
Journal Surveys

I. The Americas

I-1 DA COSTA, LAMARTINE P. AND PLINIO LABRIOLA. "Bodies from Brazil: Fascist Aesthetics in a South American Setting." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 163-80.

Since the late nineteenth century Brazil has sought increased whiteness, and considered exercise and sport as means to improve the population. The dictator Vargas (1930-45) combined authoritarian rule with Italian and German Fascism, finding special support in the large Italian, German and other European immigrant groups in southern Brazil. Physical education, sport, and the body were strongly identified with Brazilian Fascism, but they reinforced nationalism and beauty more than military aggression. Based on primary and secondary sources; 62 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-2 GILLESPIE, GREG. "Go Army! Beat RMC? The History of the United States Military Academy-Royal Military College of Canada Hockey Rivalry." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 94-112.

The USMA and RMC have competed in ice hockey since 1923. Douglas MacArthur (USMA) and Archibald Cameron Macdonell (RMC) were instrumental in establishing the annual series over U.S. War Department opposition. Early games were characterized by gentlemanly behavior and fraternization of opposing team members and accompanying authorities. After World War II, the tradition of gentlemanly play disappeared, and in 1982, social contacts were discontinued by USMA. Based on primary and secondary sources, 88 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II. United Kingdom

II-1 COLLINS, TONY. "Return to Manhood: The Cult of Masculinity and the British Union of Fascists." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 145-62.

The British Union of Fascists was formed by former MP Sir Oswald Mosley in 1932. Mosley was a boxer and fencer who exemplified the physical superman. BUF philosophy grew out of British public school ideals developed in the nineteenth century. They stressed courage and physical development over intellectual education and emphasized sport participation, especially boxing and rugby union. They admired Hitler's program and, unlike most of their countrymen, opposed Britain's entry into World War II. Based on primary and secondary sources; 74 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-2 HUGGINS, MIKE. "Second-Class Citizens? English Middle-Class Culture and Sport 1850-1910: A Reconsideration." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 1-35.

Research on late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century English sport has concentrated on the role of the working classes and characterized middle class involvement as stressing social exclusivity, amateurism, and hegemonic control over working classes. Actually, middle class men played alongside working class and professional athletes and watched sport of all kinds. Horizontal and vertical variability within the middle classes explains their range of sport participation, including the less respectable aspects of sport. Based on primary and secondary sources. 128 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-3 BECK, PETER J. "Going to War, Peaceful Co-existence or Virtual Membership? British Football and FIFA, 1928-46." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 113-34.

The Football Association (English) was the first football association established (1863). The FA and the other three British associations did not join FIFA originally (in 1904) and subsequently withdrew twice (1920-24, 1928-46) over questions of relations with enemy nations and amateurism. However, the FA continued unofficial football relations with FIFA and its member nations. FIFA strove to regain British membership and participation in World Cup play and made large concessions to achieve this objective. Based on primary and secondary sources; 80 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-4 GOULSTONE, JOHN. "The Working-Class Origins of Modern Football." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 135-43.

Contrary to historians' and sociologists' characterizations of premodern football as unruly and unruly, working-class football in early nineteenth century Britain used evenly matched teams (usually between six and twelve, but sometimes fifteen to thirty per side) and clearly delineated playing fields. Also there were working-class football clubs in existence before the 1850s, and documents specifying rules and conditions of competition existed as early as 1841. Based on primary and secondary sources; 48 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II-5 BACON, WILLIAM, AND PITCHFORD, ANDY. "Sports Development and the Public Sector: The Case of Association Bowls." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 165-75.

In mid-nineteenth-century Scotland, traditional bowls was reinvented with a code of rules and governing body. It became a major British sport for all social classes, and one of the few available to older participants. With the aim of providing opportunities for healthful leisure activity for all sectors of society, public greens were built and the sport subsidized during much of the twentieth century, Popularity decreased sharply in the 1980s. Based on primary and secondary sources; 38 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE