

## Journal Surveys

### I. NORTH AMERICAN SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

#### I-1

Rader, Benjamin G. "Modern Sports: In Search of Interpretations," *Journal of Social History*, 13 (Winter 1979), 307-321.

Eighteenth century American commoners and elite emulated the recreations of their classes in England. In the early nineteenth century, a "sporting counterculture" emerged in both nations which sought to retain a pre-modern lifestyle. Mainstream Protestants supported sports in the late nineteenth century in reaction to Victorianism and as a means of socializing urban youth into proper American values. As society became more complex after 1920, sport provided heroes and a means of participating in the "good life." Based on secondary works; 13 notes.

Steven A. Riess

#### I-2

Lucas, John A. "Sport History Through Biography," *Quest*, 31, No. 2 (1979), 216-221.

The production of valuable biography combines science and art in a careful, skillful blend of craftsmanship and creativity. Unfortunately, most sport and physical education biography produced in the United States does not meet this high standard. Would-be biographers in these areas fall victim to the same faults and temptations as so many others—they tend to write one-dimensional, biased essays portraying their subjects as complete saints or villains. Good sport biography must first of all be pledged to accuracy. Secondly, it must be carried out within the context of a rational plan. The plan must include "exhaustive research, the proper disposition of this material, accurate and objective writing . . ." All of this should portray the life of a "meaningful human figure." Based on secondary works; 16 notes.

Richard A. Swanson

#### I-3

Massengale, John D. "The Americanization of School Sports: Historical and Social Consequences," *The Physical Educator*, 36, No. 2 (May 1979), 59-69.

America has made sports an important aspect of her educational system while most countries have treated sport and education as separate entities. The history of sport in America is traced briefly from the Colonial period to the present. (A few statements are questionable.) The socialization of sport is treated in more detail, and the many problems, opportunities, and consequences of school sports are analyzed. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 30 notes.

Joan Paul

I-4

Sisk, Glenn N. "Social Life in the Alabama Black Belt, 1875-1917," *The Alabama Review*, 8, No. 2 (April 1955), 83-103.

Ten counties near and to the west of Montgomery constitute the Alabama Black Belt," so-called because of the soil color. Social activities here were at a minimum in the aftermath of the Civil War, but from 1900-1914 an extremely active social life was available to white people. Parties of all sorts were sponsored by police, fire, military units, women's clubs and lodges. There were band concerts, hay rides, picnics, fairs, spelling matches, and dances as well as lectures, opera and theatre. Favorite sports were baseball, horseracing, cockfighting, and bicycling. The ring tournament was common. Amusements for blacks were seldom documented. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 11 notes.

Helen E. Fant

I-5

Riess, Steven. "Baseball Myths, Baseball Reality, and the Social Functions of Baseball in Progressive America," *Stadion*, 3, No. 2 (1977), 273-311;

Progressive era journalists cooperated with organized baseball to create several myths about the "national" game. Under analysis, none of the myths fit the reality of baseball in the early twentieth century. Baseball did not have rural origins, rather it developed within American cities. Baseball players were not largely rural, but more often came from the small cities and large urban centers. Baseball owners were not altruists, but men closely tied to urban political machines. Baseball failed as a social integrator and as a source of social democracy since neither its players nor its fans represented a cross section of heterogeneous America. Even though baseball myths lacked substance, Americans still believed in their values and functions. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 69 notes, 1 chart.

Harry Jebsen, Jr.

I-6

Head, John. "Great Granddaddy vs. Jackie Robinson," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 15-18.

This short story describes Jackie Robinson who became the incarnate hero to all blacks in the South. The southern black, however, had long been denied childhood heroes in baseball due to segregation. The author's granddaddy claimed that he, not Jackie Robinson, was the first black professional baseball player. He played in a game at Fort Pulaski during the Civil War between rebel prisoners and black troops which was filled with old types of symbolism drawn from baseball lore. Black troops knew if they lost this game they would be sent to the Tennessee front. Granddaddy and the awesome Joshua won the game for the black troops through sheer courage. Granddaddy concluded that they played for their lives, which is more than Jackie Robinson ever had at stake. No notes.

Harry Jebsen, Jr.

I-7

Murdock, Eugene. "They Called Him Unser Choe." *Baseball Research Journal*, (1977), 37-46.

Joe Hauser, a perennial minor league slugger of the 1920s and 1930s and who saw only brief major league action, is the subject of this biographical essay. Historian Eugene Murdock interviewed Hauser as part of his continuing effort of building an oral history of this era. This biographical sketch evokes conditions under which minor league players then played and the subject's impressions of the major leagues of the time. Based on interviews, with statistical addenda and secondary works used; no notes.

David Q. Voigt

I-8

Borst, Bill. "The Matron Magnate," *Baseball Research Journal*, (1977), 25-30.

A biographical sketch of Helene Britton who in 1911 inherited ownership of the National League St. Louis Cardinals and became the first woman owner in major league baseball history. Affectionately dubbed "Lady Bee" by the local press, she was scorned by her owner colleagues who tried unsuccessfully to oust her. For six seasons this wealthy suffragette braved chauvinist opposition and clung to her post. Far ahead of her time, Mrs. Britton had a flair for promotion; an early advocate of ladies days, she was rewarded by one encouragingly profitable season. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

David Q. Voigt

I-9

Gettleson, Leonard, "Iron Man Pitching Performances," *Baseball Research Journal*, (1977), 19-25.

In 1893 the pitching distance in baseball was extended to 60'6", a ruling that soon forced teams to carry larger staffs. Nevertheless, in the first 25 years of this century some pitchers still taxed themselves by such feats as pitching two games in a single day. All such 20th century efforts are listed with statistical details, including Iron Man Joe McGinnity's 1903 feat of pitching and winning three doubleheaders in a single month. Based on primary sources and secondary works; statistical listings; no notes.

David Q. Voigt.

I-10

Overfield, Joseph. "The First Great Minor League Club," *Baseball Research Journal*, (1977), 1-6.

The author dates the beginning of professional minor league baseball in 1877 when the International Association was organized—a league that included teams from Canada and the United States. In 1878 Buffalo joined the 11-team Association and fielded a team of future stars that not only won handily, but defeated National league teams in 10 of 17 encounters. Buffalo's star pitcher, future Hall of Famer Jim Galvin, pitched in 101 of the team's 116 games, winning 72, including the ten exhibition victories over the major leaguers. The following year Buffalo joined the major leagues while the International Association struggled through two more campaigns before collapsing. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

David Q. Voigt

I-11

Daniel, W. Harrison. "'The Rage' in the Hill City—The Beginning of Baseball in Lynchburg," *Virginia Cavalcade*, 28, No. 4 (Spring 1979), 186-191.

Propagated in the metropolitan areas of the East, baseball appeared in the South during the War Between the States. Its popularity surged during the late 1860s. Gentlemen's clubs emerged, such as the four located in Lynchburg, Virginia, and verified the acceptance of this new national pastime. Although the number of players and length of game had been established at nine, some rules were still evolving, such as the pitcher's underhand delivery and balls caught on the fly or on the first bounce for outs. As the clubs played more games, participant and spectator interest increased accordingly, making baseball the rage in many communities. No notes.

Angela Lumpkin

I-12

Pedersen, Bob. "Casey At The Bat and Its Knack for Controversy," *New England Galaxy*, 14 (Winter 1973), 30-34.

This article reveals the author of "Casey at Bat" to be Ernest L. Thayer who published the verse under the name "PHIN" in the San Francisco *Examiner* on June 3, 1888. Others purported to write "Casey" even after Thayer admitted authorship five years later. Where was Mudville and who was Casey? Again, even after Thayer revealed that the whole poem had no basis in fact, speculation continued. No notes.

Garold Cole

I-13

Bishop, Elva and Fulton, Katherine. "Sporting Stars—The Heyday of Industrial Women's Basketball," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 50-56.

Hanes Hosiery, the last of the great industrial women's basketball teams, won three straight AAU national championships between 1951-1953. Although financially backed by the mill, the players worked regular shifts, and aside from occasional travel absences (with full pay), they practiced and played on their own time. In spite of the six-player half-court style of play which limited both mobility and scoring, the team "sold-out" the Hanes gymnasium and brought favorable press attention to the mill and the players. The team also served as a crucial bridge between workers and management and between the company and community. After years of competition in the Southern Textile League, the team tested itself in the 1947 national playoff. Retirement of their coach, disappearance of local rivals, decreased fan support, and interference with work schedules caused the team to disband in 1954 'much to the chagrin of All-Americans Eunies "Eunie" Futch and Evelyn "Eckie" Jordan. No notes.

Angela Lumpkin

I-14

Daniel, Klores. "Out of Bounds—Frank McGuire and Basketball Politics in South Carolina," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 104-111.

Frank McGuire learned his basketball at a Greenwich Village settlement house where he also formed a basic attitude toward life—give and take, favors and returns, and loyalty to friends. During his years at St. John's as a player and a successful coach (1946-1952), he made friends with influential people and learned to talk and to listen with the ease and expertise of a ward boss. At the University of North Carolina (1952-1961) he guided the basketball team to the 1957 National Championship before moving on to the pros. In

1964 the University of South Carolina lured the charismatic, controversial Irishman back to the college ranks where he again produced a winning tradition. Numerous conflicts between McGuire and two successive athletic directors at South Carolina challenged his statewide popularity and even his job. In his own defense, he elicited grassroots support and saved his job. No notes.

Angela Lumpkin

I-15

Finger, Bill. "Just Another Ball Game," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 74-81.

A review of high school and college basketball and its desegregation during the late 1950s and early 1960s are presented in an interview with Les Hunter, a member of the Chicago Loyola NCAA champions of 1963. Hunter's participation in secondary school on the national Negro high school championship team (Nashville Pearl), recruiting, college life, and professional basketball experiences are recounted. These are discussed in light of gradual acceptance of blacks in the sports world and their slower acceptance into society in general. Based on interviews; no notes; three photographs.

John R. Schleppe

I-16

Loomis, C. Grant. "The Captive Bear in California Amusements." *Western Folklore*, 7, No. 4 (October 1948), 336-341.

Beat baiting, man and bear fights, bull and bear fights, and jackass and bear fights were all part of the amusements of the California miners between 1851 and 1862. Bull fighting was also a popular amusement and in two instances women fought with bulls while at one fight a foot race between John Gildersleeve and another runner was added to interest spectators. Betting on the victorious fighter and selling admission tickets to the spectacle caused much money to be exchanged. The gate receipts alone in one bull-bear match were \$6,000. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 11 notes.

Lynne Emery

I-17

Harbrecht, Thomas and Bamett, C. Robert. "College Football During World War II: 1941-1945," *The Physical Educator*, 36, No. 1 (March 1979), 31-33.

An immediate effect of the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 was to move the 1942 Rose Bowl Game from Pasadena, California to Durham, North Carolina. Colleges began deleting football programs during the

1942 season, and by 1943, college football was at its lowest ebb. Some of the changes caused by the war were: 1) freshmen played on varsity teams; 2) night games were banned; 3) some gate receipts were donated to the war effort; 4) transportation was restricted; 5) players were often underaged or 4-F; and 6) service teams became ranked powers in college football. Based on secondary works and newspapers; 33 notes.

Joan Paul

I-18

Naison, Mark. "The Perversion of the Dream," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 112-116.

Sport has been used throughout the nation and in the South as a means of entertainment and of engendering community spirit. Yet that idealization of sport has been perverted by 1) modern spectator sports which have working class youth entertaining upper middle class people who can afford overpriced tickets to sporting events, 2) injuries to players and a lack of concern about drug usage in organized sport, 3) the use of college players without concern for their education, and 4) continued discrimination in college and professional sports. These issues are used as a means of advocating a drive for human rights in sports. No notes, one map, one chart, several illustrations.

Harry Jebesen, Jr.

I-19

Pileggi, Sarah. "Good Lord of Golf," *Sports Illustrated*, 50, No. 19 (May 17, 1979), 66-81.

Byron Nelson's golf career began in 1932 at Texarkana, Texas. He reached his peak in 1939 when he won the U.S. Open, placed second in the P.G.A., set a professional scoring record with back-to-back 65's, and won several regional tournaments. During the war, when professional golf was virtually at a standstill, he offered his services to many war charities and served as the golf "pro" at the Inverness Country Club. Considering himself as much farmer as golfer, he retired to his farm in 1946. Based on an interview.

Maxine G. Hunter

I-20

Ingram, Jonathan. "The Battle of the Independents," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 92-99.

Independent stock car drivers, those not backed by commercial or individual sponsorships, have repeatedly tried to break into the winner's circle in racing. However, neither a 1969 Professional Driver's Association refusal to race at

Talladega, nor the 1973 "Independent 250" (a non-NASCAR event promoted by Raymond Williams for independent drivers), nor a 1976 threatened strike by independent drivers succeeded in closing the money winning gap between independents and the top racers. NASCAR domination, under control of the France family, dictated the ever-changing rules to insure crowd-pleasing entertainment and provided guaranteed purses, point fund bonuses, and a 30+ race circuit. Publicized races throughout the country, elimination of shorter distance races, withdrawal of factory money, and a reluctance to oppose the power of NASCAR (must submit to race) all reinforced the domination of the sponsored drivers over the independents. No notes.

Angela Lumpkin

I-21

Wallace, Helen. "The Zlac Rowing Club," *Journal of San Diego History*, 5, No. 4 (October 1960), 97-100.

In 1892, Lena, Agnes, and Caroline Polhamus and Zulette Lamb organized a rowing club calling it the Zlac Rowing Club from the first letters of their names. In a borrowed four-oared boat the girls rowed around San Diego Bay until 1895 when they bought their own eight-oared boat. By 1901 the club had thirty members, many of whom were still active in 1960. A second boat was added in 1914 and both were seaworthy in 1960 when membership was limited to 500 resident members. Many victories and a proud tradition were the heritage of this club. Based on primary sources; no notes.

Lynne Emery

I-22

Lund, Rolf T. "The Development of Skiing in Banff," *Alberta History*, 25, No. 4 (Autumn 1977), 25-30.

Scandinavian workers introduced skiing to Banff, Alberta, in the 1800s. Austrian mountain guides, arriving in 1910, stimulated jumping and touring. The first Banff Winter Carnival was held in 1917, and a variety of events were included during the 1920s. Banff was added to the American professional ski jumping circuit in 1921, and competitive alpine skiing began in 1930. When the Dominion Ski Championships were awarded to Banff in 1937, all of Canada began to realize the skiing potential of this area. By 1940, it was acknowledged as one of Canada's great skiing centers. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 24 notes; 2 photographs.

Barbara Schrod

I-23

Barney, Robert K. "German Turners in American Domestic Crisis," *Stadion*, 4 (1978), 344-357.

The article discusses the widening gap between Northern and Deep South Turner Societies during the antebellum and American Civil War Periods. Professing the Jahn ideals of rights for the common man and democracy, the Turners' national position was anti-slavery. Turner groups in the Deep South (while inwardly perhaps anti-slavery) were under heavy community pressure to recognize the importance of the economic value of slavery and its resultant social and political implications. Deep South Turners seceded from the national body in the late 1850s and not until 1865 could their readmission bring about national goals of a democratic society. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 41 notes.

John R. Schlepfi

I-24

Viriden, Bill. "Farewell to Colonel Cody," *Journal of San Diego History*, 6, No. 3 (July 1960), 81-84.

Billed as his "Au Revoir" appearance, Colonel William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody brought his Wild West Show to San Diego, California in September, 1902. A street parade before the matinee attracted eleven thousand people and performers included Young Spotted Tail, Crow Dog, Thomas J. Isbell, Ora Pazzo, former Rough Riders, Cossacks, Arabs, American cowboys and cowgirls and Colonel Cody. Following the evening performance the troupe left for Arizona and then Europe, returning to San Diego for their actual farewell appearance in October, 1910. By 1910 the Wild West Show used seventy-eight railroad cars and had a cast of 1,100. Based on primary sources and newspapers; No notes.

Lynne Emery

I-25

Pepe, Phil and Hollander, Zander. "A List of Lists that will Delight, Tense, Even Infuriate." *Sports Illustrated*, 50, No. 18 (April 30, 1979), 76-86.

This article is well suited for those that enjoy sports trivia. Divided into thirty topics covering anything from sporting boners to Bill Tilden's six sexiest tips for mixed doubles, one little known fact after another can be found. In essence, the lists cover the best, the worst, and the strangest happenings in sport history. 16 notes.

Maxine G. Hunter