

V. U.S. Sport

- V-1 Andrews, Donald S. "The G.I. Bill and College Football: The Birth of a Spectator Sport," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 55, No. 7 (September 1984) 23-26.

The 1945-46 season of intercollegiate football marked a change in play and recruiting. In addition to the normal number of teenagers going into college athletics the veterans of World War II entered the market. The G.I. Bill provided funding as these service athletes provided schools with teams that recorded their best records ever. The rules for transferring were relaxed for the veterans, and thus players went often "to the highest bidder." The remainder of the article discusses the "fortunes" of various institutions following the war due to the impact of the G.I. Bill. 24 notes and references; 4 pictures.

—Miriam E Shelden

- V-2 Bandy, Susan. "Clark Wilson Hetherington: A Pioneering Spirit in Physical Education," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 56, No. 1, (January 1985) 20-22.

Bandy provides a summary of Hetherington's career from his boyhood activities through his retirement from Stanford University. The focus of the article is Hetherington's involvement with athletics and physical education. The program fostered by Hetherington stressed "natural" activities for physical education and "amateurism" for athletics. Hetherington's professional career stretched from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean and back and included physical education at the university level, athletics, and service as State Supervisor of Physical Education for California. He contributed two books, several speeches, manuals, pamphlets, and articles. 13 references; 1 picture.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-3 Bankes, James. "Flying Feet: The Life and Times of Cool Papa Bell, the Fastest Runner Baseball Has Ever Known," *Baseball History*, 1, No. 3 (Fall, 1986) 39-50.

Baseball pitching great Satchel Paige once remarked, "Bell was so fast that he could turn out the light and jump in bed before it got dark." This story, partly based in fact, and others acknowledged the lightning quick speed of James "Cool Papa" Bell. A feared hitter, superb outfielder, and extraordinary baserunner, Bell was a triple threat on the baseball diamond. His exploits on the field earned him election to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1974. This biographical sketch, much of which is based on interviews

with Bell, briefly examines his life both in and out of baseball. Based on primary sources; 25 notes; 5 photographs.

—Jim Olson

- V-4 English, Eleanor B. and English, Joseph C. "Mid-Nineteenth Century Americans at Leisure: Wood Engravings of Winslow Homer," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 56, No. 7 (September 1985). 26-30.

The leisure themes of the wood engravings of Winslow Homer is the subject of this article. During an eighteen year period Homer produced more than fifty engravings of how people utilized their leisure time. The pictures include equipment, clothes, the activity, and at times social attitudes toward recreational pursuits. The authors divided the pictures into four groups—mixed adult diversions, female frolics, male merriment, and children's games. The names of many of the engravings are given plus the art references where each is published. 4 references; 8 art reference periodicals; 4 reproductions.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-5 Evans, Art. "Joe Louis as a Key Functionary: White Reactions toward a Black Champion," *The Journal of Black Studies*, 16, No. 1 (September, 1985) 95-111.

Evans uses a theoretical framework of social-racial stratification to analyze Joe Louis' place in sport and society in the 1930s and 1940s. Centering upon Louis' championship fight with Max Schmeling, Evans illustrates how Louis' success in the ring did not aid his, or blacks', acceptance into the social mainstream of America. 41 notes.

—John Schleppli

- V-6 "The 40 Who Changed Sports," *Sport*, 77 (December 1986) 148 pp.

This 40th anniversary issue features a series of 1-4 page comments about the lives of America's greatest contemporary athletes, coaches, and administrators. Written by well-known journalists and sports writers, the vignettes include anecdotes and personal insights. Among the 40 people in sports are Jackie Robinson, Muhammad Ali, Pete Rozelle, Bill Russell, Billie Jean King, John Wooden, Avery Brundage, and Mickey Mantle. The issue is important for people interested in twentieth-century sports figures.

—David McComb

- V-7 Gaston, John C. "The Destruction of the Young Black Male: The Impact of Popular Culture and Organized Sport," *The Journal of Black Studies*, 16, 4 (June 1986) 369-384.

Gaston believes the media influence upon young blacks is high because many do not have a cultural base for their goals, as do whites. Therefore, the young black can be swayed easily. With money as a major male goal, sport is viewed in the media as the quick path to success, particularly in contrast to the frustrating education route. Echoing the writings of black writers, Gaston emphasizes the need for general education for

the majority of black males, so that they gain some control of their own destiny and do not remain just entertainment material. 14 notes.

—John Schleppe

- V-8 Hammerli, Angela Mitchell. "Bicycling's Popularity: Current Interest Has Historical Roots," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 57, No. 7 (September 1986), 76-78.

Hammerli discusses characteristics of bicycles built as early as 1818 and compares the earliest speeds attainable with land speed records of today. The need for the "safety" design is discussed as is the early popularity of the bicycle. Military uses of the bicycle are presented with the note that motorcycles now provide the same service. The remainder of the article presents the benefits and characteristics of bicycle use in the 1980s. Based on secondary sources; 12 references; 1 picture.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-9 Jable, J. Thomas. "Jay B. Nash." *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 56, No. 7 (September 1985), 55-57.

Jable "examines the major forces and events that made him (Nash) one of the important leaders in American physical education," including Nash's interest and influence in recreation and camping in California during his early career. Information is provided on the model program of recreation in Oakland. Nash was also very interested in camping, believing that individuals would not only discover nature and appreciate the outdoors but would cultivate principles of democracy. This article also discusses Nash's work and contributions to the field of physical education, work beginning in California and blossoming at New York University. Nash was a very active man and happiest when working at his chosen vocation and avocation. He was a gifted writer who left the professional field much richer than he found it. Based on primary and secondary sources; 1 picture; 10 notes.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-10 Kammer, David J. "TKO in Las Vegas: Boosterism and the Johnson-Flynn Fight," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 61 (October 1986), 301-318.

In a mismatch prizefight between the heavyweight champion Jack Johnson and middleweight Jim Flynn in 1912 in Las Vegas, New Mexico, the state police stopped the contest after Flynn tried repeatedly to butt Johnson with his forehead. Johnson was declared the winner. The boosters of Las Vegas provided \$100,000 to support the fight in the hopes that it would make their town famous and reverse its declining fortunes. Only 4,000 fans showed up as the mismatch damaged the town's reputation. This early attempt to use sports to help a town to fame and fortune failed. Based upon newspapers and secondary sources; 42 notes; 5 photos.

—David McComb

- V-11 Kramer, William M. and Clar, Reva. "Schutzenkonig Philo Jacoby California's First International Sportsman," *California History*, 65, No. 3 (September 1986), 182-191, 229-230.

Charter member of San Francisco's Olympic Club and Turnverein and a leader of the Hebrew Athletic Club, Philo Jacoby was a man of great strength and physical prowess. Known for his ability to twist horseshoes and bend crowbars, Jacoby was taught to

shoot by John Sutter and in 1863 joined the Schutzen Verein where he quickly became famous for his marksmanship. Selected as the California delegate to the 1868 American Bund Shooting Festival, Jacoby also represented the American Sharpshooting Association at Schutzenfests in Berlin and Vienna. Jacoby continued competing throughout the United States and Europe and was several times named "Champion Rifle Shot of the World" during the late 1800s. His last competition before his death in 1922 was in 1915 at the San Francisco Exposition where he again won his event. Based on primary and secondary sources; 64 notes; illustrations.

—Lynne Emery

- V-12 Kozar, Andrew. "R.Tait McKenzie: A Man of Noble Achievement," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 55, No. 7 (September 1984) 27-31.

Kozar provides a brief chronicle of McKenzie's life highlighting the achievements of the man rather than attempting to state which are his greatest accomplishments. Discussion centers around his art and its relation to physical education. Also discussed is his role in the Royal Army Medical Corps during World War I, for which "he is recognized by many as the father of physical medicine." Kozar suggests that much more study is needed to fully understand the multi-faceted endeavors of this outstanding leader. 12 references; 3 pictures.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-13 Lucas, John. "War and Physical Preparedness E.D.A. History: 1940-1949," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 56, No. 7 (September 1985) 72-76.

Lucas chronicles the development of the Eastern District Association (EDA) during the 1940s. The conventions are highlighted with a synopsis of significant speeches given as well as the general themes of the day and the impact of World War II. The establishment and suspension of publishing Year Books is given along with percentages of E.D.A. membership in AAHPER. 3 illustrations.

—Miriam F. Shelden

- V-14 Massey, Brian P. "John Muir v. the Hetch Hetchy 'Temple Destroyers': His Final Round," *The Californians*, 3, No. 2 (March/April 1985). 38-41.

Conservationist John Muir led a 15-year struggle to protect Yosemite National Park from private developers and his final battle over this wilderness area contributed to his death in 1914. The city of San Francisco petitioned the federal government to utilize the Hetch Hetchy area of Yosemite as a source of water by damming the Tuolumne River and flooding the Hetch Hetchy Valley. Muir fought this plan stating that its proponents were "temple destroyers" inspired only by profit. Hetch Hetchy was granted to San Francisco in 1913 and stands as a record of values and politics in that era. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes; five photographs; bibliography.

—Lynne Emery

- V-15 Mendenhall, Thomas. "A Historian's Perspective: Rowing on the Schuylkill," *American Rowing*, Part I (June/July 1986) 26-27, and Part II (August/September 1986), 22-23.

The Schuylkill Navy, the oldest governing body of amateur athletes in America, was organized in 1858 by nine rowing clubs. The traffic of goods and people on the

Schuylkill River paralleling the establishment of Philadelphia hastened the emergence of match races for prizes among watermen competing for business, collegiate contests, and international competitions as well as rowing for fun. As early as 1833 New York and Philadelphia crews raced on the Schuylkill as rowing became a popular sport for spectators, many of whom gambled on the outcomes. The College Boat Club of the University of Pennsylvania developed strong crews which competed against the clubs on the Schuylkill, while intercollegiate contests were harder to find. Four clubs from the Schuylkill Navy were among the charter members of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which sought to promote rowing for fun rather than for prizes. The Schuylkill clubs contributed all of the American oarsmen, except the eights, for the 1920, 1924, 1928, and 1932 Olympic Games winning 13 medals. Featuring both professional and amateur events, including three entries from abroad in the latter category, the Centennial Regatta of 1876 brought recognition to the Schuylkill for its promotion of rowing in the United States. No notes.

—Angela Lumpkin

V-16 Ramsey, Russ. "The First and Greatest," *Swimming World and Junior Swimmer*, 27, No. 7 (July 1986). 41-42.

Dominant! Ethelda Bleibtrey helped the Women's Swimming Association of New York establish the dynasty that dominated women's aquatics between 1920-1936. In the 1920 Olympics, Bleibtrey won her country's first gold medal in women's Olympic aquatics and set world records in the 100-meter freestyle, 300-meter freestyle, and 4 x 100-meter freestyle relay. She used her athletic talents to champion form-fitting, trim bathing attire and increased facilities for swimming in New York City, swimming as the best sport for women, and athlete's rights. A victim of polio at 16, Bleibtrey began a therapeutic swimming regimen which eventually led to her setting and defending between 1919-1922 every single world swimming record, including some events now discontinued. In 1967 she became a member of swimming's most exclusive group-Honor Swimmer of the International Swimming Hall of Fame. No notes.

—Angela Lumpkin

V-17 Regalado, Samuel. "Baseball in the Barrios: The Scene in East Los Angeles since World War II," *Baseball History*, 1, No. 2 (Summer 1986) 47-59.

More than a game, baseball in East Los Angeles serves as a focal point for community gatherings and cultural affairs. The popularity of baseball in the Mexican-American community was well established historically in the Mexican culture as attendance at the Sunday afternoon game became a cultural tradition. Spectators at ball games were treated to homemade burritos, tacos, and cerveza while mariachis provided musical entertainment. Due to discrimination and socio-economic conditions, these baseball games provided a "safety valve" for the community. While playing conditions at first were primitive and equipment scarce, baseball teams abounded. These Mexican-American community teams sponsored by community businesses, consisted of players of all ages and abilities. The popularity of baseball in this com-

munity continued to grow from the 1940s through the 1980s enhancing unity, cultural identity, and pride. Based on primary and secondary sources: 33 notes; 8 photographs.

—Jim Olson

V-18 Voigt, David Q. "They Shaped the Game: Nine Innovators of Major League Baseball," *Baseball History* 1, No. 1 (Spring 1986). S-22.

Many men have influenced baseball's grand and glorious history. Based on 35 years as a baseball historian, Voigt acclaims 9 men as the game's greatest innovators. Three eras of baseball history are presented with three innovators from each era. In the formative era of the 19th century, baseball's leaders were Henry Chadwick, "Father of Baseball"; Harry Wright. "Father of Professional Baseball"; and Albert Spalding, "Father of the National League." Between 1903-1952. a trio of demigods, Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, "God of Justice"; Babe Ruth, "God of the Power Game"; and Branch Rickey. "God of Innovation" reigned supreme. In the modern era since 1953 the Innovators of equality, expansion, and emancipation were Jackie Robinson, "Integrator"; Walter F. O'Malley. "Expansionist"; and Marvin Miller. "Emancipator." The author argues that these nine men are baseball's greatest innovators because of their significant contributions to the game. Based on primary and secondary sources; one note; 8 photographs.

—Jim Olson

V-19 Westrich, LoLo. "The Frontier Chicken." *The Californians*, 3, No. 4 (July/August 1985), 38-43.

Long before Americans began their migration to California domestic fowl were introduced and bred by Spanish settlers. The New World Spaniards valued the chicken first for its sporting value and only secondarily for eggs and meat. Early Californians regarded the cock second only to the horse as a means of sport as cockfights became their everyday pleasure. Another popular pastime was the rooster-pull, or *Carrera del Gallo*. in which a live cock was buried in the sand with only its head visible. The object of the activity was to pull the cock from the ground while riding full speed on horseback. Based on secondary works; no notes; illustrations: bibliography.

—Lynne Emery