
Journal Surveys

I. The Americas

I-1 DA COSTA, LAMARTINE P. AND PLINIO LABRIOLA. "Bodies from Brazil: Fascist Aesthetics in a South American Setting." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 163-80.

Since the late nineteenth century Brazil has sought increased whiteness, and considered exercise and sport as means to improve the population. The dictator Vargas (1930-45) combined authoritarian rule with Italian and German Fascism, finding special support in the large Italian, German and other European immigrant groups in southern Brazil. Physical education, sport, and the body were strongly identified with Brazilian Fascism, but they reinforced nationalism and beauty more than military aggression. Based on primary and secondary sources; 62 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-2 GILLESPIE, GREG. "Go Army! Beat RMC? The History of the United States Military Academy-Royal Military College of Canada Hockey Rivalry." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 94-112.

The USMA and RMC have competed in ice hockey since 1923. Douglas MacArthur (USMA) and Archibald Cameron Macdonell (RMC) were instrumental in establishing the annual series over U.S. War Department opposition. Early games were characterized by gentlemanly behavior and fraternization of opposing team members and accompanying authorities. After World War II, the tradition of gentlemanly play disappeared, and in 1982, social contacts were discontinued by USMA. Based on primary and secondary sources, 88 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II. United Kingdom

II-1 COLLINS, TONY. "Return to Manhood: The Cult of Masculinity and the British Union of Fascists." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 145-62.

The British Union of Fascists was formed by former MP Sir Oswald Mosley in 1932. Mosley was a boxer and fencer who exemplified the physical superman. BUF philosophy grew out of British public school ideals developed in the nineteenth century. They stressed courage and physical development over intellectual education and emphasized sport participation, especially boxing and rugby union. They admired Hitler's program and, unlike most of their countrymen, opposed Britain's entry into World War II. Based on primary and secondary sources; 74 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE