

Journal Surveys

I. Ancient Sport

- I-1 Ji, Shi. "Pellet Beating-An Ancient Form of Golf," *China Sports*, 17, No. 5 (May 1985), 26.

Pellet beating, somewhat resembling modern golf, was played with a stick and a small, wooden ball on a lawn having various types of surfaces and having a required number of holes marked by flags of different colors. Although its date of origin is unknown, it was played prior to the Tang Dynasty (618-907) as verified by a poet of that era Wang Jian in *Palace Verses*. Played either on foot or on horseback, apparently maids in the imperial palace competed as individuals or as members of two equally-numbered sides. During later dynasties, varied forms of the game were devised and the popularity of pellet beating was verified by many exhibition matches played by professionals. The book *Wanjing* and the paintings *Pleasures of the Ming Emperor Xuan Zong* and *The Maidens* portrayed people playing this game before it gradually disappeared during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Based on primary sources; no notes.

-Angela Lumpkin

- I-2 Mouratidis, John. "Games and Festivals as a Unifying Force in Ancient Greece," *Physical Education Review*, 8, No. 1 (1985), 41-49.

The athletic festivals during prehistorical and classical Greece were the only periodical intervals of national unity and were zealously promoted for this purpose. The reconciliation of quarrelling Achaeans, the peaceful competitions between former enemies, and especially the splendor of athletic games and festivals under the Macedonians verified the philosophy that inspired the revival of the modern Olympic Games. Although today's Games provide opportunities for international understanding, friendship, and mutual respect, many political leaders try to use the publicity surrounding these contests for their own ends, thus eroding the true meaning of the Olympic Games and the legacy of their philosophy. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 60 notes.

-Angela Lumpkin

or prestige. Third, the media have vested interests in promoting nationalism in sport. Based on secondary works; 57 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-10 Stewart, Bob. "The Economic Development of the Victorian Football League 1960-1984," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 2 (May 1985), 2-26.

Few Australian sports can match the long-standing popularity of Victorian League Football. However, over the past twenty-five years the influence and combination of money and business have helped force radical changes in the game. The financial structure of the league has become more complex. In the 1960s club finances were predominantly derived from gate receipts, but now revenue from broadcasting rights, social clubs, and sponsorships (particularly corporate sponsorship) have become increasingly important. Both players and officials have become more professional and the former, although still mainly part-timers, now gain a high proportion of their incomes from the game. Although revenues have risen considerably, so have wages and other costs as the viability of many clubs is threatened. Based on secondary works; 16 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-11 Tatz, Colin. "Race, Politics, and Sport," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 1 (November 1984), 2-36.

Case studies of and reference to the Berlin, Mexico, and Munich Olympics, black boxers and baseballers, the South African situation at home and abroad, Australian aborigines and the Brisbane Commonwealth Games, and racism in Asia demonstrated that sport and politics were intertwined. Sport has often been used or exploited for commercialism, chauvinism, politics, and foreign policy. It was often utilized as an arm of the state's ideology or as an advertisement for its way of life. Based on secondary works; 72 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

III. International Sport

III-1 Cross, Gary S. "The Quest of Leisure: Reassessing the Eight-Hour Day in France," *Journal of Social History*, 18, No. 2 (Winter 1984) 195-216.

The French workers' struggle for the eight-hour work day, won in 1919, has been greatly overlooked by social historians, except for some work on economic motivations. The desire for increased time away from the control of the employer, i.e. leisure, has been often overlooked as a motivating factor. The article documented the struggle between the workers and their employers for this free time. The traditional 19th century conception of rational leisure, increased time spent with family, and increased opportunities for personal development was assumed. The actual use of this time by the workers has been left for future empirical studies. Based on primary and secondary sources; 86 notes; 1 illustration; 1 table.

—John Neville

III-2 Gowdy, Curt. "Curt Gowdy Talks about Olympic Gold," *The American West*, 21, No. 4 (July/August 1984), 39-46.

The 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, held in the midst of the Great Depression, proved to be a great morale booster. Heroine of the games was track and field athlete Mildred