

Recent Dissertations

I. North American Sport

Adelman, Melvin Leonard. "The Development of Modern Athletics: Sport in New York City, 1820-1870." (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1980).

Structurally and ideologically, the framework of modern American sports emerged between 1820 and 1870. The desire to channel athletics into socially productive outlets was behind sports new ideology while a variety of forces was responsible for its structural development including changing ideas of social class. While the original thrust for organization was linked to the upper class, the middle class provided the leadership for baseball, among other sports. Preserving national identity in a foreign land led ethnic groups to promote certain sports while the lower class was conspicuous by its absence. The rise of the modern city was another factor contributing to sports transformation and Adelman contends that modern sporting structure first emerged in New York City, setting the tone and direction for the development of sports nationally.

Evans, Virginia Lou. "The Status of the American Woman in Sport, 1912-1932." (University of Massachusetts, 1982).

In the 1910s and 1920s, the sportswoman's image of improved status in the sports world was enhanced by increased participation and expanding opportunities for women in organized amateur sport. But when status was measured in terms of power, women had not improved their status in the sports world. In the 1920s, the media coverage of the sports star enhanced the visibility of all sportswomen. A few outstanding women athletes, particularly in tennis, golf, and swimming, focused the public's attention on women in sport. However, women's status in the sports world differed from the image that the sports star helped to project. Women's participation in organized amateur sport consisted of a small segment of the sports world and professional sportswomen were almost nonexistent. Thus, when women's status in the sports world was based on the power women held, their status did not significantly improve. Women's status in sport reflected women's status in society where changes created an image of enhanced status but, in actuality, women's status remained at the same level.

Gammill, Patrick Dale. "The Evolution of Spectator Sports and the Emergence of the Garrison State: The Nixon Sports Campaign." (The University of Texas at Austin, 1982).

Games served primitive societies as mass ritual offering role models and inculcating the values necessary to collective survival. The emergence of the mass media and spectator sports made the social homogeneity primitive ritual had inculcated a modern phenomena. Rationalization, the need for control and increased efficiency, transformed modern sports into a political instrument an elite used to control the masses. Lacking the conviviality necessary to the politician, Nixon sold his image to the masses in a calculated television campaign in 1968. Nixon exploited sports to project an image of virility, professionalism and victory. But more, Nixon used the mechanics of the game

with its authoritarianism, its rationalization and its violence to describe reality. As a political elite consciously exploited sports by celebrating the team as a social model, democratic values eroded. In the heat of crisis the values of the republic gave way to the technocratic fascism of a New Order.

Gruneau, Richard Steven. "Class, Sports and Social Development: A Study in Social Theory and Historical Sociology." (University of Massachusetts, 1981).

Gruneau's study focuses on two related theoretical problems. The first of these problems is the paradoxical nature of play, games and sports with respect to human agency and freedom in social life. The second is the nature of the ways in which class differences in societies influence the "freedom" that is found in sport by virtue of sport's insertion into processes which aid in the reproduction of class relations. These arguments are used as a framework for directing a case study of the social development of Canadian sport. Gruneau concludes with a critical assessment of the implications of current dominant, residual and emergent moments in the "structuring" of Canadian sport for the possibilities of human freedom in Canadian society.

Pavin, Michele Helene. "Sports and Leisure of the American Jewish Community, 1848 to 1976." (The Ohio State University, 1981).

This study traced the role of sport and leisure in the American Jewish community, as well as the contributions to these areas by American Jews. Although there is little evidence which might indicate that sports holds any special place in the American Jewish community, or that Jews have made any significant impact on the world of sports, Jews, nevertheless, enjoy sports participation like anyone else. Since the turn of the century there have been a number of successful professional Jewish athletes, coaches, and front office managers, many of whom are described in the study.

Rodrigo, Arambawattage D. "The History of Men's Intercollegiate Volleyball in the United States from 1895 to Present Day." (The Ohio State University, 1981).

The purpose of the investigation was to collect and analyze pertinent information regarding the growth and development of men's intercollegiate volleyball in the United States since 1895 to the present day, 1981. Results indicated that the progress of volleyball in colleges was slow; the first National Intercollegiate Volleyball Tournament, sponsored by the United States Volleyball Association, began in 1949. In 1970 the National Collegiate Athletic Association started a National Championship which comprised four teams in a single elimination tournament. The 1976 National Collegiate Championship was the last one sponsored by the USVBA. The NCAA continues their championships yearly, but touches very little national talent since only four teams are involved.

Somerville, Thomas Robert. "A History of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States." (The Ohio State University, 1981).

Led by Forrest Allen, a group of basketball coaches formed the National Association of Basketball Coaches in 1927 to protest a proposed rule change limiting the unrestricted dribble to one bounce. Somerville found that one of the Association's most positive effects on intercollegiate basketball was its influence on the National Rules Committee. The Association was responsible for instituting the 3-second rule and eliminating the center jump after field goals. Further, the N.A.B.C. originated the

N.C.A.A. Championship Tournament, initiated work on the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, and through the N.A.B.C. Olympic Committee, was instrumental in getting basketball into the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.

II. International Sport

Barrett, Michael Baker. "Soldiers, Sportsmen, and Politicians. Military Sport in Germany, 1924-1935," (University of Massachusetts, 1977).

Military sport training which paralleled basic recruit training began in Germany in 1924 as a means to circumvent the Versailles Treaty restrictions prohibiting reserve military forces. Fearing that their future army might become politicized and unreliable, Army officials attempted to eliminate all political ideology from the military sport training programs. Based on unpublished archival sources, this dissertation concludes that the policy of the Army Command prior to 1933 aimed at undermining the loyalty of a major source of Hitler's support, the young men in his SA. After 1933, leading Defense Ministry officials continued the broad outlines of this policy by attempting to separate and isolate the extreme radicals in order to eliminate their influence on the new government.

Carmona, B. Roberto. "Biography of Jose de Jesus Clark Flores: 'Man of Honor.'" (Brigham Young University, 1981).

During Jose de J. Clark Flores twenty-seven year involvement with sports, he became first a successful leader in Mexico and later, Vice-President of the International Olympic Committee. At the international level several important interventions were made by Clark, some already an important part of history in the world of sports. As an engineer, Clark's contributions were broad, especially in the state of Baja, California. In the military he also made important contributions, especially in times of national crisis. Clark's life was very active and productive.

Mouratidis, John. "Greek Sports, Games and Festivals before the Eighth Century B.C." (The Ohio State University, 1982).

Mouratidis examined the origins of pre-Homeric Greek sports, games and festivals as well as some problems surrounding their nature and function. Athletic contests and sports were an integral part in everyday Minoan and Mycenaean life. The interpretation of the available evidence indicates a religious connotation to the Minoan sports and games which were aristocratic in nature. The Mycenaean cult of heros and ancestors were developed out of funeral games survived the Dark Ages of Greece almost uninterrupted. The hero cult and its connection with athletic contests never lost its importance after the decline of Mycenaean civilization. The cult of hero at Olympia is attested by both material and literary evidence. It appears that neither the 776 B.C. date as the beginning of the games at Olympia, nor the Olympic Register of Hippias of Elis are to be trusted.

Reekie, Shirley Heather Maxwell. "A History of Sport and Recreation for Women in Great Britain, 1700-1850." (The Ohio State University, 1982).

The purpose of Reekie's study was to investigate the sport and physical recreation of working- and upper-class women in Britain, 1700 to 1850. She found that while women

of all classes engaged in dancing, cricket and swimming, the bulk of activities engaged in followed strict class lines. Working-class sport was spontaneous, close-at-hand, inexpensive and vigorous; upper-class recreations were often lengthy, expensive and covered large acreages. While spectators were unusual at upper-class women's sport, they were often numerous at working-class women's sport where they sometimes paid and bet. Before the Industrial Revolution working-class women participated more than the upper class; after it working-class participation dropped because of work, lack of playing space and moral issues.

Steinberg, David Alexander. "Sport under Red Flags: The Relations between the Red Sport International and the Socialist Workers' Sport International, 1920-1939." (The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1979).

Two organizations of worker sportsmen, the Red Sport International and the Socialist Worker's Sport International, competed for the domination of the international workers' sport movement in Europe from 1920 to 1939. Concentrating on the relationship between them, this study describes their conflicts and their attempts to cooperate and examines the reasons why they were unable to achieve the goal they both professed: unification of the workers' sport movement. Investigated in the study were the First (1925) and Third (1937) Workers' Olympiads as well as the plea of the groups for a boycott of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games.

III. Physical Education

Bandy, Susan Jane. "The Historical Development of American Physical Education as a Disciplined Form of Scholarly Inquiry." (Arizona State University, 1982).

Bandy's study shows that the modern academic development of American physical education is largely consistent with the development of knowledge and disciplines in general. Physical education evolved in three fairly distinct stages. In the first stage, the "of the physical" stage (1636-1918), physical education was dominated by the medical profession and was limited to the natural scientific perspectives of exercise physiology and biomechanics. During the second stage, the "through the physical" stage (1918-1960) physical education was dominated by the educational profession. Bandy focuses principally on the most recent stage, and "in the physical" stage, in which the humanistic perspectives of the philosophic and artistic dimensions of physical education provided consciously subjective knowledge of the discipline.

Carmichael, Yvonne Cabe. "A Historical Review of Physical Education and Athletics at Northwestern Oklahoma State University (1897-1982)." (Oklahoma State University, 1982).

The program of athletics and physical education at Northwestern Oklahoma State University has definitely been affected by the philosophical beliefs of the three men who have been its leaders for an accumulative seventy-two years. The curriculum has reflected the emphasis of each of these leaders. The extracurricular activities paralleled national trends to a great extent. The two World Wars had the effect of curtailing many activities and adding military emphases to the program. Current trends stress a more scientific approach to pedagogy and curricula.

Dusek, Peter Paul, Jr. "Marie Provaznik: Her Life and Contributions to Physical Education." (The University of Utah, 1981).

Through her work in perpetuating the objectives of the Sokol movement, Marie Provaznik became the national director of women of the Czechoslovak Sokol Organization. She was also instrumental in organizing the feminine branch of the International Gymnastics Federation. Serving in various official capacities including president, she strove to further the achievements of the Women's Technical Committee. For many years Provaznik taught at the Charles University Institute in Prague and following her defection after the 1948 London Olympic Games, taught gymnastics at Panzer School of Physical Education, Montclair State College, New Jersey. Provaznik contributed to physical education, particularly gymnastics, within Sokol and on the international level through her outstanding leadership and example.

Fulton, Martha Witherspoon. "Hartley D. Price: His Contributions to Physical Education and Gymnastics." (The Florida State University, 1981).

The purpose of this study was to trace, record, and document the life and contributions of Hartley D. Price from his early life in Australia to his retirement from Florida State University in 1971. His forty-four year professional life is reported chronologically and includes his undergraduate work at Springfield College, graduate work at the University of Illinois and New York University, and teaching at Illinois and Florida State Universities. The final chapter serves as a compendium of the impact of Dr. Price upon the physical education profession and the world of gymnastics and the recognition of Dr. Price as a coach, teacher, and author.

Kent, Mary Chris. "A Satirical Interpretation of the History of Selected Persons, Events and Organizations in American Physical Education." (The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1981).

The purpose of this study was to create a series of literary and artistic works which would interpret certain persons, organizations and events in American physical education in a satiric manner. Eight subjects having historic significance were chosen for satiric treatment including, among others, the American Academy, Luther H. Gulick, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Dudley A. Sargent. This study has demonstrated that a satiric interpretation combined with an historic synopsis on the same subject can provide for a clearer understanding and enrichment of historic data.

Rice, Cyrus Norman. "The History of the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1953-1976." (The University of Alabama, 1977).

Organized in 1926, the Society of State Directors was founded to prevent federal government control of the nation's health and physical education programs. The primary sources of data were the official minutes of Executive Committee meetings, proceedings of general sessions of meetings and reports and publications of the Society. Interviews with past officers of the Society were also included. Rice's study was a continuation of a previous study and revealed that the Society had been a significant force in the promotion of health, physical education and recreation.

Van Clief, Elizabeth Worth. "Influential Physical Education Books of the Twentieth Century." (Indiana University, 1982).

Van Clief's problem was to examine the books published by American physical educators to identify influential books and the dearth of professional literature in

specific topics. A four round Delphi was the technique selected for collecting the data in 11 subject areas from the Active and Emeriti Fellows of the American Academy of Physical Education. The 294 books published between 1900 and 1970, the 125 books published between 1970 and 1980, the 130 topics and types of books representing the dearth of the professional literature were ranked within subject areas. The 25 percent top-ranked books and dearth in each subject area, and the 10 percent top-ranked books and dearth over all subject areas were listed. Categorized by subject area and by historical period, this bibliography of selected publications should be a useful reference tool for physical educators building professional library collections, tracing historical trends and cycles, or examining the literature in one of eleven subject areas.

Whitley, Patricia Rice. "Dr. Charles Buell: Leader in Physical Education for the Visually Impaired." (The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1980).

The purpose of Whitley's study was to present a biographical picture of Dr. Charles Buell. The writer attempted to trace and identify the professional contributions of Buell and to examine his influence on physical activities for the visually impaired. Whitley concluded that Charles Edwin Buell made significant contributions to physical education and recreation for the visually impaired through his films, lectures and demonstrations. He contributed heavily to the literature on physical education for the blind and was a leading advocate of the integration of blind children into public school physical education classes and community recreation programs.

Ciccarella, Daniel Lawrence. "A Review of the Historical and Sociological Perspectives Involved in the Acceptance of Soccer as a Professional Sport in the United States." (Temple University, 1984).

Davidson, Judith Anne. "The Federal Government and the Democratization of Public Recreational Sport: New York City, 1933-43." (University of Massachusetts, 1983).

Kernan, John Nelson, "A History of Brigham Young University Men's Cross Country, and Track and Field, and an Evaluation of Program Success 1960-1980." (Brigham Young University, 1984).

Ruck, Robert Lewis. "Sandlot Seasons: Sport in Black Pittsburgh." (University of Pittsburgh, 1983).

Schoonmaker, Linda Lee. "The History and Development of the Programs of Physical Education, Intercollegiate Athletics, Intramurals and Recreational Sports for Women at the United States Military Service Academies." (The Ohio State University, 1983).

Sievers, Camille Gay. "A History of the Women's Sports Teams in the Southeastern Conference through Records and Statistics of Competition 1973-82. (Volumes I and II)." (Temple University, 1984).

Strenk, Andrew Edward. "The Politicization of International Sport, 1945-1960." (University of Southern California, 1983).

Tait, Robin. "The Politicization of the Modern Olympic Games." (University of Oregon, 1984).

The list of recent dissertations will appear annually in the Summer issue. Titles, dates, and short abstracts should be forwarded to Prof. Lynne Emery, Dept. of HPERD, California State Polytechnic University, 3801 W. Temple Ave., Pomona, CA 91768.