

IV. Europe

- IV-1 Wedemeyer, Bernd. "Bodybuilding in Germany in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries," *Iron Game History*, 3, no. 4 (August 1994), 4-7.

Hermann Altröck's *The Handbook of Physical Education* (1924, Volume 4) describes bodybuilding and strongmen in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Carl Abs, Bernhard Leitner, and Theodor Siebert, among others, contributed to bodybuilding's popularity through professional competitions, entertainment, and published literature. Bodybuilders found their niche in the Life Reform Movement which promoted the "natural" lifestyle of organic diet and physical fitness. German national socialism suppressed bodybuilding until a 1970s' resurgence in popularity. Based on primary and secondary sources; 13 notes.

—John E. Hopkins

- IV-2 Meinder, Henrick. "Towards a Bourgeois Manhood: Nordic Views and Visions of Education for Boys. 1860-1930," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 337-355.

The Nordic process of cultural reproduction emphasized that stoic masculinity and Christian-like discipline of the body were ideals of bourgeois manhood. Physical fitness programs were linked to demands for stronger military preparedness, state loyalty, and character building. Victor Balck promoted a sport-oriented. Social Darwinian viewpoint that competitive games effectively built survival and character traits in bourgeois youth. Others argued for a health science, physiological-based fitness education. Based on primary and secondary sources; 52 notes.

—John E. Hopkins

- IV-3 Norden, Gilbert. "Tennis in Austria 1878-1914: A Footnote in the Social History of Austria," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 2 (August 1994) 270-280.

Lawn tennis emerged in Austria by 1878 as a society game. British influence played a major role in the development of lawn tennis in Austria. Clubs were initially for the upper aristocracy, but by the late 1880s the bourgeoisie had their own clubs. With the turn of the century came the advent of tournaments. While the foundation of the bourgeoisie clubs developed a more competitive spirit, lawn tennis remained a form of conspicuous recreation. Based on primary and secondary sources; 20 notes.

—Richard J. McCarthy

IV-4 Bonde, Hans. "Farmer's Gymnastics in Denmark in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: A Semiotic Analysis of Exercise on Moral Action," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10. no. 2 (August 1993), 193-214.

The special development of farmer's gymnastics in Denmark at the turn of the twentieth century was related to its political, social, and economic strength. It was developed out of their struggle for political and social freedom. It is clear that farmer's gymnastics also expressed masculine values. The straightened back was an important aspect which showed the cultural superiority of the ruling class. Farmer's gymnastics was the symbol of stability and conservatism. Based on primary and secondary sources; 62 notes.

—Richard J. McCarthy

IV-5 Murray, Bill. "Berlin in 1936: Old and New Work on the Nazi Olympics." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9. no. 1 (April 1992), 29-43.

The success of Jesse Owens in the 1936 Olympics hid the way the Nazi regime sponsored and controlled the games. German athletes gained advantages over other athletes by being allowed to train on the same course where the Olympic event would take place. The Nazis camouflaged their hatred of the Jews by praising black athletes. They also made propaganda films that showed the success of the games and the German athletes. Based on primary and secondary sources; 33 notes.

—Jason Barth