

Dissertation Abstracts

Dagavarian, Debra A. "A Descriptive Analysis of Baseball Fiction in Children's Periodicals: 1880-1950." (Rutgers: The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, 1986).

The purpose of this project was to explore and describe the thematic content of thirty-five children's stories dealing with baseball. Five major themes emerged from the stories: interpersonal support, individual responsibility, sacrifice, modesty, and fair play. These themes were related to the structural aspects of baseball playing, such as its pace, configuration, and mentorship. It was revealed that the nature of the stories was of a didactic quality, transmitting ideal American values through the medium of fiction.

Eastman, Wayne David. "A Historical Analysis of Physical Education in Newfoundland, Canada." (Boston University, 1987).

Eastman's purpose was to develop an historical account of physical education in Newfoundland and to examine its relationship to the evolution of physical education in the other nine provinces of Canada to 1986. A review of the maturation of physical education in the Newfoundland school curriculum led to the conclusion that it not only paralleled, but was dependent upon, key events in the evolution of education on the Island. The study found that certain aspects of the development of physical education followed the pattern of its Canadian counterparts, notwithstanding that the sequence of occurrences lagged behind that of most other provinces.

Fukushima, Shoichi. "Bushido in Tokugawa Japan: A Reassessment of the Warrior Ethos." (University of California, Berkeley, 1984).

Fukushima's research dealt with Bushido (the ethos of the professional warrior class) during the first half of the Tokugawa period (1600-1750), and of the way in which the warrior ethos exhibited a close association with dominant cultural values. Bushido was manifested in the warriors' attempt to redefine their collective identity. During this period the traditional bases of the Bushi (warrior) class, which were concerned with a martial way of life, became unsuitable under the newly established political objectives of peace and tranquility throughout the land. Although it was less relevant in peaceful Tokugawa Japan, Bujutsu (martial arts), once the special discipline of the Bushi class, was continuously employed as a means to cultivate warrior ideals. The Bushi maintained that Bujutsu, or martial arts training, refined the warrior's daily behavior, and thus his identity. Japan during the Tokugawa period is an example of a society undergoing crises. At such times, efforts which are made to reestablish order may place considerable emphasis on monolithic unifying structure and forces. Bushido acted as such a force in Tokugawa Japan.

Heiny, Henriette A. Gram. "Boxing in British Sporting Art: 1730-1824." (University of Oregon, 1987).

This study discussed the imagery of boxing as a phenomenon within the social and cultural environment of England between 1730 and 1824. The first signs of a pictorial

tradition of boxing appeared in the early 1700s and William Hogarth's works explored the social context of boxing and showed how the pugilist of this period attracted aristocratic patronage, while remaining visibly connected with lower-class life. In the late eighteenth century boxing art was affected by the pugilists' aspirations to become integral members of the sporting life of upper-class male society. To suppress boxing's stigma of brutality, the sport was detached from unpleasant notions, romanticized and associated with traditional concepts of gentility. Boxer portraits representing pugilists in rural landscape settings and emphasizing the nonviolent display of manly beauty were also discussed. The results change the common perception that British sporting art consisted primarily of field-sport images and concluded that boxing art deserves consideration as an important part of the genre.

Khalifeh, Suha Maher. "The History of Organized Sports in Jordan." (University of Miami, 1986).

Khalifeh recorded and evaluated the development of organized sports in Jordan and included a history of physical activities in traditional Bedouin society before 1921. The modern era which began in 1921 and consisted of the formation of clubs and federations, government involvement and control, public education, and the military and police institutions, was fully examined. The social, political and economic forces as they occurred during the turbulent years of Jordan's history and their influence on the direction and development of sports was investigated as was the impact of influential individuals. Additionally, the enactment of sports and education laws was noted and evaluated for its important influence on the sports movement.

Klinko, Donald William. "Antebellum American Sporting Magazines and the Development of a Sportsmen's Ethic." (Washington State University, 1986).

Klinko's dissertation examined the development of sporting journalism in the United States and its effects on the formation of an American sportsmen's ethic. The first American specialty magazines devoted to field sports were published during the period 1829-1861. The longest-lived and most influential were *the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine* (1829-1844) and the *Spirit of the Times* (1831-1861). Based on their content, it is evident that surprisingly widespread public sentiment supportive of conservation legislation existed as early as the 1830s. Many articles dealt with the revision of game laws, diatribes against market hunters and commercial fishermen, schemes for fish and wildlife propagation, and expressions of concern about game habitat destruction.

All of these concerns have been traditionally associated with the Progressive Era of the early twentieth century. While that association is certainly valid, this study demonstrated that Progressives hardly invented them. By 1900, game preservation, conservation and manly sport had become traditional American concerns, formed in the Republic's early years, and given voice in America's first sporting magazines.

Schlegelmilch, Jerry D. "John H. Scolinos: A Coach for *Life*." (Brigham Young University, 1987).

This study's purpose- was to develop a biography of John H. Scolinos with emphasis on his unique philosophy of life, as well as his contributions in helping young people. Scolinos' early life and teenage years, his military experiences, and his coaching years at both Pepperdine College in Los Angeles and California State Polytechnic University,

Pomona, were investigated. During his forty-two years as a college baseball coach, Scolinos has won national acclaim for his coaching accomplishments, but even more importantly, has earned the gratitude and love of numerous students, athlete and non-athlete alike, for his interest and help in their lives. The awards and accolades attest to both of these successes, and give tribute to a lifetime of service that still continues.

Szady, Sheryl Marie. "The History of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women at the University of Michigan." (The University of Michigan, 1987).

This study presented the chronology of women's intercollegiate athletics at the University of Michigan and dealt with the period prior to the formal affiliation of Michigan's women's athletic program with the Big Ten Conference, 1922-1981. Michigan's intercollegiate athletic competition for women began with telegraphic riflery matches in 1922, and evolved through interclass-intercollegiate, play days, and sports days to sports clubs from 1970-1973, to varsity athletics. Michigan's women's program was aligned with the philosophies, policies, and practices of the national organizations governing women's athletics throughout its history, with the exception of one period. The lack of financial support during the mid- and late 1960s, and the separation from the Department of Physical Education in the early 1970s, precipitated a divergence from the national trends of women's athletics. The sports club era of the early 1970s sustained the intercollegiate competitive format and provided an infrastructure for the inception of varsity athletics for women in 1973.

Zang, David William. "Winning and Losing in the Vietnam Era: Redefining Athletic Excellence at the University of Pennsylvania." (University of Maryland, 1986).

In 1967, the University of Pennsylvania replaced athletic director Jeremiah Ford II with Fred Shabel. The two men were representatives of two different ideologies of sport. Ford subscribed to an ideology of service in which athletics were promoted as tools that served the individual development of participants. The ideology of winning, to which Shabel paid allegiance, measured the benefits of athletics with the yardstick of victories. The two sought to define the athletic program's excellence at opposite ends of the continuum that ran between and connected service and winning.

The change of directorship plus the cultural confusion of the Vietnam Era rendered a perfect setting in which to observe the historical tension between the two ideologies. The conditions of the Vietnam Era (1962-1972) bred confusion and misunderstanding about the nature and worth of manliness, physical prowess, hard work, and opportunity-the cornerstones of the ideology of service. The value flux of the era initiated and aggravated unresolved tensions that existed in sport and related concepts and cracked the facade. of the service ideology while rewarding the pragmatic and concrete ends of winning.