

III-9 RAINIS, MICHEL. "French Beach Sports Culture in the Twentieth Century." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 144-58.

In the early twentieth century private clubs for vacationing families were established on French beaches. Physical fitness activities based on several gymnastics systems were taught as well as swimming. Gymkanas involved games and competitions for adults. During the 1960s the clubs replaced physical education activities with leisure activities and sport, especially volleyball, but also including basketball, tennis and others. Playgrounds were provided for small children. Active participation by adults gave way partly to watching skilled athletes. Based on primary and secondary sources; 63 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV. Asia, Africa, and the Middle East

IV-1 MANGAN, J.A. AND TAKESHI KOMAGOME. "Militarism, Sacrifice and Emperor Worship: The Expendable Male Body in Fascist Japanese Martial Culture." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 181-204.

Japanese Fascism involved devotion to the state religion and emperor worship. Government-controlled schools reached most children, extolling self-sacrifice for the emperor in wars of imperialist expansion. Stimulated by the Great Depression, immigration to Manchuria increased. A "Youth Volunteer Army for Pioneering Manchuria" was established, and thousands of young men were trained in agricultural and military practices and sent to Manchuria to farm and back the Japanese military and police. Based on primary and secondary sources; 55 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-2 HONG, FAN. "Blue Shirts, Nationalists and Nationalism: Fascism in 1930s China." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 205-26.

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist party came to power in China, resisting Western and Japanese intrusion and fighting Communists internally. The Blue Shirts and New Life were youth movements created in the 1930s to promote fascism. Based on German and Italian models, they stressed physical exercise and military training for males, violence, and total dedication to the nation and its leader, but also promoted moral principles of Confucianism. Based on primary and secondary sources; 105 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-3 NDEE, HAMAD S. "Sport in Africa: Western Influences, British Middle-Class Educationalists and the Diffusion of Adapted Athleticism in Tanzania." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 69-93.

The former German East Africa was acquired by Great Britain in 1920, becoming Tanganyika. British rule was conducted through indigenous leaders, and education was adapted from British school traditions. Middle-class public school- and Cambridge-educated Cecil Julian Tyndale-Biscoe became headmaster of Tanga Central School in 1924. He introduced the house system, with student-elected prefects, and promoted student participation in football, boxing, and physical training. Interhouse competitions led to dissemination of football within the surrounding community. Based on primary and secondary sources; 143 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-4 AIGNER, HÉRIBERT. "Athletic Images in the Umayyid Palace of Qasr 'Amra in Jordan: Examples of Body Culture or Byzantine Representation in Early Islam?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 159-64.

During the Umayyid period Arab princes constructed palaces far from existing cities. The bath house of Qasr 'Amra, built in the Jordanian desert in the 700s, contained steam, hot, and cold baths. Its murals depict male hunters and wrestlers and seminaked girls. They perhaps indicate participation of the Umayyid princes in athletic activities and their enjoyment of women or may simply represent traditional art of late antiquity. Based on secondary sources; 9 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE