上的第一个吉祥物出现在哪届运动会上?

奥运会吉祥物第一次出现是在 1972 年的慕尼黑奥运会上。此后吉祥物就成为构成一届奥运会形象特征的主要部分。吉祥物以其富有活力并为人们所喜爱的独特形象,体现奥林匹克精神,传达当届奥运会的举办理念,展现主办城市的历史文化,弘扬其人文精神,营造奥运会的节日氛围。无论以何种形式出现,奥运会吉祥物基本上都共享一个创造性的理念,那就是吉祥物必须能够传达奥运会的主旨,展现主办城市独特的地理特性、历史背景以及文化内涵。



1968 Grenoble—Schuss

"Schuss", a little man on skis, is actually the very first unofficial Olympic mascot. Schuss appeared at the 1968 Olympic Winter Games in Grenoble. Schuss was the skiing forerunner of all future Olympic mascots.