

IV. China

IV-I Shan, Ba. "Empress Dowager and Archery," *China Sports*, 25, No. 4 (1993), 51.

Proclaimed empress dowager in 515 by Emperor Su Zong, Hu Chonghua was an accomplished archer. Taught to shoot as a girl, Hu Chonghua practiced archery as a means of fitness throughout her life and utilized leaves, coins or birds as targets. She reputedly shot three arrows through a distant target the size of a coin impressing all who saw her. No notes.

—Lynne Emery

- IV-2 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement," *China Sports*, 24, No. 7 (1992), 44-47.

In ancient China, as in Greece, physical activities were practiced in connection with the military, productive labor and education. In both cultures running, jumping, throwing, martial arts, charioteering and swimming were practiced. As China became westernized in the late 1800s, modern sports were introduced through missionary schools and the YMCA. The first national sports organization, the All-China Athletic Association, was founded in 1924 and charged with selecting athletes for international competition including the Olympic Games. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; four drawings/photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- IV-3 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement, II," *China Sports*, 24, No. 8(1992), 25-27.

While China did not enter the first nine modern Olympic Games, she participated in the IOC-sanctioned Far Eastern Championship Games between 1913 and 1934. The All-China Athletic Association was recognized by the IOC in 1931 and China sent athletes to the 1932, 1936 and 1948 Olympics. The first entry into the Olympics by the People's Republic of China was the 1952 Helsinki Games but took place only after many problems, the greatest being the recognition by the IOC of Taiwan as the Republic of China thus creating two Chinas. Because of this recognition, the People's Republic refused to participate. No notes; two photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- IV-4 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement, III." *China Sports*, 24, No. 9(1992), 38-41.

While the People's Republic of China was not a part of the Olympic movement during the 1960s, Chinese athletes participated in a few competitions including table tennis. Due to the Cultural Revolution, however, they missed the 29th and 30th World Table Tennis Championships but entered the 31st in 1971. It was this tournament which gave rise to ping-pong diplomacy as the United States team visited China after the matches and opened the door for a later trip by President Richard Nixon. No notes: three photographs.

—Lynne Emery

- IV-5 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement, IV," *China Sports*, 24, No. 10(1992), 37-39.

As a result of ping-pong diplomacy, China was seated as a member of the United Nations in 1972 yet was still not recognized by the IOC. One of the first sporting groups to recognize China was the Asian Games Federation which expelled Taiwan and brought in China in 1973. Finally, in 1979, the

People's Republic was reinstated by the IOC with the provision that the Olympic Committee of Taiwan no longer call its team the Republic of China but instead be known as Chinese Taipei; thus resolving the problem of the two Chinas. No notes.

—Lynne Emery

IV-6 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement, V," *China Sports*, 24, No. 11(1992), 46-48.

Sport and the level of competition in China has continued to increase since reinstatement as an IOC member. He Zhenliang, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, is also vice president of the IOC. China entered the 1984 Los Angeles Games, her first since 1952, and collected 15 gold, eight silver and nine bronze medals. China earned five golds, 11 silvers and 12 bronzes in the Seoul Olympics and increased to 16 gold, 22 silver and 16 bronze medals in Barcelona in 1992. Many championships and world tournaments have been hosted by China in the past dozen years, the most important was the 1990 11th Asian Games held in Beijing. No notes, two photographs.

—Lynne Emery

IV-7 Luzeng, Song. "China and the Olympic Movement, VI," *China Sports*, 24, No. 12 (1992), 33-35.

Based on the success of the 11th Asian Games and other international competitions, Beijing entered a bid to host the 27th Olympiad in the year 2000. To prepare for the Games, the city is building a 100,000-seat stadium; a gymnasium, swim stadium and tennis complex each seating 10,000; and an Olympic Village and Media Village to hold 25,000. No notes, two photographs.

—Lynne Emery