

## VI. ASIA AND AUSTRALIA

VI-1 BIAN, KAI. "Asian Games: A Historical Review," *China Sports*, 26, no. 8-9 (August/September 1994), 58-63.

The Far Eastern Championship Games, initiated by the Philippines and held 10 times between 1913 and 1934, were the forerunner of the contemporary Asian Games. Founded in February of 1949, the Asian Games Federation held its first set of games in New Delhi in 1951. After resolution of the Taiwan problem, China was admitted to the Federation in 1973 and competed for the first time in Tehran in 1974. The 11th Asian Games held in 1990 in Beijing were the first to be held on Chinese soil. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; 4 tables; 6 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

VI-2 BINGFU, GU. "China's Participation in the Olympics," *China Sports*, 28, no. 8 (1996), 6-7.

After concentrated effort to find documentation, it is still not known whether China was invited to attend the 1896 Olympic Games. The first proof of China's involvement in the Olympic movement was the election of Wang Zhengting into the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1922. After being invited to send an observer to the Amsterdam (1928) Olympics, China's first competitor was Liu Changchun, a sprinter who ran in the 1932 Los Angeles Games. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; 3 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

VI-3 HONG, FAN, AND MANGAN, J.A. "Enlightenment Aspirations in an Oriental Setting: Female Emancipation and Exercise in Early-Twentieth-Century China," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 3 (December 1995), 80-104.

The Chinese Female Enlightenment Movement viewed physical activity as linked to a larger social emancipation. Educated in Japanese academies, Chinese female physical educators were nationalists and active in the dismantling of feudalism. Their male counterparts did not advocate female emancipation, though this difference was subsumed in the larger nationalist struggle. Confucian reviv-

alism, following the fall of the feudal system, led to legislation retarding many advances toward female emancipation. Based on primary and secondary sources, 137 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

VI-4 JAGGARD, ED. "Forgotten Heroes: The 1945 Australian Services Cricket Team," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 2 (May 1996), 61-79.

Between April 1945 and January 1946, an Australian Services team played 64 cricket matches in England, India, Ceylon, and Australia. Matches helped revive cricket and memories of an earlier golden age. The article examines problems confronting the team on and off the field. Primary sources, 45 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-5 JAMISON, BRYAN. "The Sandgate Handicap Riot: Sport, Popular Culture, and Working-Class Protest," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 2 (May 1996), 17-48.

This article provides the first detailed account of a riot that occurred on November 12, 1887, following the declaration of a winner after a 'non-start' in a horse race conducted by the Queensland Turf Club. It links the riots to broader manifestations of working-class resistance and protest. Primary sources, 142 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-6 JIE, PENG "A Study of Sports Images in Kezi'er Grottoes," *China Sports*, 26, no. 11 (November 1994), 24-26.

Along the old Silk Road are the Kezi'er Grottoes, consisting of 236 caves with 5,000 square meters of murals primarily of Buddhist origin. Among these works are several reflecting such everyday occurrences as hunting with bow and arrow, on foot and on horseback; meditation; swimming, mountain climbing, acrobatics; swordsmanship; and wrestling. Based on primary sources, no notes; 7 diagrams.

—Lynne Emery

VI-7 SULLIVAN, RODNEY, AND SULLIVAN, ROBIN. "'My Fighting is my Business': Towards a Biography of George Barnes, Australian Boxer," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 2 (May 1996), 49-59.

George Barnes was one of Australia's leading post-World War II pugilists—being Australian and Empire/Commonwealth welterweight champion. Unlike most, he used boxing to establish a long and prosperous post-boxing career. Primary and secondary sources, 35 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

VI-8 TONG, FANG. "Sports in Ancient China," *China Sports*, 29, no. 3 (March 1995), 20-21.

The excavation of ancient relics has led historians to believe that sports in China extend back 4,000-10,000 years. Ancient sports have been classified into

three categories based on purpose served: performing and entertaining sports such as swordsmanship and *cuja* (football); fitness activities incorporating flexibility and breathing exercises; and military exercises such as distance running, charioteering, and archery. Embryonic forms of sport gleaned from relics include hunting, running, and acrobatics. Based on artifacts; no notes; 4-color illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

VI-9 TONG, FANG. "Sports in Ancient China (II)," *China Sports*, 27, no. 4 (April 1995), 27-29.

Prized among military skills in ancient China was the ability to run swiftly and to run for long distances. Bodyguards of princes and dukes were held in high esteem because they ran behind the carts carrying their leaders. During the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 A.D.), a 90K race was a yearly event among the troops. Hunting skills were also prized, and hunting became a military exercise promoting physical training among the troops and a recreational activity among the nobility. Based on primary sources; no notes; 6-color illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

VI-10 TONG, FANG. "Sport in Ancient China (III)," *China Sports*, 27, no. 6 (June 1995), 20-21.

Inscriptions and paintings from as early as 475 B.C. have been discovered explaining and diagramming *Daoyin*, an ancient exercise form. *Daoyin* is a type of calisthenics that combines breathing with movements imitating animals and is practiced to develop flexibility and produce longevity. One painting on silk depicts 44 people of both genders and various ages performing a variety of *Daoyin* exercises. Based on artifacts; no notes; 6 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

VI-11 TONG, FANG. "Sports in Ancient China (IV)," *China Sports*, 27, no. 7 (July 1995), 20-21.

*Juedixi* is an ancient form of Chinese gymnastics, which combines dance, music, acrobatics, and wrestling. During the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.), emperors frequently staged *juedixi* exhibitions to honor foreign guests. Some of the stunts included balancing acts, tightrope tricks, and inverted hanging from horse carts or horseback. Based on primary sources; no notes; 7 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

VI-12 TONG, FANG. "Sports in Ancient China (IX)," *China Sports*, 28, no. 1 (1996), 15.

Palace maids first played buda ball or *cbuiwan* during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). It resembles golf in that a stick is used to hit a ball into holes dug in the ground. In later dynasties, the game developed into a competitive, popular sport, played by young people, especially in cities. In northern China, games on

ice and snow were popular, and skating was included in military training. Winter solstice sport meets were held during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) and contained speed skating, figure skating, and a game involving kicking a ball on ice. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; 2 drawings.

—*Lynne Emery*