

## JOURNAL SURVEYS

- I. Sport
  - A. Ancient
  - B. Canadian
  - C. U. S. - Before 1865
  - D. U. S. - After 1865
  - E. Historical Method, Historiography and Theory
- II. Physical Education
- III. Unabstracted Articles of Interest

### I-A-1

Salter, Michael A. (University of Windsor) AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF GAMES IN THE FERTILITY RITUALS OF THE NATIVE NORTH AMERICAN, *Anthropos*, (Germany), 69, (1974) 494-504.

The purpose of this study was to investigate relationships which existed between the games and major agricultural fertility rites of North American Indians indigent to the eastern United States. More specifically the study dealt with 25 Indian groups belonging to the Iroquoian and Muskogean Linguistic Families of the Macro-Siouan Phylum. The author found that six different games — a bowl game, hand-dice games, lacrosse, pole ball, chunky and handball, — served as rituals of thanksgiving, supplication and/or divination during fertility festivals. Similarities were found between the game-rituals of the two linguistic families, including the pitting of men against men in intervillage contests; men against women and/or a co-ed competitive structure for intravillage contests; and attribution of greater emphasis on the spirit of competition rather than on the outcome of the contest. The latter goal was enhanced by the inclusion of gambling and magico-religious aids as part of the game-ritual. Although the Muskogean tribes employed the more active outdoor games as their game-rites and the Iroquoians employed the sedentary indoor games in connection with their rituals, in both cases the games employed “. . . were believed to have been favoured by the ceremonies presiding entity.” Based on secondary sources; 9 notes, Biblio.

Merrie A. Fidler

### I-A-2

Began, Marie, PASUCKUAKOHOWANOG ANYONE?, *Yankee Magazine*, 32, No. 10 (October, 1968) 78-79, 150-151.

The Massachuset Indian Tribe played Pasuckuakohowanog, “they meet to foot-ball”, on Lynn, Massachusetts beach during

the early seventeenth century. William Wood recorded an eye-witness account of this game in his *New England Prospect*, published 1634. Teams usually consisted of 30 to 40 men, though 2,000 players from several sub-tribes participated in festival games. The object of the game was to advance a small wooden ball forward through the opponent's goal by use of the feet, a process often taking two to three days to complete. Wooden goal posts placed one mile apart were draped with wampum, beaver, and black otter skins, making them valuable trophies for the winners. In preparation for the game each Indian painted himself with war paint so that other Indians injured during the game could not recognize him and retaliate later. To the Indians football was excellent training for war, providing teamwork and hand-to-hand combat training. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

#### I-A-3

Schroeder, Albert H., CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE BALL COURTS IN ARIZONA, *Journal of Anthropological Research*, 5, No. 1 (Spring 1949). 28-36.

Ball courts were first excavated in Arizona in 1899, but not identified until 1934. Two distinct types, Casa Grande and Snaketown, have been identified, as well as some "transitional" structures. The differences are primarily an oval court on a north-south orientation, and "I" shaped court with an east-west orientation. When the courts are compared with those in Mexico, similarities are strong. Such a comparison reveals a continuing pattern of ball courts along the fringe of the American southwest and indicates that playing rules were quite similar throughout, from southern Mexico into the Southwest. Based on secondary works. 23 notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

#### I-A-4

Andersen, Don (District Coordinator of P.E., Winnetka, Ill.), SPORTS AND GAMES AS SOCIO-CULTURAL OUTGROWTHS, *The Physical Educator*, 30, No. 3, (October, 1973) 146-50.

Society has had a greater influence upon physical activities than the activities have had on society at large. The United States demonstrates the social impact upon sports and games. British subjects who settled the Tidewater section of Virginia and surrounding states became dependent upon slave labor. Slave labor provided time to pursue games and sports. On the other hand, British subjects who settled New England, limited because of climate, pursued restrictive work such as farming and fishing. In addition, the constraining influence of the Puritan Church inhibited leisure activities. The development of

the western states demanded arduous physical labor and left little time for recreational activities. Early American physical education was briefly influenced by imported systems of gymnastics. The involvement in war and the Great Depression of the 1930's influenced physical education and recreation. Society has had a greater impact on physical education and recreation than the latter has had on society. Based on secondary works, 9 notes.

Paula Welch

I-A-5

Kennard, June (University of Edinburgh) MARYLAND COLONIALS AT PLAY: THEIR SPORTS AND GAMES, *Research Quarterly*, 41, No. 3 (October, 1970) 389-95.

In colonial Maryland, fish and land game were sporting symbols and not merely symbols of survival. Horse racing, yachting, fox hunting, the playing of cards, and billiards comprised an integral part of the tobacco plantation, the primary geographical unit of Maryland society. Of English origin, the Maryland settlers brought their English sports and games with them, combining these with colonial elements to produce a unique sports and games culture. The crudity of early colonial life hindered the development of highly organized sports. Later on, a more elegant style of life evolved and produced more finesse in amusements. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary sources, 35 notes.

Paula Welch

I-A-6

Holmes, Oliver Wendall, Sr., THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE-EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOSWELL, *Atlantic Monthly*, 1, No. 7 (May 1 1858), 871-882.

New England of the 1850's was not the region of great athletic enthusiasm that it was to become by the 1870's. Engulfed in a wave of transcendentalist thinking, which stressed the intellectual over the physical self, competitive sport was generally looked down upon by upper class society. "*The Autocrat*": however, stands out as a rare, yet shining, example of support for physical activity and conditioning during this time by an individual of higher society. Beginning his article as a dissertation on aging and its signs, Holmes recounts his personal and joy-filled experiences in physical exercise and his contempt for the "black-coated, stiff-jointed, soft-muscled, paste-complexioned youth" found about Boston. Holmes believed that "active exercises, . . . may be enjoyed at a much later period [of life]" and that the pleasure he found in his exercising was the combination of the sensory input he received from the surroundings in which he was exercising, and the action of the powers of the will, the muscles, and the intellect

working simultaneously together. Holmes was disgusted with the generally poor physical condition of the city's upper class youth. Furthermore, he disliked their apathetic attitudes toward physical activity. Holmes portrayed this feeling in his own analysis of New England society when he observed that "any great athletic feat performed by a gentleman in these latitudes, society would drop a man who should run round the Common in five minutes". Primary source based upon his personal experiences.

Douglas K. Fidler

I-A-7

Lewis, Guy (University of Massachusetts), CANADIAN INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN COLLEGIATE SPORTS, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 1, No. 2 (December, 1970), 7-17.

The Canadian influence on American intercollegiate sports has been substantial. Canadians have been a dominant force in the rise of college hockey in the United States since its inception at Harvard in the late nineteenth century. Canadians, too, had a direct impact on the development of lacrosse and track and field at American universities. Lacrosse, originated by the Indians and formalized by the Canadians, appeared on the American college sporting scene during the 1880's. While track and field, linked closely with the Caledonian clubs of North America, appeared the previous decade. Overshadowing all of the aforementioned developments, however, were the influences of Canadian James Naismith, inventor of basketball, and McGill University which introduced rugby football to America at Harvard in 1873, the genesis act in the chain of events which converted football from a kicking contest to a running and passing game. Few will argue that these two sports are the basis of the financial superstructure of modern American intercollegiate athletics. Based on primary sources, newspapers and secondary works; no notes; biblio.

Robert K. Barney

I-A-8

Smith, Ronald A. (Penn State University), THE RISE OF BASKETBALL FOR WOMEN IN COLLEGES, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 1, No. 2, (December, 1970). 18-36.

Almost from its origin in 1891 basketball appealed to college women. During the remainder of the nineteenth century and, throughout the first three quarters of the twentieth century, basketball has continued to be foremost among all the sports pursued by college women. The tale of women's intercollegiate basketball, however, is one which is wrought with

crisis and confrontation, set against the backdrop of the role of women in sport and the ongoing question of physical education vs. athletics-philosophy and practice. Women's collegiate basketball has turned the full circle since its adoption by women in the 1890's. It has gone from interschool play to playday and back to interschool play once again here in the modern era. Similarly, the game has made the full cycle with respect to rules-going from men's rules to women's rules and back to men's rules. There seems little doubt at this point in time that women's intercollegiate basketball, the most historic of all feminine college sports, will play a feature role in "the new look" of women's intercollegiate athletics. Based on primary sources and secondary works, 66 notes.

Robert K. Barney

I-A-9

Sommers, Robert (U.S. Golf Association), CHARLES BLAIR MAC DONALD, *The Golf Journal*. 28, No. 5, (June, 1975). 14-1 6; 38.

Charles Blair MacDonald (1856-1939). one of the most influential men in the development of golf in America, was born in Niagara Falls, reared in Chicago, and educated at St. Andrews in Scotland. When he arrived at St. Andrews, his grandfather took him to the shop of Old Tom Morris and purchased clubs and balls for him. Thus began a lifetime devotion to the game of golf. In 1892 Sir Henry Wood, England's Commissioner to the World's Fair, brought a group of college men to Chicago who wanted to play golf there. MacDonald was asked to lay out a course on the estate of Senator Farwell at Lake Forest, north of Chicago. Shortly thereafter, MacDonald collected two hundred dollars at the Chicago club and built a nine hole course on a farm in Belmont, west of Chicago, which became the first Chicago Golf Club. The following year in 1893, another nine holes were added, and the Chicago Golf Club became the first eighteen hole golf course in the United States. In 1895 MacDonald won the first Amateur Championship conducted by the U.S. Golf Association, an organization he had been instrumental in establishing the previous year. He was the first representative of the USGA to participate in a discussion of the Rules of Golf with the Royal and Ancient in 1908. MacDonald is credited with having brought the concept of "out of bounds" to golf. He wrote the first historical study of golf in America entitled, *Scotland's Gift—Golf* (New York, 1928). No notes.

Ray C. Thurmond

I-A-I 0

Flanagan, John T. (University of Illinois), BIG GAME HUNTER, HENRY H. SIBLEY, *Minnesota History*, 41, No. 5 (Spring,

1969), 217-228.

Henry H. Sibley, “. . . fur trader, military officer, and the first governor of Minnesota . . .” contributed nine articles to the *Spirit of the Times* between 1842 and 1851 under the pseudonym “Hal, a Dacotah”. Two additional articles by Sibley appeared in *Porter's Spirit of the Times* in 1856 and 1857. All of these contributions consisted of reports of Sibley's hunting expeditions in central and southwestern Minnesota during the 1840's. Mr. Flanagan's essay provides a brief account of each of Mr. Sibley's hunting epistles. The content of Sibley's letters to the *Spirit of the Times* included accounts of the proliferation of all kinds of game, records of game shot, descriptions of landscapes, human interest anecdotes and Indian hunting practices. An interesting aspect of Indian hunting practices recorded by Sibley was the methods they employed to avoid excessive slaughter of game animals. “. . . ‘Soldiers’ were chosen and given arbitrary authority. Boundaries were established beyond which there could be no hunting and penalties for violators were harsh”. Another of Sibley's articles recounted how a day of Sioux and Chippewa athletic contests ended in a massacre by the Sioux. Based on primary and secondary sources; 37 notes, 7 illustrations.

Merrie A. Fidler

I-A-11

Stevens, John C., Darling, Paul A., and Herreshoff, Halsey, OF WIND, MEN AND THOROUGHBREDS, *Yankee Magazine*, 38, No. 9 (September 1974), 158-163.

Two accounts are given describing the Preliminary Trial races for the most prestigious yachting challenge race, the America's Cup Race. The first account by John C. Stevens describes the 1851 race at Cowes, England between the Stevens' yacht, “America”, and the British cutter, “Lavrock”, which the “Lavrock” won. The second account by Paul A. Darling and Halsey Herreshoff describes the end of the 1974 Preliminary Trial race to select an American defender. The race was between “Courageous” and “Intrepid” with a new aluminum-hulled “Courageous” winning by 13 seconds. Though yachts have become smaller and more complicated, the America's Cup Race continues to be a test of the skills of men and their sailing boats. No notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-A-12

Betts, John Rickards (Boston College), HOME FRONT, BATTLE FIELD, AND SPORT DURING THE CIVIL WAR, *Research Quarterly*, 42, No. 2 (May, 1971), 113-32.

John Rickards Betts analyzed the continuities of social his-

tory during the Civil War in terms of sport. Because contests did not occur daily, sporting news during the Civil War was somewhat sporadic. Nonetheless, just as theaters, music halls, and other assemblies for public amusement were prosperous, the world of sport benefited as well. Wartime demands upon the men in uniform were many and pressing, but there were also periods of regrouping, recuperation, and rest. When off-duty and recovered from fatigue and illnesses soldiers often engaged in a variety of sporting activities. War had stimulated the economy, encouraged speculation, promoted industrialization, revived the labor movement, aroused patriotic spirit, and altered the lives of millions of Americans. Signs of continuity were in the life of the people — the crowds at agricultural fairs and horse races, the popularity of gymnastics and the athletic vogue with all its guises. Based on primary sources and secondary works and newspapers, 59 notes.

Paula Welch

I-A-13

Dalen, Van (University of California, Berkley), BODY IMAGE AND THE PRESIDENCY: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *Research Quarterly*, 46, No. 4 (December 1975). 489-97.

Lincoln perceived himself as a strong, physically fit man who was not cast in the culturally approved mold of beauty. Distressed at being identified as homely by his opponents, he often turned their political ploys to his own advantage through humor. He used his stature, strength, and physical prowess to achieve political ends. Throughout his career, in cartoons, political rallies, parades, speeches, publications, and country store discussions, his sport skills, muscular power and height were used by his supporters to convey the message that he was a man who possessed the leadership, strength, courage endurance, and strategy required to win the Presidency and to guide the nation through the Civil War. These same qualities and his rugged appearance were used by his opponents to depict a grotesque, uncouth, uncultivated, backwoods-man who was totally unfit for the role of a statesman. During the 1860's. symbolic strategies became the modus operandi of politicians, cartoonists, and journalists. By manipulating symbols — assigning meanings to the body image, frontier experiences and sport activities of Lincoln — they sought to shape a sharp profile of a frontiersman candidate for the Presidency and to provide pertinent political constructs for the consideration of the electorate. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 63 notes.

Paula Welch

## I-A-14

Vaage, Jakob (Director Holmenkollen Ski Museum, Oslo); translated by Morten Lund, Contributing Editor, AMERICA: MEET YOUR FIRST SKIING PRESIDENT, *Ski Magazine*, 40, No. 2 (October, 1975) pp. 95, 124, 128, 130, 134.

Some have thought that the first American President to ski was Calvin Coolidge, but research has revealed that he only put on a pair of skis briefly in 1924 and shuffled a few steps across the White House lawn during the National Outdoor Recreation Conference. The Executive Chairman of the NORC was Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late President, and at the time he remarked to Gustave Lindboe (Secretary, National Ski Association) that his father had given a pair of early American skis to the Smithsonian and that the senior Roosevelt had used them to ski the streets of Washington, D.C. during the March blizzard of 1888. Many years later, Lindboe related the story to the author. The Norwegian government gave the author a study grant to research the story. Vaage was originally told that the Smithsonian had no knowledge of the skis, but research of the registry revealed that Teddy Roosevelt had indeed donated a pair of skis in 1895, and the skis were located. They were made in St. Paul, Minnesota by Wold and Kolstad, Norwegian piano manufacturers. At the age of 25, Roosevelt had purchased two cattle ranches near Medora in Dakota Territory, west of St. Paul. Roosevelt made a dozen trips to Medora between 1884 and 1888, and it is speculated that he purchased the skis on one of his stopovers in St. Paul. In his autobiographical, *Wilderness Hunter*, Roosevelt describes the use of skis in hunting. American Norwegian language newspapers were sources of data.

Ray C. Thurmond

## I-A-15

Spieß II, Philip D., THE SCHUETZENBUCKEL: CINCINNATI PERPETUATES AN OLD GERMAN CUSTOM, *Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin*, 25, No. 4 (October 1967), 240-245.

In 1866 the Cincinnati Schuetzen-Verein purchased grounds in the Fairmount section of Cincinnati from the old Fairmount Theological Seminary. The land was developed into club and park facilities for the recreation of its members and later for the general public. The club perpetuated an old annual German custom of finding the best rifle marksman at the Schuetzenbuckel (shooting knob). It had developed so well that by 1870 The American Sharpshooters Society with headquarters in Cincinnati's Turner Hall held its competition at the club. The club began to decline as public transportation could not reach its hilltop area. It was sold in the 1870's and destroyed by fire in

the 1880's. A public park exists there today. The Schuetzenfest is perpetuated in Cincinnati today by the Catholic Kolping Society on its ground in Kolping Grove where the target is a carved eagle. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 20 notes, 1 photograph.

John R. Schleppe

I-A-16

Walder, Barbara Ann, FOREMOTHERS: WALKING MANIA, *Women Sports*, 3, No. 6 (June, 1976), 16-17.

During the late 1870's, when most American women were making a tentative entry into tennis and croquet, the East coast had become a "hotbed of Professional Pedestrianism". Both short races of quarter mile or quarter hour, and marathon events lasting from six days to a month were popular. Prizes ranged from \$500, to the record \$10,000 earned by theatrical personality Ada Anderson who walked a quarter of a mile every fifteen minutes for a month. Soon at least ten states scheduled marathon walking races, and trainers, managers and bookmakers were employed. Although originally promoted as healthful exercise, pedestrianism soon drew criticism from the medical profession. In addition, complaints of lack of femininity and exploitation of women were heard. Although special rules of dress and conduct were adopted for women, but not for men "peds", the craze died out before any serious reforms or scholarly debate could occur. No notes.

M. L. LeCompte

I-A-17

Smith, Robert P. (University of Maryland), HEROES AND HURRAHS: SPORTS IN BROOKLYN 1890-1898, *The Journal of Long Island History*, 11, No. 2 (Spring, 1975). 7-21.

By the 1890's Brooklynites were required to discover new modes of recreation commensurate with the style of life urbanization and industrialization had imposed upon them. Possessing more open space than most cities, Brooklyn was uniquely suited for the development of organized sport. Participation in the diverse sports developed largely along class lines. Athletic clubs and governing bodies were established to regulate competition in every conceivable sport. Athletics served as a means of acclimating the foreign born to the new environment, but more significant it was a vehicle for assimilation. Participation by blacks and women in athletics can be found, although each suffered its own unique form of discrimination. Class distinctions were less extreme in the area of spectator sports. Surprisingly, baseball was not the major spectator sport, rather it was boxing and horse racing which attracted the greatest public attention. Although the contests lost their prec-

ious spontaneity under the impact of organized sport, athletics became an important emotional catharsis for a society undergoing rapid social change. Based on primary sources and secondary works, newspapers. 78 notes. 2 illustrations.

Melvin L. Adelman

I-A-18

Lemmon, Sarah McCulloh (Meredith College), ENTERTAINMENT IN RALEIGH (N.C.) IN 1890, *North Carolina Historical Review*, 40, No. 3 (Summer, 1963), 321-337.

The 1890's are usually considered the "Gay '90's". so an attempt was made to study the local social life in 1890 in Raleigh, N.C., a state capital. A survey of the leisure activities recorded in the local newspapers was used to give examples of local activities in areas such as music, fund-raising activities, an indoor fair, marching ceremonial National Guard groups, the Barnum and Bailey circus, the State Fair, picnicking, train excursions, vacation trips, school and social activities, dancing, theatrical events, sporting events, and popular holiday eating and drinking dishes. Ice cream socials were popular, as were ostentatious indoor party decorations and clothing styles at social activities. Parades, marching bands, and dances were well attended. Train excursions lasting a day or more were promoted which sometimes included baseball games against community teams. College football was developing, with controversy after a February game was played. The University of NC. voted to bar intercollegiate contests. Baseball was very popular, though few well organized schedules were found. The most popular local team was a black team, the National Baseball Club, with games well attended by both races. The bicycle was also growing in popularity.

William H. Freeman

I-A-19

Gillum, Helen, THREE SAND PILES AND A DREAM, *Yankee Magazine*, 33, No. 3 (March, 1969), 78-79, 151-155.

Joseph Lee, father of the American playground, was the force behind the establishment of the first public playground for children in the United States on Columbus Avenue in Boston in 1889. Lee, concerned about the danger of children playing in the streets, contended that it was natural for children to play and that safe grassy areas should be provided for them away from street traffic. He was instrumental in having many "Keep Off The Grass" signs removed, using steel chains for swing ropes, installing new and safer equipment, and assisting in establishing the Playground Recreation Association of America in 1906. Lee was a prime force behind the establishment of the extensive playground system in the United

States for use by adults and the "sand-box" set. No notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-A-20

Judd, Barbara, EDWARD M. BIGELOW: CREATOR OF PITTSBURGH'S ARCADIAN PARKS, *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 58, No. 1 (January, 1975), 53-67.

This article dealt with Pittsburgh's establishment of a park system in 1889 under the single-handed direction of Edward M. Bigelow, a young civil engineer. As head of the newly created Department of Public Works, he worked for fifteen years to create beautiful parks not only to off-set industrial Pittsburgh, but also to serve as effective and benevolent instruments for social control of the lower classes. Bigelow saw parks as a substitute activity for less socially accepted activities. The acceptance of this position by city leaders permitted him to make extensive land purchases and improvements. Although some sports were played in the parks, the major emphasis was on beauty and activities for moral and patriotic uplift. While Bigelow succeeded in developing large parks of beauty, they did not serve the lower classes the way he envisioned because they were not located near lower class neighborhoods. 59 notes. Primary sources, mostly newspapers.

Richard P. Borkowski

I-B-1

Govan, Michael (Havenscourt Junior High School, Oakland, California), THE EMERGENCE OF THE BLACK ATHLETE IN AMERICA, *The Black Scholar*, 3, No. 3 (November, 1971). 16-28.

This brief description of black athletes and the racism they faced in America begins with the development of athletic clubs and the staging of intercollegiate athletic contests among black colleges in the years following the emancipation. Blacks were excluded from white athletic clubs, so they established their own. Athletically, many of them prospered. The Negro colleges, however, were the most influential in bringing the Afro-American athlete into numerical prominence. In the aftermath of World War II, a significantly larger number of black athletes played in white colleges. Govan described these athletic programs as being replete with racism. Problems cited are failure to graduate, repressive social conditions, and athletic recruiting practices that resemble the slave trade. He charged that sports reporting by white journalists remains aloof to the problems of racial injustice, and that the same humiliations that plague the athletic careers of black amateurs also haunt black professionals. Govan concluded that the direction of athletic participation for blacks in the United States has been

determined by "the enduring American institutions of racism and economic discrimination". 29 footnotes (18 from writings of Harry Edwards).

John R. Behee

### I-B-2

Edwards, Harry (University of California Berkley), THE SOURCES OF THE BLACK ATHLETE'S SUPERIORITY, *The Black Scholar*, 3, No. 3 (November, 1971) 32-41.

The January 18, 1971 issue of *Sports Illustrated* carried an article by senior editor Martin Kane entitled "Black is Best". In it, Kane developed the argument that much of the success of blacks in college and professional athletics could be explained through genetic physical and emotional attributes. In "The Sources of the Black Athlete's Superiority", Harry Edwards seeks to prove that this theory of racial superiority is simply a myth. Arguments advanced against the racial superiority theory are: 1) that Kane's data was not based upon a random sample of subjects selected from the black population at large in America; 2) that as a population, Afro-Americans have not bred endogamously and maintained their original genotypical and anatomical traits; 3) that there were greater differences between individual members of one racial group than between any two groups as a whole; and 4) that the findings of sports psychologists disagree with and appear to be scientifically more accurate than Kane's data. Edwards concluded that racism in the U. S. has channeled blacks into the one or two endeavors open to them—sports and entertainment, and it is this white racism that is responsible for the black athletic superiority over whites.

John R. Behee

### I-B-3

Weaver, Harold D., Jr., (Rutgers University) PAUL ROBESON: BELEAGUERED LEADER, *The Black Scholar*, 5, No. 4 (December 1973-January 1974), 25-32.

While not strictly a sport history article, this writing provides an excellent starting point for someone interested in researching the life of Paul Robeson, a widely acclaimed all-American athlete. Athletics was only one phase of Robeson's life. So accomplished was he that in the August 1972 issue of *Ebony Magazine*, a panel of black historians named Paul Robeson one of the "ten most important black men in American history". Harold Weaver probed several facets of Robeson's career that contributed to his selection. They included his work in drama, film, concert, and national and international politics. An extensive bibliographic, discographic, and filmographic note at the end of the article identifies the location of vast

archival materials on Paul Robeson, who was still living at the time of Weaver's article.

John R. Behee

I-B-4

Gould, Bartlett, THE SUPER-STAR OF NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST AIR SHOW, *Yankee Magazine*, 32, No. 9, (September 1968), 72-73, 114-117.

The Harvard-Boston Air Meet in 1910 was the first Air Meet of real importance in the United States. Claude Grahame-White became the meet's superstar by winning first place in both the speed and bombing accuracy events. The Britisher, who had just begun flying in 1909, became a crowd favorite with his daring exploits, trick flying and cavalier attitude. Grahame-White earned \$50,000 for his appearance and first places in the meet. He earned \$250,000 more in prize and appearance fees during his subsequent tour throughout the United States that year. No notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-B-5

McMillan, Robert L. (Sec.-Tres., American Badminton Association 1936-38) HOW IT ALL BEGAN!, *Badminton U.S.A.*, 35, (November 1975), 17-24.

The history of badminton in America is traced to its emergence in New York City in 1878. Following WWI, a small group of men began playing badminton at the only court in Boston, and by the time the University Club opened in 1926, their influence sparked the construction of four additional courts. Interest soon led to the formation of the Greater Boston Badminton League, then to the Massachusetts Badminton Association and ultimately to the New England Badminton Association. From this latter group the National Badminton Committee emerged in 1935. The first national badminton championships were held at Chicago in 1937. Based on primary source materials, correspondence, and illustrations.

Ray C. Thurmond

I-B-6

Leonard, Will, "TINKER TO EVERS TO CHANCE", *Chicago History, New Series*, 1, No. 2 (Fall, 1970). 69-79.

Did the famed Chicago Cub double-play combination of Joe Tinker, Johnny Evers and Frank Chance really deserve admission into the baseball Hall of Fame? Or was their inclusion primarily the result of Franklin P. Adams' famous "Tinker to Evers to Chance" doggerel. In fact, except for Mordecai Brown, these three are the only Cubs from the 1902-1911 team to be inducted into the Hall. Moreover, the trio never set *any* double-

play records. The Cubs, between 1906-1910, never ranked higher than third in the National League in double plays. Indeed, the Cubs led the league in *errors* during this five year span. Finally, none of the threesome ever set any records for hitting. And yet, they did provide a marvelous fielding combination. Together for ten consecutive years, they developed a set of signals which enabled them to execute double plays "at the right time". Their superb baseball savvy was perhaps best illustrated in the 1908 game with the Giants when Evers noticed that a Giant runner on first base had neglected to run to second as the winning run was being scored. Evers recovered the ball from a fan, touched second, and saw the game ruled a tie. Such skill, along with the impact of Adams' poem, led to a clearly justified place in the Hall of Fame. Newspaper sources. No notes.

Anthony O. Edmonds

I-B-7

Haerle, Rudolf K., Jr. (Middlebury College), THE ATHLETE AS "MORAL" LEADER: HEROES, SUCCESS THEMES AND BASIC CULTURAL VALUES IN SELECTED AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, 1900-1970, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 8, No. 2 (Fall, 1974), 392-401. (*Special Sports Supplement*).

The autobiographies of Cap Anson, Bucky Harris, Joe DiMaggio and Jim Bouton reveal a change in the attitude of baseball players toward society. Anson in the 1890's and Harris in the 1920's stressed the importance of hard work, determination and leadership. But DiMaggio in the 1940's called his book *Lucky To Be A Yankee*. He stressed the God-given gifts which made him a ball player rather than his particular efforts. But DiMaggio's stress on natural abilities did not question the validity of the system as did Bouton's *Ball Four*. This marks almost a contra-cultural challenge to existing truths. Bouton's and other recent books are an individualistic attack on the old pieties, but baseball has always fluctuated between the individual and team emphasis, While Bouton may challenge the "sacred beliefs" of baseball, it is likely they will be reinforced from other quarters. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 27 notes.

Lee E. Lowenfish

I-B-8

Levin, Dan THE MAKING OF A BASEBALL FAN, *Yankee Magazine*, 31, No. 4, (April, 1967), 74-75, 120-125.

Ted Williams, the idol of Boston Red Sox fans from 1941 to 1960, amassed numerous batting records despite missing more than 300 games because of injuries and four years of military service. Williams had a lifetime batting average of

.344 and swatted 521 home runs. In 1957 at age 38, he became baseball's oldest batting champion with an average of .388, the highest in the majors since 1941 when he hit .406. Williams' outstanding hitting performance occurred despite numerous injuries including ear and virus infections, foot, collarbone, and wrist injuries, and a severe neck injury. Boston fans followed Williams faithfully throughout his career, often giving him standing ovations after each of his batting achievements. Williams retired in 1960 at age 42, saying goodbye to his Boston fans in his typical slugging fashion by hitting a home-run. No notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-B-9

Nicholson, W. G., WOMEN'S PRO BASEBALL PACKED THE STANDS, *Women Sports*, 3, No. 4, (April, 1976), 22-24.

The All American Girls Baseball League was formed in 1943 and continued through the early 1950's. In 1948, a record total of ten, sixteen-member teams attracted over 900,000 spectators. P. K. Wrigley, owner of the Chicago Cubs, feared the World War II draft would destroy major league baseball, and began the AAGBL to "keep the ball parks open". When the threat abated, he sold the operation to Arthur Meyerhoff. Wrigley demanded "Feminine decorum, uniform skirts no more than 6 inches above the knee". Players ranged in age from 16-27 and were selected for feminine appearance as well as skill. Accompanied by female chaperones to oversee public conduct and private morals, the teams played 108 games in a four month season, earning a base salary of \$800. The rules combined baseball and softball, giving the illusion that girls were strong and swift as men. Sidearm and overhand pitching were included. Decline of interest paralleled that of all minor league baseball. Lacking the parallel major league subsidies, the AAGBL was forced to disband. Based on secondary works. No notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-B-10

Aikens, Charles (University of California Berkeley), THE STRUGGLE OF CURT FLOOD, *The Black Scholar*, 3, No. 3, (November, 1971). 10-15.

In October 1969 Curt Flood sued baseball for \$4.1 million, attacking its reserve clause because he felt like a "chattel slave" following his trade from the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies. Charles Aikens agrees with Flood and describes baseball as part of the white sports establishment which continues to enslave people. Aikens claims that blacks in professional baseball face racial inequities in the bonus sys-

tern, salaries, sports reporting, player selection, and umpiring calls. He sees the enslavement of blacks in baseball as being epitomized by the "reserve clause", and is pleased that Curt Flood and other black athletes are no longer willing to play by racist rules. Aikens concludes that the Curt Floods, Alex Johnsons, and Duane Thomases form the vanguard of the recent emergence of the militant black athlete who is striving to attain human rights and equal opportunities in the sports world. 3 footnotes.

John R. Behee

I-B-11

Soule, William, A FORGOTTEN CLAIM TO GREATNESS: ST. JOHNSBURY'S CHAMPIONSHIP BASKETBALL TEAM OF 1908, *Vermont History*, 36, No. 2, (Spring, 1968), 94-96.

St. Johnsbury, Vermont, "Indians" claimed the world championship in basketball in 1908 after a season record of 39 wins and 6 losses. Star players for the Indians included Walter "Toby" Matthews and Pat Doyle. In those days basketball games were divided into three fifteen minute periods unless the game was shortened because of riots or rough and tumble activities. During the second game of the "Championship Series" between Brattleboro and St. Johnsbury, a Brattleboro player, Lew Wachler, got into a brawl on the court and then punched the referee after being ejected from the game. The game was forfeited by Brattleboro giving St. Johnsbury the win and World Championship on February 26, 1908. Based on newspaper articles.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-B-12

Hare, Nathan (Publisher, *The Black Scholar*), A STUDY OF THE BLACK FIGHTER, *The Black Scholar*, 3, No. 3, (November, 1971). 2-8.

This analysis of the black boxer is based, in part, upon Nathan Hare's personal experience (36 fights, both amateur and professional), but most of the conclusions stem from his master's thesis at the University of Chicago in which 58 professional fighters were studied. Hare found that only 35 per cent of the fighters studied had working fathers at home when they turned professional. All the working fathers were laborers except one. Most of the fighters launched their careers with the approval of their families. Most resented the financial exploitation and racism of fight promoters. Only five per cent of the scientific boxers (such as Ray Robinson and Ezzard Charles) attributed their initial interest in boxing to street fighting, whereas 48 per cent of the sluggers (such as Sonny Liston and Henry Hank) gave this reason. The transition from a boxing career to other work was often difficult for the 58 subjects

studied, often resulting in routine, low paying jobs. The scientific boxers adjusted to post-career life slightly better than did the sluggers. Hare concluded that boxing, for most of the fighters studied here, merely reflected and aggravated their basic oppression. Based upon primary sources, interviews. No footnotes.

John R. Behee

#### I-B-13

Seagle, Janet, (Librarian and Curator U.S. Golf Association), DENTISTS FOUND GOLF TO SUIT THEM TO A TEE, *The Golf Journal*, 27, No. 8, (November-December, 1974), 30-31.

The evolution of the golf tee is given. Originally, when a golfer holed out they scooped dirt out of the hole, walked two club lengths away, molded the dirt into a mound and set the ball on it. This method was used for nearly 400 years. An improvement was introduced when boxes of sand were placed near every teeing ground. During the 1890's. various shaped rubber tees appeared. The wood tee in use today was patented by two dentists. The first was patented in 1899 by Dr. George F. Grant, a black Boston dentist who had graduated from Harvard's second dentistry class in 1870. But Dr. Grant did not promote the tee or attempt to make any money from it; he just passed them out to his friends. Two decades later, another dentist, Dr. William Lowell of Maplewood, New Jersey, also conceived the idea for a wooden tee as a sharp pointed peg with a concave top. Dr. Lowell received a patent for his tee in 1920. He convinced Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood to take his tees with them on their world tour in 1922. Soon thereafter golfers around the world started using the wooden tee. By 1940 the U.S. Patent Office had issued patents on more than 150 golf tees made of a variety of materials in various shapes. Illustrated. No notes. See also "Teed-Off Golfers Can Thank Two Dentists", *The American Dental Association News*, April 23, 1973.

Ray C. Thurmond

#### I-B-14

Hicks, Betty, FOREMOTHERS: BABE DIDRIKSON ZAHARIAS, *Women Sports*, 2, No. 11 and 12, (November-December, 1975). 24-28; 18-25.

This two part series attempts to give insight into the personality and motivations of Babe Zaharias as well as her athletic accomplishments. Part I includes her childhood and her Olympic, and amateur golf achievements. Part II discusses her re-instatement as an amateur in the USGA, her never equalled winning streak, and her decision to turn professional along with details of her LPGA rivalries. Also depicted vividly are Za-

harias' stormy tenure as Tournament Director, and her final victory which occurred only 3 months prior to her death in 1955. Hicks' major thesis is that Zaharias' prime objective was adulation, and that in pursuit of same she was unable to distinguish between sincere admiration and ridicule or exploitation. Consequently, although she was invaluable to the fledgling LPGA as a media attraction, her publicity antics perpetuated and fostered the myth that female athletes are crude and masculine. Women golfers still suffer the consequences. Based on personal experiences, primary sources and secondary works. No notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-B-15

Bobbitt, Charles A. "THE NORTH MEMPHIS DRIVING PARK, 1901-1905: THE PASSING OF AN ERA", *West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, 26, (1972) 40-55.

Only a few traces remain today to remind harness racing enthusiasts of the old North Memphis Driving Park. The old Memphis Driving Park Hotel is now a tool company, and the stone gate entrance is now the entrance to Lazaroo Surplus Company. The grandstand and a historical marker complete the reminders of a race track that enjoyed its heyday during the first five years of the twentieth century. Although there were problems in construction and subsequent changes to lengthen the course to attract quality racing, winners (drivers and horsemen), records, and purses show that sulky racing was an attractive sporting event in Memphis, Tennessee. The 1901 opening of the park drew accolades from the press. The new park that finally attracted the Grand Circuit was referred to as "the mansion of the Southern turf". The activity of the Park met its demise at the hands of the state legislature when the 1905 General Assembly made it unlawful to bet on horses. Without the money produced by gambling, the Park could not survive. The Grand Circuit dropped Memphis as its closing site and the North Memphis Driving Park steadily declined. For the next 15 years, its only patrons were the true lovers of harness racing. In 1928 the property was sold and other interests and industries replaced the once glorious Driving Park. No notes.

Peggy Stanaland

I-B-16

Boyle, R. H. and Higgins, A., END OF A BLOODY BAD SHOW, *Sports Illustrated*, (June 4, 1973). 36-42.

For nearly two decades the bloodiest feud in the annals of contemporary sport history raged between Silas Jayne and his brother George Jayne. Both men were prominent horsemen and well known members of the American Horse Show Asso-

ciation. The feud began in the 1950's over various rules of the A.H.S.A. The final break came in 1961. Shortly after this break, Silas Jayne stated openly that he would like to see his brother George dead. Threats on George's life followed during the next four years, and in 1965 a plot to murder him failed. Two years later, however, George Jayne was shot to death at a quiet family gathering in his own home. It was not until 1971 that the murder case was broken. Although Silas Jayne was found not guilty of murder, he received a six to twenty year prison sentence for conspiring to commit murder. No notes. Based on interviews.

Maxine Grace

#### I-B-17

Lewis, Guy, (University of Massachusetts), THE MILITARY OLYMPICS AT PARIS, FRANCE, 1919, *The Physical Educator*, 31, No. 4, (December 1974). 172-175.

The decision of the American Expeditionary Forces General Staff to stage a sports festival was actually initiated by Elwood S. Brown, Director of Athletics, AEF — Young Men's Christian Association. Brown believed a Military Olympics would focus attention on the victorious American troops and help popularize sport at the same time. Between June 22 and July 6, 1919, the AEF put on a sports show which either rivaled or completely outdistanced any prior event in history. During the fifteen days of competition, approximately 500,000 spectators watched more than 1,500 athletes from eighteen nations participate in twenty-six forms of sport. No notes.

Paula Welch

#### I-B-18

VanDyke, Sally, THE STOCKTON OLYMPIC CLUB RELIVED, *Pacific Historian*, 17, No. 3, (Fall 1973). 57-60.

In July 1938 four members of the Stockton, (California) Olympic Club (Paul Herron, Ralph Wright, Johnny Hood, Fred VanDyke) and their coach Gordon Corson attended the National A.A. U. Long Course Swimming Championships in Louisville, Kentucky. The team placed fifth and Herron and VanDyke were named as alternates to the U.S. traveling team to Europe. The Stockton Olympic Baths, home of the team, was considered by many to be "the swim Emporium of the West". The indoor pool measured 20 by 40 yards and was heated by a hot water spring. In 1939 the team added 1932 Olympic gold medalist Maioli Kalili, who was residing in Stockton, and again attended the national A.A.U. championships. Their plans for seeking berths on the 1940 Olympic team were dashed when these games were canceled because of war in Europe. In 1940 the Stockton Olympic Baths burned to the ground and the club dis-

persed. 4 notes.

Roberta J. Park

I-B-19

Mason, W. Edward, THE RACE THAT NOBODY FINISHED, *Yankee Magazine*, 32, No. 8, (August, 1968), 80-81; 96-99.

On August 23, 1915 three Massachusetts long distance swimmers began a race across the treacherous Cape Cod waters between Nantasket Beach and Cape Race, Provincetown. Henry Sullivan, first American to swim the English Channel, and Sam Richards, first man to swim the 24 miles from Charlestown to Boston Light, were competing for the title, "King of Massachusetts Bay". Charlie Toth, fourth American to swim the English Channel, entered the race at the last minute. The twenty-two miles of tricky water with its strong tides increased the swimming distance to thirty-four miles. After thirteen miles and 6½ hours Richards, bothered by severe leg cramps, dropped out of the race; Toth continued for five more miles before quitting. Sullivan continued for 14½ hours covering twenty-eight miles before conceding that it was impossible to conquer the Bay. No man has yet been able to complete the swim or match Sullivan's record distance across the Cape Cod elbow. No notes. 4 pictures.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-8-20

Emert, Phyllis Raybin, FOREMOTHERS: ALTHEA GIBSON PART I, *Women Sports*, 3, No. 2, (February, 1976), 12-16.

Althea Gibson's early life included success in schoolgirl tennis and leaving school for the Black circuit. This led to the efforts of Drs. Hubert Eaton and Robert Johnson to groom her to break the color barrier in tennis. Living with these families, she completed high school, practiced on their private courts, and earned a tennis-basketball scholarship to Florida A. & M. Significant indoor victories should have produced invitations to major tournaments. Editorializing by Alice Marble finally opened the doors, first to Forest Hills and then in 1951 to Wimbledon. From this high point, however, her tennis career became a "roller coaster". Even with a college degree and a teaching job, she was still "champion of nothing but the ATA", and unable to support her family. Tired of financial dependence, she took the WAC physical and awaited induction hoping for financial freedom. No references or notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-B-21

Emert, Phyllis Raybin, FOREMOTHERS: ALTHEA GIBSON, PART II, *Women Sports*, 3, No. 3 (March, 1976), 22-25.

In 1955, the State Department invited Althea Gibson and several other top tennis players to make a six-week, USLTA-sanctioned goodwill tour. Gibson accepted this challenge rather than the WAC. The tour sharpened her game, produced goodwill and acceptance, and sent her to Wimbledon triumphantly. However, the pressures and continued racism brought an end to her fifteen-tournament victory streak. The long-sought Wimbledon victory came in 1957, along with the greatest acceptance she has known. Financial success, however, did not follow, for Blacks did not get endorsements. Gibson toured with the Harlem Globe Trotters, but found it too demeaning and quit. Subsequently, she broke the color barrier in the LPGA, and today is a successful business woman. She believes she has set a good example: That hard work and dedication not militance, bring success; that talent, not skin color finally determine the outcome of sincere effort. No notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-B-22

Hare, Nathan, (Publisher, *The Black Scholar*), THE BLACK SCHOLAR INTERVIEWS ARTHUR ASHE, *The Black Scholar*, 7, No. 4 (November, 1975), 40-47.

The interview focuses on Arthur Ashe's perceptions of South Africa, the controversy surrounding his visits there to play tennis, and what Americans can do to assist in breaking down racial barriers in South Africa. Arthur Ashe describes the racial improvements that occurred between his first match in Ellis Park in Johannesburg, South Africa in November 1973 and his return match in March 1975. He describes and decries the system of "practical slavery", the establishment of homelands for the major tribes, the past laws, and the highly undesirable economic and social pressures on both black and white that have resulted from the national policy of apartheid. While some black leaders favor a policy of boycotting South Africa, Ashe favors flooding the country with talented black personages to enable the black South Africans to see that blacks can do more than till the soil and carry wood. He advises studying and learning about the country, and asking US. congressmen and State Department officials to clarify U.S. foreign policy toward racist South Africa. Ashe concludes that sports and the multinational corporations are the "Achilles heels" of South Africa. Sports can be used to show that blacks can compete successfully against all races. The multinational corporations can be pressured into employing blacks in highly skilled positions.

John R. Behee

I-B-23

Lowe, Benjamin and Payne, Mark H., (Governor's State Uni-

versity), TO BE A RED-BLOODED AMERICAN BOY, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 8, No. 2, (Fall 1974), 382-390. *Special Sports Supplement*.

Sports fiction of the early twentieth century has revealed the "prevailing social ethos of the times" or has set the "moral pattern to emulate". Didactic and humanistic lessons were frequent. Team play often helped one to overcome personal dislikes. The "bully", a common figure, was regenerated after trial because of his intrinsic "good". Physical strength usually reflected virtue, though on occasion heroes were slightly built like Owen Johnson's *The Varmint*. "School and college athletics, rightly indulged in", went the accepted wisdom, gave the "budding man health, strength, courage and discipline to take with him out into the battle of life". Occasionally a writer like Ralph Henry Barbour questioned the stress on "winning at all costs". But most stories taught the lesson that with "persistence against odds" and "determination", success through winning would result. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 13 notes, 19 references.

Lee E. Lowenfish

I-B-24

Messenger, Christian, (Wittenberg University), TOM BUCHANAN AND THE DEMISE OF THE IVY LEAGUE HERO, *Journal of Popular Culture*, 8, No. 2, (Fall 1974), 402-410.

At the turn of the twentieth century the Ivy League football hero held a renowned place in American life. People as diverse as the president of M. I. T. and writers Stephen Crane, Richard Harding Davis, and George Santayana wrote about the manly virtues of football. In Scott Fitzgerald's first novel, *This Side of Paradise*, Amory Blaine tries to act like the fictional hero, Stover at Yale. By 1925, however, Fitzgerald portrays ex-football hero, Tom Buchanan as "a moral disaster" in *The Great Gatsby*. Where physical attributes in the Stover and Frank Merriwell books indicated strength and goodness, Buchanan represents more "brutish force", arrogance, and ignorance. He symbolizes the end of a tradition of prowess leading toward "duty, sacrifice and discipline". Buchanan instead fulfills the warning which Owen Johnson, creator of Stover, had issued about the dangers of strength without idealism. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 24 notes.

Lee E. Lowenfish

I-B-25

Goldman, M.R., HILL DISTRICT OF PITTSBURGH, AS I KNEW IT, *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, 51, No. 3, (July, 1968), 279-295.

While not meeting the definitional requirement of sport

history this informal recollection article contains information about the sports of the streets in the "Hill" district of Pittsburgh during the early 1900's. Sporting activities of a modified nature for street play and makeshift equipment (a corset for third base) are described as well as the time period for each activity. While the Settlement House and playgrounds were also places for sport, it was on the street where these modified and folk-ball games were generally played to meet the activity needs of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh's "Hill". No notes,

Richard P. Borkowski

#### I-C-1

Howell, Maxwell L., (University of Alberta), SPORTS AND GAMES IN CERTAIN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 1, No. 1, (May, 1970). 17-32.

Although several studies have been carried out by physical educators on some of the ancient civilizations, relatively little has been attempted in regard to the primitive societies. Three recent studies (Salter-Australia aborigines, Jones-Polynesians and Lansley-Melanesians) "have attempted analyses of certain primitive societies, and in particular have utilized knowledges and materials available in the fields of cultural anthropology and archaeology". Each researcher used a different classification system in order to demonstrate relationships between aspects of these primitive cultures and the games that they played. The evidence for these studies came mostly from materials "recorded by the first settlers and missionaries". The main problems encountered were with either descriptions of "borrowed" European games or the European interpretations (including European names) for similar games and activities. Based on primary sources, and secondary works. 14 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

#### I-C-2

Cosentino, Frank, (University of Alberta), SPORT AND AMATEURISM, *CAHPER*, 36, (November-December, 1969). 3-6; (January-February, 1970), 14.

This two-part article traced the relationship between sport and amateurism throughout history, particularly in those societies which contributed so heavily to Western Culture. Part I deals with the conception of amateurism in antiquity and during the Renaissance. It describes the emergence of professionalism in ancient Greece and the evolution of the delineation of amateurism which appeared during the Renaissance. Part II discusses the English conception of amateurism, defined by nineteenth-century standards, and the twentieth-

century hypocrisies which have revealed gross incongruities between the accepted definition of amateurism and modern-day practices. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works. 29 notes.

Mary E. Keyes

I-C-3

Broekhoff, Jan, (University of Toledo), CHIVALRIC EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE AGES, *Quest*, 11, (Winter, 1968), 24-31.

Similar to classical Greece, the Medieval period "produced ideals with a strong acclaim for physical prowess in an aristocratic setting". The chivalric ideal of the Middle Ages appears to have had a rather obscure origin. Many authors have traced it to the Germanic tribes that moved across the Rhine into Roman territory and established a system of land ownership. Because warfare was the order of the day, the knight relied heavily on physical prowess. He risked his life in battle as well as in the tournament. He gave his undivided loyalty to his lord and protection to his serfs. Relations with peers and opponents were guided by the chivalric code of courtesy, honor, and glory. These ideals were fostered by the Church as well as by a secular need to sustain the system. Public education, a function of the Church, was devoted to the seven liberal arts. There was no place for physical education. Although the clergy advocated this approach for the young nobility, there was great illiteracy within this class as major emphasis was given to training for the physical duties of the knight. Such training included riding, swimming, archery, climbing, jousting, wrestling, fencing, fighting, jumping, and dancing. In addition, much attention was placed on the development of the aspiring knight's character. In comparing the Medieval period with the present, it was noted that "the chivalric ideals of physical prowess, loyalty, generosity, courtesy, and glory have not lost their significance for modern society, but they are no longer the integrated ideal of a social elite". Based on primary sources and secondary works. 18 notes.

Richard A. Swanson

I-C-4

Mosse, George L., (University Wisconsin), CAESARISM, CIRCUSES, AND MONUMENTS, *The Journal of Contemporary History*, 6, No. 2, (1971), 167-183.

Caesarism, or the concept of political rule based not on legality and tradition, but on the will of the people (mass politics) was identified with changing political systems in Europe during the 19th and early 20th Centuries. The author attempt-

ted to illustrate “. . . Caesarism as a conception used to clarify the new politics which was coming into being . . . ” in the 19th Century. His method consisted of citing a “. . . wide variety of examples over a broad time span”. An integral aspect of Caesarism, was the construction of new political instruments and new political myths “. . . in order to cope with the new elan of the masses”. In this context, the author suggested that public monuments and festivals, including sport and gymnastics, became a secular religion or a mediating element between government and the governed, replacing the role of the church. At the time they served as instruments of social control of the masses. The effective use of these instruments for political ends depended on their appeal to the masses. Jahn’s Turner movement was one example cited by the author to illustrate the role of public festivals in the new Caesarism. Based on secondary works and a few primary sources. 36 notes.

Merrie A. Fidler

#### I-C-5

Weber, Eugen, (University of California, Los Angeles), PIERRE DE COUBERTIN AND THE INTRODUCTION OF ORGANIZED SPORT IN FRANCE, *The Journal of Contemporary History*, 5, No. 2, (1970), 3-26.

The author explored Coubertin’s motivations for promoting the Olympic games through a discussion of his personal history and ideology, a description of contemporaries who influenced his thought, as well as a description of the socio-political climate of his time and place. In this analysis Coubertin’s primary goal in promoting organized sport in France was attributed to his desire to revive and rejuvenate French youth. Coubertin came to believe and admonish that the English model of athletics, and games were a fundamental means to this end. Coubertin subsequently committed his life’s energy and fortune to establishing organized sports and games, first in French schools and then in the reorganization of the Olympic Games. Coubertin believed that the Olympic Games’ production of international athletic heroes would attract France’s youth to involvement in sports and athletics. The success he achieved in realizing these aims during his lifetime was limited. In accounting for this fact, the author suggested that Coubertin’s aspirations and ideology were out-of-tune with the mainstream of French society. Some of the aristocracy benefitted from Coubertin’s tireless campaigns on behalf of sport and athletics, but the “. . . French masses scarcely took part in them until after the social laws of 1936”. Based on sec-

ondary works and a few primary sources, newspapers. 26 notes.

Merrie A. Fidler

I-C-6

Harrison, Brian, (Corpus Christi College, Oxford), RELIGION AND RECREATION IN NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND, *Past and Present*, 38, (December, 1967), 98-125.

This essay studied “. . . interaction between social class and three nineteenth-century movements concerned with recreation — the Lord's Day Observance Society, the temperance movement, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals”. The author outlined the basic tenets and conflicts within each organization and demonstrated the degree of support and opposition each organization commanded from the working class. He also explicated the major arguments propounded by each organizations' advocates and adversaries and related the whole to England's contemporary social and political milieu. The author likened the Christian attack on traditional recreation to a culture-conflict rather than a class conflict and maintained that the class divisions within these movements were insignificant compared to the inter-class cooperation they fostered. He also postulated that these organizations encouraged Christians to abandon theological arguments for secular arguments of moral conduct which contributed to the secularization of England's churches. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 92 notes.

Merrie A. Fidler

I-C-7

Wilkinson, Paul, (University College Cardiff), ENGLISH YOUTH MOVEMENTS, 1908-1930, *The Journal of Contemporary History*, 4, No. 2, (April, 1969), 3-23.

Two predominant youth movements in Britain, the Boy Scouts and the Boys Brigade, are discussed and contrasted with the histories of the small woodcraft movements, the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, the Kibbo Kift Kindred and the Woodcraft Folk. The Boy Scout movement dominated the others because it did not espouse militaristic or religious dogma or advocate class conflict. What its leaders achieved was an organization whose open air activities and exciting games were irresistible to youth, and whose ideology fit securely in the liberal center of British thought. The scouting movement's success was further attributed to its ability to adapt to changes in public opinion, especially attitudinal changes occasioned by World War I. Unlike Continental youth movements, the British youth movements did not become vehicles of overt political protest because “. . . they were not simply movements of

protest by the young. Rather they were carefully designed attempts to respond to their needs and demands, to harness their energies for great causes approved by their adult leaders . . . As educational movements they had no need to challenge the political status quo". Based on primary and secondary sources. 42 notes.

Merrie A. Fidler

I-C-8

Schlesinger, G., DER WERDEGANG DES WESTDEUTSCHEN SCHWIMMSPORTS IN DEN JAHREN 1956 BIS 1966-THE DEVELOPMENT OF SWIMMING IN WEST GERMANY BETWEEN 1956 AND 1966, *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Deutschen Hochschule für Körperkultur (GDR)*, 12, No. 1, (1970), 97-102.

Judging West German swimming from an East German viewpoint, the author charges that ever since 1956 competitive swimming could not keep pace with the international development. There were only a few, unimportant exceptions. Schlesinger sees the beginning of the crisis with the European championships in Budapest in 1958 followed by a phase of stagnation in 1959. The next year the West Germans lost their majority in the then existing all-German Olympic swimming team, and in 1962 the West Germans did not start at the European championships in Leipzig (East Germany). The peak of the crisis was reached with the complete flop in Utrecht (1966). Schlesinger argues that the main reason for this dilemma is a political one, namely, the West German swimming association's (DSV) efforts to politicize swimming. It thus prevented the continuous development of its active members on a national and international level.

Peter Wagner

## II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

II-1

Park, Roberta, (University of California, Berkeley), STEPHANIE-FELICITE DES CREST LA COMTESSE DE GENLIS (1746-1831) EARLY FEMALE PROPONENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, *The Research Quarterly*, 44, No. 1, (March, 1973), 34-43.

Stephanie-Felicite des Crest, la Comtesse de Genlis served for nearly two decades as governess to the children of the Due d' Orleans and was primarily responsible for the early education of King Louis Philippe. During the last two decades of the

18th century la Comtesse de Genlis developed and promoted a theory of education which combined traditional religious morality with the ideas of Rousseau and other more liberal Enlightenment thinkers. La Comtesse was a prolific writer and her work was well-known in several European countries. She stressed the importance of gymnastics in the education of boys and girls. La Comtesse declared the importance of physical education for the common people as well as for the elite. Based on primary sources and secondary works. Bibliography. 49 notes.

Paula Welch

## II-2

Park, Roberta, (University of California, Berkeley), EDUCATION AS A CONCERN OF THE STATE: PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN NATIONAL PLANS FOR EDUCATION IN FRANCE, 1763-1795, *The Research Quarterly*, 44, No. 3, (October, 1973). 331-345.

Physical education assumed an important position in France's education projections during the last decades of the eighteenth century. In 1763, La Chalotais' *Essae d' education nationale* began the expression of the importance of comprehensive physical education. Other writers contributed to the conception that physical education constituted an integral part of national education. French revolutionary assemblies dealt with many important education deliberations between 1789 and 1795. Physical education was given considerable attention during these deliberations and the subject attracted much interest. During the period from 1763 to 1795, the conception of state concern and support for physical education appeared in France. Based on primary sources and secondary works. Bibliography. 36 notes.

Paula Welch

## II-3

Stewart, Ralph, (University of Missouri, Columbia), BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INTRAMURAL MOVEMENT, *The Physical Educator*, 30, No. 1 (March, 1973), 26-29.

Early intramural programs in the United States provided the basis for athletics in colleges and universities by the 1950's. As intercollegiate competition grew intramural activities were shunted into the background. Renewed interest in intramurals began late in the nineteenth century when class organizations and fraternities conducted games for non-varsity athletes. Intramural support came from coaches, physical educators, and educators in general. Early programs, run by students, were unorganized and university administrators recognized the need to provide more permanent supervision. In 1913 the first intramural directors were appointed. Intra-

mural sports in colleges and universities experienced a setback during World War I; however, significant expansion occurred after World War II. Intramural programs for girls and women developed when women physical educators recognized that the pitfalls of men's interscholastic athletics could be avoided by promoting intramurals. National intramural meetings have been held since 1950. Based on secondary works. Bibliography. 30 notes.

Paula Welch

II-4

Keyes, Mary Eleanor, (University of Western Ontario), JOHN HOWARD CROCKER LL.D. 1870-1959, *Western Ontario History Nugget*, 32, (March, 1966), 96.

John Howard Cracker overcame a physical disability during his childhood and became pentathlon champion. As Physical Director of the Toronto YMCA, he organized a Leaders' Corp and a Summer Training School for Physical Directors at Geneva Park. Working for the YMCA in China, he helped to establish the Far Eastern Olympic Games. Returning to Canada he became National Physical Secretary for the YMCA. He was a pioneer in both the growth and development of basketball and swimming in Canada. He was a volunteer member of the AAU for more than fifty years. In 1908, he managed Canada's first Olympic team and has been credited with suggesting the organization of the British Empire Games. Upon his retirement from the YMCA in 1930 at age sixty, he became Director of Physical Education at the University of Western Ontario. He was instrumental in the realization of Thames Hall and a degree course in Physical Education. His most lasting contribution to physical education and sport in Canada was not his positions of leadership though they were important to the YMCA, AAU, RLSS and Western, but rather his rapport with Canadian youth and his desire to show them the amateur value of sport. Primary sources, illustrations, extensive bibliography.

Mary E. Keyes

II-5

Moolenijzer, Nicolaas J., (University of New Mexico), THE TRUE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 5, No. 2 (December, 1974) 48-55.

Following World War I and the collapse of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Austria was forced to assume self-government. The conception of "total education" required a complete overhaul of their old system of physical education. The two

people hired to do this in 1919 by the Ministry of Education were Dr. Karl Gaulhofer (1885-1941) and Dr. Margarete Streicher. They developed a philosophy and method based on Gaulhofer's "natural physical education" approach which soon became known throughout Europe as the "Austrian School". The major reasons for their success included: their positions within the educational hierarchy; leadership in all levels of "workshops"; lecturing in many parts of Europe; and prolific academic publications. Gaulhofer left Austria in 1932 for a position in Holland, while Streicher continued their work in Austria. The rise of Nazi Germany forced Streicher to abandon her efforts until after World War II when, along with some former pupils, she re-established the natural physical education programme. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 21 notes.

Kevin G. Jones

II-6

Zingale, Donald, (California State University, Sacramento), ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS OF THE HARRY S. TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, *The Physical Educator*, 31, No. 3 (October, 1974), 134-137.

Harry Truman opposed the continuation of the National Committee on Physical Fitness and the committee ceased to exist on June 30, 1945. Other sport legislation failed to gain support because of the traditional belief that federal aid meant federal control. Truman did recognize the importance of physical fitness and his plan to solve national physical fitness problems revolved around the conception of universal training. President Truman's administration did not contribute significantly to the development of physical education. Based on primary sources, newspapers, secondary works. 21 notes.

Paula Welch