

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

II. North America

- II-1 Bouchier, Nancy B., and Steiner, Marla. "The Politics of the Physical: American Female Physical Educators and the U.S. Army Air Forces at War," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 1 (April 1994) 1-18.

During World War II, women's involvement in the armed forces embraced a more serious tone and called for fitness training. Many who favored the physical activity were the victims of prejudice condemning their lack of femininity. Military officials believed that physical training was unnecessary because women would never go to combat. A newly created Fitness Manual became accepted by many as a guideline for women's conditioning, though the question of "femininity" still remained. Based on primary and secondary sources; 82 notes.

—Jordana Rubin

- II-2 Lucas, John. "The Hegemonic Rule of the American Amateur Athletic Union 1888-1914: James Edward Sullivan as Prime Mover," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994), 355-341.

The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) of the United States, founded in 1888, is the world's oldest continuously operating amateur sports organization. From 1900 through 1978 it exerted hegemonic control of American amateur sports, serving as the de-facto Olympic Committee until 1914. From 1900 to 1914, most Americans' international sporting experiences came through the AAU, led by its "nearly perpetual president-secretary-treasurer" James E. Sullivan. Even after his 1914 death, the organization he molded wielded inordinate power until eviscerated by the Amateur Sports Act of 1978. Based on primary and secondary sources; 75 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- II-3 Cooper, Pamela. "Community, Ethnicity, Status: The Origins of the Marathon in the United States," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992), 51-59.

The first marathons began in the U.S. just before the turn of the century. At that time, runners were mostly immigrants, minorities, and blue-collar workers. Ethnic pride played an active role in developing the marathon. Seasonal unemployment, recessions, and depressions allowed the athletes to train. In the early 1900s, marathons declined due to negative medical reports. In the 1960s, new medical reports praising marathon running prompted a resurgence of the sport. Based on secondary sources; 92 notes.

—Jason Barth

- II-4 Fisher, Donald M. "The Rochester Royals and the Transformation of Professional Basketball, 1945-57." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 1 (April 1993). 20-48.

The Rochester Royals were one of the best professional basketball teams of the late 1940s. At this time, the professional game was in its infancy and only beginning to evolve as a major sport. The Royals owner, Less Harrison, found it increasingly difficult to compete financially in the small market of Rochester and was forced to move the team to Cincinnati in 1957. Harrison and others like him fought to make professional basketball a major sport. Based on primary and secondary sources, 64 notes.

—Nate Shea-han

- II-5 Wiggins, David K. "The Year of Awakening: Black Athletes, Racial Unrest and the Civil Rights Movement of 1968." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 2 (August 1992). 188-206.

In the turbulent year of 1968, black athletes, both individually and collectively, vented long-held frustrations through active protest against racial discrimination. Fueled by the legal battles of Muhammad Ali, black athletes banded together and organized boycotts of major sporting clubs and events. These included the Olympics which brought the issue of civil rights injustice to the political front. While these boycotts brought mixed results, black athletes, both professional and amateur, continued to fight for racial equality. Based on primary and secondary sources; 47 notes.

—Mark Davis

- II-6 Fair, John D. "Father-Figure or Phony? George Jowett, the ACWLA and the Milo Barbell Company, 1924-27," *Iron Game History*, 3, no. 5 (December 1994), 13-24.

George Jowett makes a bid for immortality in the iron-game, virtually realizing his dream of organizing and unifying American weightlifting under a single body, the American Central Weight Lifting Association. His inability to

live up to his own ideals and his constant grasping for fame and fortune eventually caused his downfall. Noted as the man who shaped American weightlifting in the 1920s, Jowett had his fate sealed by the commercialism that he had worked so hard to gain. Based on primary and secondary sources; 83 notes.

—Mark Davis

II-7 Smith, Ronald A. "History of Amateurism in Men's Intercollegiate Athletics: The Continuance of a 19th Century Anachronism in America," *Quest*, 45, no. 4 (November 1993), 430-447.

Claiming that American intercollegiate athletics are amateur at the end of the twentieth century is an anachronism, for colleges in the nineteenth century took on professional characteristics. The upper-class British concept of amateurism did not work in a more egalitarian and achievement-oriented American society. Hypocrisy resulted when colleges claimed amateurism while accepting such professional practices as hiring professional coaches, allowing athletes to play summer baseball for money, and paying athletes through grants-in-aid. Attempts to preserve amateurism, such as the Graham Plan in the 1930s and the Sanity Code in the 1940s and 1950s, yielded to the professional spirit. Thus, while Americans had generally rejected the upper-class British social hierarchy that fostered amateurism, they retained the name amateur, continuing the hypocrisy that had begun in the previous century.

—R.A. Swanson

II-8 Harper, William A. "Just Sport," *Quest*, 45, no. 4 (November 1993), 448-459.

Grantland Rice (1880-1954), the American sportswriter, gave over 50 years of his life to reporting. Among the issues he confronted was the amateur/professional distinction. He was not especially impressed with the idea of institutionalizing this distinction. Instead, he consistently argued for universalizing an experiential definition of sport that was amateur-like in spirit but not contrary to professionalism. This spirit, what here is called *just sport*, depended upon the adjectival and adverbial senses of the word *just*. Sport—no matter the version of it played—should be at once both fair (just) and only (just) sport. Consequently, whoever enters the sporting world is obligated to accept the restrictions of sport's inherent code of fair play and perpetuates the idea of playing sport for sport's sake.

—R.A. Swanson

- II-9 Moore, Glenn. "The Great Baseball Tour of 1888-89: A Tale of Image-Making, Intrigue, and Labour Relations in the Gilded Age," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 3 (December 1994). 431-456.

The tour of Australia by American baseball players was used to improve the image of team owners. The tour also provided an opportunity to impose a salary structure on the players. Due to their late reaction and public sentiment on the side of the owners, the players union knew a strike would not work. They were forced to play under the salary structure, while the owners took in record profits the following year. Based on primary and secondary sources; 102 notes.

—Steven Douglas Funk

- II-10 Bouchier, Nancy B. "'The 24th of May is the Queen's Birthday': Civic Holidays and the Rise of Amateurism in Nineteenth-Century Canadian Towns," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 159-192.

Civic holidays, employed by the middle class to impress "respectability in booster fashion," supplied opportunities for sport activities and the promotion of "respectable reality." Amateur Athletic Associations, created to organize and administer sport-filled holidays, legitimized sport via amateurism and respectable aspirations including nationalism and civility. Attempts to overcome resistance included appeals to honor and decency, published lists of transgressors, and photographic threats. Based on primary and secondary sources: 154 notes.

—Rose Ann Martinez

- II-11 Morrow, Don. "The Institutionalization of Sport: A Case Study of Canadian Lacrosse, 1844-1914," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 2 (August 1992), 236-251.

Institutionalization best explains the underlying changes in sport over time. It funnels behavior in a certain direction and seeks to preserve practices. Canadian lacrosse experienced four periods of history: Adoption to codification. 1844-66; league structure, 1867-85; stabilization and refinement. 1886-1905, and professional and commercial entrenchment, 1906-14. Institutionalization came with the league structure as a way of playing became the way of playing. However, inherent social roots and amateur ideals prevented its becoming a big business. Based on primary and secondary sources; 21 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte