

Journal Surveys

I. Asia

I-1 ABE, IKUO, AND MANGAN, J. A. "'Sportsmanship'—English Inspiration and Japanese Response: F.W. Strange and Chiyosaburo Takeda." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 99-128.

In the late 1800s Briton F.W. Strange taught at a Japanese school, where he promoted sport participation and its values of manliness and sportsmanship. Strange organized sport competitions and published a book of his principles. His student, Takeda, and other Japanese continued the advocacy of sport activities and a form of sportsmanship that mixed British ideals with samurai qualities in direct support of Japanese militarism and imperialism. Based on primary and secondary sources, 94 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-2 ADAMS, IAIN. "*Pancasila*: Sport and the Building of Indonesia—Ambitions and Obstacles." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 295-318.

Indonesia is one of the most populous and diverse nations in the world. Efforts toward nationalism increased after receiving independence from Japanese and Dutch rule after WWII. Presidents Sukarno and Suharto supported participation in modern sports to promote national unity and pride. A national sport week was established and Indonesian teams participated in Asian and Southeast Asian Games and their own GANEFO for non-aligned countries. Based on primary and secondary sources, 41 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-3 APLIN, N. G., AND JONG, QUEK JIN. "Celestials in Touch: Sport and the Chinese in Colonial Singapore." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 67-98.

Sport clubs in nineteenth-century Singapore were largely restricted to British and wealthy Asians (mostly Chinese). Cricket, lawn tennis, and horse racing were early activities. By the early 1900s sport activity had greatly increased among the Chinese, including girls. Soccer, tennis, boxing, swimming and athletics were popular and played at high competitive levels. The Chinese of Singapore used sport to maintain ties with China. Based on primary and secondary sources, 78 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-4 BROWNFOOT, JANICE N. "'Healthy Bodies, Healthy Minds': Sport and Society in Colonial Malaya." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 129-156.

British colonizers introduced modern sports in Malaya in late 1700s. Late in the nineteenth century, social/sport clubs for British and other European men offered many sport activities. Women had fewer opportunities but participated in golf, tennis, hockey, and cycling. By the early twentieth century Asians and Eurasians were involved in most of the available sports. Inter-ethnic matches were common and Malayans' victories against Europeans helped erase the myth of white superiority. Based on primary and secondary sources, 110 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-5 CHEHABI, H. E., AND GUTTMANN, ALLEN. "From Iran to All of Asia: The Origin and Diffusion of Polo." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 384-400.

Polo originated from equestrian games played in Central Asia and had its earliest development in Iran, probably some time before 224 C.E. It was a favorite game of Iran's royalty well into modern times and is celebrated in Iranian literature and art. Polo spread westward into the Byzantine Empire as early as the fourth century and to the East, to India, China, Korea, and Japan, during the Middle Ages. Based on primary and secondary sources, 71 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-6 CHELLADURAI, PACKIANATHAN, SHANMUGANATHAN, D., JOTHIKARAN, JAIHIND, AND NAGESHWARAN, A. S. "Sport in Modern India: Policies, Practices and Problems." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 366-383.

Because of its huge population and low per capita GNP, India traditionally placed little emphasis on sport. After gaining independence from Britain, India began developing sport and physical education through establishment of national sport governance bodies and policy, construction of facilities and training centers, and preparation of coaches and teachers. Financial support is provided for present and future elite athletes in those disciplines where greatest successes are likely. Based on primary and secondary sources, 2 tables, 18 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-7 HONG, FAN, AND HUA, TAN. "Sport in China: Conflict between Tradition and Modernity, 1840s to 1930s." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 189-212.

Until 1840, China was a rural, feudal society dominated by Confucianism, which discouraged sport other than martial arts. Development of modern sport accompanied modernization of China after 1861. Physical education and sport were considered important to military success. With establishment of the Republic in 1911, physical education and sport were promoted as essential for health, but debates continued as to the curriculum: gymnastics, sports, or traditional martial arts. Based on primary and secondary sources, 94 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-8 HONG, FAN, AND XIAOZHENG, XIONG. "Communist China: Sport, Politics and Diplomacy." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 319-342.

After its victory in 1949, Communist China used sport as a political tool. Conflicts over the "two-China question" made Olympic participation difficult, but China assumed a sport leadership role in Asia. Sport development stopped during the Cultural Revolution until conflict with the Soviet Union and thawing China-U.S. relations, beginning with a visit of U.S. table tennis players, brought China back into the international community and renewed efforts to promote sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 106 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-9 HORTON, PETER A. "Shackling the Lion: Sport in Independent Singapore." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 243-274.

The former British colony of Singapore became an independent nation in 1965. The dominant party and its leader, Lee Kuan Yew, encouraged developing non-communal sport as an aid to nationalism and physical fitness as a means to a healthy population. The Sport for All program received the greatest emphasis. After 1990 the government moved toward seeking international sport victories for their value in fostering national pride. Based on primary and secondary sources, 150 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-10 NAM-GIL, HA, AND MANGAN, J. A. "Ideology, Politics, Power: Korean Sport—Transformation, 1945-92." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 213-242.

Modern sport had little development in Korea prior to WWII, and the Korean War left the region in ruins. After the military coup of 1961 in South Korea, Park Chung-hee made physical education a high priority and established programs for producing elite athletes. The succeeding two military governments continued support for elite sport, including hosting the Asian and Olympic games. Popular sport also received government support. Based on primary and secondary sources, 90 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-11 MAJUMDAR, BORJA. "Cricket in Colonial India: The Bombay Pentangular, 1892-1946." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002) : 157-188.

The annual Bombay Pentangular, involving Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, Muslims, and "Rest," came into being over the period 1890s-1937. From the 1920s to its demise in 1946, this most popular cricket event in India came under attack, ostensibly because its communal structure was contrary to building national unity. However, the real source of opposition from the national governing board and others was jealousies created by the tournament's popularity and prosperity. Based on primary and secondary sources, 107 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-12 MAJUMDAR, BORJA. "Cultural Resistance and Sport: Politics, Leisure and Colonialism: *Lagaan*—Invoking Lost History" *Culture, Sport, Society* 5 (2002): 29-44.

Focuses on the evolution of cricket in India and its assumption of a major role within society using the framework of the 2001 film *Lagaan*. The relationship between colonialism and nationalism within a late nineteenth-century context is subsequently examined using representations of cricket in the film to comment on the game's role in shaping society. It also asserts that cricket was not exclusively elite-driven. 54 notes.

—RACHEL JULIET OWEN

I-13 SLACK, TREVOR, YUAN-MIN, HSU, CHIUNG-TZU, TSAI, AND HONG, FAN. "The Road to Modernization: Sport in Taiwan." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 19 (June-September 2002): 343-365.

Sport, especially baseball, was promoted in Taiwan during the Japanese occupation, 1895-1945. After becoming Nationalist China in 1949, Taiwan's attempts to participate in Asian and Olympic games conflicted with the interests of Communist China. Taiwan has had great success in Little League World Series baseball competition, Olympic participation was resumed in 1984, and a professional baseball league was established in 1990. Political tensions with Communist China continue. Based on secondary sources, 89 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEEHEE

II. Europe

II-1 BREWER, BENJAMIN D. "Commercialization in Professional Cycling 1950-2001: Institutional Transformations and the Rationalization of 'Doping.'" *Sociology of Sport Journal* 19 (2002): 276-301.

During the past sixty years of professional cycling, the sport's governing body introduced institutional changes concerning rankings and admissions criteria, which facilitated and reflected rising commercialization. These transformations placed increasing performance pressures on team sponsors and racers, resulting in distinct alterations in race and team organization and rider preparation. Although the practice of doping has been prevalent throughout the sport's history, a more sophisticated and rationalized doping process developed as an unintended consequence of such commercialization. Based on primary and secondary sources, 22 notes.

—MICHAEL MOTT