

IV. North America

IV-1 Moss, Richard. "Sport and Social Status: Golf and the Making of the Country Club in the United States," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 1 (April 1993), 93-100.

Approximately 5,000 golf courses were built by 1929. Originally, the upper class turned to the therapeutic effects of golf to cure its stress as moderate exercise and relaxation were prescribed. Golf was inexpensive compared to other sports and brought families together because people of all strength and endurance levels could play. As the popularity of golf grew, courses were opened for all types of people, not just the elite. Based on secondary sources, 19 notes.

—Bruce Seidman

IV-2 Melville, Tom, "The Passing of Philadelphia Cricket: A Preliminary Inquiry into Its Causes and Consequences," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 1 (April 1993), 87-92.

Fifty years after the Civil War, cricket was the popular sport for the social elite of Philadelphia. These teams were competitive with international ones and at their high point attracted thousands of spectators per game. After World War I, most cricket club members played golf, tennis and polo as these sports were easily accessible. Many people left cricket because of its time length and outcome. Cricket's popularity never recovered in Philadelphia or the United States. Based on secondary sources, 35 notes.

—Bruce Seidman

IV-3 Gems, Gerald. "Sport, Religion and Americanization: Bishop Sheil and the Catholic Youth Organization," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 231-241.

The merger of sport and religion proved to be instrumental in Americanizing the "proletarian masses" during the Great Depression. Bernard J. Sheil founded the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO) in hopes of rescuing troubled individuals. Thousands of working-class youths representing a myriad of ethnic cultures were provided an opportunity for college as well as free medical care, athletic equipment, and athletic instruction. The CYO developed unity among diverse factions as all ethnicities found a common purpose in athletics. Based on primary and secondary sources, 38 notes.

—Kurt M. Varricchio

IV-4 Pope, Steven. "God, Games and National Glory: Thanksgiving and the Ritual of Sport in American Culture, 1876-1926." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 2 (August 1993), 242-249.

Thanksgiving, as known today, dates back to the late nineteenth century. Extravagant family dinners are merely a complement to the main course of this nationally celebrated holiday, the American football contest. Although the foundation for this misinterpretation was established between 1876 and 1926, the popularity of the Thanksgiving Day spectacle, aided by the means of modern mass communication, has skyrocketed and has set for itself a place in the national psyche. Based on primary and secondary sources, 36 notes.

—Kurt M. Varricchio

IV-5 Cole, Terrance. "'A Purely American Game': Indoor Baseball and the Origins of Softball," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 2 (September 1990), 287-296.

While indoor baseball seems a modern development to "America's national pastime," few recognize it as the ancestor to the vastly popular game

of softball. Escaping the cold of Thanksgiving Day 1887, George W. Hancock and some fellow Chicagoans played the first indoor baseball game using a broom and an old boxing glove. This underhand, *fast pitch* game, spread quickly across America attracting spectators, professional baseball players, physical educators, recreation associations, men, women, and children to participate. Based on primary and secondary sources, 48 notes.

—Brandy Haney

IV-6 Fenster, J. M. "Indy," *American Heritage*, 43, no. 3 (May/June 1992), 66-82.

The author chronicles auto racing from the first road race in 1895. The early tinkersers were soon replaced by wealthy sportsmen. Featured is the Indy 500, first held in 1911 on a track specifically designed for auto racing. The "Indy" soon became a magnet for race engineers. Some attention is paid to midget racing and the Sebring Grand Prix. Illustrated, no notes.

—June A. Kennard

IV-7 D'O'Brian, Joseph D. "The Greatest Athlete in the World," *American Heritage*, 43, no. 4 (July/August 1992), 93-100.

Jim Thorpe's life is chronicled. Included is his early life in the Oklahoma territory. "Pop" Warner, recruiting for the Carlisle Indian School, discovered Thorpe, already a track and field standout, at an early age. Thorpe's successes at the 1912 Olympics were destroyed by the discovery of his minor league baseball stint. Thorpe's professional football career is examined as well as his later despondency and alcoholism, from which he never recovered. Illustrated, no notes.

—June A. Kennard

IV-8 Lenskyj, Helen. "Whose Sport? Whose Tradition? Canadian Women and Sport in the Twentieth Century," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992), 141-150.

There are two periods in Canadian sport where women enjoyed substantial increases in opportunity, participation, and public recognition: the 1920s and 1930s and the 1970s and 1980s. Conversely, the remainder of the century can be described as a perpetual struggle for equal rights. The limitations placed on these women were set by male doctors, physical educators, and sports administrators. Based on primary and secondary sources, 28 notes.

—Cornelius C. Marshall

IV-9 Dauphinas, Paul. "A Class Act: French-Canadians in Organized Sport, 1840-1910," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, no. 3 (December 1990). 432-439.

Researchers often make the mistake of concentrating on ethnicity when studying sport in Quebec during the nineteenth century. A majority of the population was French-Canadian, but the upper and middle class was predominantly English-Canadian. The English-Canadians were the majority in sport participation. This is because of economic status, not ethnicity. Based on primary and secondary sources, 48 notes.

—Michael Ecklund

IV-10 Moore, Glen. "Pittsburgh Phil for a Day: Racetrack Gambling in the United States at the Turn of the Century," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992), 111-118.

Racetrack gamblers at the turn of the century could be characterized by two types of individuals, the amateur or the professional. "Pittsburgh Phil" was a professional who utilized a business-like approach to racetrack gambling. Most of the other ordinary men sought the racetrack as a release, for they were the shopkeepers, factory workers, and the tailors. The occasional racegoer used the racetrack to prove he could succeed at other endeavors and still remain rational. Based on secondary sources, 33 notes.

—Cornelius C. Marshall