

MLA Style: Creating In-text citations and a works cited page

The following excerpt, written by a former student, is two paragraphs from a research paper on violence during the Olympic Games:

These two outbursts made other countries around the world wonder if Germany was following the rules of the IOC, especially the rule against racism. The Nazis made known that they did not want the Jews to participate in the Games at Berlin. Countries were concerned about the Jews on their teams, especially America (Senn 53). Germany announced that “the real matter was not the acceptance of Jewish athletes on foreign teams but rather the right of German Jews to try out for their national team” (Guttman 56). The rule of racism, America still believed, was not being followed by Germany. America threatened boycotting the Games if Germany did not change their view on Jews. Germany came out with an announcement that “21 Jewish athletes had been nominated to participate in training camps for the German Olympic team” (“China Games”). The American Olympic Committee sent over Avery Brundage, the man responsible for American participation in the Games of 1936, to make sure Germany told the truth because of some suspicions of lying (Hoberman 51). Brundage came back from Germany and reported that the Germans indeed told the truth. America then took back the threat of boycotting. Brundage and the IOC did not know that the Nazis recently, and only temporarily, tore down all the signs of discrimination towards the Jews because countries developed concerns, and they wanted to keep the Games in Berlin (Senn 53-57). Also, the IOC did not know that Hitler’s government cut back on the execution of Jews in the country (“The Games the Nazis Played”).

In March of 1936, the year of the Games, a new squabble arose because “Hitler announced German remilitarization of the Rhineland, which the Treaty of Versailles had neutralized in 1919”. Many surrounding countries did not like the announcement and their energies rose. One country in particular, France, stopped the flow of money to Berlin that would let the French athletes compete. Louis Rimet, the President of the French National Sports Committee, made known that “One is a Frenchman before

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one is an Olympic competitor". After a long debate, France and the other surrounding countries finally agreed to send their athletes over (Senn 57-58).

Works Cited

"China Games." *Commentary*. 124.4 (2007): 55-59. EBSCOhost. Cofrin Lib., Green Bay, WI. Web. 3 March

"The Games the Nazis Played." *New York Times*. 09 08 2011: 23. EBSCOhost. Cofrin Lib., Green Bay, WI.

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Guttman, Allen. *The Olympics*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1992. Print.

Hoberman, John. *The Olympic Crisis*. New Rochelle: Caratzas Publishing Co., Inc., 1986. Print.

Senn, Alfred. *Power, Politics, and the Olympic Games*. United States: United Graphics, 1999. Print.

Commented [SM5]: If a citation starts with *a*, *an* or *the*, go to the second word to alphabetize.

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