

III. Other

- III-1 Kramer-Mandau, Wolf. "Tradition, Transformation and Taboo: European Games and Festivals in Latin America, 1500–1900." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1993). 63–82.

Europeans, African slaves and American Indians influenced each other through traditional cultural games and religious festivals. Indians adopted some European games and festivals into their culture, such as bullfighting and May Day celebrations, while preserving their own activities that held cultural significance. Europeans, however, rarely embraced Indian and African games and festivals. The Christian church and Puritans disapproved of and discouraged participation in most Indian and African dances and games because of their pagan nature. Based on secondary sources, 46 notes.

—Susan S. Lorenzen

- III-2 McKay, Alex. "The Other 'Great Game': Politics and Sport in Tibet, 1904–47," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 11, no. 3 (December 1994). 372–386.

British attempts to "modernize" Tibet from 1904 to 1947 were designed to influence polices followed by the Tibetan government. Sport played a minor role in the struggle to instill British values into the culture and norms of Tibetan life. However, modernization attempts were firmly rooted in the introduction of football to Tibetan society. British fondness for hunting, however, was in direct contrast with Tibetan beliefs. As a result, foreign influence in Tibet eventually proved to be unsuccessful. Based on primary and secondary sources. 32 notes.

—Rhonda Houston

- III-3 Nauright, John and Jayne Broomhall. "A Woman's Game: The Development of Netball and a Female Sporting Culture in New Zealand, 1906–70," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994). 387–407.

Restrictions placed on women's participation in sport have been largely due to stereotypical assumptions that the female body cannot stand strenuous physical activity. This stereotype was the main reason for the early success of netball in New Zealand. Considered "ladylike," netball's success is also due to the fact that women have held administrative positions in its governance. Despite being trivialized through the media, netball's popularity continues because it fails to "pose a threat to the gender order." Based on primary and secondary sources, 84 notes.

—Rhonda Houston