

Journal Surveys

I. North American Sport

- I-1 Edwards, Harry. "Sport Within the Veil: The Triumphs, Tragedies, and Challenges of Afro-American Involvement." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 445 (1979), 116-27.

Despite the fact that blacks have come to dominate all sports to which large numbers of them have had access during the past thirty years, their obvious achievements in just a few sports have really served as a veil to the truth: that black participation is limited to the field of play, and does not include access to the higher levels of coaching and administration. Moreover, most American sports remain exclusively white, and economic cutbacks and school integration both have caused blacks to lose jobs in a greater proportion than other groups in sport. As a result, blacks have had fewer opportunities to become school coaches and to obtain athletic scholarships at colleges and universities. Overemphasis upon the development of athletic skills among black youth has also served to deprive the black community of trained doctors, lawyers, scientists, and technologists. It appears that the future hopes of black athletes and the black masses will continue to be closely linked; therefore, it is essential that all understand the importance of sport involvement and act accordingly. Based upon secondary works; 11 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- I-2 Hage, G. S. "Games People Played: Sports in Minnesota Daily Newspapers, 1860-1890," *Minnesota History*, 47 (Winter 1981), 321-28.

For decades newspapers have served as America's window to the world for sporting events. Sporting events increasingly appeared in Minnesota newspapers during the last third of the nineteenth century. Events first published were reprinted from eastern papers, most notably horse racing, sculling, and sailing regattas. By 1870 baseball, boxing, tennis, and polo pushed their way into Minnesota's daily columns. Boxing in particular, enjoyed popular ambivalence as some papers denounced its brutality, while other Minnesota tabloids published lengthy detailed accounts of bouts between the likes of English Champion Tom Sayers and American Champion John C. Heenan. Baseball coverage gradually expanded from eastern teams to include the Minneapolis Browns, St. Paul Red Caps, and Winona Clippers of the Minnesota League. Sports continued to claim Minnesota newspaper space, in time taking note of "State University football games." Based upon primary sources and newspapers; 16 notes; 4 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

I-3 May. George S. "The Thanksgiving Day Race of 1895," *Chicago History*, 11 (Fall-Winter 1982). 161-74.

The first American car race was sponsored by H. Kohlsaat of the *Chicago Times-Herald* in order to bolster his paper's circulation and to demonstrate the feasibility of long distance trips by cars. The original plan called for a race to Milwaukee by the motorcycles (horseless carriages), but that was too ambitious. Instead, the race course ran from Jackson Park (site of the World's Fair) to Evanston and back, a total of 53 miles. Six cars entered, and the race was won by Frank Duryea in 10 hours, 23 minutes: he received \$500 for his tiring ride. The event demonstrated the quality of American cars and the superiority of gas power. On the day after the race, the American Motor League was organized. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 9 photographs.

—Steven A. Riess

I-4 Purdy, S. B. "Of Time, Motion, and Motor Racing." *Journal of American Studies*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981), 93-103.

In the classic period of motor racing (1920-1939), there was an uneasy coexistence between racing and nationalism. Both Mussolini and Hitler associated technical superiority in this sport with their national reputations. In more recent times an international confraternity of drivers has undermined that relationship. Motor racing remains a sport wherein human intellect and athletic skill are fruitfully combined and the balance between man and machine produce fascinating results. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 15 notes.

—Michael Kupersanin

I-5 Hines, Thomas S. "Housing, Baseball, and Creeping Socialism: The Battle of Chavez Ravine, Los Angeles, 1949-1959," *Journal of Urban History*. 8 (February 1982), 123-43.

Following passage of the National Housing Act of 1939. Chavez Ravine, a Los Angeles "slum," which many had characterized as a charming, happy ethnic neighborhood was condemned to make way for public housing. Within two years, opposing forces who called public housing communistic and socialistic succeeded in having the contract with the Housing Authority cancelled. Only a few units were built. Soon thereafter, Walter O'Mally decided to move the Brooklyn Dodgers to Los Angeles, as New York City would not provide an appropriate site for a new stadium. Los Angeles virtually gave O'Mally the Chavez Ravine site, and the last of the original tenants was removed by force in May, 1959. The press, which had vigorously opposed moving the inhabitants to make way for public housing, voiced no opposition to their being moved to make way for the baseball park. Only two pages of this article pertain to baseball! Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 20 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- I-6 Harp, Richard L. and McCulloch, Joseph B. "The Myth of the College Basketball Coach," *Journal of American Culture*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981). 49-57.

The mass media have created a number of myths which collectively produced a glossy, publicly acceptable picture of collegiate basketball. Coach Jerry Tarkanian of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas has been cast as the "bad guy" to act an anti-masque to "good," "clean" coaches. There is no substantial evidence that he has paid his players or has been involved in significant recruiting violations. The media are engaged in sophistry. Tarkanian is a highly competent coach who fulfills the Aristotelian notion of doing well; his proper work is winning ball games. Based upon secondary works; 2 notes.

—Michael Kupersanin

- I-7 Watterson, John S. "Chicago's City Championship: Northwestern University v. The University of Chicago, 1892-1905," *Chicago History*. 11 (Fall-Winter 1982). 161-74.

Founded in 1892, the University of Chicago was the first institution to make athletics an integral part of the academic establishment by hiring Amos Alonzo Stagg as coach and director of physical culture. A rivalry soon developed against nearby Northwestern which had begun playing football in 1892. After the first year, Chicago dominated the contests and quickly developed into a national football power. Stagg's success was due largely to his national recruiting effort and his use of modern methods in attracting top athletes to the University of Chicago. Both schools joined the Western Conference in 1895, but Northwestern became one of the weaker teams in the league. In 1905 Northwestern abolished football, but Chicago continued a major program which the administration hoped would show how sport contributed to university life. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 11 photographs.

—Steven A. Riess

- I-8 Bremer, William W. "Into the Grain: Golf's Ascent in American Culture." *Journal of American Culture*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981). 120-32.

The United States has had an historical problem of accepting golf as an American sport due to its British origin and its identity with the leisure class. The rise of golf as an American sport began with the success of the "working class" champions, beginning with Francis Ouimet followed by the champions from the caddy ranks such as Hagan, Evans, Sarazen, Hogan, and others. Finally, the emigrant/ethnic group came to the fore exemplified by Babe Zaharias, Nancy Lopez, Lee Trevino, and Calvin Peete. The Americanization of the golf course to fit the American culture is traced through the work of such golf architects as Pete Dye, Alister McKenzie, Robert Trent Jones, and Dick Wilson. The final Americanization of the game has been its conversion to "big business." Through all of this, there is still a question as to how Ameri-

can golf is when compared to football, basketball and baseball. Based upon secondary works; 11 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

I-9 Morris Mott. “‘One Town’s Team’: Souris and Its Lacrosse Club, 1887-1906,” *Manitoba History*, 1, No. 1 (1980), 10-16.

The field lacrosse team of Souris, Manitoba, was strongly supported by its inhabitants. At this rural community much of the support came from the role of lacrosse as a “manly” sport, for it tested qualities of character held in high esteem by the British-Protestant population of Manitoba. From 1887 to 1906, the Souris lacrosse team was one of the best in the Province, and large crowds supported the exciting and sometimes very rough games. Eventually, lacrosse lost favour because of excessive violence, problems with professionalism, and the rise in popularity of baseball and football as manly sports. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 63 notes, 3 illustrations.

—Barbara A. Schrodt

I-10 Dunleavy, J. E. “Skiing: The Worship of Ullr in America,” *Journal of American Culture*, 4, No. 3 (Fall 1981). 75-85.

The origin of skiing lies somewhere in the ancient northern past when man learned to use the ski and snowshoe as a means of transportation through snow for routine travel, hunting, and military maneuvering. Nordic and cross country skiing as sports were closely followed by downhill racing and jumping. All emerged in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Skiing became a significant American sport in the 1930s with the development of ski areas in the northern and western mountains. Success for American skiers in international competition has been limited; however, with the growth of ski clubs, competitive opportunities have grown. The latter portion of this article deals with individual experiences, the feelings of skiers, and the relationship between skiing and the arts. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 5 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

I-11 Allen, E. John B. “The Development of New Hampshire Skiing: 1870s-1940,” *Historical New Hampshire*. 36, No. 1 (Spring 1981). 1-37.

On the eve of World War II skiing was poised to take its postwar leap as a mass recreational business worth over \$90 million annually to New Hampshire. This article brings the history of skiing up to that “take-off” point from its cloudy beginnings around 1870. Scandinavians in the Berlin area dominated the sport for much of the era; the Dartmouth Outing Club made a lesser contribution in the early decades of the twentieth century. The second part of the paper deals with the 1920s and 1930s when downhill skiing was introduced along with ski tows, trails, and lodges. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 18 illustrations; 2 maps.

—H. W. Emerson, Jr.

I-12 Mergen, B. "The Discovery of Children's Play," *American Quarterly*, 27, No. 4 (October 1975), 399-420.

This article examines selected writings of scholars that focused on three basic reasons for studying children's play: play as a process, the relationship between play and the individual, and adult perception of children's play. The article deals primarily with the third reason. The basic conclusion is that play is redefined and adapted to each new generation to coincide with its needs. Studies of individuals in play and specific types of play can provide more understanding about different cultures, that is, "traditions, styles, and institutions." Based on primary sources and secondary works; four illustrations, one table; 75 notes.

—Stephen I. St. Clair

I-13 Goodman, Cary. "(Re)creating Americans at the Educational Alliance," *Journal of Ethnic Studies*, 6, No. 4 (1979), 1-28.

During the period from 1880 to 1910, European Jews, in large numbers, immigrated to the United States. Many settled in New York City's Lower Eastside. This influx of people characterized as "unskilled, slovenly in dress, loud in manners, and vulgar in discourse," presented a threat to the already established, prominent and wealthy German Jewish community of Fifth Avenue. This Jewish aristocracy felt that its position would be threatened if the populace viewed all Jews alike. The Jewish elites, then, accepted the challenge of Americanizing the new immigrants when they channeled large sums of money into the Educational Alliance. Such action polarized the two groups, causing the German Jewish Barons of the Educational Alliance to adopt various strategies, including the use of sport, to bring the new immigrants under their fold. Based upon primary sources and secondary works: 93 notes.

—Stephen I. St. Clair

I-14 Duis, Perry, "Whose City'? Public and Private Places in Nineteenth Century Chicago." *Chicago History*, 12 (Spring 1983). 2-27.

Sporting facilities served as important semi-public places. They were operated by businessmen who sought to profit by providing attractive entertainment in a comfortable setting to large numbers of people. Before the Chicago Fire, such sites included the Garden City and Brighton Race Tracks, boxing clubs, and Sharpshooters Park, a lovely rifle range which attracted other pleasure seekers to its groves of trees. Outlying taverns and inns were frequented by carriage and cycle riders. In 1869 a professional ball club was organized which was greeted by 100,000 on returning home from a 157-1 victory over Memphis. The Golden Age of the semi-public facilities came after the fire. Many commercial amusements were established, including billiard parlors, roller skating rinks, swimming pools, bowling alleys, and major league baseball parks. Chicagoans flocked to these places of amusement to escape the

unpleasant city. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 21 photographs.

—Steven A. Riess

I-15 Lappage, Ronald. "A Sporting Life." *Alberta History*, 26, No. 2 (1978), 13-20.

A selection of sports and recreation photographs from the Provincial Archives of Alberta, in Edmonton, illustrates popular activities from the late 1800s to the early 1920s. Harness racing, ski jumping, sailing, motorcycle racing, big game hunting, ice hockey, curling, swimming, novelty races, football, polo, horse racing, and the Edmonton Grads basketball team are depicted. 15 photographs with captions; no notes or text.

—Barbara A. Schrodt

I-16 Bennett, Bruce L. "The Pool-Playing Preacher," *Journal of Physical Education and Recreation*, 50, No. 3 (March 1979). 57.

Reverend Thomas Beecher, a Protestant minister at the Park Church in Elmira, New York, was not a typical nineteenth-century preacher. He advocated such activities as billiards, dancing, and card-playing despite condemnations from some of his congregation. Reverend Beecher enjoyed playing billiards and cards; he felt that they were attractive and not the unsavory games that people made them out to be. He also viewed dancing as being innocently exquisite and recommended it to all Christian homes. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 6 notes.

—Robert W. Case

I-17 Brito, S. J. "The Indian Cowboy in the Rodeo Circuit," *The Journal of Ethnic Studies*, 5, No. 1 (Spring 1977), 51-57.

The American Indian Cowboy has been underrepresented in major rodeo circuits. His lack of visibility has been delineated in three different forms of discrimination: covert, financial, and cultural. The cultural barrier is the most threatening to the success of the Indian Cowboy as a serious rodeo contestant. For the Indian Cowboy to become a success within the "big time," he must accept the artificial and commercial atmosphere of the professional rodeo and reject his romantic attitude of the sport. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 14 notes.

—Stephen I. St. Clair

I-18 Galbraith, John S. "Appeals to the Supernatural: African and New Zealand Comparisons with the Ghost Dance," *Pacific Historical Review*, 51, No. 2 (May 1982), 15-33.

The Ghost Dance of the Sioux Indians in the 1890s, the cattle-killing of the South African Xhosa in the 1850s, the African Zulu rebellion of 1905, and the Hau Hau movement of the New Zealand Maori's in the 1860s had similar causes. In each of those societies there was a belief in the occult and supernat-

ural powers of chiefs and prophets. Each of the cultures was reacting to deprivation, great hardship, and despondency over the impossibility of human means to relieve the situation. All of the societies, then, turned to the supernatural and performed rituals pronounced by prophets to rid themselves of their problems and bring about a return of the Paradise enjoyed before the advent of the white man. This belief in supernatural salvation separates those uprisings from others such as the Mau Mau or T'aiiping rebellions where no belief in the supernatural was involved. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 44 notes.

—Lynne Emery

I-19 Alegria, R. E. "The Ball Games Played by the Aborigines of the Antilles," *American Antiquity*, 16. No. 3 (January 1951), 348-52.

Archeological findings in the Antilles suggest that the aboriginals conducted a court ball game between two teams of from ten to thirty players (usually men, although there was a modified game for women) with elements of a football game as played in Italy. The game also had elements similar to the Mayan "pok ta pok" and the Mexican "tlachtli." There was also a significant religious overtone. The major sites of the courts which have been unearthed in Puerto Rico are in the inland region at religious centers. Evidence suggests that cultural drift may have diffused the various ball games throughout Central and South America and into the Southwestern United States. No notes.

—R. T. Bowen