

III. English & Commonwealth Sport

III-1 Burton, Richard D. E. "Cricket, Carnival and Street Culture in the Caribbean,"
The British Journal of Sports History, 2, No. 2 (September 1985), 179-197.

The author discusses the adaptations of the game of cricket, brought to the Caribbean by English colonists, and its usage as a uniting force among the varied islands in the West Indies. Three major topics are explored. First, the role of the old street carnival's atmosphere carries into the stadia, where the interactions of spectators and players may have been the strongest in the world. Second, the games, especially through batting and bowling, develop a particular West Indian aggressiveness. Third,

the riotous behavior exhibited at a number of matches reflects the diverse views of what the games mean to various island factions. 46 references.

—John Schleppe

III-2 Crawford, Scott A. G. M. "'Muscles and Character Are There the First Object of Necessity': An Overview of Sport and Recreation in a Colonial Setting—Otago Province, New Zealand," *The British Journal of Sports History*, 2, No. 2 (September 1985) 109-126.

Early leisure patterns in New Zealand and sporting events of social and of a health nature, such as hunting, shooting, bowling, cricket, and swimming, were transported to the colony from Britain. Later in the late nineteenth century, ethnic workers introduced wrestling, boxing, curling, and other sports. The unique place of rugby in New Zealand is discussed as it moves across various social classes with the values of rugged individualism, cooperation, and goal orientation involving spectators and participants alike. The game exerts a strong force in giving colonial New Zealand a national identity, especially when interacting with other countries. 68 references.

—John Schleppe

III-3 Jones, Stephen G. "Sport, Politics and the Labour Movement: The British Workers' Sports Federation, 1923-1935," *The British Journal of Sports History*, 2, No. 2 (September 1985), 154-178.

Several British labor groups had prominent leisure programs during the inter-war years. The British Workers Sports Federation was founded by labor and trade unionist groups in the early 1920s to strengthen the sports arm of their organizations and to "further the cause of peace between nations." It gained several thousand members and its socialist and/or communist leadership backed some sport trips to Russia and the continent as well as to competitions in Britain. With many ideologies seeking influence in the organization, leadership was difficult and in conflict with many other well-established clubs. Thus, the Sports Federation's publications, facilities, and competitions faded away. However, while it lasted, it provided workers with an alternative to general middle-class sport. 131 references.

—John Schleppe

III-4 Veitch, Cohn. "'Play Up! and Win the War,' Football, the Nation and the First World War 1914—15," *Journal of Contemporary History*, 20, No. 3 (1985), 363-378.

The outbreak of World War I brought a clash in values between the social classes in England. The question of whether organized football (professional and amateur) should continue needed to be answered. The upper classes believed the values gained, such as character, fortitude, and responsibility, should be transferred totally to the war effort. The working class, who had embraced the game for enjoyment, profit, and spectator appeal, thought it should continue for leisure during the war. This social complexity was fairly resolved with a deemphasis on organized competition nationally

as the number of soldiers recruited from all classes was large, showing football had not detracted from wartime duty by the populace. 49 notes.

—John Schleppe

III-5 Walker, Helen. "The Popularisation of the Outdoor Movement, 1900-1940," *The British Journal of Sports History*, 2, No. 2 (September 1985), 140-153.

Outdoor rambles or walks were limited to those who had the time and money (particularly the middle class) until the late nineteenth century in England when changing social and economic patterns brought this popular activity to the working classes. Shorter work days, paid holidays, and cheap rail travel allowed workers to gain the perceived health and educational benefits of rambling in the countryside. When clubs formed, their members pressured for and gained access to previously closed public lands as an elaborate network of paths and facilities were developed in England. Thus, rambling became one of the more popular activities of the populace up to the time of World War II. 23 references.

—John Schleppe