

Journal Surveys

II. Chinese Sport

II-1 Shan, Ba. "An Outline of Sports History," *China Sports*, 19, No. 2 (1987), 40-42.

The feudal rulers of the Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907) attached importance to military affairs and the imperial examinations thus boosting the development of sports. Most popular for military men, as well as recreationally for all ages and genders, were the martial arts, cuji (football), jijiu (polo), wrestling, acrobatics, weiqi, and health-building exercises. No notes; three photographs of a polo game in a fresco, archery on horseback in porcelain, and clay dancer figurines.

—Angela Lumpkin

II-2 Shan, Ba. "An Outline of Sports History (6)," *China Sports*, 19, No. 4 (1987), 34-44.

The author examines the sporting practices of the Chinese during the last two feudal dynasties, the Ming (1369-1644) and Qing (1644-1911). Ancient sports and folk games such as wishu, wrestling, ice games, *daoyin*, and *weiqi* flourished the Ming-Qing periods. Many traditional sports such as hunting and archery on horseback also main-

tamed their popularity, even though ball games disappeared during the Qing period. No notes. 1 picture and 2 illustrations.

—Linda Williams

II-3 Wen, Zhong. "Martial Arts in the Imperial Examination," *China Sports*, 19, No. 4 (1987), 46.

The author describes the imperial examination which assesses talents in two areas, writing and martial arts. Chinese feudal leaders administered entrance, provincial, national and court examinations to appoint officials to high military positions. The winner of the court exam was awarded the title of *zhuangyuan*. At the provincial and national levels, the winners received the title of *juren* and *jinski* respectively. No notes.

—Linda Williams

III. Medieval Sport

III-1 Carter, John Marshall. "Sport in the Bayeaux Tapestry," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 36-60.

The 230-foot Bayeaux Tapestry (1070) is an important source of information about medieval life in Normandy and England. Numerous depictions of sport include hunting, horse racing, hawking, fishing, archery, animal baiting, and cock fighting. Both aristocrats and peasants are represented, and the correlation between sport and warfare is evident. Based on secondary works; 29 notes; 15 illustrations.

—Barbara Schrodt

IV. Olympic Sport

IV-1 Edwards, Harry. "The Olympic Project for Human Rights: An Assessment Ten Years Later," *The Black Scholar*, Nos. 6/7 (1979), 2-8.

The author reviews the objectives and summarizes the benefits of the Olympic Project for Human Rights. Based on research about blacks in sports, Edwards concludes that the rights of blacks are still being denied in sports at the collegiate and professional levels. No notes.

—Linda Williams

IV-2 Hunter, Maxine Grace. "The United Nations and the Anti-Apartheid in Sport Movement," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 19-35.

The United Nations, in its ongoing efforts to pressure South Africa to change its apartheid system, passed two resolutions, in 1968 and 1970, urging states and organizations to suspend sporting exchanges with South Africa. A 1971 resolution included 11 forms of actions to be taken against apartheid sport. A series of strongly-worded resolutions followed the African boycott of the 1976 Olympics. Finally, in 1977, the