



中国体育年刊

CHINA'S SPORTS YEAR BOOK

1987

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目錄

CONTENTS

		國家體委頒發《新中國體育開拓者》 榮譽章、榮譽證書 Innovators Awarded the "Medal of Honour in Sports" by the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China	23
1986年中國體育事業的成就 Achievements in China's Sports in 1986	1	第10屆亞洲運動會 The 10th Asian Games	24
第11屆亞運會籌備工作全面展開 Preparations in Full Swing for 11th Asian Games	4	中國在第10屆亞運會上保持金牌體數第一 China Again Tops Gold Medals Table at 10th Asian Games	25
亞洲武術聯合會籌備委員會成立 Preparatory Committee for Asian Wushu Federation	7	中國代表團名單 Name List of the Chinese Delegation	27
舉重運動虎年騰躍 Chinese Strongmen Put Up a Strong Show in 1986	8	中國運動員在第10屆亞洲運動會獲獎名單 Name List of Chinese Medallists in 10th Asian Games	45
榮獲“五運冠”的中國女排 Chinese Women's Volleyball Team Wins World Championships	9	第10屆亞洲運動會各隊獲獎牌統計 Table of Medals Won by Individual Teams in 10th Asian Games	46
體操運動的新成就 China Wins Four World Gymnastics Titles	11	中國參加歷屆亞洲運動會獲獎統計 Table of Gold Medals Won by Chinese Athletes in All Previous Asian Games	46
羽壇精英雙捧杯 Chinese Shuttlers Win Thomas and Uber Cups	13	第1屆冬季亞洲運動會 The 1st Asian Winter Games	47
實力雄厚的跳水運動 Tested and True Diving Talents	15	第1屆冬季亞洲運動會簡介 Asia's First Winter Games Held in Japan	47
田徑運動沖出亞洲 Chinese Athletics Breaking Out of Asia	17	第1屆冬季亞洲運動會各隊獲獎牌統計 Table of Medals Won by Individual Teams in 1st Asian Winter Games	48
乒乓球面臨新的挑戰 Chinese Paddlers Meet New Challenge	19	中國運動員在第1屆冬季亞洲運動會 獲獎名單 Name List of Chinese Medallists in 1st Asian Winter Games	48
中國柔道展英姿 Chinese Women Judokas Flex Muscles	20	中國參加第1屆友好運動會 China's Participation in the 1st Goodwill Games	49
游泳運動有突破 Breakthroughs in Swimming	21	中國舉辦和參加的重大國際比賽 Major International Tournaments Held and Attended by China	50
光榮榜 China's Sports Figures in 1986	22	第6屆北京國際馬拉松賽 Sixth Beijing International Marathon Race	52
1986年中國運動員獲得的世界冠軍 Table of World Championships Won by Chinese Athletes in 1986	22	第7屆世界杯體操賽 Seventh World Cup Gymnastics Championships in Beijing	53
1986年中國運動員打破和超過的世界紀錄 Table of World Records Broken or Surpassed by Chinese Athletes in 1986	22	第2屆國際武術“天津日報杯”邀請賽 Second Tianjin Daily Cup International "Wushu" Tournament	55
國家體委頒發體育運動榮譽獎章 Athletes Awarded the "Medal of Honour in Sports" by the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China	23		

長城杯國際足球錦標賽 Great Wall Cup International Football Championships in China	57	天山腳下的體育盛會 Magnificent National Sports Meet for China's Minority Nationalities	71
第14屆世界射擊錦標賽 The 44th Shooting International Championships	57	第1屆中國風箏邀請賽 The 1st National Kite Invitational Contest	81
中國首次舉辦業餘男子高爾夫球公開賽 China Hosting Its 1st International Golf Contest	57	第4屆遠東及南太平洋地區傷殘人運動會 The 4th Far East and South Pacific Region Sports Meeting For the Disabled	83
國際籃球比賽 International Basketball Contests	58	第2屆世界傷殘人乒乓球錦標賽 The 2nd International Table Tennis Championships for the Disabled	83
第7屆世界技巧錦標賽 The 7th Sports Acrobatics International Championships	59	中國參加第19屆世界老年人長跑錦標賽 The 19th International Long-Distance Race for the Aged	84
世界冰球C組錦標賽 International Ice Hockey Championships	61	中國男子毬球隊訪問香港 Chinese Jianqiu Team Tournament in Hong Kong	84
第4屆世界蹼泳錦標賽 The 4th Fan Swimming International Championships	61	成都萬人馬拉松賽 Chengdu's Ten Thousand Marathon	84
第6屆亞洲女子足球錦標賽 The 6th Asian Women's Football Championships	62	評選體育先進縣 National Public Appraisal for Sports County	85
555香港 - 北京汽車拉力賽 Hong Kong-Beijing Motor Rally	63	農民自費舉辦水上運動會 Peasants' Aquatic Games	87
全國比賽 National Competitions	64	中國農民體育協會成立 Peasants' Sports Associations Set Up in China	87
1986年全國性主要比賽一覽表 Table of Main National Competitions in 1986	64	門球 Gate-Ball in China	87
1986年打破全國紀錄統計 Statistics of National Records Broken in 1986	66	國際體育 International Sports	88
全國開展拳擊比賽 Boxing in China	66	中國體育雕塑贈予國際奧委會 China Presents Sculptures to I.O.C.	88
第4屆力士林體美邀請賽 The 4th "Hercules Cup" Body-Building Invitational Contest	67	國際奧委會向萬里、黃中先生授勳 I.O.C. Award for Chinese Vice-Premier	89
羣衆體育 Mass Sports	68	首屆環球長跑中國地區起跑儀式在北京舉行 First Round-Earth Run Passes China	91
中國第3屆全國中學生運動會 China's Third National Middle School Students' Games	68	中國首次舉行奧林匹克日報告會 Olympic Day Meeting in China	93
中國第2屆全國大學生運動會 China's Second National College Students' Games Held	69	中國奧委會和中華全國體育總會改選領導人 New Leaders for Chinese Olympic Committee and All-China Sports Federation	93

國際奧委會授予郎平、童非獎牌 I.O.C. Awards for Lang Ping and Tong Fei	93	編輯：中華人民共和國體育運動委員會政策研究室 體育文史工作委員會 中國奧林匹克委員會新聞與出版委員會
張運蘭教授獲聯合國教科文組織榮譽獎 UNESCO Honours Professor Zhang Hulan	94	出版：中國奧林匹克委員會新聞與出版委員會 人民體育出版社 香港國際企業公司
體育科技 Science and Technology in Sports	95	主編：吳重遠 副主編：吾如儀 盧先吾 王鼎華 陳蔭生 編委：(按姓氏筆劃排列) 王鼎華 吾如儀 吳重遠 許加 陳蔭生 閔世輝 盧先吾
中國運動飲料營養補劑的新發展—— 中國體育代表團專用運動飲料營養 補劑評選會在北京召開 Selection Symposium of Sports Drinks for Chinese Delegation in Beijing	95	責任編輯：許加 設計：李文新
北京國際體育儀器器材展覽會 International Sports Facilities Exhibition in Beijing	95	Editorial: Policy Research Department of the Commission for Physical Culture & Sports of the People's Republic of China Sports Archive Commission for Physical Culture & Sports of the People's Republic of China Press & Publications Commission of the Chinese Olympic Committee
中國參加國際體育學術交流活動 China in International Sports Academic Exchanges	96	Publishers: Press & Publications Commission of the Chinese Olympic Committee People's Sports Publishing House Enterprise International of Hong Kong
體育場地建設 Construction of Sports Facilities	97	Editor-in-Chief: Wu Zhongyuan
1986年體育場館建設 Construction of Stadiums and Gymnasiums in 1986	97	Associate Editors-in-Chief: Wu Ruyi, Lu Xianwu, Wang Dinghua, Cheng Yingsheng
中國體育器材百花爭艷 Production of Sports Instruments in China	97	Editors: (List in the Order of the Number of Strokes in Chinese Surnames) Wang Dinghua, Wu Ruyi, Wu Zhongyuan, Xu Jia, Cheng Yingsheng, Yan Shiduo, Lu Xianwu
中華牌體操器械跨入世界先進行列 "Zhonghua" Brand Gymnastics Instruments Reach Advanced World Level	98	Executive Editor: Xu Jia
體育宣傳 Sports Promotion	99	Designer: Li Wenxin
中國"十佳"運動員 Top 10 Chinese Athletes of 1986	99	攝影：王景英 王小妹 安烈 呂全成 宋儼太 周源 官天一 馬揮 馬藝華 張小京 張連成 張志忠 張樹源 胡越 唐禹民 黃景達 黃本強 黃繼陽 夏道陵 馮孟宗 章新新 陳小厲 陳克敬 許陽 許開峯 程至善 楊昌忠 賈志平 劉玉生 劉先修 錢綱杰 新華社攝影部 國家體委羣體司
亞洲"十佳"運動員 Top 10 Asian Athletes	101	文字：杜水芳 林潔 邵世偉 羅華濱 武福全 凌志偉 梁思登 張咏秀 陳蔭生 陳時中 黃國良 黃惠桂 郭新娥 許加 趙磊 劉岳治 閔樹文 錢光鑒 謝黃
世界"十佳"運動員 World's Top 10 Athletes	101	
全國電視體育實況解說經驗交流會 Symposium for National Sports Commentators	102	
體育對外宣傳品在全國展覽會上 Souvenirs for Sports Promotion at the National Exhibition	102	
1986年中國體育運動大事記 A Chronicle of 1986 Sports Events in China	103	

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHINA'S SPORTS IN 1986

1986年中國體育事業的成就

1986年中國體育發展成果。

(一)

運動技術水平大面積上升。中國運動員全年共獲得26個世界冠軍；8人1隊12次破超7項世界紀錄；404次刷新172項全國紀錄。特別是在第十屆亞運會上，中國體育健兒克艱重奪金鐘，奮力奪取94枚金牌，總積分連奪金牌總數第一，繼續保持了中國在亞洲體壇的領先地位。

運動技術水平上升突出表現在一些優勢項目又有新的發展：中國女排再奪“五連冠”，男女羽毛球隊捧回“湯姆斯杯”和“尤伯杯”。射擊、體操、跳水、舉重也都取得了好成績。

一批薄弱項目有了新的起色。田徑、游泳最為突出。田徑選手全年共刷新29項全國紀錄，佔本項全部國家紀錄的58%，其中包括打破和超過2項競走世界紀錄和17項亞洲紀錄。游泳全年共改寫了26項全國紀錄，佔全部游泳全國紀錄的79%，有4項成績進入世界前20名，為近20年來的最佳成績。

一些新興項目在世界體壇嶄露頭角。女子柔道、蹼泳首次在世界錦標賽中奪得冠軍。女子足球參加亞洲錦標賽，以不失一球的取績摘取桂冠。女子舉重成績也已達到國際最高水平。

(二)

以訓練、競賽為重點的體育改革深入展開。過去過分集中於體委系統辦體育的狀況有了變化。

訓練體制逐步向多形式、多渠道、多層次發展。在加強省市區優秀運動隊

建設的同時，城市、行業、企業、院校等高水平運動隊出現好勢頭。據不完全统计，企業隊隊已遍及全國28個省、區、市。在10個省、區、市，企業還辦起了約90所業餘體校。

在競賽體制上，改革了第六屆全運會計分辦法，提高奧運會項目的計分，加速了社會辦競賽的步伐。1986年全國縣以上競賽次數比1985年增加了27.6%，其中教育、礦業企業、農民等其它系統組織的競賽佔47%。全國和省區市舉辦的贊助性比賽全年達二千多次。

體育科技工作在改革撥款制度，開拓科技市場，加強體育科技與運動訓練相結合等方面，有了不小進展。應用研究和開發研究普遍受到重視，湧現了一批質量較高的科研成果。

在國際體壇，1986年中國又有4人在國際和亞洲體育組織中當選新職。至今共有73人在53個國際和亞洲體育組織中擔任領導職務。省、區、市體委對外體育交流迅速增加，1985年增長了75%，並已由沿海城市向內地發展。

體育場地在提高社會效益的基礎上，廣開服務門路，合理組織收入。1986年全國場館總收入比1979年增長5倍；場館淨收入達到百萬元以上的省市有13個；全國場館經營自給率達到46%。

(三)

各行各業加強對本系統體育工作的領導，發覺性體育活動在更廣闊的領域展開。

目前全國已有八個部委成立了行業體育協會，並開始發揮了積極作用。國家體委為了推動農村體育的發展，於1986年正式評出78個全國體育先進縣。據23個省區市統計，1986年建有400米田徑場、燈光籃球場、50米游泳池、室內訓練房等設施的縣達到114個，比1982年增加七倍多。

我國民族體育也有了很大的發展。1986年8月在新疆舉行了有55個民族的運動員參加的第二屆全國少數民族傳統體育運動會，促進了民族的團結和民族體育事業的發展。觀世界武術聯合會籌

委會成立之後，1986年又成立了亞洲武術聯合會籌委會。

學校體育是中國體育運動的基礎。1986年全國有4,800多萬學生達到國家體育鍛煉標準，比1985年增長10%。為了提高學校體育運動技術水平，國家教委和國家體委聯合召開了全國第二屆大學生、全國第二屆中學生運動會，並共同制定了1986—2000年提高學校體育運動技術水平的規劃，旨在推動和加強學校體育業餘訓練工作。

China Reaped a Bumper Harvest in the Field of Sports in 1986,

(I)

Chinese athletes won 26 world titles in 1986. Eight individuals and one team broke or surpassed seven world records on 12 occasions. Altogether, 172 national records were shattered on 404 occasions. At the 10th Asian Games in particular, China captured 94 gold medals, leading the gold medal tally for a second time after the New Delhi Games and ensuring China's No. 1 position in Asian sports.

China made new progress in sports in which it was strong. The Chinese women's volleyball team won the 1986 World Women's Volleyball Championships in Prague, Czechoslovakia, following its four successive victories at the two World Cup tournaments, the 1982 World Championships and the 1984 Olympic Games. The Chinese badminton teams brought home the Thomas Cup and the Uber Cup. China also harvested gold medals in world class shooting, gymnastics, diving and weightlifting tournaments.

The country made improvements in its weak sports. There were outstanding achievements in athletics and swimming. Athletes shattered 29 national track and field records, about 58 percent of the total. They

also broke or surpassed two world walking records and 17 Asian records. Twenty-six national swimming records were rewritten, accounting for 79 percent of the total. Four of the new marks were listed among the top 20 in the world ranking list. It was the best result China had ever seen for 20 years.

China had surprising successes in some new sports. It won gold medals for the first time at the world women's judo and swimming championships. The Chinese women's football team took the crown at the Asian Championships without losing a single goal. Chinese women's weightlifters were also among the world's best.

(II)

China's sports are undergoing a profound reform with emphasis on training and competition. Sports activities are no longer organised merely by the government sports departments at various levels but also by non-government units.

A new training system now embraces multiple forms, multiple ways and multiple levels. While all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up training teams for their top athletes, cities, industrial sports associations, enterprises and universities are also building up their own training teams for selected athletes. Such teams are being set up by big enterprises in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Ten of them now boast 90 spare-time sports schools run by enterprises.

In competition, a decision has been made to change the scoring system during the Sixth National Games and increase scores for Olympic sports; as a result, the organisation of sports activities by the

whole society has been accelerated. In 1986, there was a 27.6 percent increase in the number of competitions organised at and above the county level in China; about 47 percent of them were organised by educational establishments, industrial enterprises, peasants and other organisations. More than 2,000 tournaments run at the national and provincial levels had sponsorship support.

A lot of work was done in changing the allocation of funds for scientific and technical projects in sports, in exploiting the market for sports research products and in combining sports research with the training of athletes. Wide attention was paid to applied research and development research. There was a good number of fine scientific research achievements.

In 1986, four new persons were elected to leading posts in international and Asian sports federations. Now, China has 73 persons elected to leading posts in 53 international and Asian sports organisations. The provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions also increased their sports exchanges with other countries by 75 percent as compared with 1985.

Stadiums and gymnasiums increased their income by opening up competition arenas to the public. The total income in 1986 was six times that of 1979. There were 13 stadiums and gymnasiums each receiving an annual income exceeding one million yuan. About 40 percent of operating and maintenance costs of stadiums and gymnasiums in China were covered by their own income.

(III)

Industrial sports associations have been set up under the leadership of eight ministries and commissions under the State Council. They play a positive role in promoting mass sports

activities in areas under their control.

To promote sports activities in the vast Chinese countryside, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission cited 78 rural counties as pace-setting sports counties in 1986. According to figures from 22 provinces and autonomous regions, there are now 114 counties in China which have a 400-metre running track, a lighted basketball court, a 50-metre swimming pool and an indoor training hall. This is more than eight times the 1982 figure.

Traditional sports practised by China's minority nationalities have also developed tremendously. The Third National Nationalities' Traditional Sports Festival, held in Xinjiang in August 1986, attracted competitors from 55 nationalities from all parts of China. The festival not only enhanced unity among the different nationalities but promoted their traditional sports as well.

Following the founding of the Preparatory Committee for the World Wushu Federation in 1985, a preparatory committee for the Asian Wushu Federation was established in 1986.

Sports activities in the schools provide the foundation for sports in the whole country. In 1986, more than 48 million students and school pupils reached state qualifications for physical fitness, 10 percent more than in 1985. In order to raise sports standards in schools, the State Education Commission and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission jointly organised the Second University Students' Games and the Third Middle School Students' Games. They also jointly map out a plan to improve sports standards in schools from 1986 to 2000 with a view to promoting the training of student amateur sportsmen and sportswomen.



第十一届亚洲运动会
XI ASIAN GAMES · BEIJING 1990

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING FOR 11TH ASIAN GAMES



BEIJING

2. 第11屆亞運會吉祥物

第11屆亞運會籌備工作全面展開

1986年2月，第11屆亞運會工程領導小組成立。第11屆亞運會組委會主席、北京市市長陳希同任組長，組委會執行主席、國家體委主任李夢華任副組長。同時還成立了工程總指揮部、組委會副主席、北京市副市長張百發任總指揮。

4月17日，第11屆亞運會組委會召開第一次全體會議，會議確定亞運會工程計劃，即：改建11個現有場館，新建16個場館。組委會還確定本屆亞運會口號為“團結、友誼、進步”。

9月9日，組委會公佈第11屆亞運會會徽和吉祥物。會徽由象徵中國古老文化的長城和亞奧理事會標誌結合而成。吉祥物是一隻活潑可愛的熊貓。手捧有天安門圖案的亞運會獎章。會徽是由上海工業大學建築美術研究所宋德賢先生設計。吉祥物是由長春電影製片廠美術設計師劉忠仁先生創作設計的。

9月10日，亞運會首批工程在北京體育館學院舉行開工典禮。這一天，大學生體育館、北京體育學院體育館、月壇體育館、朝陽體育館、石景山體育館、海淀體育館等6個場館同時開工。

9月28日，以張百發為團長的第11屆亞運會組委會代表團赴滿洲里考察第10屆亞運會，並出席亞奧理事會、亞洲運動聯合會總會代表大會。張百發在會上報告了第11屆亞運會組委會籌備工作情況，並熱烈歡迎亞奧理事會全體成員，包括新入會的中國台北奧委會參加1990年北京第11屆亞運會。

12月30日，組委會召開第二次全體會議。組委會副主席、國家體委副主任何振梁作出了關於亞運會籌備工作的報告，有關部門的負責人匯報了出國考察和工程進展的情況。

會議命名第11屆亞運會吉祥物熊貓為“盼盼”，表達盼望和平、友誼和亞洲運動水平提高的良好願望。

組委會還批准成立16個工作機構，即：組委會辦公室、競賽部、行政部、人事部、國際聯絡部、新聞宣傳部、財

務部、場地器材部、安全保衛部、技術部、舉重部、交通部、醫務部、大型活動部、文藝展覽部、運動器材部。任命了各部門負責人。自此，亞運會各項籌備工作全面展開。

The leading group in charge of the construction and reconstruction of sports venues for the 11th Asian Games was set up in February 1986. Its leader is Chen Xitong, Chairman of the Organising Committee of the 11th Asian Games and Mayor of Beijing; its deputy leader is Li Menghua, Executive Chairman of the Organising Committee and Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Under it is the Sports Venue Construction Command headed by Zhang Baifa, Vice-Chairman of the Organising Committee and Vice Mayor of Beijing.

On April 17 last year, the Organising Committee of the 11th Asian Games held its first plenary meeting which endorsed the Asian Games construction programme, including renovation of 11 existing venues and construction of 16 new venues. The guiding motto for the Beijing Asian Games is "Unity, Friendship and Progress."

On September 9, the Organising Committee announced the emblem and mascot for the Games. The emblem is a combination of the Great Wall, a symbol of China's ancient culture, and the emblem of the Olympic Council of Asia. The mascot is a lovely panda holding an Asian Games medal showing the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The emblem was designed by Zhu Dexian of the Architectural Arts Research Unit of the Shanghai Industrial College while the mascot was created by Liu Zhongren, a fine arts artist of the Changchun Film Studio in northeast China.

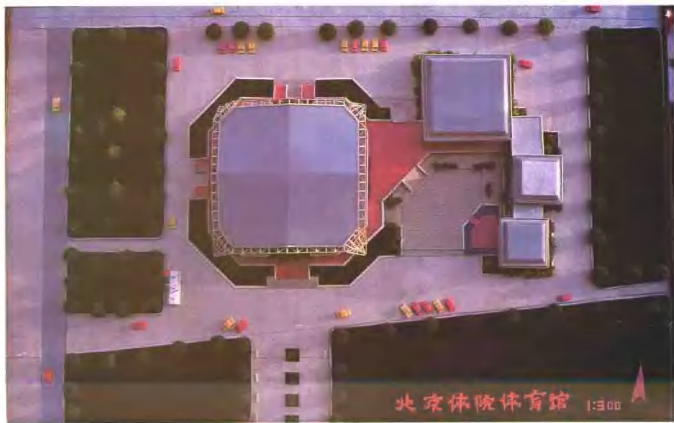
On the following day, there was a ceremony in the Beijing Sports Teachers' College to mark the start of work on the University Students' Gymnasium, the Gymnasium for the Yuetan Physical Culture Institute, the Yuetan Gymnasium, the Chaoyang Gymnasium, the Shujingshan Gymnasium and the Haidian Gymnasium.

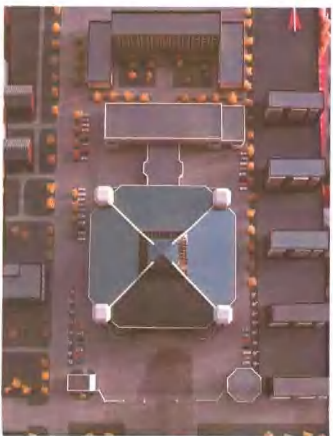
On September 28, a delegation of the Organising Committee of the 11th Asian Games headed by Zhang Baifa attended a meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia and the Congress of the General Association of Asian Sports Federations in Seoul. Zhang Baifa briefed participants at the two meetings about preparations for the 11th Asian Games. He extended a warm welcome to all members of OCA, including its new member, the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, which he invited to participate in the Games.

On December 30, the Organising Committee held its second plenary meeting at which He Zhenliang, Vice Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, reported on progress in preparations for the Games and officials of relevant departments provided briefings on their surveys abroad and on construction work progress.

The meeting gave the name "Panpan" to the Panda, chosen as the mascot for the 11th Asian Games. "Pan" means "looking forward to", an expression of good wishes for peace, friendship and improvement of sports standards in Asia.

The Organising Committee also approved the establishment of 16 working departments — the general office and the competition, logistics, personnel, international liaison, media and propaganda, finance, venue and equipment, security, technical, fund-raising, transportation, medical, ceremony and ticketing, arts and exhibition department, and the athletes' village departments. Directors of these departments were announced at the same time, marking the start of full-scale preparations for the Games.





PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR ASIAN WUSHU FEDERATION

亞洲武術聯合會 籌備委員會成立

1986年11月3日，亞洲武術聯合會籌備委員會在中國天津宣告成立。它標誌着中華武術走向世界又邁出重要的一步。

籌委會委員包括中國、日本、香港、澳門、尼泊爾、菲律賓、新加坡、泰國等。中國為籌委會主席，香港和日本為副主席，秘書處設在北京。中國還將受托起草《亞洲武術聯合會章程》，並將提交1987年舉行的亞洲武術聯合會代表大會討論通過。

參加會議的代表呼籲亞洲各國和地區武術團體加強團結，促進聯合，為爭取早日使武術成為亞洲運動會的正式比賽項目而努力。

The Preparatory Committee for the Asian Wushu Federation was founded in Tianjin, China on November 3, 1986. It marked an important step forward in introducing the Chinese traditional sport of wushu to the world.

Members of the preparatory committee include China, Japan, Hong Kong, Macao, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. China was elected chairman of the preparatory committee, and Hong Kong and Japan were elected vice-chairmen. The secretariat has its office in Beijing. China was also entrusted to prepare a draft for the Charter of the Asian Wushu Federation for endorsement at the congress of the Asian Wushu Federation in 1987.

Those attending the meeting appealed to wushu organisations in Asian countries and regions to strengthen their unity and work for the inclusion of wushu as an official competition sport at the Asian Games as early as possible.



CHINESE STRONGMEN PUT UP A STRONG SHOW IN 1986

舉重運動 虎年騰躍

1986年，中國舉重選手有1人1次破1項世界紀錄，15人33次破14項亞洲紀錄，26人64次破25項全國紀錄，10人達11項國際級運動健將標準，取得了較好的成績。

5月，在聯邦德國多爾厄申舉行的世界青年舉重錦標賽上，中國選手共獲8枚金牌，4枚銀牌和3枚銅牌，成績可觀。19歲的何功強以116公斤的成績破52公斤級抓舉世界紀錄，打破了中國舉重選手三年來沒有舉出世界紀錄的沉寂局面，成爲目前保持舉重世界紀錄的唯一亞洲選手。9月，在津城舉行的第10屆亞運會上，中國舉重選手楊杰，連獲5枚金牌（均爲75公斤級以下5個小級

別的全部冠軍，4枚銀牌，1人破1項亞洲紀錄。11月，在保加利亞首都索非亞舉行的世界舉重錦標賽，有39個國家和地區的201名運動員參加角逐，中國有10人參加6個級別的比賽。在蘇聯、保加利亞等舉重強國參加的情況下，中國選手奮力拼搏，共獲金牌1枚，銀牌2枚，銅牌4枚，總牌數列第4。這是中國參加歷屆世界錦標賽中成績最好的一次。

In 1986, one of China's weightlifters rewrote one world record; 15 of them combined to improve 14 listed Asian marks for a total of 33 times and 26 lifters bettered 25 national records for 64 times. Ten strongmen reached the standard of master weightlifters of international class.

At the World Youth Weightlifting Championships in Donaueschingen in the Federal Republic of Germany in May, China captured an eye-dazzling haul of eight gold, four silver and three bronze medals. He Zhuoqiang, 19, lifted 116 kilograms

to beat the world 52-kg snatch record and end a three-year span during which the Chinese set no world mark. His effort is the only record to be entered into the record book by an Asian lifter. At the 10th Asian Games in Seoul in September, Chinese weightlifters bagged home all five gold medals on offer for the lighter weight categories (under 75-kg) besides winning four silvers and setting one Asian mark. In November, China fielded 10 musclemen to compete in six weight categories at the World Weightlifting Championships in the Bulgarian capital city of Sofia, where there were also 201 other weightlifter from 39 countries and regions. In the presence of the world's weightlifting powerhouses of the Soviet Union and host Bulgaria, China bagged one gold, two silver and four bronze medals to place fourth on the total medal tally, a performance indicative of the high standards set by China at the world championships.



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CHINESE WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM WINS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

榮獲“五連冠” 的中國女排

1986年，中國女排在前進的道路上又取得了可喜的成績。在捷克斯洛伐克舉行的第10屆世界女排錦標賽上，團結奮戰，以全勝的成績奪得冠軍，成為世界上第一個取得“五連冠”的女子排球隊。

中國女排取得的優異成績來之不易。當攻隊傷兵盈門，老將退役，新手上陣，1986年，主攻手郎平離隊，實力有所減弱，還不能保持世界冠軍的寶座，為國際排壇所矚目。但她們刻苦訓練，在實戰中鍛煉隊伍，提高作戰能力。她們出訪歐洲，在捷克斯洛伐克舉行的有8個國家參加的解放杯國際女排邀請賽中，以5戰5勝不失一局贏得冠軍，

訪問意大利2戰2勝。5月，中國舉行的“海關杯”和“黃河杯”國際女排邀請賽，中國、古巴、日本、蘇聯4強交戰，中國隊在“海關杯”賽中以0比3負於古巴隊。屈居亞軍，在“黃河杯”賽中以3比1戰勝古巴隊，這是在主力隊員郎平、楊劉蘭因病未上場的情況下取得的勝利，是難能可貴的。這對新老結合的中國女排在第10屆世界錦標賽上奪取新的勝利增強了信心。

The Chinese Women's Volleyball Team achieved a new and gratifying success in 1986 winning the 10th World Women's Volleyball Championships in Czechoslovakia without losing a single match. It thus became the first women's volleyball team in the world to win five world crowns in succession.

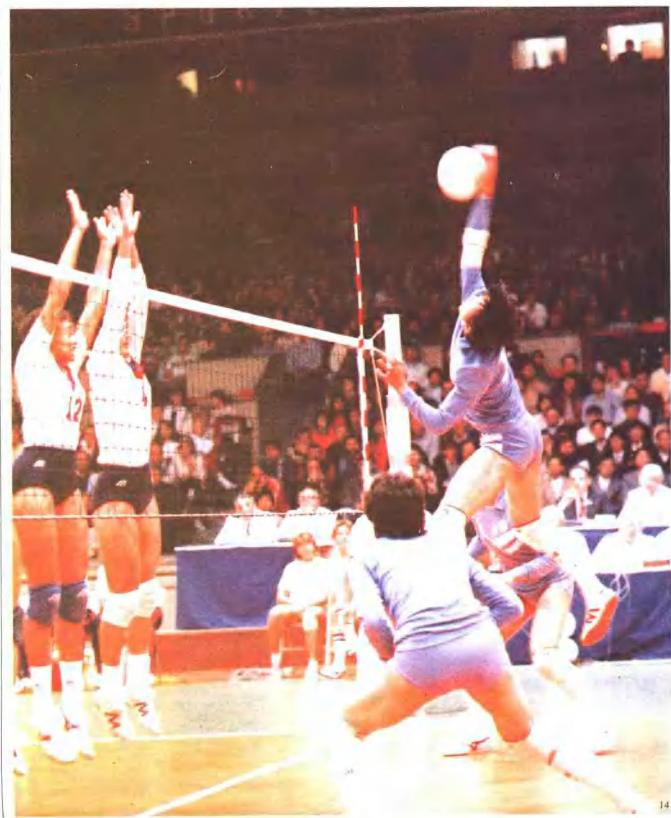
It had not been easy for the team which had undergone several reshuffles as veteran players retired and newcomers took their places. In 1986, its leading spiker Lang Ping left

the team. The big question was whether the team could retain the title. However, the team trained rigorously and gradually improved combat skills in the course of practice.

The team visited Europe after its reshuffles. It won all its five matches at the Liberation Cup International Tournament in Czechoslovakia. Eight teams participated and it won. It also won two matches arranged for it in Italy.

In May, China held the Sea Gull Cup and the Yellow River Cup international tournaments which drew four teams from China, Cuba, Japan and the Soviet Union. At the Sea Gull Cup tournament, the Chinese team lost to Cuba 0-3 for second place, but it came back first in the Yellow River Cup tournament beating the Cubans 3-1 even though Lang Ping and Yang Xilan, two leading members of the team, were absent. The successes enhanced the new team's confidence to win the World Championships.





CHINA WINS FOUR WORLD GYMNASTICS TITLES

體操運動的新成就

近年，中國體操運動員在世界體操大賽中，不斷取得好成績。自1979年獲得第1個體操世界冠軍到1985年底，中國體操運動員已獲得29個世界冠軍。1986年，中國體操運動員繼續努力，又取得新的成就，獲得4個世界冠軍。

1986年，中國在北京成功地舉辦了第7屆世界杯體操比賽，這是中國首次舉辦世界性體操大賽，雲集了13個國家的36名世界優秀體操選手。中國名將李寧，在比賽中表現突出，獲得男子個人全能、自由體操、鞍馬3枚金牌和吊環銅牌，隊友許強獲得雙槓冠軍和鞍馬第3名。

1986年，中國體操運動員參加多次重大國際比賽，共獲得60多枚金牌。在第10屆亞洲運動會上，中國體操健兒大顯身手，在14個項目的比賽中奪得12枚金牌、8枚銀牌和4枚銅牌。

1986年，中國女子體操水平與世界先進水平之間仍然存在差距，第7屆世界杯賽最好名次僅是第6名。但令人欣慰的是，廣現出陳翠婷等一批新秀，給中國女子體操運動的東山再起帶來了希望。

Chinese gymnasts have won one gold medal after another at world gymnastics tournaments in recent years. Between 1979 when the first gold medal was won and 1985, they captured a total of 23 world titles. In 1986, they took four world titles.

The 7th World Cup Gymnastics Tournament was successfully held in Beijing in 1986. As the first world class gymnastics tournament in China, the World Cup attracted 36 top gymnasts from 13 countries. China's top star Li Ning won three gold medals in the individual all-round, floor exercise and pommel horse events and took a bronze in the rings. His teammate Xu Zhiqiang was parallel bars champion and bronze winner in the pommel horse.

Chinese gymnasts appeared at a number of major international tournaments in 1986 and brought home more than 60 gold medals. At the 10th Asian Games in Seoul, they carried away 12 of the 14 gold medals in contention, eight silvers and four bronzes.

There is still a gap between China's women gymnastic standard and the world's. The best Chinese woman gymnast only placed sixth at the 7th World Cup. It is gratifying, however, that newcomers like Chen Cuiting have come to the limelight — they represent a new hope for a world comeback by China's women's gymnasts.



- 16. 李军
- 17. 陈翠婷
- 18. 高军
- 19. 杨岳山
- 20. 中国姑娘在颁奖台上

