

## E. UNITED STATES SINCE 1900

### I-E-1

Coffey, Margaret A. THE SPORTSWOMAN—THEN AND NOW, *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 36 (February, 1965) 38-41, 50.

The image of the sportswoman has been “directly related to the changing role of women in this century.” This theme has been discussed within the following four time periods: Idealization 1890-1919, Emancipation 1920-1929, Socialization 1930-1943, and Participation 1944-1965. During the period of Idealization, clothing and popular attitudes restricted women. Bicycling initiated the revolution of the rising hemline, and lawn tennis finally revealed the feminine ankle. Women did participate in a variety of activities, especially in seminaries, normal schools and colleges. Intramural programs began as did women’s athletic associations. Women’s attire continued to change during the period of Emancipation which facilitated participation. More than thirty states passed legislation requiring physical education in the schools, and twenty-three institutions provided training in physical education. In later periods, increasing numbers of professionals entering the teaching field enhanced women’s leadership in sports programs. Finally, the sportswoman is recognized for her active participation in a variety of activities. 8 photos, no notes.

Miriam F. Shelden

### I-E-2

Few, William P. (Trinity College), THE EXCESSIVE DEVOTION TO ATHLETICS, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 5, No. 1 (January, 1906) 44-49.

Excesses in intercollegiate athletics, and specifically football, including a devotion to winning by unfair means and the playing of non-students led to an enraged public sentiment in the early 1900’s. While Columbia banned football and other Eastern colleges considered it, the evils of prosperity continued as frenzied fans thronged to the stadiums. In the Southern colleges, a lack of organization, not business overemphasis, threatened football’s existence. Instead of a needed common set of rules, a loss of the sense of honor and of the spirit of chivalry manifested themselves, The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association had attempted to standardize the rules and to promote integrity and fair play, but two prominent Southern universities undermined its effectiveness by failing to join. The call was made to outlaw any institution from common

competition if they failed to conform to the revitalized collegiate rules that emphasized the sport and its values. Based on personal experiences; no notes.

A. Lumpkin

### I-E-3

Wallace, Clarence B. (University School, Nashville), THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF COLLEGE LIFE AND TRAINING, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, 7, No. 1 (January, 1908) 75-82.

Critics lashed out against colleges in the early 1900's because of the decline in students' moral training. College professors, specifically, had failed to provide moral leadership and guidance forcing students to grope for themselves. Therefore, students succumbed to the challenges of social excesses and lack of self-discipline. Athletics, more than any other aspect of college life, contributed to the erosion of moral virtues. Colleges faced the dilemma of either ridding athletics of cheating, gambling, and an overemphasis on winning or watching the continual moral degradation of its students. To regain this lost morality, college authorities urged all students to become participants in sports in the spirit of fair play and to emphasize, not winning, but the attainment of the potential values in athletics. Based on personal experiences; no notes.

A. Lumpkin

### I-E-4

Jordan, Pat, THE WILDEST FASTBALL EVER, *Sports Illustrated*, (November 23, 1970) E5-E7.

Steve Dalkowski was considered a living legend in professional baseball even though he never pitched an inning in the major leagues. The aura surrounding Dalkowski began the day he threw a pitch which Ted Williams could not see. Although Dalkowski, who was owned by the Orioles from 1957 to 1960, became known for fast pitching, he was even more notorious for wild pitching. Because of his inability to control his pitches he spent his career in the minor leagues. In 1962 he was sent to Elmira to the Class A Eastern League. During this time he showed signs of improving. Unfortunately, he pinched a muscle in an exhibition game, and after this he was never able to pitch the same again. The injury all but ended his ill-fated career and after 1968 he has had no contact with the baseball world. No notes.

Maxine Grace Hunter

I-E-5

Gluck, Leonard J. THE TEAM THAT COULDN'T 'WAIT 'TIL NEXT YEAR'; THE BURLINGTON ATHLETICS, *Vermont History*, 45, No. 3 (Summer, 1977) 145-154.

The Burlington Athletics, a Class C Provincial Baseball League team, began its first season in April 1955. One year later the league collapsed ending Burlington, Vermont's only adventure into organized baseball. The team, a Kansas City Athletics franchise, with a 65-64 season record, qualified for the play-offs but lost to the Quebec Braves during the series. Several Athletics players had outstanding seasons earning promotion to higher league classifications. Attendance at games was good and the Athletics ended the season with a debt of only \$7,700. The Burlington management voted unanimously to continue the following year, but other teams experienced financial and franchise problems causing the league's collapse. The Provincial League's demise typified a trend in minor league baseball during the 1950's. As television coverage of major league games increased, attendance at minor league contests decreased. Though the Burlington Athletics had a successful first season it could not compete with big league games available free of charge to television viewers. Based on newspapers and secondary works; illustrations; 53 notes.

Roxanne M. Albertson

I-E-6

Conrad, Harold, ROUND AND ROUND THEY WENT, *Sports Illustrated*, (October 12, 1970) E-7-E11

The six day bike races of New York's old Madison Square Garden were events that would have had great appeal to the free spirits of the Woodstock and Newport festivals. The bike event cost \$ 1.10 and the spectator could camp there for six days. It was also a rough sport, where pickpockets and hustlers would steal anything from wallets to shoes. It was during these events that some of the best floating crap games in New York took place. Jimmy Proscia attempted a revival of the bike races in 1961. The event received tremendous publicity. Sophia Tucker and Jim Barton were the honorary starters. Unfortunately, the start of the race was delayed some four hours because the track had been built incorrectly for the new Madison Square Garden. The race finally started at 1:00 a.m. as Sophia Tucker and Jim Barton cut the tape on what might well have been the last six day bike race we will ever see. No notes.

Maxine Grace Hunter

#### I-E-7

Livingston, Richard A. PATTON WAS A SWORDSMAN BEFORE HE TOOK A STAB AT COMMANDING TANKS, *Sports Illustrated*, (March 14, 1977) S6-S8.

General George S. Patton was the U.S. Army's first and only Master of the Sword. He graduated from West Point in the Class of 1909 and in 1911 turned to fencing in an effort to advance in rank. He joined the Washington Fencers Club and practiced diligently. At the 1912 Olympics he finished fifth in the Modern Pentathlon. Following the Olympics he went to France to study fencing. Upon returning to the United States he became Master of the Sword at the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas. While serving in this capacity he wrote articles on fencing for the *Cavalry Journal*.

Ray C. Thurmond

#### I -E-8

Hannigan, Frank, (U.S. Golf Association), OPEN AND SHUT CASE: IT'S JONES, *Sports Illustrated*, (June 14, 1976) 32-41.

A biography of Robert T. (Bobby) Jones and his record in the U.S. Open Golf Tournament. Jones the man, and Jones the golfer are detailed. Bobby Jones had degrees in engineering from Georgia Tech, in literature from Harvard, and in law from Emory University. He remained an amateur throughout his career and his "Grand Slam" of 1930 when he won the U.S. Open, U.S. Amateur, British Open and British Amateur Golf Championships has never been equaled. Bobby Jones played in the U.S. Open eleven times and won four times, finished second four times (lost in playoffs twice), and finished fifth, eighth, and eleventh the other three times. Only Ben Hogan's record in the U.S. Open can be compared to Jones's. In his entire career, Jones entered only 52 golf tournaments and won 23 of them.

Ray C. Thurmond

#### I-E-9

Sharnik, Morton, SERVED UP, IMPERIALLY, UNDER GLASS, *Sports Illustrated*, (May 2, 1977) 44-52.

This article presents a biography of Robert Kendler, czar of handball and racquetball in the United States. In 1951 he founded the U.S. Hand-

ball Association and in 1968 took on racquetball. In 1971, Kendler disagreed with the directors of the International Racquetball Association and founded the United States Racquetball Association. Both the Handball Association and Racquetball Association are in Skokie, Illinois with his construction and realty businesses. Kendler standardized the games, the ball, and control of both the amateur and professional organizations. He developed glass walled courts, the green racquetball, and is working on a red and softer ball for handball.

Ray C. Thurmond

#### I-E-10

Stevenson, Alexandria, FOREMOTHERS: SONJA HENIE, *Women-sports*, 2 (February, 1975) 23-25.

Sonja Henie finished last in the Figure Skating at the first winter Olympics in 1924. However, as the first "child" to compete internationally, the first woman skater to compete in short skirts (permissible due to her age) and the first to perform "men's movements" such as jumps and splits, she attracted widespread attention and criticism. She learned from this experience, finished second in the 1926 World Championships and first in 1927. During her remarkable competitive career she won over 1400 medals and trophies including 10 consecutive world titles and gold medals in three separate Olympics. She was responsible for the adoption of short skirt as standard costume, and her success changed the style and skills of women's skating forever. She retired from competition following the 1936 Olympics and came to Hollywood. Her persistent family finally hired a rink, mounted a show and induced D. F. Zanuk to attend. The movie "One in a Million" resulted, and its success spawned ten more films as well as world-wide interest in figure skating. Henie also performed in ice shows and continued to add to her list of difficult skills. She was equally skilled as a business woman. She retired from skating in 1956, and died of leukemia in 1969. At the time of her death, her net worth was estimated at \$45 million.

Mary Lou LeCompte

#### I-E-11

Cantwell, Robert, THE COWBOY WHO SHOWED 'EM, *Sports Illustrated*, (May 9, 1977) 68-80.

Biography of Cecil Smith who was a Texas ranch hand when he discovered polo, the millionaire's sport. Smith invaded that alien world and,

with brilliant horsemanship, became the game's best player. Only Leslie Cheape in pre-WWI Great Britain and Tommy Hitchcock who flourished between WWI and WWII in America belonged in the same realm of genius with Smith. In addition to being a brilliant player himself, Cecil Smith was famed for training polo ponies for over fifty years. Polo was introduced in the United States in 1876 and gained popularity steadily. Most of the polo ponies came from Texas and were shipped to Long Island and to Hollywood. Included in the biography are historical highlights of polo in the United States.

Ray C. Thurmond

#### I-E-12

Levy, Maury and Barbara Walder, FOREMOTHERS: ESTHER WILLIAMS, *Womensports*, 2, No. 4 (April, 1975) 19-21.

Esther Williams was 15 and already the top woman swimmer in Los Angeles when she was invited to join the prestigious Los Angeles Athletic Club to train for national and international competition. She broke her first world record at the 1938 Senior Nationals and was also selected the "most perfect mermaid," an honor which led to widespread publication of her picture. The following year she broke another record and won three places on the U.S. Olympic team. When World War II cancelled the 1940 Olympics, Williams was offered \$40 per week to star in the Billy Rose Aquacade. When the amount was finally raised to \$150, Williams reluctantly relinquished her amateur standing. The Aquacade led to a successful movie career with MGM which lasted through the early 1960's. Williams retired a wealthy woman. At her 1967 induction into the Swimming Hall of Fame, she was credited with doing more to promote swimming than any other person of her era. However, Williams stated that her one regret was never having had the opportunity to become a world class competitor.

Mary Lou LeCompte

#### I-E-13

Stanley, Arthur, FOREMOTHERS: FLORENCE CHADWICK, *Womensports*, 2, No. 8 (August, 1975) 18-20.

Florence Chadwick, the first woman to swim the English Channel from England to France, was instrumental in destroying many myths concerning women athletes. She set numerous records in distance swims, swam 16 different channels and completed a grand slam of 4 in 5 years. Her

1951 conquest of the English Channel exhausted all her finances, but great interest in such activities developed and her subsequent efforts were underwritten by television and other commercial interests. As a result she was probably the highest paid woman athlete of the 1950's. Today she coaches aspiring women distance swimmers and is a highly successful stockbroker.

Mary Lou LeCompte

I-E-14

Thaxton, Nolan A. (Herbert Lehman College, Bronx, N.Y.), TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—PIONEER IN WOMEN'S TRACK & FIELD," *The Physical Educator*, 29, No. 2 (May, 1972) 77-79.

Jackie Robinson's entry into baseball in 1946 is generally considered the beginning of integrated athletics, although blacks were involved in sport many years earlier. The "white-controlled" press excluded the feats of the black athlete in newspapers, magazines or books prior to the post-World War II era. In 1929 Tuskegee Institute, under the direction of Cleveland L. Abbot, organized the first varsity track and field team at the college level for women in the United States. Abbot developed the team under several adverse conditions: (1) strenuous athletics for women were not socially approved activities at this time; (2) medical doctors warned of possible physical damage to women competitors; (3) the program began in a segregated area which made it difficult to find other teams to compete against without long, hard trips; and (4) there was a lack of proper equipment and facilities at the Institute. However, between 1936-1951 Institute teams won seventeen National A.A.U. Outdoor Championships and four National A.A.U. Indoor Championships. They have also had several representatives at the Olympic and Pan-American Games. In spite of hardships, the women from Tuskegee Institute have left their mark on the track world. Based on secondary works and one interview; 7 notes.

Joan Paul

I-E-15

Freeman, William H. IN THE INTEREST OF SPORT: BILL BOWERMAN'S PART IN THE FORMATION OF THE U.S. TRACK AND FIELD FEDERATION, *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 7 (May, 1976) 54-65.

Bill Bowerman, University of Oregon track coach from 1948-1973, was for many years concerned about the administrative organization of the

national and international bodies controlling track and field. The formation of the USTFF was hampered by the age old struggle between the AAU and the NCAA. In 1959-60, Bowerman was elected president of the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association and the following year he served on the Liaison Committee of the NCTCA which examined AAU and NCAA coach selection problems. The committee moved to break with the AAU and proposed a separate body to control track and field. It received considerable support from newspapers and sports magazines. In October 1961, the USTFF adopted a constitution and held its organizational meeting the following spring when Bowerman's efforts came to fruition. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 43 notes.

Kevin Jones

## II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

### II-1

Bennett, Bruce L. (Ohio State University), THE MAKING OF ROUND HILL SCHOOL, *Quest*, 4 (April, 1965) 53-63.

The Round Hill School was founded in 1823 by George Bancroft and Joseph Green Cogswell at Northampton, Massachusetts. It was an effort by two restless young Harvard faculty members to provide a classical education of the highest order for the young men enrolled as students. The two founders were greatly influenced by the work of some of the outstanding European schools, particularly by Fellenberg's at Hofwyl and Pestalozzi's at Yverdun. The Round Hill School, in addition to emphasizing the classics, placed great importance on physical education. The school is famous for three firsts in the history of American physical education; (1) first school to have a teacher of physical education; (2) first school to have physical education as part of the curriculum; and (3) first introduction of German gymnastics to America. The Round Hill School students, under their gymnastics teacher, Charles Beck, participated in German gymnastics, calisthenics, games, running and lengthy hikes into the countryside. The school was disbanded in 1834 when financial difficulties forced its closing. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 24 notes.

Richard A. Swanson