

III. North American Sport and Physical Education

III-1

Bruce, D. D. Jr. "Play, Work and Ethics in the Old South," *Southern Folklore Quarterly*, 40 (1977), 33-51.

In the ante-bellum South both play and work were directly related to ethics. Southern children's play was not significantly different from children's play

in other sections. As with most societies, role playing for purposes of social assimilation marked children's play. Games of chance had little place; skill, ability, and quality of effort were primary concerns. In both play and work quality of performance held greater value than winning, acquisition of trophies, or material gain. For both children and adults the enjoyment of play (or work), was gained from performing the activity well. The conspicuous role of leisure in the ante-bellum South was a rejection of the acquisitiveness central to the Northern work ethics. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 40 notes.

Robert T. Bowen

III-2

Culpin, Alan. "A Brief History of Social and Domestic Life Among the Military in Wyoming, 1849-1890," *Annals of Wyoming*, 45, No. 1 (Spring 1973), 93-108.

The life of the soldier in Wyoming was normally so filled with responsibilities that there was but little time for pursuit of pleasure. The soldiers' existence was a difficult, unenviable one whose days were long and whose rewards were minimal. However, the soldiers invariably found time to enjoy such amusements as dancing, card playing, hunting and fishing, horse racing, theatricals, and musical performances. In fact, the opportunity to participate in such pursuits were influential in keeping the desertion rate at a minimum. The amusements available were the necessary anesthetic to the soldiers otherwise austere and dangerous way of life. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 59 notes.

David K. Wiggins

III-3

Fielding, Lawrence W. "A Snowball's Chance," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 11-13.

Civil War winter camps gave exhausted troops a time to rest and re-organize. Both Union and Confederate officers faced the dilemma of maintaining discipline while boosting morale. Problems of physical fatigue and emotional depression were mitigated by such recreations as horse racing, ball games, and snowball battles. Snowball battles were popular, and the involvement of 6,000 to 10,000 men was common. While the snowball battles mollified the horrors of the War, they often became quite elaborate, serious, and uncontrollable. No notes.

June A. Kennard

III-4

Naison, Mark. "Lefties and Righties: The Communist Party and Sports During the Great Depression," *Radical America*, 13, No. 4 (July-August 1979), 47-59.

From the 1920s through the mid-1940s, the American Communist Party (CPUSA) attempted to reshape American sports. At the outset the Party created its own sports organization, the Labor Sports Union (LSU), which was intended to project workers from the "bourgeois" influences of mass spectator sports and organizations like the Amateur Athletic Union. Because the LSU never gained popular support among American workers, it altered its attitude toward sport. The Party abandoned its exclusive interest in left-organized sports groups and identified itself with democratizing trends in sports; for example, the racial integration of professional baseball. The CPUSA's shift vis à vis sports gained popular support, but the Party's forced accommodation of "bourgeois" sports offers a telling commentary on the marginality of the American left. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 39 notes.

Ford Williams

III-5

Kruger, Arnd. " 'Fair Play for American Athletes,' A Study in Anti-Semitism," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 9, No. 1 (May 1978), 42-57.

Utilizing new evidence made available through the opening of the Avery Brundage Collection, the author developed a thesis that the United States' participation in the 1936 Olympic Games was related more to anti-semitic agitation on the 'homefront,' than to the Nazi dominated Games themselves. Ongoing protest by various ethnic, religious, and political groups was quelled, largely by Brundage, who at the time was president of both the American Olympic Association and the American Olympic Committee. He personified the mid-western attitude that the American athlete was a martyr to a cause promoted by "Jewish, Communist, and Un-American subversives." Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 47 notes.

Ralph C. Wilcox

III-6

Krammer, Arnold P. "When the Afrika Korps Came to Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, 80, No. 3 (1977) 247-82.

Over one hundred Texas communities had German POW camps within a few miles by 1943. Large numbers of these camps housed members of the elite Afrika Korps. Citizens of the small Texas towns were apprehensive at first,

though many have vivid recollections of what they saw and heard driving by the German camps. Among the leisure activities available to both officers and enlisted men imprisoned near Hearn, Texas were soccer, which they organized themselves; baseball, which they learned from the Americans; weight lifting; and handball. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 64 notes.

Mary Lou LeCompte

III-7

Nixon, Howard L. "The Commercial and Organizational Development of Modern Sport," *International Review of Sport Sociology* (Poland), 9, No. 2 (1974), 107-31.

The forces of bureaucratization, commercialism, and professionalism have changed both professional and amateur sport. The captains of the sport industry have become more and more dependent on television income. Athletes have also developed an excessive pecuniary orientation. Ironically, the corporate excesses of modern sport may signal its downfall and lead to a return of smaller-scale, participant-centered sport pursued for the enjoyment of athletes. Based on secondary works; 32 notes.

Michael Kupersanin

III-8

Furst, R. Terry. "Social Change and the Commercialization of Professional Sports," *International Review of Sport Sociology* (Poland), 6 (1971), 153-70.

A number of factors have contributed to the transformation of play into work in the United States. As audiences have grown, especially since 1950, sports have undergone rules changes, publicity promotions, and spectacular accoutrements. A value shift has taken place in which the intrinsic values of the game have given way to entertainment values. The emphasis upon entertainment has ushered in a new epoch that can be called the ascendant entertainment aura in professional sports. Based on secondary works; 5 notes; biblio.

Michael Kupersanin

III-9

Kleinknecht, Merl F. "Blacks in 19th Century Organized Baseball," *Baseball Research Journal* (1977), 118-127.

While but a handful of black players played major league baseball before segregation policies barred their way by 1890, many more played in the minors well into the 1890s. Because contemporary newspaper accounts generally

downplayed their deeds, a false impression of the black absence from minor league baseball was created. In setting the record straight the article highlights some of the stars and provides a register of forty-eight black minor league players from this era. Based on primary sources and secondary works. No notes.

David Q. Voigt

III-10

Frank Deford. "Spring Has Sprung," *Sports Illustrated*, 48, No. 16 (April 10, 1978), 92-108.

The traditions and lore surrounding baseball have made it unique among American sports. Opening day and the Presidential first pitch, crackerjacks, the Louisville Slugger, and the comedy routine, "Who's on First," are all a part of the baseball mystique. Each of these traditions is viewed as it was and as it has become. For example the Presidential first pitch began when William Howard Taft tossed out the first ball at a Washington Senators' home opener in 1910.

Maxine G. Hunter

III-11

Voigt, David Q. "The Owner Player Conflict," *Baseball Research Journal* (1973), 2-7.

The 1972 strike by the Major League Baseball Players Association against the owners is explained as part of a continuing, century-long conflict between major league players and unions. The 1972 strike followed the fifth attempt by players to unionize. Under Director Marvin Miller, the Major League Players Association gained power so that owners sought to arrest its growth. The result was a 13-day strike in the spring of 1972 which ended in a compromise, but which strengthened the Association by uniting the players. Based on primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

III-12

Daniel, Harrison W. "The Rage' in the Hill City—The Beginnings of Baseball in Lynchburg," *Virginia Cavalcade*, 28, No. 4 (Spring 1979), 186-91.

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 had been set at nine and the nine-inning game had been established, some rules were still evolving, such as the pitcher's underhand

delivery. Another early rule held that batted balls caught on the fly or on the first bounce were outs. As the clubs played more games, participant and spectator interest increased accordingly, making baseball the rage in many communities. No notes.

Angela Lumpkin

III-13

Anderson, Harry H. "The Benteen Base Ball Club; Sports Enthusiasts of the Seventh Cavalry," *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, 20, No. 3 (July 1970), 82-87.

There have been many publications dealing with the Seventh Cavalry and Custer's last fight at the Little Big Horn. But one aspect of Seventh Cavalry history that has escaped scholars was the sporting activity of a highly enthusiastic and well-organized group of men who served in Captain Frederick W. Benteen's H Company during the years preceding the well known campaign of 1876. The Benteen baseball club was apparently not unique among the military of the period. Other frontier units fielded baseball clubs, but very few left such details of their organization, or even comprehensive records of their performances. Based on primary sources; 12 notes.

David K. Wiggins.

III-14

Lucht, Gary. "Scobey's Touring Pros: Wheat, Baseball and Illicit Booze," *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, 20, No. 3 (July 1970), 88-93.

Early in 1925, a group of Scobey, Montana businessmen raised enough money to bring together a baseball dream team "that would hopefully put this prosperous wheat shipping town on the map." The search went out to the minor leagues of Canada, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, and the Dakotas. In the spring there gathered in Scobey a team of ballplayers "which would soon fulfill the dreams of a few and the expectations of many." The most notable players signed were Swede Risberg, former shortstop for the Chicago White Sox, and his teammate, Happy Felsch. These two famous characters had been barred from organized baseball for life because of their involvement in the 1919 Black Sox Scandal. The Scobey team compiled a 30-3 won-loss record on a 1925 barnstorming tour. The following year it registered 24 wins against 13 losses. Part of the "dream team" played again in 1927, but at the end of the season the financial backers lost interest and the club folded. 3 photographs; no notes.

David K. Wiggins

III-15

Newman, Bruce, "Yesterday: The N.Y. Rens Traveled a Long Hard Road to Basketball's Hall of Fame," *Sports Illustrated*, 15, No. 17 (October 22, 1979), 101-105.

The New York Rens, a black basketball team formed in 1922 and disbanded in 1948, played its first ball games on a casino dance floor. The advent of the Depression closed the casino, so the team took to the road, playing white teams in front of white audiences. This sometimes led to trouble, such as the incident in Akron, Ohio which required a riot squad to protect the team. The Rens outstanding team of Tarzan Cooper, Pappy Ricks, Billy Yancy, Fat Jenkins, Bruser Saeleh, Wee Willy Smith, and Casey Holt was duly recognized when this group, known as the Magnificent Seven, was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame. Based on interviews.

Maxine G. Hunter

III-16

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 crucial bridges 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 playoffs. 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

III-17

Daniel, Klores. "Out of Bounds—Frank McGuire and Basketball Politics in South Carolina," *Southern Exposure*, 7, No. 2 (Fall 1979), 104-11.

Frank McGuire learned his basketball at a Greenwich Village settlement house. There he also formed a basic attitude toward life—its 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

III-18

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 given 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 the black in the sports world and their slower acceptance into society in general. Based on interview; no notes; three photographs.

John R. Schlepfi

III-19

Goodman, Michael Harris. "The Moor vs. Black Diamond," *Virginia Cavalcade*, 29, No. 4 (Spring 1980), 164-73.

The popularity of pugilism attracted former Virginia slave Thomas Molineaux to England. Following two successful bouts, he challenged the British champion, Tom Cribb, to the first world championship of bareknuckle boxing. This bout was held on December 18, 1810, in East Grinstead on soggy turf in cold, rainy weather. Twice the partisan crowd interfered denying Molineaux his deserved victory. After thirty-three rounds, Molineaux fell, dizzy from striking his head on a ring post. To the delight of the assemblage, Cribb was declared the victor when the American failed to get up. A rematch the following year resulted in a well-trained, toughened Cribb easily defeating his dissipated, despondent opponent. No notes; 13 photographs.

Angela Lumpkin

III-20

Roberts, Randy. "Heavyweight Champion Jack Johnson: His Omaha Image, A Public Reaction Study," *Nebraska History*, 57 (Summer 1976), 226-41.

Boxing, particularly the heavyweight division, is an important indicator of American social currents. The reaction of Omaha, Nebraska to black champion Jack Johnson from 1908 to 1915 has been well-documented in that city's newspapers. The attitudes of Omahans seemed to evolve from benign tolerance and admiration to strong negative feelings during the period. At first, Omaha did not react with alarm to inter-racial boxing matches. In 1910 for example, approximately 5000 residents turned out to see Johnson as he traveled to Reno, Nevada to fight Jim Jeffries. Racial incidents around the country after Johnson defeated Jeffries began to turn the tide of Omaha's once positive attitude. Then, the suicide of Etta Duryea, Johnson's first white wife, and even more so, his marriage to the white Lucille Cameron transformed editorial opinion to a clearly negative stance. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 62 notes; 5 photographs.

Richard Keller

III-21

Dempsey, Jack (with Barbara Piatelli Dempsey). "The Destruction of a Giant, How I Beat Jess Willard," *American Heritage*, 28, No. 3 (1977), 72-83.

Reminiscing about his 1919 championship fight with Jess Willard, Jack Dempsey described his pre-fight training regimen, camp stories, and the publicity ballyhoo of Tex Richard and such period newsmen as Damon Runyon. He discussed his feelings during the short fight (three rounds), and the euphoria associated with being champion. The article contains photographs of Dempsey; his manager, "Doc" Kearns; and eight frames of the first round of the match. No notes.

John Schleppe

III-22

Cunningham, John. "Not a Coward on Either Side," *New Jersey History* 96 (Autumn-Winter 1978), 99-104.

Outraged at the ferocious nature of the game known as football, faculties at Harvard and Yale demanded that the playing of this sport be stopped. In the fall of 1860 football playing was ended as the students complied and readied themselves for the impending Civil War. Football did not die with that edict, however, but was reborn with the first intercollegiate football game between Princeton and Rutgers on November 6, 1869. The sport, which endured much

public criticism and numerous safety changes during the late 1800s, was *finally* “saved” when representatives of many colleges fielding football teams agreed to a number of rule changes designed to end the foul play and brutality. Based on primary sources, secondary works, and magazines; 9 notes.

Patricia H. Miller

III-23

Nardo, Anna K., “A Recreation of a Recreation: *Reading The Compleat Angler*,” *The South Atlantic Quarterly*, 79, No. 3 (Summer 1980), 302-11.

Izaak Walton’s *The Compleat Angler* provided a curious combination of a practical how-to manual about angling with Christian moralizing and a pastoral narrative. Through the reenactment of a recreation, the expert angler, Piscator, offered his eager companion, Venator (and the readers of this lastingly popular book), the opportunity to associate the environment with a consequent wholeness of experience. The simple life of the fisherman, while possessing some specific task complexities, was contrasted with the confusing world of business, law, religion, and politics. Through this contemplative play experience, however, a meaningful unity with self and with fellow anglers developed. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 22 notes.

Angela Lumpkin

III-24

Splitter, Henry Winfred. “Los Angeles Recreation, 1846-1900,” *The Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, 43, No. 1 (March 1961), 35-68; 43, No. 2 (June 1961), 166-99.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, popular recreational activities in Los Angeles included feats of horsemanship displayed during the annual round-ups at local rancheros, bull and bear baiting, cockfighting, pedestrianism, cycling, tennis, and the Tournament of Roses. Baseball was played only by high school girls as late as 1874. Polo and tennis were centered at Santa Monica. The founding of the Los Angeles Athletic Club in 1880 spawned track and field; the city’s first meet was held in 1883. Los Angeles’ first football game took place in 1888 when the University of Southern California met a team from the Alliance club. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 151 notes.

Lynne Emery

III-25

Watters, Ron. “The Long Snow Shoe: Early Skiing in Idaho,” *Idaho Yesterdays*, 23, No. 3 (Fall 1979), 18-29.

Skiing in early Idaho began not as a sport, but as a means to travel through Idaho's heavy winter snows and rough, mountainous terrain. The long snow shoe permitted the "art of skimming over the snow" in the early 1860-1900s. Simply constructed of one solid piece of wood, the ski was about 10 to 11 feet in length. The tips were placed in boiling water and turned upward. To keep the upturn a wire was attached to the tip and stretched to a point nailed low on the ski. Boots were attached with a simple leather strap made of moose hide. Only one pole was used for balance. When placed between the skier's legs in a squatting position, it helped him maneuver and served as a brake. The article also discussed the people who skied, ski races, and the attire of men and women. Based on primary sources and secondary works.

Sharon Kay Stoll

III-26

Vertinsky, Patricia. "Rhythmics—A Sort of Physical Jubilee: A New Look at the Contributions of Dio Lewis," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 9, No. 1 (May 1978), 31-41.

Dio Lewis' social system of rhythmics or new gymnastics was first tried out, with success, in an insane asylum. It was thought that it had a therapeutic effect on the patients. The system was first introduced to the General Public in 1860 at the American Institute of Instruction in Boston. Lewis aimed his rhythmics to reach men and women. This desire to develop a system for women reflected the domestic tensions of mid-nineteenth century North America and perhaps had a dual origin. It may have arisen from Lewis's own enthusiastic character or from popular perceptions of the day with regard to the medical and educational needs of women. Present day perceptions of women and of the role of rhythmics are examined in comparison with its introduction by Lewis. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 47 notes.

Dave Brown

III-27

Barney, Robert K. "German Turners in American Domestic Crisis," *Stadion*, 4 (1978), 344-57.

The article discussed 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. Schleppe

III-28

Wilke, Phyllis Kay. "Physical Education for Women at Nebraska University, 1879-1923," *Nebraska History*, 56 (Summer 1975), 193-221.

There was no provision for women's physical education at Nebraska University during its earliest years. The first organized activity was instruction in close order drill by a professor of military science in 1879. In 1883 seventy women petitioned the Regents for instruction in gymnastics equal to the amount of military drill men received. Little was done until 1890 when a faculty committee recommended that physical culture be included in the curriculum. Two years later the Regents ruled that all women must take two years of physical training. By 1894 a full program began to take shape under the direction of Robert A. Clark. By the turn of the century it was possible to earn a college degree and a physical education teaching certificate. From 1900 onward, Ann Clapp, Alice Towne, and Ina Gittings were responsible for expanding and diversifying the program. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 48 notes; 8 photographs.

Richard Keller

III-29

Park, Roberta J. "The Research Quarterly and Its Antecedents," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 51, No. 1 (March 1980), 1-22.

The *Research Quarterly* of the American Physical Education Association (APEA) was first published in March 1930 with Elmer D. Mitchell as editor. Increased graduate study in physical education and health and a growing interest in research by a strong group within the APEA were significant factors. Through the years, changes in policy and content reflected growth of the profession and the parent organization. The dilemma of the scope of physical education, the concern with pure versus applied research, the procedures and criteria for selection of research studies, the make-up of the editorial board, and increased specialization of subdisciplines all affected the *Quarterly*. Following Mitchell's term as editor, there were twenty-two years of AAHPER staff editorship. Professional physical educators and active researchers became editors beginning with Carolyn Bookwalter (1965-1969), then John Mitchem (1969-1974), Gladys Scott (1974-1977), and Margaret J. Safrit (1977). Based on primary sources, personal correspondence and interviews, and secondary works; 80 notes.

Helen Fant