

II. Europe

II-1 NORBERG, JOHAN R. "A Mutual Dependency: Nordic Sports Organizations and the State." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 115-135.

Nordic Sport was essentially a private venture, but because its principles and aims were considered attractive by government, it eventually received public money. Providing funding, states attempted to gain a stronger voice in the governance of sport. With the emergence of the welfare state, sport became partially incorporated into government, with financial interests landing with the state and sport issues with the voluntary private bodies. Based on primary and secondary sources, 40 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-2 MANGAN, J.A. "Sport in Society: The Nordic World and Other Worlds." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 173-197.

Associating a mix of Nordic romanticism and mythology with the sporting tradition is common and has been used in the past to promote Nordic sport. The historical link between the two, however, does not exist; there is a significant gap between pre-industrial sport and the modern sporting movement. Moreover, traditional sports suffered decline in the face of modern juggernaut. Based on primary and secondary sources, 110 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-3 VASARA, ERKKI. "Maintaining a Military Capability: The Finnish Home Guard, European Fashion and Sport for War." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 157-172.

Finland's Home Guard utilized sport in both the recruiting and the training of troops. Skiing, not exceptionally popular among Finns, was heavily promoted. Home Guard sport festivals were popular and valuable to national self-image.

The sporting link to the military grew throughout Europe, promoting nationalism and preparedness. Based on primary and secondary sources, 33 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-4 TRANGBAEK, ELSE. "Gender in Modern Society: Femininity, Gymnastics and Sport." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1998), 136-156.

The social construction of masculinity through sport rendered the sporting female a contradiction to the constructed roles of femininity. Those women who chose to exist in the nether region between accepted roles proved the deficiencies of the constructions. However, the primary challenge was to expand the parameters of femininity, and to enter in, but not co-opt, the male hegemony of sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 77 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-5 MAINANDER, HENRIK. "The Power of Public Pronouncement: The Rhetoric of Nordic Sport in the Early Twentieth Century." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 47-68.

Early twentieth century Nordic sporting rhetoric tied myth and tradition to emphasize the role of sport in confronting the challenges of the modern era. Viking romanticism linked to sport made older generations more comfortable with the younger generation's passion for sport. The specific roles and ends of sport for both genders were subject to debate. Distance from European centers resulted in Nordic flexibility and openness to American ideas on technology. Based on primary and secondary sources, 71 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-6 GOKSOYR, MATTI. "The Popular Sounding Board: Nationalism, 'the People,' and Sport in Norway in the Inter-war Years." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 100-114.

Norwegian national identity contains a strong sporting element. Measuring popular sentiment, rather than that of the middle or upper classes, remains a methodological impediment. The media played an important role in the dissemination of nationalist sporting ideology and the linking of nationalism and sport. This agrees with Hobsbaw's ideas of invented tradition and national rallying points. Based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-7 HELLSPONG, MATS. "A Timeless Excitement: Swedish Agrarian Society and Sport in the Pre-Industrial Era." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 11-24.

Local conditions dictated Swedish agrarian sport. Competition between parishes was common, and often linked with agriculture. Constitutive rules rarely defined victory or defeat, indicating the greater emphasis on participation. Competitions existed between men and women, but none existed exclusively for women. The lack of emphasis on violence and victory may be linked to contemporary Swedish opinions on modern sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 25 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-8 JORGENSEN, PER. "From Balck to Nurmi: The Olympic Movement and the Nordic Nations." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 66-69.

Viktor Balck and Paavo Nurmi represented different sides of the Nordic Olympic experience. The elite Anglophile Balck saw in sport the potential for character building and dissemination of moral principles. The exceptionally successful Nurmi was in some ways a contradiction; his work ethic and attitude toward competition were exemplary, yet he also had problems regarding his amateur status. Nordic female Olympic participation lagged behind the progressive sexual equality in other spheres of Nordic life. Based on primary and secondary sources, 157 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

II-9 HANSEN, JORN. "Politics and Gymnastics in a Frontier Area Post-1848." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 3 (December 1997), 25-46.

Gymnastic societies were important nationalist symbols for Danes and Germans, particularly in the contested region of Schleswig-Holstein. Gymnastic style, whether Turner or Lingian, also represented national sympathies, significant in a region that changed hands more than once. Both nations emphasized physical education in the form of gymnastics, but with different political aims.

—Samuel J. Katz