

IV. Sports Studies

- IV-1 Abe, Ikou. "A Study of the Chronology of the Modern Usage of 'Sportsmanship' in English, American and Japanese Dictionaries." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 1 (May 1988). 3-28.

The terms sportsman and sportsmanship had no ethical connotations at the beginning of the nineteenth century. That changed in the last half of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries. The concept had come to Japan via English to Japanese dictionaries, but the Japanese did not accept the ideology. The export of the British games ethic and of Olympism led to the international sports movement, but a universal sport value system is still being sought. Based on dictionaries; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- IV-2 Betschild, Myra. "Women and Leisure—from a Feminist Perspective," *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal*, 129 (Spring 1990), 31-32.

Part of an extended book review. the author provides an overview of modern feminist studies and leisure. *Leisure—An Inappropriate Concept for Women?* (1975) is discussed as one of the first studies to be published in Australia. The major portion of the paper examines at some length the book *Relative Freedoms, Women and Leisure* edited by Wimbush and Talbot (1988) in England. The reviewer shows the extent a physical educator can be energized and illuminated by the historical analysis of such themes as segregated leisure, social processes to regulate opportunity, and interactions in a patriarchal society.

—Scott A.G.M. Crawford

- IV-3 Todd, Jan. "The Classical Ideal and Its Impact on the Search for Suitable Exercise: 1774–1830." *Iron Game History*, 2, no. 4 (November 1992), 6–16.

The eighteenth century revival of study of Classical Greek culture renewed interest in the Greek ideal of physical beauty. Many noted pioneers of modern physical training, including GutsMuths, Nachteggall and Clias were influenced by this movement. Vorianio was probably the first to devote a work solely to women's exercise, which became known as calisthenics. Unfortunately for future generations of women, its popularity surpassed the more vigorous and demanding gymnastics advocated by J. A. Boujeau. Based on secondary sources; 79 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- IV-4 Fair, John D. "Olympic Weightlifting and the Introduction of Steroids: A Statistical Analysis of the World Championship Results, 1948–72," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, no. 1 (May 1988), 96–112.

Allegations of steroid use in weightlifting began in 1954, but solid evidence was lacking. This study used quantitative analysis of Olympic and World championships to analyze the topic. It found steady increases in lifting for all weight classes, with greatest improvements at the higher weight classes. The press made the greatest gain among lifts, and the Soviets were most successful overall. Fair concludes that ergogenic aids played a key role and improved techniques, diet, and nationalization of sports programs also contributed to the increase. Based on primary and secondary sources; 35 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte