



# 內地與香港體育合作揭新篇章

## A new chapter in sports cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

原文

摘錄自7月1日香港《文匯報》：內地與香港體育合作更完成了質變及量變的昇華，從以往藉內地運動員加入提升成績，到現時體育訓練、科研、產業及賽事等全方位合作，內地與香港體育合作達到前所未有的高度和深度。

香港運動員亦在更豐富的資源及支援下，近年在奧運及世錦賽等國際大賽屢創佳績，至於本地體育產業及盛事則受惠於大灣區發展的深化，進一步融入國家發展大局下迎來千載難逢的機遇，明年由粵港澳三地合辦的第15屆全運會，更是香港回歸後體育發展的重要里程碑，香港特區踏入27歲生日的同時，亦標誌着內地與香港體育運動雙向支援合作揭開新篇章。

早於上世紀八十年代，內地與香港體育相關的交流已經十分頻繁，不少內地運動員來港加入港隊，直接令港隊水平提升一個檔

次，特別是乒乓球項目，曾是國手的李靜來港後與高禮澤組成男雙組合，並於2004年雅典奧運奪得一面銀牌，讓「乒乓孖寶」之名家喻戶曉。

到了三年前的東京奧運，李靜又以教練身份助港隊收穫一面女子團體銅牌，成為香港史上以運動員及教練身份奪得奧運獎牌的第一人。自1999年來到香港，在港隊度過了25個寒暑的李靜親身見證回歸後香港體壇的變化，他表示內地與香港體育的交流和合作，為港隊近年成績突飛猛進奠定了良好基礎：「香港回歸後內地與香港運動員交流的機會多了很多，這不單是乒乓球項目，是所有項目都有這樣的情況……可以說現在的青少年球手，正享受着回歸後兩地體育長期交流的紅利。」

香港回歸初期，不少國家級選手加入港隊直接提升成績，後來漸漸轉變為引入內地資深教練為香港體壇播下種子，多年來的悉心培育終

於在近年修成正果，而獎牌大戶香港單車及劍擊隊正是當中的表表者。曾是國家隊教練的沈金康來港後一手培養出黃金寶、郭灝霆及李慧詩等世界級車手，其中李慧詩更分別在倫敦及東京奧運勇奪銅牌；在東京奧運奪得金牌的香港「劍神」張家朗，其「伯樂」正是曾擔任香港劍擊隊教練超過20年的內地名師汪昌永，正是汪教練將自己多年來的內地資源帶到港隊，率領這班當年的劍擊小將在廣東及江蘇等劍擊水平高的地方交流，為他們夯實了根基。

近年內地與香港體育的聯繫更不再局限於運動員及教練之間，而是延伸至整個體育產業的全方位合作交流，粵港澳大灣區建設為香港體育產業發展帶來了回歸以來的最好機遇，尤其是體育盛事與旅遊相結合，成為了疫情後盛事經濟的重要推動力，今年香港國際七人欖球賽門票全數售罄，入場人次高達12萬，當中有不少是首次來港體驗「七禮」派對氣氛的內地遊



◆啟德體育園模擬圖 資料圖片

客，大灣區龐大的市場和人口，為香港體育產業及盛事提供了充滿潛力的目標客群。

隨著啟德體育園即將落成，加上大灣區其他城市亦不乏專業的大型場館，有力集合大灣區的體育資源去申請最高級別的國際大型體育盛事，打造出大灣區品牌盛事，發揮出香港作為國際都會的作用，說好回歸後的香港故事。

譯文

The Mainland and Hong Kong have always been closely related to each other in the sports arena, and since the handover of Hong Kong, the sports cooperation between the two places has even completed the sublimation of qualitative and quantitative changes. From the previous practice of enhancing the performance of Mainland athletes by joining the team to the current all-rounded cooperation in sports training, scientific research, the industrial sector and competitions, etc., the cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong in the sports arena has reached an unprecedented high and deep level, and the Hong Kong athletes have been able to achieve successes at international competitions such as Olympic Games and World Championships in recent years with the support and resources of the Mainland.

With richer resources and support, Hong Kong athletes have achieved excellent results in international competitions such as the Olympic Games and World Championships in recent years. As for the local sports industry and events, they have benefited from the deepening of the development of the Greater Bay Area, which has brought about once-in-a-lifetime opportunities to further integrate them into the overall situation of the country's development. The 15th All China Games, which will be co-hosted by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao next year, will be an im-

portant milestone in the development of sports in Hong Kong after the handover, and will mark the 27th birthday of HKSAR. At the same time, it also marks the beginning of a new chapter in the two-way support and cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong in sports.

As early as the 1980s and 1990s, sports-related exchanges between the Mainland and Hong Kong were already very frequent. Many Mainland athletes came to Hong Kong to join the Hong Kong team, which directly raised the standard of the Hong Kong team to a new level, especially in table tennis. LI Ching, who was a national player, came to Hong Kong to form a men's doubles team with KO Lai-chak, and they won a silver medal in the Athens Olympic Games in 2004, which made the name of the "Table Tennis Twins" a household name.

Three years ago, at the Tokyo Olympics, LI Ching helped the Hong Kong team win a bronze medal in the women's team as a coach, making her the first person in Hong Kong history to win an Olympic medal as both an athlete and a coach. LI Ching, who came to Hong Kong in 1999 and has spent 25 summers with the Hong Kong team, has witnessed first-hand the changes in Hong Kong's sports scene since the handover. He said that exchanges and cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong sports have laid a good foundation for the Hong Kong team's rapid improvement in recent years: "There have been a

lot more exchanges between athletes from the Mainland and Hong Kong since the handover, and this is not just the case for table tennis, but also for all sports. .... can say that the young players nowadays are enjoying the dividends of the long-term exchanges between the two places after the handover."

In the early days of the handover, many national players joined the Hong Kong team to directly improve their performance, and then gradually changed to bring in senior coaches from the Mainland to sow seeds for the Hong Kong sports scene, and years of careful cultivation finally came to fruition in recent years, and the medal-winning Hong Kong Cycling and Fencing Teams are precisely among them. After coming to Hong Kong, SHEN Jin-kang, a former national team coach, has nurtured world-class riders such as WONG Kam-po, KWOK Ho-ting and LEE Wai-sze, among whom LEE Wai-sze won bronze medals at the London and Tokyo Olympics respectively; and Edgar CHEUNG Ka-long, the Hong Kong "God of Sword", who won a gold medal at the Tokyo Olympics, was coached by WANG Chang-yung, a famous coach from the Mainland, who had served as the coach of Hong Kong's fencing team for more than 20 years. It was Coach Wang who brought his many years of mainland resources to the Hong Kong team and led these young fencers to have exchanges in places with high fencing standards,

such as Guangdong and Jiangsu, thus laying a solid foundation for them.

In recent years, the connection between the Mainland and Hong Kong sports is no longer limited to athletes and coaches, but extends to a full range of cooperation and exchanges in the entire sports industry. The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has brought the best opportunity for the development of Hong Kong's sports industry since the handover, especially in the combination of sports events and tourism, which has become an important driver of the post-epidemic event economy. This year's Hong Kong Sevens is a sold-out event with an estimated attendance of 120,000, many of whom will be visiting Hong Kong for the first time to experience the Sevens party atmosphere. The huge market and population of the Greater Bay Area provides Hong Kong's sports industry and events with a target audience full of potential.

With the imminent completion of the Kai Tak Sports Park and the availability of professional venues in other cities in the Greater Bay Area, there is a strong case for pooling the sports resources of the Greater Bay Area to apply for the highest level of international sports events, creating a branded event for the Greater Bay Area, giving full play to Hong Kong's role as an international metropolis, and telling the story of Hong Kong after the handover.

◆ 琬琰

## 美國橫跨四時區 各地帶風貌多樣

貼地英文

美國有四個時區，由西至東有四個標準時區 (Standard Time Zones)，他們分別為 Pacific、Mountain、Central 和 Eastern。

昔日十三殖民地中，英格蘭人是東岸的主人，而最早兩個大地域分別由兩支商團來營運，在北方的一支，把加拿大以南直至紐約以北叫 New England (新英倫)。當時的命名可能是鼓勵移民前來，也可能是因為思鄉。今天的新英倫無論生活和建築仍是如英倫一樣。

另一支是新英倫以南並有一些距離的 Virginia (維珍尼亞)，它就為 the South (南部) 的原祖。維珍尼亞是農業龍頭，南部沒有因日後向更南和更西南伸展而改名。這大片南方地也出產棉花而叫 Cotton Belt (棉花帶)。有人把該區肥沃的黑土作為他們的農業成功的因素，就叫它為 Black Belt (黑帶)，但黑帶會令人想起黑奴買賣，所以這是個禁忌詞。

南部人比較保守，他們周日會上教堂，所以人們也叫這區為 Deep South (深南區) 和 Bible Belt (聖經帶)。而地圖上的真正的南部，也另有一帶，南加州往東橫掃到佛羅里達，因為整年充滿陽光，所以叫 Sun Belt (太陽帶)。

Mid-Atlantic (中大西洋區) 是夾在新英倫和南部之間的區域，包含賓夕法尼亞、德拉瓦、馬里蘭、華盛頓特區、紐約和新澤西。向着大西洋的「中間」之地，是殖民地時代較遲發展的區段。

十三州被 Appalachian Mountains (阿帕拉契山脈) 分隔開往西的地方，東岸人把山後的方向均叫 The West (西部)，往西

開拓的「宏願之地」稱為 New Frontier (新領域)。

美國五大湖一帶，因地理叫 Great Lakes (大湖區)，包括密西根、伊利諾、印第安納、明尼蘇達、威斯康辛、俄亥俄、賓夕法尼亞、上區紐約和加拿大安大略省。而該區曾因工業出產，十分興盛，贏得 Steel Belt (鋼鐵帶) 的美名。工業外移、風光不再後又變成了 Rust Belt (鐵鏽帶)。雪上加霜，大湖區中近湖邊地帶的部分，在冬天時下雪結霜，所以也叫 Frost Belt (冰霜帶) 或 Snowbelt (雪帶)。不過，湖邊區是產水果的名區，又叫 Fruit Belt (水果帶)，扳回一城。

大湖區加上四個州叫 Midwest (中西部)，這四個州為堪薩斯、內布拉斯加和南北達科他，而這四州同是 Great Plains (美國大平原) 的中心。Corn Belt (玉米帶) 是中西部較西的區域，區中以玉米最出名。Wheat Belt (小麥帶) 則是由德州迂迴地直上到加拿大的種植地域。Tornado Alley 或 Corridor (龍捲風走廊) 是由北達科他向南伸至墨西哥灣，在這大區內平均每三天便有一個龍捲風。

把美國的東西部切開一半，西半只佔全國人口的兩成。西部大城市之間相距很遠，需要各自發展，難以形一個大區，可是美國的西半仍有兩個 belts。Jell-O Belt (果凍帶) 是摩門教人所居的猶他州和相鄰區，因為摩門教人不飲酒，喜慶時他們會以果凍代替酒，因而得名。Unchurched Belt (無教堂帶) 是指加州、奧勒岡州與華盛頓州，這個地帶的人不常在星期禮拜，不過你仍可在這三州找到教會。

◆ 康源 專業英語導師

恒  
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## 窮奇惡名昭彰 是惡獸又是惡人

上次筆者曾於本欄介紹了刑天神話形象的演變歷程，解釋了為何科幻電影《明日戰記》選用了《山海經》中的刑天來命名電影中的反派機械人。至於片中尚有另外一合同樣火力驚人的機械人，導演也從《山海經》中找到靈感，並為它取名窮奇。導演的決定似乎饒有深意，值得繼續與諸位讀者一探究竟。

導演曾於訪問中表示，在《山海經》芸芸怪物中選取窮奇，主要因為傳說中的窮奇「能聽懂人語，但不懂分辨是非」。這與片中機械人的特性非常貼合，只懂盲目接收指令攻擊既定目標，而不能判斷所執行的任務是否正義。的確，《山海經》形容窮奇喜好食人，與電影中機械人殺人如麻的殘忍個性相當匹配。惟《山海經》似未有提到窮奇「能懂人語」，那麼導演之言又有何根據？

原來，相傳為漢人東方朔所撰的《神異經》也有提及怪物窮奇，書中記其形「似虎，有翼能飛，便勸食人，知人言語」，相信上述的導演說法應源於此。不過，《神異經》中的窮奇行為更形惡劣，非但知道何謂是非，還惡意針對耿直之士：「聞人闕，輒食直者，聞人忠信，輒食其鼻，聞人惡逆不善，輒殺獸往饋之」，簡直是不可理喻、助紂為虐的兇殘暴獸。

窮奇惡名昭彰，本來就不是一朝一夕之事，但可能出乎大家意料之處，在於史料中的窮奇



◆窮奇 網上圖片

竟並非是頭惡獸，而是遠古時期其中一位臭名遠播的人物名字。根據《春秋左傳》及《史記》兩本史籍所載，上古時代曾有四個原始部族，合共曾出現過四位「不才子」，分別名叫渾沌、檮杌、饕餮及窮奇。渾沌好做傷天害理之事，常與愚昧奸詐之流為伍；檮杌為人刁惡奸詐、冥頑不靈；饕餮貪圖吃喝錢財，任性奢侈；至於本文主角窮奇，則不講信用，喜造謠中傷賢德之人。其時，天下之人莫不稱他們為「四兇」，後來幸得古聖君舜打開四方城門，流放「四兇」，終使天下復歸太平。

除了作為惡人名稱外，窮奇原來也曾是古時惡地的代名詞之一。《呂氏春秋》收有《恃君》篇，該章主旨為論證君主存在的必然性。篇中曾舉出不少無君之地作為反面例子，其中談到腐門之北（亦即「北狄之地」）有鷹隼、所鷲、饕餮、窮奇等地，多為無君之國。這些蠻荒之地的人民全都活得像禽獸，「暴傲者尊，日夜相殘」，作者藉此證明「國不能一日無君」的道理，呼應章旨。

後來，窮奇的形象一直繼續演化，更脫離了典籍文字，走進現實的立體世界之中，成為觸手可及的驅邪神獸。囿於篇幅所限，留待下文再談。



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