

Journal Surveys

I. North America

- I-1 Martin, Charles H. "Jim Crow in the Gymnasium: The Integration of College Basketball in the American South," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. 4 (April 1993), 68–86.

Integration came slowly to southern college athletics in the 1950s. Southern teams often refused to play in integrated tournaments. Free from the tradition which forced larger schools to maintain the racial status quo, small and independent Southern colleges sought to improve their athletic programs through integration. The benefits of this were seen when Texas Western College won the 1966 NCAA basketball championship. These teams became sources of Southern pride and helped advance integration in society. Based on primary and secondary sources, 40 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

- I-2 Todd Terry. "The Expansion of Resistance Training in U.S. Higher Education Through the Mid-1960s," *Iron Game History* (August 1994). 11–16.

Fear of making athletes muscle-bound kept weight training from acceptance in U.S. higher education during the first half of the twentieth century. A few schools did initiate the activity early on, but during the two decades following World War II, the activity gained widespread acceptance, as the examples of 22 institutions presented here illustrate. Based on secondary sources, 34 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- I-3 Baker, William J. "Muscular Marxism and the Chicago Counter-Olympics of 1932," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992) 397–410.

The vision of the Communist Party USA in 1932 was partly responsible for the developing practice of using sport as a political tool. They used the Counter-Olympics to denounce elitism and commercialism in capitalist sport. Although shunned by the political and athletic communities, and lacking stars, funds, and events of mass appeal, the games were not a complete failure. They were pioneers in gaming "full equality for 'Negro' athletes." Based on primary and secondary sources, 59 notes.

—Robert N. Jacobs

- I-4 Butler, Brian S. "Gain Ground and Glory: Metropolitan Athletic Clubs and the Promotion of American Football—the Case of the Louisville Athletic Club," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 3 (December 1992), 378–96.

As football was becoming the most popular college sport at the turn of the century, cities were experiencing rapid change. The Louisville Athletic Club, and others like it, filled a growing need to counter the "feminization" of the cities. Football became a social event as well as an escape from the male burdens. It allowed men to display their manliness and, at the same time, promote their city. Based on primary and secondary sources, 56 notes.

—Robert N. Jacobs

- I-5 Doyle, Andrew. "Causes Won Not Lost: College Football and the Modernization of the American South," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, no. 2 (August 1994), 231–251.

The University of Alabama competed in the 1926 and 1927 Rose Bowls with great support from the entire Southern United States. To many people of the South, the Crimson Tide symbolically represented the Confederate troops in the Civil War. Although football came about much later in the South than the North, Southerners soon tied the game to such time-honored traditions of their people as chivalry and courage, and simultaneously used the game to facilitate economic growth and improve their national image. Based on primary and secondary sources, 69 notes.

—Laird F. Veatch

- I-6 Powell, Richard E., Jr. "Sport, Social Relations and Animal Husbandry: Early Cock-Fighting in North America," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 10, no. (December 1993), 361–381.

Although modern America considers cock-fighting a form of cultural defiance, during its highest level of public acceptability in the 1740s through the 1770s the "sport" was truly a community practice. These large events required much promotion and preparation of the animals. Initially the sport was enjoyed by every level of the social spectrum and was not acceptable to "polite society" until the early nineteenth century. Based on primary and secondary sources, 80 notes.

—Laird F. Veatch

- I-7 Beckwith, Kimberly Ann. "Thomas Jefferson 'Stout' Jackson: Texas Strongman," *Iron Game History*, 3, no. 2 (January 1994) 8–15.

Thomas Jefferson "Stout" Jackson was a Texas Strongman in more than just the physical sense. If given credit for his claim of a record-shattering backlift of 6,472 pounds, he would continue to hold this record today. What may be his greater claims to fame are his contributions to the entertainment industry and Tejano community in South Texas. Through his theater business and humanitarian efforts, he demonstrated much more than the physical strength for which he is remembered. Based on primary and secondary sources, 72 notes.

—Rhonda Houston

- I-8 Smith, Duane A. "Mighty Casey Matches the Mountains: The Origins of Baseball in Colorado," *Colorado Heritage* (Spring 1995). 5–18.

Baseball traveled westward to Colorado with the 1859 Pike's Peak gold rush, and Denver, the principal town, established its first club in 1862. Although interrupted by the Civil War, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II, baseball in Colorado flourished in towns, schools, and businesses. The most famous team of the nineteenth century was the Leadville Blues and in the twentieth century it was the minor league Denver Bears until the advent of the major league Colorado Rockies. Based upon primary and secondary sources, no notes.

—David McComb

- I-9 Massengill, Patrick. "Vintage Baseball in Colorado," *Colorado Heritage* (Spring 1995) 52–56.

In 1982, the Ohio Historical Society formed a vintage baseball team to depict social activity of the nineteenth century. Ten years later, Civil War enthusiasts carried the idea to Colorado and it has since spread to New Mexico and Wyoming. Using bats copied from the Cooperstown Hall of Fame, old-style balls, and replica uniforms of 1872, the Colorado Vintage Base Ball Association plays games to educate and entertain the public. While suffragists sell women's equality, peanuts, and rock candy to the fans, the players remain faithful to the period rules of the game. Based upon personal experience of the author, no notes.

—David McComb

- I-10 Foster, Mark S. "Playing by the Rules: the Evolution of Baseball in the Nineteenth Century," *Colorado Heritage* (Spring 1995), 44–51.

Almost all the major development in baseball rules took place in the nineteenth century, but minor adjustments are still made today. The rule changes in the twentieth century, however, were made to balance offense and defense after one side or the other gained a noticeable advantage. Umpires who could read a growing list of rules were needed, yet by the late 1860s they were routinely vilified, a circumstance that has continued to the present. The author acknowledges the uselessness of earlier works by David Q. Voight, Charles Alexander, and Benjamin C. Rader. Based on secondary sources, no notes.

—David McComb

- I-11 Foster, Mark S. "Mile High Greenfields: Denver's Notable Ballparks," *Colorado Heritage* (Spring 1995), 35–43.

After a brief review of twentieth-century baseball stadium building in the United States, the article focuses upon baseball facilities in Denver from 1862 to the present. Merchants Park, constructed in 1922, was the home of the minor league Denver Bears and the site of the Denver Post Tournaments. A new facility built in 1947 for the baseball club was gradually altered to

accommodate professional football. This facility became Mile High Stadium, the current home of the Denver Broncos football team. After obtaining a major league baseball team, Denver built Coors Field specifically for baseball and with a built-in intimacy for fans. Based upon primary and secondary sources, no notes.

—David McComb

I-12 Stanford, Jay. "African-American Baseballists and the Denver Post Tournament," *Colorado Heritage* (Spring 1995), 20–34.

From 1915 to 1947, with suspension during wartime, the *Denver Post* sponsored an invitational baseball tournament featuring teams outside organized white baseball. Company and city teams competed in Denver as well as the House of David and Kansas City Monarchs. The 1936 Negro League All-Star team featuring Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson, Buck Leonard, and James "Cool Papa" Bell was the best to appear in the various contests. The tournament was one of the few places in the nation where blacks competed against whites, and it was in Denver that Satchel Paige gained a national reputation. Based upon primary and secondary sources, no notes.

—David McComb

I-13 Vertinsky, Patricia. "Sport and Exercise for Old Women: Images of the Elderly in the Medical and Popular Literature at the Turn of the Century," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 9, no. 1 (April 1992), 83–104.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the general population viewed people over fifty as idle and frail. Unlike women, men received some cautionary encouragement from the medical and social community to maintain an active lifestyle. Popular magazines of the time reported elderly people watching sports, such as tennis, but discouraged older individuals, specifically women, from actually participating due to likelihood of fatigue and other health problems. Despite these warnings, some women remained active by bicycling or playing golf. Based on primary and secondary sources, 90 notes.

—Susan S. Lorenzen

I-14 Brown, Douglas A. "Thoroughbred Horse-Racing Receives an Imperialist Nod: The Parliamentary Debate on Legalizing Gambling in Canada, 1910," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 11, No. 2, (August 1994), 252–269.

In November 1910, Canadian Member of Parliament, H.H. Miller, introduced a bill to the House of Commons to amend the Criminal Code of Canada and criminalize bookmaking at horseracing tracks, legal since 1892. Both sides viewed American influences as detrimental to Canada. Supporters of the bill perceived sport to be a cultural product, while opposition viewed it as a social force. Neither side dominated and the bill lost by one vote. Based on primary and secondary sources, 63 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

I-15 Kidd, Bruce. "'Making the Pros Pay' for Amateur Sports: The Ontario Athletic Commission, 1920-1947," *Ontario History*, 87. no. 2 (June 1995). 105-128.

In 1920 the Ontario Athletic Commission was established by a Farmer-Labour coalition government. The Commission was set up primarily to regulate boxing and to promote amateur "manly" sports. It remains in place today as the licensing agency for professional boxing, wrestling, and kickboxing events. From 1920 to 1947, the Commission was especially active in supporting sports-governing bodies and in promoting sports in schools. To finance its efforts, it received revenue from a two percent tax on box office receipts at all pro sports events. In 1947, the Commission's sports promotion responsibilities were taken over by the Department of Education, and in 1949 the tax on pro sports was eliminated. Based on primary and secondary sources, 72 notes.

—Morris Mott