

III. Europe

III-1 MANGAN, J.A. "Global Fascism and the Male Body: Ambitions, Similarities and Dissimilarities" (Prologue). *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 1-26.

Fascism demonstrated national differences, but common to all were glorification of the male body and use of sport for developing physical strength and aggressive spirit. The new superman was essential to European fascism; in Spain, he was a soldier-monk. Fascist Brazil incorporated sport and aesthetic glorification of the body. In Japan and China the people were taught to be strong and ready to sacrifice themselves to obtain the goals of their leaders. Based on secondary sources; 122 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-2 GORI GIGLIOLA. "Model of Masculinity: Mussolini, the 'New Italian' of the Fascist Era." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 27-61.

Italian Fascism sought to develop the New Man, strong, dynamic, virile, and "Italic." Mussolini represented the ideal that all were to emulate. His public appearances, media portrayals, and bare-chested photos emphasized physical power, youthful vigor, and sporting activity. Physical education and sport were stressed, resulting in Olympic successes for Italy in 1932 and 1936. However, the cult of the ruthless male body and unity of fascist purpose failed to develop in Italy as they did in Germany. Based on primary and secondary sources; 110 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-3 WEBER, WOLFGANG, AND PAULA BLACK. "Muscular *Anschluss*: German Bodies and Austrian Imitators." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 62-81.

Gymnastics societies in Austria during the 1920s and 1930s were associated with German nationalism, and even with National Socialism. Aryan racism was practiced, and *Deutscher Turnerbund* members did not participate in sport festivals with Jews and foreigners. When National Socialism was banned in Austria, many gymnasts secretly continued supporting it and became SS members. Both the gymnastics clubs and the National Socialists drew heavily from the middle classes. Based on primary and secondary sources; 44 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-4 GIRGINOV, VASSIL, AND PETER BENKOV. "Fascist Political Athletes and the Body Politic: Bulgaria Reborn." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 82-103.

Bulgaria perceived Italian-German Fascism as a "culture-bearer" nation, imitating the system of the source nations but not matching them. Bulgarian physical education and sport were promoted as preparation of the physical body for war that was considered superior to intellectual education. Physical education and sport became completely controlled by the state in the late 1930s but totalitarian and racist ideology was never fully integrated. Based on primary and secondary sources; 40 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-5 BONDE, HANS. "The Iconic Symbolism of Niels Bukh: Aryan Body Culture, Danish Gymnastics and Nordic Tradition." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 104-18.

From 1910 through 1930s, Niels Bukh was famous for his gymnasts' exhibitions and international tours. He founded Denmark's first gymnastics high school and built a huge sports complex. The exercises he taught were modified from Swedish gymnastics and designed to produce muscular Nordic male bodies. Bukh was a great admirer of Hitler and championed the Nazi youth movement as a model for Denmark. Based on primary and secondary sources; 42 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-6 GONZALEZ AJA, TERESA. "Fascists and Christians! In the Spanish Martial Tradition of the Soldier-Monk." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 119-44.

Fascism developed in Spain during the 1930s through establishment of national youth movements and in 1933, the Falange, based heavily on Fascist Italy. When Franco came to power, he incorporated the Falange into his movement; his personality dominated Spain for forty years. Physical education and sport were used for military preparation and propaganda purposes, but much less than in Germany and Italy. Franco's Spain was distinguished by its support of the Catholic Church. Based on primary and secondary sources; 40 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-7 MANGAN, J.A., "Prometheus: Past, Present, Future" (Epilogue), *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 227-35.

Late Renaissance Europe bore some striking similarities with twentieth century European Fascism, including admiration for the martial "noble savage." Early Protestantism was also sympathetic to violence and war. The neoacademists, active today in Russia, are producing paintings strongly resembling Nazi art. Neofascism has existed since World War II, and Fascist ideas, including searches for community, national identity, and new social-economic orders, may become more widespread in coming years. Based on secondary sources; 54 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-8 GIATSI, SOTIRIS G. "The Organization of Chariot-Racing in the Great Hippodrome of Byzantine Constantinople." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 36-68.

Byzantium's principal spectacle was chariot racing. The Great Hippodrome, built by Constantine I, was similar to Rome's Circus Maximus, but smaller and with architectural differences such as a low fence rather than high wall in the center of the track. The emperor presided over all races; those held annually on holidays and others for special occasions. Ritual communications between the emperor and the Blue and Green factions and ordinary spectators during the races were politically important. Based on primary and secondary sources; 217 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

III-9 RAINIS, MICHEL. "French Beach Sports Culture in the Twentieth Century." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 144-58.

In the early twentieth century private clubs for vacationing families were established on French beaches. Physical fitness activities based on several gymnastics systems were taught as well as swimming. Gymkanas involved games and competitions for adults. During the 1960s the clubs replaced physical education activities with leisure activities and sport, especially volleyball, but also including basketball, tennis and others. Playgrounds were provided for small children. Active participation by adults gave way partly to watching skilled athletes. Based on primary and secondary sources; 63 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV. Asia, Africa, and the Middle East

IV-1 MANGAN, J.A. AND TAKESHI KOMAGOME. "Militarism, Sacrifice and Emperor Worship: The Expendable Male Body in Fascist Japanese Martial Culture." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 181-204.

Japanese Fascism involved devotion to the state religion and emperor worship. Government-controlled schools reached most children, extolling self-sacrifice for the emperor in wars of imperialist expansion. Stimulated by the Great Depression, immigration to Manchuria increased. A "Youth Volunteer Army for Pioneering Manchuria" was established, and thousands of young men were trained in agricultural and military practices and sent to Manchuria to farm and back the Japanese military and police. Based on primary and secondary sources; 55 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-2 HONG, FAN. "Blue Shirts, Nationalists and Nationalism: Fascism in 1930s China." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (4) (Dec. 1999): 205-26.

In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist party came to power in China, resisting Western and Japanese intrusion and fighting Communists internally. The Blue Shirts and New Life were youth movements created in the 1930s to promote fascism. Based on German and Italian models, they stressed physical exercise and military training for males, violence, and total dedication to the nation and its leader, but also promoted moral principles of Confucianism. Based on primary and secondary sources; 105 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

IV-3 NDEE, HAMAD S. "Sport in Africa: Western Influences, British Middle-Class Educationalists and the Diffusion of Adapted Athleticism in Tanzania." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 17 (1) (Mar. 2000): 69-93.

The former German East Africa was acquired by Great Britain in 1920, becoming Tanganyika. British rule was conducted through indigenous leaders, and education was adapted from British school traditions. Middle-class public school- and Cambridge-educated Cecil Julian Tyndale-Biscoe became headmaster of Tanga Central School in 1924. He introduced the house system, with student-elected prefects, and promoted student participation in football, boxing, and physical training. Interhouse competitions led to dissemination of football within the surrounding community. Based on primary and secondary sources; 143 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE