CHAPTER IV

ASIAN GAMES IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Asian Games, as they are understood or known today, comprised several regional sports competitions conducted on the same lines as the Olympic Games; the Commonwealth Games and the Pan-American Games. Almost all regional games are held every four years between the Olympics. The Commonwealth Games are the oldest among the regional games; whereas the Asian Games as well as the Pan-American Games were launched coincidently on the same day- in March 1951. The avowed objective of these regional sports competitions, as distinct from the Olympic Games and other international sports events, is to bring the countries of the region closer to each other and to open avenues for competition amongst themselves to help sportspersons of the region improve their standards of performance.

The story of the introduction and development of modern sports in Asia is said to have commenced during the 18th century, when some European colonial countries had established their hegemony in the Asian region by conquest. It is noteworthy that most of the modern sports and games prevalent in many Asian countries came to Asia with the advent of British rule in the region. Concomitantly, the Americans introduced their national game - baseball - in those regions where they had established their spheres of influence. Introduction of these new forms of recreation and competition proved instrumental in enhancing the popularity of some sports and games in some countries, usually depending upon which foreign had established its colonial hold there. Cricket gained popularity in India towards the end of the 18th century, while other games like football and hockey soon followed suit afterwards.
On the other hand, in Japan and the Philippines, which came under the spell of American influence, baseball had become popular there. Athletics, which was already known to the people of Asia, though the events and regulations governing were different, became popular in their modern form because of Western influence. The development of sports in Asia was, however, uneven; and most the countries of Asia were rather late in getting into the mainstream of world sports. Such a sordid state of affairs afflicting sports development in Asia could be attributed to several factors.

In the first instance, the economic backwardness and endemic poverty prevalent in majority of the Asian countries served as the main deterrent to growth of sports. Secondly, the colonial powers were more interested in exploited the economic resources of the colonies under their rule and they evinced least interest in promoting sports in those countries. Thirdly, the lack of sports infrastructure, equipment, and knowledge of the elementary rules of the games also served as an inhibiting factor. As most of the countries were under foreign colonial rule, the development of games and sports in those countries was exceptionally slow, particularly in terms of the active participants. It was only in the aftermath of the conclusion of the Second World War that the decline of the colonialism culminated in emergence of independent countries in Asia that the newly independent countries were gradually inclined to join the world sporting community.

Development of sports in Asia has been by slow degrees, from country to country, at different times. It is also worth mentioning that the countries of the region lack a 'sporting tradition', as it is understood in the West. According to one opinion, this is because, sports was, and continues to be, confined to a few participants, and is of interest to he comparatively small and affluent sections of the
people living in the metropolitan and urban areas. In most of the Asian countries, sports were seldom regarded as a form of recreation and a means for promoting health of the people. With few exceptions, sports were regarded by most of the people as a form of entertainment, much akin to gladiatorial spectacle, in which the few ‘performed’ for the ‘entertainment of the many’.

**Far Eastern Championships**

Endeavours for bringing Asian countries together through sports had been in the offing from the beginning of the twentieth century itself. Efforts towards this direction bore fruits in 1913 when an Asian sports meet to be called ‘Oriental Olympic Games’ and which came to be known as the Far Eastern Championship, was organized in Manila in the Philippines from 3-7 February, 1913. This first Asian sports meet was held in conjunction with the Annual Manila Carnival. Only three countries – the Philippines, China and Japan- participated in the Manila Oriental Olympic Games. In all, there were eight events for it – athletics (track and field), cycling (10 miles), aquatic sports, tennis, basketball, football, volleyball and baseball. Among the athletic events was a ‘road race’ over varying distances, which was generally of five miles and it was called ‘modified marathon’.

**TABLE 4.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling (10 miles)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Singles)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Doubles)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is observed from Table 4.1 that the Philippines took part in all the sports events, and China participated in all the events except the basketball; and Japan was represented by two athletes, both of them long-distance runners and a baseball team. Owing to this, the first all-Asian Sports Meet was virtually a competition between the Philippines and China. The final results were based on a 'points' system in which the Philippines scored 141 points and secured the first position, while China having scored 42 points, became second. Japan, which had participated only in two events, got 16 points and it scored in the baseball the highest points.

The second Far Eastern Sports Meet was held in Shanghai in China from 15 to 21 May 1915. On this occasion, the name of the competition was changed from 'Oriental Olympic Games' to Far Eastern Games.' The Far Eastern Games (FEG) was organized under the aegis of the Far Eastern Athletics Association (FEAA) and the organizers decided to hold the sports meet every two years. It is interesting to note that while Europe, has been the hub of sports-related events in the past had become a halting ground for sports as a sequel to the outbreak of the First World War (1914-1918) in 1914, a year prior to the holding of the second Asian Sports Meet. The total number of events covered in this sports meet was eight, as shown in Table 4.2.
TABLE 4.2  
SECOND FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 15-21 MAY, 1915  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling (15 miles)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Singles)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Doubles)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It becomes discernible from Table 4.2 that like the first Asian Sports Meet, the Philippines, China and Japan took part in the second Far Eastern Sports Meet held in Shanghai, in China, from 15 to 21 May 1915. The only difference in the second Meet was that cycle race was extended from 10 miles to 15 miles. It is further revealed that the Philippines took part in all the events, China in eight and Japan in six sports events. Although, Malaya and Siam (Thailand) were also invited to the Sports Meet, but they stayed away from out of fear of German submarines cruising in the area during the ongoing First World War. The performance of the participant three countries was calculated on the basis of ‘points’ system and China topped the list having secured 89 points and the Philippines came second having scored 72 points, whereas Japan was placed at the third place with 32 points.

The Third Asian Sports Meet was held in Tokyo, the capital of Japan, from 8 to 12 May, 1917 and it was the time when the First World War was at its peak. In the absence of a stadium big enough to accommodate 20,000 spectators, a temporary
track was laid. Owing to the nature of improvised nature of the facilities, the standard of performance, especially in the track and field events, was comparatively poor. The performance of the participant countries in the Third Asian Sports Meet held at Tokyo in different sports events is shown in Table 4.3.

**TABLE 4.3**

**THIRD FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 8-12 MAY, 1917**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling (20 miles)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Singles)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Doubles)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>79</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It is revealed from Table 4.3 that there were the same nine sports events at the Third Tokyo Asian Sports Meet held in May 1917 and the same participant countries took part in these events, which were represented in earlier sports meets. The notable aspect of the Tokyo Games was that new games records were established in five events – 100 yards, 120 and 220 yards hurdles, 4x440 yards relay and discuss throw. Another notable development was that it was for the first time that the timings of the first three competitors were taken, as compared to past practice when only the timing of the winner was recorded.

It can be observed from the Table 4.3 that the Japanese competitors, competing on their home turf, finished at the top by securing 120 points. The Philippines,
having scored 79 points, stood second where as China was placed third by securing 48 points. Undoubtedly, there were same nine sports events as had been in the past similar sports meets, but there was a slight improvement in the cycling event where run was extended to 20 miles.

The Wallace Field in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, served as the venue of the fourth Asian Sports Meet from 12 to 16 May, 1919. A notable feature of this Sports Meet was that the standard of performance in the athletic events was noticeably higher. However, only three games records survived the onslaught. These, inter alia, included the five-mile race, long jump, and discuss throw. An important departure from the past in the fourth Manila Sports Meet was that the cycling event was dropped and the five-mile race, which was earlier a 'road race', was run on the track. The traditional participant countries were – the Philippines, China and Japan; and their performance in the different sports events is shown in the Table 4.4.

**TABLE 4.4**

**FOURTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 12-16 MAY, 1919**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-mile Road Race</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Singles)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Doubles)</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is revealed from Table 4.4 that at the fourth Far Eastern Championship held at Manila in May 1919, the host – the Philippines – emerged as the winner in six sports events. In the athletics, the Philippines was the winner, while China was placed second and the Japan became third. In the Aquatic Sports event, it was again the Philippines that emerged as the winner, with China becoming second and Japan as the third. In the five-mile road race, it was Japan that was the winner. In the Tennis (singles), Japan was declared as the winner and the Philippines was placed second. In the Tennis (Doubles), it was the Philippines that emerged as the winner, while Japan was placed second.

It is further discerned from Table 4.4 that in the Basketball, it was the Philippines that became on the top, while China was placed second. In the Volleyball event, it was the Philippines that was declared as the winner and China was placed second. In the Football event, China became the winner and the Philippines was placed second. The Philippines was declared winner in the Baseball event.

The fifth Far Eastern Championship sports events were held in Shanghai in China from 30 May to 3 June, 1921. By this time, the First World War was over and accordingly, efforts were renewed to persuade other Asian countries to participate in the sports events, but there was no encouraging response. Among the countries invited were – Siam (Thailand), Java (Indonesia), Malaya, India, and Ceylon. Like the past sports events, the fifth sports meet at Shanghai remained a three-cornered contest between the Philippines, China and the Japan. There was further evidence of the progress recorded by Asian athletes, and a number of new Games records were established. A notable development of this period was that in 1920, the International Olympic Committee had accorded recognition to the Games at a 'Regional Meet', so
that the records set up at the Games could find a place in international and world rankings. The fifth Far Eastern Championship sports events held in Shanghai (China) from 30 May to 3 June 1921, along with the winners are shown in Table 4.5.

**TABLE 4.5**

**FIFTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS, 30 MAY-3 JUNE, 1921**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It can be discerned from Table 4.5 that there were, in all, eight games at the fifth Far Eastern Championship sports events held at Shanghai in China in early June 1921, as compared to nine sports events in the past. The Tennis in terms of singles and doubles, counted as two earlier, was counted as one in the fifth sports event. In the athletics, the Philippines emerged as the winner, Japan was placed second and China retained the third position. The Marathon, a new name given to five-mile road race event, was won by Japan. In the Aquatic Sports, the Philippines was placed on the top and second place was secured by Japan. China became third in the Aquatic Sports. The singles and doubles in Tennis were merged and to be counted as one. The Philippines dominated the Tennis event, with Japan placed second and China at third place.
In the Basketball event, China was the winner, with the Philippines securing second place and Japan being at the third position. China also dominated the Volleyball event and the Philippines was placed at second place and Japan at the third place. Similar performance was repeated in the Football event where China retained its dominant position. In the Baseball event, the Philippines emerged as the winner and Japan secured the second place whereas China was placed at third position.

The sixth Far Eastern Championship sports event was hosted by Japan at Osaka from 21 to 25 May, 1923. It is worth mentioning that a new stadium had been constructed for the occasion. The competitors from the traditional participating countries – the Philippines, China and Japan – had come to take part in the Osaka games. It was for the first time that the international rules and regulations governing each sports event as well as new Meet rules for Volleyball were drawn up by a special committee and applied in this meet. With the exclusion of Marathon, the number of events was reduced to seven at the Osaka meet. The performance of the competitors from the participant countries is shown in the Table 4.6.

**TABLE 4.6**

**SIXTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 21 TO 25 MAY, 1923**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be observed from Table 4.6 that at the sixth Far Eastern Championship sports events held at Osaka in Japan from 21 to 25 May, 1923, Japan emerged as the winner in the athletics event and Philippines was placed second while China was able to secure third position. Japan also dominated the Aquatic Sports by emerging as the winner and the Philippines managed to get the second position and China was placed third. Japan won the Tennis event and the Philippines was able to secure the second place. China could get placed at the third position. In the Basketball event, it was the Philippines, which emerged winner and china was placed second. However, Japan was placed third in the event.

It is also revealed from Table 4.6 that in the Volleyball event, it was the Philippines, which managed to emerge as the winner and China was placed second whereas Japan managed to secure third position. In the Football event, it was China that got the winner's honours and the Philippines was placed at second position. However, Japan could secure the third position in the event. In the Baseball event, the top honours were conferred upon the Philippines and Japan emerged at the second position. The third place in the event went to China.

The mantle of hosting the seventh Far Eastern Championship sports events fell on Manila, the capital of the Philippines. A significant change introduced at the seventh Sports Meet at Manila was that for the first time, all track events were run over metric distances and heights and distances in the field events were measured in metres. With the introduction of 10,000 metres in the track programme, in place of the five-mile event, and the adoption of the events prescribed by the International Amateur Athletic Federation for the Decathlon, the games took a further step towards conforming to the usual pattern of events for the similar International
Meets. A new scoring table, compiled exclusively for the Far East Athletic Association, was used for the first time for the decathlon. The performance of the competitors from the participant countries is shown in Table 4.7.

**TABLE 4.7**

SEVENTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 17 TO 22 MAY, 1925

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It becomes evident from the Table 4.7 that in the Athletics event, it was the Philippines that emerged as the winner and Japan secured the second place whereas China could be placed at third position. Japan had the distinction of winning the Aquatic Sports event and the Philippines was placed second and the third position went to China. In Tennis event, the top honours were secured by Japan, while the Philippines secured the second position and China was placed third. In the Basketball, it was the Philippines that emerged as the winner and China secured the second place and third position went to Japan. The Philippines romped home with top honours in the Volleyball event, while China bagged the second position and third position was secured by Japan. China emerged as the winner in the Football event, while the Philippines managed to get second place and Japan was placed third. In the Baseball event, the top position was won by the Philippines, while Japan secured the second position and China was able to get the third position.
It is noteworthy that Manila Games of May 1925 were marred by an incident, which almost threatened the success of the whole Games. This incident occurred during the final of the 400 metres on the third day of the Games. The defending champion in the event, Tokushige Noto (Japan) collided with Gispin Garcia (Philippines), leading to the disqualification of the Japanese runner. Registering his protest against this decision, the Japanese coach withdrew his entire team from the remaining track and field events, and none of the Japanese athletes contested in the finals of the 200 metres, 10,000 metres, 110 metres hurdles, pole vault, javelin, pentathlon, and decathlon.4

The Hong Kew Park in Shanghai (China) became the venue of the eighth Far Eastern Championship Sports Events held there from 28 to 31 August, 1927. An innovation introduced this time was that the 400 metres event was to be run on 'lanes', and team events in athletics were included for the first time. The performance of the competitors from the participant countries is shown in Table 4.8.

**TABLE 4.8**

**EIGHTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 28 TO 31 AUGUST, 1927**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Winner</strong></td>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (Individual)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (Team)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be discerned from Table 4.8 that the athletics event was divided into two categories – Athletics (Individual) Athletics (Team) – and the rest of the events remained the same. In the Athletics (Individual) event, Japan emerged as the winner, with Philippines securing the second place and China getting the third position. In the Athletics (Team), it was again Japan that romped to the top position, while Philippines became second and China secured the third position. In the Aquatic Sports event, it was the Philippines, which notched the top position and Japan was placed at second position and China could manage third place in the event. In Tennis event, it was China, which emerged the winner and Japan secured the second place, while the Philippines was placed in the third position.

It is further reported from Table 4.8 that in the Basketball event, the winner was the Philippines, while China managed to get second place and the third position was secured by Japan. China secured the top position in the Volleyball event, while Japan got the second position and the Philippines was placed third in that event. In the Football event, it was China that emerged winner and the second position was secured by Japan. However, the Philippines had to be content with the third position in that event. Japan emerged as the winner in the Baseball event and the second place was allocated to China, while the Philippines could get the third position.

The Japanese capital Tokyo was entrusted with the onerous task of facilitating the organization of the ninth Far Eastern Championship Sports Meet, which was accordingly held there from 24 to 27 May, 1930. The sports events were held in the new Meiji Jingu Stadium, which was equipped with nine-lane track and seating capacity for 50,000 people. It is worth mentioning that facilities available at the Meiji Stadium in Tokyo were better than any other previous venue for such sports
meets. By the close of 1920s, Japan had emerged as a reckonable force in within Asian sports. In the 1928 Olympic Games held at Amsterdam, Japan had become the first Asian country to win gold medals in individual dual events. The performance of the competitors from participant countries is shown in Table 4.9.

**TABLE 4.9**

**NINTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 24 TO 27 MAY, 1930**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Individual)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Team)</td>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It can be evidenced from Table 4.9 that in the Athletics (Individual) event, the top position was secured by Japan, the Philippines was placed second and the third place was secured by China. Almost an identical performance was repeated in the Athletics (Team) event where Japanese team emerged winner, while the team of the Philippines was placed at the second place and team of China was placed at the third rank in the Athletics (team) event. In the Aquatics Sports event, Japan emerged as the winner, while second position was notched by the Philippines and China was placed at the third position. In the Tennis event, it was again Japan, which emerged as the winner and second position went to China, while the Philippines bagged the third position.
It is further reported from the Table 4.9 that in the Basketball event, it was the Philippines that notched the top position, while Japan was placed second and China was placed at third position. In the Volleyball event, China emerged as the winner and the Philippines got the second position. However, Japan was placed third in the Volleyball event. In the Football event, it was Japan that emerged as the winner and China ranked second, while the Philippines was placed third in the event. The baseball event saw Japan emerge as the winner and China acquired the second place. However, the Philippines secured the third position in that event.

The competitors from Japan performed the historic feats, particularly by Mikio Oda, who secured the first place in the triple jump, and swimmer Toshiyuki Tswuta was placed first in the 200 metres breaststroke. Japan demonstrated ample proof of the remarkable progress made its athletes by winning every event in the championship, except the 200 metres hurdles and the high jump. Apart from the traditional three participant countries – Japan, China and the Philippines – which had been participating in the games since their inception in 1913, the fourth country to take part in the ninth Games was India, which participated only in the Athletics event, but failed to win a place in the event.  

The onus of organizing the tenth Far Eastern Championship Sports Meet fell on Manila, capital of the Philippines; and accordingly the authorities of the Philippines Government facilitated the organization of the tenth Sports Meet event at Manila from 16 to 20 May, 1934. The Sports Event was held in the newly constructed Rizal Memorial Stadium. However, due to a tropical storm on 17 May 1934, the Games were interrupted, on account of which the programme was extended by a day. India did not participate in this event. However, the Dutch East Indies (modern-day
Indonesia) took part in athletics, swimming, tennis and football. The timings of the runners-up in the track events were recorded for the first time and also the 200 metres race was run round a bend. The performance of the competitors from the participant countries is shown in Table 4.10.

**TABLE 4.10**

**TENTH FAR EASTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 16 TO 20 MAY, 1934**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports Events</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Participating Countries</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (Track)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (Field)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletics (Total)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic sports</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basketball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>Japan, Dutch East Indies, and Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Japan, Dutch East Indies, and Philippines</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It becomes evident from Table 4.10 that in the tenth Far Eastern Championship Sports Meet held at Manila from 16 to 20 May, 1934, the Athletics event was divided into three categories – in the first category was Athletics (Track), the second category included Athletics (Field), and the last category was designated as Athletics (Total). Japan emerged as the winner in the Athletics (Track) category, while the Philippines bagged the second position. In the Athletics (Field) category, Japan dominated the show by winning the top position, while the Philippines was placed second and third position went to China. Japan’s dominant position in the track and
field categories of the Athletics event earned it the top position in the Athletics (Total) category as well. The Philippines notched the second position whereas China was placed third. In the Aquatics Sports, the winner was Japan and the second position was bagged by the Philippines. Japan emerged as the winner in the Tennis event. The second position did not go to any participant country. However, China and Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) bagged jointly the third position.

It is further reported from the Table 4.10 that in the Basketball event, Philippines emerged as the winner and China was able to get second place and no other country was able to bet the third position. In the Volleyball event, Philippines emerged as the winner, while China managed to secure second position and Japan was placed third. In the Football event, China notched up the top position, while Japan, Indonesia and Philippines were together placed at the second position and the third position remained unclaimed. In the Baseball event, it was Philippines, which got the first position and Japan managed to acquire the second place. China was placed third in the event.

As a sequel to the dissolution of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, on account of a dispute over the affiliation of Manchukuo, which was a nominally independent state created by the Japanese in 1932, out of the Chinese territories of Manchuria, and Jehol on the Mainland China, the process of holding of the Far Eastern Championship Sports Meets came to an abrupt end. Despite the dissolution of the Far Eastern Athletic Association, another attempt was made to organize another Asian Sports Meet to replace the dissolved Far Eastern Games. The delegates of the participant countries at the tenth Sports Meet at Manila in 1934 decided to organize an ‘Oriental Championship Games’ on the same lines, and to hold the first such
Sports Meet at Tokyo in 1938. By that period, the clouds of impending Second World War were hovering on the European horizon and consequently the Orient Championship Games were never held.⁶

It is interesting to note that just a few months prior to the organization of the Tenth Far Eastern Games at Manila; yet another sports meet was launched. Christened as the Western Asiatic Games, which was organized at India's behest, was held in India in March 1934. The three-day Sports Meet was held simultaneously at New Delhi (athletics and hockey) and Patiala (swimming and diving). Only four countries – India, Afghanistan, Palestine and Ceylon – took part in the games. The final results of the Games are shown in Table 4.11.

**TABLE 4.11**

**WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES, MARCH 1934**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports and Participating Countries</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Athletics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swimming and Diving</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hockey</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It is revealed from the data provided in Table 4.11 about the final results of the first Western Asiatic games held in India in March 1934 that the Indian competitors...
bagged 13 top positions, 9 second positions and 5 were ranked in the third position in the athletic events. Afghanistan, which could not get any first position in the athletics, got one second position and three of its competitors were placed in the third position in the athletics event. Palestine could not acquire any first position in the Athletics, but three of its competitors managed to get second position and six were placed in the third position. Ceylon's three competitors were placed in the first rank, another three in the second rank and 2 competitors were able to bag third position.

It is further reported from Table 4.11 that in the swimming and diving event, six of Indian competitors were placed in first position, 4 in second position and 3 in the third position. Afghanistan did not open any account in this event. Two competitors from Palestine were placed in the second position and one was placed in the third position. The second meet scheduled to be held at Tel Aviv in Palestine in 1938 had to be cancelled as a sequel to the unfavourable situation in the region and subsequent outbreak of the Second World War. Despite adverse developments, there was no lack of enthusiasm for organizing Asian games among the countries of Asia. According to another opinion, "Though limited in scope and involving a small number of countries, these initial efforts created considerable interest in sports in the region, and blazed the trial for the eventual launching of the Asian Games."  

India's leading role in hosting the first Asian Relations Conference at New Delhi during March 1947 had proved instrumental in garnering support for Asian sports meet. It was proposed to hold a meeting in 1948 at New Delhi, but this had to be deferred due to the commencement of the Olympic Games in London and the refusal of the Indian Olympic Association to participate in it. Untiring efforts by persons like
Prof. G. D. Sondhi, inspiration of the then Maharaja of Patiala and personal initiative of Anthony de Mellow helped in materializing the idea of Asian Games, especially when a meeting of the representatives of some Asian countries like Korea, the Philippines, Ceylon (now called Sri Lanka), Burma (now known as Myanmar) and Thailand was held in London by the sides of 1948 Olympics. In 1949, another meeting of the representatives of the Philippines, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia and Thailand was held in New Delhi which resulted in the formation of the Asian Games Federation.

A constitution for the AGF was drawn up. Afghanistan, Burma, India, Pakistan, and Philippines were the first five signatories to the AGF document in 1949. It was decided by the Asian Games Federation that the Asian Games would follow the Olympic pattern – rotating from country to country on a four yearly basis. The track and field athletics and swimming would be compulsory disciplines, besides the fine arts. The optimal sports and their events would be decided by the host nation, provided, at least, four countries participated in them. India was urged to host the first Asian Games in 1950. However, paucity of funds, lack of sports infrastructure and adequate sports facilities delayed the holding of First Asian Games, which could be held in 1951.

**First Asian Games, 1951 (New Delhi, India)**

The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi from 4 to 11 March, 1951. To begin with, there were six disciplines in which competitions were held at the National Stadium in New Delhi. However, the swimming events (including diving and water polo), for men took place in the adjoining pool and the other five disciplines, *inter alia*, included track and field athletics (men and women), cycling, weightlifting,
basketball (men only), and football. 489 competitors, including 31 women, from eleven countries were represented in the first Asian Games. In addition, nine observers from the People's Republic of China, including three women, were present throughout the Games. The first Asian Games were declared open by the President of India, and after the march past by the contingents of competitors of the participant countries, the Games started. According to one opinion, it was a historic occasion for countless millions of Asians whose representatives had come together, for the first time in history, "in peace and brotherhood, to build new bridges of understanding."

The actual games commenced on 5 March 1951 and continued for a week. Like Olympic Games, the athletic games formed the centre-piece of the competitions, but football was also the most popular spectator-sport. Competitors from almost all the participant countries tried their level best to demonstrate their sporting skills and made tireless efforts to notch the top honours for themselves, their team and their country as well. An event-wise analysis of the performance of the competitors seems to be essential to have a better comprehension of the sports and sportspersons performing them.

**Athletics**

Athletics, which constitutes the most significant part of the Olympics and similar international sports competitions, occupied place of pride in the Asian Games as well. As it was mandatory for all the participant countries to take part in the athletics, there were 188 competitors, including 31 women, in the field. However, only four countries participated in the women’s events. The standard of performance, especially in the men’s events, was fairly high. Since it was the first
Games in the series of Asian Games, there was no question of any records being set up.

In the first Asian Games held in March 1951, India won the gold medal in the 100 metres sprint. In the middle and long distance events, however, the timings in the first Asian Games were better. The 400-metre-hurdles race was won by Japan. In the high jump, the performance in the New Delhi Asian Games was much below the best in the Far Eastern Championships. In the throwing events, hammer throw was the new item included in the first Asian Games. This event was won by Japan and India was placed second in that event. In the javelin throw, Japan set up a new record and India secured the second position in that event. Another new event was the marathon, which attracted six entries – two each from India, Japan and Burma. India won the first position and Japan finished the second. In both the relay races, 4 x 100 m and 4 x 100 m, India established new national records.

Participation of 31 women in the first Asian Games was perhaps a first opportunity for Asian women to take part in an international sports meet. There was a card of nine events with only 31 women competitors. India fielded 15 female athletes, Japan eight, Indonesia six, and Singapore two. It is noteworthy that the Japanese women's contingent proved their overwhelming superiority by making a clean sweep of all nine events; taking second place in five and third place in two.

**Basketball**

Only five countries – Burma, India, Iran, Japan and the Philippines – participated in the Basketball event in the 1951 Asian Games. The matches were played on the league basis, with each team playing against the other. The Philippines, which had a
long tradition in the game, won the title. The closest fought match was between the Philippines and Iran.

**Cycling**

In the cycling event, only three countries – India, Japan and Burma – took part. There were only four events in the cycling and all these were won by Japan by notching the top positions. The opening cycling event was the 1,000 metres Time Trial in which two Japanese took part and claimed the first cycling gold medal in the Asian Games. India’s participant, who made a false start and disqualified, was later allowed to compete, after he had made an appeal to the jury. Japan also won the silver medal in the 1,000 m Sprint event. The 180-km Massed Start was throughout a Japanese show, with the three first places notched by Japan. For the 4,000 m Team Pursuit event, only Japan and India had entered teams, with Japan claiming the gold in the event.

**Football**

All the football matches in the first Asian Games were played within the National Stadium. Six countries – Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran and Japan – had entered teams for the event. The six teams were divided into two groups – India, Indonesia and Afghanistan were included in one group, while Burma, Iran and Japan formed the members of the second group. Afghanistan and Japan were given byes into the semi-finals in their respective groups. The winners of the two groups entered the final, for first and second place, while the teams placed second in the group matches had to play-off for the third place. It is noteworthy that all matches were of 70 minutes duration, instead of 90 minutes as in the Olympics and other international matches.
In the first match, India got the better of Indonesia, to win by the convincing margin of three goals to zero. In the second match of the day, a better Iranian team beat Burma by 2-0. After a day’s gap, the football matches were again resumed, with two semifinal games on the cards. India was pitched against Afghanistan and it had no difficulty in getting into the final by virtue of a 3-0 win. The second match of the day, which was also semi-final, between Iran and Japan, ended in a goalless draw. Finally, Iran won by 3-2 and qualified to meet India in the final. In a match between Japan and Afghanistan, Japan emerged as a winner by two goals to one. The football final between India and Iran was played on 10 March 1951 and India won the gold medal to become the first football champions of Asia.

Swimming and Diving

In the swimming events, India won the first and only gold medal in the 100 metre free style event. Singapore won four gold medals. The Philippines won the gold in the 3 x 100 metre relay event. In the diving category, there were only two events, both for men, which were spread over two days. There were not many competitors, and India and Iran won all the six gold medals between them. India also won a silver and bronze medal.

Waterpolo

Very few teams took part in this event and in the final; India beat Singapore by six goals to four to win the title.

Weightlifting

Iran secured first two places in the bantam-weight class and the Philippines was placed third. In the feather-weight class, honours were divided between Iran, the Philippines, and Japan. The Iranians won all the six gold medals, and two silver
medals, Singapore secured two silver medals, and India and the Philippines won a silver medal each.

The curtain was drawn on the first Asian Games on 11 March 1951, and thus one of the biggest carnivals of sports of Asia came to a successful conclusion. It was decided to hold the next Asian Games in the Philippines in 1954.

**TABLE 4.12**

**ASIAN GAMES HELD BETWEEN 1951 AND 1970**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Venue and Date</th>
<th>Number of participant countries</th>
<th>Total number of participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>New Delhi (India) 4-11 March 1951</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Manila (Philippines) 1-10 May 1954</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Tokyo (Japan) 24 May-1 June 1958</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Djakarta (Indonesia) 24 August-4 September 1962</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand) 9-20 December 1966</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Bangkok (Thailand) 9-20 December 1970</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Second Asian Games, 1954 (Manila, Philippines)**

Manila, capital of the Philippines, served as the next venue of the second Asian Games, which were held here from 1 to 9 May, 1954. In the aftermath of the holding of the 1951 first Asian Games, more Asian countries had evinced keen interest in participating in the Games and accordingly the membership of the Asian Games Federation (AGF) increased from 14 to 20. As shown in Table 4.12, the number of participating countries in Manila had increased from 11 to 18, while the number of competitors had more than doubled. The number of competitors in the first Asian Games from 11 countries, which stood at 489, had increased to 1,031 by the time second Asian Games were to be held in Manila.
Among the 11 participating countries of the 1951 Asian Games, Nepal had opted out of the 1954 Manila Asian Games and eight new members\textsuperscript{12}, thereby raising the total number of participating countries to 18 at the Manila Asian Games. After the usual rituals of declaring the Games open by the host country’s Head of the State, march past by the contingents of the competitors attired in their respective national dresses, singing of the national anthem and ‘lightening’ of the Asian Games Flame etc.,

It is noteworthy that the Manila Asiad programme included three new disciplines – boxing, shooting and wrestling – but, surprisingly, cycling, which was on the card at the first Asiad, was missing on the Games card at Manila. The games that figured on the Manila Games card, \textit{inter alia}, included: Athletics (men and women), Basketball (men only), Boxing, Football, Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo (Women’s Swimming introduced), Shooting, Weightlifting and Wrestling (free style).\textsuperscript{11} An appraisal of the performance of participant countries’ competitors in various events in the Manila Asian Games is facilitated below under subheadings of the concerned events.

\textbf{Athletics}

A contingent of 275 athletes, including 58 women athletes from 17 countries participated in the track and field events at the second Asian Games. Cambodia was the only country that did not enter competitor in the event. The Philippines had the distinction of sending largest number of athletes, 54 (39 men and 15 women), followed by Japan with 52 (37 men and 15 women). On the other side was Afghanistan which had entered only a single athlete. It is interesting to note that new records were established in almost 18 events, out of 21 events meant for men.
The women athletes did not lag behind. Of the nine events meant for women, new records were set up in eight events. Of the 30 events for men and women, new records were established at the second Asian Games in as many as 26 events.

The process of setting up new records commenced with the men’s 100 m hurdles, in which the first three established a new Asian mark. One such record was set up by an Indian competitor while other two records were established by two Japanese competitors. New Asian records were established in the men’s 400 m by first five runners – two Japanese, two Indians and a Taiwanese. As many as 17 competitors participated in the final 1500 m event. The first five competitors broke the previous records and Taiwan secured the first position in this event. Similar stance reiterated in the throwing event where the first competitors set up new Asian record and the first place was secured by an Indian competitor. In the 4 x 100 m event, Japan won the gold medal and India obtained the second place. The first three competitors were able to set up new Asian record.

Competition was tense and keen in the athletic events for women, with more women competitors taking part and larger number of events. A woman athlete from Japan won gold medals in the 100 m and 200 m Sprints. The only woman athlete from Israel won the gold medal in the high jump event. The women competitors from Japan proved their overwhelming superiority by winning first place in seven out of nine events; and breaking the past Asian record in all but one of the five events. The Japanese women won all three medals in the long jump, discuss throw and shot put.
Basketball

For the basketball event, eight countries — the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Cambodia, Taiwan, Japan, Indonesia and Thailand — had sent their entries. The teams were divided into two groups. The first four countries — the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore and Cambodia — were placed in group 'A', and the last four countries — Taiwan, Japan, Indonesia and Thailand — were placed in group 'B'. The teams in each group played a round-robin. The Philippines and South Korea were the winners and runners-up respectively in group A and in the group B, Taiwan and Japan had emerged as the winner and runners-up respectively. In the final round, the Philippines and Taiwan faced each other, while in an earlier match; Japan had beaten South Korea to win the silver medal. In a tough competition, the Philippines beat Taiwan to win the gold medal.

Boxing

Boxing event was incorporated in the second Asian Games held at Manila for the first time. Nine countries had sent 38 entries. Competitions were held in seven weights. Owing to few entries, the duration of the competition was reduced from four to three days. The boxing competitors from the Philippines dominated in almost all weights, winning five out of a total of seven gold medals; the other two gold medals going to Japan and South Korea one each respectively. According to majority opinion, the best fight was in the light-middleweight class. Happy augury of the boxing event was that the entire course of event went incident-free. On the other hand, boxing events generate a great deal of heat among the audience. Both the audience as well as the competitors displayed a refined sense of patience and sportsmanship.
Football

The competition in the football event was keen where 12 teams had entered to compete with each other. Viewed in a broad perspective, all matches were closely fought out and in one case, lots had to be drawn to decide as to which team would enter the semi-finals; and in another, the winner was decided on goal average. The competitors from the 12 participating countries were divided into four groups. Group 'A' included Taiwan, South Vietnam and the Philippines; in group 'B' were included Singapore, Pakistan and Burma. The countries included in group 'C' were Japan, Indonesia and India; while in group 'D' there were South Korea, Hong Kong and Afghanistan.

Matches were played on a league basis in each group in the preliminary stages, with the winners entering the final round. The South Korean team was singularly lucky to enter the final, having won twice when lots were drawn. South Korea won gold medal, Taiwan was awarded silver and Burma got bronze medal.

Shooting

Shooting was a new event that was incorporated in the second Asian Games. This event had attracted competitors from six countries – Japan, Indonesia, Israel, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Philippines. The competitions lasted for five days. The first gold medal for shooting in the Free Pistol event went to Japan. A notable feature of the shooting competition was that a lone woman competitor from the Hong Kong competed against men and finished fifth in the small bore rifle (prone) event. The Philippines dominated the shooting events, by bagging 12 medals, of which four each were gold, silver and bronze. In other two shooting events, all the three medals were won by competitors from the Philippines.
Swimming

Competitors for swimming events from Japan swept almost all the medals in all swimming events, except two. The only two exceptions were the 100 m free style and the 400 m free style. The Japanese men’s relay team also won the 4 x 200 m relay. The Japanese swimmers had won all the medals in the three swimming events. However, Japanese swimmers had the distinction of winning all three gold medals in the 400 m free style and the 200 m breaststroke; as against only one event (100 m butterfly-stroke) in which the swimmers from the Philippines were able to perform the feat.

Diving

In the second Asian Games, there were four diving events, two each for men and women – spring board and high board. Israel won gold medal in the 3-metre spring board diving event. Two competitors in this event from Japan were placed second and third respectively. In the high board diving event, Japan bagged the gold and silver medals. India claimed the bronze medal. Japan dominated the women’s diving events as three Japanese women competitors won the gold, silver and bronze medals.

Waterpolo

Six countries – Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines and Singapore – entered six teams in the four-day waterpolo event held at the Rizal Swimming Pool in Manila. In this event, Singapore won the gold medal, Japan got the silver medal and Singapore bagged the bronze medal.
**Weightlifting**

There were seven events in the weightlifting competition. Nine countries – Afghanistan, Burma, Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, Philippines and the Singapore – participated in the events. Of these, Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines competed in all the events while Japan and Burma had five lifters each, Singapore four, Pakistan three, Indonesia two and Afghanistan one. South Korea created new world record in the bantamweight jerk class. South Korea dominated the show by lifting five gold medals and one silver medal. Burma won two gold medals. The Philippines won three silver and one bronze medal.

**Wrestling**

The second Asian Games had the distinction of hosting the competitions in wrestling for the first time. Thirty-three wrestlers from eight countries – India, Japan, Philippines, Afghanistan, Pakistan, South Korea and Ceylon – participated in the event. The contestants displayed varieties of wrestling skills. The Japanese wrestlers made almost a clean sweep of the all but one gold medals. In the flyweight division, Pakistan bagged the gold medal, Japan won silver medal and Philippines won the bronze medal. In the bantamweight class, Japan bagged the gold medal, South Korea was awarded the silver medal and India got the bronze medal. In the featherweight class, Japan got the gold medal, South Korea silver medal and the Philippines got the bronze medal. In the lightweight division, India got the silver medal. In the welterweight division, Japan secured gold medal and Pakistan won silver medal. Japan swept the gold medals in the middle heavy weight division, light-heavyweight class and the heavyweight class.
The second Asian Games came to a colourful end on 9 May 1954 at the Rizal Memorial Stadium with usual ceremonies followed on such occasions and left sweet as well as 'bitter' memories among the competitors and enthralled the spectators present during the performance of various events.

**Third Asian Games, 1958 (Tokyo, Japan)**

The third Asian Games were held in Tokyo, capital of Japan, from 24 May to 1 June 1958. As is shown in Table 4.12, there were 1422 competitors from 20 countries who participated in the Tokyo Games. The number of the participating countries at the third Asian Games was the biggest thus far, because at the first Asian Games, 11 countries had taken part and at the second Asian Games held at Manila, the number of participating countries was 18. Another noteworthy aspect of the Tokyo Asian Games was the increased number of events. At the 1951 Asian Games, there were six events and at the 1954 Asian Games, the number of events was eight. At the third Asian Games, there were 13 events, which, *inter alia*, included: athletics, aquatics, cycling, football, hockey, weightlifting, wrestling, boxing, basketball, volleyball, shooting, tennis, and table tennis.

The performance of the competitors from the participating countries in different events is analyzed under each event for better comprehension.

**Athletics**

In the athletics events, 18 countries entered their competitors while Afghanistan and Vietnam were absent. Japan's contingent of 60 athletes was the largest and India's 25-member contingent was the second largest. In the marathon race event, Japan won gold medal. In the 100 m sprint event, Pakistan bagged the gold medal,
Japan secured the silver medal and bronze medal was grabbed by Philippines. India's Milkha Singh won gold medal for India in the 200 m and 400 m events. In the 200 m, Pakistan secured the silver medal and bronze medal was awarded to the Philippines. In the 400 m event, India bagged the gold medal, Philippines got the silver medal. In the 800 m event, gold medal was won by Japan, silver by Iran and bronze went to South Korea.

In the 1500 m event, it was Iran that won the gold medal, Japan secured silver medal and bronze medal was awarded to South Korea. An interesting aspect of the third 1958 Tokyo Asian Games was that in the 5000 m event, the first five runners beat the previous records set up at 1954 Manila Asian Games by Osamu Ioue of Japan. In this event, Japan bagged the gold medal, silver medal was awarded to South Korea and Iran got the bronze medal. In the quellng 10,000 m run, Japan grabbed the gold medal, to be followed by silver medal to Pakistan and bronze medal going to Iran.

New records were established in the hurdles, steeplechase and Marathon events. In the 110 m hurdle, gold went to Pakistan. Taiwan bagged the gold medal in the 400 m hurdle event. In the 3000 m steeplechase, Pakistan grabbed the gold medal, and silver and bronze medals were secured by competitors from Japan. Exciting competition was discernible in the team events. The 4x100 m relay event was won by the Philippines. Japan won the gold medal for the 4x400 m relay event.

Excitement was there in the men's field events as well. Ceylon was awarded gold medal in the high jump event. Silver and bronze medals were bagged by the Japanese competitors. South Korea won the gold medal in the long jump event; silver medal in this event went to South Korea and bronze medal to Pakistan. India
got the gold medal in the hop, step and jump event, silver and bronze medals were bagged by Japan. India grabbed gold medals in the discuss throw and shot put events. In the pole vault event, Japan walked away with gold and silver medals. Pakistan managed to get bronze medal in that event. In the javelin and hammer throw events, Pakistan won gold medals. In the decathlon event, Taiwan grabbed the gold medal and silver and bronze medals went to Japan for the same event.

For the women’s athletic events, 10 countries had 61 contestants, with Japan (17), and the Philippines (11). Out of the nine events for women, Japan won the gold medal in seven, and India could get two silver medals and one bronze medal in those events.

**Basketball**

Ten countries had entered their teams for the basketball competitions. The teams were divided into three groups. In Group A were included the Philippines, Thailand and Malaya; Group B consisted of Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore; and Group C had South Korea, Cambodia, Taiwan and Indonesia. In the qualifying rounds, the Philippines and Thailand qualified for the finals from Group A; Japan and Singapore from Group B; and Taiwan and South Korea from Group C. After the elimination rounds, Japan and the Philippines clashed in the finals in which the Philippines got the gold medal and Taiwan bagged the silver and bronze medal went to Japan.

**Boxing**

Unlike the 1954 Manila Asian Games where seven weights for competitions in boxing events were fixed, ten weights were selected at the third Asian Games for the boxing events. Ten countries entered their competitors for the boxing events.
The Japanese boxers dominated the events by winning six gold medals and two each of silver and bronze. India won one silver and one bronze medal in these events. However, the Philippines boxing team, which had tagged five of the seven gold medals at the Manila Asian Games in 1954, performed poorly at the 1958 Tokyo Asiad where it could win one silver and one bronze medal.

**Shooting**

There were seven events in the shooting category – the free rifle (300 metres), free pistol (50 metres), small-bore rifle (3 positions), silhouette rapid fire pistol (25 metres), small bore rifle prone (50 metres), air-rifle (10 metres), and the clay pigeon shooting – for which the competitions were held. The Philippines won gold medal in the free rifle event, with Taiwan winning the silver medal and Japan getting the bronze medal. Gold medal in the free pistol event went to Japan, silver medal to Thailand and bronze medal to Taiwan. In the small-bore rifle (3 positions) event, Japan grabbed the gold medal, Taiwan got silver medal and bronze medal went to the Philippines. In the small bore rifle prone event, Japan bagged the gold medal, the Philippines secured silver medal and bronze medal was won by Hong Kong. There were six competitors from six countries for the clay pigeon shooting event. Japan won the gold medal and silver medal was awarded to Taiwan while the Philippines had the bronze medal.

**Swimming**

Competitors for swimming event from Japan dominated the scene and had made almost a clean sweep of the gold medals but one. Four Japanese swimmers won ‘double’ gold medals. Japan dominated the men’s 400 m and 1500 m free style events. In the 100 m butterfly stroke event not only won gold medal but also set up
a new record. In the women's swimming events, Japan's Yoshiko Sato claimed the gold medal in the 100 m and 200 m free style. The Philippines claimed gold medal in the women's 400 m medley relay event. Taiwan came second and got silver medal for the same event.

**Diving**

There were four events in the diving, two each for men and women. Japan claimed the gold and silver medals in the springboard event and bronze medal was awarded to Iran. Similar performance was repeated by Japanese women swimmers in the high diving event when they claimed gold and silver medals while bronze medal went to Iran. In the women's springboard diving event, both gold and silver medals were claimed by Japan while bronze medal was won Taiwan. The high diving event had only two competitors, both from Japan, who won gold medal as well as silver medal.

**Waterpolo**

The waterpolo events attracted five teams. The Japanese teams displayed their superiority throughout and won all the matches. To enter the finals, Japan defeated teams from Hong Kong, Indonesia and the Philippines. However, the Singapore team tried to give tough competition to the Japanese, but the latter soon overwhelmed their rivals and reached the final. Japan was awarded the gold medal and Indonesia got the bronze medal.

**Hockey**

It was for the first time that hockey was included into the Asian Games at the 1958 Tokyo Asian Games. This event attracted five participating countries. It is worth mentioning here that the hockey tournament was played on the 'League'
system, which requires that each country play against all others and were given two
points for a win and one point for a draw. India and Pakistan won all three matches,
which earned them six points each. So, the two countries played against one
another to decide as to who would be the champion. However, the finals ended in a
draw and Pakistan was awarded the gold medal on the basis of having scored more
goals than India in the matches. South Korea won the bronze medal.

Cycling

There were 38 competitors from seven countries for the cycling events. Japan
had entered the largest team by sending 16 cyclists. Iran had entered a lone cyclist
for the event. There were five events, out of which 1000 m team pursuit and 2000
m tandem race were held in a Velodrome while the 160 km road race was held on a
course running through various areas of Tokyo. The Japanese cyclists won first four
events while the Korean cyclists kept their lead all the way and won both the
individual and team titles of the 160 km road race. Iran’s lone cyclist won the silver
medal in the 1000 m scratch race. Pakistan won a bronze in the 1000 m scratch
race. Pakistan’s team also won two silver medals, one in the 1000 m time trial race
and the other in the 2000 m race.

Weightlifting

Eight categories of the weightlifting event – flyweight, bantamweight, featherweight, lightweight, middleweight, light heavyweight, middle heavyweight
and heavyweight – were carved out. These events attracted a record number of
participants. India did not enter any competitor in these events. Weightlifters from
Iran carried the day by winning three gold medals, four silver medals, and one
bronze medal. The Koreans were the second most successful, claiming two gold
medals, two silver medals, and one bronze medal. Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, and Afghanistan failed to get a single medal.

**Wrestling**

Wrestlers from Japan dominated the scene by claiming five of the eight gold medals, while Iranian wrestlers shared the remaining three gold medals. In the flyweight (52 kg) division, Japan won the gold medal, Iran got the silver and Pakistan bagged the bronze medal. In the bantamweight, welterweight, featherweight, and the middleweight Japan won gold medals. Iran dominated the lightweight, light heavyweight and heavyweight divisions.

**Volleyball**

Competitions in the volleyball event were held under two systems. In the first system was christened as the Far Eastern having nine players and the second was named as the International, having six players. Hong Kong, India, Iran, the Philippines and Japan participated in the tournament under the International system, while Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, the Philippines and Japan participated in the Eastern system. In the international system, Japan, with four wins, was declared winners, while Iran, with three wins, and India with two wins, were placed second and third, respectively. In the Far Eastern system, Japan with four wins, were again declared winners. Korea, with three wins, was placed second and Taiwan, with two wins, was placed third.

**Tennis**

The third Asian Games had the distinction of introducing the Tennis event for competition among the participating countries and it evoked positive response from the 15 countries that showed enthusiasm in participating in this event.Keen
contests were witnessed in the men's singles and doubles as well as women's singles and doubles matches. The Philippines won men's singles as well as doubles. However, it was Japan that dominated women's events and mixed doubles events. In the women's singles, Japan defeated the Philippines to win the gold medal in the event. The Philippines was awarded silver medal while Taiwan bagged bronze medal. In the women's doubles, the Japanese team grabbed the gold medal, with silver medal going to the Philippines and in the mixed doubles, Japan trounced the team of the Philippines to win gold medal.

**Table Tennis**

Table tennis tournament, also held in the Asian Games for the first time at 1958 Tokyo Asian Games, attracted many participating countries. Competitors from Vietnam won the gold medal in the men's team matches and the men's doubles. Japan bagged gold in the women's team matches, women's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles. Japanese players dominated the mixed doubles by winning first three positions. Taiwan managed to win the men's singles.

**Football**

Competitors from fourteen countries participated in the football tournament event. The participating countries were divided into four groups. Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaya, and Pakistan were listed in Group A; Indonesia, India, and Burma were placed in Group B; Hong Kong, the Philippines and Japan were included in Group C; and South Korea, Israel, Singapore and Iran figured in Group D. After the preliminary matches, Taiwan and Vietnam from Group A advanced to the finals; Indonesia and India from Group B; Hong Kong and the Philippines from Group C; and South Korea and Israel from Group D. the finals witnessed a closely contested
matches between Taiwan and South Korea, in which Taiwan beat Korea to emerge winner. Thus Taiwan was placed in the first position, South Korea in the second position and Indonesia was laced in third position. India became fourth in the list but failed to win any medal.

The third Asian Games, which were hosted by Japan in its capital, Tokyo, came to a colourful close on 1 June, 1958. The competitors from the participating countries had displayed their sporting skills and those who performed better and were placed in the top positions proved to be source of inspiration for those who could not make to the top. The successful conclusion of the Tokyo Asian Games was the reiteration of the will and determination of the participating countries to continue the tradition of holding Asian Games with added enthusiasm.

Fourth Asian Games 1962 (Jakarta, Indonesia)

Jakarta, capital of Indonesia, played host to the fourth Asian Games, which were held there from 24 August to 5 September, 1962. By that time, the Asian Games had gained immense popularity and come to stay as a regular four-year feature. The Jakarta Games further consolidated the spirit of this greatest sporting festival of Asia. As can be seen from Table 4.12, 17 participating countries had entered 1545 competitors to take part in various events. Israel and Taiwan, who were initially expected to take part in the Games, could not do so because of denial of visas by the Indonesian authorities to the competitors of these countries. With the inclusion of badminton, the national game of Indonesia, the number of sporting events at the Jakarta Asian Games came to 14.

The fourth Asian Games witnessed many free performances both by nations and individuals in many events. Establishment of new records was a pointer towards the
fact of ever-increasing ability of the sportsmen and sportswomen from Asia. Like the previous Asian Games, the competitors from Japan stood head and shoulder above those from other competing countries. The achievements attained by the Japanese competitors in the Asian Games had assumed menacing proportions, thereby asserting more or less ‘absolute domination’ by the Japanese over their rivals in the Asian Games. Japan’s tally of 73 gold medals, 56 silver medals and 23 bronze medals at the Jakarta Asian Games proved that fact. Indonesia (11 gold medals) finished second and India (11 gold medals) finished third in the overall tally of medals won by each participating country at the end of the fourth Asian Games.

In order to appraise the performance of the participating countries in different sports events at the fourth Asian Games, it deems appropriate to have a brief appraisal of each event.

**Athletics**

The athletic events saw a galaxy of athletes representing 17 participating countries. South Korea withdrew its track and field team as a sequel to the expulsion of Taiwan from the Jakarta Asian Games. Indonesia’s contingent for the athletic events was the largest, followed by Japan; and North Borneo had entered the smallest team with three athletes. A notable feature of the fourth Asian Games was that more than 20 new records were set up in the athletic events at the 1962 Jakarta Asian Games. In the 100 m sprint, Indonesia secured the first place, Malaya got second position and the Philippines got the third position. In the sprint doubles 110 m hurdles, Indonesia secured the first place while Pakistan was placed in the second position. In the 200 m dash event, Malaya got the first position, Japan came second and Indonesia was third.
In the men’s 400 m, India notched both first and second positions. The third position went to Japan. In the 400 m hurdles, Japan walked away with gold medal. In the 800 m event, Japan secured the gold medal, with silver medal being won by India and the bronze medal was also won by India. In the 1500 m race, gold and silver medals were won by India. In the 10,000 m race event, India romped home with a gold medal. The gold medal in the 5000 m race was won by Pakistan, with Japan securing the silver medal and India got the bronze medal in that event. In the 3000 m steeplechase event, Pakistan won the gold medal, while Japan secured both silver as well as bronze medals.

Japan made almost clean sweep of gold medals in the discuss throw, javelin, hammer throw, shot put, hop step and jump, pole vault, high jump and long jump events. In the discuss throw, Japan bagged the gold medal and India won the silver medal. Japan won both gold and silver medals in the hop step and jump events. In the pole vault event, Japan won both gold and silver medals. In the shot put events, Japan was placed in first position while India ranked second. India won gold medal in the decathlon event, with Japan winning the silver medal in the same event.

There were competitions in 10 women’s events. Women athletes from Japan dominated the women’s athletic events as its male competitors had dominated the men’s athletic events. The competitions in 10 women’s athletic events, inter alia, included 100 m, 200 m, 800 m, and 80 m hurdles; 4 x 100 m relay, shot put, javelin, long jump, high jump, and 200 m dash. In the 80 m hurdles, Japan bagged the gold and bronze medals, while the silver medal was procured by the Philippines. In 800 m events, Japan won both gold and silver medals. In shot put, javelin throw, long jump and discuss throw, the Japanese women athletes carried the day by gold medals in
each event. India got bronze medal in the javelin throw event. In the 4 x 100 m relay race, the Philippines won the gold medal, while Japan was placed in the second position and got silver medal.

Basketball

Nine countries entered their teams of competitors in the basketball event at the Jakarta Asian Games. The participating teams were assembled into three pools. Pool A included Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Malaya; while in Pool B, were included Indonesia and Hong Kong. The third country Taiwan did not take part in the games because its expulsion. The Pool C consisted of Indonesia, Thailand, and Cambodia as its members. The basketball event was played on the round-robin championship basis, with the first two from each group qualifying for the final round. The Philippines defeated Japan in Pool A and were declared winner with gold medal conferred on it. Japan became second and was awarded silver medal, while South Korea, which was placed third, got bronze medal in the basketball event. On the other hand, Cambodia, Singapore and Malaya could not qualify.

Boxing

Ten countries entered their teams for the boxing event at the forth Asian Games. All the competitors were competing under ten categories of weights. According to one opinion, all participating countries in the boxing event, except India and Burma, “forsook the finer points of the game for speed, fitness and aggression. This style of approach was practised mainly by Japan, South Korea, Cambodia and Thailand. The boxers from these countries went into the fray with relentless attacking from the beginning to the end. These tactics, though they did have the desired effect of gaining victories, to some extent, detracted from the scientific
possibilities of amateur boxing.” Undoubtedly, the Japanese boxers dominated the show of the boxing event. India’s three-man boxing team displayed a creditable performance and helped India win one gold medal in the lightweight class and a bronze medal in the lightweight class.

**Volleyball**

The volleyball events were played under two systems – the international and the Far Eastern. The men’s teams were divided into three pools. Pool A included Indonesia, Thailand, and South Korea; whereas the countries in the Pool B included India, Cambodia and Burma. Japan, the Philippines and Pakistan comprised members of Pool C. Initially, the matches in each pool were played on the basis of round-robin championship. Japan was on the top and got the gold medal, India was placed second and was awarded silver medal. Pakistan, being at the third position, got the bronze medal.

In the women’s events, Japan was again the winner, with South Korea taking the second place and Indonesia was ranked third. In the men’s Far Eastern system, Japanese were the winners, with South Korea taking second place and the third rank going to the Philippines. In the same mechanism for women, Japan was on the top, while South Korea finished second and Indonesia ranked third.

**Cycling**

There were three individual events and one team event for the cycling. Eight countries participated in the cycling event. In the cycling 160 km road race, Thailand won the first cycling gold medal in the fourth Asian Games. Japan bagged the silver medal. In the 100-km (team) Time Trial, Indonesia won the gold medal. An interesting development was the disqualification of the Japanese cycling team as
they reached at the start without numbers attached to their respective cycles. In other events, Indonesia grabbed the gold medal in the individual 80 km open road race. In the team event of the same distance, Indonesia secured was declared winner. Thus Indonesia won three gold medals in the cycling event.

**Football**

Eight countries competed in the round-robin championship. The participating teams were divided into two pools – Pool A had South Vietnam, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines; while Pool B had South Korea, Japan, India, and Thailand. In the first round match, Indonesia trounced South Vietnam and India lost to South Korea. In a Pool A match, Malaya overwhelmed the Philippines. On the third day of the event, India defeated Japan. In the other game, Indonesia defeated the Philippines. India reached the semi-finals by defeating Thailand. In the final, India defeated South Korea to win the championship.

**Shooting**

Five events were arranged under the shooting championship programme at the fourth Asian Games. 12 participating countries – Burma, Japan, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Pakistan, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaya, Hong Kong, Cambodia and South Korea. The five events, for which competitions held, were: free rifle, free pistol, small bore rifle, rapid fire pistol and small bore prone. In these events, Japan bagged three gold medals and one silver medal. The only woman participant in the shooting events was from Indonesia who ultimately won the silver medal in the free pistol. South Korea bagged gold medal in the free rifle shooting event. Indonesia got the silver medal and Thailand was awarded bronze medal. In the 50 m free pistol event, Japan was on the top and got gold medal. In both small bore rifle and rapid
fire pistol events, Japan notched the gold medal. India got the bronze medal in the small bore rifle prone event. It was Singapore that won gold in the same event and silver medal was bagged by Japan.

**Swimming and Diving**

The Japanese dominated the swimming and diving events at the fourth Asian Games by winning 11 Gold medals, 11 silver medals and 2 bronze medals. In the relay events for both men and women, Japan had been on the top. In the 100 m freestyle, Japan took the gold medal. In the 200 m backstroke event, Japan bagged both gold medal and silver medal. In the 100 m breaststroke, Japan won gold medal. In the 400 m and 1500 m events, Burma bagged the gold medal. Gold medal was won by Japan in the both 100 m and 200 m butterfly events. Japan took the gold medals in both high-board and spring-board diving events. In the women’s events, it was the Japanese women team that bagged the gold medal in all the events except the spring-board diving, which was awarded to Indonesia.

**Waterpolo**

Only four participating countries – Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan and Indonesia – participated in the round-robin competitions. Singapore overwhelmed Hong Kong, while Japan edged out Indonesia. Japan was finally declared winner and awarded Gold medal in the event. The placing at the end of the events were – Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and Hong Kong, in that order.

**Wrestling**

The wrestling bouts were conducted under two systems – the Greco-Roman and Freestyle. India displayed good performance. India won 3 gold, 6 silver and three bronze medals. India’s wrestlers had taken part in the Greco-Roman style for the
first time and gave a good account of their performance. India secured gold medals in the heavyweight class of the Greco-Roman style; in the flyweight class of the Greco-Roman style and light heavyweight class of Greco-Roman style. India won silver medals in the lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight. India also won silver medals in the lightweight, middleweight and light heavyweight class of the Greco-Roman style. The three bronze medals won by India were in flyweight class, welterweight class and bantamweight class.

It was Japan which dominated the wrestling events by winning 10 gold, two silver and 4 bronze medals. Pakistan also gave a fair account of performance by winning 3 gold, 7 silver and four bronze medals. A notable feature of this wrestling competition was that Japan, India and Pakistan took first three positions in 11 of the 16 events.

**Hockey**

Nine countries – Pakistan, India, Malaya, Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia and Ceylon had entered their teams in the round-robin Hockey League championship. While playing in Pool B, India staged a win over Malaya. India also defeated Hong Kong. India overwhelmed South Korea by defeating South Korea 5-0. In Pool A, Pakistan started off well, beating Japan by five goals to nil. In their second game against Ceylon, Pakistan trounced the latter by 9-0. Pakistan registered a 4-0 win over Singapore to enter the semi-final. Pakistan defeated India to retain the Asian title in hockey.

**Tennis**

Competitions in the tennis event were held in men’s and women’s individual as well as team events. The team events were played in round-robin championships. In
the men’s team events, Japan won the top position, while the Philippines took the second place. In the women’s team events, Japan was again on the top and Indonesia became second. In the men’s singles, the Philippines won the gold medal. Men’s doubles was won by the Japanese team. The Japanese women’s team performed well in their singles and doubles matches, taking the gold medal.

**Badminton**

Indonesia won the gold medal after Thailand walked off the court in protest against an umpire’s decision. The dispute arose in the first singles match of the men’s team between Indonesia and Thailand. Indonesia beat Thailand by 15-9 in the first game and in the second game Thailand defeated Indonesia by 15-10. In the decider, the count was 14-12 against Indonesia when the umpire declared a smash from the Thai player, a neat default and awarded the point to Indonesia. Thailand protested the call to the judge who upheld the decision. This led Thailand to stage a walk out in protest and Indonesia was awarded the gold medal.

The curtains on the fourth Asian Games were drawn on 4 September 1962, thereby calling the day of for a 12-day mixture of sports and politics.

**Fifth Asian Games 1966 (Bangkok, Thailand)**

The Asian Games movement seemed to have come a long way since the inaugural first Asian Games held in 1951 and it symbolized the renaissance of sports in Asia. Every succeeding Asiad witnessed more and more countries evincing anxiety and willingness to join what could be rightly termed as the ‘Olympics of the Orient’. The Asiad traveled from New Delhi (1951) to Manila (1954), to Tokyo (1958), to Jakarta (1962), prior to reaching Bangkok in 1966.\(^\text{16}\) As can be seen from table 4.12,
the fifth Asian Games were hosted by Bangkok, capital of Thailand, from 9 to 21 December, 1966 in which 1945 competitors from 18 countries\textsuperscript{17} participated. Taiwan and Israel, excluded from the Jakarta Games, rejoined at Bangkok.

Sarawak and North Borneo, on joining the federation of Malaysia in 1963, had ceased to exist as the AGF member-nations and accordingly were not represented in the fifth Asian Games. Cambodia did not take part in the Games because of abnormal conditions prevailing in that country. In comparison to 13 events in 1962 Jakarta Games, there were 14 events in the fifth Asian Games. Weightlifting event, cancelled in the 1962 Jakarta Games, had re-emerged on the Asian Games calendar of events at the fifth Asian Games at Bangkok. There was one demonstration game - women's softball - played between Thailand and Philippines. The performance of the competitors from 18 participating countries in different events is appraised under individual event.

**Athletics**

Almost all the participating countries, with the exception of Afghanistan, entered their competitors in the athletic events. The first day witnessed the heats and semi-finals of the men's 100 m race. There were four heats and the first four in each heat qualified for the semi-finals. In the first semi-finals, it was Indonesia and Malaysia which accounted for the best performance; while in the second semi-final, Singapore led the first place and Malaysia was placed second and Japan ranked third. In the finals of the 100 m race, Malaysia was declared as the winner, Singapore at the second place and Japan occupying the third rank. In the 200 m event, Malaysia won the gold medal. India was placed second in the 200 m race and won silver medal.
and bronze medal was awarded to Malaysia. In the 400 m event, India got the gold
medal, while Japan bagged both silver and bronze medals.

In the 800 m event, India won the gold medal, Malaysia secured silver medal. In
the 1500 m race, Japan gave the stunning performance and won gold medal and it
also secured gold medal in the 5000 m event as well. The 10,000 m event was also
dominated by Japan for which it got gold medal. Japan also bagged gold medal for
the Marathon race. In the 110 m hurdle race, Pakistan bagged the top position and
won gold medal. Japan secured the gold medal for the 400 m hurdles. India was
awarded gold medal for its performance in the discuss throw as well as bronze
medal in the same event. India also secured gold medal in the shot put event. In the
hammer throw event, Japanese competitors bagged gold and silver medals, while
India got bronze medal.

In the pole vault, triple jump and long jump events, Japan swept the gold and
silver medals. India bagged gold medal in the high jump event. In the men’s 4 x 100
m event, Malaysia secured the gold medal; Indonesia got silver medal and the
bronze medal went to Philippines. In the 4 x 400 m event, Japan was awarded gold
medal for the creditable performance of its competitors. It is worth noting that India
had sent only a small contingent of 17 athletes, including four women athletes, it
managed to win 15 gold medals, one silver medal and 5 bronze medals.

With the inclusion of two more events –the 400 m and Pentathlon – and entry of
more competitors, athletic events for women had become competitive as well as
interesting. Israel won the gold medal in the women’s 200 m race. The gold medal
in the 800 m race also went to Israel. In the 100 m event, Japan secured gold
medal. The 400 m race was included in the women’s athletic event for the first time.
in the fifth Asian Games. It was Malaysia which got the gold medal in the 400 m event. Silver medal in the same event went to South Korea and bronze medal was secured by Japan. In the 80 m hurdles, Japan won the gold and silver medals, while India got the bronze medal in the same event. In the Pentathlon event, Japan secured gold medal. In the women’s high jump, Japan was on the top, while Taiwan ranked second and India was at third place. In the women’s discuss throw event, the Philippines won the gold medal. The gold medal in javelin event went to Japan. Japan secured the first two positions in the shot put event. Gold medal was claimed by Japan in the women’s 4 x 100 m hurdles event.

**Basketball**

Teams entering the basketball competition event belonged to 11 participating countries. The teams were divided into two groups – Pool A and Pool B. The first five countries - Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Ceylon were included in Pool A. The remaining six countries - South Korea, Israel, Philippines, Iran, South Vietnam and Burma, were grouped into Pool B. The matches for the basketball event lasted for ten days and the spectators showed keen interest in the game. In the first round, Japan topped Pool A while Thailand was second. In Pool B, South Korea was first while Israel was second. Israel romped home by trouncing the Philippines, which had been consistently winning the top position since the first Asian Games. Israel won the gold medal. Thailand ranked second and South Korea became third.

**Boxing**

There were eleven weights in the boxing event. The event attracted 91 competitors from 15 countries. A contingent of 11 boxers was entered into the competition by South Korea as well as Thailand each. Pakistan sent a team of 10
boxers. India sent only two boxers. The boxing events lasted for six days. In the light flyweight class, Thailand won gold medal and South Korea got silver medal. In the flyweight class, South Korea bagged gold medal while Indonesia won silver medal. In the bantam weight class, Thailand secured gold medal and silver medal was picked up by India. The South Korean team proved their boxing skills by winning gold medals in the flyweight, featherweight, welterweight, light middleweight, and light heavyweight; and silver medals in the light flyweight, lightweight and middleweight. India won gold medal in the heavyweight class.

**Shooting**

13 countries entered their competitors in the seven-event shooting competition that lasted for five days. Competitors from Japan performed extremely well in both individual and team events. The Japanese won gold medals in the individual event of centre fire pistol, rapid fire pistol and free pistol event, silver medal in the small bore rifle event and a bronze medal in the standard rifle event. In the team events, the Japanese won first position in the air rifle, standard rifle, small bore rifle, prone and small bore rifle (3-position events). Japan had sent a team of only seven shooters and in view of that their performance was notably creditworthy.

**Swimming**

Japanese swimmers dominated in both men’s and women’s swimming events at the fifth Asian Games held in Bangkok. New records were established in nine events in men’s events and seven in the women’s events. In the 100 m freestyle class, there were two heats before the final. In the first heat, the Philippines was on top position while Japan was placed second. In the second heat, it was Japan which won the first place. In the final, Japan won the gold medal as well as the silver medal in
the same event. The Philippines won the bronze medal. In the 200 m freestyle event, it was Japan that bagged the gold medal. Singapore ranked second and got silver medal; while Philippines having been placed at the third position got bronze medal. In the 400 m freestyle event, Japan won the gold medal, Singapore got the silver medal and Philippines was awarded the bronze medal in the same event. In the 1500 m freestyle event, gold medal and silver medal went to Japan, and the bronze medal was awarded to the Philippines.

Japan won gold as well as silver medals in the 100 m backstroke event. The feat was repeated by Japan in the 200 m backstroke event by bagging both gold and silver medals. In the 100 m breast-stroke event, Japan bagged both gold and silver medals. In the 200 m breast-stroke event, Japan again won both gold and silver medals. In the 100 m butterfly stroke event, gold medal went to Japan; silver medal was bagged by Israel. In the 200 m butterfly stroke event, Japan got both gold and silver medals. Japan bagged the gold medal in 4 x 200 m freestyle relay as well as in the 4 x 100 m medley relay events. In the 400 m relay event, which was included for the first time in Bangkok Asian Games, Japan got the gold medal, Israel won the silver medal and bronze medal was awarded to the Philippines. The Japanese women swimmers also dominated women's swimming events by winning gold medals in all ten events, four silver medals and two bronze medals. In the 200 m medley, which was a new addition, Japan claimed the gold medal and Israel got the silver medal.

Diving

Only four diving events – two each for men and women – were included in the fifth Asian Games. The Japanese divers won the gold and silver medals in all four
events. In the men's spring board diving event, Japan's divers were adjudged as the best. Japan claimed the gold and silver medals in that event. In the women's events, Japanese swimmers won gold and silver medals in spring board diving. In the high diving event, Japan bagged gold and silver medals.

Waterpolo

Competitors from Japan won the gold medal in the waterpolo event. While not losing even a single game, Japan was on top by winning 8 points, Singapore was placed second with 6 points and Indonesia ranked third with 4 points.

Weightlifting

In the weightlifting class, there were eight events - flyweight, bantamweight, featherweight, lightweight, middleweight, light heavyweight, middle heavyweight, and heavyweight - in the fifth Asian Games. Eleven countries had entered 64 weightlifters in the competition. Iran had sent the largest contingent of 9 weightlifters, while India's contingent, with one weightlifter, was the smallest one. The Iranian weightlifters displayed their skills and won three gold medals and four bronze medals. Japan won two gold medals and four silver medals. India failed to win any medal in the event.

Wrestling

Ten participating countries had entered 63 competitors for the different events of wrestling competition. Wrestlers from Japan dominated the show by winning four gold medals, one silver and one bronze medal. Pakistan's wrestling squad won one gold and one silver medal. The Iranian team won 3 gold medals and 5 silver medals. India could win one silver and five bronze medals.
Volleyball

The men's events were divided into three groups – Group I, Group II and Group III. Group I included India, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia. The countries forming the members of the Group II were Japan, Iran, Taiwan and Ceylon. Group III had South Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan and Vietnam. In the finals, Japan won all matches to be declared winner with 10 points. South Korea, who lost to Japan, won the silver medal by winning nine points. Iran with eight points was placed third. India's performance was not up to the mark and it was clear that India's players were out of practice. Besides, the Indians who were playing with the nylon rubber ball for the first time, found it difficult to handle the game and this also added to their troubles.19 In the women's events, which had the six participating countries, competition was intense as well keen. The Japanese team which had won all their five matches, won gold medal, South Korea got silver medal and bronze medal was awarded to Iran.

Hockey

Eight countries – Pakistan, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, India, Malaysia, South Korea, and Ceylon – had entered their teams to compete in the hockey event in the fifth Asian Games. The participating competitors were divided into two groups. The first four countries – Pakistan, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand – were put in Group A and the remaining four countries – India, Malaysia, South Korea, and Ceylon – were placed in Group B. In the finals, India and Pakistan clashed for the top slot in which Indian forwards displayed considerable skills in short-passing and dribbling and were successful in penetrating the Pakistani defence, time and again. India scored the only goal of the match in the first half of the extra time, after a magnificent solo
effort with a shot from an impossible angle. This enabled India to score first-ever victory in the Asian Games Hockey tournament.

**Cycling**

There were 11 events in the cycling competitions in the fifth Asian Games as compared to six events in the 1958 Tokyo Asian Games and four in the 1962 Jakarta Asian Games. 12 participating countries had entered 91 competitors. Competitors from Thailand displayed magnificent performance by winning six gold, four silver and one bronze medal. Japanese participants also showed good performance by bagging four gold medals, three silver medals and one bronze medal. It is noteworthy that the Indian cycling squad was eliminated on technical grounds.

**Badminton**

The men's single event in the badminton was won by Indonesia which bagged gold and silver medals. The third place was shared by Burma and Japan. The men's doubles was won by Malaysia and Indonesia was placed second, while the third position was shared by Indonesia and Thailand. In the women's singles, Japan defeated Thailand to claim gold medal. The third position was shared by Indonesia and Japan. The women's doubles event was bagged by Indonesia by defeating Japan. The third position was shared by Japan and Thailand. The mixed doubles witnessed an exciting match between the two teams of Malaysia. The first team of Malaysia comprising Ang and Teh won the first and last positions to wrap up the match, while Indonesia's two teams shared the third position. In the men's team, Thailand won the first position, while second position went to Indonesia and this position was shared by Japan and Taiwan. In the women's team events, Japan
baggled the first position, second position went to Thailand and the third position was shared by South Korea and Indonesia.

**Tennis**

The events falling under the tennis tournament were divided into five categories - the men's singles and doubles, the women's singles and doubles, and the mixed doubles. Japan won gold medal in men's singles and doubles, while in women's events were won by Indonesia. In the mixed doubles, Japanese team claimed gold medal and the Philippines was placed second. However, India's performance was not satisfactory.

**Table Tennis**

The table tennis players from Japan won six gold medals out of seven events played thereby proving their supremacy in the event. The men's singles title was won by South Korea and Japan was placed second. India did not send any competitor for the event.

**Football**

Soccer or football had emerged as one of the most popular games in Asia over the period of time and it was but natural that inclusion of this event in the Asian Games was to generate ample interest in the spectators as well participating countries. The eleven participating countries were divided into three groups. Group A consisted of Burma, Thailand, and South Korea. Group B had Japan, Iran, India and Malaysia while in Group C there were Indonesia, Singapore, Vietnam and Taiwan. In the initial stages, the matches were played on league basis and each group with the winners entering the semi-finals. In the semi-finals, Burma defeated Singapore to enter the final while Iran defeated Japan to clash with Burma in the final. In the final
reckoning, Burma defeated Iran to win gold medal and Iran became second. India's football players failed to settle down in any of the matches at the fifth Asian Games. Apart from playing scrappy and haphazard game, the Indian team also lacked proper coordination.20

End of the football event culminated in bringing curtain down on the conclusion of the fifth Asian Games in Bangkok. After following the formal rituals, the competitors of the participating countries returned to their countries with sweet and sour memories.

**Sixth Asian Games 1970 (Bangkok, Thailand)**

The sixth Asian Games were originally scheduled to be held in 1970 in Seoul, capital of South Korea. However, in May 1969, South Korea expressed its inability to host the sixth Asian Games for financial and political reasons. With South Korea backing out, the AGF was faced with a dilemma as to how to find out a suitable venue for the 1970 Asian Games. Fortunately for the Asian Games movement, Thailand came with an offer to host the 1970 Asiad with a view to bail out the Asian Games. It was in November 1969 that the AGF took the decision to hold the Games in the Thai capital for the successive time. With Thailand having agreed to keep the Asiad movement get going, several member countries came forward to make voluntary contributions to help the hosts prepare for the eventual meet.21

As can be seen from Table 4.12, 1752 competitors from 18 participating countries had taken part in the sixth Asian Games, which were held in Bangkok, capital of Thailand, from 9 to 20 December, 1970. Though the number of participating countries was 18, the same as it was during fifth Asian Games, also held in 1966 in Bangkok, but the exception was inclusion of Cambodia and absence
of Afghanistan. Yachting was a new event added to the programme, while table tennis and tennis somehow did not figure in the sixth Asian Games. The performance of competitors from the participating countries is appraised under individual event's subhead.

**Athletics**

The track and field events under the athletic competition lasted for six momentous days. Japan topped the list of winners by bagging 19 gold, 17 silver and six bronze medals, making a total of 42 medals in all. However, at the 1966 Bangkok Asian Games, Japan had won 50 medals. There were three heats in the 100 m sprint. The first four in each heat and four fastest losers qualified for the semi-finals. Japan was declared the winner, Thailand became second and Singapore ranked third. In the 200 m sprint event, Thailand bagged the gold medal. Japan got the silver medal whereas bronze medal was allocated to Singapore. Japan also claimed gold medal in the 400 m sprint event, with silver medal going to Ceylon and the bronze medal to India. Burma bagged the gold medal in the 800 m event. Silver medal in the same event went to India while Japan had to be content with bronze medal.

Ceylon won gold medals in 5000 m event as well as in the 10,000 m event and these twin gold medals were won by the same person. India bagged the silver medal in the 5000 m event. A notable feature of the marathon race was that the first four runners had set up new records at the sixth Asian Games. Japan bagged the gold and silver medals in the event. Japan got gold medal in the 110 m hurdle race. Japan also won the top position in the 400 m hurdles. In the steeplechase event,
Japan won gold and silver medals and India had to be content with bronze medal. Japan won the gold medal in the decathlon event as well.

India had won 4 gold, 5 silver and 5 bronze medals in athletics. In shot put event, gold medal was bagged by India. India bagged gold and silver medals in the triple jump event. Iran claimed gold medal in the high jump, while silver medal for the same event went to Iran and bronze medal to India. Thailand won the gold medal in the 4 x 100 m relay race. Thailand bagged the gold medal, with Japan claiming silver medal.

Women's athletic events roused considerable interest among the spectators. In the 100 m sprint, Taiwan bagged the gold medal, with Japan winning both silver and bronze medals in the same event. The 400 m sprint was won by India. The 800 m and 1500 m events were won by Israel. In the field events for women, the Japanese women performers displayed their skills by winning the gold medals in high jump, long jump, javelin throw and discuss throw events. The shot put event was won by South Korea. The 4 x 100 m relay race was won by Japan, Singapore took second position and Taiwan was placed third. The Pentathlon event was won by Israel.

**Basketball**

South Korea romped home with a gold medal in the basketball event when it defeated the defending champion Israel. The Israelis had gone into the final without losing a single match in their group. South Korea, on the other hand, had won three matches and lost one. In the final match, South Korea won the match by 81-67. India was represented in the sixth Asian Games for the first time and finished at the sixth place. According to one opinion, India's low position was "due, in a large
measure, to the tendency of our men to dribble too much, when a direct shot at the basket would have paid better dividends."^22

**Boxing**

The competition in the boxing events at the sixth Asian Games saw South Koreans reigning supreme by winning 6 gold, one silver and two bronze medals. The entire boxing events were fought under 11 weights in which 13 participating countries had entered their competitors. Thailand bagged two gold and three bronze medals. India, Indonesia and the Philippines each got a gold medal. India’s two-member team turned in a creditable performance by winning gold and a silver medal.

**Shooting**

Competitions in the shooting were held in eight individual and eight team events – free pistol, air rifle, small bore rifle (3-positions), rapid fire pistol, small bore rifle ‘English Match’ prone, small bore standard rifle, (3-positions), and centre fire pistol. Japan won both the individual and team free pistol events. Japan bagged two more gold medals in the air rifle pistol event. Thailand got both silver medals. In the small bore rifle event, initially gold medal was awarded to Israel by mistake in place of South Korea but soon the mistake was rectified and gold medal was restored to South Korea. In the small bore rifle (prone) contest, Israel and Japan won a gold medal each. South Korea won a silver medal in both individual and team events, and the bronze medal was shared by Israel and Japan. The individual gold medal for small bore standard rifle was won by Israel. Thailand got the silver medal. India failed to get any medal in the shooting event.
Swimming

Fourteen participating countries had entered 166 competitors – 141 swimmers and 25 divers – for the swimming events at the sixth Asian Games. Japan had the largest contingent of 24 competitors – 13 men and 11 women. Japan won gold medal in all but three of the 25 events, eight silver and 4 bronze medals thereby making a total of 34 medals. South Korea won 3 gold medals in the men’s events. In the women’s events, Japan’s Yoshimi Nishigawa won five gold medals and outshine all other swimmers.

Waterpolo

In the waterpolo event, Japan won the title and the gold medal. It was a big surprise when India reached the finals and clashed with Japan and gave Japan a run for its supremacy. Japan had to fight all the way to win by 4 goals to 2. India which had won the waterpolo gold at the 1951 first Asian Games, had sent a team to the sixth Asian Games after a gap of 19 years.

Weightlifting

At the sixth Asian Games, gold medals in the weightlifting events were shared between three countries, Japan ended on top with four gold medals, Iran and South Korea were a joint second each winning two gold medals. Many new records were set up in the weightlifting events. India’s lone weightlifter, Balbir Singh, finished fourth in his class. It was his maiden appearance in the international contest, and he was perhaps unfortunate to have one of his lifts being disallowed, which deprived him of a place on the victory stand.
Wrestling

The wrestling competitions were fought under ten divisions. Iran dominated the show by winning six gold medals, two silver medals and one bronze medal. The Japanese team came second with 3 gold medals, 6 silver medals and one bronze medal. India’s 10-member contingent finished with a total of five medals – one gold, one silver and 3 bronze. The solitary gold medal for India in the wrestling was won by Chandgi Ram in the heavyweight class.

Badminton

Nine countries took part in the event. Malaysia won three gold medals, and three bronze medals. Malaysia won the men’s singles to claim the gold medal. Women’s singles was won by Japan. Malaysia also won men’s doubles. Malaysia defeated Thailand in the mixed doubles to claim gold medal. The men’s team events were won by Indonesia and Japan won the women’s team events.

Hockey

Hockey matches saw participants from eight countries which were divided into two groups. Group A comprised Ceylon, India, Malaysia and Singapore; and Group B included Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan and Thailand. Initial matches were played on league basis. Both India and Pakistan made to the finals, but some of the preliminary matches demonstrated that the other teams were not giving up without a tough fight. In the final match, Pakistan defeated India to claim the gold medal.
Cycling

The cycling event witnessed Japan, Thailand and Malaysia struggling for the top position. Japan finished on top with four gold medals while Thailand and Malaysia got three gold medals each and South Korea could win one gold medal.

Yachting

Yachting was introduced at the sixth Asian Games for the first time. It consisted of five classes – International, Flying Dutchman, Enterprises, O. K., Fineball and Moth. Eleven countries\textsuperscript{21} took part in this game. On taking the first five best results out of six days of racing, the Japanese yachtsmen won three out of five first places with the other two going to Burma and Thailand. India won a bronze medal in the Enterprise class.

Football

Competitors from ten countries\textsuperscript{22} participated in the football event in which the participants were divided into three groups. Thailand, India, Burma, Japan, Indonesia and South Korea emerged from the first round to enter the second round. In the second round Ab, India defeated Indonesia, and in round Bb, South Korea trounced Thailand. In the succeeding matches, Burma defeated India and South Korea defeated Japan. In the finals between Burma and South Korea, at the end of the 90 minutes play neither side had scored, and then game went into extra time and for another 30 minutes, the stalemate continued. Ultimately, the match was abandoned and both teams were declared joint winners, a happy ending to the conclusion of the sixth Asian Games.
Conclusion

Efforts for bringing Asian countries for participating in sports activities under a common platform had been there right from the early decades of the twentieth century, as is revealed from the foregoing appraisal. However, these endeavours were in piecemeal because majority of the Asian countries were under the colonial rule of western powers and as such they could not respond to any piecemeal efforts for participation in sports activities under one banner. Despite these odds, some countries which were free made trials in this success and organized sports competitions under the banner of Far Eastern Championship beginning in 1913 and such endeavours continued until the latter half of the 1930s when the outbreak of the Second World War thwarted this ongoing process. A notable feature of the Far Eastern Championship process was that only limited number of countries – China, Philippines and Japan – had been the main participants in the sports competitions.

In the post-Second World War period, the decline of colonial powers paved way for decolonization and many former colonies of Asia gained independence during late 1940s and in the 1950s. India, which was on the cusp of getting independence in August 1947, facilitated the organization of first Asian Relations Conference in early March 1947, which was attended many Asian countries. On the sidelines of this conference, the idea of organizing sports competitions for Asian countries was also discussed and there was born the idea of Asian Games, though in embryonic form. The formation of Asian Games Federation (AGF) helped this idea sprout into seedlings and on the sidelines of the Olympic Games in London in 1949, some representatives of Asian countries, including India, decided to hold first Asian Games in New Delhi in 1950, a proposal to which India agreed.
It is further revealed from the foregoing analysis that India hosted the first Asian Games in March 1951, instead of 1950 as agreed to earlier. In the first Asian Games hosted by India in 1951, 11 countries had entered 489 competitors. At the second Asian Games held in the Philippines in 1954, 18 countries of Asia were represented by 1021 competitors and at the third Asian Games hosted by Japan in 1958, 20 countries had sent 1422 competitors. While in the subsequent fourth, fifth as well as sixth Asian Games held in 1962, 1966 and 1970 respectively, the number of participating Asian countries varied between 17 and 18, but there was increase in the number of competitors particularly in the fourth and fifth Asian Games, with slight decline in the number of participating competitors in the sixth Asian Games. This showed that the Asian countries had been enthusiastic about taking part in the Asian Games which seemed to have become institutionalized. The holding of Asian Games after an interregnum of four years had become almost an accepted phenomenon and participating countries were willing to host the next Games. The spirit of Asian Games was gaining momentum and it was a happy augury for the future of the Games.
References


10. These countries were: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

11. Sanyal, n. 1, p. 36.

12. These, *inter alia*, included: Cambodia, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Israel, South Korea, North Borneo, Pakistan and South Vietnam.

13. These countries were: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Iran, Japan, Taiwan, Israel, South Korea, Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

14. These included: Afghanistan, Burma, North Borneo, Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, South Korea, India, Japan, South Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan, Singapore, Philippines, Thailand, and Sarawak.

15. Sanyal, n. 1, p. 87.


17. The 18 participating countries were: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, South Vietnam and Thailand.

18. These countries were: Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Ceylon, South Korea, Israel, Philippines, Iran, South Vietnam and Burma.


23. These eleven countries were: Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

24. The ten countries taking part in the football event included: India, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma, Japan, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Iran, and South Korea.