

summarizing the subsequent scholarship that characterizes the consistent features of protest waves as including “. . . heightened conflict, broad sectoral and geographical extension, the appearance of new organizations and the appropriation of old ones, the creation of new ‘master frames’ of meaning, and the invention of new forms of collective action” (p. 133). The highlights of these two essays occur when Tarrow brings social historians’ intense analyses of key contentious events in history (e.g., the taking of the Bastille) into dialogue with the more recent and more ahistorical analyses of waves and cycles, along with a reanalysis of the data he used in his original analyses of the Italian protest wave in his 1989 book using theoretical tools that have since accumulated in the study of waves.

Tarrow very early began to explore transnational social movements (see especially his paper with Sarah Soule on the 1848 Revolutions), and Chapters Eleven and Twelve in this volume touch upon some of the theoretical and empirical questions regarding their dramatic rise in the late twentieth century. So, too, has Tarrow struggled with how to integrate meaning into the analysis of contentious politics, especially as the “cultural turn” has increasingly influenced the work of younger CBSM scholars skeptical of the main theoretical questions that motivate the contentious politics approach. Chapter Ten, “‘What’s in a Word?’ How Contention Shapes Contentious Language,” provides an introduction to his current thinking about how to integrate meaning into the study of contentious politics, much expanded in his recent book, *The Language of Contention: Revolutions in Words, 1688–2012* (2013).

There is much to appreciate in Sidney Tarrow’s work, well displayed in these essays. Nevertheless, a primary focus upon contentious political collective action ignores a large swath of contentious collective action by social movement actors, many of whose efforts are aimed at not only, or even, political actors, but corporate actors of many other kinds, including firms, universities, media institutions, and cultural institutions, including religious groups. It ignores also the vast literature on the contextual and social psychological factors shown to be important in understanding individual social movement

participation. There exists a large and rapidly expanding body of CBSM research seeking to understand collective action and individual social movement participation in these other domains that many of its practitioners believe requires theoretical tools not provided by a contentious politics approach to social movements. But that is another part of the story, much of it succinctly summarized by Snow and Soule (2009).

References

- Goodwin, Jeff and James M. Jasper. 2012. *Contention in Context: Political Opportunities and the Emergence of Protest*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Snow, David A. and Sarah A. Soule. 2009. *A Primer on Social Movements*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Come Out Swinging: The Changing World of Boxing in Gleason’s Gym, by **Lucia Trimbur**. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2013. 200 pp. \$27.95 cloth. ISBN: 9780691150291.

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In *Come Out Swinging*, Lucia Trimbur provides an ethnographic critical analysis of the experiences surrounding boxing and Gleason’s Gym. Trimbur touches on issues of race, gender, economics, and culture, providing unique insight and compelling depictions of the critical issues that focus on the areas of race, gender, sport, and politics.

The book is divided into six chapters. It is provocative and contributes significantly to current bodies of knowledge within the field. Trimbur develops a framework that is historical, informative, and concise, and the quality of writing provides a positive flow while reading.

Chapter One, “Survival in a City Transformed: The Urban Boxing Gym in Postindustrial New York,” identifies and defines key terms which include: social, economics, history of boxing in New York City, postindustrial restructuring, and ethnographic theoretical frameworks that add multiple discourses to the text.

Chapter Two, "Work without Wages," discusses the culture and social constructs of Gleason's Gym along with the individual make-up of the participants. Trimbur notes the challenges of inner-city urban men of color in direct relationship to multiple roles the gym plays in providing a safe haven within an amateur platform versus a professional platform. The key components of the development of the mass of individuals participating within the realm of an amateur market for sport create some positive characteristics (hard work and commitment) but do not fulfill the basic economic needs of work. Trimbur further expands by focusing on the positive social aspects of the sport to include the need for economic attainment and the negative impact of the lack of resources and the economic importance of working and sport consumption. One critical aspect of the book is the impact of the multiple forms of sport as a connection and bridge to the post-industrial aspects of the city and how boxing is involved in the process of influencing more social possibilities which highlight sport as a viable product in communities. The historical significance of sport boxing and its impact on the social development of participants is included.

Chapter Three provides insight into the sport of boxing and the many positive attributes that can be extended to participants. Trimbur contends that boxing can play a pivotal part in the constructs of sport as a mechanism to build character, mentoring, and the constructs of tough love. Within boxing society, the pushing of one's will, an extension of how far a person is willing and able to go and how tough they are, is a critical element of the culture. The foundations of these principles were presented within the boundaries of the ethnographic outlets. Trimbur contends that the growth of participants within the realms of mentoring and establishing positive social practices further illustrates the attraction of sport to consumers and its positive outcomes. Trimbur expands on the notion of the building of relationships, mentoring, social networks, and communications as the study of attempting to help the boxers to gain employment. Advocacy and support and the mentor influence are also discussed. The politics, economics, and mentor control are noted within this section as critical aspects. The

escalation of mentoring as a connection to employment and meaningful positive economic progress are explored. The role of sports in the construction of society are elaborated upon. Trainers act as transponders of information and manufacture positive cultures that are of great importance to many of the consumers of the gym—many are in dire need of something to latch on to as a means of providing structure. The significant rise in interest associated with gainful employment proved to be enlightening. Finally, sport and the mentor role in the sociology of communities illustrate the strategies associated with multiple methods of economic and social uplift.

Chapter Four focuses on the lifestyles and culture within the sport of boxing and specifically within Gleason's Gym. It provides a clear and concise narrative of the culture of those participants. The discussions of life experiences as well as the production of narratives through sport are elaborated upon. Trimbur formalizes the notion of passing time via sport participation and the defining of cultures within the gym. Sport and culture advance the discussions of space, and the social aspects of passing time and dealing with the many urban problems associated with a sense of communal living are clarified.

Chapter Five examines gender, sport, social regulation, and power. This chapter analyses how women have struggled to find a place within the confines of the gym. The contradictions of gender discomfort, assimilation, and belonging of women in the gym are of grave importance. Male dominance and the regulating and protecting of male space is challenged by the participation of women. The history of the exclusion of women in sports is reviewed as well as the significance of the inclusion of women in Gleason's Gym. Trimbur explores how women might contribute to both the economic and social wellbeing of the gym and society.

Chapter Six provides a unique perspective on race and terminology such as white collar boxing, cultural capital, and racial difference. The collision of race and sport created social divisions in the gym and its consumer culture. Social divisions within the gym culture are a further expansion on Trimbur's assertion of the structural basis of methods to address class, social practices, social

relations, and implications for inclusion or exclusion within the gym. Trimbur discusses sport and social divisions of class that exists within the context of boxing as a recreational/professional sport. Discussions related to constructs of blackness, white collar culture, and racialized consumer culture are critiqued, as well as commodification and marginalization centered on race and boxing as an economic mainstream consumption vehicle by white collar consumers.

The epilogue provides an overview of the book. Trimbur elaborates on the main features of commodification and inequality. This book was exceptional in providing excellent conceptual frameworks for viewing the sport of boxing from a sociological and economic consumption model. Areas of specific interest were the development of specific cultures, gender, economics markets, commodification of sport and its connections with capital and, most importantly, the social context of race, class, and gender as it relates to postindustrial New York City. This book provides scholarly contributions at a high level. The literary style is also of high quality. It is concise, easy to follow, and contributes to the current literature by providing unique perspectives centered on sport in a historical and contemporary social culture within the general conceptual framework of understanding the distinctive areas of history in a postindustrial context. This book expands on socio-economics associated with sport and ethnography. In conclusion, this book is insightful, informational, and practical.

Small, Gritty, and Green: The Promise of America's Smaller Industrial Cities in a Low-Carbon World, by **Catherine Tumber**. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2013. 211 pp. \$14.95 paper. ISBN: 9780262525312.

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In this relatively short (140 pages plus notes) and engaging volume, journalist and historian Catherine Tumber takes the reader on a series of thoughtfully analytical journeys to twenty-five "smaller industrial cities," mainly in the American Northeast and

Midwest. For Tumber, "scale does matter, a great deal," and a main purpose of *Small, Gritty, and Green* is to demonstrate that smaller settlements can take advantage of their size as they move to address a range of problems in the twenty-first century. Although some attention is devoted to really small towns and cities, Tumber's main concern is the larger, recently de-industrialized burgh such as Detroit, Flint, Milwaukee, Youngstown, Janesville, Peoria, Hartford, Rockford, Cleveland, Springfield, and Syracuse (her hometown). As such, the book presents a series of case studies where problems and solutions are examined through on-site interviews, discussions, and tours with people who are trying to make (and typically have made) a difference. However, unlike some case-based works, the author goes far beyond the particular instance and relates the "findings" to broader trends and policies.

Toward this end she wants "to be suggestive and broad rather than penetrating and thorough, alive to the strengths of smaller urban scale across a range of low-carbon practices and economic development strategies" (p. xxiii). Her journeys and meetings with planners, developers, citizens, and officials have exposed her to dozens of innovative projects that have been, and are now being, implemented. Despite the fact that "Small-to-midsized older industrial cities are up against formidable odds" (ibid.), she convincingly argues that such settlements have distinct advantages not held by larger places. Chapters about sprawl, transportation, regionalism, agriculture, food, energy, civic renewal, and manufacturing provide numerous illustrations of the premise.

To cite two examples, consider her studies of Janesville, Wisconsin and Youngstown, Ohio. Janesville, originally laid out by the well-known architect and city planner John Nolen, has recently faced the detrimental effects of a General Motors plant closing amid strong pressures for growth involving sprawl development along Interstate 90 on "some of the best farmland in the world." In her trek to the city she met with an environmental activist, the development director, and the city planner, and learned that Janesville has a Sustainability Committee and that Wisconsin has a Smart Growth law; yet the