

II. UNITED KINGDOM

II-1 BRADLEY, JOSEPH M. "Integration or Assimilation? Scottish Society, Football, and Irish Immigrants." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 2 (August 1996), 61-79.

Glasgow Celtic Football Club provides a locus whereby the Irish community maintains its identity in Scottish society. Conflicts over team emblems and flags represent a larger resentment of Irish Catholic activity. Celtic fans' support of Irish nationalism generates further antagonism. The Irish minority has been marginalized and its institutions viewed as inhibiting Scottish progress. Supporting Celtic football has become not just a symbol but also an important element of Irish identity. Based on primary and secondary sources, 80 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-2 LEWIS, R. W. "Football Hooliganism in England before 1914: A Critique of the Dunning Thesis." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 3 (December 1996), 310-339.

Two shortcomings undermine previous research on football hooliganism: generalization and extrapolation of disparate times and actions, and exclusive reliance on sociological theories. What was considered disruptive in the pre-World War I period has virtually no relation to gang-related football violence in the 1960s. Earlier infractions, such as pitch invasions, were often the result of informal field conditions. There were no hooligan gangs in the earlier period, with fan violence limited to individual incidents. Based on primary and secondary sources, 35 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-3 MULLAN, MICHAEL. "The Devolution of the Irish Economy in the Nineteenth Century and the Bifurcation of Irish Sport." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 2 (August 1996), 42-60.

Discriminatory legislation and its impact on industry help explain the duality of Irish sport. Anglo-Irish sport clubs mimicked British exclusivity. The Gaelic Athletic Association represented the rejection of British sporting traditions and sought to preserve native sport. Protestant control of industry excluded Catholics

during a period of heavy growth. Without a skilled Catholic middleclass to act for sport incorporation, Irish sport split into opposing camps. Based on primary and secondary sources, 87 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*

II-4 POLLEY, MARTIN. “‘No Business of Ours’? The Foreign Office and the Olympic Games, 1896-1914.” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 2 (August 1996), 96-113.

The British Olympic Association (BOA) and Foreign Office had differing agendas regarding the Olympics. Sport’s volatility and emotive potential worried Foreign Office officials, and Foreign Office policy was reactive and ultimately ill-prepared to address a possible 1936 Berlin boycott. The BOA was able to use nationalist rhetoric and an idealistic Olympic vision to solicit governmental assistance despite Foreign Office reservations. Based on primary and secondary sources, 79 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*

II-5 TWIGG, JOHN. “Student Sports, and Their Context, in Seventeenth-Century Cambridge.” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13, no. 2 (August 1996), 80-95.

Recreation in seventeenth-century Cambridge took many forms, some lauded by school authorities and others condemned. Generally opposed were those activities resulting in drunkenness or violence, or those that took excessive time away from studies. The primary concern of school officials was maintaining order. Upper-class students, the main proponents of sport, were the most difficult to control. Ascertaining student recreational habits depends upon anecdotal evidence, and a full picture may never be possible. Based on primary and secondary sources, 84 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*