

V. Latin America and Africa

V-1 McGehee, Richard V. "The Origins of Olympism in Mexico: The Central American Games of 1926," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993), 313-332.

In 1923, the Vice President of the International Olympic Committee traveled to Central America to encourage more worldwide participation in the Olympic Games. Mexico responded by sending its first Olympic delegation to the 1924 games in Paris and establishing the Central American Games in 1926. The Central American games of 1926 held in Mexico City were successful despite only three countries sending participants. Today, over 4,000 athletes from 29 countries participate in these games. Based on primary and secondary sources; 94 notes.

—Shaely King

- V-2 Archetti, Eduardo P. "Argentinian Football: A Ritual of Violence?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 2 (August 1992), 209-235.

Argentinian football is a ritual that allows symbolic communication among the participants. Fans see themselves as active protagonists and construct metaphors through chants, songs, and nicknames. During the first 35 years, the comic element prevailed in Argentinian football, but analysis of fan behavior reveals that the tragic has gradually come to dominate. This reflects the discontinuity between freedom and violence prevalent in the larger society. Based on secondary sources; 18 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- V-3 Cogley, Alan Gregor. "A Political History of Playing Fields: The Provision of Sporting Facilities for Africans in the Johannesburg Area to 1948," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 2 (August 1994), 2 12-230.

In the early 1900s Africans vocalized their need for recreation space in South Africa. The municipal authorities, however, refused to formally recognize the black population and were slow to answer their pleas. Fear amongst the white community persuaded the municipality to make some of the petitioned provisions. By 1929, appropriations for African recreation had increased, thanks to the Native Affairs Committee and its appointment of a Native Sports Organizer. Based on primary and secondary sources; 66 notes.

—Jordana Rubin

- V-4 Grudlingh, Albert. "Playing for Power? Rugby, Afrikaner Nationalism and Masculinity in South Africa, c. 1900-70," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994), 408-430.

In South Africa, rugby is seen as more than a game. It has aided in bringing the two white factions closer, was used as a political tool during World War II, and is viewed as a way to make boys into men. The Afrikaners have elevated rugby to their "national sport," but this also opened the sport to criticism from opposing political forces. Based on primary and secondary sources; 74 notes.

—Steven Douglas Funk

- V-5 Vasili, Philip. "The Right Kind of Fellows: Nigerian Football Tourists as Agents of Europeanization," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 2 (August 1994) 191-211.

Football was introduced to Nigeria in the early part of the twentieth century by English merchants. From the beginning, it was marred by political intervention because talented football players were given jobs in the government. In 1949, Nigerian footballers went to Britain and played in exhibition games against British teams. The English were impressed by the speed and

ball-handling abilities of the Nigerian players. Fans were amazed that the Africans played without shoes. Based on primary and secondary sources: 108 notes.

—Nate Shea-han