

### III. Physical Education

#### III-1

Jable, Thomas J. "The AAHPERD: Professionals Proudly Promoting Physical Education," *The Physical Educator*, 38, No. 4 (December 1981), 205-11.

The AAHPERD has promoted a myriad of physical education interests since its inception. The following four major areas were described: (1) AAHPERD's methods of providing public information and publicizing physical education in a positive manner; (2) its efforts in upgrading professional preparation and teacher certification; (3) its role in developing and promoting physical fitness programs; and (4) its influence in getting physical education legislation passed at the state and federal levels. A number of outstanding physical educators are mentioned along with their professional contributions. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 22 notes.

—Joan Paul

#### III-2

Smith, Ronald A. "What's Wrong With AAHPERD Historically," *The Physical Educator*, 38, No. 4 (December 1981), 199-204.

Since World War II the AAHPERD has grown into a bureaucracy that appears to promote the status quo with emphasis on size and mediocrity rather than on quality scholarship. It has failed to critically review controversial books in the field, to promote research and other scholarly activity, or to take leadership roles in the promotion of innovative programmatic needs. The AAHPERD's leaders in the last few decades have not been noted for their scholarly productivity. Their failure to change the direction of the organization has led to splinter groups since scholars have had to go outside AAHPERD to receive discipline support. Based on primary sources; 16 notes.

—Joan Paul

#### III-3

Davenport, Joanna. "The Eastern Legacy: The Early History of Physical Education for Women," *Quest*, 32, No. 2 (1980), 226-36.

The women's colleges in eastern America from their inception required calisthenics and later gymnastics as part of the curriculum. The teachers for these programs came from the schools of Dio Lewis, Dudley Sargent, and Amy Morris Homans. The Eastern Legacy is the early history of physical education for women filled with remarkable people, both women and men. Their philosophy was reflected in the type of programs established at each institution. By the early 1900s the Eastern Legacy passed to other sections of the country as

graduates of the professional schools of Boston left the area. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 13 notes. Copyright 1980 by Human Kinetics Publishers. Reprinted with permission.

—Joanna Davenport

### III-4

Belding, Robert E. "The Dubuque Female Seminary," *Palimpsest*, 63, No. 2 (March/April 1982), 34-41.

Catharine Beecher founded the Dubuque Female Seminary in 1853 and renamed it the Dubuque Female College in 1854. The school closed in 1859 when Beecher returned to the East to live. Examples from the college catalogue concerning acceptable behavior are given. Home economics was the core of the program and was based upon her "Treatise on Domestic Economy." In addition, examples of the curriculum beyond home economics and her beliefs concerning this education are examined. A one page insert about the impact of "The Beecher Family" is included. Based on 5 publications written by Catharine Beecher and 5 publications by other authors; 6 photographs. No notes.

—Aimee M. Loftin

### III-5

Navalta, Wilfred. "The Hawaiian Olympics," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 51, No. 9 (November-December 1980), 26-28.

The ceremonial games of ancient Hawaii are described in this article as they are integrated into Hawaii's modern day physical education programs. The author's purpose was to stimulate others to include materials on ancient games in present day physical education programs. People transmit the past and inspire interest in it. Based on secondary works; 36 notes, one illustration.

—Miriam L. Sheldon

### III-6

Lucas, John. "The Eastern District: 1934-1939 Humanity as an Interacting Totality," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 52, No. 7 (September 1981), 58-62.

This article is the fourth in a series on the Eastern District Society of the American Physical Education Association by Dr. Lucas. This period began with concern for organizational weakness as in upper New England and made plans to remedy the situation. The 1934 convention in Atlantic City is outlined in detail. The 1936 meeting in Syracuse, New York and the 1938 meeting in Atlantic City are also discussed. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 3 illustrations.

—Miriam L. Sheldon

III-7

Bennett, Bruce L. "A Brief History of the FIEP," *The Physical Educator*, 39, No. 2 (May 1982), 110-11.

Of the four international physical education organizations, FIEP is the oldest. It was founded in 1923 by six European countries interested in promoting Swedish-militaristic gymnastics. The organization went through a number of name and objective changes, and in 1953 it gained its present title, Federation Internationale d'Education Physique. It now has "a truly international point of view." FIEP emphasizes the promotion of physical education more than specialized athletics. Its members represent 70 countries, but few come from the United States. The annual membership is \$10 which includes a quarterly publication.

—Joan Paul