

the sportswoman? Did the number of articles increase or decrease? What were some of the hot topics and issues of the day? Just using occasional quotes from articles does not provide any sense of the amount of information in these titles.

This book is short and easy to read. At the very basic level, Stanley does provide a basic overview of the social aspects and times and the representation of women, and does attempt to balance the various viewpoints that existed at the time. He does provide a satisfactory, albeit brief, discussion of dress reform, the business of fitness, and advertising in chapters 2 and 5. The brevity of this title may appeal to a general audience, but contributes minimally to the history of sport scholarship.

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FRISKIN, SYDNEY. *Going for Gold: Pakistan at Hockey*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997. Pp. xiii + 186. \$55 cb.

RUTNAGUR, DICKY. *Khans Unlimited: A History of Squash in Pakistan*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997. Pp. xix + 214. \$45 cb.

A famous English cricketer once said that Pakistan was a good place to send his mother-in-law. This reminds us of some of the complexities of Anglo-Pakistan relations since the British left a partitioned India in 1947. Pakistan has always felt that the British favored India and that this was reflected in financial issues and disputes over territory such as Kashmir. The British appeared to blame Pakistan for the breakaway and seemed to prefer the charming and colorfully diverse India to the more homogeneous, less tolerant, more dictatorial Pakistan. Although both countries share an enthusiasm for many of the sports brought to them by their former colonial rulers, cricketing relations between England and Pakistan have often reflected mutual suspicion and dislike.

Sport has been increasingly important for young countries in the twentieth century. Not only does it help provide excitement at home-as international sporting competition has grown in size and importance it has provided a further stimulus to national identity, as well as an arena for acceptance and visibility in the wider world. It is not surprising that successive Pakistani governments have promoted the three sports at which Pakistani sportsmen have shown themselves to be among the world's elite: cricket, field hockey, and squash. These two books were part of the Jubilee Series published by the Oxford University Press to celebrate fifty years of Pakistan in 1997. Dicky Rutnagur's account of the history and development of squash tells an interesting story both economically and well. Rackets, and later squash, had always been for the privileged. It was in the expatriate clubs and army bases all over India that racket courts were converted for squash in the first decade of the twentieth century. One of the largest bases was on the troublesome northwest frontier at Peshawar, where the British Army employed a large Pathan staff who were allowed to play squash and tennis when the courts were not wanted by the members. Many became good players and rose to be markers who would play with members if wanted and also keep the score. Abdul Majid Khan rose to be head marker, and for over fifty years prepared boys for a career as markers and eventually club professionals all over the continent. Abdullah Khan was chief steward at Peshawar and a player of some distinction himself. These two families, both from the nearby village of Nawakille, intermarried; their descendants have since won over sixty world, British and U.S. Open squash titles.

Hashim Khan, son of Abdullah, was sent over to England in 1948 by the new Pakistani government, where he became his country's first world champion. On his return, he was welcomed by the Governor-General at Karachi airport and a public holiday was declared in Peshawar, where he was driven through the city in an open-topped car. Most of the crowds who lined the route had certainly never played squash nor even known anything about it but they could share in the excitement of the moment.

The role of the government and the Pakistan Air Force and Pakistan International Airlines proved crucial in both the administration and investment in sport in Pakistan. Indeed, Air Marshall Nur Khan was president of the Cricket, Hockey and Squash Federations at different times. Rutnagar's book is a celebration of Pakistani sporting triumphs and squash being the game it is the focus is on the great players; although not all the stories have happy endings. But he does not neglect the context and the book is fluently written with good pictures. It was a pity that there were neither notes nor index and that my copy had pages 157-72 missing.

I wouldn't have minded some missing pages in *Going for Gold*. Unfortunately, it was just one hockey match after another. Again, there is a fascinating story to be told—but we never get past the goals and short corners. Pakistan has won three Olympic gold medals, four world championships, and three other championship trophies. The rivalry with India is one of the most turbulent in sport. What a background to all this there must be! But the hockey correspondent of the London Times magisterially ignores it all. He does complain of the apathy, hostility and neglect suffered by the women's game in Pakistan. When will we see *them* at the Olympics?

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PHILLIPS, MURRAY. *From Sidelines to Centre Field: A History of Sports Coaching in Australia*. Sydney: University of New South Wales Press, 2000. Pp. xv + 194. Photographs, notes, bibliography. \$29.95 cb.

I finished reading *From Sidelines To Centre Field* just as the first week of the 2000 Olympics came to a conclusion (Friday, 22 September 2000). Not surprisingly, on that date, the United States led the medal tally with a total of 32 medals (13 gold, 9 silver and 10 bronze). In second place, with a total of 26 medals (8 gold, 10 silver and 8 bronze), was Australia. When one considers the population discrepancy—the population of the United States is more than ten times larger than that of Australia—and the US collegiate structure's spawning of a legion of budding Olympians, one realizes that Australia's athletic successes are extraordinary. Why? Happily, this book provides a comprehensive sociocultural examination of just why Aussies are so good at a wide variety of sports. Phillips should be commended for his lively prose and keen insights. While champions and national icons are discussed, the book's greatest strength is that stellar athletes and coaches are located within a narrative framework that is nicely thematic in focus. *From Sidelines to Centre Field* explores the changing roles and techniques of coaching in Australia, from its emergence and growing importance to its professionalization. Phillips lectures in the history and sociology of sport at the University of South Australia and ably uses the twin disciplines (history and sociology) to throw light on complex issues such as ethics, sportsmanship, and professionalism and amateurism over the past 150 years. This book is an excellent exposition of the beginnings of coaching education in Australia and the development of the Australian Coaching Council.