

IV. EUROPE AND GULF STATES

IV-1 KRUGER, ARND. "Buying Victories is Positively Degrading: European Origins of Government Pursuit of National Prestige Through Sport," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 183-200.

Many countries view international competition as a means to enhance their national pride and international reputation. Hitler used the 1936 Olympics to legitimize his government, both internally and abroad. The link between athletic programs and national strength, along with the issue of athletic funding, was hotly debated in England. German proponents of government funding for athletics emphasized military preparedness. The collapse of the athletically adept Eastern Bloc nations disproved the supposed correlation between athletic and national strength. Based on primary and secondary sources, 101 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-2 HORAK, ROMAN, AND MADERTHANER. "A Culture of Urban Cosmopolitanism: Uridil and Sindelar as Viennese Coffee-House Heroes," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 139-155.

Football was a stabilizing force amidst the disorienting industrialization and urbanization of inter-war Austria. Josef 'Tank' Uridil personified the rough, aggressive style of football in the 1920s, appealing primarily to the Viennese suburban audience. More aesthetic and graceful, Matthias 'Wafer' Sindelar embodied Viennese character, employing intelligence, creativity, and sophistication. He achieved greater popularity than Uridil. Sindelar's resistance to Nazism and mysterious early death elevated him to martyr status, contributed to the myth-making tradition, and colored subsequent football history. Based on primary and secondary sources, 37 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-3 GEHRMANN, SIEGFRIED. "Symbol of National Resurrection: Max Schmeling, German Sports Idol," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 101-113.

Max Schmeling's continued popularity in Germany is based on his actions outside the ring rather than his brief reign as heavyweight champion. His rejection of Nazi overtures and refusal to fire his Jewish American manager during the Nazi reign boosted post-World War II German esteem in a time of uncertain

identity and national humiliation. He provided the example of living morally, though not spectacularly, in dangerous and uncertain times. Based on primary and secondary sources, 27 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-4 LANFRANCHI, PIERRE, AND WAHL, ALFRED. "The Immigrant as Hero: Kopa, Mekloufi, and French Football," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 114-127.

Raymond Kopa, the French football star of Polish descent, embraced French citizenship and became a symbol of the integration and social mobility of the immigrant. Kopa cultivated his patriotic image and confirmed societal values. Algerian Rachid Mekloufi also served as a symbol of successful French integration, but was involved in the Algerian liberation movement, using the sport of the colonizer against colonialism. Kopa's fame derived from his football skill; as for Mekloufi, anticolonial activity brought him prominence. Based on primary and secondary sources, 52 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-5 PIVATO, STEFANO. "Italian Cycling and the Creation of a Catholic Hero: The Bartali Myth," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 128-138.

Gino Bartali became a symbol of Italian Catholicism during the Fascist era. Catholic promoters constructed the Bartali image as an alternative to Fascist notions of manliness. Bartali's 1948 Tour de France victory aided church prominence in post-war Italian reconstruction. Communist opponents of the Church required another hero to counter Bartali's popularity, so they created myth around Fausto Coppi, a Bartali rival. The rivalry was wholly manufactured, as little animosity existed between the two cyclists. Based on primary and secondary sources, 20 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-6 EISENBERG, CHRISTIANE. "Charismatic Nationalist Leader: *Turnvater* Jahn," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 14-27.

Prussian nationalist Friedrich Jahn's revolutionary ideas included recruiting and preparing an army of the people. Jahn institutionalized *Turnen*, a system of gymnastic exercises, which were meant to be part of a larger educational program. Participants in the egalitarian program wore a common uniform and spoke in technical jargon. Jahn was an exceptional motivator and manipulator and held a prominent government post. A reactionary political shift led to his imprisonment and decline. Based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-7 RAUCH, ANDRE. "Courage against Cupidity: Carpentier-Dempsey: Symbols of Cultural Confrontation," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 156-168.

The 1921 Dempsey-Carpentier bout symbolized post-war dissonances. Carpentier's military service and graceful style confirmed traditional French values. The brutish Dempsey, tried for evasion of military service, embodied American arrogance, selfishness, and financial obsessiveness. Despite Carpentier's defeat, Frenchmen took pride in the bout, for French technology allowed fight results to be wired to overseas audiences almost simultaneously. By fanning the flames of national cultural identity, promoters garnered the greatest profits to that point in boxing history. Based on primary and secondary sources, 32 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-8 FAURE, LEAN MICHEL. "National Identity and the Sporting Champion: Jean Borotra and French History," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 1 (March 1996), 86-100.

Jean Borotra embodied champion traits that made him a hero in bourgeois France. Loyalty, dedication, and determination, combined with Borotra's engineering innovations and resistance to the Vichy regime, made him a national hero. His ability to excel in different spheres served as a model to his countrymen. He recognized sport's power to develop loyalty to one's country. Late in life, he worked to integrate physical education into the school curricula. Based on primary and secondary sources, 34 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-9 FAURE, JEAN-MICHEL. "Forging a French Fighting Spirit: The Nation, Sport, Violence, and War," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 75-93.

Physical activity in early twentieth-century France took two forms: sport for the elite and gymnastics for the masses. Gymnastics emphasized group discipline, while sport accented individual excellence. Sport supplanted gymnastics in popularity, assuming gymnastic's democratizing role: to bind the individual with state and society. Sport helped construct a popular national consciousness, which legitimated the state. Competitions mobilized the community around patriotic values, emphasizing the ubiquity of conflict and altering a mundane daily life. Based on primary and secondary sources, 40 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-10 TOLLENEER, JAN. "The Dual Meaning of 'Fatherland' and Catholic Gymnasts in Belgium, 1892-1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 94-107.

The linguistically and culturally separate regions of Belgium, Flanders, and Wallonia created a bifurcated meaning for the word "fatherland." The Catholic Gymnastics Federation of Belgium (CGFB), created in response to growing anti-clericalism, promoted preparation of youth to serve the fatherland. The CGFB endeavored to include Flemish Catholics, though Wallonian biases remained and the Church frowned upon Flemish nationalism. Divisions among secular

and religious clubs dissipated in the pre-war years in response to the larger international crisis. Based on primary and secondary sources, 56 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-11 EICHENBERG, HENNING. "Body Culture and Democratic Nationalism: 'Popular Gymnastics' in Nineteenth-Century Denmark," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 108-124.

German origins and resentment of aristocratic proponents accounted for the lack of popular support for military style gymnastics in Denmark. Swedish Lingian gymnastics became a form of national expression because of its Nordic origins and neo-romantic accoutrements. The introduction of Lingian gymnastics coincided with hostility over Prussian annexations. These gymnastics also represented the opposition of the left wing and farmers' class to the ruling elite. The Danish "national-popular identification" model emphasized nationalism, class relations, and body culture. Based on primary and secondary sources, 28 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-12 GOKSOYR, MATTI. "Phases and Functions of Nationalism: Norway's Utilization of International Sport in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 125-146.

The role of sport changes as nations develop. Norway's Constitution Day was political, secular, and national in scope. Sport expanded the audience of national events and spread nationalist ideas. Beyond a pastime, sport became a national ideology emphasizing national defense and public health. Traditional Norwegian sports were celebrated, as was nature. Based on primary and secondary sources, 94 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-13 SORLIN, SVERKER. "Nature, Skiing, and Swedish Nationalism," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 147-163.

Global industrialization forced a search for national identity to fit changing times. For Sweden, skiing embodied Nordic excellence and benefitted social welfare: it was manly, heroic, and virtuous. Reverence for nature complemented the love of skiing. After World War II, popular Swedish attitudes shifted away from patriotic themes to more ecological, aesthetic, and holistic concerns. Associations that did not adapt to new concerns experienced decline. Based on primary and secondary sources, 34 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

IV-14 WINDHAUSEN, JOHN D., AND TSYPKINA, IRINA V. "National Identity and the Emergence of the Sports Movement in Late Imperial Russia," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 2 (August 1995), 164-182.

Sport was officially encouraged in late imperial Russia. Sport clubs were created by the aristocracy, though students and workers constituted nearly half

the memberships. International sport was a means to recover national pride following Russia's military loss to Japan and its growing political instability and economic weakness. A sport bureaucracy was created, and government funds were used to prepare athletes for the 1912 Stockholm Olympics. Improving national pride inspired the Russian hope to host the 1916 Olympics. Based on primary and secondary sources, 108 notes.

—*Samuel. Katz*

IV-15 CHEHABI, H.E. "Sport and Politics in Iran: The Legend of Gholamreza Takhti," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 12, no. 3 (December 1995), 48-60.

Wrestler Gholamreza Takhti remains an Iranian hero for his moral rectitude in addition to his athletic triumphs. He lived according to the code of chivalry associated with traditional Iranian wrestling. The first Iranian to win an Olympic medal, Takhti also opposed the Shah's regime and worked with the National Front. His mysterious death added to the aura of his life. Based on primary and secondary sources, 35 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*