
Journal Surveys

I. North America

I-1 HENRICH, TOM (WITH RICHARD NIKAS). "The Last Yankee." *The National Pastime*, no. 19 (1999): 3-6.

Henrich played with Joe DiMaggio in the outfield of the New York Yankees for 10 years. The article covers DiMaggio's early days, his years as the "best center fielder in baseball," the 57-game hitting streak, the years after World War II, and Henrich's last years with DiMaggio.

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-2 VOIGT, DAVID Q. "Baseball's First Full Century: A *Fin de Siècle* Survey." *The National Pastime*, no. 19 (1999): 7-9.

Voigt explains why he accepts December 31, 1999 as the end of the century, and his need to avoid the pitfall of "misplaced concreteness." He presents his choices for the twelve most auspicious years in major league baseball's first full century. He notes transitional points between 1899 and 1900, a decade-by-decade look at the twentieth century, and his pick of the new York Yankees as the greatest team of the century.

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-3 VACCARO, FRANK. "One-Arm Daily." *The National Pastime*, no. 19 (1999): 16-19.

Hugh "One-Arm" Daily was the first pitcher to strike out twenty batters in a nine-inning game, on July 7, 1884. But a dropped third strike and the ad-hoc scoring of the period combined to deny Daily his rightful place alongside Kerry Wood and Roger Clemens as the only pitchers to strike out twenty batters in a nine-inning game. Illustrated; 16 references.

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-4 McREYNOLDS, JOHN. "Nate Moreland: A Mystery to Historians." *The National Pastime*, no. 19 (1999): 55-64.

Of the first twenty black players signed by organized baseball between October 1945 and August 1947, nineteen went to the major leagues (the Dodgers, Indians, and Browns) or to minor league teams in Canada or New England (Montreal; Nashua, NH; Three Rivers/Sherbrooke, Quebec; Stamford, CT; and Gloversville, NY). The only player signed in this period by a team located south or west of Gloversville was Nate Moreland. He was signed by the El Centro, California Imperials of the Class C Sunset League on May 18, 1947, barely a month after Jackie Robinson appeared in Brooklyn. 41 references.

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-5 RIVES, BOB. "Bob Crues." *The National Pastime*, no.19 (1999): 95-99.

Bob Crues set an organized baseball record for runs batted in that may last forever: 254 in just 140 games. Playing the outfield for the Amarillo Gold Sox in 1948, he batted .404, hit 69 home runs, 38 doubles, and 2 triples, and batted in an all-time professional record 254 runs, all in a 140-game season. Only two people have hit more home runs in a season: Joe Bauman (72 in 1954) and Mark McGuire (70 in 1998).

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-6 BOWMAN, LARRY G. "Baseball Mascots in the Nineteenth Century." *The National Pastime*, no.19 (1999): 107-110.

This look at a possible explanation for team mascots highlights the career of Clarence Duval, who served as mascot for the Chicago White Stockings in 1888 and 1889. Bowman says that early mascots needed to be misshapen or dwarfs because they possessed "powers to protect people from misfortune." He writes that early mascots' roles were to fend off "hoodoo" and serve as lightning rods against misfortune. 44 references.

—LARRY S. BONURA

I-7 BACON, JOHN U. "At Any Time." *Michigan History Magazine*, 83 (4) (Jul.-Aug. 1999): 42-46.

The University of Michigan's Fritz Crisler is remembered as one of football's innovators. While preparing to face a powerful Army team in 1945, he decided that his players would perform better if they stayed fresh. Accordingly, citing a 1941 NCAA rule allowing coaches to freely substitute players, he divided his team into offensive and defensive units, instead of making his starters play both ways. The Wolverines lost the game, but other schools eventually adopted his system, helping to create the specialized platoon system of today.

—DAVID WALCHA

I-8 MULLAN, MICHAEL L. "Sport, Ethnicity and the Reconstruction of the Self: Baseball in America's Internment Camps." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 1-21.

Sport participation and spectatorship helped Japanese Americans interned during the Second World War maintain a sense of community and continuity with their former lives. At the Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and Minidoka, Idaho, camps, internal play was widespread, and high school and semipro baseball teams competed against outsiders. Sport activities of interned Japanese Americans fit Hoffman's sociological construct developed to explain behaviors observed in "total institutions" in which individuals' autonomy is lost to authoritarian control. Based on primary and secondary sources, 80 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

I-9 JOYCE, TONY. "Canadian Sport and State Control: Toronto 1845–86." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 22-37.

In mid- to late 19th century Toronto, laws were enacted limiting recreation, especially on Sundays. Restrictions affecting the working class included bans on animal fights, ball play, hunting, fishing, boxing, recreation at taverns, and congregating on sidewalks. Licensing of taverns and other places of entertainment brought money to the city and extended government control over leisure. These measures were designed to control the working class and promote capital accumulation by employers. Based on primary and secondary sources, 65 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE

II. United Kingdom

II-1 MELLING, ALETHEA. "'Plucky Lasses', 'Pea Soup' and Politics: The Role of Ladies Football during the 1921 Miners' Lock-Out in Wigan and Leigh." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 16 (1) (Mar. 1999): 38-64.

During World War I, women assumed traditional male roles and continued to form a gender-exclusive support system for their families and communities. Lancashire women formed football teams during the war, and in 1921 staged matches to raise funds for needy families and provide entertainment for idle men during the coal miners' lock-out. By the time of the 1926 strike, women were discouraged from seeking more freedom, and there was no recurrence of women's football. Based on primary and secondary sources; 164 notes.

—RICHARD V. MCGEHEE