

II. United Kingdom

II-1 CLARKE, SIMONE. "Olympus in the Cotswolds: The Cotswold Games and Continuity in Popular Culture, 1612-1880." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 2 (August 1997), 40-66.

The Cotswold Games were modeled on the Olympic Games in an effort to promote civilized recreation. The festival combined elite and peasant diversions with a socially leveling effect. The Games celebrated renaissance ideas of renewal and man's potential. Elite patronage supported the Games and lent them prestige. The Games thrived despite evangelical attacks as it enhanced the local economy. Cotswold topography prevented modernized agriculture, and the Games were seen as a throwback to simpler times. Based on primary and secondary sources, 95 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-2 KOWALSKI, RONALD and PORTER, DILWYN. "Political Football: Moscow Dynamo in Britain, 1945." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 2, (August 1997), 100-121.

Moscow Dynamo's 1945 British tour was an effort to maintain good relations between the U.S.S.R. and Britain. Soviet propaganda stressed the collectivism in the team's style, while the British press celebrated the individualism of native players. The games were well attended and crowds appreciated the different Soviet style of playing. Player irregularities and Soviet reluctance to speak with the press created ill will. The tour did little to enhance relations between the U.S.S.R. and Britain. Based on primary and secondary sources, 104 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*

II-3 RYAN, GREG. "Handsome Physiognomy and Blameless Physique': Indigenous Colonial Sporting Tours and British Racial Consciousness, 1868-1888." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 2 (August 1997), 67-81.

British tours of Aboriginal cricketers and New Zealand native rugby players were received with a stereotypical fascination with the physiognomy of the "savages." Facility with imperial sporting forms was received as confirmation of the civilizing effects of English culture, therefore strengthening the British empire. Working-class newspapers ignored the tours' racial implications, while more elite papers openly considered race, sport, and empire. This itself proved adoption of sporting forms did not guarantee acceptance of accompanying ideology. Based on primary and secondary sources, 73 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*