

However, it must be asserted that the positive features of the anthology outweigh the negative, and the editors are to be commended for bringing this project to fruition. Having published an anthology on a similar theme almost a decade ago, one of the reviewers appreciates the difficulties associated with the compilation of divergent articles and the synthesizing necessary to present a readable volume. Moreover, there is also the formidable task of convincing a publisher that a book on women's sport history is a viable venture.

*From Fair Sex to Feminism* is recommended for all personal and professional libraries, being of immense value as a resource source for all sport historians as well as those engaged in the general study and/or teaching of the role of sport in society.

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J.A. Mangan (ed.), *PLEASURE, PROFIT, PROSELYTISM: BRITISH CULTURE AND SPORT AT HOME AND ABROAD 1700-1914*, Frank Cass, London, 1988. Illus., index. pp. 284 £25, £12.50 (paper).

This is a collection of fourteen essays of varying length and quality which the editor hopes will persuade others to assist in the progress of the long-suffering social history of sport. Tony Mangan himself tries valiantly to rescue from oblivion that unsung Scottish educator, John Guthrie Kerr, who did for Allen Glen what the much better known Hely Hutchinson Almond had done for Loretto. It is curious that Almond should have left such an enviable reputation as a

headmaster while Kerr promptly descended into the shadows of history. In effect, both of these Scots were moved by the same ideals and broadened the curriculum of their respective schools by emphasising the merits of physical education. The major difference between Kerr's institution in Glasgow and others in late Victorian and Edwardian Britain was that he stressed the value of science and technology at a time when most of his contemporaries were still focusing too narrowly on the classics. This chapter is useful in demonstrating how powerful was the games ethic which permeated even those Scottish schools which were determined to preserve the practical and scientific tradition.

While Mangan here is examining the transplantation of the sporting cult from England to Scotland, its journey to Wales is the subject of Gareth Williams' delightful 'Image and Identity', in which the peculiar Welshness of rugby football is brilliantly caricatured. The other five essays in Part 1 deal with the establishment of the games ethic at home. Derek Birley reminds us that the British squirearchy continued to enjoy itself while the Napoleonic Wars were being waged on the continent, and Wray Vamplew looks intelligently at the impact of early industrialisation on the rise of modern sport. Using Lancaster as a case study, Mike Speak concludes that sport served to keep the Victorian classes segregated rather than the reverse, as has sometimes been claimed. Richard Holt places soccer more effectively in the process of early urbanisation, and John Lowerson (in one of the strongest pieces here) deals with the neglected subject of angling, confirming much of Speak's thesis by showing how the various classes kept themselves apart. Unable to prevent the lower classes from fishing altogether, the elite could do no more than maintain a fine distinction between 'game' and 'coarse' fish.

Towards the end of the Century, when various schemes were being discussed to link the far-flung British Empire more securely together, the one which excited the most public interest for a few years was John Astley Cooper's notion of a Pan-Britannic Festival. Katharine Moore examines this proposal at some length, noting that it took more than forty years to bear tangible fruit. John Daly comments more briefly on the growth of sport in South Australia, observing that, unlike the nineteenth Century British pattern, it was the lower classes who became the dominant sporting group in his state. By tracing the growth of cricket in Philadelphia during 1842-72, J. Thomas Jable ably proves that the British influence was not confined to the Empire. Leaning heavily on Mangan's earlier work on Social Darwinism, David Brown looks at the development of this phenomenon in Canadian elite schools, while Richard Cashman offers a timely word of caution on the question of proselytism. He rightly feels that the full picture can never be seen from a simple examination of the attitudes and objectives of imperialists; equally important, in his judgement, are the reactions of the imperialised.

The two contributions which I find most rewarding, however, are those by Andre Odendaal and Brian Stoddart. The former persuasively argues that Blacks in South Africa were just as eager as the white colonists to accept the gospel of muscular Christianity during the nineteenth Century. They established a host of sports clubs and national associations and produced several competent sportsmen, such as Krom Hendricks, who might easily have achieved international stardom had it not been for blatant racism in South Africa. His argument that Blacks were playing a sophisticated branch of cricket even in Afrikaner republics before 1910 serves to remind us how wrong-headed is the

bigotry of apartheid which is largely based on the notion that Black are competitive only in traditional tribal pursuits. Odendaal places the modern development of Black South African sport quite squarely in its social, economic and political context, stressing in particular the impact of the discovery of precious minerals towards the end of the nineteenth century. It is refreshing to read a chapter that is so solidly based on the careful reading of black newspapers as well as white books.

Stoddart's piece on cricket and colonialism in the English-speaking Caribbean is the longest and perhaps the best in this collection. Its major failing is that it focuses almost exclusively on Barbados while referring only briefly and occasionally to British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad. But it shows a keen appreciation of the key features of Bajan life, commenting with a rare sure-footedness on the absolute supremacy of sugar, the severity of the judicial and legal systems, the basic shifts in the class structure during the sugar crisis, the social composition of the cricket clubs, and the frustrating elitism which excluded working-class players from the regular Cup Competition. Stoddart's handling of the so-called 'professionals' in Barbadian cricket at the turn of the Century is simply excellent and his conclusion that 'the colonial elites established a cultural primacy through cricket as much as through economic power and political' is amply substantiated. If cricket had become a mania by 1914, attracting all levels of the society in the British West Indies, it also acted as a Perfect mirror reflecting all the divisions, nuances and tensions prevalent within that society.

On the whole, this is a fine anthology, dealing with such important sports as cricket, rugby, and soccer, and discussing such countries as Australia, Canada and the West Indies. It unfortunately

neglects India, Pakistan and New Zealand, but its composite message is clearly delivered: Sport is an integral feature of life and culture and deserves more scholarly attention than it has enjoyed hitherto. It not only dominated Victorian life but came also to dominate the lives of others with whom the Victorians came into contact. A careful study of sport therefore can tell us as much about any society as we are likely to learn from an examination of its politics, religion or economy. This, of course, is obvious. But it is an important message of which some social historians still need to be reminded.

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Jack Pollard, *AUSTRALIAN HORSE RACING: A RACEGOERS COMPANION TO THE AUSTRALIAN TURF*, Angus & Robertson, 1988, Illus., pp.x + 752. \$59.95.

Neville Penton, *A RACING HEART: THE STORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN TURF*, Collins, Sydney, 1987. Illus., pp.363. \$45

Although these two books are designed to appeal to a similar market and even contain many of the same anecdotes they are vastly different works. Pollard's book is a small encyclopedia. Penton's is an illustrated history.

Jack Pollard's *Australian Horse Racing* attempts to provide a comprehensive coverage of racing people, places, horses, races, famous events, infamous incidents and racing terms. Although it provides a gold