

## V. U.S. Sport

V-1 Bundgaard, Axel. "Tom Brown Abroad: Athletics in Selected New England Public Schools, 1850-1910," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport: Centennial Issue*, 1985.

While many school programs were heavily influenced by English public school sports and values, several in New England developed their own organizational patterns for sports and popularized indigenous ones. The sports activities at these schools followed a specific pattern: non-structured activity evolving from the students' need for recreation, gradual takeover and institutionalization of sport by the faculty, and the development of the concept of compulsory sport for all students. Based on primary and secondary sources; 79 notes; 3 photographs.

—John Neville

V-2 Beran, Janice A. "Playing to the Bight Drummer: Girls Basketball in Iowa, 1893-1927," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport: Centennial Issue*, 1985.

Taking to the game before the boys, girls in Iowa played in school, colleges, and YWCA's. Although they tried the three-court game and the full-court game, most preferred the two-court game. Women physical educators, led by such notables as Mabel Lee, led a successful drive to eliminate the state tournament begun in 1920 and to emphasize a more gentle play-for-ah concept. The IHSGAU was then founded to continue this popular event. Based on primary and secondary notes; 78 notes; 2 photographs.

—John Neville.

V-3 Brazil, Ed. "The Slalom Story-From the Beginning," *Water Ski*, Vol. 9, No. 7 (September/October 1987), 76-87.

The first U.S. Nationals in slalom water skiing took place in 1939 when competitors wove through flags; by the early 1950s skiers entered through a gate, rounded six buoys, and exited through a far gate. Changes over the years have included a diversity of buoy shapes and sizes, shortened endgates, tapered graphite skis replacing self-

constructed wood skis, boat speeds, and shortline slalom on one ski. Feats of several outstanding skiers are described. No notes; 8 pictures.

—Angela Lumpkin

V-4 “A Brief History of Recumbents,” *American Bicyclist and Motorcyclist*, No. 6 (1987), 12, 41.

The editor traces the production of the recumbent and its brief history. Although its introduction paralleled the conventional bicycle, the recumbent has failed to obtain similar popularity. In 1938 the world governing body for bicycle racing imposed the greatest obstacle to the acceptance of the recumbent by banning it from competition. This ban is still in effect today. No notes.

—Linda Williams

V-5 Croak, Thomas M. “The Professionalization of Prizefighting: Pittsburgh at the Turn of the Century,” *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 62, No. 3 (July 1979), 333-343.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century Americans sought justification for the natural spirit of individualism and competition. Despite social and legal prohibition, professional boxing provided a viable outlet for many Americans and millions of immigrants in the decades before and after 1900. Pittsburgh reflected industrial America, and boxing provided an avenue for social mobility based on merit and hard work rather than birth or position. Based upon primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 20 notes.

—Dennis Booher

V-6 Hyde, Anne Farrar. “Temples and Playgrounds. The Sierra Club in the Wilderness, 1901-1922,” *California History*, 66, No. 3 (September 1987), 208-219, 236-237.

Founded by John Muir in 1892, the Sierra Club began a series of month-long outings into the wilderness in 1901. Photographs taken by club members on these outings demonstrated a change in their view of nature. Early photographs primarily showed the wilderness as a divine temple to be viewed with awe. Beginning in 1907 photos were of nature being conquered, while after 1915 the wilderness was seen as a playground with scenes of daily camp life. Based on primary and secondary sources as well as Sierra Club outing albums; 23 photographs; 42 notes.

—Lynne Emery

V-7 Jable, J. Thomas. “The Birth of Professional Football: Pittsburgh Athletic Clubs Ring in Professionals in 1893,” *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 62, No. 1 (January 1979), 131-147.

Victory was important to the “nouveaux riches” during the late nineteenth century, and they sought improved social status by enjoying sporting events and patronizing athletic clubs. Successful football teams sponsored by athletic clubs became one vehicle for winning. The need to attract the most talented football players led to paying ringers, superior players from outside, and ultimately to the contracting of William W. “Pudge”

Heffelfinger, the first paid football player on record. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 63 notes.

—Dennis Booher

V-8 Mrozek, Donald J. "Sport and the American Military: Diversion and Duty," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport: Centennial Issue*, 1985.

During the last decades of the 19th century only obviously military skills were condoned, but gradually in the early decades of the 20th century sports were tolerated as diversions. Activities stressing physical development for both officers and enlisted men developed under the influence of a number of military leaders as well as those in the emerging field of physical education. Sports, of limited variety, were gradually allowed to coexist with the military's utilitarian goals. Based on primary and secondary sources; 35 notes; 2 photographs.

—John Neville

V-9 "Muhammad Ali," *The Black Scholar*, No. 8 (1970), 32-39.

Muhammad Ali, the heavyweight champion who was barred from fighting due to his religious beliefs, responds to inquiries about his stance against the war, the loss of his title, the role of black entertainers and celebrities, and the teachings of Elijah Muhammad. He also comments on the oppression of blacks and relationships between black men and women. No notes.

—Linda Williams

V-10 Paul, Joan. "George Barker Windship: Physical Education's Apostle for Strength," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 57, No. 4 (April 1986), 29-31.

George Barker Windship, a nineteenth century leader in the promotion of strength and health in the United States, through his writings and lecture-demonstrations influenced various college physical education, YMCA, private gymnasium, and medical programs. In addition, the general public was particularly impressed by his lectures and weight lifting exhibitions between 1859-1875. Windship was also responsible for the development of various weight training programs and different types of weight training equipment. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 13 notes.

—Robert W. Case

V-11 Stone, Richard. "The Graham Plan of 1935: An Aborted Crusade to De-emphasize College Athletics," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (July 1987), 274-293.

Frank Porter Graham, president of the consolidated University of North Carolina, in 1935 launched a short-lived crusade to purify intercollegiate athletics. Although initially supported by national administrators, some Southern Conference institutions, and UNC faculty and consistent with the national concern about abuses in college athletes and especially football, the Graham Plan received bitter denunciations from coaches, alumni, fans, and sportswriters. Forbidding financial aid to athletes, recruit-

ing, and freshmen eligibility were among the regulations first adopted, yet soon rescinded. Based on primary and secondary sources; 52 notes; 7 photographs.

—Angela Lumpkin

V-12 Wiggins, David K. "Sport and Popular Pastimes: Shadow of the Slavequarters," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 1 (May 1980), 61-88.

Slaves in southern plantations found sources of enjoyment in sports and popular pastimes, especially through parties highlighted by a variety of dances; many of them resembled African dances in method and style. Other activities included hunting and fishing; gambling on dice, card games, horse races, and cock fights; spontaneous boat and horse races; swimming; and athletic and combat contests. These pastimes provided welcome relief from their harsh lives and strengthened bonds with family and friends. Based on primary and secondary works; 118 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

V-13 Zingg, Paul. "Sport and American Society: An Assessment of Sources and Prospects," *Journal of American Culture*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Summer 1986) 17-25.

In a review of studies of American sport from the beginning of the 20th century to the present, it was found that early works of Paxon, Krout and Dulles attempted to place sport in perspective in American culture. More recent efforts have ranged from the role of sport in social history (Lucas and Smith) to sociopolitical orientation (Hoch) to mythology and nostalgia. Based on secondary sources; 52 notes.

—R. T. Bowen