

## V. U.S. Sport

V-1 Held, Ruth. "A Momentous 100 Years: The Story of San Diego High School,"  
*Journal of San Diego History*, 28, No. 2 (Spring 1982), 76-88.

Forerunner of the present San Diego High School, Russ School opened in 1882 and quickly developed a sports tradition. Overalls and white shirts were the uniform of an early football team perhaps leading to the 1887 selection of blue and white as school colors. Football and baseball were the first sports for males with basketball, track, and tennis starting in 1903. Females played basketball in the early years, and a rowing club existed in 1901. Seven members of the 1916 state championship football team were later players for the University of California, Berkeley "wonder" team which beat Ohio State 28-0 in the 1920 Pasadena Tournament of Roses. By the 1920s, the school was

regularly contributing football, baseball, and track athletes to California colleges. Based on primary sources and interviews; no notes; 12 photographs; bibliography.

—Lynne Emery

V-2. Hinkle, Milt. "Circuses and Contests," *Old West*, 3, No.1 (Fall 1966), 24-28.

The author recounts the financial hardships of early rodeos. In 1914, he worked as a circus trick rider and began producing cowboy contests. The following year he worked for Zack Mulhall's Wild West Show, an all-events contest and then became an independent producer once more, working with such legends as Florence Hughes Randolph and Chester Byers before losing everything in one rainy month. Penniless, he hitched a ride west and joined a circus-contest where he could win \$25 in the bronc riding and earn \$400 giving boxing and wrestling exhibitions. He also worked breaking horses and finally made his way back on the competitive circuit. Based on personal experience; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

V-3 Hinkle, Milt. "Early Day Rodeo Circuits," *Old West*, 6, No. 2 (Winter 1969), 19, 58-60.

During the early twentieth century, the rodeo season lasted only from July through September, when events were staged in tiny towns in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, and South Dakota. Contestants rode for \$100-\$300 in prize money for the 3-day event. Contestants all knew one another, traveled together, loaned one another money and gear, and cared for the sick and injured. There was no official organization, no union, and no insurance. Most contests had only one judge, and many events were different from today's. For example, in barrel racing a barrel was placed on the track, and whoever could rope it and drag it the farthest won. Based on personal experience; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

V-4 Jones, Shirley M. "Big Winnie," *Old West*, 1 (Fall 1964) 48-49.

Winnemucca was a great rodeo bucking horse of the 1940s and throughout his career, bucked off 8 of every 10 riders who drew him. However, he was a favorite with crowds and with cowboys, as all but one of those lucky enough to finish their ride on Winnemucca also finished in the money. Unlike most notorious buckers, Winnie was not mean, but seemed to enjoy his work, perhaps because it saved his life. He had been in the holding pen at a slaughterhouse when employees on break teased a would-be cowboy that he couldn't even ride the old, grey plow horse. The cowboy saddled Winnemucca but was spectacularly bucked off. Instead of being slaughtered, Winnie was sold to a rodeo contractor for eight cents a pound. After two years on the circuit, his worth had multiplied tenfold. Based on oral tradition; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

V-5 Malloy, Jerry. "Black Bluejackets," *The National Pastime*, 4, No. 2 (Winter 1985), 72-77.

While the intervening years between the world wars saw the mass discharge of blacks from the U.S. Navy due to racist policies, in June, 1942, the first black recruit was assigned to the Great Lakes Naval Training Center in Illinois. Modelled after the Great Lakes Naval Training Center's successful all-white baseball team, the Blue-

jackets, sufficient numbers of blacks had been recruited by 1944 to field an all-black baseball team. Many of the players that formed the 1944 "Black Bluejackets" were stars in the Negro Leagues prior to their stint in the Navy and would later demonstrate their skills in organized baseball. The "Black Bluejackets" won the 1944 Midwest Servicemen's League title, finishing with a record of 32-10 for the season, before the team was disbanded. The author suggests that the integration of blacks in all aspects of naval service aided in the civil rights movement and in breaking of the color line in organized baseball. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes; 4 photographs.

—Jim Olson

V-6 Manley, Charles. "Hell! Dodge City Ain't in the United States!," *Old West*, 9, No. 1 (Fall 1972), 32-34, 60-62.

Dodge City, Kansas, businessmen wanting a more spectacular July 4, 1884 than the races, roping matches, and baseball games that other cowtowns featured decided to stage a real Mexican bullfight. They formed an organization to raise funds, obtained a 35-acre tract, and began construction of the bull ring. A lawyer in Paso del Norte secured and transported the bullfighters, who were artisans, civil servants, etc., and part-time matadores. Opposition soon developed, and when the United States Attorney pointed out that bullfighting was illegal in the United States, the locals' reply was the title of this article. July 4 temperatures soared to over 100 degrees, but crowds were huge, and the event acclaimed as a success. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

V-7 Melton, Marcia. "Handball's Sagebrush Champs," *Montana, the Magazine of Western History*, 36 (Spring 1986), 62-71.

John O'Kennedy, an Irish priest, introduced handball to Montana in 1907 where he insisted that courts be built as part of churches. In the second decade of the century, the YMCA built courts and hosted tournaments, and in the early 1920s the Montana State Handball Association was formed. In 1928, George Melton, who practiced in a court built in a barn, placed second in national competition, while in 1953 Bob Brady from Butte won the national championship. Based upon interviews, newspaper articles, and secondary sources; 27 notes; 7 photographs.

—David McComb

V-8 Pearlman, Michael. "To Make the University Safe for Morality: Higher Education, Football and Military Training from the 1890s through the 1920s; The *Canadian Review of American Studies*, 12, No. 1 (Spring 1981). 37—56.

In the late nineteenth century, academic institutions had to accommodate Americans' desires for practicality and production. Denominational colleges became universities, and whereas the curriculum of the former emphasized morality, the curriculum of the latter emphasized skill. Some college presidents and alumni tried to preserve moral education at first by promoting humanism. Next, they did so by encouraging extracurricular activities such as religious revivals and football. When these efforts failed, they turned to military training, especially during World War I when the Student Army Training Corps restored the old Christian college regimen to the secular university. However, its stress on discipline alienated students and most modern administrators. In the 1920s, the university systems of electives, fraternities, and football

teams emerged stronger than ever for having withstood the wartime attempt to reimpose morality on higher education. Based on primary and secondary sources; 57 notes.

—Morris Mott

V-9 Travaglini, M. E. "Olympic Baseball 1936: Was es Das?", *The National Pus-time*, 4, No. 2 (Winter 1985), 46-55.

This article relates the incidents that led to the inclusion of baseball as a demonstration sport in the 1936 Olympic Games. Specifically, the efforts of Leslie Mann, which began in 1928, are credited for the appearance of Olympic baseball in Berlin. Failing to gain entrance into the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and without the support of the major leagues, Mann mounted an intensive campaign for baseball in the 1936 Olympic Games. Finally in November of 1934, his efforts were rewarded with the acceptance of baseball as a demonstration sport for the 1936 Berlin Olympics. The author briefly recounts the selection of the United States' Olympic baseball team, a few of the athletes' Olympic experiences, and the demonstration game between two teams of American athletes. Based on primary sources; no notes; 9 photographs.

—Jim Olson

production, which lowered the cost of bicycles. The bicycle allowed the urban middle class to travel into rural France, as they took advantage of improvements in roads, rail service, and photography as part of their adventures. Various aspects of social interactions (city versus rural) in the period are discussed. Further reasons for cycling's popularity, the reaction to crowded cities, boredom of routine jobs, a felt need for healthy, fresh air, and a feeling of Republicanism are included. The author suggests that cycling set a precedent for automobiles to reinforce in the future. 38 references.

—John Schleppe

IV-4 Millman, David. "Lorenzi Park: A Social, Cultural, and Service Center of Las Vegas," *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly*, 26, No. 3 (Fall 1983), 187-195.

Land originally purchased by David Lorenzi became the new home of the Nevada State Museum and Historical Society in 1982. In the 70 years since Lorenzi's purchase, the site served a variety of purposes beginning with farming and culminating in its use as a research and recreational facility. In the 1920s, Lorenzi developed the land into a resort boasting a man-made lake, which is still Las Vegas' largest artificial body of water. For a time in the 1930s, the resort housed a gambling casino, but in the 1940s the property changed hands and became a dude ranch called Twin Lakes Lodge. Purchased by the city of Las Vegas in 1965, the land became the public park it still remains. Gradually the land was transformed from a privately-owned recreational site to a multi-purpose public center with a cultural and social focus. Based on newspaper articles; 23 notes; 6 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

IV-5 Thomas, Duane L. "Clark W. Hetherington: Persuasive and Philosophic," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance*, 56, No. 9 (November/December 1985) 74-75.

Thomas offers an appraisal of Hetherington's professional and academic endeavors by relating them to the time and values of Hetherington and the influences of G. Stanley Hall. The author ends the article with the past and present impact of Hetherington's views and writings. The areas presented include the ends of education, the means of education, and amateurism and their past and present impacts. 5 references.

—Miriam F. Shelden