

YAMAMOTO, ERIKO. "Cheers for Japanese Athletes: The 1932 Los Angeles Olympics and the Japanese American Community." *Pacific Historical Review* 69(3) (Aug. 2000), 399-430.

Excluded from citizenship by Congressional acts, Japanese who immigrated to the United States in the early twentieth century appeared *en masse* when the 1932 Olympics came to Los Angeles. As with many ethnic groups in the Los Angeles area, the Japanese community welcomed and strongly supported the athletes from their mother country. Local Japanese spent approximately \$100,000 on admissions during the Games and were ecstatic over the performances of the Japanese men's swimming team. The 1932 Olympics proved that Japan was an athletic and therefore highly esteemed nation. Also, second generation Japanese Americans gained a positive impression of their heritage. Based on primary and secondary sources, 91 notes; 3 photographs.

—LYNNE EMERY

KURUTZ, GARY F. "Popular Culture on the Golden Shore." *California History* 79(2) (Summer 2000), 280-315.

When miners flocked to California for the 1849 Gold Rush, Sunday became the day of relaxation and amusements. The most popular activity was gambling, with drinking in saloons running a close second. Blood sports such as bull and bear baiting helped relieve the tedium of gold panning as did horse racing, bare knuckle prize fighting, foot races and pedestrianism. The *Turnverein's* appearance in San Francisco in 1853 led to healthier pastimes. Based on primary and secondary sources, 121 notes; 5 drawings, 2 photographs.

—LYNNE EMERY

II. Europe

COLLINET-ALLIBERT, CÉCILE. "Le courant de la Ligue d'éducation physique: analyse des articles de Phillippe Tissié." *STAPS, Revue Internationale des Sciences du Sport et de l'Education Physique* No. 52 (Spring 2000), 95-112.

The Ligue Girondine d'Education Physique was created in 1888 by Philippe Tissié. It had a strong influence on the development of physical education in France for nearly a Century. Its journal, the *Revue des jeux scolaires*, still exists after several name changes. From 1890 to 1972, the articles published in this review were good indicators of favored topics, the type of physical education, the scientific, medical, and philosophical references, and the educational concepts of the organization itself. Based on primary and secondary sources, 84 notes.

—THIERRY TERRET

RAINIS, MICHEL. "Le docteur Ernest Moreau-Defarges: un pionnier de l'éducation physique sur les plages." *STAPS, Revue Internationale des Sciences du Sport et de l'Education Physique* No. 53 (Autumn 2000), 49-64.

Parisian doctor and pharmacist Ernest Moreau-Defarges (1873-1944) created the first "physical education beach stadium" at La Baule, in France, in 1913. He developed a large array of physical activities, attracting both children and parents. In the context of growing nationalism and hygiene concern which characterized the Twenties and the Thirties, the first success lead to the creation of many other beach stadia and to the development of a specific leisure physical culture. Based on primary and secondary sources, 80 notes.

—THIERRY TERRET

III. Africa

STANDER, GAVIN B. & VAN DER MERWE, FLORIS J.G. "The History of Matie Cricket, 1865-2000." *South African Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, 22(2) (2000): 49-58.

The purpose of this study was to document the origin, formation and experiences of Matie cricket at the University. (Matie is the nickname for a Stellenbosch student.) The history of the club dates to 1865, possibly the end of 1864, and an attempt has been made to reconstruct all gathered information as accurately and thoroughly as possible. The introductory section gives a broad outline of the history of Western Province cricket, followed by a history of the game in Stellenbosch, dealing with the origin and growth of the club during the 1800s, cricket before World War I (1900-13), cricket between and during the wars (1914-45), and cricket after World War II (1945-2000). The Matie Cricket Club also contributed to the success of the annual South African Universities' tournament. The article outlines the clubs history since 1947, as well as its participation in the national club championships.

—FLORIS J.G. VAN DER MERWE

BANCEL, NICOLAS. "Sport civil et politique sportive en Afrique Occidentale Francaise (1944-1958)." *STAPS, Revue Internationale des Sciences du Sport et de l'Education Physique* No. 52 (Spring 2000), 79-94.

Under the French Fourth Republic (1944-58), the administration in charge of educational affairs wished to develop sport in the context of the Western African colonies' (AOF) schools. However, the sport system was ruled by the European "colonat," which refused to relinquish its hegemony over civil sport in West Africa. During the Fifties, this last choice was no more successful as African people created many clubs, whereas the French administration still encouraged civil clubs elected by Europeans as well as those elected by Africans. Based on primary and secondary sources, 48 notes.

—THIERRY TERRET