
Journal Surveys

I. NORTH AMERICA

I-1 Lewellen, Russ. "Uniontown's Wooden Racetrack Thrilled Fans and Drivers." *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 20, no. 1 (February 1997), 32-34.

Sixty miles southwest of Pittsburgh in the coal-mining community of Uniontown, Pa., local car dealer Charles Johnson opened a one-and-one-eighth-mile wooden board auto racing track in December 1916. A fatal accident marred the first race. The track closed in June 1922 after the structure became unsound. Racers included Louis Chevrolet, Barney Oldfield, and Joe Boyer. Based on personal recollection of the author; includes photos, no notes.

—Susan Hamburger

I-2 Krause, Kent M. "Regulating the Baseball Cartel: A Reassessment of the National Commission, Judge Landis, and the Anti-Trust Exemption." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 1 (April 1997), 55-77.

Baseball's first commissioner, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, is often credited with saving baseball from gambling, contract jumpers, and crooked owners. He censured baseball's hero, Babe Ruth, and condemned the acquitted members of the 1919 Black Sox scandal. While Landis was a strong personality, the true power of his reign came from a 1922 Supreme Court ruling that exempted the baseball cartel from anti-trust legislation. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 84 notes.

—Samuel J. Katz

I-3 O'Toole, Andrew. "The Forgotten Pirate Pioneer." *Pittsburgh History*, 80, no. 2 (Summer 1997), 77-81.

After Branch Rickey hired Jackie Robinson to break baseball's color barrier with the Brooklyn Dodgers, he moved to the Pittsburgh Pirates. In 1953 Rickey chose second-baseman Curtis Benjamin Roberts to desegregate the Pirates. Roberts, who spent only one full season with the Pirates between 1954 and 1956, endured isolation and discrimination with the help of his family and his friendship

with Robinson. Based on interviews with his widow, Christine Roberts, and former Pittsburgh neighbors; includes photos, no notes.

—Susan Hamburger

I-4 Lambert, Craig. "The Professionalization of Ivy League Sports." *Harvard Magazine*, 100, no. 1 (September-October 1997), 36-49, 96-98.

Harvard University, which has always prided itself on adhering to the amateur athletic ideal of sport, may be losing to the new philosophy and big business of college sports. Full-time recruiting, full scholarships, specialists, year-long seasons, corporate sponsorship, coupled with the new parameters of Title IX and women's athletics, have changed the educational and athletic domain of this and every collegiate institution that sponsors teams and competition. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes photos of Harvard personnel, no notes.

—Joanna Davenport

I-5 Hiltner, Judith R. and James R. Walker. "Super Frustration Sunday: The Day *Prodigy's* Fantasy Baseball Died; An Analysis of the Dynamics of Electronic Communication." *Journal of Popular Culture*, 30, no. 3 (Winter 1996), 103-17.

The internet's increasingly omnipresent impact on popular culture, specifically on sport "fandom," was illustrated by the reaction to a system shutdown of "Baseball Manager" (a fantasy baseball league-a.k.a. "Rotisserie League"). During the 19 hours of shut-down, hundreds of messages were posted on the Prodigy BBS discussing causes and conspiracies behind the stoppage. Utilizing what they labeled as "post-modern readings of contemporary narrative theory" (examining topics such as communal authorship and self-referential discourse), the researchers analyzed these messages.

—Alison Wrynn

I-6 Beanish, Rob. "Pierre de Coubertin's Shattered Dream," *Queen's Quarterly*, 103, no. 3 (Fall 1996), 487-501.

Pierre de Coubertin, who founded the Modern Olympic Games in the 1890s, believed that athletic competition could help develop the (male) elite required to lead Europe in the twentieth century. He believed that amateur sports could instill respect for fair play and develop international understanding. But over the next century, the leaders of the Olympic Games were forced to compromise with commercial forces if they wanted to hold a festival that would attract top-quality athletes and worldwide interest. The recent Atlanta Games "represented the final victory" of a "materialistic, utilitarian world that de Coubertin loathed and feared" (499-500). Based on primary and secondary sources; includes illustrations, 12 notes.

—Morris Mott

I-7 Smith, Geoffrey S. "The Roar of Greasepaint, The Smell of the Crown," *Queen's Quarterly*, 103, no. 3 (Fall 1996), 502-19.

As we come to the end of the millennium, many questions face the sports community. Will increased numbers of women and minorities gain positions of power in front offices? Will U.S. culture be able to offer alternatives to professional sports for young members of minority groups? Can Canadian sport withstand American economic and cultural imperialism? Should dedicated female athletes try to emulate males? Can drug abuse be prevented if so many of us continue to act on the assumption that winning is the only thing that matters? Based on primary and secondary sources; includes illustrations, 19 notes.

—*Morris Mott*

I-8 Feldman, Seth. "The Hungry Games: Television at the Atlanta Olympics," *Queen's Quarterly*, 103, no. 3 (Fall 1996), 461-69.

Sports have become an extremely lucrative business for those who interpret and contextualize the events. "These were the Olympics that will be remembered for interminable, cloying background items on athletes, stories full of tearful interviews and the uninvited exposure of personal suffering" (p. 467). The only satisfying methods of "distilling the athletes from the many mythologies to which they had been assigned" (p. 469) were to switch channels and turn the sound off frequently. Includes illustrations, no notes.

—*Morris Mott*

I-9 Bromberger, Christian. "Do You Like Soccer?" *Queen's Quarterly*, 103, no. 3 (Fall 1996), 470-75.

Soccer tests individual skills and team cohesiveness. It also shows that success sometimes comes to the lucky and not to the meritorious. Soccer is "one of the most telling emblems of our time" (p. 475) because it pits group against group and because it involves both merit and chance, justice and arbitrariness. It is "a sort of parade of collective actions" (p. 475). Includes illustrations, no notes.

—*Morris Mott*

I-10 Hoffman, Ted. "Munich 1972, Atlanta 1996," *Queen's Quarterly*, 103, no. 3 (Fall 1996), 476-86.

The Munich Olympics of 1972, at which 11 Israelis were murdered by Palestinian terrorists, remains a symbol of the Olympic movement's susceptibility to political perversion. Evidently the bombing at the 1996 Atlanta Games, which killed two people, was not intended to deliver a political message, but it did show that the Olympics are always vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The Olympic movement represents an attempt to put play over politics, athletic achievement over nationality or race. The fact that this ideal is often beyond our grasp (p. 48.5)

does not mean we should abandon it. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes illustrations, 11 notes.

—*Morris Mott*

I-11 Anderson, Robin John. "'On the Edge of the Baseball Map' with the 1908 Vancouver Beavers," *Canadian Historical Review*, 77, no. 4 (December 1996), 538-74.

Professional baseball in Vancouver at the turn of the century was both similar to and distinct from professional baseball in other parts of Canada. As in other cities, professional baseball in Vancouver reflected and helped reinforce divisions of class, gender, race, and ethnicity, while at the same time providing a vehicle of self-expression for players, owners, and fans, all of whom used the game for their own purposes. One notable feature of the Vancouver experience was the absence of debate over the appropriateness of professional sport. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 94 notes.

—*Morris Mott*

I-12 Briley, Ron. "More Legacy of Conquest: Long-Term Ramifications of the Major League Baseball Shift to the West." *Journal of the West*, 36, no. 2 (April 1997), 68-78.

The expansion of major league baseball to the West is similar to the expansion of other American institutions to that region. It has had mixed results, with many of the teams struggling to attract a base of fan support. In a team-by-team analysis, only the Los Angeles Dodgers and the Colorado Rockies have had unqualified success. Based on secondary sources; includes 18 notes, 10 photos.

—*Richard D. Loosbrock*

I-13 Bennett, Brian A. "Rochester, 1928." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 50-53.

In 1928, the Rochester Red Wings had a new team, a new owner, and the promise of a new stadium, sparking a rebirth of baseball in Rochester. Warren Giles was named president and Billy Southworth, manager. The Red Wings, whose 1928 players were transferred from the Syracuse Stars, won the International League pennant by .001 percentage point over the Buffalo Bisons for Rochester's first pennant since 1911. This article also discusses the building of Red Wing Stadium, which opened in 1929.

—*Larry S. Bonura*

I-14 Berman, Jay. "The 1956 Los Angeles Angels." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 81-84.

The author presents the players and their statistics to make the claim that the 1956 Los Angeles Angels was one of the best offensive teams in the history of the minor leagues. This Pacific coast team included Steve Bilko, Gene Mauch, Ray Bauer, and George Preese. Includes team photo.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-15 Beston, Greg. “Forgotten Champions.” *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 22-24.

The 1946 Boston Red Sox, despite winning 104 games, lost the World Series to the St. Louis Cardinals. This article covers their hitting, especially that of Ted Williams; their pitching, particularly that of Bob Ferris; their team accomplishments; and their late-season slump. Includes two photos.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-16 Pitoniak, Scott. “Herb Washington.” *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 95-97.

Charles Finley hired Herb Washington to steal bases and games. Washington’s career line for one and one-half seasons in Oakland reads: 104 games, 33 scored runs, 30 stolen bases, and 0 at bats. This is a look at how he got to be on the fast path as a player and as a fast-food entrepreneur, which is his current occupation. Includes photo.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-17 Smart, Steve. “Lou Gehrig on the Air.” *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 13-16.

This consists of a transcript of an August 22, 1939, radio broadcast in which Lou Gehrig is interviewed by Dwight Merriam of KROC radio in Rochester, Minnesota. Gehrig consented to the interview on one of his visits to consult doctors at the Mayo Clinic to diagnose his deteriorating condition. The interview takes place seven weeks after his “Day” at Yankee Stadium, two and one-half months after entering the Hall of Fame on a waiver, and three and one-half months after playing his last game.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-18 Wilson, Lyle K., Esq. “Harlem Globetrotters Baseball Team.” *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 77-80.

This article provides a look at the Harlem Globetrotters baseball team. The club played straight baseball with lots of hustle from 1944 through 1950 and also in 1954. This article describes the team’s players and experiences during those years. Includes photo.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-19 Edelmun, Rob. "Ron Shelton." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 105-07.

Ron Shelton is Hollywood's creator of *Bull Durham*, *Under Fire*, and *Cobb*, three movies about baseball. This article outlines how Shelton researches for his movies and what he has learned about baseball in general and about particular players. Includes photo of Tommy Lee Jones as Ty Cobb.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-20 Gough, David. "Home Run Derby." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 111-16.

This is a look at the history of "Home Run Derby," a short-lived but long-remembered television program created in 1960. The show, the idea of veteran sportscaster Mark Scott, was located in Wrigley Field. Nineteen marquee players, including nine future Hall of Famers, agreed to participate; Mantle, Post, Aaron, Mays, Banks, and Killebrew were among them. Scott suffered a fatal heart attack within six weeks of filming the last episode. It aired one season.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-21 Hofmann, Herbert S. "Schoolboy Rowe and the 1934 Tigers." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 62-66.

This is an in-depth look at the 1934 Detroit tigers, who, as a team, were statistically imposing, but whose individual players were boxed out of leadership in both batting and pitching honors. This article presents the players and the pitchers in general, but devotes itself primarily to pitcher Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe. Also included are a photo and a table of Rowe's game-by-game, season, and World Series records for 1934.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-22 Lamb, William F. "George Davis." *The National Pastime*, no. 17 (1997), 3-8.

This short biography of George Stacey Davis tells the story of his 20-year major-league baseball career. From his debut with the National League Cleveland Spiders in 1890, to his demise in 1940, this article describes his ups and downs, his New York stardom, the Buck Ewing and White Sox controversies, his move to the American League, and his forgotten years. Includes sources and photo.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-23 Bowman, Larry G. "Christian Von der Ahe, the St. Louis Browns, and the World's Championship Playoffs, 1885-1888." *Missouri Historical Review*, 91, no. 4 (July 1997), 385-405.

The St. Louis Browns of the American Association were one of the most successful baseball teams of the 1880s. They featured a cast of colorful players and were run by the shrewd and innovative Christian Von der Ahe. Between 1885 and 1888, the Browns played four series against the winner of the National League for the World's Championship. The rules for these series varied from year to year. The idea of a World Series evolved from these series. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 57 notes.

—David Welky

I-24 Snyder, Peter L. "Comparative Levels of Expressed Academic Motivation Among Anglo- and African-American University Student Athletes." *Journal of Black Studies*, 26, no. 6 (July 1996), 651-67.

Level of competition, rather than ethnicity, affects academic motivation most strongly. A study of student athletes competing at Division I and Division III schools showed motivational differences with regard to both ethnicity and competition level. At the Division I level, African Americans were more attracted to the potential of professional sports careers than were Anglo-Americans. No such differences existed among student athletes at Division III institutions. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 3 charts, an appendix, 24 references.

—Robert Epling

I-25 Evans, Arthur S., Jr. "Blacks as Key Functionaries: A Study of Racial Stratification in Professional Sport." *Journal of Black Studies*, 28, no. 1 (September 1997), 43-59.

African Americans have overcome the issue of participating in major professional sports, but they continue to confront barriers to moving into positions of control (as key functionaries). While over-represented as players in major league baseball, the NBA, and the NFL (in comparison to their percentage of the U.S. population), relatively few African Americans succeed in gaining access to positions in coaching, management, ownership, and broadcasting. Based on secondary sources; includes 35 references.

—Robert Epling

I-26 Hardy, Stephen. "Memory, Performance, and History: The Making of American Ice Hockey at St. Paul's School, 1860-1915." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 1 (April 1997), 97-115.

Hockey history at St. Paul's School involves the shift from rules based on custom to standardized forms. Documenting the evolution of hockey at St. Paul's was teacher and coach Malcolm Gordon. His accounts earned him the title "Father of American Hockey." Though a pioneer in the development of the game, his accounts expose the effects of time and revisionism on memory. His revised,

often idealized account remains the accepted early history of hockey in America. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 49 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*