

## JOURNAL SURVEYS

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### I-A-1

Guay, Donald. PROBLEMES DE L'INTEGRATION DU SPORT DANS LA SOCIETE CANADIENNE 1830-1865: LE CAS DES COURSES DE CHEVAUX (SPORT INTEGRATION PROBLEMS IN CANADIAN SOCIETY 1830-1865: HORSE RACING). *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 2 (December 1973), 70-89.

Horse racing came to Canada during the second half of the eighteenth century. Beginning in Montreal and Quebec, it spread to other Canadian cities and towns and filtered down to villages of less than 1000 persons. As horse racing grew in popularity during the period from 1830 to 1865, it became a medium of integration among Canadians. French Canadians took an interest in horse racing, but Anglo-Canadians attempted to restrict their involvement in the sport on the basis of social and cultural distinctions. The elite provided direction for the lower class to follow. The working class, however, refused to adhere to aristocratic designs, for they were proud, independent people who did not allow their limited resources to impede their participation in horse racing. Violence often occurred at the races. In describing these disruptions, two newspapers (La Minerve, Le Canadien) were quick to point out the inferior position of the French Canadians. Although French nationalism expressed itself in opposition to the British, this distance between the French and English diminished somewhat in time, and horse races in Canada became acceptable to all. Based on primary sources, newspapers, 105 notes. Jean-Paul Massicotte.

### I-A-2

Roberts, Terry (Univ. of Windsor). THE INFLUENCE OF THE BRITISH UPPER CLASS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALUE CLAIM FOR SPORT IN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM OF UPPER CANADA FROM 1830 TO 1875, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*. 4, No. 1 (May 1973), 27-47

"Through playing manly games, boys learn to be men," or do they?

One of the most widely referred to sources dealing with value claims for sport, relative to the British upper class, is Thomas Hughes' 1857 classic, *Tom Brown's Schooldays*—literary champion of sports participation as moulder of England's future statesmen and ministers who would emerge from the ranks of "public school" students. Did England's conventional wisdom in this regard extend to those students of the public schools of Upper Canada between 1830 and 1875? No, states author Roberts. An absence of "boarding houses" combined with a student interest in "native" sports (particularly lacrosse) instead of rugby and cricket were but two factors which shifted the pattern of public school sport involvement sharply away from that traditionally experienced in the parent land. But even more importantly, Roberts expressed doubt that a majority of the teachers in Upper Canada's public schools ever came under the direct influence of any "value claiming" upper class people, thus giving strong credence to the notion that the value claim for games and sports never did filter down to the students as a result of the voices and energies of their "masters." Based on secondary works; 48 notes/with appendix. Robert K. Barney.

I-A-3

Acheson, T. W. (University of New Brunswick). CHANGING SOCIAL ORIGINS OF THE CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ELITE. 1880-1910, *Business History Review*, 47, No. 2 (Summer 1973) 189-217.

Among the social changes affecting in the status and personnel of the industrial elite between 1880 and 1910 was membership in the elite club. In addition to the traditional club, these new elite formations represented the institutionalization into exclusive social organizations of several recreational activities, including riding, golfing, yachting, hunting, skiing, curling, fishing, polo, driving, and tennis. The clubs were organized with surprising speed around the turn of the century. By 1910, virtually every community with a population of 10,000 had at least one of these organizations; most had several. The vast majority of the leading industrialists of every region held membership in one or more of these clubs. It became a symbol of status to which club one belonged. Also the variety of an entrepreneur's membership usually reflected the scope of his business or ideological interests. This article also discussed the economic and religious backgrounds of Canada's industrial elite.

Larry B. Schafman.

I-A-4

Metcalfe, Alan (University of Windsor). SOME BACKGROUND INFLUENCES ON NINETEENTH CENTURY CANADIAN SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION. *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 1 (May 1974) 62-73.

The majority of research in the area of sport and physical education in nineteenth-century Canada has been concerned with a compilation of

historical facts with little emphasis on aspects of society which have influenced their development. For this research, the role of the middle class is examined in their organization and administration of sport, along with the development of recreational facilities and the growth of education in the nineteenth century. Christianity and liberalism formed the foundation of this middle class people with their work ethic and capitalistic industrial society. Their influence on physical education within the schools focused upon survival of the individual and the nation (both military and industrial), while in amateur sport and university and private school sport, a belief in athleticism and muscular Christianity was maintained. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 22 notes.

Kevin G. Jones.

#### I-B-5

Redmond, Gerald (University of Alberta). APART FROM THE TRUST FUND: SOME OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OF LORD STRATHCONA, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport & Physical Education*, 4, No. 2 (December, 1973), 59-69.

Donald A Smith (1820-1914), later Lord Strathcona, one of the very select group of Great Canadians, is well known for his \$500,000 stimulus to a programme of national physical and military training. Little is known, however, of his support of such sports as curling, rowing, snow shoeing, and cricket. Strathcona insisted on a "self-help" attitude as a prerequisite for donations. His donations were awarded to those who demonstrated they had helped themselves financially. Interested in military training, he outfitted a unit of mounted rifles for the South African war and supported many Rifle Clubs. Between 1911 and 1914 he contributed substantially to YMCA's throughout Canada. It is estimated that during his lifetime he donated nearly one million dollars to concerns which reflected the physical training, recreation, or sport of Canadians. Based on Primary and Secondary sources: 39 notes. Mary E. Keyes.

#### I-B-6

Gear, James L. (University of Windsor). FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT SPONSORED PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMME IN CANADA FROM 1850 to 1972., *Canadian Journal of History of Sport & Physical Education*, 4, No. 2 (December, 1973) 1-25.

The factors influencing the development of government sponsored physical fitness programmes in Canada was investigated to determine whether such programmes were developed around specific societal needs or had been influenced by changing concepts of physical fitness. A valuable resource of any nation is the fitness of its people and through the years, the Canadian government used various methods to develop physical fitness from gymnastics and military drill to sports and

recreational activities. Changing education and community programmes were not due to a changing concept of fitness, which consistently was presented as physiological development of the body, but rather due to changing societal needs which appeared as a threatening situation, such as war, depression and spiraling health costs. Based on Primary and Secondary Sources: 80 notes, Mary E. Keyes.

#### I-B-7

West, Thomas. J., (Sport Canada). PHYSICAL FITNESS, SPORT AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 1909 TO 1954, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 2 (Dec. 1973) 26-42.

The federal government's support for physical fitness, recreation and amateur sport from 1909 to 1954 has, been inconsistent due to its hesitancy to interfere with the provinces role and its reluctance to be associated with playful activity. A strong attitude of support emerged when the military was in short supply of physically fit volunteers as in 1943, or when it was advantageous to be identified with the sporting achievements of Canadians in international competition. The government's low priority toward physical fitness perhaps determined the fact that the physical fitness legislation for many reasons was ineffectual. Based on Primary and Secondary Sources: 60 notes. Mary E. Keyes.

#### I-B-8

Sawula, Lorne W. (University of Alberta). WHY 1970, WHY NOT BEFORE?, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport & Physical Education*, 4, No. 2 (December, 1973), 43-58.

In 1945 when Ian Eisenhardt, Director of Physical Fitness, announced that the National Physical Fitness Branch would serve as the link between sport organization and government, the press and public were critical of suggested government control of sport. There was little comment, however, when the Honorable John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced in March 1970, "A Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians." An historical analysis of periods in question and the years between suggests that the 1945 announcement was an initial government move toward socialistic legislation. By 1970, the public had accepted government intervention in many spheres of daily life. In addition, the nebulous physical fitness thrust of 1945 onward had been superseded in 1970 by a definable national prestige commodity known as sport. Sport had become an important government responsibility financially and internationally. Based on Primary and Secondary Sources: 55 notes. Mary E. Keyes.

I-B-9

Leyshon, Glynn A (Univ. of Western Ontario). STREET GAMES IN THE DEPRESSION, *C.A.H.P.E.R.*, 40, No. 3 (January & February 1974), 29-33.

Street games of boys during the depression reflected the economic conditions of the times. Games, though lacking in the use of expensive equipment, showed great variety in creativeness. Devoid of traffic, the street became the depression child's playground. Popular games were tag, hiding and chase, marbles, hockey in the winter, and "Bad Egg" in the summer.

Enterprising depression youth constructed scooters from orange crates and roller skate wheels, and elastic guns from bits of wood and inner tube. Equipment available, two armies soon were formed and the game was on. The older boys looking for more than just the excitement of play turned to less social pursuits such as "knick-knock". Depression children through necessity "made" their own play. Secondary works: 9 notes. Mary E. Keyes.

I-C-10

Good Douglas L. (University of California). COLONIALS AT PLAY: LEISURE IN NEWPORT 1723, *Rhode Island History*, 33, No. 1 (February 1974) 8-17.

Recreational activities abounded in Newport, Rhode Island in 1723. Taverns served as centers for many adult amusements including eating, drinking and gossiping with friends, social meetings, local entertainment (musical renditions, speeches, and trained animal acts), and games such as skittles, shuffleboard, billiards, bowling, and cards. On holidays the Colonials participated in target shooting, horse racing, foot races, "cudgeling bouts," bear baiting, catching greased pigs, grinning contests, rope walking, fishing, and boating. Ribbons and trophies were awarded to winners of the events. Many of these sporting events were accompanied by gambling by both the spectators and participants. Other activities enjoyed by Newport young men included cockfights, "pulling the goose," swimming, sledding, football, stoolball, and pitching pennies. Newport Colonials were not fun-starved people: ample opportunities for various kinds of amusements and socializing were available in this Rhode Island community in 1723. Based on primary sources, newspapers, secondary works; 5 illustrations; 43 notes. Roxanne Albertson.

I-C-11

Somers, Dale A. (Georgia State University). WAR AND PLAY: THE CIVIL WAR IN NEW ORLEANS, *Mississippi Quarterly*, 26, No. 1, (Winter 1972-73) 3-28.

The majority of the residents of New Orleans continued to enjoy pleasurable recreational pursuits during the occupation of the city by

Union forces from 1862-65. Sport probably suffered more at the beginning of the War than other amusements, as gymnastic societies, baseball and cricket teams, and yachting and rowing clubs were disbanded. By 1863, however, the sporting activities of New Orleans began to recover. Many indoor sports, such as cock fights, pistol shooting, billiards and bowling, and the outdoor sports of horse racing and ball playing became common activities once again. These findings dispute claims by earlier historians who stated that New Orleanians "suffered dreadfully during the three-year Federal Occupation". Due to participation in sport and other recreational amusements, life was not only endurable, but generally pleasurable. Based on primary sources, newspapers, diaries, and secondary works; 45 notes. Joan Paul

I-C-12

Sack, Allen L. (Pennsylvania State University). YALE 29-HARVARD 4: THE PROFESSIONALIZATION OF COLLEGE FOOTBALL, *Quest*, 19, Winter (January, 1973), 24-34.

Yale teams were by far the most powerful in intercollegiate football during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Harvard football teams during the same period were likewise strong but seemingly incapable of prolonged mastery over their New Haven rivals as evidenced by their record of only five victories in 32 contests between 1875 and 1911. In attempting to account for this specific phenomenon, the essay suggests "that the meaning of football at Harvard and Yale differed considerably in the latter 19th century." Harvard, as the institution dominated by Boston's first families, upheld the British aristocracy's view of amateur sport as an essential aspect of a well-bred gentleman's education. Yale, on the other hand, as the university of the nouveau riche with its acquisitive values, became highly competitive and reinforced the values of America's rising business class. It is further suggested that the Yale philosophy predominated in American intercollegiate football because of the absence of an aristocratic tradition coupled with the acceptance of the highly competitive values of big business. Based on primary sources, newspapers and periodicals, and secondary works; 29 notes. Richard A. Swanson.

I-C- 13

Rahm, Virginia L. (Minnesota Historical Society). THE NUSHKA CLUB, *Minnesota History*, 43, No. 8 (Winter 1973), 303-307.

The Nushka Club was formally organized in St. Paul, Minnesota on December 21, 1885. It was one of some sixty winter clubs organized to promote and take part in St. Paul's first Winter Carnival in 1886. The Nushka Club developed into the most fashionable co-recreational outing club in the area. Its chief amusements consisted of tobogganing, ice skating, and snow-shoeing excursions. Gradually indoor entertainments superseded outdoor recreations as the groups' *raison d'être* and the

club changed from an outing club to a social club. The author suggested that loss of its original purpose or perhaps failure to establish a new purpose accounted for the club's gradual decline and eventual demise by the turn of the century. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 4 notes; 10 illustrations. Merrie A. Fidler

#### I-C-14

Pound Roscoe, THE STRONG YOUNG MEN FROM IOWA, *Prairie Schooner*, 43, No. 1 (Spring 1969), 29-33.

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Harvard Law School, was a sportswriter in his youth. This article contains a reprint of Pound's reporting of the 1891 football game between Nebraska and Iowa which was the first out of state opponent for Nebraska. Since Nebraska did not have a coach. T.V. Lyman the Iowa coach, went to Nebraska and introduced the mysteries of the flying wedge to the team. Pound included in his report of the game the signals called by the Iowa quarterback. Nebraska's star player was the right half-back, George Flippin. In 1892 the University of Missouri forfeited to Nebraska rather than play against Flippin because he was a black man. Ray C. Thurmond.

#### I-C-15

Evans Harold C. (Supervisor Kansas Writers Program Works Progress Administration). BASEBALL IN KANSAS 1867-1940, *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, 9, No. 2 (May, 1940), 175-93.

In 1867 the Frontier Baseball Club was chartered in Leavenworth, Kansas. The leader was Col. Thomas Moonlight who had commanded the 11 th Kansas Regiment in the Civil War and returned to Leavenworth with a desire to promote the welfare of the city by "providing wholesome recreation for its young men." A. A. Hyde, a young bank clerk who later founded the Mentholatum Company signed as one of the incorporators. Soon there were teams in Topeka and Lawrence.

In 1870 the Forest Citys of Rockford, Illinois were engaged to meet the Kansas State Champions, the Kaw Valleys at the Topeka Fairgrounds As 1500 people watched, the pitcher for the Forest Citys was A.G. Spalding.

College baseball developed in Kansas between 1880 and 1890. Professional baseball was established during the boom of the 1880s. By 1910. some twenty-five cities in Kansas had professional baseball teams.

The extensive bibliography is primarily from student and town newspapers. Accounts of teams and games are given in detail. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-C-16

Evans, Harold C. (Supervisor Kansas Writers Program Works Progress Administration). COLLEGE FOOTBALL IN KANSAS, *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, 9, No. 3 (August 1940), 285-311.

In the 1880s the extracurricular activities in Kansas colleges were confined to debating and oratorical contests, but the New England influence that guided educational policy was extended to athletics. The popularity of football at Yale, Harvard, and Princeton aroused interest in Kansas. Washburn University had a team in 1885, but it was not until the 1890s that football competition developed. The players coached themselves and interpreted the rules to their own satisfaction. In 1891 a triangular league was formed by Baker University, Washburn University, and Kansas University for competition in football, baseball, and tennis. In 1892 the Univ. of Kansas played Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri. The 1899 Kansas team was coached by Fielding Yost and much of the success of the team was due to a mysterious player, Rollo Krebs. It was learned some thirty years later that Krebs had played 4 years of college football and 1 year of pro ball before coming to Kansas. The rise to prominence of the Haskell Indians is given in detail as is notable games, players, coaches, and schedules. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-17

Evans Harold C. (Supervisor Kansas Writers Program of the Works Progress Administration), SOME NOTES ON COLLEGE BASKETBALL IN KANSAS, *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, 11, No. 2, (May, 1942) 199-215.

Dr. James Naismith devised basketball at the YMCA Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts in the winter of 1891-92. Dr. Naismith joined the faculty at the University of Kansas in 1898. At this time, basketball in Kansas colleges was considered a woman's sport. Women were playing the game at Kansas University, Baker University, Washburn College, Ottawa University and Emporia Normal when Dr. Naismith arrived in Kansas. By 1910, intercollegiate competition for women was banned. At Kansas University womens basketball never developed to the extent that it had at smaller schools because "Doctor Naismith had never been very friendly toward feminine participation." Forest C. "Phog" Allen went to Kansas University as a student in 1905 and in 1908 relieved Naismith of his coaching duties. Among Allen's pupils at Kansas were Arthur Lonborg, John Bunn, and Forest Cox. The development of basketball in Kansas colleges is chronicled in some detail. Based on campus newspapers, college magazines, and unpublished materials. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-18

Johnson John L. ALBERT ANDREW EXENDINE: CARLISLE FOOTBALL COACH, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 43, No. 3, (Autumn 1965), 319-32.

Albert Andrew Exendine, an Indian from Anadarko, Oklahoma played football for six years at Carlisle Indian School for Coach Glenn (Pop) Warner. In 1907 he was part of the first recognized forward passing combination in football. He became an assistant coach at Carlisle in 1908 and coached Jim Thorpe. From 1909 to 1912, Exendine coached at Otterbein University. He then returned to Anadarko to practice law and coach the high school team. In 1913 he returned to Carlisle as an assistant coach. His career as a head coach took him across the country: Georgetown University (1914-1922); Washington State College (1923-1925); Occidental College (1926-1927); Northeastern Oklahoma State Teachers College (1928). From 1929 to 1933 he served as backfield coach at Oklahoma State University under Lynn (Pappy) Waldorf. From 1934 to 1935 he was the head coach at OSU. Based on personal interviews with Exendine, newspaper and magazine accounts, and secondary sources. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-19

Evans Charles, FOOTBALL-LOOKING BACKWARD. *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 29, No. 3 (Autumn, 1951), 275-83.

Charles Evans had been a school superintendent and the president of two colleges. The article is personal recollections of football teams, coaches, and games with which he had been associated. While a student at the University of Kentucky in 1888, the author had enjoyed watching football games. When he became superintendent of schools in Ardmore, Oklahoma in 1905, it took him two years to persuade the board to hire a football coach. In 1911 he became president of Central College in Edmond, Oklahoma and he immediately appealed to Bennie Owen, Coach at the University of Oklahoma, to recommend a coach. Charles Wantland then coached at Central College for twenty years. In 1916 the author became president of Kendall College (now Univ. of Tulsa) and hired Francis Schmidt as the football coach. When Kendall defeated the University of Oklahoma in 1916, E. P. Harwell, a Tulsa oil man, donated one hundred thousand dollars to Kendall College for a field house. The organizing of the State Athletic Association in 1912 is given in detail. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-20

Rutland Robert, GRIDIRON PRIONEERS AT HENRY KENDALL COLLEGE, *The Chronicles of Oklahoma*, 29, No. 3 (Autumn, 1951), 270-74.

Henry Kendall College (now the University of Tulsa) moved from

Muskogee to Tulsa in 1906. In 1912, Kendall College fielded a football team, but their only victory was over the Euchee Indian School. Tulsa High School defeated them in 1913, so Kendall College hired the high school coach, Sam P. McBirney, for the 1914 season. The highlight of the 1914 season was a game with the University of Oklahoma in Tulsa. The proceeds from the game were used to provide an Oklahoma exhibit at the Pan Pacific Exhibition in San Francisco. An appendix contains a brief biography of Sam P. McBirney. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-21

Hannigan Frank, GOLF'S FORGOTTEN GENIUS—A.W. TILLINGHAST, *The Golf Journal*, 27, No. 3 (May 1974), 14-28.

Albert Warren Tillinghast (1874-1942) achieved fame as a golfer, as a golf writer (Editor of *Golf Illustrated*), but most of all as a golf course architect (The history of golf architecture is a fertile field for research. In the USGA Library of more than 6,000 volumes, only two are devoted to golf architecture).

Some thirty-five national championships or international matches of the USGA and the PGA have been played on nineteen different Tillinghast courses. These include Winged Foot, Baltusrol, Baltimore Country Club, Shawnee (Pa.) Country Club, Myers Park (N.C.) Country Club, Tulsa Country Club, Bethpage (N.Y.) Black Course, Cedar Crest (Dallas) Country Club, Ridgewood (N.J.) Country Club, San Francisco Golf Club, Somerset Hills (N.J.) Country Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Elm Ridge (Montreal) Country Club, and Sunnehann (Pa.) Country Club. Tillinghast designed and built more than fifty great golf courses.

The author has written a biography not only of his life, but a biography of his work as a golf architect. The genius of Tillinghast is explicated by quotations from his writings as well as appraisals by expert contemporaries. A complete listing of Tillinghast's courses is included. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-D-22

Kusmer, Kenneth L. (University of Chicago). ORGANIZED CHARITY IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA: CHICAGO AS A CASE STUDY, *Journal of American History*, 60 No. 3, (Dec., 1973) 657-678.

Although this article dealt chiefly with the philosophy and administration of charity programs for Chicago's poor, it has revealed the important role of recreation in these programs during the early years of the twentieth century. The Charity Organization Society promoted more playgrounds for the city's slum districts. Under the proper guidance, charity agents thought, the child's "instinct for play" could become a force for "character building," inculcating the correct "social virtues" and allowing "moral growth to occur." Based on primary sources, secondary works, and newspapers; 90 notes, Larry B. Schafman

I-D-23

Cantwell Robert, RUN, RABBIT, RUN, *Sports Illustrated*, 39, No. 9, (Aug. 27, 1973) 64-74.

Dog racing has become the seventh most popular spectator sport in the United States. Its success can be traced to the perfection of a mechanical rabbit around 1910 by an obscure inventor named Owen Patrick Smith. Live rabbits had been used earlier, but the dogs brutally attacked them once they were captured. Smith's invention became widely used in the 1920s tracks in Florida especially booming. Al Capone bought an interest in one Florida track. A co-owner, Eddie O'Hare, told a federal investigator about Capone's investment. O'Hare feared that his association with Capone would jeopardize his son's chances of receiving an appointment to the Naval Academy. Capone's downfall began after O'Hare's tip. Young O'Hare became a Naval hero in World War II and was honored by having the Chicago airport named after him. The elder O'Hare however, was gunned down in 1939 shortly after Capone's release from federal prison. Based on secondary sources and interviews no notes. Lee E. Lowenfish

I-D-24

Gilmore, Al-Tony (Howard University). JACK JOHNSON, THE MAN AND HIS TIMES, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 6, No. 3, (Spring 1973) 496-506.

Jack Johnson was heavyweight champion from 1908 to 1915. Jim Crow laws, segregating the races, reached a peak during this period. Although 354 black men were lynched, Johnson remained fearless. He married two white women, had open affairs with others, He flaunted his lavish lifestyle. He owned and often performed at an integrated night club in Chicago, the Cafe de Society. He referred to one \$60,000 fight purse as "spending money" for a week. He used his money to help break down color barriers for his family. He represented a classic case of the "bad nigger", a black man impervious to death and danger, and the "up-pity nigger", one who shows independence because of economic security. Although some educated blacks feared Johnson's bad example, most Negroes adored him, rejoicing vicariously in his ability to "put one over" on white people. Based on primary and secondary sources and newspapers; to be incorporated in the author's forthcoming full biography of Johnson; 45 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-D-25

Gilmore, Al-Tony (Howard University). JACK JOHNSON AND WHITE WOMEN: THE NATIONAL IMPACT, 1912-1913, *Journal of Negro History*, 58, No. 1 (January 1973), 18-38.

Between September, 1912 and January, 1913, Jack Johnson's affairs with white women drew angry responses from much of America

toward the reigning heavyweight champion. White outrage expressed itself in attempts to charge Johnson with criminal behavior, in the introduction of anti-interracial marriage bills in ten of the twenty states without such a law in 1913, and in the inflammatory racist harangues at political meetings and in the press. Many blacks and some whites condemned the white demagogues. They believed Johnson's interracial marriage was undesirable, but certainly not a crime. They questioned the failure of anti-Johnsonites to offer a legal remedy for the countless cases of concubinage among white men and black women, particularly in the South.

Among the nation's leading Negroes, Booker T. Washington publicly assailed Johnson's character because of his interracial marriage. Coming to Johnson's defense were W.E.B. DuBois and John Millholland, treasurer of the newly organized National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The esteem Johnson once held among most blacks and many whites was drastically reduced because of his affairs with white women in late 1912 and early 1913. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works: 75 notes. John Behee.

I-D-26

Edmonds Anthony O. (Ball State University). THE SECOND LOUIS-SCHMELING FIGHT: SPORT, SYMBOL AND CULTURE, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 7, No. 1 (Summer 1973), 42-50.

In June 1938 heavyweight champion Joe Louis fought Germany's Max Schmeling in New York, hoping to avenge an earlier loss. In 1938 Americans had conflicting feelings about the world situation. Most wanted to avoid another war, but were, at the same time, "quite sympathetic to the victims of aggression" overseas. The Hitler government praised Schmeling as a representative of the German master race. Its sympathizers in America openly laughed at Louis at his training camp. "Quiet, unassuming" Louis told reporters, "I'm backing up America against Germany so you know I'm going to town." After Louis sensationally KOed Schmeling in the first round, almost all America rejoiced. A Harlem placard read, "Louis Wins, Hitler Weeps." White cartoonists portrayed the "Brown Bomber" blasting out the Nazis. "The interest this bout engendered and the symbolic nature it took on provided a *way out* of the ambiguous feelings Americans had about world affairs." Based on primary and secondary sources and newspapers; 32 notes. Lee E. Lowenfish.

I-D-27

Creamer, Robert W., AND ALONG CAME RUTH, three-part series, *Sports Illustrated*, 40, No. 11-13 (March 18, 25, 1974; April 1, 1974), 74-90; 41-59; 41-53.

Babe Ruth brought the home run into prominence after World War I.

He hit the unheard-of figures of 29 and 54 homers in 1919 and 1920. He had a still-record slugging percentage of .847 in 1920, his first year with the New York Yankees who drew over a million fans, another milestone. Ruth was by far the highest paid player of his day. He earned \$80,000 a year by 1930 when few players earned more than \$10,000. Uneducated and virile, Ruth had to live with the taunts of "gorilla," "baboon," and even "nigger." His second wife, Claire Hodgson, tamed him somewhat after 1925. The famous Yankee pinstripe uniforms were designed to hide his sometimes enormous size. From 1926 to 1931, he batted at an amazing .354 clip and averaged fifty home runs and 155 RBI's per season. When his playing days ended in the mid-1930s, he wanted to manage very much, but the opportunity never came. Baseball honored him with a national day in 1947. A year later he was dead at age 54. Based on the author's forthcoming book, *Babe*, to be published summer 1974; no notes. Lee E. Lowenfish

I-D-28

Freeman, William H. (Gardner-Webb College), BILL BOWERMAN: CATALYST OF THE AMERICAN JOGGING MOVEMENT, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 1 (May 1974), 47-55.

Jogging is one of the most popular physical activities in the world today. Its popularity in the United States can probably be attributed to one man, William J. Bowerman, track coach at the University of Oregon from 1948 to 1973. After an awakening experience with New Zealand's top track coach, Arthur Lydiard, and a group of aged joggers, Bowerman in 1962 set out not only to improve his own physical condition, but also that of millions of Americans. He quickly set up a club at his home in Eugene, and its popularity was spread by means of the newspapers and other communications media. In 1964 Bowerman and Dr. W. E. Harris devised a safe jogging program for adults and began research on jogging the following year. In 1967 they published their book *Jogging*, which immediately became a best seller. A national survey indicated that in 1973, about 6.5 million Americans jogged for exercise. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 36 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

I-E-29

Wind, Herbert Warren (Associated Press). THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS, *The New Yorker Magazine*, (Oct. 8, 1973) 114-50.

Herbert Warren Wind has written a history of the first one hundred years of lawn tennis with the thesis that the events in tennis in 1973 were appropriate for the centennial of a sport that historically has had "bickering and strife . . . and exalted vendettas." He cites Ilie Nastase's feud with the USLTA, Bobby Riggs feud with women tennis players, and

what he calls "L'Affaire Pilic" at Wimbledon as the most worthy examples.

Wind centers on Major Walter Clopton Wingfield, the inventor of lawn tennis, and describes him, "who must surely rank among the most colorful and controversial figures in the history of sport." He traces Wingfield's heritage from 1362 to the present. In 1973, Wind tried to visit the places of Wingfield's life. He was unable to gain entrance to the Wingfield Castle because the present owner is an 83 year old bachelor recluse, but he did gain access to Nantclwyd Hall where the first court was laid and the first game was played. The battle between the Marylebone Cricket Club and the All England Croquet Club (at Wimbledon) for control of tennis is recounted. Always, the big loser was Major Wingfield. The details of the first national lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon in 1877 are given as are the details of the 1973 Wimbledon. Ray C. Thurmond.

I-E-30

Carr, Gerald A. (University of Victoria). SPORT AND PARTY IDEOLOGY IN THE THIRD REICH, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport & Physical Education - Canada*, 5, No. 1 (May, 1974), 1-9.

Sport for Hitler's Third Reich was a prime source for fostering the National Socialist's ideology of developing: unique racial qualities (the Master Aryan Race); a unified nation; and unfaltering obedience to the "Führer". Hitler stated. A man of little scientific education, but physically healthy, with a good firm character and imbued with determination and will power, is more valuable for the national community than a clever weakling. The National Socialists recommended sport and physical education for the German people and to fulfill their philosophies, laws were passed to set up a compulsory propaganda association (Dietwesen) that would operate in all German sports clubs. Failure by individuals or clubs to show enthusiastic support for this programme often led to a restriction of sport activities. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 26 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

I-E-31

Mandell, Richard D. (University of South Carolina). CARL DIEM ON SPORT AND WAR, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 1 (May 1974), 10-13.

Carl Diem (1882-1962) is described as "the most energetic sports educator of modern times." He was a successful author, administrator and consultant in the fields of sport and physical education. Diem is given much credit for the successful campaign in Germany to supplant the Turner movement with the present day sports system. Probably his greatest feat was the successful and innovative staging of the 1936

Olympic Games. During the 1937-41 period, much of his writing indicated his agreement with the ideology of Hitler's National Socialist Party in that his plans for sport were "paramilitary, super-patriotic and totalitarian," This apparent "personality transformation" was based upon his "applause and other rewards he received in the first years of Adolf Hitler's Reich." Based on primary sources and secondary works; 6 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

I-E-32

Johnson, William, "SPORT IN CHINA" two-part series, *Sports Illustrated*, 39, No. 13-14, (September 24, 1973; Oct. 1, 1973) p. 82+; p. 43+.

Increasing participation in sports has been the goal of the Chinese government since the Cultural Revolution in 1966. Although Chinese athletic officials remained relatively secure from purges, the policy of building top stars has been replaced by broad participation of the masses while still striving for excellence in international competition. Spectator sports are not big in China, with less than one million seats in arenas for a population of over eight hundred million. (There are 1.68 million seats in the 26 National Football League cities alone.) Playing sports is the big emphasis in a country where many older people recall that before 1949 they were too starved or tired to play any games. In one village near Canton, 70 per cent of the people now swim, compared to 10 per cent before the Revolution. They exercise in the spirit of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung's 1956 poem "Swimming", which reads in part:

\* Wind batters me, waves hit me - I don't care Better than walking lazily in the patio.

Based on interviews in China; no notes. Lee E. Lowenfish

I-F-33

Semotiuk, Darwin M., Gregory, Jane C. (University of Western Ontario). HYPOTHETICAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ZEUS AND ATHLETICS IN ANCIENT GREECE, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 1 (May 1974), 14-22.

Social and religious theory are inter-related with historical facts to provide a plausible explanation for Greek athletics. Hypotheses developed around the concept that the early religious imitative forms of play represented the sun's movement across the heavens. These forms of play were later transformed by Zeus in the activities of the Olympic Games. Finally, those athletes who excelled at these events became the intermediary links between the mortality of man and the immortalities of the gods, while the spectators were able to develop a social identity with the gods themselves. Thus, the athletes were a means of the populace gaining national unity. "In short", as the authors stated, "man knew the past and present, but only the gods knew the future." Through imitating

the god's solar movement, man hoped to catch a glimpse of his future destiny, and thereby insure predictable order in his natural environment. Based on secondary works; 39 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

I-F-34

Walter, Nita M. (Reed College, Oregon). ORCHEISTHAI - ANCIENT GREEK DANCE: THE ORIGIN OF THE THEATER, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 1, (May 1973) pp. 63-75.

The term "orcheisthai" refers to the ancient Greek image of the dance—an image that involved rhythmic movements of the trunk, feet, head, eyes, and hands. Born of choral influences, "orcheisthai" became the basis for the various forms of Greek theatrical production, the origins of which can be traced to the spectatorization of Dionysus festival rites. Both theories as to the origin of the Greek drama tragedy stem from dance rituals: (1) in honor of Dionysus during the annual spring festival, and (2) as activities at the funeral celebrations of dead warriors. The origin of the Greek comedy/satire can also be traced to ancient dance forms. Poking fun at grotesque freaks, weaknesses of neighbors, and politics of rulers through dance movement and gesticulation developed a theatrical comedy theme, while the satire play was usually a burlesque portrayal of a mythological legend. Dance and the theatre became semi-professionalized under Roman influence and hence seemed to shift away from its Greek heritage of a respected, indeed revered art, toward the dimensions of modern day "bump and grind" striptease and pantomimist "Punch and Judy Shows." Secondary sources; 66 notes; 8 bibliographical entries. Robert K. Barney.

I-F-35

Simri, Uriel (Wingate Institute, Israel). THE ANCIENT CHINESE KICKING GAME AND ITS REMNANTS, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 1 (May 1973), pp. 58-62.

*Tsu-Chu*, the most ancient of the Chinese ball-kicking games, seems to have been the grandfather of more than a score of descendant kicking games carried out in widely separated geographical areas—from the shores of the Red Sea to the islands of the Central Pacific. The most popularly known descendant of *Tsu-Chu* may have been polo. Simri makes the case that as far as Asia was concerned the kicking games emanating from *Tsu-Chu* modified fashion made their way out of China in both eastward and westward directions, following the well-traveled silk route which stretched from Japan to the shores of the Eastern Mediterranean. Simri infers that the kicking games indigenous to Japan, Southeast Asia, and Micronesia may all have been transferred originally from China. One fact seems to be apparent: the kicking games of

Thailand, Burma, Sumatra, Japan, and the Caroline, Marianas, Gilbert, and Marshall Islands, all bear to greater or lesser extent some similarity. Only the kicking games of the Australian Aborigine seem to be "linkless." *Tsu-Chu* and its remnants possess a proud past and attempts to attach them to the development of soccer football in historical perspective might be dangerous and superfluous. Based on secondary works; 16 bibliographical entries. Robert K. Barney

II-36

Sawula, Lorne W. (Dalhousie University). NOTES ON THE STRATHCONA TRUST, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, V, No. 1 (May 1974) 56-61.

Much has been written concerning Lord Strathcona and his role in developing military physical training in Canadian schools. In actual fact, the instigator of the Strathcona Trust was Sir F.W. Borden, Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, although it was Strathcona's money. The Trust was based upon a scheme which Borden had previously developed in Nova Scotia. The Trust consists of an amount of \$500,000 held in trust by the Receiver-General and paying 4 per cent per annum (\$20,000) which was to be divided among the provinces in proportion to the school population of each. The fund is still in operation today, but its greatest impact on physical education was the distribution of texts printed in both French and English in 1910, 1919, and 1933, based on the British system of physical training. Based on primary sources, and secondary works; 20 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

II-37

Brown, Lorne. E., PERSONAL REFLECTIONS-PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA PERIOD 1927 to 1967, *C.A.H.P.E.R.* 40. No. 5 (May-June '74), 9-13.

Through the impressions of Lorne Brown the various phases through which physical education has passed in British Columbia was brought into focus. Initially, during the twenties was the physical training and cadet era with the main objective discipline and military preparation. Then came the formal gymnastic era with Danish, Swedish and German systems being most influential. Next, the games era when gymnastics and apparatus went into decline. Currently in effect is the fitness era when research, fitness tests, circuit training, distance running along with games and sports dominate the scene. Noted is the fact that although the elementary schools' physical education programme has changed due to the English child-centered approach, the secondary schools have remained the same for thirty years. No notes. Mary E. Keyes

II-38

Zeigler, Early F. (University of Western Ontario). CLEARING UP SOME CONFUSION ABOUT THE FIRST TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 1 (May 1974), 38-46.

Two institutions (Lewis's Normal Institute for Physical Education and the Turner's Normal School for Gymnastic Teachers) have been cited as the first teacher training programs for physical education in the United States. Although the evidence indicates that the Turners at their 1856 convention passed a resolution for "the establishment of a school for the preparation of teachers of physical education," it was not until 1866 that their plans came to fruition in New York City. Thus, the opening of Diocletian ("Dio") Lewis's Normal Institute for Physical Education on July 5th, 1861, for a ten week course covering anatomy, physiology, hygiene and gymnastics, appears to have been the first such institution of its kind in the United States. During its seven years of existence, the Institute graduated 421 men and women. Based on primary sources, and secondary works; 24 notes. Kevin G. Jones.

II-39

Struna, Nancy; Remley, Mary L. (Andrew School for Girls, Ohio University of Wisconsin). PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1863-1913: A HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 1 (May 1973) pp. 8-26.

The history of physical education for women at the University of Wisconsin originated in 1863 in the form of a literary message in the school catalog from the Board of Regents: "A Gymnasium will be fitted up in the South Building, where ladies will be trained in Lewis' new system of gymnastics." The promised gymnasium did not materialize until the early 1870's, and then was used primarily by men. And Lewis' "new system" never was pursued with any degree of enthusiasm or success. What was cultivated for women in the half century following the 1863 announcement was a vigorous and versatile exercise and sport program under the leadership of such Wisconsin faculty members as Clara Ballard, Abby Shaw Mayhew, Blanche Trilling, and William G. Anderson. The efforts of this quartet formed the genesis of Wisconsin's professional preparation, or physical education major program, organized in more sophisticated form in the early twentieth century by Clarke W. Hetherington-a program which graduated its first women physical education normal students in 1913. Thus developed Wisconsin's idea of physical education, "a nineteenth century dream" which became a twentieth century reality. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works: 66 notes. Robert K. Barney.

III-40

Hackensmith, Charles W. (University of Kentucky). CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SCOUTING MOVEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 4, No. 1 (May 1973) pp. 48-57.

"Discussions of man's biological nature at the turn of the century led to a consideration of the beneficial effects of outdoor life upon the health and vitality of man." Out of these discussions grew public interest towards giving a growing boy opportunities to recapture the outdoor experiences of his pioneer forefathers, as well as to kindle his interest in the North American Indian who lived close to nature. Early impetus for the attainment of such experiences was spurred by two well-known public figures, One was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, whose camping, ranching, and big game hunting adventures were items of great public focus, and the other was Canadian-reared Ernest Thompson Seton, popular writer and illustrator of animal and woodcraft books for boys. Other figures in the scouting movement's early history were 'Uncle Dan' Beard, initiator in 1905 of the "Boy Pioneers, Sons of Daniel Boone;" Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, a movement first developed in England, then transferred to North America in 1910; and William Dickinson Boyce, businessman, soldier, philanthropist, outdoorsman, and more importantly, incorporator of the Lone Scouts and Boy Scouts of America. The efforts of these public spirited individuals laid the foundation for North America's blossoming scouting movement of the post-World War I era. Secondary works, newspapers; 9 notes. Robert K. Barney.

III-41

Redmond, Gerald (University of Massachusetts). A PLETHORA OF SHRINES: SPORT IN THE MUSEUM AND HALL OF FAME, *Quest*, 19, Winter (January, 1973) 41-48.

The preservation of sport history for public display is as old as sport itself and is international in scope. Sport museums can today be found throughout the world as repositories for historical memorabilia and artifacts for any of countless sporting activities. The sport Hall of Fame is a more peculiarly American institution dedicated to the enshrinement of those sport figures having earned the requisite fame. Such institutions often represent, in addition to prestige for the sport, sizeable tourist value to the communities in which they are located. Financial support is derived from foundations, donations, admission fees and gift and souvenir sales. Such shrines have strengthened the affinity between religion and sport in American life as athletes have become "immortal heroes" and "revered figures" as "devoted admirers" move through "hushed rooms filled with nostalgia." It is concluded that the possibilities for the future are endless as opportunities for even more specialized museums and halls of fame increase. Based on secondary sources: 12 notes. Richard A. Swanson.

### III-42

Berryman, Jack W. (University of Massachusetts). SPORT HISTORY AS SOCIAL HISTORY?, *Quest*, 20, (June, 1973), 65-73.

The scholarly study of sport history is an occurrence of the twentieth century. From 1900 to approximately 1935 a small group of historians "were writing about the historical value of studying sports and the historical development of sport itself." Beginning in 1937, Staley began advocating the inclusion of sport history courses in professional preparation programs for physical educators. From that time, physical educators have come to dominate the study of sport history. The latest development has been the creation of the North American Society for Sport History in 1972. The field of social history developed out of the "new history" of the 1920's and "its impact on the discipline of history has been marginal at best." Social historians have failed "to create a coherent and widely accepted definition of their field of study." While sport history might easily come under the rubric of social history, the question is raised: ". . . why . . . would one attempt to submerge a fledgling area of study . . . in an area of historical research such as social history, when the latter currently occupies such a tenuous position with reference to more established areas of history"? It is argued that the current independent course of sport history be continued with a greater emphasis on quality research. Based on primary sources and secondary works: 26 notes. Richard A. Swanson.

### III-43

Anonymous, "PERIODICALS ON SPORTS GAMES AND HOBBIES IN MICROFORM", *Xerox University Microfilms Serials Bulletin*, 5, No. 2 (May, 1974) pp. 4-12.

A list of periodical titles that are available in microform which includes both current and historical periodicals, "which through the milieu of sports, games and hobbies, mirror many of the cultural transitions in society." The list includes the name of the periodical, place of publication, dates of publication and list price. Of particular interest to sport historians is the *Badminton Magazine of Sports and Pastimes* (London, 1895-1900) and *Outing Magazine* (Albany, (1882-1923).  
Ray C. Thurmond