

even that barrier would not have excluded such masterpieces as Louis Kahn's Richards Medical Research Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania (1956), arguably the most influential building by a Philadelphia architect after World War II.

These are minor quibbles, of course, when considered in light of Tom Crane's beautiful photographs and Moss's meticulous research and enjoyable text. There will always be debate as to what other buildings should have been included and which should have been left out. In part this comes down to temperament. Roger Moss has been a champion of Philadelphia's heritage and is comfortable looking backward, while my research has concentrated on the architects who broke with the past and looked forward—Frank Furness, Joseph Wilson, William Price, Ralph Bencker, Louis Kahn, and Robert Venturi. Both "Philadelphias" exist, and Roger Moss has elegantly captured the historic city of the nation's past.

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GEORGE E. THOMAS

*Sports in Pennsylvania.* By KAREN GUENTHER. (Mansfield, PA: Pennsylvania Historical Association, 2007. 108 pp. Illustrations, notes, suggested further reading. \$12.95.)

Pennsylvania has a rich sports history that rivals that of any state in the country. That history dates back to the early 1700s, when settlers as well as Native Americans participated in various forms of athletic events, particularly horse and foot races. Eventually, other sports surfaced in Pennsylvania, most notably skating, boxing, archery, and cricket. In the 1830s, yet another sport appeared, and it would be an instant success.

That sport, of course, was baseball. Although many of the rules—indeed, even the name of the game—differed somewhat from those of today, the sport quickly became the most popular one in the state. Initially, club teams were formed, then African American, professional, and, ultimately, college teams abounded. With their success, a foundation was built for a game that still flourishes some 180 years later.

Football, golf, tennis, and basketball made their appearances later in the nineteenth century. These, too, developed into popular activities for the sports-minded person, and as the twentieth century progressed, they became major components of the state's athletic lineup.

The evolution of all these and many other sports are chronicled in the book *Sports in Pennsylvania*, by Karen Guenther. It is a book that covers sports in the state through all the different eras leading up to the early years of the twenty-first century. Guenther gives particular emphasis to the "major" sports. The strength of the book lies in its coverage of sports in the eighteenth and nineteenth cen-

turies, periods about which scant information exists. A review of these early sports provides a fascinating glimpse of the ways in which people demonstrated their athletic prowess. Of particular interest is a section that briefly discusses a game related to baseball that was played during the Revolutionary War.

Guenther also examines the twentieth-century rise of both men's and women's college and professional sports in Pennsylvania, and she provides a considerable amount of interesting information in those chapters. Penn State football deservedly gets special attention. In addition, there is mention of movies, museums, and exhibits that relate to the state's vast sports heritage.

Although its content is generally interesting, the book has some critical errors, which I am best equipped to comment on from a Philadelphia perspective. For instance, the statement that manager Gene Mauch used only pitchers Jim Bunning and Chris Short in the Phillies' ten-game losing streak in 1964 is mistaken (Art Mahaffey and Dennis Bennett each started two games). The contentions that Al Reach played for the Athletics in 1862, that the Phillies did not sign black players before 1957, that Shibe Park was renamed Connie Mack Stadium in 1941, and that Rube Oldring was a pitcher with the Athletics are also incorrect.

Certainly, it is not possible to write a complete history of a state's sports in a 108-page book. Nevertheless, there are some glaring omissions. There is no mention of Dick Sisler's famous home run in 1950, the 1955–56 NBA championship Warriors team, or the 1960 Eagles NFL champions. Many important names—Steve VanBuren, Paul Arizin, Mike Schmidt, Man 'o War, Ralph Kiner, Pie Traynor, and Willie Stargell, to name just a few—are omitted. Also overlooked are the Palestra, the IVB Golf Classic, and Langhorne Speedway. Such omissions, coupled with the factual errors, serve as unfortunate distractions in what is otherwise an interesting little book.

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RICH WESTCOTT

*The Problem of Jobs: Liberalism, Race, and Deindustrialization in Philadelphia.*

By GUIAN A. MCKEE. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008. 400 pp. Illustrations, maps, tables, notes, index. \$39.)

For “most Americans,” asserts Guian A. McKee, “liberalism . . . in the postwar years actually wore a local face. It was in communities across the country that people interacted with their government on a daily basis and that liberalism took on concrete meaning” (11). This startling assertion revises the “end of reform” thesis, which maintains that “the New Deal, and by extension postwar liberalism, abandoned any serious effort to address problems of economic structure” (8). It also qualifies the “bitter narrative” that traces the decline of urban social move-