



中国体育年刊

CHINA'S SPORTS YEAR BOOK

1985

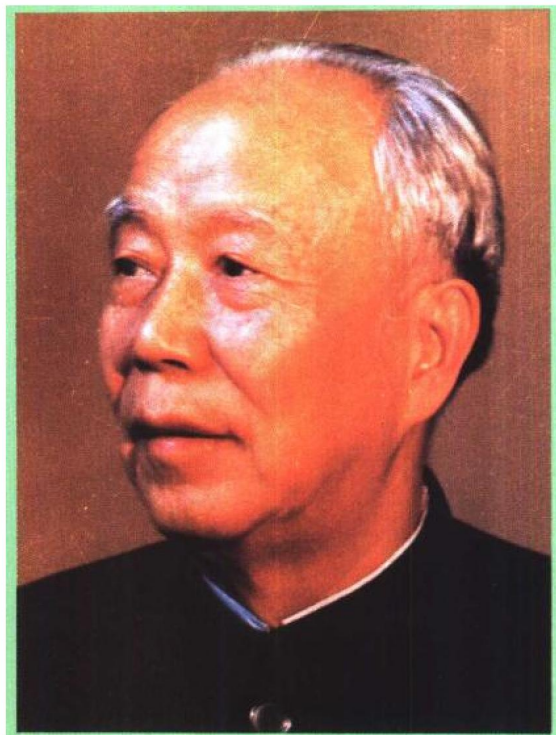
中國體育年刊

陸宗一



1985

中華人民共和國體育運動委員會政策研究室
中國奧林匹克委員會新聞與出版委員會



為把中國建成世界
作育強國而奮斗

林彪一九八二年二月



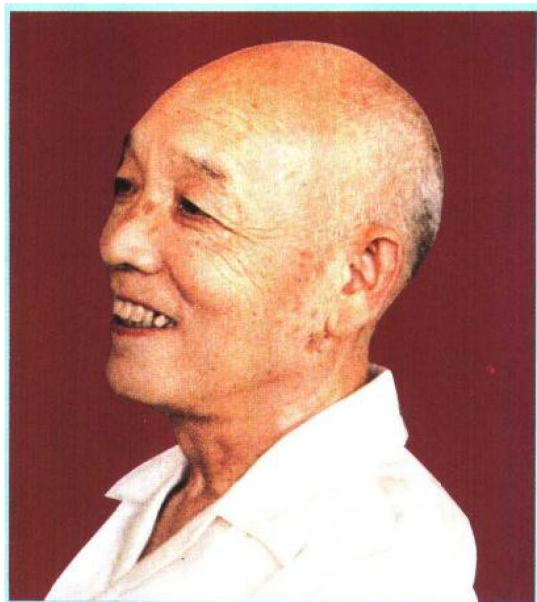
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振興
中華
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榮高棠
二月



广泛开展体育运动
增强全民族的体质

胡中
1985.3.1



為實現偉大強國
而奮鬥

一九八五年三月

鍾師統



蓬祖
勃國
發體
展育
事業

霍英東題

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體育關係到人民的健康、民族的強盛和國家的榮譽，對提高廣大人民羣衆的思想覺悟，實現黨在新的時期的總任務，發展國際交往與加強同世界人民的團結和友誼，加強國防力量，都有重大的作用。爲此，全黨全社會都要重視加強體育工作，進一步發展全民族的體育運動。

(一)三十五年來，我國體育事業有了很大發展，特別是近幾年發展較快，已初步打開了體育運動的新局面。羣衆體育活動廣泛開展，有效地增強了人民體質，部份運動項目已達到或接近世界先進水平。同時，湧現出一大批優秀運動員、教練員，奪取了一批世界冠軍和創造了一些世界紀錄。最近，中國體育代表團在第二十三屆奧運會上取得了優異成績，這是具有歷史意義的突破，並且表現了良好的比賽風格和道德風貌，獲得運動成績和精神文明雙豐收，它標誌着我國已開始全面登上世界體育舞臺，踏上了建設體育強國的新里程。

體育戰綫的重大成就，爲祖國爭得了榮譽，極大地激發了人民羣衆的民族自豪感和自信心，鼓舞了海內外中華兒女的愛國熱情，擴大了我國的國際影響。

(二)必須看到，目前我國體育事業的發展規模和發展水平同世界先進水平相比，還有很大的差距。爲了盡快地縮小這個差距，必須堅持普及與提高相結合的方針，採取有力措施，使體育運動不斷向新的廣度和高度發展。要積極發展城鄉體育活動，努力提高人民健康水平，重點抓好學校體育，從少年兒童抓起。在增強學生體質的同時，積極開展業餘體育訓練。要完善多渠道、多層次的體育人材梯隊，改革訓練和競賽體制，積極發展體育科研、教育事業，及時掌握體育情報信息，採用國內外先進技術和設備，加強科學訓練，不斷革新技術。搞好項目的戰略佈局，集中力量發展優勢項目，大力加強田徑、游泳等薄弱環節（田徑是各項運動的基礎），同時要把那些短期內能趕上世界先進水平的項目抓上去，爭取在今後的重大國際比賽中，奪取更優異的成績。

(三)要建設一支又紅又專、有勇有謀的運動員和教練員隊伍。各個項目都要像女排、乒乓球隊那樣，堅持高標準，嚴要求，勤學苦練基本功，做到有理想，有道德，有文化，守紀律。對做出優異成績的運動員、教練員等，要給予精神鼓勵和物質獎勵，其中有特殊貢獻的，應予重獎。

要妥善安排退役的優秀運動員，給予

他們進體育院校、師範體育系科和其他專業學校深造的機會，將他們培養成合格的體育教師、教練員、科研人員和體育幹部等。對於轉業到其他行業工作的有貢獻的老運動員、老教練員，有關方面應關心解決他們的困難。

(四)爲了保證體育事業的大發展，必須逐步增加體育事業經費和基建投資，納入各級政府的國民經濟和社會發展計劃。目前，體育設施遠遠不能適應體育事業發展的需要，必須增加數量，提高質量。有些地方和單位把體育場地佔作他用，必須堅決糾正。各地一定要認真落實國家對體育場地建設的要求和城市規劃關於運動場地面積的定額指標。體育場館應合理佈局，避免過份集中。要增加羣衆活動的體育場所，重點增加學校體育設施；逐步實現優秀運動員訓練基地的現代化，有條件的省、自治區、直轄市要逐步建成能夠承辦全運會和國際比賽的設施，有計劃地發展高等院校的體育活動場所。體育場館要改善管理，提高使用率，成爲開展羣體活動和培訓體育人材的基地；同時，要講究經濟效益，積極創造條件實行多種經營，逐步轉變爲企業、半企業性質的單位。工商業部門要會同體育部門做好體育器材和專用設備的研制、生產和供應。

(五)加強體育宣傳。體育是全民族的羣衆性活動，也是一門科學。要大力宣傳體育對建設兩個文明的積極作用，大力普及體育知識，吸引廣大羣衆積極參加體育鍛煉。

要加強對運動隊和觀衆的文明禮貌教育，正確對待勝負。在國際比賽中，尤其要注意既賽出水平，又賽出風格，體現出社會主義國家的風度。要通過體育成就，進行愛國主義、集體主義、社會主義和共產主義的教育，進行爲祖國榮譽頑強拼搏、奮勇進取、勇攀高峯的革命精神的教育，以加速四化建設，推進祖國統一大業。

國際體育活動，是國家外事活動的重要組成部份，具有很强的政治性，要嚴格執行黨和國家的對外方針和政策。在參加各項國際體育活動和進行新聞報道時，要時刻注意考慮我國在國際上的地位和影響。

(六)各級黨委要加強對體育工作的領導。通過整黨，加強各級體委領導班子的建設，按照幹部“四化”標準，調整好各級體委的領導班子，選拔一批年輕、有創見、有事業心的幹部到各級體委領導崗位上來。健全體育機構，全面貫徹黨的路綫、方針、政策，切實發揮體委對體育事業的

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領導、協調、監督作用。各級體委都應立足本地區，面向全世界，深入實際調查研究，認真總結經驗，研究制訂體育發展戰略，建設具有中國特色的社會主義體育事業。

要加強體育隊伍的思想政治工作，尤其要把思想政治工作貫穿於體育訓練和比賽的全過程。使體育戰綫在建設精神文明中成爲一條强有力的戰綫。

現在，國家政治局面安定，經濟狀況好轉，人民羣衆對發展體育運動有着強烈的要求，具備了把體育運動更快地搞上去的條件。要充份利用這個條件，在本世紀內把我國建設成體育強國，以增強全民族的體質，強國強民。通過參加各種國際比賽，增進同世界各國人民的友誼，鼓舞我國人民奮發圖強、建設四化的信心和鬥志。中央希望體育戰綫的全體同志要充份認識自己的光榮職責，戒驕戒躁，銳意改革，勇於進取，不斷做出新的貢獻。

中央相信，在體育戰綫全體同志和全黨、全國各族人民共同努力下，中華民族一定能躋身於世界體育強國之林。

中共中央

一九八四年十月五日

Sports is a matter of importance to the health of the people, the prosperity of the nation and the honour of the country. It plays a tremendous role in raising the ideological consciousness of the broad masses, in fulfilling the general task of the Party for the New Period, promoting international exchanges, strengthening the unity and friendship with the peoples of other countries, and strengthening the national defence. This is why the whole Party and the whole society must attach great importance to the strengthening of the physical culture and sports work and further develop the physical culture and sports of the whole nation.

1. The past 35 years have seen tremendous developments of sports in China. The progress has been even quicker in the last few years. A new situation has initially been opened up in physical culture and sports. Mass sports, developed on a broad scale, have effectively improved the physical condition of the people. Some of the sports have reached or approached the world's advanced level. Moreover, a large number of outstanding sportsmen and coaches have emerged, and some of these sports-

men have captured world championship titles or set world records. Recently, the Chinese sports delegation achieved outstanding results at the 23rd Olympic Games, making a breakthrough of historical significance, and showed good sportsmanship and moral conduct. This means a double harvest of competition records and sportsmanship. It marks the beginning of China's all-round march towards the world sports arena and a new milestone for the building of a powerful sports country.

The important achievements scored in sports have brought honour to the motherland, greatly enhanced the national pride and self-confidence of the masses, inspired the patriotic enthusiasm of the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation living at home and abroad, and spread the international influence of our country.

2. It must be seen that there is still a big gap between our country and the advanced countries in the world so far as the development scale and level of sports are concerned. In order to close the gap as quickly as possible, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of paying equal attention to the popularisation of sports and the improvement of their standards and take effective measures to promote the development of sports to new depths and heights. It is essential to make positive efforts to promote sports both in the cities and in the countryside, raise the health standards of the people and put emphasis on physical education and sports in schools, especially among children. While improving the physical condition of students, it is necessary to conduct after-class training among them in a positive way. It is essential to build up a system of training sports personnel through multiple channels and at multiple levels, reform the training and competition systems, positively promote sports research work and physical education, obtain the information of sports in other countries in time, adopt advanced techniques and equipment created both at home and abroad, strengthen scientific training and constantly improve training techniques. It is essential to work out a strategic plan for the development of sports, concentrate on the development of the sports in which China is strong, make energetic efforts to improve sports like athletics and swimming in which China

is weak (athletics is the foundation for all other sports), and at the same time pay special attention to the sports in which China can catch up with the world's advanced level in a short time so that our athletes will be able to obtain even better results at the major international tournaments in the future.

3. It is necessary to build up a contingent of sportsmen and coaches who are both red and expert, and have both valour and resourcefulness. The sportsmen and coaches in all sports should follow the example of the women's volleyball team and the table tennis team, to stick to the high standards and strict demands, work hard to master basic skills and see to it that they have a noble ideal and good moral conduct, acquire a better education and abide by discipline. Both moral encouragement and material awards should be given to the sportsmen, coaches and others who make outstanding contributions, as well as to those who make special contributions.

Appropriate arrangements should be made for retired outstanding sportsmen. They should be given opportunities to attend physical culture institutes, physical culture departments of teachers' colleges and other professional schools for advanced studies so that they can be trained into qualified sports teachers, coaches, research workers and sports officials. The departments and units concerned should take care of veteran sportsmen and coaches, who made contributions and who have been transferred to other trades, and help them when they have difficulties.

4. In order to ensure the vigorous development of sports, it is necessary to increase funds for sports and investment in the construction of sports facilities step by step, and include the funds and investment in the plans of the governments at all levels for the national economic and social development. At present, the sports facilities are far from enough to meet the needs for the development of sports. It is necessary to build new facilities and improve their quality. Those localities and units which have used the sports grounds for other purposes must correct their wrongdoing without hesitation. All localities must make sure to earnestly follow the demands of the Central Government on the construction of new sports grounds and guarantee the quotas

on the area of the sports grounds allocated under city planning. The sports centres should be reasonably located to avoid over-concentration. There should be more sports grounds for mass activities and emphasis laid on increasing sports facilities for the schools. Training centres for outstanding sportsmen should be modernised step by step. Provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government and autonomous regions should gradually build sports facilities for national games or international tournaments if conditions permit them to do so, and increase sports facilities in universities and colleges in a planned way. Existing sports centres should improve their management and operation, make better use of themselves and turn them into bases for mass sports activities and training of outstanding sportsmen. At the same time, they pay attention to their economic results, and positively create conditions for multi-purpose operations so as to turn themselves into enterprises or semi-enterprises. Industrial and commercial departments should join sports departments in ensuring the development, production and supply of sports gear and special equipment.

5. It is necessary to give better publicity to sports. Sports are mass activities for the whole people. They are also a science. Energetic efforts should be made to give publicity to the positive role played by sports in raising the material and cultural level of the nation, popularise knowledge on sports and encourage more people to practise sports and physical exercises.

It is necessary to strengthen the education in civility among sportsmen and spectators and teach them to take a correct attitude toward win or loss. In international competition, special attention should be paid to both the standard of performance and sportsmanship so as to show the bearing of the sportsmen of socialist China. It is essential to conduct education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism and education in the revolutionary spirit of competing stubbornly for supremacy, forging ahead courageously and scaling heights boldly for the honour of the motherland through the achievements scored in sports so as to speed up the modernisation drive and promote the great cause of the reunification of the motherland.

The international sports activities are an important component part of the foreign affairs of the country and are of strong political character. It is necessary to strictly follow the principles and policies of the Party and the state concerning foreign affairs. While participating in the international sports activities and organising news coverage, it is necessary to pay attention at all times to the international position and influence of our country.

6. The Party Committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over sports work. It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies of the physical culture and sports commissions at all levels through the consolidation of the party organisations, readjust the leading bodies of the physical culture and sports commissions at all levels according to the requirements prescribed for the cadres and select and promote a number of young cadres with original ideas and devotion to work to the leading posts of the physical culture and sports commissions at all levels; strengthen the sports organisations and implement the Party line, principles and policies in an all-around way so as to play the role of the physical culture and sports commissions in leading, coordinating and supervising the sports work. The physical culture and sports commissions at all levels should have their feet firmly planted in their own localities and keep the world in mind, make investigations of actual conditions, earnestly sum up experience, study and work out their own strategies for the development of sports and develop socialist sports work with Chinese characteristics.

It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among the sports contingents, and in particular, to promote the ideological and political work in the whole process of training and competition, so as to turn the sports front into a powerful front in the intellectual and moral development.

Today, the country has a stable political situation and a better economy, and the people have shown a strong desire for the development of sports, providing conditions for the promotion of sports to a higher level in a shorter time. We must make full use of these conditions to build our country into a strong sports power so as to improve the physical conditions of the whole

people and make both the country and the people strong. By participating in the international competitions, it is necessary to enhance friendship with peoples of all other countries, and inspire the people of our country to enhance their confidence and fighting spirit in working hard for the prosperity of the country and its modernisation drive. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China hopes that all comrades on the sports front will have full understanding of their glorious duties, guard against arrogance and rashness, make reforms with determination and go ahead dauntlessly so as to make new contributions constantly.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is convinced that with the joint efforts of the comrades on the sports front, the whole party and the people of the whole country, the Chinese nation will certainly rank among the great world sports powers.

The Central Committee of the
Communist Party of China

October 5, 1984

具有歷史意義的 1984年

中華人民共和國
體育運動委員會主任
李夢華



1984 — A YEAR OF
HISTORICAL
SIGNIFICANCE

by Li Menghua,
Minister of the
Physical Culture & Sports
Commission of the
People's Republic of China

當我們揮手告別1984年的時候，感到無比振奮，充滿着信心和希望。過去的一年，各條戰線一派蓬勃生機，體育戰線也取得了比1983年更大的成就。以中華健兒在第23屆奧運會上奪得豐碩成果為主要標誌，體育事業全面獲得豐收，呈現了新面貌，中國已踏上了向世界體育強國進軍的新里程。

1984年是中國體育事業發展史上具有重要意義的一年。在這一年裏，中國派出了三百多人的大型體育代表團，進軍洛杉磯，參加第23屆奧林匹克運動會，賽出風格，賽出水平，贏得了運動成績和精神文明雙豐收。一共奪得15枚金牌、8枚銀牌和9枚銅牌，中國女排奪得“三連冠”。金牌數名列140個國家和地區的第四位，突破了中國在奧運會上金牌“0”的紀錄。一雪東亞病夫之辱，大長中華民族的志氣。在這一年裏，中國健兒共有17人17次打破和超過田徑、射擊、航空模型、航海模型、摩托艇等12項世界紀錄，46人分別獲得體操、舉重、擊劍、跳水、射擊、排球、乒乓球、羽毛球、圍棋、航海模型、航空模型、跳傘、帆板等33項37個世界冠軍（含奧運會）。

中國運動員的出色表現，贏得了國際體育界的廣泛讚揚，激發了海內外炎黃子孫的民族自豪感和愛國熱忱。在這股巨大暖流的推動下，1984年中國體育熱的廣度和深度超過以往任何一年。羣衆創造了許多豐富多彩、生動活潑的體育活動形式，進一步豐富發展了具有中國特色的羣衆體育運動，城鄉體育波瀾壯闊，蓬勃發展，體育走向更加廣闊的天地。全國已有3億人經常參加體育活動，達到國家體育鍛煉標準的累計人數已有1.5億多人。有兩千多萬職工投身於體育鍛煉。建國以來首屆全國“豐收杯”農民籃球邀請賽順利舉辦，參加比賽的510名運動員全部來自人均年收入達400元以上的鄉鎮，反映了富裕起來的億萬農民迫切要求文化體育的心願。民族傳統體育經過提煉整理，更加豐富多彩，武術、氣功等遍及城鄉，並開始流傳到許多國家。龍舟、毽球等民間體育項目經過加工與改進，成為全國正式競賽項目。舉辦了全國第一屆傷殘人運動會，並派運動員參加國際傷殘人運動會，共獲得24枚獎牌，破9項世界紀錄。傷殘人同健康人一起譜寫了體育新篇章。

隨着中國政治安定，經濟繁榮，人民生活改善，人們對體育的需求越來越迫切，體育在社會主義物質文明和精神文明中的

重要地位，得到廣泛的承認和重視，體育觀念發生了很大的變化。高爾夫球、地滾球、臺球這些過去在中國很少開展的項目，現在也開始進入人們健身娛樂活動中。體育不僅具有健身作用，而且作為高尚的精神享受納入中國現代生活方式之中，成為人民生活的重要內容。廣大城鄉湧現出一大批全家參加體育鍛煉的家庭。特別是近幾年，在全國實行改革的洪流中，體育部門放手發動各行各業、社會團體和個人興辦體育，體育社會化的路子越走越寬，新鮮事物層出不窮。如：富裕起來的農民個人、家庭辦體育；城鄉集體或個人舉辦業餘訓練點、技術推廣站、健康諮詢室；恢復和發展民間體育組織，民辦體育俱樂部以及大型廠礦企業、高校自辦運動隊等方興未艾；社會集資和引進外資、僑資辦體育，使體育投資結構趨於多元化；在體育場地建設方面，國家、集體、個人齊動手，一年來新建場地1,500多個。這些都充份體現體育作為全民的事業，日益顯示出它蒸蒸日上，欣欣向榮的新勢頭。

隨着對外開放步伐的加快，中國擴大了同世界各國人民的友好往來，在發展世界體育運動中進一步發揮作用。中國已是89個世界和亞洲體育組織的成員，並在46個組織中擔任領導職務。這一年亞洲奧林匹克理事會正式批准在北京舉辦1990年第11屆亞運會。中國還首次參加國際奧林匹克科學大會，提交的論文受到大會歡迎。體育科研論文首次在國外獲美國矯形外科運動醫學會優秀論文獎。

這幾年，我們同台灣運動員一道參加國際比賽，共敘手足之情，增進了海峽兩岸同胞之間的瞭解和情誼。特別是第23屆奧運會上大陸運動員和台灣運動員共為中華民族的榮譽奮勇拼搏，得到兩岸人民以及海內外炎黃子孫的同聲讚譽。

黨和政府高度重視和關懷體育事業的發展，是中國體育運動飛速發展的關鍵。1984年中共中央發出《關於進一步發展體育運動的通知》，是一個具有歷史意義的綱領性文件。對體育工作是巨大的推動和有力保證。各級黨政機關貫徹《通知》精神，從人力、物力、財力上解決了體育工作的一些實際問題。全國體育工作面臨着更為喜人的局面。

1984年體育改革邁出了新的步伐。國家體委成立了體育發展戰略研究委員會，召開了全國第一次體育發展戰略、體育改革會議，由體育工作者與體育理論研究人員一起為體育事業發展出謀獻策。在訓練

、競賽、科研管理體制及體育獎勵制度等方面也進行了大膽改革。這些改革給體育增添了新的活力，進一步調動了廣大體育工作者的積極性，促進了體育事業的高速發展。

過去的一年，我們雖然取得了令人可喜的成績，但對於建設具有中國特色的社會主義，實現世界體育強國的宏偉目標來講，還只是個序幕。新的征途更加艱難，我們務必保持清醒的頭腦，奮勇拼搏，銳意改革，以騰飛的精神狀態，去迎接新的、更為光輝的一年。

While we are saying good-bye to 1984, we are filled with joy, confidence and hope. The past year has seen a vigorous situation on all fronts and greater achievements on the sports front than in 1983. An all-round harvest has been reaped in sports work, its main symbol being the outstanding successes made by Chinese sportsmen at the 23rd Olympic Games. China has embarked on the new road to a world sports power.

1984 is a year of great importance in the Chinese history of sports development. During the year, China sent a big sports delegation of more than 300 people to Los Angeles to attend the 23rd Olympic Games where they made a good account of their skills and displayed their fine sportsmanship. Altogether, they captured 15 gold medals, eight silver medals and nine bronze medals. The Chinese women's volleyball team also won the Olympic gold medal, following their victories at the World Cup Tournament and World Championships - a hat-trick in world volleyball. China ranked fourth in the gold medals table among the 140 participating countries and regions, thus breaking its old record of "zero" gold medal in Olympic history. This has not only done away with the humiliating label of the "Sick Man in East Asia" and has also heightened the morale of the Chinese Nation.

In the same year, 17 Chinese sportsmen broke or surpassed 12 world records in track and field, shooting, model airplane flying, model sea vessel sailing and motor-boating on 17 occasions and 46 sportsmen won 37 world titles (including Olympic gold medals) in 33

events in gymnastics, weightlifting, fencing, diving, shooting, volleyball, table tennis, badminton, weichi chess, model sea vessel sailing, model airplane flying, parachuting and surfing.

The outstanding performances by the Chinese sportsmen won wide praises from international sports circles and caused national pride and patriotic enthusiasm among the sons and daughters of the Chinese Nation living in China and abroad. Pushed by this great hot current, the enthusiasm in sports in China in 1984 surpassed that in any previous year. The broad masses have introduced many colourful and lively forms of sports activities, further developing mass sports with Chinese characteristics. Mass sports have developed on a much broader scale both in the cities and in the countryside. About 300 million people in China are taking a regular part in varied sports activities. Around half of them have reached the State Physical Training Standards. More than 20 million staff members and workers take part in physical training. The first "Harvest Cup" National Peasant Basketball Invitational Tournament was held with success. All the 510 players taking part in the tournament were selected from villages with an average annual income of above 400 yuan per capita. This showed the urgent desire of the Chinese peasants for more culture and sports activities along with the improvement of their material life. The traditional sports have become more colourful after refinement. Wushu (martial arts) and Qigong (breathing exercises) are more popular in both the cities and the countryside, and they have even been introduced into many other countries. The folk sports items like dragon boating and Jian Qiu Sport have become official competition sports after improvement. China has held its first games for the disabled and sent athletes to the International Games for the Disabled, where they won 24 medals and broke nine world records.

With political stability, economic prosperity and the improvement of their life, the people's demand for sports has become more and more urgent, and the important place of sports in the socialist material and intellectual development has been widely recognised and highly evaluated. Their notions about sports have been greatly

changed. Golf, bowling and billiards, which were almost non-existent in China in the past 35 years, have reappeared for recreation. Sports not only play a role in improving the health of the people, but also become an important part of the life of the people, a highly valued form of entertainment in modern Chinese life. There are now large numbers of families in urban and rural areas which have all members practising physical exercises. Especially in recent years, the sports departments have boldly encouraged all industries and trades, public organisations and individuals to sponsor sports activities in the midst of the national current of reform. The road to socialisation of sports has become broader and broader and more and more new things have turned up. For example, peasant individuals and families which have become better off have organised sports tournaments, urban and rural collective units and individuals have set up spare-time training centres, how-to-play stations and health inquiry rooms; folk sports organisations have been re-established or expanded; sports clubs or sports teams are being set up by big factories and mines or by universities with their own funds, and so on. Funds from Overseas Chinese and foreign funds are being used to build sports facilities so that the sources of investment for sports facilities have become varied. The government, organisations and individuals have all joined hands in the construction of sports grounds. As a result, more than 1,500 sports grounds have been built in the past year. All these show that sports as the cause of the whole people are gaining momentum day and day.

China has expanded its friendly exchanges with people of other countries. It is playing an ever-increasing role in the development of world sports. China has become a member of 89 world and Asian sports organisations and taken up leading posts in 46 of them. The Olympic Council of Asia has officially approved China's application to host the 11th Asian Games in Beijing in 1990. China also attended the international Olympic Science Conference for the first time and the paper it submitted received warm response. One of the sports science research papers won a prize from the American Orthopaedic Surgery Sports Medicine Society.

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