



新中国最早的全国武术比赛

1953年11月8—12日，天津举行了新中国最早的全国武术比赛——全国民族形式体育表演及竞赛大会。参加大会的有西南区、中南区、西北区、东北区、华东区、华北区六大行政区、火车头体育协会等7个单位，汇集了汉、满、蒙古、回、维吾尔、哈萨克、塔塔尔、苗、傣、朝鲜等10多个民族的体育选手。武术是这次大会的主要内容。有145名运动员参加了332个项目的表演与比赛。仅拳术就有少林拳、罗汉拳、八极拳、猴拳、绵拳、查拳、八卦掌、太极拳、通臂拳、螳螂拳等139项。此外，还有刀、剑、枪、棍等器械，以及对练、散手、短兵等，充分展示了传统武术的丰富多彩和新中国初期传统武术的最高水平。在这次大会的推动下，国家体委和一些省、市委设立了专门工作机构。各地民间武术组织和群众性武术活动得到了迅速发展。1954年成立了国家武术队。



1953年，全国民族形式体育表演及竞赛大会在天津召开

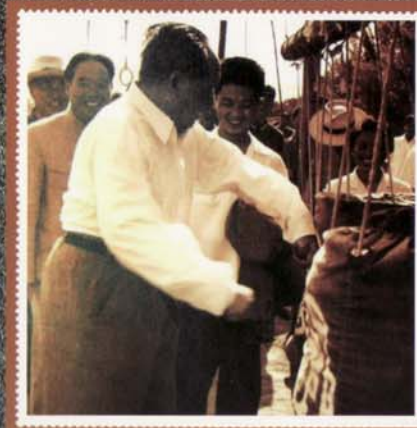


第五届全运会武术比赛获奖运动员合影

蔡龙云演练华拳



中國
武術
CHINESE WUSHU



毛澤東與運動員合影



The Earliest National Wushu Competition in New China

On November 8-12, 1953, the earliest national wushu competition in New China, the National Games for Demonstration and Competition of Sports of Ethnic Minorities, was held in Tianjin. Athletes came from the 6 administrative areas, namely the Southeast, the Middle-South, the Northwest, the Northeast, East China and North China, 7 units such as Locomotive Sports Association, etc., and over 10 ethnic minorities including the Han, the Man, the Mongol, the Hui, the Uygur, the Kazak, the Tatar, the Miao, the Dai and the Koreans. Wushu was the main sport in the game. There were 145 athletes taking part in the demonstrations and competitions of 332 sports events, among which Quanshu alone took up 139 events, including Shaolinquan, arhat boxing, monkey boxing, Mianquan, Zhaquan, eight-trigram palm exercise, Taijiqian, Tongbeiquan, mantis boxing, etc. In addition, there were also weaponed events such as broadsword, sword, spear and cudgel, as well as set sparring, Sanshou, short weapons, etc., which fully displayed the richness and colorfulness of traditional Wushu and its highest standard at the early stage of the New China. Promoted by this competition, some special institutions was established by the National Sports Committee and some of its provincial or municipal branches to do Wushu work; local folk Wushu organizations and mass Wushu activities got rapid developments and in 1954, the National Wushu Team was set up.



武術的現代發展

