

III. UNITED KINGDOM

III-1 MANGAN, J. A. "Muscular, Militaristic, and Manly: The British Middle-Class Hero as Moral Messenger," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 28-47.

The cult of athletics in late-nineteenth-century British public schools stressed character development on the playing field that would transfer onto the battlefield. Fearing German militarism and other international challenges, the middle class bombarded its young men with images of sacrifice, loyalty, and fair play. Celebrated in the media, the life of the sacrificial subaltern was the model to which middle-class young men aspired. Based on primary and secondary sources, 97 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-2 HOLT, RICHARD. "Cricket and Englishness: The Batsman as Hero," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 48-70.

The batsman became a part of the unique English national identity that cricket helped forge. The batsman as hero emphasized courage, respect for tradition, and fair play. Adherence to the amateur ideal was essential. Cricket heroes were symbols of English stability in unsettling times and reinforced the social hierarchy. Professionals were able to attain hero status by mirroring amateur appearance. Heroes were characterized by their unspectacular stability and gentlemanly conduct. Based on primary and secondary sources, 47 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-3 DEWEY, CLIVE. "Socratic Teachers': The Opposition to the Cult of Athletics at Eton, 1870-1914 Part II-The Counter-Attack." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 3 (December 1995), 18-47.

Socratic teachers at Eton were innovative and dynamic, a dramatic contrast to the other dull, repetitive, and brutal staff members. Under the guise of reactionary protectors of Eton tradition, the Socratics established personal relationships with the boys and inspired exceptional intellectual efforts. Socratics were colorful and exciting, and fulfilled their students' emotional needs where the larger school community neglected them. Many of their students achieved prominence in English society. Based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-4 BAKER, NORMAN. "Sports and National Prestige: The Case of Britain 1945-48," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 2 (May 1996), 81-97.

This article examines the decline of British sporting prowess immediately after World War II. Britons believed they had a special role in demonstrating sportsmanship, organizational skills, and the ability to face up to, and overcome, adversity. Sport is linked with the overall decline of Britain as a world power. Primary sources, 84 notes.

—Brabam Dabscheck

III-5 MOORHOUSE, H.F. "One Nation, Several Countries: Soccer and Nationality in a 'United' Kingdom," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 55-74.

Soccer league structure in the United Kingdom mirrored a larger economic and political hierarchy. With England as the top league, frequently attracting players from the other nations, the hierarchy was viewed as neo-colonialistic. Opposition to English dominance was not converted to political action. Complications arose with Ireland's participation after its independence. Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) successfully challenged United Kingdom associations for control of world football, though the UK remained over-represented in international competition. Based on primary and secondary sources, 36 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-6 MANGAN, J.A. "Duty unto Death: English Masculinity and Militarism in the Age of the New Imperialism," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 10-38.

Victorian England viewed war as a moral mandate. The Boer and Crimean Wars and imperial concerns in India and Jamaica emphasized the need for military readiness. Militarism was ubiquitously inculcated among young men, who were taught to view the battleground as an extension of the playing field. Popular fiction and poetry seductively sold the myth of the sacrificial subaltern: to die for England fulfilled one's moral, racial, and cultural duty and ensured humanity's progress. Based on primary and secondary sources, 151 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-7 HOLT, RICHARD. "Contrasting Nationalisms: Sport, Militarism, and the Unitary State in Britain and France Before 1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 39-54.

Sport was affected by increased militarism in Britain and France; this heightened militarism was a result of failures in the Boer and France-Prussian Wars and fear of German expansionism. National structure influenced how sport promoted a nationalist and militarist agenda. France's centralized republic emphasized sport national identity and preparation to recover Alsace-Lorraine. Sport in the United Kingdom's federal monarchy promoted simultaneous identification with one of the "Home" nations and the empire as a whole. Based on primary and secondary sources, 46 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

III-8 MASON, TONY. "Our Stephen and Our Harold: Edwardian Footballers as Local Heroes," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 71-85.

Harold Fleming fit the mold of the English sporting hero: he was friendly, gentle, and team-oriented. Stephen Bloomer was less disciplined, yet his excep-

tional talent allowed him to overcome suspensions and fines. The press advanced their rise as local heroes. Bloomer and Fleming identified with their hometowns and did not seek fame beyond them. Their triumphs were sources of local pride in an otherwise oppressive urban environment. Based on primary and secondary sources, 41 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*