

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