

The Origin And Development Of Black Basketball In New York City, 1905-1921

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This paper examines the rise of basketball in the African-American community in New York City and surrounding areas. Based primarily on New York African-American newspapers and some secondary sources, it focuses on where the game began in the black community, who played, and the social setting for the competitive games. Among the subjects discussed are: a) the quality of play and

the increasing competitiveness among teams, b) the game as a social event and source of pride in the black community, c) the issue of integrated play and its limits, d) the white referee issue, e) the changing rules of the game, f) the beginnings of women's teams, their quality, and importance, g) the growing problem of rowdiness at games, and h) the growing problem of professionalism.

This paper covers the period from around 1905 when the New York African-American newspapers first reported on the game until after World War I when the quality of African-American basketball teams had become a source of pride for black New Yorkers and included some of the finest teams in the country of whatever racial make up.

The History of Black Basketball in Baltimore

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The development of basketball in the African-American community of Baltimore followed a path that was not unlike that of other physically demanding sporting activities in the city. While some members of the African-American community of Baltimore praised and accepted the game of basketball, others scorned and rejected the game during its developing stages. This work examines the religious, racial and class beliefs that contributed to the different opinions surrounding the game.

The influence of entrepreneurs and the development of the game in Washington, D.C. and in the white community also contributed to the various opinions concerning the game of basketball in the Baltimore African-American community. In the end, these variables influenced the acceptance of and the access to basketball for the entire African-American community of Baltimore.

The File Hills Colony: The Role of Sport in Making Culture

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Non-indigenous sport played and continues to play a part in the ongoing cultural redefinition of the aboriginal peoples and their descendants who populated the File Hills Colony in southern Saskatchewan. This social experiment which began as an appendage to the residential school programs was initiated in 1901 and continued for half a century.

The diligent efforts of Indian Commissioner Hayter Reed and Indian Agent W.M. Graham were combined with those of two Christian school administrators; Father Joseph Hugonard of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School at Lebret, and Katherine Gillespie of the File Hills Presbyterian Boarding School, which adjoined the Okanese Reserve, in the selection of colonists. Hayter Reed was anxious to have the early acculturation "gains" of the school experiences secured. He feared the return of the students to their reserves and families would result in a "relapse into barbarism" The ambitious W.M. Graham was highly motivated to create a model colony that would serve as a showpiece to demonstrate his solution to the "Indian problem." The File Hills Colony in southern Saskatchewan would emerge as a place where the