

II. European Sport and Activity

- II-1 Halladay, Eric. "Of Pride and Prejudice: The Amateur Question in English Nineteenth-Century Rowing." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4. No. 1 (May 1987). 39-55.

Amateur rowing in England prospered without any central governance until 1882, but by 1890 there were two competing organizations with slightly different rules. The Amateur Rowing Association (ARA), which followed the Oxford-Cambridge tradition and barred not only professionals but also mechanics, outsiders, etc., and the National Amateur Rowing Association (NARA), which barred only professionals. ARA revised rules in 1937 and was absorbed into the NARA in 1956. Despite the controversy, both embodied an ideal that makes rowing unique in British sporting tradition. Based on primary and secondary sources; 72 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-2 Hill, Jeffrey. "First Class, Cricket and the Leagues: Some Notes on the Development of English Cricket, 1900-40," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4, No. 1 (May 1987), 68-81.

In the 1850s, touring professional "cricket circuses" threatened to become the dominant form of the game, but by the 1870s they had been incorporated into a different structure controlled by a middle-class alliance that made the three-day match the centerpiece of "first-class" British cricket. They initially ignored the working-class leagues that played Saturday matches in the north and had more liberal attitudes toward professionals, but these eventually found their place in the prevailing structure which maintained its hegemony until the 1970s. Based on secondary sources: 52 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-3 Holt, Ann. "Hikers and Ramblers: Surviving a Thirties' Fashion." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 4. No. I (May 1987). 56-77.

Rambling, or hiking, became a craze in the 1930s, although its origins dated back to the preservation of footpaths and formation of hiking clubs in the 1820s. A national organization followed, but many of the younger ramblers attracted to the fad belonged to no club and followed no rules. Ultimately, landowners rebelled against the unruly, and organized clubs allied with the landowners to restore order and preserve the sport. Subsequently the fad died down. Based on secondary sources; 37 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-4 Moorhouse, H. F. "Scotland v. England: Football and Popular Culture," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4, No. 2 (September 1987). 189-202.

This paper analyzes the Scots' biennial trip to Wembley for the international football match, a major event in Scottish popular culture, and the century-old problem of English poaching of Scottish football talent. Both point out the relationship between sport and nationalism and the inadequacy of the use of class as a tool for analysis in sport history. They indicate that nationalism is a complex mixture of feelings and stereotypes, and that status groups may be a better key for analysis than class. Based on primary and secondary sources; 49 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-5 Tranter, N. L. "The Social and Occupational Structure of Organized Sport in Central Scotland During the Nineteenth Century." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4, No. 3 (December 1987). 301-314.

Little information is available on the socio-occupational background of athletes in nineteenth-century Scotland. This study used newspaper accounts and census books to fill the void. Results showed that sport club offices were dominated by professionals and civil servants while prize-winners and players came from more diverse backgrounds. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers were under-represented. The results show sport was not performing the social control function attributed to it. as the classes in need of control did not participate. Based on primary and secondary sources: 24 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-6 Murray, W. J. "The French Workers' Sports Movement and the Victory of the Popular Front in 1936," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4, No. 7 (September 1987). 203-330.

The first national French workers' sport organization was formed in 1908 and in 1911 helped form an international federation. Following the Bolshevik revolution, communists and socialists formed rival groups, later reuniting against fascism. French groups opposed bourgeois sports like International Olympic Games and Tour de France. Their combined organizations had over 100,000 members in 1935. Opposing the Nazi Olympics, they obtained government funding for the Barcelona alternate games. Workers' sports ended when the Soviets joined the international Olympic movement. Based on primary and secondary sources: 114 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-7 Anderson, R. D. "Sport in the Scottish Universities. 1860-1939," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*. 4. No. 2 (September 1987). 177-188.

Despite absence of boarding schools and residential universities during the late nineteenth century, sports clubs and interuniversity competitions developed in Scotland. Rugby was the dominant sport while soccer languished. When women entered the universities in the 1890s, they established a system similar to the men's with hockey the major sport. The growth of Scottish university sports was connected to the development of student councils and student *esprit de corps* rather than the English cult of athleticism. Based on primary and secondary sources; 26 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-8 Kruger, Arnd. "Sieg Heil to the Most Glorious Era of German Sport: Continuity and Change in the Modern German Sports Movement." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 4, No. 1 (May 1987). 5-20.

Historians who call the 1936 Games the Nazi Olympics are "simply ignorant." They are unaware that despite being the most successful games in history for German athletes, these games also represented a sport system that originated with Friedrich Ludwig Jahn and continued through 1987 in both East and West Germany. The club system and government funding for sport, both pioneered by the Germans, were responsible for their success in 1936, and the continued success of German sportsmen and women in the post-war period. Based on primary and secondary sources; 80 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-9 Tranter, N. L. "Popular Sports and the Industrial Revolution in Scotland: The Evidence of the Statistical Accounts," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 4, No. 1 (May 1987). 21-38.

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland [nationwide records compiled by ministers and schoolmasters in the 1780s and 1830s/1840s] provide an overlooked source of information on the frequency of popular recreations. They show that the demise of certain brutal amusements, usually attributed to the Industrial Revolution, really began much earlier, while other popular pastimes did not decline during the period between the 1780s and 1840s: some actually increased. These trends parallel other developments of the time, and appear not to be directly related to the Industrial Revolution. Based on primary and secondary sources; 31 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte