

## II. Olympic Sport

II-1 Egan, Ferol. "In the Spirit of Challenge," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 46-48.

Jesse Owens, Harrison Dillard, Abebe Bikila, Al Oerter, Billy Mills, and Wilma Rudolph all had great performances and become legendary in Olympic games' annals. David Maggard and Cornelius Warmerdam were also superior athletes, but fate kept both from winning medals. While luck, injuries, fate or political climate might determine which athletes win medals, being a team member, meeting others, exchanging ideas, and discovering commonalities are the intangibles which comprise the true spirit of the Olympics: the celebration of humanity. No notes.

—Lynne Emery

II-2 Mitchell, Lisa. "Once a Winner," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 49-50.

Fifty years after winning a gold medal by beating Babe Didrikson in the 1932 Olympic high jump, Jean Shiley Newhouse returned to the spotlight as a member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee's Spirit Team. Speaking to various groups about her experiences, Newhouse recalled her high school and college athletic careers as well as her family's attitude toward her 1928 and 1932 Olympic participation. Retiring from competition after the Los Angeles Olympiad, Newhouse married, raised

three children, and has remained an active athlete and person. Based on personal interviews; no notes; 1 photograph.

—Lynne Emery

II-3 Meyer, Larry L. "The Games Schools Play," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 32-37.

California's universities have provided a disproportionate number of Olympians since the 1920s, but the relationship between the Games and academia has changed in recent years. The various governing bodies and legislation such as Title IX and the Amateur Sports Act of 1978 have aided the change and caused a divergence of philosophy between universities. The major issue, the purpose of the university and of the Olympics, must be resolved if there is to be any relationship between the two in the future. Based on interviews; no notes; 2 illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

II-4 Lillard, Richard G. "International City," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 52-57.

Los Angeles achieved prominence as a leader in sports with the hosting of the 1932 Olympic games. Three years after celebrating its bicentennial, the city once again hosted the Games. With speakers of 105 languages in the school-age population, the city has grown into a multi-ethnic, multi-racial metropolis and a pacesetter in science and technology, tourism, business and finance, culture and the arts, foreign trade, and athletics. The visitor attending the 1984 Olympic games saw a cosmopolitan area of three million people with expanded facilities and an accompanying Arts Festival. Los Angeles and its surrounding area was greatly different from the one that hosted the Games of the Xth Olympiad. No notes; 6 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

II-5 Lucas, John A. "Americans in The IOC: 17 Have Served The Movement," *The Olympian*, 10, No. 7 (February 1984), 22-24, 26.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is one of the most exclusive and extraordinary "clubs" in the modern world. Since its founding in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, select men and women from various countries meet several times each year to conduct the business of running the Olympic games. Since the beginning, the United States has supported the IOC in its quest for athletic excellence and international fraternity, as seventeen Americans have continuously served the movement in various capacities. This article presents biographical sketches of each American IOC member, from the first one in 1894, William Milligan Sloan, to the emergence of Avery Brundage, to the present and most recent members, Douglas Fergusson Roby and Julian K. Roosevelt, who joined that august body in 1951 and 1974, respectively. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes; 4 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

II-6 Chapman, Mike. "Chris Taylor's Giant Legacy Lives On," *The Olympian*, 10, No. 7 (February 1984), 16-18.

Chris Taylor, known as "The Gentle Giant" was the largest man to ever wrestle or to compete in the modern Olympic games. At 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighing from 440 to 490 pounds during his career, Taylor was truly a giant. However, size was not Taylor's only uniqueness. He possessed strength; quickness and agility; and a warm,

gentle, and popular personality. During his career Taylor compiled 239 victories against IO losses and one tie in collegiate and professional competition, and won a Bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany. Taylor's Olympic performance and popularity was considered a boon to the sport of wrestling. Plagued with medical problems, Taylor died June, 1979, at age 29. The article presents biographical data on Taylor and his wrestling career, as well as a useful description of freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling competition in the 1972 Olympic games. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes; 3 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

II-7 Scruton, Joan. "Sir Ludwig Guttmann: Creator of a World Sports Movement for the Paralyzed and Other Disabled," *Paraplegia*, 17, No. 1 (May 1979), 52-55.

Dr. Ludwig Guttmann founded the international sports movement for the disabled. In the 1940s he introduced many sports, particularly archery and wheelchair basketball, as part of the rehabilitation of the paralyzed. He organized the first national games for the disabled which led to the first international competition held between England and the Netherlands in 1952. He organized various national and international sports associations which later established the first Olympics for the disabled in Rome in 1960. Guttmann believes the Olympics for the disabled are superior to the International Olympics because they are not political and are fully committed to the motto of "Friendship, Unity, and Sportsmanship"; these games also demonstrate that the disabled are able to lead full and active lives. This article is valuable because it focuses attention on several neglected areas in the history of sport: the medical aspects of sports history and the history of adaptive physical education and sport. Based on personal reminiscences; no notes.

—James Peckman