

III. UNITED STATES SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

III- 1

Naison, Mark. "Sports and the American Empire," *Radical American*, 6, No. 4 (1972), 95-120.

Though organized sport has been used as a means of political control and repression in the emergent, corporate, imperialist America, it has not been successful. Rather, sports often have become an instrument of political rebellion and a procreator of new social relationships. In this speculative essay, the author concentrates on the emergence of blacks in professional sports, the continued male dominance of spectator sports, and the impact of media on the corporate structure of sports. Evidence of resistance to corporate dominance comes from the careers of Bill Russell and Jim Brown, the baseball strike, and the jumping of contracts by discontented athletes. Based on secondary works; 19 notes.

Harry Jebsen, Jr.

III-2

Gottlieb, Moshe. "The American Controversy Over the Olympic Games," *American Jewish Historical Quarterly*, 61 (March 1972), 181- 203.

Two Jewish organizations, the American Jewish Congress and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights, promoted a boycott of the 1936 Olympic Games because of Germany's anti-Semitic activities. Their goals were to convince sports leaders of over 50 nations to select another site, but if this failed, they hoped to influence the United States to withdraw from the competition. American concern waned in 1934, but was rekindled the fol-

lowing year by anti-Jewish rioting in Germany. The issue led to bitter fighting within the American Olympic Committee. However, Committee President Avery Brundage forced the anti-Olympic element to resign which paved the way for American participation at Berlin. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 78 notes.

Garold Cole

III-3

Spring, Joel H. "Mass Culture and School Sports," *History of Education Quarterly*, 14, No. 4 (Winter 1974), 483-500.

The overall goal of the modern recreation movement and of school athletics during the first third of this century was to provide positive usage of leisure time. Leading educators and social workers, such as Henry S. Curtis, Luther Gulick, G. Stanley Hall, William James, and Jane Addams, believed that widespread participation in athletics would help to control restless urban masses. It would provide some relief from the monotonous life threatened by factory labor; it would teach principles of social organization to a society in which the role of the family was decreasing; and it would help curb juvenile delinquency. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 43 notes.

Garold Cole

III-4

Mrozek, Donald J. "The Image of the West in American Sports," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 3-15.

Though the image of the West has centered on its natural beauty and frontier elements, westerners have sought a degree of sophistication in their sports. Recognition of western sporting prowess developed slowly. Until 1920 no western players received All-American football honors. Though major league baseball was largely concentrated in the East, the image of its players was rural and western. The west has been responsible for distinctive contributions to American sports including ski resorts, rodeo, and surfing. Though the image of the West has been relatively narrow, its sporting life has been complex. Based on secondary works; 12 notes.

Harry Jebesen, Jr.

III-5

Northam, Janet A. and Jack W. Berryman. "Sport and Urban Boosterism in

the Pacific Northwest: Seattle's Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 53-60.

Seattle had emerged from the nineteenth century as an upcoming prosperous city due to the railroad terminus and its strategic location following the Alaska gold rush of 1897. To extol the city the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was planned and took place in the summer of 1909. The well-funded event included various festivals with a heavy emphasis on a wide variety of sports. Local, school, collegiate, and national games included baseball, rowing, and golf (which even drew President Taft). The national track and field championships in particular gave evidence of Seattle's willingness to "boost" itself into national prominence. Based on newspapers and secondary works: 58 notes; 3 photos.

John R. Schlepfi

III-6

Lowenfish, Lee E. "A Tale of Many Cities: The Westward Expansion of Major League Baseball in the 1950's," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 71-82.

Baseball owners during the 1950s, led by Walter O'Malley, Lou Perini, and William Wrigley, responded to potential profits from the growing west coast population by shifting existing franchises into lucrative markets. Baseball's unique exemption from anti-trust laws allowed it to govern its own actions. As a result, owners who cared little for community loyalty sought cities where profits could be reaped. The Boston Braves success in Milwaukee inspired the move of National League franchises in New York to Los Angeles and San Francisco as well as American League moves from St. Louis to Baltimore and from Philadelphia to Kansas City. Based on government documents and secondary works; 73 notes.

Harry Jebsen, Jr.

III-7

Barney, Robert Knight. "Of Rails and Red Stockings: Episodes in the Expansion of the National Pastime in the American West," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 61-70.

The transcontinental railroad and the Cincinnati Red Stockings gave great impetus to baseball on the west coast in the late 1860s and the 1870s. Eager fans awaited the arrival of baseball's first professional team which displayed advance techniques in annihilating all opponents in the Bay Area. Perhaps

better competition was awaiting the Red Stockings in Nevada where the most feverish baseball was played, but the expected contests never reached fruition. Due to this stimulation, baseball proliferated in public schools, universities and in older mens' clubs. Also, an embryonic sports page which reported on nationwide events began in many west coast newspapers. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 52 notes.

Garold Cole

III-8

Kelly, Fred C. "The Great Bicycle Craze," *American Heritage*, 9, No. 1 (December 1956), 68-73.

In the Gay Nineties, enthusiasm for the new safety bicycle with pneumatic tires swept the country. Although short-lived, the "craze" hit all ages, led to better roads, shortened women's dresses, increased mobility and levelled the classes. By 1895, there were more than 300 large manufacturers of bicycles. The craze peaked in 1896 and was over by 1900, but while it lasted, it pervaded advertising, newspapers, fiction and non-fiction periodicals. Electric railways and the automobile brought an end to the fad. No notes.

J. A. Kennard

III-9

Coburn, Mark D. "America's Great Black Hope," *American Heritage*, 29, No. 6 (Oct/Nov 1978), 82-91.

America was ready for a glamorous boxer by the time Joe Louis came to prominence in the 1930's. When young Louis encountered Schmeling in 1936, Louis had twenty-seven straight wins under his belt. When Schmeling knocked out Louis, the Nazis who previously disapproved of the bout, rejoiced over this Aryan victory. By the time of the return bout in 1938, sport and politics had become increasingly entangled. International and inter-racial tensions rose. Louis knocked out Schmeling in the first round; the American black community was jubilant and the Germans were silent. No notes.

J. A. Kennard

III-10

Durant, John. "Yours Truly, John L.Sullivan," *American Heritage*, 10, No. 5 (August 1959), 55-59, 91-95.

Between the first bare-knuckle championship in America in 1849 and the 1870's when John L. Sullivan, the "Boston Strong Boy," emerged, talented boxers were few and boxing was corrupt. Talented and honest, Sullivan became America's first sport hero. He enjoyed immense popularity throughout his career though he was a drunkard, bully, and adulterer. Drunk or sober, Sullivan flattened an estimated 200 men in his career. In 1889, in the last official bare-knuckle match, Sullivan defeated Kilrain after 75 rounds. In 1892, Sullivan, a physical and financial wreck, fought Corbett. It was Sullivan's last fight and the first he ever lost. No notes; illustrated.

J. A. Kennard

III-11

Westby, David L., and Allen Sack. "The Commercialization and Functional Rationalization of College Football: It Origins," *Journal of Higher Education*, 47, No. 6 (November/December 1976), 625-47.

The authors show how football evolved from a game played primarily as an educational enterprise and for the enjoyment of the participants into its present highly organized, commercial form that many consider inconsistent with academic values. They trace this development to the influence of the "new rich" who, in control of Yale University in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, introduced an enlarged coaching staff with specialized planning and an interest in making money. These conditions are contrasted with the patrician values of Harvard where whimsical coaching, amateurism, and an opposition to staging athletic events for money prevailed. The personal philosophies of Yale's Coach Walter Camp and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard symbolize the conflict. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 40 notes.

Garold Cole

III-12

Jones, David A. and Leverett T. Smith, Jr. "Jerry Kramer's *Instant Replay* and Dan Jenkins' *Semi-Tough*: A Cultural Dialogue," *Journal of Popular Culture*, 12, No. 1 (Summer 1978), 156-167.

The battle about ideas in high culture which critic R. W. B. Lewis discussed in his study *The American Adam* is also reflected in the contrasting views of football, an important aspect of popular culture. Jerry Kramer idolizes coach Vince Lombardi in his diary of a year with the Green Bay Packers. Lombardi is both a patriarch and a quasi-military hero. A cocky rookie, for example, is brought down to size through humility by the end of Kramer's book. But Dan

Jenkins treats football's secular piety with humor and irreverence. His heroes are only "semi-tough" and the play aspect of football is more important. Even the publisher of a Kramer-type book in the novel is satirized with the names Koming and Laguerre, symbolizing machismo and war. Based on the books and secondary works; 5 notes.

Lee Elihu Lowenfish

III-13

Chandler, J. M. "American Pro Football in Britain?" *Journal of Popular Culture*, 12, No. 1 (Summer 1978) 146-155.

Professional football in the United States is especially effective on television. Its pace and tension are ideally portrayed on the TV screen. In contrast, professional soccer in Great Britain is never televised live. Attendance at the lower division matches has been declining which makes the televising of American football a future possibility. Portions of the 1974 and 1975 Super Bowls were shown in England which has seventeen million TV sets. The National Football League, often subject to criticism in the United States, might well look to the British television market for its product. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 24 notes.

Lee Elihu Lowenfish

III-14

Hoy, James F. "The Origins and Originality of Rodeo," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 17-33.

Though it remains impossible to date precisely the origins of rodeo, this unique sport which was derived from the herding skills of cowhands appeared as a form of competition in the late nineteenth century. In no other part of the world and at no other time has the man versus animal situation evolved into a sport so well defined as the rodeo in the American West. Most other horse sports center on military skills. Marketed as a sport by William Cody and the Miller Brothers, rodeo became a common part of western festivities. Based on secondary works; 46 notes.

Harry Jebsen, Jr.

III-15

Remley, Mary L. "From Sidesaddle to Rodeo;" *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 44-52.

The article covers the development of women's events in the rodeo of the Cheyenne Frontier Days of 1899 to the 1940's. From needed ranch skills came the competitive events of cow pony racing, bucking and pitching contests, steer roping, relay racing, stake racing, and the like. They were performed by such local favorites as Lorena Trickey, Bertha Kaepemick, and Goldie St. Clair. Lack of top prizes, expensive transportation, and lack of contestants led to the demise of women's events at Cheyenne in the 1940's. Based on primary sources, newspapers and secondary works; 35 notes; 7 photos.

John R. Schleppe

III-16

Bird, Roy and Luann. " 'Punkin Roller' Rodeos," *Journal of the West*, 17, No. 3 (July 1978), 34-43.

The original rodeos were small camp challenges of cowboys' skills after the workday in the American West. From this developed the intercamp competitions as first recorded at Deer Trail, Colorado in 1869, Cheyenne in 1872, and Sante Fe in 1874. The events evolved into broncho riding (both saddled and bareback), calf roping, bull riding, and others. The spectrum of rodeos from the "punkin roller" (small, local affairs) to the large commercial events are briefly discussed. Based on secondary works; 4 photos; 2 maps; 36 notes.

John R. Schleppe

III-17

"Ice Follies," *American Heritage*, 30, No. 1 (December 1978), 60-63.

According to legend, a visitor in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1866 described the city as "another Siberia." In that year, injured civic pride inspired a Winter Carnival, the centerpiece of which was a splendid 140 foot high ice castle. The Carnival became a tradition in spite of the depression, wars, and occasional warm winters which limited its grandeur. Such events as sled-dog contests and ice fishing have been included, and more than ninety events are planned for 1979. No notes; illustrations.

J. A. Kennard

III-18

Mitchell, John G. "Gentlemen Afield," *American Heritage*, 29, No. 6 (Oct/Nov 1978), 94-100.

Following the Civil War, there appeared in America a new word, "sportsman," which defined a gentleman who spent leisure with rod and gun. Rod and gun were no longer mere tools of subsistence; they became social status symbols. The last quarter of the nineteenth century was the "gilded" age of field sports. The Adirondacks became one of the most popular "resorts." "Camps" appeared and some became lavishly appointed. The popularity of field sports inspired a spate of journal, the most influential of which was *Forest and Stream*. By 1900, the middle class began invading this former preserve of the wealthy. No notes.

J. A. Kennard

III-19

"An Artist-Sportsman's Portfolio," *American Heritage*, 29, No. 6 (Oct/Nov 1978), 101-105.

A. B. Frost was perhaps the most well-known illustrator at the turn of the century. Born in Philadelphia in 1851, he was an apprentice engraver and lithographer in his youth. He studied briefly under Thomas Eakins and went on to become an illustrator for leading periodicals. His topics were broad, but his numerous paintings and illustrations of field and stream sports demonstrated his close attention to the detail of man, beast, and terrain. No notes; illustrations.

J. A. Kennard

III-20

Lancaster, Paul. "Inhale!. . Exhale!. . Inhale!. . Exhale!. . ," *American Heritage*, 29, No. 5 (Oct/Nov 1978), 4-13.

Between the late nineteenth century and the present, attitudes toward exercise have gone full circle. Before the turn of the century, a handful of physical culturists began preaching the virtues of a fine physique. They opened gymnasias, wrote books and invented "systems" and machines. A competing group of doctors disparaged muscle building and advocated light calisthenics. Gradually, exercise emphasis was placed on comfort and brevity. By the 1930s, exercise was viewed with skepticism, and none at all was prudent after forty. Beginning in the 1960s, vigorous exercise was promoted for all ages. This article contains an excerpt about Charles Atlas. No notes.

J. A. Kennard

III-21

Culin, Stewart. "Exhibit of Games in the Columbian Exposition," *Journal of American Folklore*, 6, No. 22 (July-September 1893), 205-227.

This article represents a description of the extensive games exhibit at the Columbia Exposition. As such it is not a piece of research about games. It serves as a comparative study of games within the context of folk traditions and customs. Included are descriptions of puzzles, board games, cards, chance, ball and many more. No notes.

Tony Ladd

III-22

Culin, Stewart. "Street Games of Boys in Brooklyn, N.Y.," *Journal of American Folklore*, 4, No. 19 (July-September 1891), 221-237.

The "Street Games of Boys in Brooklyn" provides a listing and description of thirty-six popular games played in Brooklyn, New York during the late nineteenth century. Although the descriptions of some of these games are contained in other works, this particular compilation is significant as an on-site description by a youth of that period. The description includes games from "tag" to "stick-ball." Based on personal interviews with boys in Brooklyn. 2 notes.

Tony Ladd

III-23

Culin, Stewart. "American Indian Games." *Journal of American Folklore*, 11, No. 43 (October-December 1898), 245-252.

Games are significant entities in most cultures and as such are important areas in the study of cultural history. Stewart Culin has investigated the development of American Indian games and has focused on sacred rather than children's mimetic games. These games helped to establish the connotation of unrelated facts, and according to Culin provided a means by which man could establish a relation to his living environment. Through analyses of game rules and implements, Culin concluded that most American Indian games were related and developmentally derived one from another. Based on analysis of Indian gaming devices which are illustrated in the text. Informal notes.

Tony Ladd