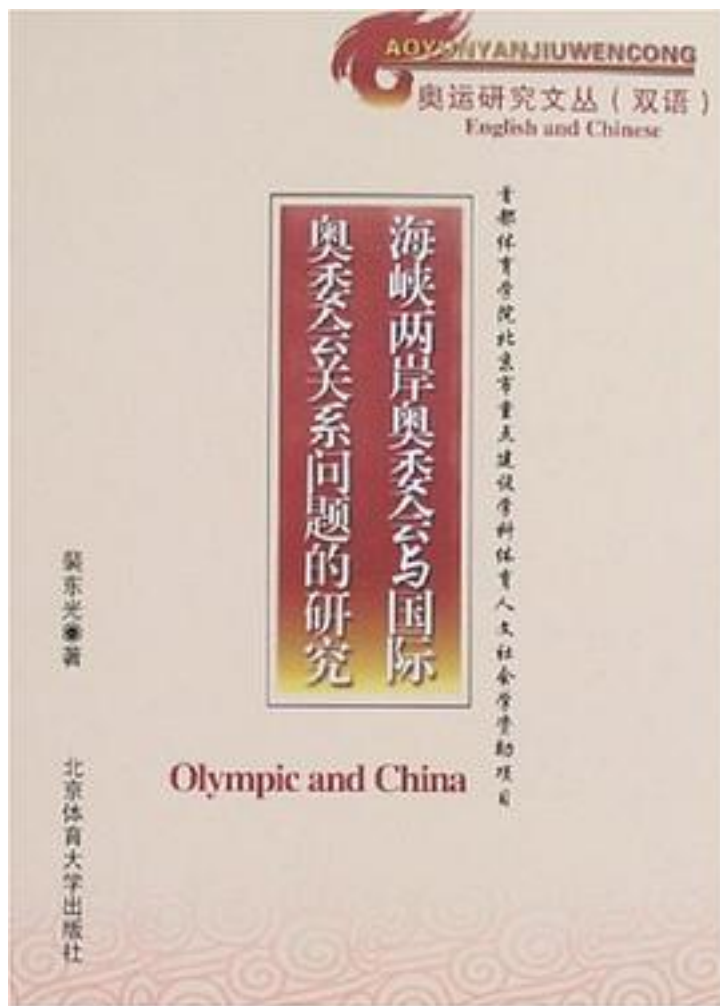# 海峡两岸奥委会与国际奥委会关系问题的研究

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《海峡两岸奥委会与国际奥委会关系问题的研究》主要内容：China established

relationship with the IOC soon after World War I. After vigorous participation in the early editions of the Far East Games, the IOC recognized a Chinese National Olympic Committee. Subsequently, China entered athletes in the Olympic Games of 1932, 1936 and 1948.

The civil war, which resulted in the defeat Kou Ming Tang (KMT) and its subse-quent retreat to the island of Taiwan, prompted confusion within the IOC. Two sport or-ganizations emerged, one in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and one on Taiwan,each claiming to represent each other's athletes in international sport affairs. The develo-ping East-West Cold War polarized attitudes and influenced discussions within the IOC on Chinese representation in the Olympic Games. For thirty years the major barrier preventing solution of the problem was the question of names, that is, the insistence by each in being referring to in all global matters as China. The initial impasse reached its climax with the PRC's withdrawal from the Olympic Movement in 1958.

In the 1970s, the international situation changed and, combined with an improve-ment in political and economic environments in the PRC, a solution was reached on the "Two Chinas" issue. The PRC was admitted to the IOC as a full Olympic partner in 1979. Prime factors in the formula for solution of the problem were: (1) the PRC was recognized by the United Nation and Taiwan was expelled in 1971, (2) The PRC devel-oped a better dialogue and relationship with IOC, primarily due to Avery Brundages's re-tirement as president, (3) changing relationship with United States, (4)increasing inter-national respect and recognition, and (5) The China's internal environment was improved dramatically by the initiatives of Deng Xiao Ping's new policies implemented in 1978.

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