

**Eric Liddell**  
and **Tianjin**

李爱锐与天津

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(1902-1945)

**Eric Liddell** was born in Tianjin, China on 16 January, 1902. He moved with his parents to Britain in 1907 and studied at the University of Edinburgh from 1920 to 1924. In 1924, he won the gold medal for men's 400-meter race at the 8th Olympics Games in Paris, setting a world record. In 1925, in order to realize his dream of working in China, a country he loved deeply, he returned to Tianjin and became a chemistry teacher in a secondary school. During the Second World War, Eric was put by the Japanese invaders in an internment camp in Weishien (Weifang, Shandong Province), where he lived until his death on 21 February, 1945. The movie *Chariots of Fire*, an Academy Award winner, depicts Eric's life as an athlete.

After returning to Tianjin, Eric trained numerous young athletes. He also strove to acquaint the Chinese people with the Olympic ideals and spirits. His dedication to the progress of China has far-reaching influence and immeasurable value.

Eric's contribution to the Chinese people will never fall into oblivion. In his time, Olympics was no more than a dream for the Chinese people. In 2008, the dream came true—Olympics was held in Beijing triumphantly. In 2012, the Olympic flame will be passed on to London. Held right before the London Olympics, this exhibition is organized to pay tribute to the Olympic champion Eric Liddell, a friend of the Chinese people, for his deep love of the Chinese people and his outstanding contribution as an educator, and to promote Sino-British relationships in a manner as persistent and staunch as that of Eric Liddell.

May Chinese and British people join hands and follow in the footsteps of Eric Liddell

toward a brighter future for all human beings.

埃里克·利迪尔 (Eric Liddell), 中文名字为李爱锐, 1902年1月16日出生于中国天津, 1907年跟随父母回到英国, 1920—1924年在英国爱丁堡大学读书。1924年他在第八届巴黎奥运会上夺得田径男子400米金牌并创造世界纪录。1925年, 他出于对中国的热爱和在中国工作的愿望, 重返自己的出生地——中国天津, 成为一名普通的中学化学教师。二战爆发后的1943年, 李爱锐被日本人关入设在山东潍坊的“外国侨民集中营”, 不幸于1945年2月21日在集中营病逝。1981年, 英国拍摄了以李爱锐为原型的人物传记电影《烈火战车 (Chariots of Fire)》, 该片获得奥斯卡最佳影片奖。影片展现了李爱锐的奔跑人生, 获得世人的赞誉。

李爱锐重返天津后, 怀着对青少年的热情和对中国的热爱, 培养了众多天津的青年才俊。更难得的是, 他向中国人民传递了奥运知识和先进理念。这使得李爱锐的生命与帮助中国进步事业相结合, 产生了无可估量的价值。

对于贡献自己全部力量帮助中国人民的李爱锐, 中国人民是永远不会忘记的。在李爱锐生活的年代, 举办奥运会还只是中国人的一个梦想, 2008年, 这个梦想变成了现实, 奥运会在中国北京成功举办。2012年, 奥运圣火又将传到英国伦敦。在伦敦奥运会举办前夕, 我们在这里举办《李爱锐与天津》图片展, 目的是纪念中国人民的好朋友李爱锐, 缅怀这位奥运会冠军的风采, 铭记这位教育工作者的功绩, 感念他对中国人民的深情厚谊, 用他那种执着和坚韧的精神, 促进中英两国的关系。

让我们中英两国人民携起手来, 像李爱锐那样, 朝着人类的美好未来奔跑!



*From cradle to grave, everyone seems to be on the same lane, but the different things they do render different meanings to their lives.*

每个人从出生到死亡，虽然都像是站在同一条跑道上，但每个人所做的事又是不同的，因此，生命的意义也便有所不同。

*Eric A. Liddell*



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# Born in Tianjin

## 生于天津

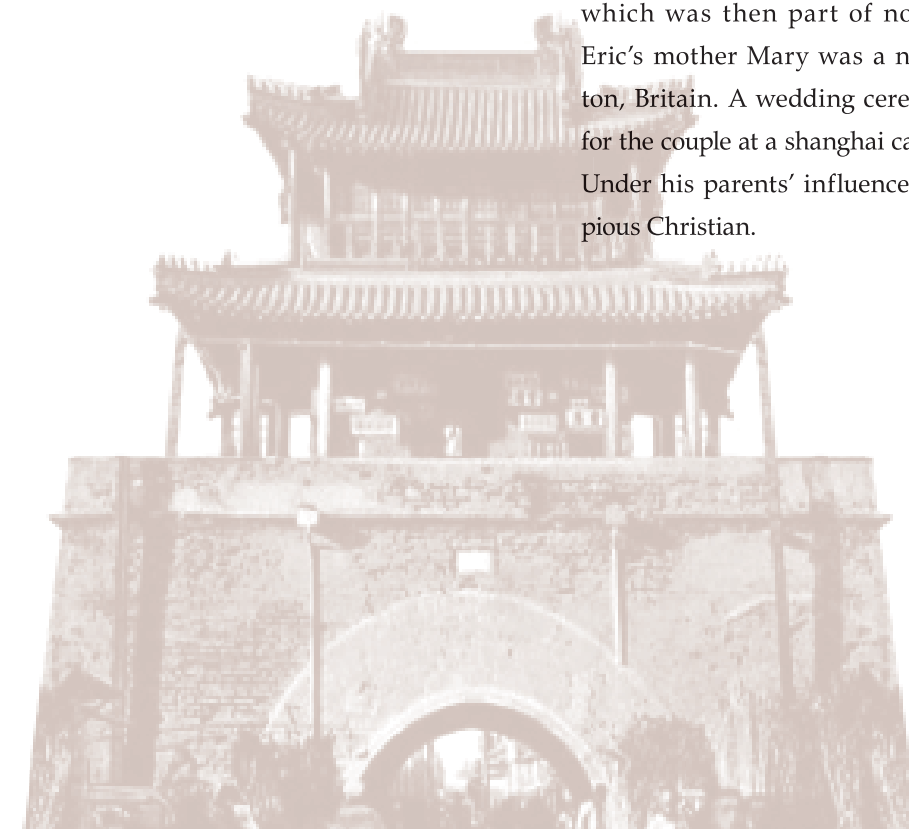
# 1902-1907

### Family Background

#### 在天津迈开童年的蹒跚脚步

At 6:28 a.m. on 16 Jan., 1902, Eric Liddell was born in a Christian charity hospital in Tianjin. He is the second child of Mary Reddin (1870-1944) and James Dunlop Liddell (1870-1933), a man from Drymen, Stirlingshire, who dealt in cloth and later became enthusiastic about preaching. James went to Glasgow and studied at Scottish Congregational College. In 1898, he began to work as a preacher at Dundas Street Congregational Church in Glasgow. By applying to London Church, he obtained a missionary post in the Mongolian Region, which was then part of northern China. Eric's mother Mary was a nurse from Paxton, Britain. A wedding ceremony was held for the couple at a Shanghai cathedral in 1899. Under his parents' influence, Eric became a pious Christian.

1902年1月16日凌晨6时28分，在中国天津市的一所基督教慈善医院降生了一名婴儿，他就是李爱锐(Eric Liddell)。他是宣教士夫妇詹姆士·利迪尔(James Dunlop Liddell, 1870—1933)和雷玛丽(Mary Reddin, 1870—1944)的第二个孩子。詹姆士·利迪尔是苏格兰斯特灵郡德里门镇(Drymen in Stirlingshire)人，早年在当地做布料生意，后来热心于宣教，并进入格拉斯哥的苏格兰公理会学院学习，1898年开始任格拉斯哥登打士街公理教会的牧师。他向伦敦教会申请，得到一个在当时中国北部蒙古地区宣教站的职务。李爱锐的母亲雷玛丽是出生于英国帕克斯顿的一位护士。李爱锐的父母于1899年在上海大教堂举行婚礼。在父母的培养下，李爱锐也成为一位虔诚的基督教徒。





Eric Liddell's parents—James Dunlop Liddell and Mary Reddin - were married at a cathedral in Shanghai, China on 23 October, 1899.  
李爱锐的父母——詹姆斯·利迪尔和雷玛丽，两人于1899年10月23日在中国上海大教堂结婚。



Rev Liddell, Mary, Rob and infant Eric. (Tianjin, 1902)  
利迪尔牧师、雷玛丽、罗伯特和襁褓中的李爱锐。(1902年摄于天津)



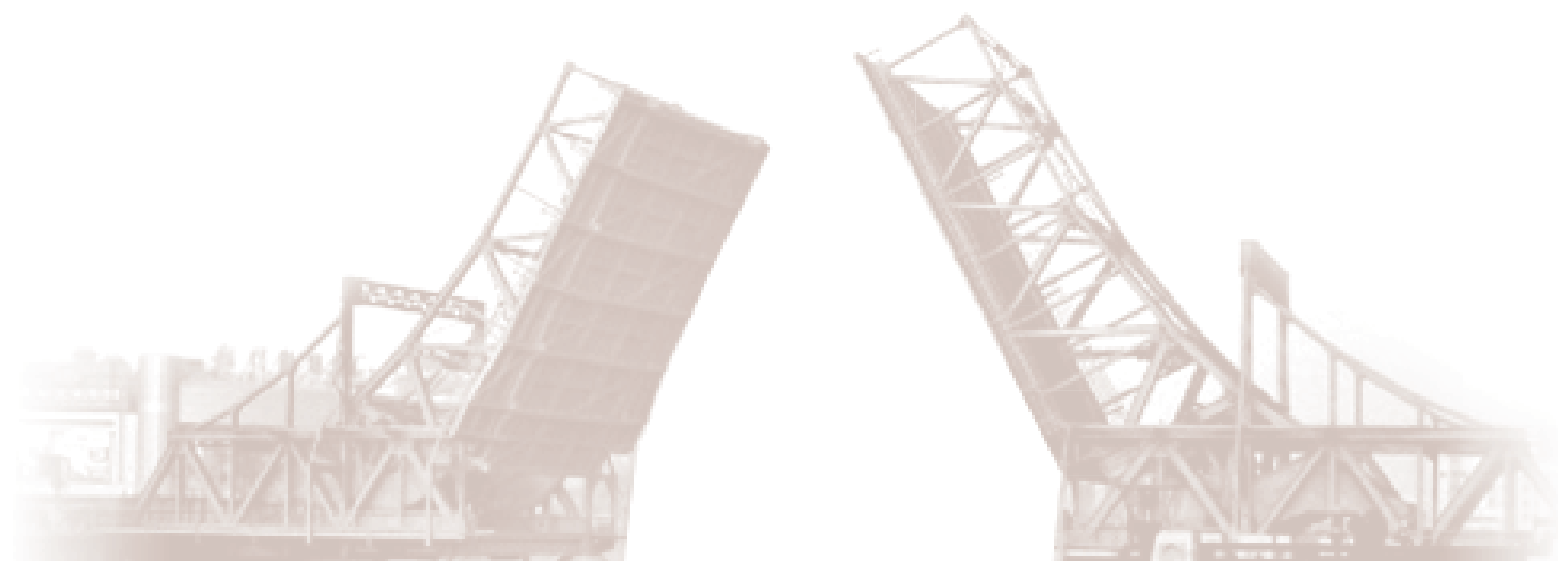
On 16 January, 1902, Eric was born in Doctor Ma's Hospital, which was built in 1880 with a donation from Li Hongzhang and was the first western hospital in Tianjin.  
1902年1月16日，李爱锐出生在当时天津有名的马大夫医院。1880年由李鸿章捐建的马大夫医院，是天津开设的第一家西医医院。



Eric dressed in typical baby clothes at that time. (Tianjin, 1903)  
李爱锐身着当时典型的婴儿装。(1903年摄于天津)



In 1906, Eric (second left) and his father came to former Xiaozhang County in the north of China.  
1906年李爱锐(左2)跟随在中国华北地区工作的父亲来到原萧张县。





Eric and his family in Delhi Gate Town in 1907. Middle: Eric Liddell's grandfather; back row second and third left: his parents; first row from left to right: Rob, Jenny and Eric.  
1907年，利迪尔家族在德里门镇的合影。李爱锐的祖父坐在中间，李爱锐的父母詹姆斯·利迪尔和雷玛丽站在后排右起第3、4位；前排从左到右为罗伯特、珍妮和李爱锐。



Eric (left), his sister Jenny, and his brother Rob.  
李爱锐(左)与妹妹珍妮、哥哥罗伯特在一起。



In 1907, James and Mary Liddell with their three children, Eric (second left), Rob and Jenny.  
1907年，詹姆斯·利迪尔夫妇和他们的三个孩子(左2为李爱锐)。





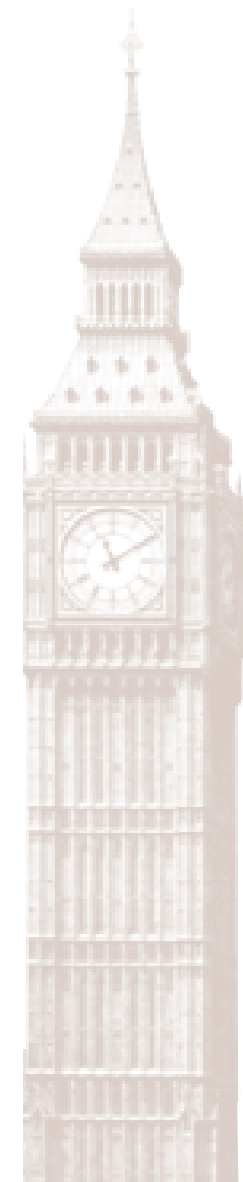
# Go to the UK 回到英国

## 1907-1924

### Race in the Paris Olympics 在巴黎奥运会的跑道上飞翔

In 1907, Eric, along with his sister and brother, was brought back to England by his parents to receive education. In the autumn of 1908, before returning to China, his parents arranged that Eric and his elder brother to go to a Christian school in Blackheath of London, the school was later moved to Mottingham, Kent and renamed Eltham College in 1912. It was at that time, Eric began to demonstrate his talent in sports. In 1918, he became the captain of the school rugby team and set a new school record of 10.2 seconds for 100m race. In 1920, Eric was enrolled in the University of Edinburgh to pursue a degree of science. In his college times, he was a member of the Scottish national rugby union team. In 1924, he attended the 8th Olympic Games in Paris, and won the gold medal for men's 400m race, setting a new world record of 47.6 seconds. Eric Liddell won broad acclaim all over the world for his sportsmanship and gentleness in the Olympics.

李爱锐的父母为了让孩子们接受本国教育，1907年带子女回到英国。1908年秋，詹姆士·利迪尔夫妇回中国前，安排李爱锐和他的哥哥进入伦敦黑石南（Blackheath）的宣教士子弟学校接受教育。1912年该校迁至肯特郡莫丁汉姆（Mottingham, Kent），更名为爱尔生书院（Eltham College）。此时，李爱锐就表现出了他的体育才能，1918年他成为学校橄榄球队队长，同年创造了百米赛跑10.2秒的学校新纪录。1920年李爱锐进入爱丁堡大学修习理科学位。在大学期间，他入选苏格兰橄榄球队。1924年他参加了在法国巴黎举办的第八届奥林匹克运动会，在男子400米赛跑项目中夺得金牌，并以47.6秒的成绩打破当时的世界纪录。李爱锐在奥运会上表现出的良好竞技风格和他一贯的高尚品格，在世界上获得广泛赞誉。





Eric Liddell (right) and his brother Rob Liddell at Eltham College.  
李爱锐(右)与哥哥罗伯特在爱尔生书院合影。



Eric (second left) and his friends in Scotland.  
李爱锐(左2)与苏格兰的小伙伴们在一起。



Eric (on the leftmost lane) in a sprint competition at Eltham College in 1913. This is the first photo of the future Olympic sprint champion in a race.  
1913年伦敦爱尔生书院的短跑比赛，李爱锐在最左边跑道。这是迄今为止发现的这位未来奥运短跑冠军的第一张比赛照片。



Eric was in military training at Eltham College.  
李爱锐在爱尔生书院接受军训。



Eric (first right), his sister Jenny, and his brothers Rob and Ernest in Scotland.  
回到苏格兰后的李爱锐(右1)与哥哥罗伯特、妹妹珍妮、弟弟恩尼在一起。





Eric (left) and his track coach Tom McKeracher.  
李爱锐(左)和他的田径教练托马斯·麦科查在一起。



In 1918, Eric won the Blackheath Cup at Eltham College as the best athlete.  
1918年,李爱锐获得爱尔生书院“布莱克西斯杯”最佳全能运动员称号。



Eric and his classmates at Eltham College in 1915.  
1915年,李爱锐与伦敦爱尔生书院的同学们在一起。



Eric Liddell (rugby holder) as captain of the 1st XV rugby union team at Eltham College in 1918.  
1918年伦敦爱尔生书院的橄榄球十五人队,李爱锐(持球者)是队长。



Eric (first right), as a member of a four-mile mixed relay team of the University of Edinburgh, won the Scottish University League and Scottish Championships in 1922.  
李爱锐(右1)作为爱丁堡大学1英里混合接力队队员,在1922年赢得了苏格兰大学联赛和苏格兰锦标赛。





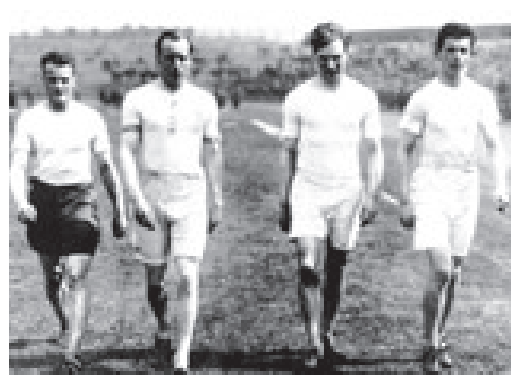
In 1922, Eric defeated Harry Edward at the 120-yard race of Celtic Soccer Club Games.  
1922年，在凯尔特足球俱乐部运动会120码比赛中，李爱锐击败了英格兰短跑名将哈里·爱德华。



Eric (sitting cross-legged on the right in the first row) as a member of Scottish national rugby union team in 1922.  
1922年与威尔士对垒的苏格兰橄榄球队，李爱锐在前排右侧盘腿而坐。



In July 1923, Eric (first left) won the 100-yard sprint final race at the British AAA Championships.  
1923年7月，英国AAA锦标赛100码决赛的冲刺瞬间，李爱锐（左1）夺冠。



In 1923, Eric won the 100-yard race at Scottish Championships. From left to right are James Crawford, Eric Liddell, Gordon McColl, and Alastair Clark.  
1923年苏格兰锦标赛上的100码决赛者，左起为：詹姆斯·克劳福德、李爱锐、戈登·麦科尔、阿拉斯泰尔·克拉克。李爱锐最终赢得了比赛。



In 1924, Eric won the 440-yard race at the British AAA Championships, defeating first-class opponents.  
1924年的英国AAA锦标赛440码决赛中，尽管李爱锐的对手都是该项目的一流选手，但他还是轻松夺冠。



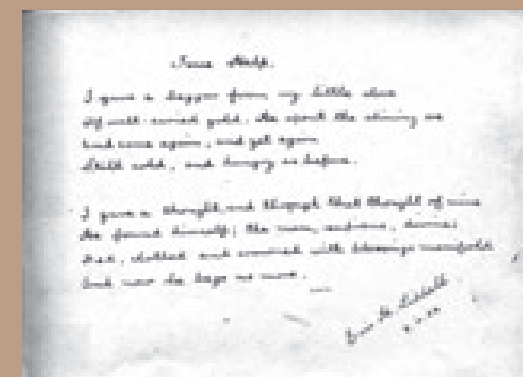
Scottish Congregational College in Edinburgh. Eric studied here for a year before going to China in 1925.  
爱丁堡的苏格兰公理会学院，1925年李爱锐赴中国前在该学院进修一年。



Eric Liddell at a masquerade ball on the Steamship Republic in May 1924, on his way to compete in the USA as guest of the Cambridge University relay team.  
1924年5月，李爱锐（后排左1）参加“共和号”邮轮化妆舞会。



A Christmas card to Effie Hardie: "Xmas wishes to you and all the S.S. Class."  
李爱锐寄给 Effie Hardie 的圣诞贺卡，其手书内容为：“向 Effie 及 S.S. Class 致以节日的问候。”



A small poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which Eric wrote in violet's autograph book. "I gave a thought, and through that thought of mine, he found himself, the man supreme, divine..."  
1924年4月8日，李爱锐摘抄的一首诗歌，诗歌大意为“赠人金银，不如教人一个道理，给人一种思想”，与中国的“授人以鱼，不如授人以渔”的道理相仿。

*I love China, because she is  
I love United States, where I  
I love the most is my birthplace  
And my mother & father  
Educated me.*

# 1924 PARIS OLYMPIC GAME



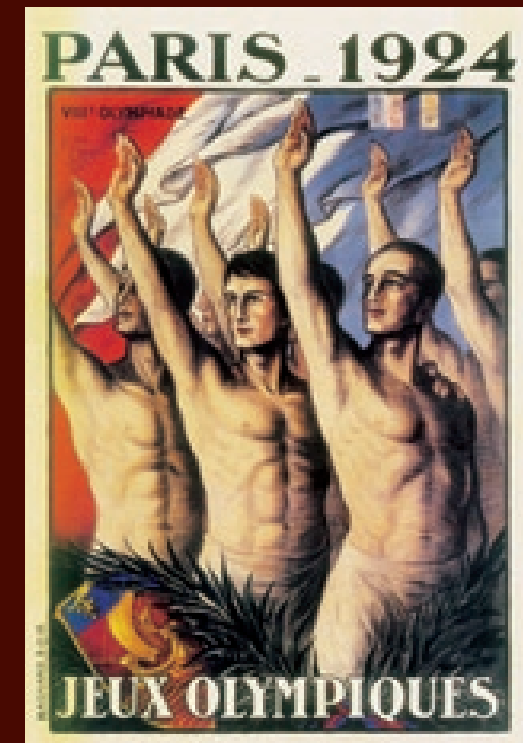
Delegations from different countries at the opening ceremony of the Paris Olympic Games on 5 July, 1924.  
1924年7月5日巴黎奥运会开幕式上,各国代表队入场。



The British Delegation was attending the opening ceremony of Paris Olympic Games in 1924.  
1924年法国巴黎奥运会开幕式,英国代表队入场。



IOC president Pierre de Coubertin (left) and the Prince of Wales (second left) were greeting athletes in the stadium.  
国际奥委会主席顾拜旦(左)、威尔士王子(左2)等一行人穿过赛场向运动员致意。



A poster of the Paris Olympic Games in 1924.  
1924年第八届巴黎奥运会海报。



Eric's sprint moment of the 400m final race in Paris 1924 Olympics.  
李爱锐在1924年法国巴黎奥运会400米决赛中的冲刺瞬间。

*The secret of my success over the 400m is that I try to run the first 200m as fast as I can. Then, for the second 200m, with God's help I try ever harder.*

我在400米赛跑上成功的秘密就在于,在前200米,我尽全力去跑;然后在后200米,在上帝的帮助下,我跑得更努力。

*Eric A. Liddell*

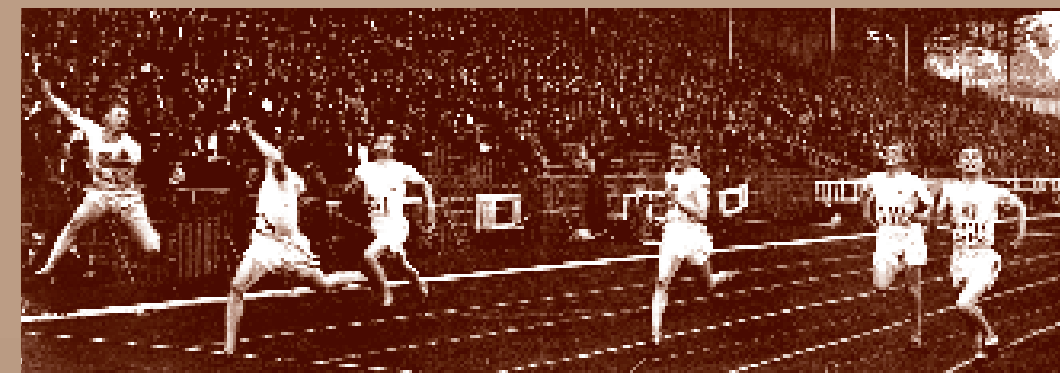




Eric won the gold medal and broke the record of men's 400m race at the Paris Olympic Games on 11 July, 1924.  
1924年7月11日，法国巴黎奥运会男子400米决赛，李爱锐夺得冠军，并打破当时的世界纪录。



A French athlete swearing an oath on behalf of all athletes at the opening ceremony of the 8th Olympic Games in Paris in 1924.  
1924年第八届巴黎奥运会开幕式上，一名法国田径运动员代表所有选手宣誓。



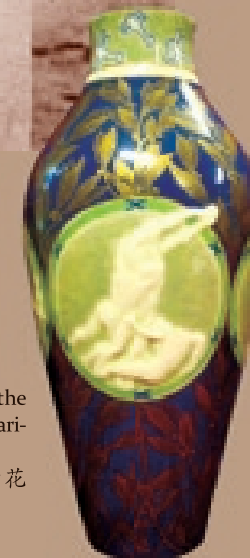
In 1924, Eric won the bronze medal in the men's 200m final race at the 8th Olympic Games in Paris.  
1924年，在法国巴黎举办的第八届奥运会男子200米决赛中，李爱锐获得季军。



Eric was shaking hands with the famous American sprinter Horatio Fitch after men's 400m race at the Paris Olympic Games in 1924.  
李爱锐与美国短跑名将霍雷肖·费奇在1924年巴黎奥运会男子400米比赛后亲切握手。



Eric Liddell at the Paris Olympics.  
李爱锐在巴黎奥运会赛场。



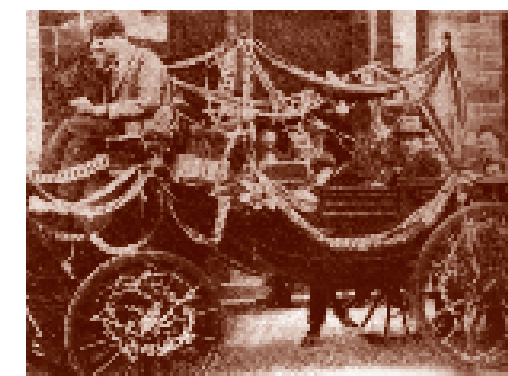
A vase presented to Eric Liddell by the French Government in 1924. It bears various sporting images.  
1924年由法国政府赠予李爱锐的花瓶，其上塑有各种运动造型。



One week after the closing of the Paris Olympic Games in 1924, Eric graduated from the University of Edinburgh. Eric was carried in a sedan chair in a parade after the graduation ceremony.  
1924年巴黎奥运会结束之后一周，李爱锐从爱丁堡大学毕业。毕业典礼结束后，李爱锐被同学们用轿椅抬着游行。



Eric's graduation picture from the University of Edinburgh in 1924.  
1924年，李爱锐在爱丁堡大学的毕业照。



A grand farewell ceremony for Eric, from the Scottish Congregational College to the railway station.  
一个隆重的送别仪式，大家把李爱锐从苏格兰公理学院一直送到火车站。

# Return to Tianjin 重返天津

# 1924-1945

## Devotion to Children

### 为天津的孩子们插上飞翔的翅膀

On 3 July, 1925, Eric travelled back to his birth place—Tianjin, and became a chemistry teacher in a secondary school. As an excellent graduate from the University of Edinburgh, talented in applied chemistry and Olympic champion of 400m race, he could have pursued a more glamorous future by working in industry or sports. However, he chose to teach in Tianjin, cultivating the young people. When talking to his friends, Eric expressed his determination to impart knowledge to the Chinese youngsters. His decision caused a sensation in the UK. When his classmates saw him off, he conveyed his hope to help the whole world, especially China, to fight poverty and backwardness. In Tianjin, Eric taught at Xinxue School and promoted the Olympic spirits. He was concerned about the charity medical care for the farmers and helped to save wounded Chinese soldiers. On 27 March, 1934, Eric married Florence Mackenzie in Tianjin, who was the daughter of a Canadian missionary. They had three daughters. On 30 March, 1943, Eric was put by the Japanese militants in an internment camp in Weishien (Weifang, Shandong Province) and died of tumor on 21 February, 1945 at 21:20, at the age of 43.

1925年7月3日，李爱锐远渡重洋，回到自己的出生地——中国天津，成为一名中学化学教师。作为一名成绩优异的爱丁堡大学毕业生，他在读书期间就在应用化学方面表现出杰出的才能，他又是奥运会男子400米比赛的冠军，不论投身工业界还是在体育界，都会有辉煌的前景，但是，他甘愿回到天津去做一名清贫的教师，培养中国的年轻人。他对朋友说：“我的意志已定，绝不更改，我要到中国去，我要到青年人中去执教，把我所学的知识毫无保留地献给那里。”这个壮举在当时的英国引起轰动。在同学们送行时，他说：“我要帮助全世界人民，尤其是中国人民，我要帮助他们改变贫穷落后的面貌。”到天津后，李爱锐执教于新学书院，他一边教书一边传播奥运精神。他还热心从事对农民的慈善医疗，抢救被日军砍伤的中国抗日战士。1934年3月27日，李爱锐在天津与加拿大基督教传教士的女儿弗劳伦斯·麦肯齐（Florence Mackenzie）完婚，先后育有三个女儿。1943年3月30日，李爱锐被日军关入山东潍县集中营，不幸于1945年2月21日21时20分因脑瘤去世，时年43岁。







Tianjin Anglo-Chinese College, the first school established by the church in Tianjin in 1864. It was renamed *Tianjin Xin Xue School* in 1902.

天津新学书院的前身是英国基督教伦敦会于1864年建立的“养正学堂”，是天津第一所由教会开办的学校，1902年改名为“新学大书院”，院址在原天津法租界海大道（今天津市和平区大沽北路原17中学校址）。



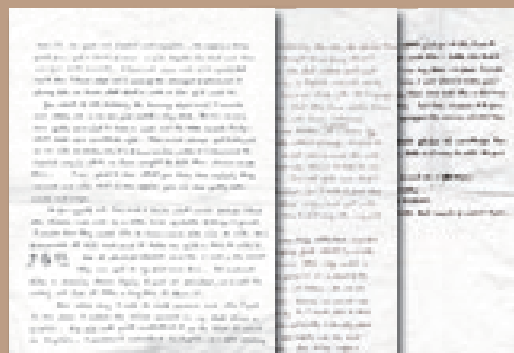
Badge of Tianjin Xin Xue School  
天津新学书院校徽



The 400m gold medal Eric Liddell won at the International Athletic Meeting in Minyuan Stadium, Tianjin on 25 Nov, 1929. 李爱锐在1929年11月25日天津民园体育场举办的远东万国运动会上获得的400米金牌。

向上前進

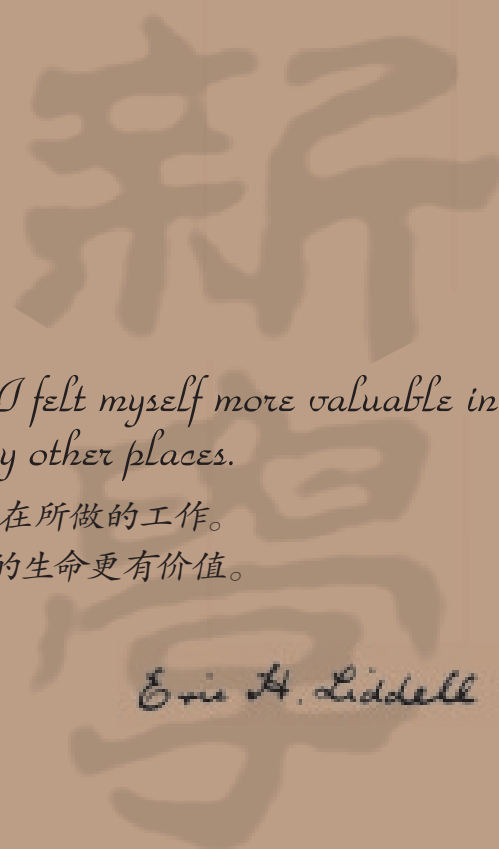
Motto of Tianjin Xin Xue School  
天津新学书院校训



A letter to Effie Hardie on 19 February, 1926. In the letter, Eric explained the pronunciation of his Chinese name, which is similar to “I rush”. He also expressed his concern for the sufferings of Chinese people in war.

1926年2月19日，李爱锐写给Effie Hardie的一封信。信中提到了自己的中文名字“李霭锐”（即“李爱锐”），其中的“霭锐”与英文“I rush”发音接近，“I rush”为“我奔跑”之意。

信中还提到1925年圣诞节期间，天津被冯玉祥的军队占领，由于他自己居住在法租界，安然无恙。但他对中国百姓的处境十分担忧，并为他们祈求和平。



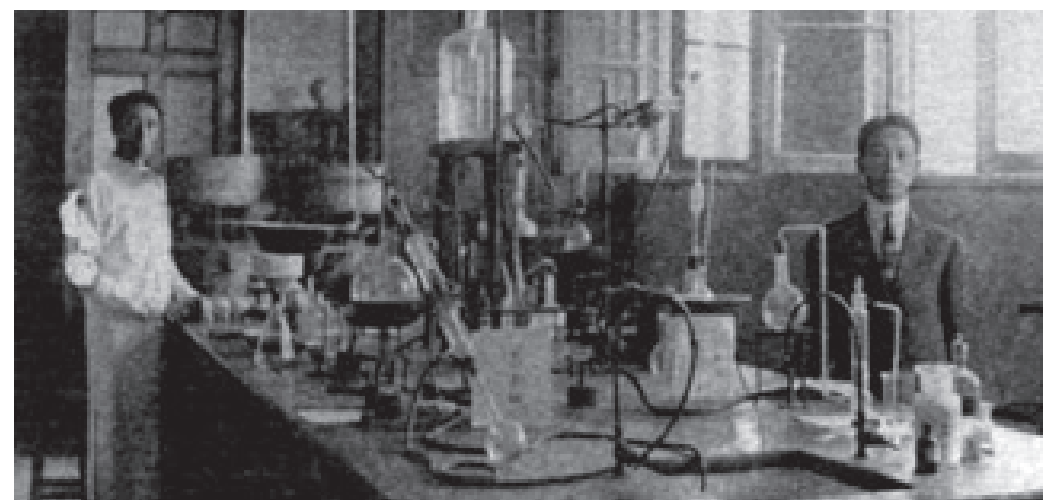
*I like my job. I felt myself more valuable in here than in any other places.*

我很喜欢自己现在所做的工作。  
在这里，一个人的生命更有价值。

Eric A. Liddell



Teachers of Tianjin Xin Xue School in 1937. Seventh left in the second row is Eric. 1937年《新学年刊》中的全体教员合影，第2排左起第7人穿西装者为李爱锐。



Chemistry Laboratory of Tianjin Xin Xue School, where Eric taught chemistry. 天津新学书院化学实验室，李爱锐曾在这里教授化学课。



Eric as coach and last runner in the relay team of Tianjin Xin Xue School. 李爱锐是天津新学书院接力队的教练兼最后一棒，要赢这样的队伍可不容易。



Liddell family in Beidaihe, China, summer of 1925.  
1925年夏天，李爱锐全家在中国北戴河合影。

Mrs Cullen had to get off  
before the robbery left a shot was fired as Mrs Cullen  
being shot. This happened about two days before  
the Civil Service took place in Tianjin and was in  
with foreigners + Chinese. The number of lost souls  
all present for he had  
worked so hard for. He  
was year old and the  
before returning home.



Eric Liddell offered many suggestions on the design of Minyuan Stadium, ranging from lane structure to lighting equipment and audience seats, which were of advanced levels in the world. Thanks to his efforts, the reconstructed Minyuan Stadium was among the best in China. Eric Liddell is therefore known as the *Father of Minyuan Stadium*.

李爱锐对天津民国体育场的改建提出了很多宝贵建议，如跑道结构、灯光设备、看台层次等，这些建议在当时都具有世界水平。民国体育场改建完成后成为当时中国首屈一指的体育场。李爱锐也被称为“民国之父”。

☆標錦體團及標錦徑田得獲校本會動運學小中市津天☆



Eric taught sports as well as chemistry. This photo was taken after his students won an award at the City Games. Fourth right in the back row is Eric.

李爱锐除教授高中化学课程外，还直接辅导学校的体育活动。这是一次在全市运动会上获奖后的合影，后排右起第4人为李爱锐。



Eric and Florence were married in Tianjin on 27 March, 1934.  
1934年3月27日，李爱锐与弗劳伦丝在天津完婚。



Eric and his eldest daughter Patricia on summer vacation in Beidaihe, China in 1936.  
1936年，李爱锐和长女翠西在中国北戴河度暑假。



Eric with his students in an outing.  
天津基督教合众会堂的师生出外郊游，李爱锐亲切地问孩子们：“谁要柠檬汁？”



Liddell family on a cycling trip in the summer of 1937.  
1937年暑假，李爱锐一家人骑车出游。



Eric working in the countryside of Xiaozhang County in the winter of 1938.  
1938年冬天，在萧张县附近农村工作的李爱锐。





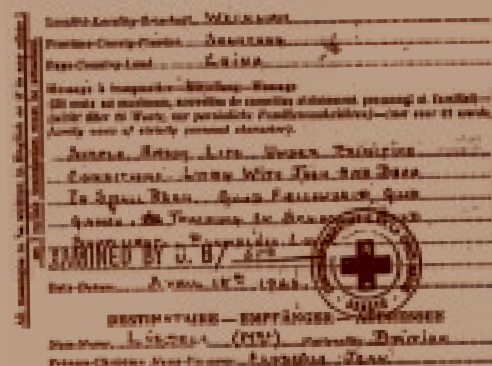
In 1943, Eric Liddell was interned by Japanese invaders at Weihsien Internment Camp, where he spent the last years of his life.

日本侵华战争爆发后，李爱锐在天津被日军划分为“敌侨”，于1943年被关押进位于山东省的“潍县集中营”，并在那里度过了他人生的最后岁月。



Eric saved two Chinese soldiers wounded by the Japanese invaders in Xiaozhang County. To express their gratitude to Eric, one of them presented a painting with their signatures and seals.

在萧张县，李爱锐救助了2名被侵华日军砍伤的抗日战士，被救活的一人作画感谢李爱锐。画上有被救者的署名和印章。



A letter Eric wrote to his family in the camp. The letters could not exceed 25 English words according to the rules of the camp.  
李爱锐在集中营期间给家人写的信，按规定每封信不能超过25个英文字。



Building 23 in Weihsien Internment Camp, where Eric was interned.

潍县集中营第23楼，李爱锐当时就被关在这座楼上。



Eric's internment by the Japanese militants was reported on *Glasgow Herald* on 14 August, 1943.  
1943年8月14日，《格拉斯哥先驱报》报道李爱锐被日军抓捕的消息。



A photo of Eric before his internment at the camp, with his signature. In the camp, the children called him "Uncle Eric".

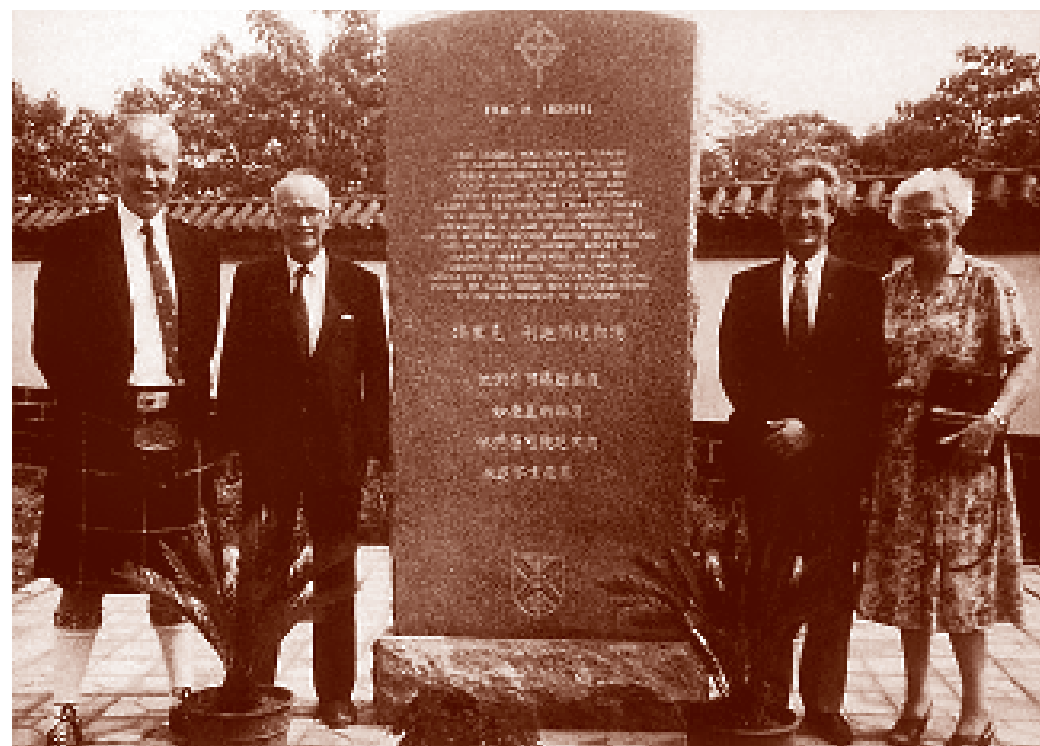
李爱锐被关进潍县集中营之前在中国的工作照，上有他的亲笔签名。集中营的孩子都称他为“埃里克叔叔”。



Florence and her daughters: Maureen, Heather and Patricia (left to right) in 1981.  
1981年，李爱锐遗孀弗劳伦斯和她的女儿们，从左起：莫琳、海瑟和翠西。



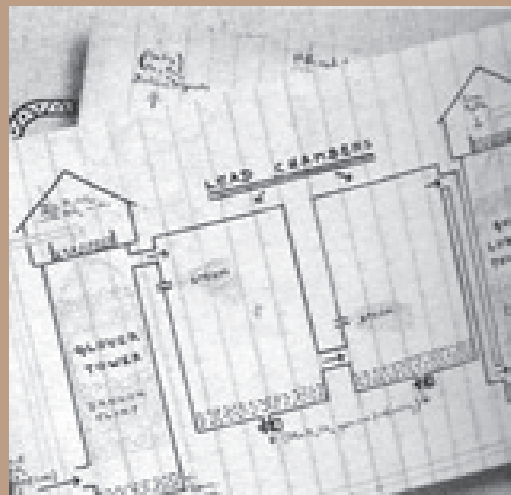
In 1981, *Chariots of Fire*, a movie based on the life of Eric Liddell, won four Academy Awards including Best Picture, Best Original Screenplay, Best Original Music Score and Best Costume Design. The photo of the movie bears the inscription and signature of the scriptwriter Colin Welland.  
1981年英国拍摄以李爱锐为原型人物原型的电影《烈火战车》，该片后来获得最佳影片、最佳剧本、最佳音乐、最佳服装四项奥斯卡大奖。此图为该影视剧照，编剧科林·韦兰在剧照上题词签名。



In 1991, Eric Liddell's Monument was established in Weifang, Shandong Province by Eric Liddell Foundation.  
1991年，埃里克·利迪尔基金会在山东潍坊设立李爱锐纪念碑。



A painting of the internment camp (by F. Verhoeven, no cameras were allowed in the camp)  
监禁期间不准照相，所以艺术家们画出了他们对潍县集中营的印象（由 F. Verhoeven 创作）。



Eric prepared a textbook to teach the children chemistry in the camp. As there was no chemistry laboratory in the camp, Liddell personally prepared a textbook for the children.

## ERIC LIDDELL Death of Famous Scots Athlete IN JAPANESE CAMP

The Rev. Eric H. Liddell, B.Sc., the famous Scottish athlete and international Rugby player who was a missionary in China, died on February 21 this year while he was in a Japanese Internment camp. News to this effect has been received by the London Missionary Society. He was interned at Weihaiwei, Shantung Province, in January 1942, and he died there.

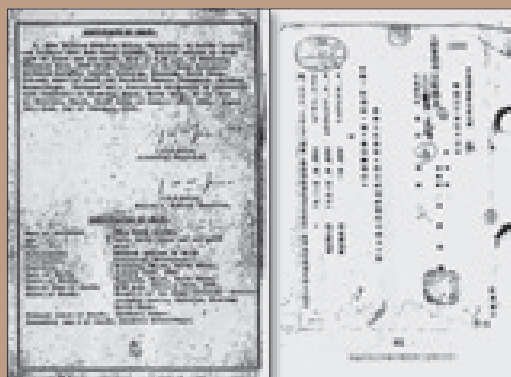
Mr. Liddell was a son of the late Rev. J. D. Liddell, of Tientsin and Edinburgh;

and was born at Szechang, in North China. He was educated at Eiltham College and the University of Edinburgh, and it was during his student days in the city that he blossomed forth as a runner, and earned world-wide fame for his achievements on the track. His outstanding feat was at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, when he represented Great Britain, and won the 400 metres event in record time. Almost as much attention was centred on his refusal to run in the 100 metres event because the preliminary heats were held on Sunday—a decision which probably deprived him of an Olympic double.



At Stamford Bridge in 1923, in the A.A.A. Championships, he won the 100 yards in 27 secs, and the 220 yards in 21.6 secs—a brilliant double for which he was awarded the

The death of Eric Liddell was reported in a prominent position on *The Scotsman* on 4 May, 1945. 1945年5月4日的《苏格兰人报》头版头条报道了李爱锐逝世的消息。



Death certificate of Eric Liddell in English and Japanese.  
英文版和日文版的李爱锐死亡证明。

**Eric Liddell**  
14 Moray Place, Edinburgh,  
May 4, 1945

Sir—I should like to record an early impression of Eric Liddell, the great quarter-miler and missionary.

In the year 1919 there was traditional mild bullying of new boys in the preparatory form of the School for the Sons of Missionaries at Blackheath. Some took it worse than others, and once when a very frightened and tearful young man of seven was passing down the double line of knotted handkerchiefs, one of us was seized with a combination of compassion and goodwill.

A letter from one of Eric Liddell's classmates was published on *The Scotsman* on 5 May, 1945, revealing early experiences of Eric Liddell.

1945年5月5日的《苏格兰人报》刊登了李爱锐的一位同学写给报社的信，信中记载了李爱锐的一些早期事迹。



In 2005, the former site of Weihaiwei Internment Camp was protected by Weifang Municipal Government as a site of Cultural Heritage.  
2005年，潍坊市人民政府将“潍县集中营”旧址列为重点文物保护单位。





In May 2008, Eric's three daughters visited Tianjin No.17 Middle School (former Tianjin Xinxue School) with a shooting crew of the TV program *Discovery*.  
2008年5月，李爱锐的三个女儿和《发现》栏目摄制组到原天津市第十七中学（前身为天津新学书院）采访。



Eric Liddell's former residence in Tianjin.  
李爱锐在天津的故居。



In 1991, Eric's family presented Tianjin No. 17 Middle School a silver shield cup in memory of Eric Liddell.  
1991年，李爱锐家人将纪念李爱锐的一座银盾奖杯赠送给天津市第十七中学作为永久纪念。



Eric Liddell was inducted into the Scottish Sports Hall of Fame in 2002.  
2002年，李爱锐入选苏格兰体育名人堂。



*From cradle to grave, everyone seems to be on the same lane, but the different things they do render different meanings to their lives.*

每个人从出生到死亡，虽然都像是站在同一条跑道上，但每个人所做的事又是不同的，因此，生命的意义也便有所不同。

*Eric H. Liddell*

# Today's Tianjin 今日天津



Tianjin Municipal People's Government, in partnership with the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is honoured to invite you to the opening ceremony of **Eric Liddell and Tianjin** Photo Exhibition on 1st November, 2011.

**17:00, 1st November, 2011    Pewterers' Hall, Oat Lane, London EC2V 7DE**

*Sponsored by* Tianjin Municipal People's Government  
*Organised by* Tianjin Municipal People's Government Information Office  
*Supported by* Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



## Tianjin 天津

Eric lived in a time when China was suffering from poverty and weakness. At that time, foreign concessions in downtown Tianjin were ubiquitous. Today, Tianjin, with a population of 13 million and just 120 km from Beijing, has taken on a brand-new outlook. It has been designed by the State Council as an international port city, economic centre in the north of China, and an ecological city. Tianjin Binhai New Area has become another pole of economic growth, following Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Shanghai Pudong New Area. It takes only 33 minutes from Tianjin to Beijing by intercity high-

speed rail. Tianhe-1A of the National Supercomputing Centre in Tianjin is among the fastest supercomputers in the world. Other outstanding achievements in Tianjin include the Airbus A320 Aircraft Assembly Line, Industrialization Base of A New Generation of Carrier Rockets, Million-ton Ethylene and 10-Million-Ton Oil Refinery Projects, and domestically advanced biomedicine and new energy and new material technologies.

李爱锐生活的年代，中国积弱积贫，天津市内遍布外国租界。今日的天津已经旧貌换新颜，这个距首都北京 120 公里，有 1300 万人

口的城市，已经被中国国务院定位为国际港口城市，北方经济中心和生态城市。天津滨海新区成为继深圳经济特区、上海浦东新区之后中国新的经济增长极。天津与北京有高速铁路连通，单程只需 33 分钟。国家超级计算天津中心的“天河一号”超级计算机是世界上运算速度最快的超级计算机之一；天津有空客 A320 系列飞机总装线，有新一代大推力运载火箭产业化基地，有百万吨乙烯、千万吨炼油项目，有国内领先的生物医药和新能源新材料技术。

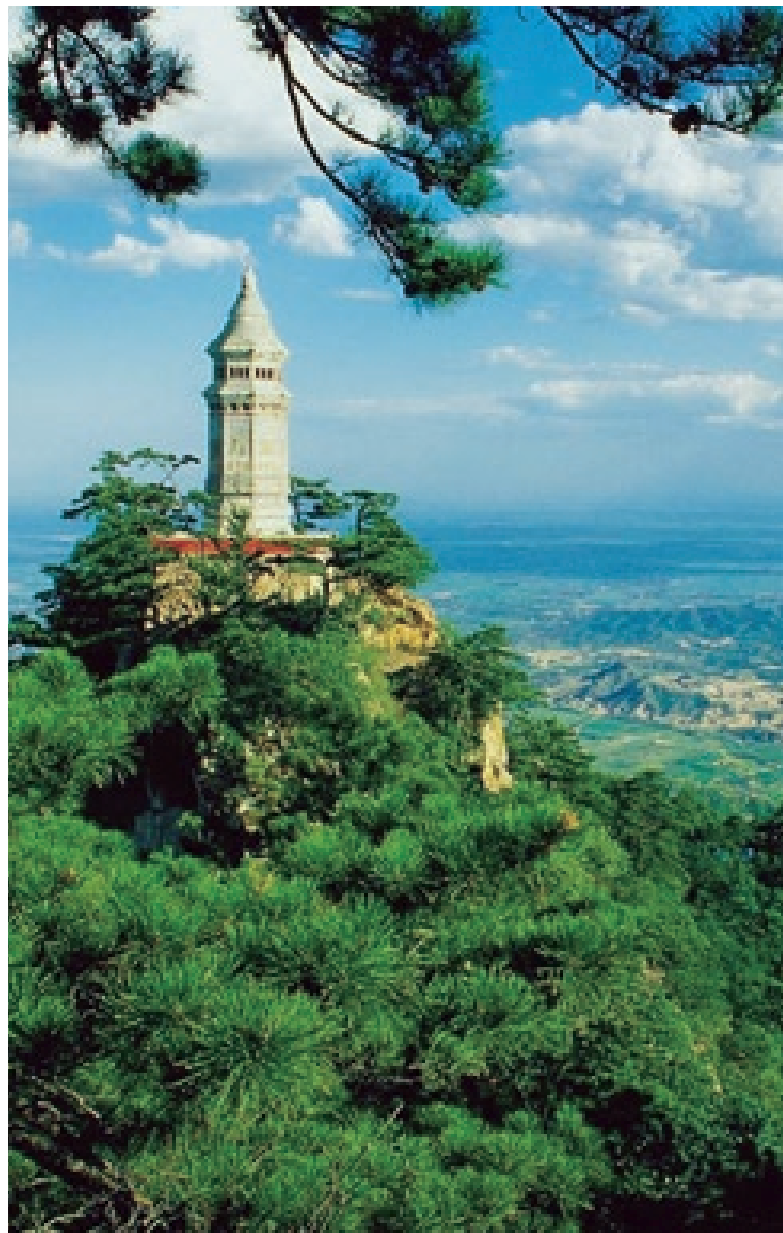






West Bank Arts Centre, located on Youyibei Road, is a site mainly for the performance of chamber music and art salons. Numerous cultural activities have been organized here, including painting exhibitions, poetry recitations, lectures on music and dance, appreciation of artistic works, and wedding ceremonies. It is also among the first demonstration bases for cultural industry in Tianjin.

西岸艺术馆坐落于天津市友谊北路，以高雅室内乐演出为主营项目，兼有艺术沙龙会所的功能，承办绘画艺术展、诗会、音乐舞蹈艺术讲座、艺术品鉴赏、格调婚礼等艺术气息浓郁的文化活动，入选天津市首批文化产业示范基地。



A national 5A class touring sight—Panshan Mountain.  
国家 5A 级旅游景区——盘山。



Founded as a city in 1404, Tianjin now enjoys a history of over 600 years. Sancha Hekou on Haihe River is the original place where Tianjin developed.  
明朝永乐二年(公元 1404 年)天津设卫筑城，至今已有 600 余年历史。海河三岔河口是天津这座城市的发祥地。







There is the first private university—Nankai University in Tianjin. Two premiers of the People's Republic of China—Zhou Enlai and Wen Jiabao—graduated from Nankai University and Nankai High School.  
天津拥有中国历史上第一所私立大学——南开大学。南开大学和南开中学培养了新中国的两位总理：周恩来和温家宝。



Great importance has been attached to the protection of cultural heritages in Tianjin. Local traditional arts such as Peking Opera, Quyi, Yangliuqing Spring Festival Paintings and Clay Figurine Zhang's colourful sculptures have all contributed to the cultural atmosphere of Tianjin.

天津注重非物质文化遗产保护。京剧、曲艺、杨柳青年画、泥人张彩塑等多种传统艺术在天津得以传承发展，彰显着天津这座历史名城的丰厚文化底蕴。



Astor Hotel, founded in 1863 by the British Methodist missionary John Innocent, is the first Chinese hotel serving exclusively foreign guests. Of all the five-star hotels for foreigners in China, it is the only one listed as a key cultural relic under protection by the state.

利顺德大饭店，1863年由英国基督教牧师殷森德创建，是中国历史上第一家专门接待外国人的饭店，也是中国目前唯一一家被定为国家重点文物保护单位的五星级涉外饭店。

## Binhai New Area 滨海新区

Binhai New Area is located on the east coast of Tianjin. It is situated at the junction between Bohai-rim Economic Belt and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Group. It is also the nearest east starting point of the Euroasian Continental Bridge and a major link to the sea for neighboring landlocked countries.

In 2006, Binhai New Area was listed as part of the national overall development strategy. The Binhai New Area government's establishment in 2010 gave it a systematic leverage in

furthering reform and development. Today, shouldering the task of promoting regional development, Binhai New Area has entered into a new phase of reform and opening up and become another pole of economic growth after Shenzhen Economic Special Zone and Shanghai Pudong New Area.

滨海新区位于天津东部沿海，地处环渤海地区经济带和京津冀城市群的交会点，是亚欧大陆桥最近的东部起点，也是中国邻近内陆

国家的重要出海口。

2006年，滨海新区开发开放被纳入国家总体发展战略布局。2010年，滨海新区人民政府正式成立，使新区获得了率先改革、率先发展的体制机制优势。如今，滨海新区已进入全面开发开放新阶段，承载着国家实施区域发展战略的重任，成为继深圳经济特区、上海浦东新区之后，中国又一带动区域发展的新的经济增长极。







The Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City, which is jointly constructed between China and Singapore in the world, will become a representative city of energy-saving, with friendly environment and influencing the world, which can be copied and popularized and practicable.  
中新天津生态城由中国与新加坡两国政府合作开发建设，建成后将成为具有世界影响力，能复制、能实行、能推广的资源节约型、环境友好型城市典范。



Tianjin International Ocean Liner Port  
天津国际邮轮母港







Tianjin Dashentang Wind Power Plant is the first in China to adopt the internationally advanced technique of distributive grid, shortening the transmission distance between the power generation terminals and the power grid to 8.1 km, thus minimizing the power loss during transmission and significantly increasing the energy utilization efficiency and quality in the grid.

天津大神堂风电场是中国国内第一例采用国际先进的分布式上网的风电场，从发电终端到接入电网，距离只有8.1千米，最大限度减少电网输送环节的损耗，显著提高了能源利用效率和输入电网电能质量。



Built along the Haihe River, Haihe Bund Park is a modern urban scenic sight incorporating leisure, entertainment, shopping and delicacies.  
海河外滩公园沿海河而建，是集休闲、娱乐、购物、美食于一体的现代城市景观区。



Tianjin Port, the artificial deep port with highest grade in the world, which is connected with more than 500 ports in over 180 countries and regions.  
天津港——世界等级最高的人工深水港，通达世界 180 多个国家和地区的 500 多个港口。



Tianjin assembly line of Airbus A320 series  
空客 A320 系列飞机天津总装线



Close political and economic relations have been established between Tianjin and Britain. Tianjin has attracted the investment of British enterprises such as those of Heng An Standard Life and GSK. In 2010, Tianjin's total trade volume with Britain reached USD 1.135 billion of which, USD 376 million is import and USD 759 million is export. The cooperation between Tianjin and Britain enjoys a bright prospect—a satisfaction of Eric Liddell.

天津和英国政治、经济往来密切，恒安标准人寿、葛兰素史克等众多英资企业落户天津。2010年天津对英国的进出口贸易额已达11.35亿美元，其中进口3.76亿美元，出口7.59亿美元。展望未来，中国天津和英国有着广阔的合作前景，这些正是可以告慰李爱锐的。



Signing ceremony of the Memorandum on the Cooperative Training for Finance Town between Tianjin and London on 26 October, 2007.  
2007年10月26日，《中国天津市与英国伦敦金融城合作培训备忘录》签字仪式。



The opening ceremony of the Newton Apple Tree in Tianjin University on September 11, 2009.  
2009年9月11日，“牛顿苹果树”揭幕授牌仪式在天津大学举行。



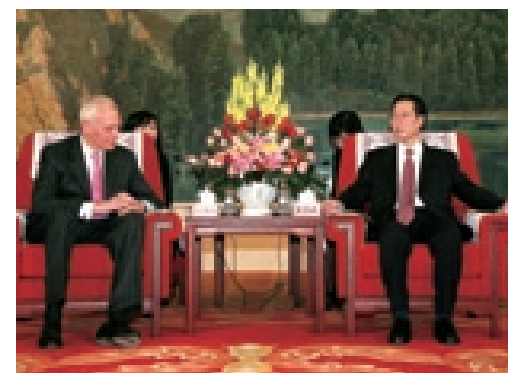
On 10 September, 2010, Prince Andrew visited Nankai University.  
2010年9月10日，英国约克公爵安德鲁王子访问南开大学。



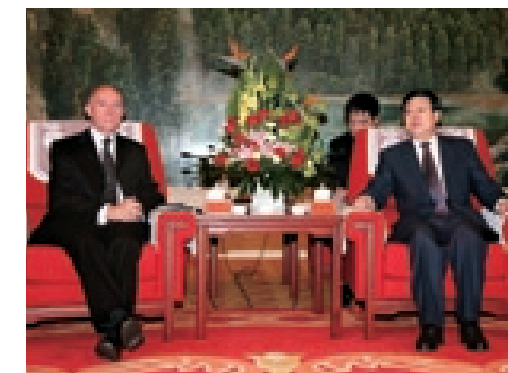
In July 2011, Tianjin International Education Exchange Service Centre organized high school students to visit Cambridge University.  
2011年7月，天津市国际教育交流服务中心组织中学生赴英国剑桥大学访问（摄于国王学院门前）



A delegation of teachers from Cathay Future visited UK to fulfill the task of teaching Chinese there.  
华夏未来教师赴英国执行汉语教学任务。



On 7 April, 2009, Zhang Gaoli, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of Tianjin Municipal Party Committee, met Gerald Grimstone, the Chairman of the British Standard Life Group.  
2009年4月7日，中共中央政治局委员、天津市委书记张高丽会见英国标准人寿集团主席格斯通。



Huang Xingguo, Mayor of Tianjin meeting David Greenaway, the President of Nottingham University on 7 November, 2009.  
2009年11月7日，天津市市长黄兴国会见英国诺丁汉大学校长大卫·格苏纳威。



British students at Nankai University  
在南开大学进修的英国留学生。



British students in Tianjin are studying and exchanging opinions with Chinese students.  
在津学习的英国留学生与中国学生一起学习、交流。



British children at Tianjin International School  
在天津的国际学校里学习的英国小朋友。



On 8 March, 2009, a steamship from Britain stopped at Tianjin Port.  
2009年3月8日，英国嘉年华船务公司的“阿卡帝娅”号邮轮停靠在天津港。



