
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

Miller looks at the top home-run performances in America's classic ballparks: Baker Bowl (1895-1938), Braves Field (1915-1952), Comiskey Park (1910-1991), Crosley Field (1912-1970), Ebbets Field (1913-1957), Fenway Park (1912-present), Forbes Field (1909-1971), Griffith Stadium (1911-1961), League Park (1910-1946), Polo Grounds (1911-1957), Shibe Park (1909-1952), Sportsman's Park (1909-1953), Tiger's Stadium (1912-Present), Wrigley Field (1914-present), and Yankee Stadium (1923-present). Includes a bibliography,

—Larry S. Bonura

I-13 NACK, WILLIAM. "The Long Count." *Sports Illustrated*, 87, no. 12 (September 22, 1997), 72-87.

Reflecting on the 70th anniversary of the 1927 Dempsey-Tunney fight, William Nack argues that it was the jewel of the golden age of sports. Some 50 million people heard the broadcast as the referee gave Tunney an extra five seconds to recover when he went down in the seventh round. Tunney rebounded and won a tenth-round decision. Although he failed to regain the heavyweight title he lost to Tunney the year before, the fight made Dempsey a national hero.

—Rich Loosbrock

I-14 HILLIARD, ROBERT T. "Caged Perfection: The Story of Pittsburgh's South Side Basketball Team." *Pittsburgh History*, 80, no. 4 (Winter 1997/98), 132-141.

The only professional team in Pittsburgh to achieve an undefeated season (20-0 in 1903/04) the South Side basketball team played to capacity crowds against opponents from college, all-star, and independent teams. One innovative player, Henry Liebau, may have been the first to use the hook shot. The South Siders disbanded with the demise of the Central League in 1912. Based on primary and secondary sources, includes illustrations, 46 notes.

—Susan Hamburger

I-15 PESCH, RONALD D. "Women on the Court: How Title IX Changed High School Sports." *Michigan History*, 81, no. 6 (November/December 1997), 59-63.

In Michigan, girls' high school basketball may actually predate boys basketball. Girls' basketball remained popular through the 1920s but was cut from most schools during the Great Depression. The sport reemerged on a small scale during the 1960s. Girls' basketball grew after the passage of Title IX in 1973, the year of the first Women's Michigan state tournament. Today, women's basketball is becoming more popular, expanding to both collegiate and professional leagues. Based on primary and secondary sources, no notes.

—David Welky

I-16 RILEY, JAMES A., PARDON, JOHN F., and SMITH, III, JAMES D. "Chet Hoff at 106." *The Baseball Research Journal*, no. 26 (1997), 74-76.

At 106, Chet Hoff is the oldest living ex-major league ballplayer. He also holds the all-time record for longevity among ex-major leaguers. He began his

game, Ruth participated in a banyan tree planting ceremony on Banyan Drive. Today, his tree stands in front of the Hilo Hawaiian Hotel. A total of 53 trees were planted (47 survived) between 1932 and 1972. His was the fourth tree planted. Two figures.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-10 LUCAS, JOHN A. "Penn State University's Medal Winners and Its Olympic 'Family.'" Research Note. *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic States*, 65, no. 2 (Spring 1998), 223-235.

Early American competitors in Pierre de Coubertin's revived Olympic games included a number of college students/graduates. Competitors in the initial quadrennials were from the Ivy League schools, but other colleges and universities soon followed their lead and supported the Olympic movement. The state of Pennsylvania and the Penn State University in particular have had a storied tradition of representation by athletes, coaches, and others at the Olympics. Based on primary and secondary sources, 19 notes, 3 appendices.

—Alison M. Wynn

I-11 GREGORICH, BARBARA. "A Champion for All Seasons." *Pennsylvania Heritage*, 24, no. 3 (Summer 1998), 4-9.

Lizzie Stride (1877-1917) from Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, was the first woman to receive a minor league baseball contract and play in a regulation game. In 1898 she appeared for Reading against Allentown as Lizzie Arlington. While she played a sport in every season—roller skating, amateur shooting, horse racing, and polo—she excelled at baseball. After a short-lived minor league career, she played several more years on all-female and Bloomer Girl teams. Based on primary and secondary sources, no notes.

—Susan Hamburger

I-12 NACK, WILLIAM. "The Colossus." *Sports Illustrated*, 89, no. 8 (August 24, 1998), 58-70.

With the 50th anniversary of the death of Babe Ruth, William Nack recounts Ruth's historic 1927 chase to break his own single-season record of 59 homers, set in 1921. Ruth and teammate Lou Gehrig traded the lead until they were tied on September 6. Ruth then began a tremendous run, hitting 16 homers in the last three weeks of the season. Nack includes quotes and impressions from the three surviving pitchers who faced Ruth that year to emphasize the tremendous excitement the chase generated.

—Rich Lousbrock

I-13 WATERSON III, JOHN S. "Political Football: Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and The Gridiron Reform Movement." *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 25, no. 3 (Summer 1995), 555-564.

building through amateur sport. Montreal may have been "the cradle of Canadian sport," but Ontario and especially Toronto were the home of those who brought Canadian sport to "maturity." Today, in spite of apparent trends toward professionalization and continentalization, there remains in the province a large "reservoir of support for sport as a vehicle of citizenship and nation-building. . . ." Based on primary and secondary sources, 29 notes.

—Larry S. Bonura

I-8 GUDMESTAD, ROBERT H. "Baseball, the Lost Cause, and the New South in Richmond, Virginia, 1883-1890." *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 106, no. 3 (Summer 1998), 267-300.

The Richmond Virginians baseball team, part of the Virginia-Ball Association, promoted the memory of Confederate veterans and introduced industrial laborers to the values of the new South—rules within an organization, uniformity, cooperation within groups, and rationality. Richmond joined seven other teams to form the Eastern League of Professional Base-Ball Clubs in 1883—the ancestor of the International League, the oldest active minor league—but financial problems and falling attendance doomed the Richmond team. Based on primary and secondary sources, 72 notes.

—Susan Hamburger

I-9 OWNBY, TED. "Manhood, Memory, and White Men's Sports in the Recent American South." *The International Journal of the History of Sport* 15, no. 2 (August 1998), 103-118.

Before midcentury, writers on meaning of white southern manhood rarely mentioned sport, other than hunting. Historians described five definitions of white southern men: personal independence, honor, racism, paternalism, and a "helluvafella" nature. Late in the century, sports became more significant for southerners, but contemporary hunting, stock car racing, and football, the sports most identified with southerners, bear little relationship to traditional definitions of white manhood in the South. Based on secondary sources; includes 47 notes.

—Richard V. McGehee

I-10 MELVILLE, TOM. "An Aspiration to Cosmopolitanism: Cricket in Nineteenth-Century St. Louis." *Gateway Heritage* 19, no. 1 (Summer 1998), 16-21.

Cricket had a large following in America through much of the 1800s. Cultural critics and the sporting press viewed cricket as a socially beneficial sport that stood in contrast to the rudeness and rowdiness that surrounded baseball. Led by English immigrants and local elites, St. Louis became a regional center for the sport in the mid-19th century. Civic boosters tried unsuccessfully to use cricket to build civic pride and to demonstrate St. Louis's cosmopolitan spirit to other. No notes.

—David Weiky

I-8 FAGAN, MICHELE. "Give 'Till It Hurts: Financing Memorial Stadium." *Nebraska History* 79 no. 4 (Winter 1998): 179-91.

The effort to build the present University of Nebraska football stadium began after World War I as an attempt to provide a memorial for University of Nebraska alumni killed during the war. However, funding was eliminated by the state legislature during the agricultural slump of the early 1920s. The Nebraska Alumni Association then organized a state-wide campaign which successfully raised a half-million dollars in 1922 to construct the stadium and laid the foundation for the modern Nebraska football dynasty. Based on primary sources; 71 notes, 10 illustrations.

—RICHARD D. LOOSBROCK

I-9 TURRINI, JOSEPH M. "Michigan's Forgotten Trackman." *Michigan History Magazine* 83 no. 2 (Mar./Apr. 1999): 46-53.

John Kenneth Doherty is an important, but oft-neglected, figure in the history of track and field. Doherty won the bronze medal in the decathlon at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, then began a long coaching career at the University of Michigan. In 1948, Doherty moved on to coach at the University of Pennsylvania. He organized some of the most important track meets ever, including the first U.S.-U.S.S.R. meet, and wrote two influential books on the history and techniques of track. No notes.

—DAVID WELKY

I-10 DORINSON, JOSEPH. "Paul Robeson and Jackie Robinson: Athletes and Activists at Armageddon." *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic States* 66 no. 1 (Winter 1999): 17-25.

The relationship between Paul Robeson and Jackie Robinson, particularly the events surrounding Robinson's testimony before HUAC in July 1949, has been well chronicled. In fact, this article is based heavily on Ronald Smith's *Journal of Sport History* article (Vol. 6 [1979]: 5-27) on this topic. Dorinson claims, however, that since the article's publication twenty years ago, there has been a "...dramatic shift in Cold War dialectics provid[ing] an altered interpretation." Includes 24 notes.

—ALISON M. WRYNN

I-11 FAIR, JOHN D. "America's Mecca for Muscle Builders." *Pennsylvania Heritage* 25 no. 2 (Spring 1999): 24-31.

Bob Hoffman developed weightlifting training facilities for his employees; recruiting and training them for the Olympics from 1945 to the early 1960's. He created the York Barbell equipment company and the health food supplements HI-Protein and Super HI-Protein. Although the York gym closed in 1988, the company reinvigorated itself with a line of anaerobic fitness equipment. Based on Fair's book, *MuscleTown USA: Bob Hoffman and the Manly Culture of York Barbell* (1999); no notes.

—SUSAN HAMBURGER

I-12 ROCK, VICKI. "Old-time Baseball Scores Hit at the Rockwood Festival." *Pennsylvania Magazine*, no. 5 (Sep.-Oct. 1999): 24-26.

Reenactors recreate 1860s-style baseball game wearing authentic reproduction uniforms and playing by the original rules. Three photos.

—SUSAN HAMBURGER

I-13 KOELLER, FRANK, JR. "Vintage Stadium Rules the Summer Scene in Limeport." *Pennsylvania Magazine* 22 (4) (Jul.-Aug. 1999): 32-33.

In 1933 Howard K. Fegely, founder of Fegely Dairy, built a 1,100-seat baseball stadium for the Limeport Milkmen, a semipro team in the Eastern Pennsylvania League. The stadium is now the home field for the Limeport Bulls and Limeport Dodgers, of the Tri-County and Blue Mountain leagues respectively. Two photos, bibliography.

—SUSAN HAMBURGER

I-14 REYNOLDS, PATRICK M. "Pennsylvania Profiles: Belles, Peaches, and Chicks." *Pennsylvania Magazine*, 22, no. 5 (Sep.-Oct. 1999): 34.

Spotlights four women players in the All American Girls Professional Baseball League who were from Pennsylvania. Line drawings, one map, one reference.

—SUSAN HAMBURGER

I-15 ANDERSON, WILLIAM M. "Baseball at the Corner." *Michigan History* 83 (5) (Sep.-Oct. 1999): 16-26.

The Detroit Tigers played 6,873 times at the stadium on the corner of Michigan and Trumbull, which hosted its final game on September 27, 1999. In this celebration of Tiger Stadium, fans, players, and team employees remember their first time at the ballpark. Anderson also provides a timeline of the stadium, remembers moments in the park's history, and discusses some of the players who graced its field. No notes.

—DAVID B. WELKY

I-16 GOULD, STEPHEN. "The Athlete of the Century." *American Heritage*, Oct. 1998: 14-17.

Jim Thorpe's accomplishments in the Olympics and professional football and baseball made him the logical selection. The degradation and untoward incidents he suffered as a native American are sobering aspects of American society. One reference.

—JUNE KENNARD

I-3 BACHIN, ROBIN F. "At the Nexus of Labor and Leisure: Baseball, Nativism, and the 1919 Black Sox Scandal." *Journal of Social History* 36 (2003): 941-962.

Exposing divisions in American culture and the circumscription of Americanism, the Black Sox scandal became a symbol of the rising post-war tensions over labor relations, race, ethnicity, and nationalism. Rather than focusing on issues of work conditions or collective bargaining, the debate surrounding the scandal centered on "foreign" and "subversive" threats to American values, institutions, and loyal citizens, thereby strengthening the myth of a pastoral recreation removed from urban working-class culture and labor relations. Based on primary and secondary sources, 66 notes, 2 figures.

—MICHAEL MOTT

I-4 BONK, DAN, AND LEN MARTIN. "The First World Series & Its Pittsburgh Connections." *Western Pennsylvania History* 86 (2003): 10-23.

The Pittsburgh Pirates lost the first World Series to the Boston Red Sox in 1903, but that series, suggested by Pirates' owner Barney Dreyfuss, resumed in 1905 with the now-familiar best-of-seven format. The article focuses on the Pittsburgh aspect of the 1903 World Series, including Dreyfuss as the driving force, negotiations to stop raiding rosters, famous players, and the location of Exposition Park. Ten photographs, list of 13 sources for future researchers.

—SUSAN HAMBURGER

I-5 CAHAN, RICHARD, AND MARK JACOB. "Champions: Sports and the *Chicago Daily News*." *Chicago History* 31 (2003): 20-41.

Sports have always had heroes, and early newspaper photographers eagerly captured those heroes on film and in photographs, transforming them into some of the twentieth century's earliest heroes. Sports came of age in America and Chicago at the turn of the twentieth century. Around the same time, newspaper photography was becoming more widespread. Before the development of radio and television, newspapers enjoyed an uncrowded media market. Photographs in this article are from the Chicago Historical Society's *Chicago Daily News* Negatives Collection. Based on primary and secondary sources, photographs, no notes.

—WILLIAM E. BESSLER