

## Recent Dissertations

### Sport in Antiquity

Kunstler, Barton Lee. "Women and the Development of the Spartan Polis: A Study of Sex Roles in Classical Antiquity." (Boston University Graduate School, 1983).

Spartan women were famous in antiquity for their personal independence and management of economic affairs. Yet their status has often been viewed as a function of those male institutions that have always claimed historians' attentions. However, recent theoretical formulations consider sexual status as a function of a variety of socio-economic relations. As a result, many societies do not fit into a male-dominant or "matriarchal" model, but are sexually egalitarian in nature. In the historical era, Spartan women maintained a high level of sexual solidarity, physical freedom, and economic power, while the men devoted themselves to military and political pursuits. This sexual separation and maintenance of independent traditions, as well as the structure of the Spartan family, served to reinforce the women's authority. By the fourth century B.C., women's prominence in the socio-economic sphere placed them in a favorable position to take advantage of the new wealth pouring into the state, and contrary to the usual pattern of development, their power increased as economic surpluses grew, collective institutions broke down, and money concentrated in fewer hands. Not only are traditional male-supremacist views of women in society and "matriarchal" theories inadequate to explain the history of Spartan women, but more recent views that high surplus production and class stratification are necessarily fatal to women's status must also be re-examined.

Poliakoff, Michael Baron. "Studies in the Terminology of the Greek Combat Sports." (The University of Michigan, 1981).

This study consisted of a comprehensive examination of eight of the most important groups of words related to boxing, wrestling and the pankration. Fifty-eight words were examined and an attempt was made to distinguish between terms used in each sport and those in more general usage that actually described the sport. Every attestation of the words, in as much as possible, from Homer through the 12th century, was cited and analyzed. Text, translation and commentary of several authors' works, including Galen, were developed into appendices. The author attempted to expand knowledge of ancient combative sports. He concluded, for example, that the fall in wrestling occurred when one wrestler was thrown to his back, stretched out prone, or tied up in a controlling hold, thereby rejecting the theory that touching a knee to the ground constituted a fall.

Wisseman, Sarah Underhill. "The Archaeological Evidence for Etruscan Games." (Bryn Mawr College, 1981).

Based on a representative sample of monuments depicting games and literary and epigraphic evidence, this study explored the nature of Etruscan games. Games depicted on seventh through mid-fifth century B.C. monuments included athletics such as

wrestling, boxing and javelin throwing; the equestrian events of horse and chariot racing and acrobatics on horseback; and performances by masked men, non-equestrian acrobats and others. Detailed study of the evidence revealed that Etruscan games had a distinct character of their own which had more in common with the games of eighth and seventh century Greece than with games of later periods.

### **International and Olympic Sport**

Barton, Laurence. "The American Olympic Boycott of 1980: The Amalgam of Diplomacy and Propaganda in Influencing Public Opinion." (Boston University Graduate School, 1983).

A content analysis of network news on the three commercial American networks plus other resources were used by Barton in an attempt to answer such questions as what were the public and private diplomatic measures utilized by the Carter administration to convince the public of the feasibility of the 1980 Olympic boycott and what was the role of television network news in convincing the electorate that a boycott was preferable to military or economic sanctions. Barton found an unusual degree of homogeneity in coverage by American television networks of the boycott story, yet wide divergency in approach as to the feasibility of the proposal. He argued that tactics and strategy developed by the Carter administration succeeded in creating sufficiently widespread fear and hostility to spawn Congressional and considerable other public support for a boycott which inflicted economic, diplomatic and personal losses for nations that joined the United States protest.

Hunn, James Martin. "The Balloon Craze in France, 1783-1799: A Study in Popular Science." (Vanderbilt University, 1982).

In his study of popular science in France in the late 1700s, Hunn investigated in depth the craze initiated by the introduction of the hot-air balloon to Paris in 1783. The balloon craze, fed by the emotionally charged atmosphere of flights as fêtes, was suppressed by the royal government because of several unanticipated dangers. However, the appeal of the hot-air balloon endured as its incorporation into the fêtes of the Revolution demonstrated. The reason for the retention of this appeal was that an unfettered balloon ascent represented the freedom of man effected by man-a transcendence of the routine of living popular precisely because of its irrelevance to man in society.

Kurtz, Morris. "A History of the 1972 Canada-USSR Ice Hockey Series." (The Pennsylvania State University, 1981).

Beginning in 1960 with Canada's last international hockey championship, this study examined the political and sporting events leading to the USSR-Canada hockey series in 1972. It was hypothesized that the 1972 Team Canada-Soviet games were used by the Canadian government as a nationalistic tool to better political and socio-economic relations with the USSR as well as to raise Canada's international sporting and political prestige. While the series' outcome did little for Canada's claim of supremacy in hockey, it did fuel dwindling nationalism and raise Canadian self-esteem. In addition, the political and socio-economic ties developed earlier between the two countries continued to flourish. Soviet hockey teams subsequently engaged professional teams

from North America in 1974 and 1975 leading to the establishment in 1979 of an annual competition for world hockey supremacy.

Kutzer, William Foley. "The History of Olympic Weightlifting in the United States." (Brigham Young University, 1979).

Kutzer's purpose in this study was to record the achievements of all American Olympic weightlifters who competed for the United States from 1896 to 1976. Bob Hoffman was the dominant force behind America's weightlifting success in the 1948, 1952 and 1956 Olympic Games. Kutzer suggested that the large number of injuries might explain the subsequent decline in America's weightlifting attempts. Kutzer was critical of training methods and recommended that the United States provide a framework within which American weightlifters can concentrate solely on lifting in order to achieve optimum success.

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

The relationship between international sport and international politics is a complex one and is a subject which has, to a large degree, been ignored by the academic community in the United States. The purpose of Strenk's inquiry was to determine when, where and why sport on an international level became politicized, and what specific factors triggered or furthered the politicization process. The study examined, identified and analyzed the political functions of international, elite, organized sport.

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

This study examined the development of the political character of the Modern Olympic Games. The role of the media and the size of the Olympic movement were examined to assess the role of these factors in the development of the political character of Olympism. It was found that 62 percent of the variance in the number of political incidents that have occurred in the Olympic forum was correlated to increased media coverage. The amount of variance correlating to the increased size of the Games was not significant. It was concluded that the political character of Olympism was dominating the Olympic forum to a point where the Olympic movement was losing touch with its original goals and ideals. The future of Olympism might be safeguarded by altering the symbolic meaning of Olympic victory and reducing the political importance of a nation's acceptance into the Olympic movement.

Vinokur, Martin Barry. "The Politics of Sports: A Comparison of How Governments Use Sports to Advance Political Integration." (The American University, 1983).

Vinokur's research sought to prove that governments tend to increase their control of sports to advance their own political goals. He employed a structural-functional perspective, with government as the independent variable and sport as the dependent variable. The most valuable method was found to be the case study, particularly as applied to Romania and East Germany whose school physical education, mass recreational and international sport programs were analyzed. Results were compared to other socialist nations and also to the United States. While the major theme was confirmed, further research was suggested because of insufficient data. In a postscript, Vinokur viewed the 1980 Olympic boycott as the first open political use of sport by the United

States government. The “sports weapon” so successfully employed by Eastern Europe could now be seen as a political tool for both East and West.

Watkins, Mary Belle Sanders. “Historical and Biographical Studies of Women Olympic Participants at Tennessee State University, 1948-1980: Implications and Recommendations for Program and Staff Development.” (George Peabody College for Teachers of Vanderbilt University, 1980).

In an attempt to develop a model to determine future Olympians and factors contributing to success in Olympic competition, Watkins compiled and analyzed the historical development, biographical data and training programs of the twenty women Olympians who attended Tennessee State University between 1948 and 1980. Findings indicated that the improvement of self-concept as an achiever in track and field led to positive achievements in the academic realm. Through program and staff development, positive cooperation and involvement was achieved among champions, and wholesome team cooperation existed in other affiliated educational and/or social programs and activities.

## U.S. Sport

Applin, Albert Gammon, II. “From Muscular Christianity to the Market Place: The History of Men’s and Boy’s Basketball in the United States, 1891-1957.” (University of Massachusetts, 1981).

By 1957 the game of basketball included a national professional league motivated by profit. However, when the game was invented in 1891, the intention was to develop an amateur activity which would attract young men to the YMCA and promote Christian principles. Basketball’s growth and development was a three-step process which began with establishing a youth base outside of schools and colleges through various groups. The second step was the development of the school and college network including league, state, regional and national championships while the third step was the establishment of a national professional league. Because of its adaptability, basketball has been used as a means to achieve a desired end. In all stages of development and at all levels of play, individuals or groups promoted basketball to serve their own altruistic or self-serving goals.

Blackstone, Sarah Jane. “Buffalo Bill’s Wild West: A Study of the History, Structure, Personnel, Imagery and Effect.” (Northwestern University, 1983).

This study examined the history, structure, personnel, and imagery of Buffalo Bill’s Wild West, and its contribution to the formation of the myth of the American West. Between 1882 when W. F. Cody began organizing the first Wild West, and 1913 when he went bankrupt, the millions of people who saw his show were exposed to a version of the winning of the West that claimed to be genuine, but was based almost entirely on illusion. Blackstone’s discussion of the performers and their events is based on research of photographs, programs, couriers and the scrapbooks of Cody, Nate Salsbury, Annie Oakley, and Johnnie Baker. Appendices provide a chronological listing of programs of events and side shows as well as information on the current location of programs, routes, and rosters.

Davidson, Judith Anne. "The Federal Government and the Democratization of Public Recreational Sport: New York City, 1933-1943." (University of Massachusetts, 1983).

The relationship between federal work relief programs of the New Deal and the democratization of public recreational sport in New York City was the subject of this research. For years social reformers promoted public recreational sport to combat delinquency, poor health and questionable pastimes, yet in 1930 facilities for the working class and poor were nearly non-existent and recreational sport was primarily for the wealthy. With the advent of the Depression, the federal work relief program was created as part of President Roosevelt's New Deal and since recreational sports projects met the criteria of community benefit, they were acceptable work relief projects. A system of public recreational sport facilities was built in New York City and recreational sport was viewed as a universal civic right. The study illustrated that federal involvement in public recreational sport occurred within the liberal reform tradition in which democratization was seen as increased equality of opportunity. This unprecedented federal activity represented change from the past and continuity with traditional democratic values.

Dunham, George. "The American Walker." (Florida State University, 1983).

Viewed from five different historical and cultural perspectives: wilderness walkers, New England saunterers, long-distance walkers, urban walkers and trail hikers, Dunham's study was an interpretation of walking in the American experience. Long-distance walking has a tradition extending from the early 1800s and the literature of distance walking gives panoramic interpretations of American culture. Walking at the turn of the century was a popular pastime and sport for middle-class city dwellers who saw it as an ideal form of exercise and an excellent way to maintain health. Dunham concluded that walking is an ongoing tradition among Americans and central to that tradition is the special relationship walkers have had with nature.

Fabian, Ann Vincent. "Rascals and Gentlemen: The Meaning of American Gambling, 1820-1890." (Yale University, 1982).

Using reformed and unregenerate gambler's own writings, this study explored the anomalous position of gamblers and gambling in nineteenth-century United States. Flourishing where there were distinctive configurations of money, work and leisure, gamblers were found in Kansas cattle towns, Gold Rush California and Gilded Age New York. Professional gamblers appeared at the edges of commerce and were turned into confidence/business men. Gamblers writing about their own careers revealed ways in which they exploited Victorian concerns with money, work and leisure. Professionals contended that luck was eliminated from all gambling contests and left true gambling to those who bet on numbers based on hunches and dreams.

Fredriksson, Kristine Gunilla. "From Buffalo Bill to Big Business: A Study of Factors in the Evolution of Rodeo and the Professional Rodeo Cowboy." (University of California, Santa Barbara, 1982).

It was the purpose of this study to examine the internal and external factors which caused rodeo and the professional rodeo cowboy to find their definite place and function among American sports. An effort also was made to perceive and account for traits which could be traced back through the entire time that rodeo and the cowboy were

part of western American culture. From actual work in the cattle industry through wild-west show performances to the professional rodeo, cowboy sports survived, and after years of negotiation an agreement was worked out in 1936 to mutually benefit contestants, rodeos and the public. Following World War II, when rodeo became a big business, its participants demonstrated the same resilience and resourcefulness as the old working cowboy, while retaining and building on a heritage of well over a century.

Goldstein, Warren Jay. "Playing for Keeps: A History of American Baseball, 1857-1876." (Yale University, 1983).

With a focus on baseball, the principal spectator sport of the third quarter of the nineteenth-century, Goldstein's research explored the changing relationships between the structures and experiences of work and play. Beginning as a club-based fraternal game dominated on the playing field by skilled craftsmen, baseball became an entertainment business supported by gate receipts and the disciplined labor of skilled player-employees. The language and practices of "management" were introduced in the late 1860s by club directors and the relationships between players and "managers" began to resemble those between workers and employers in other businesses. These trends were institutionalized in the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, founded in 1876 as the first explicit association of "clubs" rather than players. Baseball's emergence as a form of commercialized leisure, supported by an ideology of "pure recreation," depended upon the game's internal development from a club sport into a business with its own workplace.

Gorn, Elliott Jacob. "The Manly Art: Bare-Knuckle Prize Fighting and the Rise of American Sports." (Yale University, 1983).

Interpreting boxing in the larger context of sport history and American social and cultural development, Gorn traced prize fighting from the early eye-gouging of the southern highlands through the era of the modern Marquis of Queensberry Rules. Beginning as an expression of urban lower-class values and symbol of an underground all-male peer society, boxing became more acceptable as American ideas changed and the nation sought new forms of vicarious excitement. Moreover, the ring became an especially potent symbol for an old upper-class seeking its own revitalization. Boxing reached its apotheosis as part of the national popular culture with the rise of John L. Sullivan and the Queensberry Rules.

Kammer, David John. "Take Me Out to the Ballgame: American Cultural Values as Reflected in the Architectural Evolution and Criticism of the Modern Baseball Stadium." (University of New Mexico, 1982).

By using traditional modes of architectural criticism and expanding them to encompass popular cultural tastes, Kammer traced changes in the ballpark as reflective of changes in American society, particularly in areas of urban demography, transportation and mass entertainment. Yankee Stadium, Dodger Stadium and the Astrodome were examined as representative structures in light of advances in building technology. In each case the new stadium was seen as a symbol of baseball's efforts to keep pace with changes that club owners identified in the broader society. Characterized by an emphasis on middle-class access, more luxurious amenities, and an increasingly standardized playing field, the modern stadium suggests that American culture is a more homogenized, mobile and spectacle-oriented society than it was seventy years ago.

Powell, Roberta Braden. "Women and Sport in Victorian America." (University of Utah, 1981).

During the Victorian era medical theories, especially those related to female health, physical and mental capacities, fashion, and the expectations of society served as negative forces against women's participation in sport. Providing support for sport involvement were the women's movement, the emerging idea of higher education for women, the immigration influx, and the growing number of women in the work force. The most significant positive force was the increasing opportunity for women to obtain a higher education. Because college women enjoyed and promoted exercise and sport, they served as catalysts propelling other women toward sport involvement. As a result, the idea of active women and the necessity of advocating exercise to restore morality, health, and vigor became widespread during this period. Today's sportswomen owe a debt of gratitude to the dedication and fortitude of the Victorians who dared to challenge the odds against them.

Rogosin, William Donn. "Black Baseball: The Life in the Negro Leagues." (The University of Texas at Austin, 1981).

While Jackie Robinson and Branch Rickey have been credited with integrating baseball, Rogosin's thesis was that integration actually occurred through the efforts of the Negro Leagues. Built on a segregationist model, the Negro Leagues subverted segregation and because of League players' success, the ideology of separatism was undermined. Based on the testimony of former players, this study rescued the story of the Negro Leagues from obscurity, presenting a totally different view of black life between the two world wars than that commonly portrayed, and reinterpreting the roles of Rickey and Robinson in baseball's integration. Since baseball integration was a key story in the history of the Civil Rights Movement, this study aided in clarifying black history as well as American history in general.

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

Based on interviews with the participants, Ruck examined black sporting life in Pittsburgh from the 1920s through the 1950s by focusing on the sandlots and Negro Leagues. Three distinct periods were developed; the first, lasting until the late 1920s, was characterized by groups outside the black community assuming control. The late 1920s through the 1940s marked the second period in which sandlot and Negro League ball flourished as control shifted to the black community itself. The third period, beginning in the 1950s, saw the demise of Negro League and sandlot ball and the general decline of community-based sport. It was concluded that black Pittsburgh achieved the greatest control of its sporting life between the late 1920s and 1940s. During this era black sandlot football and baseball arose along with the notable Homestead Grays and the Pittsburgh Crawfords.

Russell, Jane Ann. "Tennis and the Woman Player: Why the Changes?" (University of Georgia, 1981).

Russell's research attempted to answer two questions: to what extent has the socialization of women tennis players and their perceptions of the game changed; and, to what extent are the role changes of women in society mirrored by women's tennis. A questionnaire was administered to sixty-six women ranked in the top ten by the USLTA

between 1945 and 1980. Players were grouped according to historical breakpoints as amateur, transitional or professional and interviews were conducted with twenty-three players. It was concluded that a.) the socialization of women tennis players has changed and has affected their perceptions of the game; b.) socialization patterns and perceptions of the game varied according to classification as an amateur, transitional or professional player; and c.) variations in the perceptions of tennis and changes in the socialization patterns of these tennis players were a reflection of changes in the socialization patterns and roles of women in American society.

Sammons, Jeffrey Thomas. "America in the Ring: The Relationship between Boxing and Society Circa 1930-1980." (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982).

This dissertation's purpose was to demonstrate the value of boxing as a historical tool to see what the sport revealed about American society at large. To this end, Sammons analyzed seven major components of society in relation to boxing. The components included the nexus between boxing and law, women, race relations, international relations, television and organized crime. After refuting myths, Sammons concluded that boxing is a sad endeavor and its existence is an indictment of humankind.

Schumm, Maryanne Marjorie. "Clarence N. Hickman: The Father of Scientific Archery." (The Pennsylvania State University, 1983).

This study intended to provide a description and analysis of Dr. Clarence Hickman's major scientific contributions to the sport of archery. Holder of 35 military patents including the development of the Bazooka and 30 additional patents acquired during his tenure at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Hickman's various occupations provided him with the proper technical knowledge and access to the machines and material necessary to make noteworthy contributions to his favorite hobby, archery. Among his contributions to the sport were the Hickman Spark Chronograph for determining arrow speed, the Hickman Shooting Machine for analysis of bows and arrows, the Hickman bow backing process, the Hickman bow of radical design, Hickman's high-speed films of an arrow leaving a bow, his prism bow sight, bow bracer, and his analysis of the archer's problem known as "freezing." Some of his more than forty scientific articles written for archery magazines are also discussed.

### **Intercollegiate Sport and Physical Education**

Chandler, Timothy John Lindsay. "Origins of Athleticism: Games in the English Public Schools, 1800-1880." (Stanford University, 1984).

The emergence and development of organized games and the rapid diffusion of athleticism in nineteenth-century English public schools were the problems examined in this project. While previous studies stressed the roles of either social control and headmasters or the importance of student initiative in fostering organized games. Chandler emphasized the concept of mutual adaptation. Mutual adaptation is the policy of agreement and acceptance by those involved: parents, students, staff, headmasters, and alumni. Games were initially organized by older public school boys and their interest and enthusiasm was embraced by all. Athleticism was possible because all interested parties agreed on the values of organized games to help produce upright,

honest, Christian, English gentlemen, which was the prime purpose of public school education.

Hall, Allan Wright. "A History of the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference: An Analysis of Selected Critical Issues and Incidents." (The University of Akron, 1984).

Hall's study focused on selected critical incidents and issues faced by the Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference. The events included the organization of the Pennsylvania State Normal School Athletic Association and its evolution into the Pennsylvania State Colleges Athletic Conference. Issues examined included the expulsion and readmittance of Indiana University of Pennsylvania from the Conference; the resignation and eventual return of West Chester State College; the inclusion of a Women's Division; and the unification of the Men's Division into Division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Hall was critical of the lack of the conference's administrative organization. He recommended the establishment of a central office and commissioner for the Conference, and the development of an archive at each state-owned institution.

Kennedy, John Robinson. "A History of the Development of the Coaching Certification Programme in Canada." (The Ohio State University, 1981).

Kennedy documented the evolution of the Coaching Certification program in Canada emphasizing the years from 1971 to 1978. Interviews with officials from government and sport-governing bodies as well as such written sources as parliamentary debates, minutes of meetings and historical records were utilized. The author examined the federal and provincial governments' relationship with amateur sport and coaching from the early 1900s until coaching certification was instituted, as well as the role of sport governing bodies in Canadian sport. Selected forms of certification in Canada and throughout the world were explored; hockey, basketball, football, and volleyball were used as specific examples of the development of amateur sport and coaching in Canada. It was concluded that Canadian society was truly concerned about the quality of coaching expertise provided to young athletes and that the formation of the National Coaching Certification Program was a direct and positive step toward answering that concern.

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).

This study's purpose was to document the history of BYU track and field and cross country teams at all levels between 1960 and 1980, and to evaluate its success in comparison to comparable institutions. Between 1960 and 1980, BYU's track and field teams experienced their greatest success in the school's history and when compared to selected elite NCAA track and field and cross country teams, ranked eighth overall. Success stemmed primarily from increased funding and the leadership of the coaching staff.

O'Hanlon, Timothy Patrick. "Interscholastic Athletics, 1900-1940: Shaping Citizens for Unequal Roles in the Modern Industrial State." (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1979).

School reform in the early twentieth century attempted to link formal education with the world of work. By differentiating the curriculum, schools became institutions for

selecting and sorting individuals for places in a hierarchical society. Schools also became agencies for socialization and taught traditional values such as self-discipline, ambition, persistence and endurance. One of the most effective socializing activities was interscholastic athletics, particularly boys' football and basketball. since both were team oriented and fostered cooperation, self-sacrifice and a feeling of group responsibility. Athletics, it was found, selected and sorted students into unequal roles on grounds of efficiency just as the broadened curriculum led to highly unequal social and economic outcomes.

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).

The purpose of this study was to document development of physical education and athletic programs for women at the United States military academies, and to determine their impact on the ability of women to perform the same physical tasks as men. When the Department of Defense began feeling pressure in 1973 to admit women to the service academies, one objection was that women would not be able to perform the required physically demanding tasks. Research was conducted by the academies to determine what the physiological differences between men and women meant in terms of performance. While the standards on some tasks are different for men and women, females are required to perform at the same level of effort as males. Schoonmaker noted that the first women who attended the academies surprised and impressed everyone with their performance on many of their required physical tasks.

Sievers, Camille Gay. "A History of the Women's Sports Teams in the Southeastern Conference through Records and Statistics of Competition 1973-82." 2 volumes (Temple University, 1984).

Sievers purpose was to write the history of women's sports in the Southeastern Conference between 1973 and 1982 through records and statistics obtained from member schools. Conference women competed in nine sports: basketball, cross country, golf, gymnastics, swimming/diving, tennis, indoor and outdoor track/field, and volleyball. Records and statistics of the sports were compiled and were presented in 585 tables.

Tolley, Jerry Russell. "The History of Intercollegiate Athletics for Men at Elon College." (The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1982).

The purpose of this study was to examine the men's intercollegiate athletic program at Elon College from 1889 through the 1980-1981 school year. Its intercollegiate program was initiated by students, and further impetus was given once faculty members became interested and gave their support. As it continued to grow, the college administration and faculty took over the control of the athletic program. The program reflected environmental conditions existing on the campus, in the state, and in the nation brought about by two world wars, and the great depression. What started at the college as an interest of a few students in a limited number of athletic activities grew over the years into an athletic program which encompassed as many as thirteen intercollegiate sports.