

III. United States Sport

III-1 MacAloon, John J. "Double Visions: Olympic Games and American Culture," *Kenyon Review*, 4 (Winter 1982) 98- 112.

The paradox is that everyone and no one, supposedly, cares about the Olympic Games. They are "mere games," yet they have penetrated our culture. We project heroic characteristics upon the athletes even though studies have revealed athletes to be much like other humans except for their physical prowess. The rites of the games-opening, closing, and victory ceremonies-raise questions about nationalism and the relationship of various "solidarities." The games force us to take into account our cultural confusions, and yet they offer us the nearest thing we have to a world ritual. Based upon secondary works and interviews; 12 notes.

—David McComb

III-2 Welch, Paula. "'32 Track and Field's Annette Rogers,'" *The Olympian*, 10, No. 7 (February 1984), 12-14.

In the 1920s Chicago was among the few cities to sponsor athletic programs for girls. For two-time Olympian Annette Rogers, this was fortunate as she was invited to join the Illinois Catholic Women's Club. As a club member Rogers entered the 1932 National AAU Championships at Northwestern University, placing third in the high jump and helping the 400-meter relay team to a first-place finish. These performances put Rogers on the women's 1932 Olympic Team. In Los Angeles, at age 14, she placed sixth in the high jump behind Mildred "Babe" Didrikson and Jean Shiley, winner of the event. But as a member of the 400-meter relay team, she helped the team run to a gold medal in world record time. Rogers qualified for the women's 1936 Olympic Team, adding the 100-meter dash to her two events of the Los Angeles Games. In Berlin Rogers finished fifth in the 100 meters and tied for sixth in the high jump. But as a member of the successful 400-meter relay team, Annette Rogers became the only Olympian to compete on back-to-back championship teams in this event. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes; 1 Illustration.

-Jerry J. Wright

III-3 Rutledge, Wanda. "'36 Historical Flashback: Baseball's First Olympic Exhibition,'" *The Olympian*, 10, No. 7 (February 1984), 28-29.

Perhaps the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin are best remembered for Jesse Owens and his world record performances. However, on August 18, the last day of the Games, when all the events had been completed, 128,000 spectators witnessed two American all-star teams compete in the only official exhibition baseball game in Olympic history (excluding the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics). Carson Thompson, the winning pitcher of the first Olympic Baseball Team's 6-5 win over the American All-Stars, conveys how the exhibition became a part of the Games, how the teams were selected, and the important plays during the game. In addition, Thompson spoke of his personal inter-

view with Eva Braun, Hitler's mistress and presented his personal views of Hitler and the Games of the XI Olympiad. Based upon interviews and secondary works; No notes; 2 Illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

III-4 Solomon, Eric. "Jews, Baseball, and the American Novel," *Arete, The Journal of Sport Literature*, 1, No. 2 (Spring 1984) 44-66.

Baseball has provided generations of Americans with a common heritage, a set of moral givens, and a body of heroes. It has been an important factor in providing ritual and tradition to immigrants, especially the Jews with their tradition of diaspora. Playing baseball has had a profound socializing effect on young Jewish males, as well as filling a religious void for the assimilated. While sports careers are not an important part of Jewish tradition, Jewish intellectuals have been highly successful at writing baseball novels which are a mixture of myth and reality, religion and psychology. Important examples include *Bung the Drum Slowly*, *The Natural*, and *The Great American Novel*. Based upon literary and secondary works. 7 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

III-5 Anderson, Harry H. "The Ancient Origins of Baseball in Milwaukee," *Milwaukee History*, 6, No. 2 (Summer 1983), 42-57.

While the popularity of baseball as it appeared in the late 1840s and 1850s is usually identified with eastern cities, Milwaukee, Wisconsin was also a hotbed for baseball during this period. The early period saw several amateur clubs represent the city playing games as late as mid-December. In April of 1860, Rufus King organized the Milwaukee Baseball Club which fielded the city's first highly organized team. Beginning with King's organization and extending to the Braves' franchise in 1953, Milwaukee fans supported eight major and/or minor league clubs in seven professional associations in seven newly-constructed stadiums. In addition to professional clubs, numerous amateur teams continued to participate in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota tri-state leagues. Each team, league, and facility, as well as key players, promoters, and records are presented in this detailed study of the origins of Milwaukee's rich baseball history. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; No notes; 9 Illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

III-6 Grimm, Joe. "The Next Best Thing to Playing Shortstop," *Chronicle, The Quarterly Magazine of the Historical Society of Michigan*, 20, No. 1 (Spring 1984), 2-7.

Joe Grimm, copy editor at *The Detroit Free Press* and a member of the Historical Society of Michigan, presents a brief chronological view of the ownership of the Detroit Tiger baseball team. Though the team's origin during the late nineteenth century is somewhat obscure, the Tiger organization emerged as a stable institution in 1904. This article highlights the organizational leadership of Navin, Briggs, Fetzer, and Monaghan. The title is a direct quote from current owner Tom Monaghan who

described his feelings when he acquired the club in October, 1983. No notes; 9 photographs.

—Phyllis Ocker

III-7 Davids, Bob, Muhback, Robert P. and Henry, Lye11 D., Jr. "Post-Playing Careers," *Baseball Research Journal* (1980), 1-16.

This feature is a combination of articles by several authors, some anonymous, dealing with the little known subject of professional ballplayers, second careers. Major league clubs never have kept adequate records of retired players which makes this a fertile field for baseball historians and sociologists. Among the varied second careers occupied by ex-players, this article deals with the more dazzling successes. In politics and government some became Congressmen, governors, and lawyers; Billy Sunday became a famous evangelist; pitcher Ed Lewis became a college president; Al Lawson was an aviation pioneer; pitcher Arlie Pond was a public-health official; Frank Olin became an industrialist; Johnny Bernardino and Chuck Connors won fame as movie and TV stars. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-8 Eddleton, Oscar. "Under the Lights," *Baseball Research Journal* (1980), 37-42.

Despite the fact that night baseball games were played by sandlot teams as early as 1880, organized baseball teams held out until 1909 when an exhibition game was staged between two minor league teams at Cincinnati. Although night ball was popular and technologically feasible by then, organized baseball resisted the movement until 1930 when Depression vicissitudes proved the worth of nocturnal games. Nevertheless, Luddite major league owners waited until 1935 before allowing Larry MacPhail to stage the first major league night game. By 1940 most parks had lights and by 1960 most major league games were nocturnal. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

III-9 Roth, Emil H. and Burn, Richard L. "Was the Federal League a Major League?" *Baseball Research Journal* (1981), 1-10.

That a six team outlaw league of 1913 could come to be recognized in some quarters as a major league for its 1914-15 performances still incites hot arguments among baseball historians. Abetted by wealthy financiers, the Federal League signed some 170 major league players which ignited a small scale salary revolution in the majors. For two years the Feds threatened the dual major league system. Financial losses eventually sank the Feds, but two of the league's owners were allowed to purchase franchises in the established majors. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

-David Q. Voigt

III-IO Skipper, James K. Jr., "An Analysis of Baseball Nicknames," *Baseball Research Journal* (1981), 112-19.

Colorful nicknames attached to ballplayers are a treasured part of American baseball folklore. That such names are fewer now than in times past may be reflective of a more impersonal societal trend. With the aid of three descriptive tables the author charts the frequency of nicknames by decades, lists the more frequent ones, and classifies nick-

names into descriptive categories. No attempt is made to distinguish those nicknames bestowed informally by teammates from those concocted by sportswriters. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; no notes.

—David Q. Voigt

- III-11 Evans, Arthur S. "The Jim Braddock-Max Schmeling Affair: An Assessment of a Jewish Boycott of a Professional Prizefight," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 6, No. 2 (Fall-Winter 1982), 1-12.

The impact of the Jewish boycott of the Jim Braddock-Max Schmeling fight in the latter 1930s is assessed in this paper. The author's interpretation of historical evidence surrounding this event is that the Jewish boycott played only a minor role in the cancellation of this sporting event. It is suggested that the cancellation of this sporting event is better understood in the light of the search for the "Great White Hope." This study demonstrates how groups infuse sport with socially significant symbolic political values to further some desired objective. Through the process of using sport as a political weapon, athletes defined as political adversaries are often denied or restricted from competitive opportunities. (Copyright 1982, *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*. Reprinted with permission.)

—Arthur S. Evans

- III-12 Smith, Raymond A. "The Big Mill Near the Big Muddy: The Allen-Hogan Fight of 1873," *Palimpsest*, 64, No. 1 (January-February 1983), 2-13.

Prize fighting during the 1870s was typified as ugly, immoral, and probably crooked. Moreover, most fights ended in mayhem which clouded the outcome and satisfied no one. Because both fighters, Tom Allen and Ben Hogan, were banned from Missouri and Illinois, their promoters decided to hold the fight south of Council Bluffs, Iowa near Big Muddy Creek on the railroad line. Wary that the contest would attract a large number of unsavory spectators, the governor of Iowa sent a militia unit to stop it. The local sheriff and the militia detachment were ineffective in their attempt to halt the fight. The governor was upset and the press was alarmed because the fight could not be stopped. The fighters, too, were unhappy with the entire affair and they expressed their displeasure over the way the promoters took advantage of them. This prizefight was typical of pugilistic contests before the great John L. Sullivan made boxing more than just prizefighting during the 1880s. Based upon newspaper accounts; 3 photographs.

—Aimee Loftin

- III-13 Allen, E. J. B. "Winter Culture: The Origins of Skiing in the United States," *Journal of American Culture*, 6, No. 1 (Spring 1983), 65-68.

Norwegian immigration between 1825 and 1900 brought skiing to the United States. The "Norwegian snowshoes" were used in hunting and for mail delivery. By the 1860s carnival-like racing meets were staged. By 1900 jumping surpassed racing in popularity. Ski clubs in the east and midwest controlled their memberships by limiting them to native or direct descent Scandinavians. Norwegian was the official language of national meets. When Dartmouth College made skiing a centerpiece of its winter carnival, skiing became a sport of wealthy collegians. Prior to 1900 skis were hand made for individuals and had little commercial value. In 1906 the first winter catalog of ski equipment appeared and by 1911 manufacturers were producing hundreds of pairs of skis daily. The Norwegian culture of skiing had been absorbed into the mainstream of

the wealthy American sport scene and began reaching the middle class. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 30 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

III-14 Long, Shony. "Magical Gliding," *The Gamut* (Cleveland State University), 11 (Winter 1984), 87-96.

This brief history of ice skating cites important artifacts from pre-history through the metal blades used in Holland as early as 1498. Also included is organization of clubs, the first of which was established in Edinburgh in 1742. In America, the United States Amateur Skating Association houses a memorial to the U.S. World Team which perished in a 1961 plane crash. Featured at the museum are Jackson Haines, who set an international free-flowing style, and Sonja Henie who brought athletic stunts to women's skating. Lastly, the author focuses upon local Cleveland skating history Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 13 notes.

—June A. Kennard

III-15 Beattie, Betsy "The Queen City Celebrates Winter: The Burlington Coasting Club and the Burlington Carnival of Winter Sports, 1886-1887," *Vermont History*, 52, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 5-16.

Coasting or sledding down hills on a "traverse," a large 15-person bobsled, was a well-known sport in the last half of the nineteenth century While the sport was popular it was opposed by many city officials as it often occurred on city streets and posed a danger to public safety The Burlington Coasting Club was founded in 1885 to resolve safety concerns and thus insure the continuation of the sport in the city The club, composed of the city's leading civic and business figures, soon began to exhibit much civic and business "boosterism" common to the Gilded Age. Other winter sports also were enthusiastically supported as an ice rink and toboggan slide were constructed for community use. To promote the city, a major winter carnival was organized. Under the leadership of William Seward Webb, son-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the first carnival held in 1886 was extremely successful. After 1887 it was discontinued, however, due to poor snow conditions and competition from the more popular Montreal Winter Carnival. Even though the Burlington carnival and Coasting Club were short-lived, they contributed significantly to the development of winter sport. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 17 notes.

—James Peckman

III-16 Howard, Eugene A. "Personal recollections of Milwaukee County Park Stadium, 1924-1960," *Milwaukee History*, 5, Nos. 1 & 2 (Spring-Summer 1982) 2-43.

The growth and expansion of the city of Milwaukee necessitated recreational facilities and programs for the healthful well-being of its citizens. Considering this need, Eugene A. Howard played a key role in justifying, planning, financing, and administering one of the most elaborate public park and recreation systems in the United States. In addition to a large network of city parks, the system includes lakefront beaches, the Milwaukee zoo, and Milwaukee County Stadium-home of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball franchise. A major portion of the article focuses on stadium construction and bringing professional sports (baseball and football) to Milwaukee. Howard recalls the negotiating, influencing and compromising as well as the problems of planning and

financing related to stadium construction. He also describes the city's efforts in bringing the Boston Braves to Milwaukee, and the negotiations with the Green Bay Packers to play some of their football games in Milwaukee. No notes; 19 illustrations.

-Jerry J. Wright

III-17 Starr, Kevin. "The Sporting Life," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 26-31.

The greater Los Angeles area provides residents with climate, contrasting environments of ocean or mountains, sun, and, for those taking advantage of it through sport and recreation, health and happiness. That Los Angeles should be "the sports capital of the United States" is logical; sport has always been a factor in the city's development. From the vaqueros of Hispanic California, or the 1880 founding of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, to the establishment of cycling, tennis and golf clubs in the 1890s, or the first Tournament of Roses intercollegiate football game in 1902, sport has played a vital role in society. At the center of Los Angeles' athletic experience is the "interaction among factors of pageant, sport and celebration of the region." No notes; 9 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

III-18 Smith, Raymond A. "Sports and Games in Western Iowa in the Early 1880s," *Pulimsest*, 65, No. 1 (January/February 1984), 9-15, 25.

By the 1880s the frontier had disappeared and Iowans' preference for sports and games reflected agrarian interests in the rural areas and small towns while the larger cities were turning to spectator sports. Sports are defined as those activities upon which betting takes place while games, which may be the same thing, are those not worth betting on. This definition, however, did not hold true in all cases. Different activities from shooting contests, checkers, hunting, horse racing, and footracing were found to exist in various localities in both rural and urban centers. Small towns developed a lively interest in town teams whether they were made up of fireman or baseball players. Larger cities turned toward more highly organized sport, especially baseball. Based upon newspaper articles in 2 newspapers; 5 photographs.

—Aimee Loftin

IV. European and Latin American Sport

IV-I McIntosh, P. C. "Hieronymus Mercurialis 'De Arte Gymnastica': Classification and Dogma in Physical Education in the Sixteenth Century," *British Journal of Sports History*, 1, No. 1, (May 1984), 73-85.

With his sixteenth century writings, Mercurialis stimulated a continuing interest in therapeutic exercises and the relationship between purposeful physical activity and health. Though he relied heavily on Galen, an ancient medical writer, he generally questioned the accuracy of the authors from antiquity and believed that he could improve upon their theories. Mercurialis developed the theme that medicine really had two parts; prophylactic (hygiene) and therapeutic. He defined exercise as "properly vigorous voluntary movement of the human body with a change in the rate of breathing done either to protect health or to develop 'habitus bonus'" (loosely translated-fitness). Two other themes that have present-day overtones are condemnation of athletes