

The authors are to be commended for the photographs in this book. There are black and white prints of the women while competing and colored pictures of the women today. There is no doubt that Daniels and Tedder must have spent considerable time collecting the photographs and obtaining permission and other documentation. The acknowledgments for the photographs list Olympic Associations as well as individuals.

As a sport historian, there are some omissions and incorrect facts that must be mentioned. For example, there is an excellent overview of the Eleanor Holm affair, but it ends with her expulsion from the U.S.A. team. More elaborate follow up would have enhanced the episode. The same lack of elaboration concerns the International Olympic Committee and the role of Monique Berlioux, at one time the most powerful woman in sport. Her achievements are succinctly and briefly noted, but there is no follow-up after her resignation. No mention is ever made of the Winter Games and an explanation of this omission is never given.

In describing the 1928 opening ceremony it is stated that "the Standard Bearer from each nation dipped the national flag" (p. 65). As Olympic scholars know the U.S.A. has not dipped the flag since the 1908 London Games when the British allegedly forgot to raise the American flag. It is more editorial, probably, than incorrect but on page 136 Helen Carroll's home town was listed as Melford, Massachusetts, but correctly it is Medford.

This publication is an easy read with many interesting facts about women in the Olympic Games. The responses from the competitors were very revealing and as the authors state their stories either "moved or interested us" (p. 6). Highly recommended for all those interested in women's sport history and for those who want to know the stories of female competitors who participated in the early Olympic Games.

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Vincent, David, with Lyle Spatz and David W. Smith. *The Midsummer Chic: The Complete History of Baseball's All-Star Game*. Lincoln: Bison Books, University of Nebraska Press, 2001. Pp. xiii + 612. Photographs, statistical appendix, and note on sources. \$35.00 pb.

This well-written and information-laden volume's appearance is appropriate in a year when Commissioner Alan "Bud" Selig has suggested that the outcome of the All-Star game might be used to determine homefield advantage in the World Series. The authors examine all seventy-one All-Star games from 1933 through 2000. Each contest receives a narrative of the event and its setting. The disruption of World War, the arrival of African Americans, the movement and expansion of franchises, television, and labor disputes all influenced the Midsummer Classic. Each game story is followed by a list of all players selected (including replacements); a RetroSheet extended box score; and a Retrosheet play by play account.

The second section includes an alphabetical listing of all All-Star players, managers, coaches, umpires. This is followed by the statistics for all players who have played. Yes,

Mike Andrews, Dave Chalk, Chet Laabs, and Harry “Suitcase” Simpson were (among many others) All-stars at least once; while Bruce Benedict, “Hoot” Evers, and Emil Verban have the distinction of appearing more than once (along with many more famous names). The last part lists career and game statistical leaders while two appendices cover the Home Run Derby and general reference information.

The narrative captures the dramatic moments, such as the Babe’s inaugural homer, Carl Hubbell’s strikeout string, Ted William’s 1941 walk off home run, and the 2000 ovation for Andres Galarraga upon his return from his battle with cancer. It also covers the criticisms and controversies surrounding the game. Even before the first contest owner Sam Breeden of the Cardinals feared that donating the game’s proceeds to a charity might set a bad precedent for ownership. Perhaps the most notorious assault on the All-Star game came in 1956-1957 when the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and Reds fans stuffed the ballot boxes to elect Reds. In 1956 five of eight starters were Reds, and in 1957 only Stan Musial withstood the efforts to stack the voting.

Each year players or pundits decry omissions from the team, but the issue is almost as old as the game itself. From 1934 to 1940 Hal Trosky averaged .324 with 29 home runs and 121 RBI, yet he never made the team. In 1976 fans selected Don Money as the American League second baseman although he had played only 10 games at the position that season. Likewise, the idea of some players refusing to attend has long roots. As early 1977, model citizen Nolan Ryan made plans for a family retreat, after he was not one of the original selectees. When Billy Martin chose him to replace injured teammate Frank Tanana, Ryan refused, prompting Martin to call for the pitcher’s suspension and fine and to later declare that he would not pick Ryan for the team “if he was 40-0 at the break.”

The All-Star game has evolved from a closely fought struggle between rival leagues into a showcase in a time when league identity has dwindled. Although as early as 1936 the games were being labeled meaningless exhibitions, competitive intensity showed in early managerial strategy. Joe McCarthy made no substitutes other than pitchers in 1937 and 1939, while Bill Terry, after using many players in 1934 and 1937, adopted a similar “leave the starters in” approach to win in 1938. In 1944 Stan Musial laid down a sacrifice bunt to help the National League increase its three run lead. Musial had entered the game as the major leagues’ leading hitter with a .361 average and had led the National League in total bases the preceding season. In following years he set the career record for All-Star game home runs.

With the return to the fan selection of the starters in 1947, the managers increasingly sought to maximize the number of players who participated, and the game became less of a competition and more of an exhibition. By the mid-1990s TV analyst Joe Morgan noted that the game was more of a test of the second string than the first team, because in the later innings most starters had departed.

This is a useful book for historians wishing to see how the All-Star Game has captured the changing evolution of major league baseball and for fans who simply want to enjoy and relive past battles. It should be recommended reading for broadcasters and reporters covering the game. The humor, interesting factual tidbits, and drama of past contests might make for better reporting and ratings than Jim Gray accosting Pete Rose.

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