

VI. Latin America, Africa, Asia

VI-I Arbena, Joseph. "Generals and Goles: Assessing the Connection Between the Military and Soccer in Argentina." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 1 (May 1990), 120-127.

Military forces seized control of the Argentine government in 1976. Argentina was to host the World Cup Soccer matches in 1978 and military saw this as a mechanism of control, to build a national identity, and to gain respect internationally. The success of the 1978 games accomplished these goals in the short run. After years of military rule, criticism arose about the political corruption of the games, and sport's role was challenged by the populace. Based on secondary sources, 45 notes.

—Jancy Darling

VI-2 McGehee, Richard V. "The Rise of Modern Sport in Guatemala and the First Central American Games." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992). 132-140.

Guatemala's modern sport arose as a result of sport/social clubs. Participation was by young men of high social class. Foreign influence on Guatemalan sport was great, resulting in the formation of football and baseball clubs. The National Athletic Games were founded as part of the celebration of President Manuel Cabrerias' birthday, A two-kilometer swimming race in 1921 gave birth to the Central American Games. Based on primary and secondary sources, 45 notes.

—Cornelius C. Marshall

VI-3 Van Der Merwe, Floris J.G. "Sport and Games in Boer Prisoner-of-War Camps During the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 439-454.

Sport and physical activity in Boer prison camps during the Anglo-Boer War allowed the Boer internees to maintain both physical and mental health. The most popular sports were rugby, soccer, cricket, tennis, boxing, and track and field. The Boers found solace in sport and formed clubs to compete with each other. Rugby and soccer competitions were most popular. This helped to stave off common threats to mental well-being normally found in prison camps. Based on primary and secondary sources, 124 notes.

—Eric Pfeifle

VI-4 Deng, Zhang. "Archery and Charioteering in Ancient China," *China Sports*, 25, No. 6 (June 1994), 47-48.

Archery was considered a symbol of masculinity in ancient China and when a boy was born a bow was hung on the door and arrows shot in the air. Having an important role in religious rituals, archery was also taught in schools where pupils had to meet five proficiency standards. Chariots were used in war as early as the Shang Dynasty (sixteenth-eleventh centuries B.C.) and tests of driving skills evolved into contests with gambling as an accompaniment. No notes, no bibliography, two drawings.

—Lynne Emery

VI-5 Jiang, Xiao. "Emperors as Sports Fans," *China Sports*, 25, no. 2 (February 1994), 48-49.

Throughout Chinese history several emperors became so involved in sport that their ability to rule suffered. Royal interest ran the gamut from pole balancing and board games to polo, and there were instances where an emperor was either overthrown or murdered during participation. No notes; no bibliography, one drawing.

—Lynne Emery

VI-6 Tanada, Shinsuke. "Diffusion into the Orient: The Introduction of Western Sports in Kobe, Japan," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 3 (December 1988), 372-376.

With the opening of Kobe Port in 1868, Western sport soon followed Western trade into Japan. English residents quickly established a Race Club and its success led to the creation of a Regatta and Athletic Club in 1870. Through these clubs, Western sports were introduced to the Japanese. Compared to Japanese recreational activities, which were mainly indoor activities,

Western Sports provided the citizens of Kobe participation in outdoor events that became a popular way of adopting foreign culture. No notes.

—Alberto Campain

VI-7 Tahara, Junko. "Count Michimasa Soyeshima and the Cancellation of the XII Olympiad in Tokyo: A Footnote to Olympic History," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 467-472.

Michimasa Soyeshima, Japanese delegate to the International Olympic Committee, was influential in inducing government authorities to cancel the 1940 Tokyo Olympics. He felt the Olympics were symbolic of international trust and it was Japan's duty to cancel the Games as soon as it was apparent they could not stage them. War with China and depletion of resources made this a reality. It was Soyeshima's immediate dealings with the Japanese Cabinet that led to cancellation. Based on primary and secondary sources, 28 notes.

—Eric Pfeifle