

Recent Dissertations (1974-1977)

Compiled by John Behee*

Ahrabi-Fard, Iradge, "Implications of the Original Teachings of Islam for Physical Education and Sport," (University of Minnesota, 1975). An historical overview of Islamic culture, including concepts of education and religion, provided the basis for Ahrabi-Fard's conclusion that there is general agreement between the original teachings of Islam and Western teachings concerning the role of physical education and sport in society.

Anderson, David F., "A Synthesis of the Canadian Federal Government Policies in Amateur Sports, Fitness and Recreation Since 1961," (University of Northern Colorado, 1974). This is an historical synthesis of the involvement of the Canadian Government in programs promoting amateur sports participation, national physical fitness, and improvement of recreational opportunities for all Canadians. Data were collected from the files of the Department of National Health and Welfare and its various administrative and functional subdivisions, personal interviews, and Anderson's experience as a National Advisory Council member and delegate to many national policy review conferences and meetings.

Anderson, Donald R., "Branch Rickey and the St. Louis Cardinal Farm System: The Growth of an Idea," (The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1975). The farm system idea and the man who was most instrumental in its fulfillment, Branch Rickey, provide the focus for this research. Data were gathered from interviews with former farm system workers and baseball historians.

Berryhill, Larry W., "A History of Law Suits in Physical Education, Intramural and Interscholastics in the Western United States: Their Implications and Their Consequences." (Brigham Young University, 1976). Berryhill gathered and analyzed court cases which dealt with physical education or athletics that have appeared at the Supreme or Appellate Court level of the Western United States from 1926-1975. The cases were drawn from various state and area reporters.

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Burns, Ralph E., "A History of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Jackson State University, Jackson, Mississippi, from 1877 to 1973," (East Texas State University, 1976). This research concludes that Jackson State University has rendered a vast and recognizable educational service to the State of Mississippi and the nation.

Bushey, Richard J., "Societal Influences on the Programs of Modern Dance in American Colleges and Universities: 1918- 1945," (University of Southern California, 1976).

Carroll, Sister Margaret Maureen, "A History of the Evolution and Early Development of the School of Physical Education at the University of Oregon, 1894-1937," (University of Oregon, 1975). Sister Carroll described the growth of the School of Physical Education from the appointment of the first director (1894) through the termination of service of the first Dean of the School, John Bovard, in 1937. The research was conducted mainly at the University of Oregon archives and library and through some personal and taped interviews.

Clark, Stanley J., "Amateurism, Olympism, and Pedagogy: Cornerstones of the Modern Olympic Movement," (Stanford University, 1975). The philosophy and ideology underlying the modern Olympic movement was examined with reference to its historical development, methods of dissemination (especially by the International Olympic Academy and the International Olympic Committee), and the role of physical educators in perpetuating Olympic ideals.

Cryer, Walter, "Thomas Kirk Cureton, Jr.: A Historical Overview of his Professional Life and Contributions," (Brigham Young University, 1975). Cryer lists the contributions of Thomas Cureton in the areas of anthropometry, kinesiology, physiology, tests and measurements, sports, statistics, and bibliographies. He concludes that Cureton should be honored as "Father of Physical Fitness in the World."

Daly, John A. "Sport, Class, and Community in Colonial South Australia," (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1977). The thesis here is that sporting activities reflect the values of the society and illustrate the social system in action. A sociological framework was used in the analysis of historical data.

Daniels, Mary Ann, "The Historical Transition of Women's Sports at the Ohio State University, 1885-1975, and Its Impact on the National Women's Intercollegiate Setting During that Period," (The Ohio State University, 1977). Daniel's study of the historical development of the

women's recreation, intramural, and intercollegiate sports program at Ohio State University identified influential persons, described the abolishment of the point system in women's intramurals, and documented the University's leadership in providing intercollegiate competition for women.

Fielding, Larry S., "Sport on the Road to Appomattox: The Shadows of Army Life," (University of Maryland, 1974).

Frank, Frederick J., "Student Life in Selected Colleges in the Early 19th Century," (University of Pittsburg, 1975).

Gibson, Richard L., "Avery Brundage: Professional Amateur," (Kent State University, 1976). The role of Avery Brundage and the influence of his philosophy of amateurism in national and international sport is the subject of Gibson's study. Historical events and philosophical concepts in the life of Brundage are investigated for consistency, factuality, and realism.

Haslett, Jacqueline G. "A History of Physical Education and Sports in Japan from 1868 through 1972," Vols. I, II. (Boston University School of Education, 1977). A brief overview of physical education and sports programs in Japan from 1868 to 1945 is given along with a more detailed history of those programs from 1945 through 1972. The research included two summers of travel in Japan.

Horn, Joe R., "The Life and Professional Contributions of Paul Elwood Landis to Physical Education Programs in Ohio and the United States," (The Ohio State University, 1976). Paul Landis served the state of Ohio in several roles including those of Supervisor of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Safety, and as Commissioner of the Ohio High School Athletic Association. Horn's analysis of his life and contributions was based upon archival materials supplemented by personal interviews with Landis and selected friends and former colleagues of Landis.

Howe, Barbara J., "Clubs, Culture, and Charity: Anglo-American Upper Class Activities in the Late 19th Century City," (Temple University, 1976).

Hunt, Virginia, "Governance of Womens' Intercollegiate Athletics: An Historical Perspective," (University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1976). It was the purpose of this study to trace the conditions and circumstances which led to the formation of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) and to study the inception of that organization. Data were gathered through the archives of the Na-

tional Association for Girls and Women in Sport and through personal interviews with selected knowledgeable persons.

Jable, John Thomas, "Sport, Amusements, and Pennsylvania Blue Laws, 1682-1973," (The Pennsylvania State University, 1974). Jable gives a detailed account of legislation (blue laws) designed to restrict participation in sport on Sundays in Pennsylvania. He identifies several factors that weakened these laws: industrialization, urbanization, religious and ethnic pluralism resulting from immigration, the rise of organized sport, the workingman's quest for Sunday pleasure, the influence of the Social Gospel, and the vast social and economic changes resulting from World Wars I and II.

Jones, Margaret A., "Selected Philatelic Events in Physical Education," (University of Iowa, 1975). This is a study of physical education through the medium of postage stamps in 12 countries: Australia, Columbia, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Japan, Nigeria, Republic of the Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and the United States.

Kahler, William V., "An Historical Analysis of the Professional Career of Daniel Carter Beard, 1850-1941," (Texas A & M University, 1975). Beard established a long career with youth service agencies, pioneered in the areas of physical fitness, camping, and character development through recreation and scouting. His contributions to youth and to the field of recreation are documented here.

Kitchell, Charles A., "An Historical Study of the Illinois Elementary School Association," (University of Southern Mississippi, 1976). The growth of the Illinois Elementary School Association is traced from eight central Illinois schools supporting a "state" basketball tournament in 1929 to an association embracing nearly 500 member schools controlling and supporting fine arts and athletics on a statewide basis for boys and girls in grades five through eight.

Land, Carroll B. "A History of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics," (University of Southern California, 1977). This study reviews records of the NAIA between 1958 and 1976 to identify those happenings which yielded significant influence in the NAIA, its member institutions, and in collegiate sports.

Leaf, Carol A., "History of the American Academy of Physical Education, 1950-1970," (University of Utah, 1974). Its function, operating code, membership, and major issues pursued are compiled in this detailed history of the Academy.

Leigh, Mary H., "The Evolution of Womens' Participation in the Summer Olympic Games, 1900-1948," (The Ohio State University, 1974). Factors influencing the expansion of Olympic competition for women are examined with special attention given to the intransigence of several governing bodies of sport including the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the American Physical Education Association (today's AAHPER). The work of the International Sports Federation for Women is highlighted. This research included travel to the headquarters of the IOC in Lausanne and interviews with several internationally known leaders in sport and physical education.

Lintner, Marie A., "Arthur S. Daniels: From Student to Dean, A Biographical Study," (The Ohio State University, 1975). The personal influences and professional contributions of this outstanding leader in the field of health, physical education, and recreation are documented in Lintner's study.

Long, Curtiss M., "A History of the Male Varsity Track and Field Program at Florida State University from 1948-1974," (The Florida State University, 1976). The emphasis in Long's study was placed primarily upon the performances of the superlative athletes who set records. Also explored was the influence exerted on the track program by several factors: budget, recruiting, mode of travel, facilities, and personality and philosophy of the coaches.

Lumpkin, Angela, "The Contributions of Women to the History of Competitive Tennis in the United States (1874-1974)," (The Ohio State University, 1974). Most histories of tennis in the United States give scanty coverage to women players. Lumpkin's study sought to fill that void. The research included trips to the headquarters of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, national museums, and interviews with female tennis personages who helped pioneer the sport in the United States.

McConahey, Michael W., "Sports and Recreations in Later Medieval France and England," (University of Southern California, 1974). Sports and recreation of France and England during the period 1000-1500 were studied in their social milieu in this excellent attempt to apply sport sociology techniques to a historical study.

Manuel Raf, J. David, "The Origin and the Historical Development of Silambam Fencing: An Ancient Self-Defense Sport of India," (University of Oregon, 1977). The history of Silambam fencing, a self-defense sport of Tamil Nadu, India, is traced here. The weapon is a regulation

size flexible cane made of bamboo and known as Silambam. Library research and interview methods were used.

Nicholes, Daniel R., "Work and Leisure in American Society," (Carnegie-Mellon University, 1977).

Park, Sung Jae, "Physical Education and Sport as an Instrument of Nation Building in the Republic of Korea," (The Ohio State University, 1974). Park found that physical education and sport in the Republic of Korea have been utilized as a means to promote nationalism. The focus has been on the development of the elite, highly-skilled athletes to the neglect of sport and physical education for all.

Parker, Giles E., "A History of the Rocky Mountain, Skyline, and Western Athletic Conferences, 1909-1976," (Brigham Young University, 1976). The history of three closely-related conferences (Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, Mountain Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and Western Athletic Conference) is presented. Consideration is given to the reasons for the organization of each conference, sports programs sponsored, policies and rules, major problems, highlights, and interesting anecdotes. It chronicles conference standings, records, and all-Conference selections for each sport.

Ray, Ollie Mae, "Biographies of Selected Leaders in Tap Dance," (University of Utah, 1976).

Robertson, David F. "The History and Development of Men's Intercollegiate Swimming in the United States from 1897 to 1970," (The Ohio State University, 1977). The primary purpose of this study was to trace the growth and development of men's intercollegiate swimming in the United States from its birth in 1897 to 1970. A second major objective was to recognize the outstanding contributions of individuals, institutions, and organizations to its development.

Rominger, Donald W., Jr., "The Impact of the United States Government's Sport and Physical Training Policy on Organized Athletics During World War II," (Oklahoma State University, 1976).

Rothwell, William J. "The Life of Victor Heyliger and His Contributions in the Establishment and Development of Intercollegiate Hockey in the United States," (The Ohio State University, 1977). Heyliger is one of only two college hockey coaches to ever be inducted into the United States Hockey Hall of Fame. This dissertation documents his accomplishments in, and service to, that collegiate sport.

Sack, Allen L., "The Commercialization and Rationalization of Intercollegiate Football: A Comparative Analysis of the Development of Football at Yale and Harvard in the Latter Nineteenth Century," (The Pennsylvania State University, 1974). The central argument in Sack's dissertation is that the rapid industrialization which followed the Civil War gave rise to a class of self-made men whose approach to life in general, and sport in particular, stood in marked contrast to antebellum aristocrats. He studied the intercollegiate football programs at Harvard and Yale in the later nineteenth century and concluded that Yale felt the influence of America's new industrial class well before Harvard and became the United States' first "football factory." Harvard, under the domination of the Boston aristocracy, waged a partially successful campaign against commercialized and rationalized athletics.

Saunders, Darrell B., "Soccer in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics from 1959 through 1974," (University of Alabama, 1975). Data on the history and development of soccer under the sponsorship of the NAIA were collected from its national headquarters, interviews, and the files of selected leaders of the NAIA Soccer Coaches Association.

Shelden, Miriam F., "Greek Athletics in the Writings of the Greek Historian," (University of Southern California, 1974). Shelden's purpose was to find out what the Greek historians actually said about athletics and athletes during the centuries 700 B.C. to A.D. 400. Her findings show that athletics and sport were integral and vital parts of the thinking and concerns of the Greek historians.

Squires, Mary Lou, "Competitive Sport and the 'Cult of True Womanhood': A Paradox at the Turn of the Century," (Texas Woman's University, 1977). The focus of this study is on the period 1890 to 1910 when competitive sport for college women developed in the Eastern women's colleges. Squires hypothesizes that Louisa May Alcott was a major influence in popularizing a new image for women.

Stout, Billy Harold, "A History of Intercollegiate Athletics at Milligan College, 1887-1973," (East Tennessee State University, 1974).

Thompson, Carol A. "The Development of Girls' Interscholastic Basketball in Ohio: 1940 to 1976," (The Ohio State University, 1977). The history of girls' interscholastic basketball in the state of Ohio was traced using library resources, the archives of the Ohio High School Athletic Association, and interviews with 34 individuals who were associated with the program as players, coaches, administrators, or referees.

Thurmond, Raymond C., "The History of Sport and Physical Education as a Field of Study in Higher Education," (The University of Oklahoma, 1976). Thurmond investigated the status of the history of sport and physical education as an academic field in higher education. Course offerings were analyzed in a survey of 367 colleges. The five most frequently listed textbooks were evaluated. A bibliography of over 1,500 master's thesis and doctoral dissertations pertaining to the history of sport and physical education from 1927-1975 was compiled. A bibliography of 1,003 papers from eight general professional physical education journals (1894-1975) pertaining to the history of sport and physical education was compiled.

Tiemann, Adrian R., "The Rules of the Game: Class, Status, Power and Values in the Organization and Institutionalization of the American Kennel Club," (State University of New York, Albany, 1976).

Wadsworth, Beverly A., "A Comparison of the Writings of Clark W. Hetherington and John Dewey," (University of Utah, 1975). Wadsworth found extensive similarities in the writings of Hetherington and Dewey. The implication is that these two men have provided educators with the theoretical foundations to ameliorate a cultural lag.

Washburn, Romona, "A Half-Century of Girls' Sports Competition in Alabama High Schools," (University of Alabama, 1975). Washburn assembled an historical account of extra-class sports competition for Alabama high school girls from 1919 through 1974 identifying major periods of historical importance and individuals and institutions making significant contributions to the development of this competition.

Welch, Paula Dee, "The Emergence of American Women in the Summer Olympic Games, 1900-1972," (The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1975). The chronology of the participation of U.S. female athletes in the Summer Olympic Games is presented. Welch also identifies individuals, organizations, and social forces that determined the extent of female participation in the Games.

Editorial Note: The list of recent dissertations will appear annually in the Winter issue. Dissertations and short abstracts should be forwarded to Professor John Behee, Department of Physical Education, Tri-State University, Angola, Indiana 46703.