

II. United Kingdom and Europe

- II-1 Gracie, James. "The Last Final Whistle," *The Scots Magazine*, 141, no. 2 (August, 1994), 169–177.

The game of Association football (soccer) in Scotland has been contested on a league basis since 1890. From then until the last resignation in 1967 twenty-one clubs have fallen by the wayside. This essay looks at the general reasons for the demise of each club and why the two main centers of Edinburgh and Glasgow have provided all but three of them. Based on primary and secondary sources, 24 notes.

—Chris Harte

- II-2 Williamson, May. "Murrayfield Memories," *The Scots Magazine*, 138, no. 2 (February, 1993), 135–150.

The game of rugby union has had a hold over Scotland's sporting community for more than 125 years. Therefore the Scottish Oral History Group decided to conduct interviews with players and spectators for them to reminisce about games played at the Murrayfield Stadium in Edinburgh during the 1920s and 1930s. No sources or notes.

—Chris Harte

- II-3 Weir, John. "The Press and Scottish Football pre-1914," *Scottish Football Historian*, 55 (October, 1994), 22–28 and 56 (January, 1995) 2–14.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw a great increase in the reading of popular newspapers, largely as a result of the repeal of the taxation on such publications. This two-part essay looks at the relationship between the gentlemen of the Scottish Football Association and the working-class supporting urban newspapers, and how their bravado influenced the development of the game. Based on primary sources.

—Chris Harte

- II-4 Copp, Chris. "A Case Study-Boxing Harborough," *Journal of the Social History Curators Group*, 21, no. 1 (1994) 53–57.

Sport plays an important part in the social life of most towns. Market Harborough in Leicestershire is associated with boxing: an unusual sport for that part of central England. For this reason the Harborough Museum decided to research amateur and professional boxing in the area with a view to providing records for the county archives. This is a summary of their findings. Based on primary and secondary sources, 4 notes.

—Chris Harte

- II-5 Finn, G.P.T. "Racism, Religion and Social Prejudice: Irish Catholic Clubs, Soccer and Scottish Society—II Social Identities and Conspiracy Theories," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 3 (December 1991), 370–397.

As a stateless nation, Scotland relies on other devices to proclaim its identity and what it means to be Scottish. Protestantism was a component that placed Irish-Catholic Scots in a no-win situation. Hence Irish-Scot football clubs suffered prejudice, discrimination, and physical abuse. They were distrusted as not being committed to the Scottish cause. This made it difficult for players to advance or win a place on national teams. Based on primary and secondary sources, 44 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-6 Franks, Warwick, "Cricket in Stalag 344: Sport in German Prisoner-of-War Camps During World War II," *Sporting Traditions*, 11, no. 2 (May 1995), 81–90.

Franks provides details of sports played in prisoner-of-war camps with a particular focus on cricket and the results of 'test matches' among Australia, New Zealand and England. Sports helped maintain physical condition, an escape from boredom and camouflage escape activities. Interviews and primary sources, 14 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- II-7 Magdalinski, Tara. "Beyond Hitler: Alfred Baeumler, Ideology and Physical Education in the Third Reich," *Sporting Traditions*, 11, no. 2 (May, 1995), 61-79.

Article examines Alfred Baeumler's approach to physical education under the Third Reich. He was influenced by the writings of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, founder of German gymnastics early in the nineteenth century. Magdalinski argues that Baeumler had a less instrumental and more holistic theory of physical education than Nazi ideologies. Secondary and mainly primary sources, 85 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- II-8 Lanfranchi, Pierre. "Bologna: 'The Team that Shook the World,'" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 8, no. 3 (December 1991), 336-346.

The popularity of European football increased dramatically in the inter-War years. The main features of Sunday matches along with professionalization and the end of the myth of British supremacy marked the period. Italian clubs purged their British names and became associated with Fascism. Bologna Rossoblu reached the apogee of Italian football by winning the Paris Exhibition Tournament. The fascist press attempted to appropriate the victory for their regime, calling Bologna "The Team that Shook the World." Based on primary and secondary sources, 35 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte