

建「國家發展和成就館」增市民文化認同

National Development and Achievements Museum planned for Kwu Tung North



摘錄自 9 月 8 日香港《文匯報》：香港特區政府擬於北部都會區古洞北市中心設立「國家發展和成就館」，以增強市民對國家和中華優秀傳統文化的認同，並全面地向市民展示國家發展的歷史和資料。

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government plans to establish a museum of the development and achievements of our country in the town centre of Kwu Tung North, within the Northern Metropolis, to strengthen citizens' identification with the nation and its outstanding traditional culture, and to comprehensively present to the public the history and materials of the country's development.

香港文匯報收到獨家消息指，香港特區行政長官李家超下周發表的施政報告將公布，為推廣愛國主義教育，特區政府康文署正與中國國家博物館、中國共產黨歷史展覽館等機構商討籌劃國家發展和成就館，以專館形式展示國家在科技、文化、體育等不同方面的重大發展和成就，同時彰顯香港的獨特優勢以及其融入和服務國家發展大局的重要角色。

Wen Wei Po has learned exclusively that the Policy Address to be delivered next week by Chief Executive John Lee will announce that, in order to promote patriotic education, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) is in discussion with institutions such as the National Museum of China and the Museum of the Communist Party of China on planning the National Development and Achievements Museum. The museum will showcase, in dedicated exhibition halls, the country's major developments and achievements in various fields including science and technology, culture, and sports, while also highlighting Hong Kong's unique advantages and its important role in integrating into and serving the overall national development.

據悉，康文署轄下博物館明年將舉辦介紹國家發展和成就的大型專題展覽，並會與內地文博機構合作，加強策展豐富度和周邊活動。

It is understood that museums under the LCSD will hold large-scale special exhibitions on national development and achievements next year, and will cooperate with cultural and museum institutions on the mainland to enhance curatorial richness and surrounding activities.

李家超於2023年施政報告提出設立介紹國家發展和成就的博物館，後於2024年底決定選址北都古洞北市中心。文化體育及旅遊局局長羅淑佩今年6月曾表示，建築署正就建築工程進行可行性研究，政府亦同步就該館的策展積極與國家相關博物館展開討論。

In his 2023 Policy Address, John Lee proposed setting up a museum on national development and achievements, and later decided in late 2024 to locate it in the town centre of Kwu Tung North in the Northern Metropolis. The Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism, Rosanna Law, said in June this year that the Architectural Services Department is conducting a feasibility study on the construction works, and the government is also actively discussing

the curation of the museum with relevant national museums.

消息指出，康文署正與中國國家博物館、中國共產黨歷史展覽館等商討籌劃該館，並以專館展示國家在科技、文化、體育等方面的重大發展和成就。康文署轄下博物館明年將舉辦介紹國家發展和成就的大型專題展覽。

Sources indicate that the LCSD is in discussion with the National Museum of China, the Museum of the Communist Party of China, and others on the planning of the museum, which will feature dedicated halls showcasing the nation's major developments and achievements in science, technology, culture, sports, and other areas. Museums under the LCSD will also host large-scale thematic exhibitions on national development and achievements next year.

愛國主義教育工作小組組長陳清霞接受香港文匯報專訪時表示，專館對香港的愛國主義教育具有里程碑意義，可望成為極具價值的愛國主義教育基地，讓市民尤其青少年近距離、全方位認識國家的奮鬥歷程與輝煌成就。她期望未來展覽可涵蓋多個具代表性的範疇，例如航天領域的嫦娥探月、載人航天工程；重大賽事與體育事業發展成果；以及科技自立自強、文化傳承創新等主題，透過實物複製件、模型、多媒體等多元形式呈現，讓宏大的發展故事有具體的載體。

Eliza Chan, head of the Patriotic Education Working Group, said in an exclusive interview with Wen Wei Po yesterday that the dedicated museum will be a milestone for patriotic education in Hong Kong, and is expected to become an extremely valuable patriotic education base, allowing citizens—especially young people—to gain an up-close and comprehensive understanding of the nation's journey of struggle and its glorious achievements. She expressed hope that future exhibitions will cover a number of representative areas, such as the aerospace field (including the Chang'e lunar exploration programme and the manned spaceflight project), major sporting events and achievements in sports development, as well as themes of technological self-reliance, cultural heritage and innovation. These could be presented through replicas, models, multimedia, and other diverse formats, giving tangible form to the grand narrative of development.

教育配套方面，她希望專館可成為學校的「第二課堂」，設立小小導賞員、專題講座、工作坊等活動；亦可參考現有文博合作經驗，開發流動數碼展覽套件，把部分內容帶到不同地區學校。她建議專館透過生動互動的形式，把宏大的國家發展敘事轉化為可觸可感的參觀體驗。

她認為，專館能加強與大灣區內地博物館以及國家級博物館的協作，參考現有文博界成熟的合作模式，包括展品互借、聯合策劃專題巡迴展覽、共享數碼展覽資源等方式，「既可豐富展覽內容，亦能充分發揮香港作為中外文化藝術交流中心的獨特優勢，助力向世界說好中國故事。」

Regarding educational support, she hopes the museum can serve as a "second classroom" for schools, of-

fering activities such as junior docent programmes, thematic lectures, and workshops. It could also draw on existing cultural-museum cooperation experience to develop mobile digital exhibition kits that bring part of the content to schools in different districts. She suggested that the museum should, through vivid and interactive formats, transform the grand narrative of national development into a tangible, sensory visiting experience. She believes the museum can strengthen collaboration with museums in the Greater Bay Area and national-level museums, drawing on established cooperation models in the cultural and museum sectors—including exhibit loans, joint curation of thematic travelling exhibitions, and sharing of digital exhibition resources. "This can both enrich the exhibition content and fully leverage Hong Kong's unique advantage as a centre for cultural and artistic exchange between China and the rest of the world, helping to tell China's story to the world," she said.

港區全國人大代表、立法會議員黃錦良表示，專館選址古洞北，毗鄰內地，象徵香港積極融入國家發展大局；而與國家博物館等內地頂級機構合作，能以珍貴展品及沉浸式體驗，將抽象的國情知識轉化為切身感受，有效激發青少年的民族自豪感，建立國民身份認同與歸屬感。他建議教育局未來將專館資源與常規課程深度結合，特別是在公民與社會發展科、中國歷史科及歷史科等科目中融入專館內容。

Ken Wong, a Hong Kong delegate to the National People's Congress and a Legislative Council member, said that the museum's location in Kwu Tung North, adjacent to the mainland, symbolises Hong Kong's active integration into the national development landscape. Cooperation with top mainland institutions such as the National Museum of China can, through precious exhibits and immersive experiences, transform abstract knowledge of national conditions into a personal and tangible experience, effectively stimulating young people's national pride and fostering a sense of national identity and belonging. He suggested that the Education Bureau should, in future, deeply integrate the museum's resources with the regular curriculum, especially incorporating museum content into subjects such as Citizenship and Social Development, Chinese History, and History.

一直關注專館建設的立法會議員李鎮強認為，專館應涵蓋「天問二號」成功開展小行星探測等航天科技成就、粵港澳三地合辦第十五屆全運會等體育盛事。他期望專館能增進市民對中國共產黨的認識，特別是其以人民為中心的執政理念。

Legislative Council member Michael Lee, who has long followed the museum's development, believes the museum should cover aerospace achievements such as the successful Tianwen-2 asteroid exploration mission, and major sporting events like the 15th National Games co-hosted by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. He expects the museum to enhance citizens' understanding of the Communist Party of China, especially its people-centred governance philosophy.

他續說，古洞北是北都區內首個進入建造階段的



●圖為香港學生在國家安全展覽廳參觀。 資料圖片

新發展區，未來交通配套便利，且鄰近多個口岸，預期能吸引大量本港與內地的訪客。

He added that Kwu Tung North is the first new development area within the Northern Metropolis to enter the construction phase, and will have convenient transport links in the future, close to multiple border checkpoints, which is expected to attract a large number of visitors from both Hong Kong and the mainland.

在合作模式方面，他建議專館可借鑑國家博物館「復興之路」展覽的策展經驗，系統展示中華民族復興歷程；亦可參考中國共產黨歷史展覽館運用多媒體與互動技術的展陳手法，提升參觀的沉浸式體驗。

Regarding cooperation models, he suggested that the museum could learn from the curatorial experience of the National Museum of China's "Road to Rejuvenation" exhibition, which systematically displays the course of the Chinese nation's rejuvenation. It could also refer to the use of multimedia and interactive technology in the exhibition techniques of the Museum of the Communist Party of China to enhance the immersive experience for visitors.

他同時建議組織專責團隊與各省市對接，深入梳理各地的文化藝術、習俗與歷史底蘊，讓觀眾真切了解背後的文化內涵；同時借助香港的國際平台，將這些文化推廣至世界各地。

He also recommended that a dedicated team be formed to coordinate with various provinces and cities to thoroughly sort out the cultural arts, customs, and historical heritage across the country, allowing visitors to truly understand the cultural connotations behind them. At the same time, leveraging Hong Kong's international platform, these cultural elements could be promoted to the rest of the world.

教育評議會會長、國史教育中心校長何漢權指出，新中國成立至今成就斐然，專館既可展示具傳承意義與法理基礎的新中國，又能將國家歷史、文化、國情教育有機結合。

Ho Hon-kuen, chairman of the Education Council and principal of the National History Education Centre, pointed out that the People's Republic of China has achieved remarkable accomplishments since its founding. The dedicated museum can not only showcase the new China with its heritage and legal foundations, but also organically integrate national history, culture, and national conditions education.

●DotDotNews Deepline (Editor: Liu Yu)

今夕彩虹編故事

古時山水即文章

恒 大清思

暑假時，電視劇《日落下的彩虹》全面採取實景拍攝手法，趕在彩虹邨清拆前留下影像紀錄。對比着重資訊的紀錄片，戲劇的虛構故事有助凝煉繁雜的線索，突出抽象的情感，也體現出製作團隊如何閱讀這城市地標。

沒錯，文字和地理空間同樣可以成為閱讀對象，兩者亦能互相轉換。此即「文學地理學」（literary geography）。

這門學問是文化地理學的分支，起源於近代法國。顧名思義，它專門針對文學作品與地理空間的關係，例如某一小說如何描述真實世界的風光，或者山川河嶽如何激起作家的靈感。早期專書如安德烈·費雷（André Ferré）於1946年出版的《文學地理學》（Géographie Littéraire）。其篇幅不長，功在初次建構「文學地景」概念，強調虛構的文學與現實的空間存有多種關係，並且深遠地影響城市發展及人口流動。

這種關係不獨見於西方文學，中國古典時代的例子比比皆是。譬如提到武昌的黃鶴樓，相信大家都會立即想及盛唐人崔顥的《黃鶴樓》。這首世稱「七律第一」的詩歌糅合名勝的景觀和作者的想像，始於回顧虛幻的「昔人已乘黃鶴去」，終於放眼前路的「煙波江上使人愁」。

加入時間線索後，一刻所見的風光注入了浩然壯闊的歷史氣質。有趣的是，根據辛文房的《唐才子傳》記載，這首詩給人題寫在黃鶴樓內，書寫建築物的作品轉變為建築物的一部分。而李白等人後來參觀黃鶴樓，見到這首卓越的題詩，生出較勁爭雄之意，則又是地理空間的啟發作用。

可惜費雷的思考未盡全面，囿於直接書寫真實地標的案例，未有兼顧另一常見的創作現象：地景本身或是為人冷落多年之地，後人卻為之憑空賦義，創造前所未有的意涵。這類論述大約得待至二十世

暑假時，電視劇《日落下的彩虹》全面採取實景拍攝手法，趕在彩虹邨清拆前留下影像紀錄。對比着重資訊的紀錄片，戲劇的虛構故事有助凝煉繁雜的線索，突出抽象的情感，也體現出製作團隊如何閱讀這城市地標。



●圖為2024年的彩虹邨。 資料圖片

紀後期。

例如，邁克·克蘭（Mike Crang）在1998年出版《文化地理學》（Cultural Geography），指出「文學地景」不是把文學用作向外部世界映照地理特色的鏡片，即不是單純書寫已有之物。其真正的作用應該是把文學融入地景當中，以文學與地景的混合體呈現出作者的體會、經驗和知識。若有外遊經驗，想必不會對那些歷史名人的故居感到陌生。

經過了千百年，皇宮大宅尚且難以保存，小小的草堂雅舍怎可能安然無缺？情況大多是後人考證文獻記載，按自身理解於特定地點豎立紀念碑而已。孰是孰非不得而知，但本無一物之地確實獲得全新的意義，還會為慕名到來的遊客傳達這些後設的印象。

文學地理學家時常強調，地景也是一種文本，為人書寫，為人閱讀。起源存疑與否，典故準確與否，都不能夠抹殺其造就的文化影響。文學與地景互為因果，互相印證。



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「周年」表達方式多 廿五載可稱銀禧

商 心英語

中秋節剛剛過去，我們依月相制定曆法，八月十五日定為中秋，英文則取其時節含義譯為 Mid-Autumn Festival。端午節的外語名稱則由賽事衍生，令人直接聯想到划龍舟競賽，因此 Dragon Boat Festival 比音譯的 Tuen Ng Festival 普及得多。

鑽石婚代表六十周年

若有朋友慶祝結婚紀念，我們多會替他們高興；若紀念日冠以銀婚、金婚、鑽石婚等美名，兩位主角必然是夫妻相處之道的良師。鑽石婚的英文是 Diamond Anniversary，代表六十周年。

西方傳統上，結婚周年由第一年至第七十五年每年均有象徵物，例如第一年和第五年分別以紙（Paper）和木（Wood）代表。新婚燕爾，第一年自然不是送一張白紙，而是一張心意卡；第五年則會送一件木製飾品。在此暫不贅述各年份的物質代表。

二十五周年紀念以「銀」（Silver）為代名，稱為 Silver Jubilee，中文叫「銀禧」；「金禧」則是五十周年。一百周年慶典稱為 Centennial Celebration，若能跨越千年，則可用 Millennium。

2026年是美國立國二百五十周年，美國政府還特意立法隆重籌辦這場慶典，負責機構為「美國建國二百五十周年委員會」（The United States Semiquincentennial Commission）。顧名思義，Semiquincentennial 便代表二百五十周年慶典。

二百五十周年其實還有另外四個複合詞寫法。這四個稱謂均源自拉丁文字根，由數個部分拼合而成，理解它們時還得懂得加、減、乘、除。首先要認識的是「百周年」，英文是 centennial。

先拆解官方名稱 Semiquincentennial：quin 是拉丁字根的「五」，quincentennial 合起來即代表五百年；而最前面的前綴 semi- 意為「一半」，五百的一半，自然就是二百五十了。

●林健根 會計師

單詞卡

Mid-Autumn Festival	中秋節	Centennial Celebration	一百周年慶典
Dragon Boat Festival	端午節	Millennium	千年
Tuen Ng Festival	端午節（音譯）	Semiquincentennial	
Diamond Anniversary	鑽石婚		二百五十周年慶典
Silver Jubilee	銀禧（二十五周年）	centennial	百周年