

## II. European Sport

II-1

Marcus, Leah S. "The Occasion of Ben Jonson's 'Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue,'" *Studies in English Literature*, 19 (Spring 1979), 271-93.

English authors wrote masques to honor the King before whom they were presented. One well-known masque, Ben Jonson's "Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue," first performed in 1618, commemorated James I as mediator among the parties in a significant contemporary controversy about the nature and role of sports and pastimes in English life. To appreciate the genius of Jonson in this case, a modern reader must understand the complexity of the political and religious situation confronting James. On the surface the controversy pitted Scottish Presbyterians, puritanical in attitude and wavering in their loyalty to James, against "licentious popish pro-sporters." In attempting to reconcile these extreme positions, James also encountered political jealousy, widely

differing views of what constituted acceptable and necessary modes of hospitality, and self-interested courtiers. In the end the King attempted to settle the dispute with a compromise declaration, *The Book of Sports*. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 46 notes.

Nancy L. Struna

## II-2

Brissenden, Alan. "Shakespeare and the Morris." *The Review of English Studies*, 30 (Fall 1979), 1- 11.

In contrast to contemporary English playwrights, William Shakespeare did not write the morris dance into his works. This omission should not, the author argues, be construed as Shakespearean criticism for or disregard of the folk art form and its performers. In fact Shakespeare used material from the dances, for example, the hobby-horse, a cake impaled on a sword, and Maid Marion, as the basis for images. These images embodied significant political and sexual comments about contemporary practices. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 27 notes.

Nancy L. Struna

## II-3

Wright, C.J. "Before Tom Brown: Education and the Sporting Ethos in the Early 19th Century," *Journal of Education on Administration and History* 9, No. 1 (1977) 7-14.

Wright examined the origin and the influence of games from the English public schools prior to the reform movement in the mid-eighteenth century. The game participation ethos in schools and colleges was well implanted prior to that time. Games were considered to be a healthful and a gentlemanly activity, as viewed in the great popularity of pedestrianism, rowing, cricket, and, in some cases, football. The reform movement merely redirected activities to accomplish the goals of muscular Christianity, or the use of games for educational purposes. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 76 notes.

John R. Schleppe

## II-4

Dunning, Eric, and Kenneth Sheard, "The Bifurcation of Rugby Union and Rugby League: A Case Study of Organizational Conflict and Change," *International Review of Sport Sociology* (Poland), 11, No. 2 (1976), 31-68.

By 1895 the Rugby Football Union "establishment" had lost its total control of the game in Britain. The Rugby League was formed and it introduced extrinsic rewards which were antagonistic to the Union's notion that the sport

should be an “end in itself.” Mounting social class tensions were reflected in the Rugby split as working class and grammar school elements came to affiliate with the professionally oriented Rugby League. But the amateur ideal originally held by the Rugby Union is impossible to realize under modern conditions. Researchers may wish to examine more subtle issues in this regard. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 25 notes.

Michael Kupersanin

## II-5

Anderson, Earl. “The Running Footmen of the 19th Century England,” *Running Times* (March 1981), 17-20.

The English tradition of promoting foot-races for wagers owed its existence to the “running footmen” maintained by barons in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These servants, though occasionally couriers, mainly ran alongside a horsedrawn coach and supported it whenever it came to a rough spot in the road. Barons also amused themselves by pitting their footmen against another’s, often for a sizeable wager. These colorfully-dressed, staff-carrying runners, though obscure during their heyday, have been rediscovered as an elegant trapping of a lost era. Based on primary sources; no notes.

Angela Lumpkin

## II-6

Anderson, Earl R. “Footnotes More Pedestrian than Sublime,” *Eighteenth-Century Studies*, 14 (Fall 1980), 56-68.

Fanny Bumey’s *Evelina* included an account of a ludicrous foot-race between two women each over eighty years of age for a one hundred pound wager. This incident provided the setting for an examination of three dimensions of the foot-race: its literary background such as in *Humphrey Clinker*, the violation of gambling statutes in wagers, and the rural, low social standing of pedestrianism. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 25 notes.

Angela Lumpkin

## II-7

Smulders,, H. and Renson, R. “A Social Analysis of the Introduction of Jahn’s Gymnastics in Belgium,” *Stadion*, 4 (1978), 309-323.

Using a dialectical approach, the opposing forces and promoters of Jahn’s gymnastics and Ling’s gymnastics are analyzed. In the struggle between the two systems, each faction competed to have its own system accepted in the national school system. Advocates of Jahn’s system, centering their forces in

Flemish speaking provinces (Antwerp), stressed training special gymnastic teachers at gymnastic clubs. Advocates of Ling's system argued that Swedish gymnastics could be taught by each school master. Finally in 1879 the schools adopted the Swedish system and the clubs accepted the German system. This led to a bifurcation of Belgian gymnastics which remains to the present day. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 14 notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

II-8

Ueberhorst, Horst. "Jahn's Historical Significance," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 10, No. 1 (May 1979), 7-14.

Friedrich Ludwig Jahn's direct contributions to gymnastics and to social institutions he promoted during his lifetime are paralleled by the enduring influence of his liberal and democratic ideas. He ignited forces of populism and nationalism during the early nineteenth century which carried well into the twentieth century. All of Europe benefitted politically and socially from Jahn's ideals and initiative. The example set by Jahn in gymnastics became the prototype for many similar systems throughout Europe and North America. Based upon primary sources and secondary works: 22 notes.

Don Morrow

II-9

Barney, Robert Knight. "Friedrich Ludwig Jahn Revisited: A Report on the International Jahn Symposium," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 50, No. 3 (March 1979), 58.

The author identified four points of consensus among scholars who attended the 1978 International Jahn Symposium in Berlin. First, the claim that Jahn was an active revolutionary leader in nineteenth century Germany was not supported by the scholars who attended the conference. Second, Jahn was described as being more of a practitioner of German gymnastics than an influential theoretician in physical education. Third, Jahn's influence in furthering the gymnastics movement outside of Germany was considered to be significant. Finally, turnverein gymnastics in their pure form still flourish in West Germany even though they have all but disappeared in other parts of the world. No notes.

Robert W. Case

II-10

Kidd, Bruce. "The Popular Front and the 1936 Olympics," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 1-18.

During the early 1930s French leftists called for a boycott of the 1936 Olympic Games. Within French society conflicting values existed between "official" (or "bourgeois") sport and "workers" sport. The former, perceiving sport as neutral, supported participation at Berlin, while the latter, with its bases of support coming from trade unions and political parties opposed the Olympic Games and the commercialization of sport. Reunification of Socialist and Communist groups in the Popular Front of France gave impetus to the anti-Olympic campaign. Though its efforts eventually met with defeat, the Popular Front prompted reforms, however gradual, in recreation and leisure across the nation. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 40 notes.

Ralph C. Wilcox

II-11

Carr, G. A. "The Synchronization of Sport and Physical Education Under National Socialism," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 10, No. 2 (December 1979), 15-35.

The German National Commission for Physical Education under the National Socialist Party reorganized and assumed control of the Weimar Republic in 1933. Foreign Policy at the time and the forthcoming Olympic Games, which attracted international attention, prevented any radical dissolution of the old system. Attempts at centralization led to the formation in 1936 of the German National Physical Education Union. Organizations and movements working against the ideals of the new Union and the National Socialist Party were liquidated or absorbed into the new regime. The Hitler Youth Movement claimed some responsibility for physically educating the nation's youth. Conflict between it and the Union resulted in a compromise, whereby the philosophy of the National Socialist Party was imposed on all sports programs. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 64 notes.

Dave Brown

II-12

Woxen, Trond. "Yesterday: Through Pigsty and Up Chimney, the Runner Race from Paris to Moscow," *Sports Illustrated*, 52, No. 25 (June 16, 1980), 79.

Mensen Ernst wagered 100,000 francs that he could travel on foot from Paris to Moscow in fifteen days. He began on June 11, 1832. On two occasions,

once in France and once in Russia, he was detained by peasants who thought he was insane or demonic. His first encounter resulted in his being locked in a pigsty. His second predicament occurred two days outside of Moscow. He was locked in a tavern that contained no windows. His only escape was up the chimney. He escaped and proceeded straight to Moscow, arriving on June 25, one day ahead of schedule.

Maxine G. Hunter

II-13

Sufrin, Mark. "Nuvolari," *Mankind*, 4, No. 7 (1974) 10-15, 58-59.

Tazio Nuvolari (1892-1953) was the greatest race driver in history, once winning thirteen grand prix races in three years. Reckless from childhood, Nuvolari became a motorcycle daredevil, a World War I ambulance driver, and at age 32 an auto racer. He won over half of 172 major races. His strategy: win or destroy the car. Despite suffering from tuberculosis made ever worse by exhaust fumes and a series of family tragedies, he drove on more recklessly than ever and won his last victory in 1950. No sources, no notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte