

IV. Olympic Sport

IV-1 Edwards, Harry. "The Olympic Project for Human Rights: An Assessment Ten Years Later," *The Black Scholar*, Nos. 6/7 (1979), 2-8.

The author reviews the objectives and summarizes the benefits of the Olympic Project for Human Rights. Based on research about blacks in sports, Edwards concludes that the rights of blacks are still being denied in sports at the collegiate and professional levels. No notes.

—Linda Williams

IV-2 Hunter, Maxine Grace. "The United Nations and the Anti-Apartheid in Sport Movement," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 19-35.

The United Nations, in its ongoing efforts to pressure South Africa to change its apartheid system, passed two resolutions, in 1968 and 1970, urging states and organizations to suspend sporting exchanges with South Africa. A 1971 resolution included 11 forms of actions to be taken against apartheid sport. A series of strongly-worded resolutions followed the African boycott of the 1976 Olympics. Finally, in 1977, the

General Assembly approved "The International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports." Based on primary and secondary sources; 44 notes; 6 charts.

—Barbara Schrodt

IV-3 Kidd, Bruce. "The Popular Front and the 1936 Olympics," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 1-18.

In 1936, the upcoming Berlin Olympics became the target of protests, demonstrations, and calls for boycotts in many countries. In France, socialist and communist groups and newspapers urged the newly-elected socialist Popular Front government to boycott. While the government supported French teams for both the Olympics and the protest games, the Berlin team received twice as much funding. The French team, the largest to travel to Barcelona, never competed because the Spanish Civil War erupted on the day the games were to start. Based on primary and secondary works; 40 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt