

VI. Asia and Australia

VI-1 Hong, Fan. "The Female Body, Missionary and Reformer: The Reconceptualization of Femininity in Modern China," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993). 133-158.

Chinese women credit Christian missionaries of the West for initially challenging their mandated inferiority and foot-binding customs. Their convincing leverage emancipated Chinese women at all social levels, discouraged previous practices, and removed the "prejudice against women's participation in physical activities." Chinese women continued the liberation, launching the Chinese women's movement and acquiring support from a state wishing to strengthen and preserve its nation and race. Based on primary and secondary sources; 121 notes.

—Rose Ann Martinez

VI-2 Mangan, J.A., and Ma, Nam Gil. "Religion and Nationalism: Christianity and the Modern History of Korea," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994). 329-354.

Confucian ideology dominated Korea from the fourteenth through the nineteenth centuries, controlling economics, politics and behavior. and extolling mental over physical virtues. Late nineteenth-century western imperialism intruded into this lifestyle and Christianity fought its way to a powerful role in Korea. A significant result was the spread of western-style sport from the YMCA to schools and the larger culture. Besides enhancing leisure, sports helped promote nationalism and emancipate women. Based on primary and secondary sources; 87 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

VI-3 Nakajima, Ken. "Fascism, Sport and Society in Japan," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992). 1-24.

Before the Manchurian Incident, Japan was somewhat democratic in its ideals and implementation of sports. After the incident, Japan focused on an aggressive military regime. Youth sports and national fitness programs were transformed to a military style of training. The fascist elite enforced a program that stressed *Bushido* and *Yamatodamashii* (the Japanese spirit), both of which

formed the basis for many years of Japanese sport philosophy. Based on primary and secondary sources; 25 notes.

—Jason Barth

VI-4 Jaireth, Subhash. "Tracing Orientalism in Cricket: A Reading of Some Recent Australian Cricket Writing on Pakistani Cricket," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 1 (November 1995), 103-120.

Recent Australian writings depict Pakistani cricket as corrupt and unfair, ridden by intrigues and nepotism. These writings employ and reinforce existing opposition between East and West, Islam and Christianity. Based on primary and secondary sources; 48 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-5 Burrows, A., Seebohm, L., and Ashbum, L. "A Leso Story: A Case Study of Australian Women's Cricket and its Media Experience," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 1 (November 1995), 27-46.

The article focuses on media's response to Denise Annett's claim that she was dropped from the Australian women's cricket team because she was heterosexual. Media's preoccupation with lesbianism is seen as titillating the public, trivializing women's cricket and women's sport in general. Based on primary and secondary sources; 48 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-6 Lensky, Helen Jefferson. "Sport and the Threat to Gender Boundaries," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 1 (November 1995), 47-60.

This article examines Denise Annett's claim that she was dropped from the Australian women's cricket team because of her heterosexuality and the *Golden Girls of Athletics Calendar* from a post-modern, radical feminist neo-marxist perspective. This constitutes manifestations of homophobia thinly veiled as liberal humanism, with emphasis on individual freedoms and the depoliticizing of individual actions. Based on primary and secondary sources; 30 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-7 Dabscheck, Braham. "Australian Baseballers Form a Team of Their Own," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 1 (November 1995), 61-101.

Article examines events and forces associated with the formation of the Australian Baseball Players' Association at the end of 1994. Information concerning the history of Australian baseball and connections with Major League Baseball, the International Baseball Association and Olympic movement is included. Structure, finances, and operation of Australian Baseball League are examined as are various labor market rules governing players' employment. Based on primary and secondary sources; 119 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck