

V. United States Sport and Physical Education

V-1

Henderson, Cary S. "Los Angeles and the Dodger War, 1957-1962," *Southern California Quarterly*, 62, No. 3 (Fall 1980), 261-89.

Determined to attract major league baseball to Los Angeles in 1957, Mayor Norris Poulson and a committee offered Brooklyn Dodger president Walter F. O'Malley 185 acres of land in Chavez Ravine and \$2,000,000 for clearing it. O'Malley, however, desired a city-built stadium or at least a 300 acre parcel of land which Los Angeles was unable to provide. After further negotiations, the Dodgers decided to move west, but some members of the Los Angeles City Council were against using Chavez Ravine for baseball rather than for "the public purpose." The Dodger deal caused legal, political, and even moral upheaval in Los Angeles and was finally not resolved until 1962. An agreement was reached when Los Angeles gave the Dodgers unused, but valuable land, and the Dodgers built their own financially-rewarding stadium. Based upon primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 132 notes.

—Lynne Emery

V-2

Lindberg, Richard. "The Chicago Whales and the Federal League of American Baseball, 1914-1915," *Chicago History*, 10 (Spring 1981), 2-12.

After Chicago businessman James Gilmore took charge of the year-old Federal League, the circuit tried to reorganize itself into a major league in 1914. He centralized league operations, with all the teams' stock placed in a single corporation, and all ballpark leases turned over to the league. This new circuit signed hundreds of professional ballplayers in 1914, although most were obscure minor leaguers. Play was generally quite competitive, but the league did poorly at the ticket office. The Feds survived until the end of 1915 when a compromise, reached with organized baseball, caused it to disband. Based on newspapers and secondary works; no notes; six photographs.

—Steven A. Riess

V-3

Zang, David. "A Dress Rehearsal for Night Baseball," *Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin*, 39, No. 2 (Spring 1981), 109.

Cincinnati's claim of the first night league baseball game was actually preceded by a "near-miss" in June 1909. In that same city, inventor George F. Cahill planned to use fourteen powerful arc lights on five steel towers to light a Reds-Phillies game that summer. Reds' owner August Herrmann agreed and then declined at the last moment for fear of injuries. Two local amateur teams substituted and under the erratic light they made a total of eighteen errors. Cahill and Herrmann thought it was a success, but the Reds and Phillies thought further improvements were needed. The enthusiasm faded away and the idea remained dormant until 1935. Based upon newspaper accounts and secondary works; 3 illustrations; 16 notes.

—John R. Schleppe

V-4

Rosengarten, Theodore. "Reading the Hops: Recollections of Lorenzo Piper Davis and The Negro Baseball League," *Southern Exposure*, 5, Nos. 2-3 (Summer-Fall 1977), 62-79.

Piper Davis, a multi-faceted star of the Birmingham Black Barons in the Negro Baseball League, was the third black to sign a major league contract following only Jackie Robinson and Larry Doby. Davis' career extended from amateur baseball in Birmingham to playing for the Harlem Globetrotters to competing with Willie Mays, Satchel Paige, and the other great black stars. He had only "a cup of coffee" in the majors, but his recollections of organized Negro baseball contain an encyclopedic account of the often overlooked stars of the Negro Leagues. Based upon interviews; no notes.

—R. T. Bowen

V-5

Douglas Bauer. "Girls Win, Boys Lose," *Sports Illustrated*, 48, No. 11 (March 6, 1978), 34-40.

Boys basketball meant little in Prairie City, Iowa. The girl's team was everything. Even to date, a discussion of the 1948 State Championship, which the Prairie City girls lost, can become a heated debate as to why they lost. A boy, dating a member of the girls' team, soon realized that basketball was first and he second. Douglas Bauer's reminiscence of growing up in Prairie City during the late 1940s and early 1950s captures the flavor of Iowa and its love affair with girls' basketball. No notes.

—Maxine Grace Hunter

V-6

Braddy, Haldeen, "Queens of the Bullring," *Southern Folklore Quarterly*, 26 (1962), 107-21.

In the mid-twentieth century women invaded the male domain of bull fighting. The El Paso, Texas—Juarez, Mexico borderland produced many attractive toreras. This account of the careers of Joy Blair, Pat McCormick, Bette Ford, and others relates first person experiences and the emerging acceptance of the female bullfighter as a courageous athlete and attractive sex symbol (not unlike the male counterpart). By 1960 beautiful young women from throughout the United States were migrating to the borderland to add to the beauty, pageantry, and spectacle of the ancient Spanish sport. Based on primary sources; no notes.

—R. T. Bowen

V-7

Gunter, Charles R. "Cockfighting in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina," *Tennessee Folklore Society Bulletin*, 44, No. 4 (December 1978), 160-68.

Cockfighting in Tennessee and North Carolina is illegal but widespread. A 1976 federal law regulates "animal fighting ventures," but unless a state prohibits cockfighting, it is not a federal offense. Three anonymous cockers explained the breeding, diet, and handling of the birds. Elaborate training procedures include sparring between birds whose spurs are covered with leather "muffs" and carefully timed periods of feeding and non-feeding. In derbies, cocks are blind-matched by weight and fitted with steel spurs of gaffs. Roosters fight until a gaff hangs in an opponent's rooster at which point "handle" is ordered. The birds are separated, then fight again. The winning owner takes the entry fees and any side bets. Neither the two hobbyists nor the full time cocker felt the fights were cruel and all preferred the occasional moderate fines in order to initiate a state test case. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 4 notes.

—Helen Fant

V-8

Fletcher, Marvin E. "The Black Bicycle Corp," *Arizona and the West*, 16, No. 3 (Autumn 1974), 219-32.

In the 1890s at Ft. Missoula, Montana the U.S. Army conducted experiments to test the feasibility of using bicycles for military purposes. Inspired by the bicycle craze of the time and the advent of a safe bicycle, Lt. James A. Moss, a white officer, recruited black volunteers from the 25th Infantry. They carried forty pounds of equipment and rode long trips over rough terrain. The longest effort was 1,900 miles from the fort to St. Louis during which they averaged 52 miles per day. The experiments ceased with the coming of the Spanish-American War and the Army's conclusion that the bicycle was effective for courier or staff use, but not for combat. The experiments also reflected

a tolerance for the black trooper. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 1 map, 4 photos; 22 notes.

—David McComb

V-9

Dan Jenkins, "When The Frogs Were Princes," *Sports Illustrated*, 55. No. 10 (August 31, 1981), 77-90.

"We're No. 113!" This slogan on a banner was unfurled at a 1975 Texas Christian University football game humorously described the sad state into which football had sunk at Texas Christian University (TCU). However, there was an era in which TCU was considered a football power. Spanning three decades, 1929-1959, football at TCU boasted many conference championships. The talent of such players as Sam Baugh, Davey O'Brien and Bob Lilly contributed to its fine record. According to Dan Jenkins, who tells this story, those were the good old days when gangsters were even better.

—Maxine Grace Hunter

V-10

Ward, T. A. "The Kentucky Derby: Origins of Meanings," *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 2, No. 1 (1979), 37-48.

The sociological theory of symbolic interaction is used to analyze the meanings of the symbol "Derby." While the Kentucky Derby can be traced to the Epsom Derby Stakes initiated in 1780, it has become the focal point of many activities since its inception in 1875. These tangential meanings emerged and are still emerging as people interact during Derby week. It is the ongoing social milieu that develops the symbols and their meanings. Based on secondary works; 16 notes; 31 references.

—Michael Kupersanin

V-11

Nordberg, Carl A. "Looking Backward: Off to Mackinac!" *Chicago History*, 11, No. 2 (Summer 1981), 112-19.

The Chicago to Mackinac Race had its origin in the late 1890s from an informal race of five yachtsmen who spent their summers near the island. In 1898 they agreed to formalize the 333 mile race and award \$250 to the winner. After a six year hiatus, the race was resumed under the Yacht Owners Association of the Chicago Yacht Club which awarded \$100 and a trophy to the winner, *Vancedor*. Since 1906 a permanent trophy has been given to the winner. William H. Thompson won the award three straight years (1908-1910). Based on personal reminiscences and secondary works; no notes; 8 illustrations.

—Steven A. Riess

V-12

Barney, Robert Knight. "Mary E. Allen: Thought and Practice in 19th Century American Gymnastics," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 51, No. 4 (April 1980), 82-86.

In 1878, Mary E. Allen established the Allen School of Gymnastics in Boston. "The Ladies Gymnasium," as it was called, serviced the fitness needs of some 400 to 500 women and children members. Allen's program was similar to Sargent's system of gymnastics in that resistive weights and strength-producing gadgets were used as well as "musical gymnastics." Allen's exercise program was divided into three categories which included private work (light and remedial-type exercises), card work (an individualized approach to exercises), and class work (groups involved in a variety of fairly strenuous exercises). The teacher preparation aspect of the Allen School was very limited in its scope of achievement. Mary Allen continued to be active in organizations such as American Association for Advancement of Physical Education (AAAPE) even though her school closed in 1891. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 26 notes.

—Robert W. Case

V-13

Coursey, Leon N. "Pioneer Black Physical Educators: Contributions of Anita J. Turner and Edwin B. Henderson," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 51, No. 5 (May 1980), 54-56.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Anita J. Turner and Edwin B. Henderson were very influential in developing and administering physical education and athletic programs for black youth in the Washington, D.C. area. Both Turner and Henderson received some of their training at Sargent's Harvard Summer School and applied much of what they learned to their own physical education classes. Henderson held the distinction of being the first black male appointed to the position of physical education instructor in the nation's public schools. The author concluded that black physical educators have made significant contributions to the profession and that their contributions were usually utilitarian in nature. Based on primary sources and secondary works. 7 notes.

—Robert W. Case

V-14

Lucas, John. "The Eastern District Society Finds Its Strength: 1925-1929," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 50, No. 7 (September 1979), 58-60.

This article is the second of a series of articles describing the development of

the Eastern District of the American Physical Education Association. The 1925 Rochester convention was significant because it focused on the total development of the individual. Educators realized the need to look and plan to the future. The 1927 convention in Washington, D.C. and the 1929 convention in New Haven were also discussed. Officers of the period were also identified. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—Miriam Sheldon

V-15

Lucas, John. "Troubled Times for the Eastern District Society 1930-1933," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 51, No. 9 (November/December 1980), 33-34.

Lucas gives a brief historical account of the people, places, and events associated with the Eastern District Society during the uncertain depression years of 1930-1933. Beginning with the 1930 meeting of the Eastern District Council in Boston, the author chronicles each subsequent meeting of the Eastern District Society up to and including the 1933 meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts. The names of important speakers, the themes of their speeches, and Eastern District Society organizational developments are summarized and presented for each of the Society's meetings. No notes.

—Robert W. Case