

II. Sport in the United States Since 1915

II- I Ryan. H. Leon III and Barnett, C. Robert. "The Reactions of the Sport Establishment to Three Crises in Twentieth Century America," *The Physical Educator*, 37, No. 2 (May 1980), 84-88.

This study attempted to show the political, social, and economic forces affecting the sports establishment reactions to the declaration of World War I, the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Most intercollegiate spring sports were cancelled with the announcement of War on April 7, 1917, although major league sports continued. When Pearl Harbor was bombed, the college and professional sports programs continued with few alterations. Many collegiate games were postponed when Kennedy was shot, but professional sport continued as usual. Two conclusions were drawn: (1) finances is a prime consideration in sport, and (2) the United States was perhaps more idealistic early in the century. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 31 notes.

—Joan Paul

II-2 Haller, Mark. "Organized Crime in Urban Society: Chicago in the Twentieth Century," *Journal of Social History*, 5 (Winter 1971-72), 210-34.

Haller examined the social worlds in which criminals operated and the importance of crime in providing social mobility for ghetto immigrants. He also analyzed the various ways that different ethnic groups got involved in organized crime activities and how they were influenced by those activities, along with the broad, pervasive economic impact of organized crime in urban neighborhoods. Sport was an integral part of the social world of organized crime as a source of profits from gambling or social mobility from boxing. It was closely integrated to the economic and social life of urban politicians, criminals, businessmen, labor leaders, and entertainers. Underworld types were prominent sports fans, who ran bookmaking, managed fighters, and patronized the national pastime. They organized crime syndicates to facilitate gambling on sporting events. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 43 notes.

—Steven A. Riess

II-3 Chu, Donald. "The American Conception of Higher Education and the Formal Incorporation of Intercollegiate Sport," *Quest*, 34, No. 1 (1982), 53-71.

When examined cross-culturally, the formal incorporation of sport by American colleges and universities is rather unique. Although higher education in the United States is largely the result of European influences, only in America has sport become an official responsibility of the educational organization. The openness of the "charter" of higher education was the primary factor in the formal incorporation of sport responsibilities within American institutions. Without an agreed upon understanding of the role of American higher education, the business-minded leadership of its colleges and universities was allowed to use sport as a survival mechanism in response to financial and enrollment exigencies. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 57 notes. Copyright 1982 by Human Kinetics Publishers. Reprinted with permission.

—Donald Chu

II-4 Oriard, Michael. "Professional Football as Cultural Myth," *Journal of American Culture*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981), 27-41.

A former professional football player draws parallels and contrasts with baseball and football in the historical context. He pointed out that many beliefs about modern football in crisis have roots in the history of the sport. Present crises are identified with similar situations from the past. His major premise, however, deals with the mythical nature of the sport and its participants. He suggested that the modern professional game has gained a circus atmosphere and may be losing the elements of mythical struggle. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 5 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

II-5 Basdassaro, Lawrence. "Ted Williams: The Reluctant Hero," *Journal of America Culture*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981), 66-74.

A hero worshipper's biography of the baseball career of Ted Williams is presented. First hand observations are given of Williams, the performer, and of his problems with the sports media and the fans. This is not truly an unbiased historical account of the man whose "goal was to be remembered as the greatest hitter who ever lived," but an excellent account of the relationships of Ted Williams, the Boston fans, the press, and one of the many who idolized him. No notes.

—R.T. Bowen

II-6 Hanzel, G. M. and Harshman. P. M. "Over-the-Rhine," *The Cincinnati Historical Society Bulletin*, 40, No. 1 (Winter 1982).

The entire issue deals with childhood experiences of all kinds in Cincinnati's Old German "Over-the-Rhine" area from approximately 1913 to 1923. Home, neighborhood, friends and day-to-day life are presented. Scattered

throughout are reminiscences of children's games, amusements at Coney Island Park, recreation at Chester Park, day rides on the river boat "Island Queen," amusements at Hilarity Hall, day outings, neighborhood theatres, and the great baseball institution of Cincinnati—the Reds. No notes; 40 illustrations.

—John R. Schleppe

II-7 Pileggi, Sarah. "The Lady In The White Silk Dress," *Sports Illustrated*, 57, No. 12 (September 13, 1982), 63-79.

Suzanne Langlen, so very French and oh so daring, was the undisputed queen of tennis from 1919 to 1926. Her only loss in these seven years was to the U. S. Champion, Molla Mallory in 1921. Her game, characterized by ballet type leaps preceded by highly accurate shots, was basically the creation of her father, but the theatrics were her own. Off the court Langlen was a playgirl who indulged in drink and lovers, and her language was often spiced with swearing. In 1926 Langlen shocked the tennis world by turning professional. Amateur tennis organizations reacted by declaring her a "none person." From 1933 until her untimely death in 1938, Langlen was the director of a government-backed tennis school. Based on secondary works; no notes.

—Maxine Grace Hunter

II-8 Lieber, Jill. "A Dodo In Name Only," *Sports Illustrated* 57, No 6 (August 9, 1982), 40-49.

Dorothy May Bundy Chency, better known as Dodo to her friends and family, holds the record for the most U. S. tennis titles—114 in all. At age 65, Dodo shows little sign of withdrawing from competitive tennis. Dodo inherited her enthusiasm for tennis from her mother, May Sutton, the holder of two Wimbledon titles, and her father, Thomas C. Bundy, winner of three U. S. doubles championships and U. S. Davis Cup representative. Although Dodo excelled in college tennis and was ranked among the top ten in women's tennis from 1936 to 1946, she did not become a serious competitor until 1957 at age 40. In that year she won the 40-and-over Women's Hard Court singles championship, a tournament she dominated until she was 53 years old. Now at 65, she has decided to compete against women more in her age-group. No notes.

—Maxine Grace Hunter

II-9 Leary, J. P. "Fists and Foul Mouths: Fights and Fight Stories in Contemporary Rural American Bars," *Journal of American Folklore*, 89 (January 1976), 27-29.

Initially, a description of the nature of classic fight stories is presented. One of the most important features of bar-room brawls in contemporary bars of the working class is the story-telling aspect. The bar-room brawl is depicted as a sporting event related to ego enhancement. As with other fighting activities, legends have developed. The story of the fighting and of the surrounding ac-

tion is more significant than the actual fight. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 19 notes.

—R. T. Bowen