

III. United Kingdom

III-1 Terret, Thierry. "Professional Swimming in England Before the Rise of Amateurism, 1837-75," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995), 18-32.

Professional swimmers in England organized half a century before amateurs. In spite of this, professionals were unable to achieve all of their ambitions. The Professional Swimming Association, formed in 1881, was an attempt to create a specific national swimming structure. After that failed, most professional swimmers left the country and migrated to Western Europe. There they developed swimming by introducing new strokes and types of races, Based on primary and secondary sources; 59 notes.

—Steven Douglas Funk

III-2 Dewey, Clive. "Socratic Teachers: Part I-The Opposition to the Cult of Athletics at Eton, 1870-1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995), 51-80.

The Socratic philosophy of teaching quietly and almost furtively coexisted with the cult of athletics at Eton. Its proponents emphasized friendship, individual attention, and independent thought. This was the opposite of their athletic counterparts who sought to create empire defenders through conformity, regimentation, and distrust of the intellect. Decentralized structure at Eton permitted the Socratic minority to survive. Its position was strengthened when British losses in the Boer War raised doubt concerning the athletic emphasis in public school education. Based on primary and secondary sources; 42 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-3 Collins, Tony. "Noa Mutton, Noa Laaking: The Origins of Payment of Play in Rugby Football, 1877-86," *The International Journal of History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995) 33-50.

Professionalism infiltrated rugby in the late 1870s causing reform in the once recreational sport. The new members of rugby, working-class participants, brought new norms and practices, namely competitiveness, many spectators, and expectation of payment for play. The middle-class demanded strict rules prohibiting payments, employment in exchange for club membership, and other aid. This danger of professionalism caused the split of rugby into rugby league and rugby union. Based on primary and secondary sources; 82 notes.

—Rose Ann Martinez

III-4 Baker, N. "The Amateur Ideal in a Society of Equality: Change and Continuity in post-Second World War British Sport, 1945-48," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995), 99-126.

Historians argue that just as post-Second World War Britain did not undergo the anticipated liberal social class revolution, so, too, did British sport bypass revolutionary changes in its organizational structure and its definitions of amateurism. A fundamentalist approach prevailed, and the Victorian model of amateurism maintained its distinction between professional and amateur athlete. The Victorian model remains intact today, although many liberal concessions have led to an erosion of its traditional principles and definitions. Primary and secondary sources; 102 notes.

—John E. Hopkins

III-5 Kellet, Mark Alan. "The Power of Princely Patronage: Pigeon-Shooting in Victorian Britain," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994), 63-85.

Working-class blood sports fell from favor in England by the 1850s. Pigeon-shooting's popularity, however, grew in the 1860s and extended to all levels of British society. Despite assertions of animal cruelty, invasion of privacy, and adverse economic effects, pigeon-shooting remained legal until the upper echelon of society withdrew their support of the sport. Its defenses included evolutionary theory, economic necessity, rights of the working class, and the preservation of the "British way of life." Based on primary and secondary sources; 104 notes.

—Julie Vora

III-6 Kerrigan, Colm. "London Schoolboys and Professional Football, 1899-1915," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994), 287-297.

London Schools' Football Association standardized rules for matches, established inter-district competition and contributed to the development of London professional leagues. However, schoolboys barely infiltrated newly formed London pro clubs due to superior Scottish and Northern players. Reluctant clubs delayed the progress of local talent even with London schoolboys' successful assimilation at Millwall and West Ham. Eventually, these boys displayed "highly productive" talent, surpassing the talented Scottish, much to London clubs' surprise. Based on primary and secondary sources; 58 notes.

—Rose Ann Martinez

III-7 Polley, Martin. "Olympic Diplomacy: The British Government and the Projected 1940 Games," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 2 (August 1992), 169-184.

At a time when Japan was becoming militant, Britain needed to secure relations with them to ensure the safety of their Far Eastern possessions and trade routes. As had been seen historically, governments liberalized when able to hold Olympics. When Tokyo was being considered for the 1940 games, the

British government eventually withdrew its own application for the games and backed Tokyo, thus improving relations with Japan. Based on primary and secondary sources; 90 notes.

—Mark Davis

III-8 Huggins, Mike. "Culture, Class and Respectability: Racing and the English Middle Classes in the Nineteenth Century," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994), 19-41.

The middle class in nineteenth-century England played a quintessential role in horse racing. Various parties opposed racing and argued that the sport was immoral as well as an economic threat. Involvement of the middle class ranged over all areas of racing including spectator, shareholder, manager, and owner. Apart from the pure pleasure racing brought to the middle class, they saw it as a means toward social mobility and respect. Based on primary and secondary sources; 87 notes.

—Jordana Rubin

III-9 Watson, Don. "Popular Athletics on Victorian Tyneside." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994), 485-494.

Professional running was a popular sport in Victorian England in the mid-1800s. Working-class citizens, called "peds," ran for money and prizes. Promoters made money from staging races, and large-scale gambling accompanied the events. The rivalry between the Tyne and Thames workers helped to fuel the popularity of "pedestrianism." The downfall of professional running in England was due to restrictions placed on gambling and the negative attitudes toward professional sport by the upper-class. Based on primary and secondary sources; 39 notes.

—Shaely King

III-10 Munting, Roger. "Social Opposition to Gambling in Britain: An Historical Overview," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 3 (December 1993), 295-312.

Despite attempts to restrict gambling in Britain, its popularity has remained strong. Before the 1800s, the government established gambling restrictions to protect the rich and discourage the poor. In the nineteenth century, a moral opposition to gambling put more restrictions on the people. Later, gambling began to be seen as a crime. After the Second World War, the government gradually acknowledged gambling as a social reality and moved towards a position of regulation, control and taxation. Based on primary and secondary sources: 86 notes.

—Shaely King

- III-11 Greenhalgh, Paul. "The Work and Play Principle: The Professional Regulations of the Northern Rugby Football Union, 1898-1905." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 356-377.

The 1895 split of the Northern Rugby Football Union from the Rugby Football Union led to legalized professionalism in British rugby and the current rugby league structure. To understand the split, one must account for three factors: the positions of those in union power, the role of professional rugby in Britain, and the economic impact of rugby on the entertainment business. Economic factors and stringent work clauses prevented players from full-time professionalism and financial freedom. Based on primary and secondary sources; 66 notes.

—John E. Hopkins

- III-12 Baily, Steve. "Permission to Play: Education for Recreation and Distinction at Winchester College. 1382-1680," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995), 1-17.

Physical recreation at Winchester College in the years 1382-1680 was not only present in the school's curriculum, but encouraged, contrary to public knowledge. Substantial evidence found in Winchester's archives support the fact that the college incorporated specific times for recreation known as "remedies." The administration designated playing fields for tennis, bowling, and hunting games. These games served as a recreational activity and a denotation of social distinction for the college. Based on primary and secondary sources; 52 notes.

—Jordana Rubin

- III-13 Bradley, Joseph M. "Football in Scotland: A History of Political and Ethnic Identity," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 1 (April 1995), 81-98.

The nature of football in Scotland has always been about more than the sport itself. Competitions reflect the wave of political and cultural attitudes of Scottish society. The early football successes of the predominantly Irish Catholic Celtic Football Club also succeeded in forming a strong anti-Catholic, anti-Irish Protestant identity within the Rangers Football Club, the team that could most compete with the Celtics on the field of play. The feelings portrayed through this team reflected much of Scotland's attitude towards Catholic Irish in general. Based on primary and secondary sources; 50 notes.

—Rhonda Houston