

Journal Surveys

I. North America

- I-1 Brown, Dennis. "A Legend Turns 100," *The Olympian*, 14, No. 8 (March 1988). 10-13.

In commemoration of 100 years since the birth of perhaps America's greatest athlete, Jim Thorpe, Brown presents a biographical sketch that reflects Thorpe's amateur and professional athletic career at Carlisle Institute, as an Olympian, and in professional baseball and football. Emphasis is given to Thorpe's 1912 Olympic Games participation for which the author relies on Thorpe's teammate, Abel Kiviat. Thorpe, the person, is conveyed by his daughter, Charlotte, who led a successful campaign to have her father's name reinstated to the Olympic record books. She stated, "He is the epitome of athletics." "Of course, I'm biased, but there will never be another one like him." Based on primary and secondary sources; three notes; four illustrations.

—Jerry Jaye Wright

- I-2 Chapman, Mike. "The Forgotten Olympian," *The Olympian*, 15, No. 5 (December 1988). 26-28.

Jessie Owens' gold medal performance is synonymous with the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games. But a lesser known American athlete, Glenn Morris, also made his mark at Hitler's games, winning the decathlon and later the prestigious James E. Sullivan Award as the nation's finest amateur athlete. His Olympic fame was fleeting, however. Following one season of professional football and a movie role as Tarzan, Morris became a forgotten Olympian. The article brings to light the Olympic achievements of an athlete idolized by fellow decathlete Bob Mathias and who motivated him to pursue the decathlon. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; three illustrations.

—Jerry Jaye Wright

- I-3 Pickering, James H. "Adventuring in Colorado's San Juans, 1908: William Cooper's Calamitous Mountain Trek," *Colorado Heritage* (Summer 1993). 2-15.

In July 1908, William Cooper and John V. Hubbard climbed a series of peaks in the San Juan Mountains of Colorado. Cooper, a professor of plant ecology at the University of Minnesota, kept a detailed journal of his adven-

ture. Journal excerpts give information about routes, countryside, transportation, climbing techniques, weather conditions, miners, and campsites. As a result of the exertion Cooper experienced heart problems that shortly stopped further mountaineering. A primary source, five editorial notes, recommendations for further reading, five photographs, one map.

—David McComb

I-4 Crawford, Scott A.G.M., "The Black Actor as Athlete and Mover: an Historical Analysis of Stereotypes, Distortions and Bravura Performances in American Action Film," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 22, No. 2 (December 1991), 22-23.

The Donald Bogle paradigm is applied to the black actor as athlete in several films, including *The Jackie Robinson Story*, *Rocky I-IV*, *The Great White Hope*, *An Officer and a Gentleman*, and *Greased Lightning*. The early influence of *Birth of a Nation* and the work of Paul Robeson are also examined, along with recent films featuring black actors. Based on primary and secondary works; 26 notes.

—Barbara Schrodtt

I-5 Todd, Jan. "'Strength Is Health': George Barker Windship and the First American Weight Training Boom," *Iron Game History*, 3, No. 1 (September 1993). 3-14.

George Barker Windship is best known as an innovator and advocate of weight training for health and strength. His lectures and exhibitions attracted sizable crowds in the mid-nineteenth century. Less well known is the fact that in February of 1861, he and a Mr. Thompson participated in the first true weight-lifting contest in America, with each man winning one event. However, Windships' 1876 death at age forty-two caused many to blame his heavy lifting for the tragedy, and popularity of the "health lift" quickly declined. Based on primary and secondary sources: 84 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-6 Markovits, Andrel S., "The Other 'American Exceptionalism': Why Is There No Soccer in the United States?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, No. 2 (September 1990), 230-264.

Soccer never became important in the United States because bourgeois America created a new identity that prided itself in being different from aristocratic Europe. As soccer was being exported worldwide, its development in America was preempted by the creation of three indigenous sports: baseball, basketball, and football. These filled America's sports space while soccer became associated with immigrants. Finally, the absence of a working-class political party helped exclude the United States from the sport. Based on secondary sources; 65 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-7 Metcalfe, Alan. "The Anatomy of Power in Amateur Sport in Ontario, 1918-1936," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 22, No. 2 (December 1991), 47-67.

An outline of the organizational structure of selected amateur sports in Ontario between the World Wars is presented, identifying the nature of, and access to, decision-making and the administrative control of power for lacrosse, football, ice hockey, baseball, and softball. Organizations in Toronto tended to dominate amateur sport, and were administered by a small authoritarian group of men, effectively controlling the election of their successors. Based on primary and secondary works; 34 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt