

III-27 CROLLEY, LIZ. "Real Madrid y Barcelona—The States Against a Nation: The Changing Role of Football in Spain." *La Comune Ereditata dello Sport in Europa* (1996): 450-55.

The role of football in Spain changed throughout the twentieth century from one of promotion of a single identity to a vehicle of nationalist/regionalist expression. Real Madrid and FC Barcelona, two of the oldest clubs in Spain, present a detailed timeline of their political and social influences from their inception to the present. Real Madrid enjoyed the support and favors of the Franco regime, while FC Barcelona opposed this philosophy and entwined itself into a democratic system. In the post-Civil War era much media-hyped hostility remains between the teams. Based on primary and secondary sources.

—VALERIE WENTLING

IV. Asia and Oceania

IV-1 HONG, FAN. "Not All Bad! Communism, Society and Sport in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution: A Revisionist Perspective." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 47-71.

When the Cultural Revolution in China began in 1966, the sport ministry and lesser sport administrations were disbanded, and elite sport was abandoned in favor of mass participation. However, to improve foreign relations, sport policy was reversed in 1971. Professional teams, sport schools, and the sport ministry were reestablished, while mass sport efforts and increased inclusion of women continued. "Friendship first, competition second" was the slogan for all activities. Based on primary and secondary sources; 113 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-2 KANEDA, EIKO. "Trends in Traditional Women's Sumo in Japan." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 113-19.

Women's sumo in Japan has been described as early as the eighth century. Various accepted and banned in the seventeenth through early twentieth centuries, it served as a rainmaking ritual, entertainment, and celebration. As entertainment, the events often included feats of strength. Celebrations usually included formalized dance, but rarely serious competition. Women's sumo largely disappeared after World War II. Based on primary and secondary sources; 20 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-3 RAITA, KYOKO. "The Movement for the Promotion of Competitive Women's Sport in Japan, 1924-35." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 120-34.

Japanese women competed in sport from 1910 onwards, their first multisport event being held in 1922. The Japanese Women's Olympic Games were held annually from

1924 to 1935. The Japanese Women's Sport Federation oversaw women's sport, including international competition from 1926 to 1935. Financial support came from the Osaka Mainichi Shinbun. The principal leaders of women's sport were men. Women's sport participation faced less opposition in Japan than in many other nations. Based on primary and secondary sources; 56 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-4 ANDREWS, IAN. "The Transformation of 'Community' in the Australian Football League, Part Two: Redrawing 'Community' Boundaries in the Post-War AFL." *Football Studies* 2 (2) (Oct. 1999): 5-17.

Continuation of Part One, in which Andrews set down a conceptual framework for elucidating the problematic term "community." In this article he systematically applies this framework to the post-war history of the Australian Football League (AFL). He aims to clarify why and in what ways AFL "football communities" have changed between 1946 and the present. Based on primary and secondary sources.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

IV-5 CARLE, ALISON AND JOHN NAURIGHT. "A Man's Game?: Women Playing Rugby Union in Australia." *Football Studies* 2 (1) (Apr. 1999): 55-73.

Despite facing countless barriers to their involvement, women have participated in modern sport since its inception. Opportunities have arisen for women to participate in those activities traditionally regarded as exclusive for men. This article examines women's rugby culture through an analysis of an Australian rugby club and the culture that surrounds the women's team, as well as questioning the pattern that emerges around the playing of such a hyper-masculine sport. Based on primary and secondary materials; 31 notes.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

IV-6 LIGHT, RICHARD. "Learning to be a 'Rugger Man': High School Rugby and Media Constructions of Masculinity in Japan." *Football Studies* 2 (1) (Apr. 1999): 74-89.

Rugby has a growing following in Japan, and even high school championships are televised nationally. Rugby forms a highly significant experience in the formation of masculine identity for the boys at one of the 1,500 high or junior high schools that field teams in this competition. This article examines the ways in which television and print media represent the actions at the Japanese high schools national rugby championships and its role in the construction of hegemonic masculinity. Based on primary and secondary sources.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

IV-7 WEAVER, JOHN, AND JOAN TAMORRIA WEAVER. "We've Had No Punctures Whatsoever': Dunlop, Commerce and Cycling in *Fin de Siècle* Australia." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (3) (Sep. 1999): 94-112.

In the late 1890s bicycles were promoted as preferable to horses in Australia. Dunlop, the tyre manufacturer, and bicycle manufacturers sponsored cross-country rides to sell their products. They needed to balance their commercial objectives with preservation of ideals of amateurism and moral values of sport. Learning from their sponsorship of an unimpressive expedition in 1897, Dunlop began to support riders only after successful completion of their tours. Based on primary and secondary sources; 64 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

V. Africa

V-1 BOOTH, DOUGLAS. "Rugby and Nationalist Logic in South Africa." *Football Studies* 2 (1) (Apr. 1999): 6-25.

Rugby has been a cultural practice central to the making of white (mainly Afrikaaner) identity in South Africa. However, in the post-apartheid "Rainbow Nation", rugby's role is contested as tensions endure between white and black sporting nationalists. Compounding these stresses are global commercial forces. These factors have hampered the ability of the new ANC government to impose a non-racial model upon rugby. This article traces the history of nationalist logic in South African rugby and analyses the potential for non-racial rugby. Based on primary and secondary sources; 93 notes.

—TARA MAGDALINSKI

This journal was typeset in 10.5/12 Adobe Garamond for direct-to-plate printing. Printing and binding were provided by Thomson-Shore, Inc., Dexter, Michigan.