

II. Baseball

II-1 Daniels, Robert. "1927: The Year the Mud Hens Won the Pennant," *Northwest Ohio Quarterly*, Vol. 59, No. 1 (Winter 1987), 16-20.

Toledo's first American Association pennant winner, and only Junior World Series Champion, occurred in 1927. This was an especially strong team with a significant number of former major-leaguers on the roster, and it was managed by Casey Stengel. Reminiscences and anecdotes concerning the season comprise the article. No notes; however, includes bibliography of cited sources.

—John Schleppe

II-2 Foster, Mark S. "Foul Ball: The Cleveland Spiders' Farcical Final Season of 1899," *Baseball History*, 1, No. 2 (Summer 1986), 4-14.

The dubious distinction of being the worst team (20-134) in baseball history belongs to the 1899 Cleveland Spiders. Team owners Frank and Stanley Robison, who had bought majority ownership of the St. Louis Browns, raided the Cleveland club of its star players, transferring them to the Browns. Attempting to manipulate the league for their own gain, the Robisons fielded so dismal a team that no club would play in Cleveland, thus forcing the Spiders to play on the road. At season's end, the other owners paid \$25,000 to abandon the Cleveland franchise. Based on primary and secondary sources; 30 notes; 1 photograph.

-Jim Olson

II-3 Holway, John B. "Dandy at Third: Ray Dandridge," *The National Pastime*, 1, No. 1 (Fall 1982), 7-11.

Between 1933-1955 Ray Dandridge starred at third base in the Negro Leagues, Mexican Leagues, and the minor leagues of Organized Baseball. "Dandy" possessed a strong throwing arm and defensive skills equalled only by his hitting prowess. In 1949 with the New York Giants' Triple-A team the Minneapolis Millers, Dandridge hit 369

and won Rookie of the Year honors at the age of thirty-five; the next season he captured the Most Valuable Player award. Based on primary sources; no notes; 3 photographs.

—Jim Olson

II-4 Ivor-Campbell, Frederick. "1884: Old Hoss Radbourne and the Providence Grays," *The National Pastime*, 4, No. 1 (Spring 1985), 33-38.

The veteran Providence Grays under manager Frank Bancroft won the National League pennant in 1884. Charley Radbourne, who led the league in strikeouts and earned run average, started and completed 73 games, winning 59, losing 12, and tying 2. In 1884, the National League first permitted pitchers to throw overhand and the New York Metropolitan of the American Association challenged the Providence Grays to determine the "Championship of the World." Providence won handily. Based on primary sources; no notes; 3 photographs.

—Jim Olson

II-5 Malmisur, Michael C. "Say It Ain't So, Joe: Sociology of Knowledge Analysis of the Black Sox Scandal," *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 5, No. 1 (1982), 2-11.

The discussion of sportwriters of the fix of the 1919 World Series involving eight players of the Chicago White Sox is ineffective in uncovering the truth of the scandal. The sociology of knowledge analysis, which entails an investigation of the externalization and the internalization of reality by professional baseball players in 1919, yields the hypothesis that cheating in the major leagues was condoned by players and owners. This makes the Black Sox Scandal just another example of a widespread practice. Based on primary and secondary sources; 43 notes.

—Jon Stauff

II-6 Regalado, Samuel J. "The Minor League Experience of Latin American Baseball Players in Western Communities, 1950-1970," *Journal of the West*, 26, No. 1 (January 1987), 65-70.

The entry of Latin Americans into professional baseball in the United States began in the 1950s. A warm welcome was given to Latinos in the Pacific Northwest who, due to the lack of any Hispanic population, were viewed as a novelty. Contrastingly, they were especially popular with the large number of Spanish-speaking fans in the Southwest. These positive experiences in western communities favorably affected the lives and careers of Latin American baseball players. Based on primary and secondary sources; 36 notes; 3 photographs.

—Marybell Avery

II-7 Skipper, James K., Jr. "Nicknames, Folk Heroes, and Assimilation: Black League and Baseball Players 1884-1950," *Journal of Sport Behavior*, 8, No. 2 (1985), 100-114.

Baseball, often seen as transcending social distinctions in mirroring American culture, also appears to eclipse racial distinctions as exhibited by giving players nicknames. White major league players often attained folk-hero status with nicknames as did players in the black leagues, who using similar nicknames often reached the same level of popularity in the black community. Statistical analysis shows that the use of

such monikers had a universal quality of eliciting greater fan recognition in professional baseball. Based on secondary sources; 45 notes; 2 tables.

—Jon Stauff