

## II. Europe

- II-1 Lamoureux, Christophe. "Factory, Sport, and Local Life: Tradition and Evolution in Working-class Sport in a Commune of the Basse Loire, 1877-1987," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 3 (December 1990), 414-431.

Sport in La Montagne had a strong affiliation with the two local factories for many years. The factory owned the stadium and compensated participating workers. Patronage, the Catholic sports club, and Amicale, the Communist sports club, provided sport and job training. In recent years, the clubs have become smaller due to the emphasis on individual achievement as opposed to group affiliation. Based on secondary sources, 15 notes.

—Michael Ecklund

- II-2 Goksoyr, Matti. "Popular Pastimes or Patriotic Virtues? The Role of Sport in the National Celebrations of Nineteenth-century Norway," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 2 (September 1988), 239-245.

During the nineteenth century, sport played a major role in the celebration of the Norwegian Constitution Day. Monetary prizes and medals were awarded to the winners of the rowing and rifle contests. Prizes were awarded by famous Norwegian citizens in front of large crowds. By combining sport with a national holiday, the modern sports movement was born. Based on primary and secondary sources, 30 notes.

—Michael Ecklund

- II-3 Riordan, James. "The USSR and Olympic Boycotts," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 3 (December 1988), 349-359.

Unlike in western nations, sport in the USSR has a long history of being a political institution run by the state. Until the *glasnost* period, all athletes were employed by the state and sport was controlled by the politburo.

*Glasnost* brought fundamental change to Soviet Sports: diminished Soviet need to exhibit “superiority” through sport and the emphasis of sport for all and not just elite. Based on primary and secondary sources, 27 notes.

—Alberto Campain

II-4 Morgan, Arnold. “The Silver Ball of Rattray: A Note on an Early Form of Tennis,” *The international Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 3 (December 1991), 420-425.

The game of tennis has a history back to the mid-sixteenth century. Early versions of the game were played either with an open gloved hand or with rackets. The scoring system and size of the court varied from country to country but the game itself was essentially the same as modern-day tennis. The history of the game can be traced by the Silver Balls given as trophies. Based on primary and secondary sources, 38 notes.

—Alberto Campain

II-5 Borup-Nielsen, Gra. “An Historic Danish-British Connection; Junker’s Gymnastic Institute at Silkeborg, Jutland, Denmark,” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993), 428-435.

In 1910, Hans Grunnet Junker opened the Junker’s Gymnastic Institute at Silkeborg, Jutland, Denmark. Students came to the Institute from all parts of the English-speaking world to become teachers in Physical Education. The advanced system of gymnastics taught at Junker’s Institute had a profound impact on its graduates. World War II brought an end to Junker’s Institute. However, many of its alumni went on to hold influential positions in institutions throughout the world. Based on primary and secondary sources, 37 notes.

—Jeff Worthington

II-6 Terret, Thierry. “Hygienization: Civic Baths and Body Cleanliness in Late Nineteenth-Century France,” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993), 396-408.

At the end of the nineteenth century, medical and political authorities in France became concerned with the physical hygiene of the population. In response, Paris, Lille, and Lyon constructed facilities which emphasized bathing rather than swimming activities. At the beginning of the twentieth century, swimming began to develop as a sport. Later, the choices made by these three cities were questioned when the sports movement condemned the absence of suitable swimming facilities. Based on primary and secondary sources. 58 notes.

—Jeff Worthington

- II-7 Meinander, Henrik. "Bilingual Sportsmen: Swedish-Speaking Sports Culture in Inter-war Helsinki," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993), 418-427.

The Swedish-speaking sports culture of the early 1900s reacted to the language feud that existed in Helsinki between the dominant Finnish-speaking culture and the Swedish-speaking minority by creating a Swedish-speaking sports movement. It emphasized the formation of sports clubs exclusively for the Swedish language population. However, with the end of World War II and the commercialization of sports came the liberal attitude of sportsmen towards bilingualism, and the end of the language feud. Based on primary and secondary sources, 32 notes.

—Jeff Worthington

- II-8 Crawford, Scott A.G.M. "A Speculative Paradigm on the Birth of the Modern Sport Spectacular: The Real Madrid and Eintracht Frankfurt European Cup Final of 1960," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 433-438.

The 1960 European Cup Final, "The Great Match," was the first modern sport spectacular. It satisfied Guttmann's seven-stage model of modern sport in all parts. It satisfied three further concepts with respect to the spectators: representation, centrality, and community. Also, with wide European television coverage it reached a broader audience. Finally, the match went beyond the normal dimensions of the sport, producing heroes and legends for years to come. Based on primary and secondary sources, 31 notes.

—Eric Pfeifle

- II-9 Eisenberg, Christine. "Football in Germany: Beginnings, 1890-1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 2 (September 1991), 205-220.

English tourists, immigrants, and students introduced football to Germany in the 1870s-1880s. Its popularity was limited to students and middle class adults. The Deutscher Fußball-bund (DFB), formed in 1900, enjoyed enormous growth, but was eclipsed by the Gymnastics Association which enrolled three times as many members. The affinity between football and militarism aided the sport's favor with the working class during the years immediately before World War I. Based on primary and secondary sources, 59 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-10 Rajtmajer, Dolfe. "The Slovenian Origins of European Skiing," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994), 97-101.

In the early sixteenth century, the Bloke plateau and Vipava region of Slovenia, known as the home of the oldest skiing in Central Europe, became a skiing culture center. Inhabitants used many pieces of homemade ski equipment and special techniques for walking, climbing and running on the snow. The oldest written resources, Herbesstein (1549), Valvasor (1689) and Podgrivarski (1845), were used for information about the inhabitants' skiing abilities and knowledge. Based on secondary sources, 7 notes, 2 illustrations, 1 picture.

—Hasan Birol Yalcin

- II-11 Schnitzler, Thomas. "Quantification of Results in Late Medieval Crossbow and Rifle Shooting," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 259-268.

As crossbow and rifle shooting grew into sports during the Medieval Period, tournaments and competitions were organized to compare and document standardized results. Reports of these tournaments document the premier performers and their ranking. Letters of invitation demonstrate the method whereby uniform conditions for the competitions were organized. Quantifiable results and reports were critical attributes of these competitions during the Middle Ages. Based on primary and secondary sources, 55 notes,

—Kurt M. Varricchio

- II-12 Eisen, George. "'The Budapest Option': The Hungarian Alternative to the First Modern Olympic Games," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 1 (May 1991), 124-132.

While the Olympics are accepted as synonymous with Greece, many historians have little knowledge of the role Budapest almost played as the host of the first modern Olympic Games of 1896. Pierre de Coubertin maintained steady contact with Hungarian official Dr. Ferenc Kemeny as the Greek Prime Minister revealed a lack of enthusiasm to burden his country's already strained economy with "an Olympic extravaganza." Hungarian political strife and shifting Greek sentiment eventually brought the games to Athens. Based on primary and secondary sources, 14 notes.

—Brandy Haney