

About the same time a pamphlet by James Watson entitled "What is an Amateur?" appeared. These were widely circulated. Mr. Curtiss issued a call for a convention which should, among other things, establish a national definition of an amateur. Twenty-seven clubs responded and sent representatives to the first meeting in New York.

The result was the organization of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen with an executive committee of nine men who were to pass on the eligibility of the men and to hold a regatta each year. A definition adopted at that meeting was: "An amateur is one who does not enter into open competition for a stake or admission money or compete against a professional for a prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood or who has not been employed in or about boats or on the water."

This definition caused a separation between the sixteen clubs who joined the association and the others who refused to be bound by the definition. It seemed at first that the association was bound to fail, but the backing of a few men who believed that it was a movement in the right direction kept the spirit alive until men all over the country began to see the true import of the amateur movement. By 1874 it was said that the whole country was buying boats. There was another class of men who were, under a guise, meeting the requirements of the rule, but were in spirit professionals. A clause was added to the rules whereby any pecuniary advantage directly or indirectly rendered by a club made an individual ineligible. This cut out many of the pseudo amateurs.

A further clause was added in 1884, after President Garfield had made his report, requiring that an amateur must be one "Who rows for pleasure or recreation only, and during his leisure hours, and who does not abandon or neglect his usual business or occupation for the purpose of training." This, it was said, was for the purpose of getting rid of those who made money rowing in the summer.

It has been suggested that baseball is in a different class from any of the other sports. But here we see that it is in almost the identical position in which rowing was during these years. Whatever might be said in favor of professional or semi-professional baseball might be said of rowing. The great effort was to cut out of competition with the business man the one who made his living by the same kind of work. But it did not stop at that point, for it eliminated the man who got any pecun-