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JARVIE, GRANT AND JOHN BURNETT, EDs. *Sport, Scotland, and the Scots*. Phantassie, East Lothian, Scotland, U.K.: Tuckwell Press, 2000. Pp 274. Notes, illustrations, chronology, index. \$26.95.

Editors Grant Jarvie and Rob Burnett bring together a strong collection of essays in their new book *Sport, Scotland, and the Scots*. In all, fifteen authors contributed to this collection dealing with history, Scottishness, and sport. Jarvie and Burnett organized the book's chapters to cover fourteen individual sports including athletics, bowling, cricket, curling, football, golf, Highland Games, hockey, horse-racing, motor sports, quoiting, shinty, swimming, and rugby.

The opening chapter by the editors sets the parameters of the book. They postulate what it means to be a Scot and identify how to define Scottishness. This is important, particularly in current cultural contexts that tend to emphasize pluralism and multiculturalism over popular desires to assert and celebrate Scottish-Gaelic heritage. In light of the new Scottish Parliament (its first since 1707) and the subsequent surge of Scottish nationalism in the country, Burnett and Jarvie tap into important relevant and timely themes currently under discussion in the country.

Although I enjoyed this book, in my opinion the opening chapter does the overall work a disservice. Burnett and Jarvie unduly burden their introduction by surveying sports excluded from the book such as archery and boxing. While I understand and respect their desire to highlight the gaps in their book, one wonders if it was really necessary? Scholars no longer expect comprehensive treatment of a given subject in any one book, especially when dealing with something as complicated as Scottishness and sport. Readers simply do not expect an edited volume or individual monograph to cover everything—it just isn't possible, manageable, or realistic. Rather than using their introduction to focus on the weaknesses of the book, they may have been better served to highlight the wide range of sports discussed, which is, in my estimation, the real strength of this edited volume. I also think that *Sport, Scotland, and the Scots* holds valuable insight for scholars outside of Scotland. Burnett and Jarvie write that "Scotland has always been an uneasy partnership of different peoples." They further state, "Sport therefore should not be used as a guide to an undifferentiated Scottishness but rather as a subtle reflection of its social, cultural, and political diversity" (p. 7). In this way, the

editors conceive of sport in a pluralistic way that incorporates alternative perspectives inherent in any multiracial and multiethnic Western nation. Canada and Canadians find themselves in a similar situation. Indeed, Canadians struggle with the estranged hyper-regionalism of the country—a byproduct of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau's particular vision of Canada decades ago. This current reality, as in Scotland, makes national claims of history, sport, and Canadian-ness almost impossible and certainly difficult to approach intellectually.

This book provides excellent insight on sport and Scottishness that scholars can also apply to other settings. Although the scholarship provides a good read, the lack of endnotes throughout this edited compilation does provide academic limitations. Considered altogether, this book offers a worthy addition to the libraries of both social historians and historical sociologists.

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