

Journal Surveys

I. General

- I-1 Maguire, Joseph. "Common Ground? Links Between Sports History, Sports Geography, and the Sociology of Sport," *Sporting Traditions*, 12, no. 1 (November 1995), 3-25.

This article argues that there needs to be better bridges between theory and practice/empirics. Because sociologists have been seen as theoretical, they need to "get their hands dirty"; historians are data gatherers who must become more theoretical. Based on primary and secondary sources; 64 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- I-2 Vertinsky, Patricia. "The Social Construction of the Gendered Body: Exercise and the Exercise of Power," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 2 (Aug. 1994), 147-171.

Medical and general knowledge of the female body has been based as much on the social and political construction of society as it has been on physical evidence. Certain characteristics have been exaggerated and interpreted in ways that reinforce the politically and societally desired gender roles of the time. The male-dominated medical field has also consistently used physical difference to set the mental and physical limitations of women well below those of men. Based on primary and secondary sources; 100 notes.

—Julie Vora

- I-3 Bale, John. "Racing Towards Modernity: A One-Way Street?" *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 215-232.

The trend for track and field over the past century seems to be a natural progression of rationalization and standardization. This standardization of events and facilities can be seen as a push towards record performances which can be measured in a uniform fashion. While standardization appears to be the trend, contradictions to these terms can be seen in the environmental and spatial fixes. However, even these contradictions haven't changed the push of modernization on track and field. Based on primary and secondary sources; 44 notes.

—Richard J. McCarthy

- I-4 Booth, Douglas. "The Consecration of Sport: Idealism in Social Science Theory," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 1 (April 1993), 1-19.

As spontaneous play evolved into modern sport, institutionalization of sport has become the result. The structure of play and the motivation for individuals to participate in athletics can be analyzed as a social science. Play is a model for living under a different set of rules and is an expression of freedom. Often play is not fair and games become an issue of maintaining power. Values gained by sport are often idealized and are constantly changing. Based on primary and secondary sources, 86 notes.

—Nate Sheehan

- I-5 Baker, William J. "To Pray or to Play? The YMCA Question in the United Kingdom and the United States, 1850-1900," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994) 42-62.

The YMCA began in England as a religious organization and spread to the United States where athletics were reluctantly accepted into its charter. Early leaders differed in their views on the place of athletics in Christian life, but financial concerns led them to use the growing popularity of sports to further their spiritual mission. Legacies of the U.S. YMCA include Springfield College and the invention of basketball, The YMCA and the British YMCA developed differently. Based on primary and secondary sources: 75 notes.

—Julie Vora

- I-6 Parks, Roberta J. "History of Research on Physical Activity and Health: Selected Topics, 1867 to the 1950s." *Quest*, 47, no. 3 (August 1995), 274-287.

Health is an elusive term. So is *fitness*. Discoveries and developments in the biomedical sciences affect how people think about both health and fitness as do a host of social and cultural factors. History can be useful when it sheds light on such matters, and so doing helps researchers to think more comprehensively about contemporary issues and practices. Two topics of interest to educators, physicians, and some researchers in the physiological sciences between 1867 and 1950 were examined: the phenomenon of "the athlete's heart" and anthropometrical/growth and development studies. Historians of exercise science, physical education, and sport might undertake more studies in which the historical record is examined from the perspectives of the biologist, the nutritionist, and/or the epidemiologist.

—R.A. Swanson

- I-7 Todd, Jan. "From Milo to Milo: A History of Barbells, Dumbbells, and Indian Clubs," *Iron Game History*, 3, no. 6 (April 1995), 4-16.

In resistance training, equipment has evolved over thousands of years

Many fads have come and gone, but the dumbbell has survived. The Indian club is an example of a piece of equipment that has passed through, but not stayed in popular use. Dumbbells have gone through a myriad of innovations. Industry has attempted to supplant them, but they remain the staple endorsed most often by sports scientists around the world. Based on primary and secondary sources; 96 notes.

—Steven Douglas Funk