

VI. Sport and Leisure in North America

- VI-1 McCarthy, Michael P. "Chicago Businessmen and the Burnham Plan," *Illinois Historical Journal*, 63:3 (Autumn 1970), 228-256.

The author documents the role of businessmen in city planning, including leisure facilities. The Chicago Merchants Club hired Daniel Burnham, chief architect of the 1893 World's Fair, to re-design the city based on European models and middle class values of efficiency and aesthetics. Motives included civic pride, social control of laborers, and greater economic prosperity. Opposition by special interest groups curtailed the completion of the plan. Based on primary and secondary sources, fifty-four notes.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-2 McCarthy, Michael P. "Politics and the Parks: Chicago Businessmen and the Recreation Movement," *Illinois Historical Journal*, 65:2 (Summer 1972), 158-172.

The author details the role and influence of commercial interests in the early development of Chicago's parks and playgrounds system. The attempt to organize recreation was mired in the political struggles between reformers, laborers, and employers with divergent values and interests. Primary and secondary sources, forty footnotes, photos.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-3 *Illinois Historical Journal*, 64:4 (November 1976).

This entire issue of the journal provides a panorama of life in Illinois, including sport and other leisure activities over eight chronological periods from 1876-1976. Primary sources, photos.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-4 John T. Flanagan, "Hunting in Illinois," *Illinois Historical Journal*, 72:11 (February 1979); 2-12.

Primary sources thoroughly document the experiences of the participants in early hunting expeditions from 1830s through 1850s. Accounts and artists' sketches attest to

the wide variety of wildlife before overzealous hunters depleted species, which led to the enactment of game laws in 1855. Thirty-two notes.

—Jerry Gems

VI-5 Dickason, Jerry G. "The Origin of the Playground: The Role of Boston's Women's Clubs, 1885-1890," *Journal of Leisure Sciences*, 6:1 (1983), 83-98.

This article explores motives and actions of upper class Bostonians in reinforcing the established social structure through structured play programs. The Parmenter Street mission served as a forerunner of the settlement house movement and kindergartens evolved into supervised school playgrounds to effect moral development and inculcation of dominant class values among the children of workers. Primary and secondary sources, eight notes.

—Jerry Gems

VI-6 Allison, Maria T., and Duncan, Margaret C. "Women, Work, and Leisure: The Days of Our Lives," *Journal of Leisure Sciences*, 9:3 (1987): 143-161.

This study attempts to identify and explain enjoyable experiences for women within work and non-work spheres of life based on Csikszentmihalyi's flow model. Interviews determined that professional women found enjoyment in both spheres, while blue-collar workers perceived work as drudgery and found a sense of flow only in leisure. Based on twenty interviews.

—Jerry Gems

VI-7 Sylvester, Charles D. "The Ethics of Play, Leisure, and Recreation in Twentieth Century, 1900-1983," *Journal of Leisure Sciences*, 9:3 (1987), 173-187.

This study presents a literary analysis of eighty writers' works to determine their stated purposes for play, leisure, and recreation. Nine separate categories emerged from the analysis, with spiritual ends (i.e., glorification of God or achievement of an harmonious relationship with same) and happiness receiving the greatest emphases with twenty-two and twenty-one writers respectively.

—Jerry Gems

VI-8 Dawson, Don. "Social Class in Leisure: Reproduction and Resistance," *Journal of Leisure Sciences*, 10:3 (1988), 193-202.

The role of leisure in capitalist societies is analyzed through discussion of two oppositional theories: leisure as a means to reproduce class inequalities; and leisure as a means to resist capitalist culture. The author presents examples from various historical periods and both British and American experiences to support the latter theory. Secondary sources.

—Jerry Gems

VI-9 Henderson, Karla A., and Rannels, Jean S. "Farm Women and the Meaning of Work and Leisure: An Oral History Perspective," *Journal of Leisure Sciences*, 10:1 (1988): 41-50.

This study utilized the retrospective perceptions of twenty-seven elderly women residing in two Wisconsin counties over the past fifty years. It concluded that the rural lifestyle allowed for the integration of work and leisure concepts in meaningful experi-

ences that revolved around chores, family responsibilities, and community relationships.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-10 Hill, James R., and Spellman, William. "Professional Baseball: The Reserve Clause and Salary Structure," *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 22:1 (Winter 1983) 1-19.

This quantitative analysis measured the effects of the altered reserve clause system after 1977, the first year of free agency. Free agency brought multi-year contracts and additional compensation for free agents as compared to non-free agents of similar ability and experience. The authors predicted a three tier salary scale and an increasing wage spiral. Secondary sources, eighteen notes, four tables.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-11 Hill, James R., and Spellman, William. "Pay Discrimination in Baseball: Data from the Seventies," *Journal of Industrial Relations*, 23:1 (Winter 1984), 103-112.

The authors utilized 1976 salary data to analyze wage differences for black and white players by position, pitching or hitting performances, and years of experience. They found only small differentials between players, and conclude that there was little or no evidence for salary discrimination between races by the late 1970s. Secondary sources, eight notes, five tables.

—Jerry Gems

- VI-12 Stoeltje, Beverly J. "Females in Rodeo: Private Motivation and Public Representation." *Kentucky Folklore Record*, (January-June 1986), 42-49.

The Sponsors' Barrel Race is held each year as part of the Texas Cowboy Reunion and serves to infuse women into the social organization of the otherwise all male Reunion. The author contends that the structure has grown out of the culturally defined position of women in the cattle culture, confirming and motivating regional participation and continuity from year to year and generation to generation. 2 photographs. 1 note.

—Nancy Wardwell

- VI-13 Wojtowicz, Carol. "Play in Philadelphia," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, XXIV (Spring 1975), 17-23.

The intent is to "trace the evolution through time of where children (of elementary school age) in Philadelphia played and what they played." The emphasis is on the sites and "play habits" of the past three generations. Conclusions on the colonial and 19th century experience are based on limited secondary sources.

The conclusions are that play in the early 20th century was more spontaneous and took place at home or in a nearby "vacant lot." The mid 20th century saw the development of playgrounds where more formalized games were learned and play equipment and arts and crafts were introduced. In more recent years formalized games spilled over into the streets and school yards; but, school-yard activities have become less for-

malized and many of the older games have disappeared. Based on interviews and secondary sources; 14 notes and a bibliography.

—Daniel R. Gilbert

VI-14 Mathias, Elizabeth. "The Game as Creator of the Group in an Italian-American Community," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, XXIII (Summer 1974) 22-30.

Published as part of a "Symposium on Games," the study analyzes the setting, rules, and culture of the bowling game of *Bocce* as played by Philadelphia Italian immigrants of several generations. Played indoors or outdoors on neighborhood or Beneficial Society courts, and requiring only moderate physical skills to begin participation, the game serves to bond older and younger immigrants and acts to ease the transition from the old country village culture to a new urban social system. Based on interviews and secondary sources; 17 notes; bibliography.

—Daniel R. Gilbert

VI-15 Mercier, Denis, Brown, W., and Varesano, A. "Nipsy"—The Ethnography of a Traditional Game of Pennsylvania's Coal Region," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, XXIII (Summer, 1974), 12-21.

Published as part of a "Symposium on Games," the study was part of an intensive scholarly investigation of a traditional Eastern Pennsylvania anthracite coal mining village of Eckley, the setting is the 1968 movie "The Molly Maguires" and now a Living History historical site. The game, originating in Ireland and played under different names, involved a batter striking from a designated circle a pitched 3"-4" stick ("the Nipsy") on its pointed end with a paddle (or broom handle) in order to place it too far for the pitcher to cover the distance from where it had fallen back to the designated batter's circle in a stated number of jumps. Played by two opponents or between two-man teams, the game has undergone many changes over the years and has gradually disappeared from Eckley in the late 20th century. The article details the rules and the setting in detail. Based on interviews and secondary sources; 21 notes.

—Daniel R. Gilbert

VI-16 Brown, Waln K., "Cultural Learning Through Game Structure: A Study of Pennsylvania German Children's Games," *Pennsylvania Folklife*, XXIII (Summer 1974), 2-11.

Part of a "Symposium on Games," this analysis relates how competitive games work to socialize the child and integrate him/her into a unique social system. The author classifies some sixty-seven games using sophisticated models drawn from classic sources on game scholarship. No description of individual games is included, but the list of games, the accompanying ethnographic "game sources," and bibliography are excellent. Based primarily on secondary sources; 42 notes.

—Daniel R. Gilbert