

## Dissertation Abstracts

Chepko, Steveda Frances. "The Impact of Mabel Lee, Ethel Perrin and Agnes Wayman on Women's Intercollegiate Athletics between 1920 and 1935." (Temple University, 1987).

This study's purpose was to investigate the impact of Mabel Lee, Ethel Perrin, and Agnes Wayman on women's intercollegiate athletics between 1920 and 1935. Biographical information on each subject provided insight into influential events and individuals that helped formulate their philosophies on intercollegiate competition. The era in which they lived, their educational history, and their relationship to each other were explored. The philosophies of the women were investigated for their relationship to the educational trends, the medical knowledge, and the role prescribed for women during this time period. Also examined were the institutions and organizations in which Lee, Perrin, and Wayman attempted to implement their philosophies. Analysis was conducted on the effect of the three's philosophical stance on women's athletics. The impact of their alternative programs of play days, sport days, and telegraphic meets was investigated as it influenced the direction of women's intercollegiate competition.

DeVoe, Richard Franklin, "The Christians and the Games: The Relationship between Christianity and the Roman Games from the First through the Fifth Centuries, A.D." (Texas Tech University, 1987).

Traditional scholarship combined the practice of the early Christians not attending the games and the writings of the Fathers to conclude that Christians had nothing to do with the games. Yet, when Rome became Christian, the games were at their height and Christian Rome absorbed and perpetuated the games. This investigation dealt with the issue of Christian attendance and support of the games. First, the perspective of the public entertainments in Roman society was set and the growth of the spectacles as an institution and respective compositions of the circus, arena and theatre were analyzed. Christians were shown to have absorbed pagan practice with regard to education, the military and imperial cult. The writings of the Fathers were analyzed with respect to their audience; they were written to Christians because Christians were going to the shows. Finally, the superficial changes that Christianity made on the institution were determined. This research was a corrective to errors in traditional scholarship which stemmed from the assumption that Christianity changed Rome. It demonstrated that with regard to the games, Christianity was definitely Romanized.

Diles, David Lisle. "The History of Title IX at the University of Michigan Department of Athletics." (The University of Michigan, 1988).

To determine the influence Title IX had upon the intercollegiate athletic programs at The University of Michigan, a comprehensive historical inquiry was undertaken. The study covered two decades (1964-1984) and employed a case study format. Title IX's path of implementation was analyzed through the study of the nation's political climate

and social mood. Subsequent to developing a thorough understanding and documentation of the Title IX's origins, a detailed examination of legislative associations, specific athletic mandates and exemptions, and key components of compliance objectives established a foundation for inquiry into The University of Michigan's response to the legislation. Analysis of the university's response to Title IX centered on the primary issues, events, and actors associated with the legislation. Incorporation of data on men's and women's intercollegiate athletic programs revealed an important component of the university's athletic history.

Ellig, Jerome Richard. "Law, Economics, and Organized Baseball: Analysis of a Cooperative Venture." (George Mason University, 1988).

Ellig's research examined alternative approaches to industrial organization developed by Chicago, "new institutionalist," and market process economists to elaborate theories of how territorial rights, revenue sharing, franchise fees, and league control of franchise location and relocation help stabilize team owners' expectations about each others' behavior, motivate owners to promote their sport in their local markets, and control owners' actions the league deems undesirable. The impact of different business structures in organized baseball and other professional sports on their success in obtaining favorable antitrust treatment was also examined. Evidence from the history of professional sports, with special emphasis on organized baseball, was found to be consistent with the interpretation of league practices as responses to problems arising from owners' imperfect information about consumer preferences and each others' behavior.

Evans-Worming, Lesley Jean. "Physical Education for Soviet Children and Teacher and Coach Education: Physical Education for Children (to Seventeen Years). An Historical Overview and Contemporary Study of Organisation and Methods. An Examination of the Professional Training of Physical Education Teachers and Sports Coaches." Volumes I and II. (University of Bradford, U.K., 1987)

The purpose of this study was to describe and examine all aspects of Soviet children's physical education from preschool to age seventeen as well as the training of their teachers and coaches. Because of the differences between the Soviet system and those of the West, a description of the country and education system was provided as well as an historical development of Soviet sport and physical education. The aims, methods and reasons behind the system of physical education for Soviet children were described and analyzed and the theory and practice of its implementation were investigated through primary sources: syllabi, visits, observations and interviews. The effectiveness of physical education for all Soviet children was discussed and cross-cultural comparisons were made.

Kraig, Beth Marie. "Woman at the Wheel: A History of Women and the Automobile in America." (University of Washington, 1987).

Investigated in this research was the historical development of the popular American myth of the woman driver. The image of women at the wheel combined existing societal expectations about female abilities and inclinations with emerging values related to the mobility, power, and freedom that the automobile provided. Like other mythical images, the validity of the woman driver model rested not just on hard evidence, but on the degree to which the model reflected popular attitudes regarding

women and their place in American society. Although the automobile was a constant, societal reactions to its use by and influence on the sexes constituted variables that mirror images of femininity and masculinity in twentieth century America. Historical examination of the woman driver myth made possible significant commentary concerning gender roles in society, their impact upon popular attitudes and beliefs, and their interpretation and expression in popular media.

Maltby, Marc Samuel. "The Origin and Early Development of Professional Football, 1890-1920." (Ohio University, 1987).

Deriving from English rugby, American football found two outlets in late nineteenth-century America: eastern colleges and amateur athletic clubs. Members of both groups opposed professionalism in athletics. In western Pennsylvania intense rivalries between various athletic clubs brought a desire for victory so strong that it broke down the amateur ideal. The Allegheny Athletic Club secretly paid "Pudge" Heffelfinger \$500 in 1892 to play against the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. Soon the AAC, PAC and other athletic clubs hired athletes on a fairly regular basis. Attempts at promotion failed in the east, but the sport gained acceptance in Ohio, where it evolved haphazardly. Local teams frequently became symbols of a community's worth and winning became essential. The importance attached to victory hastened the development of professionalism in football. Canton's signing of Jim Thorpe won much attention for the game and signalled the beginning of more rapid growth. By 1920 managers of fourteen professional squads formed the loosely structured American Professional Football Association. The APFA solved little because of a lack of leadership and financing but in 1922 it came under the leadership of Joseph Carr and changed its name to the National Football League.

Markham, Susan E. "The Development of Parks and Playgrounds in Selected Canadian Prairie Cities: 1880-1930," (University of Alberta, 1988).

In her study Markham examined two factors, urban reform and civic boosterism, to determine their impacts on the policies for provision of municipal parks and playgrounds in four Canadian cities: Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton. Her hypothesis was that urban reform and civic boosterism were factors which significantly affected the development of parks and playgrounds in prairie cities. It was found that urban reform had an effect upon the process of creating awareness of park and playground issues and in creating organizations to manage and plan parks and playgrounds, but had little or no impact on the actual designation and development of park and playground sites. Civic boosterism had little influence on either parks or playground organizations or sites, but had substantial influence on the establishment of planning organizations and on the commissioning of comprehensive plans. However, little implementation resulted. The study demonstrated that there were other important influences on the development of parks and playgrounds. The economic and physical environments were the most influential factors. The activities of powerful groups had more influence on the process than on the product. Rational decision making, with logical, long-term planning was noted, but it had little impact.

Martens, James William. "Rugby Union Football and English Society 1871-1914." (The University of Manitoba, 1988).

Martens' dissertation focused on the development of Rugby Union football in England from 1871 to 1914. The thesis was that, in those years between the formation of the

Rugby Football Union and the suspension of play brought on by the war with Germany, the game was confirmed as the most identifiably middle class of all English team sports. This was achieved by the exclusion of all aspects of professionalism at the playing level. While the commercialization of sport facilitated the professionalization of other games, most noticeably soccer, rugby football remained pristine. Its administrators remained dedicated to Victorian middle class attitudes concerning pay for play. The confirmation of rugby's amateur status was not achieved without some difficulty however. The struggle over the issue of professionalism was the most important feature of the game's history up to 1914. Not only did professionalization present internal problems for the Rugby Football Union, it served to be a divisive issue which was only partially related to class. While it is possible to assert that England moved toward being a more egalitarian and democratic society in this period, it is not possible to say the same was true for the conservative institution of Rugby Union football. By the end of the Edwardian era the rugby code dedicated to strict amateurism was a legacy of Victorian middle class values, and was already an anachronism.

Meserve, Ruth Ingeborg Vikdal. "An Historical Perspective of Mongol Horse Training, Care, and Management: Selected Texts." (Indiana University, 1987).

A key role in shaping the history of Inner Asia has been played by the horse from its first domestication to modern times but little work has been done on existing hippological texts or Mongol treatises. Focused on in this study were accounts of travelers to the Mongols from the thirteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Also included were translations on horse administration during the Yuan period and the translation of two Chakhar Mongolian manuscripts: the first on veterinary medicine and the second on the care of horses during the four seasons. Selections from a modern Mongol book on animal husbandry were presented. Finally Mongol horse training methods were placed within the historical aspect of Inner Asian civilization.

Miller, Patrick Bryant. "Athletes in Academe: College Sports and American Culture, 1850-1920." University of California, Berkeley, 1987).

Assessment of the origins and development of intercollegiate athletics in the United States, delineation of major themes in the history of higher education and interpretation of the relationship between elite and popular culture between 1850 and 1920 were the purposes of this research. Exploring both the social and intellectual foundations of antebellum health reform, the dissertation described how physical fitness came to be identified with the formation of manly character and how "muscular moralists" endeavored to translate an athletic ideal into institutional form. Examining the various games and sports of college students, the thesis demonstrated the ways undergraduate athletic pursuits fascinated the public and impressed an increasing number regarding the vigor of American society. Beyond its consideration of significant distinctions between generations and classes, the study also analyzed the role of regionalism in the development of intercollegiate athletics. It discussed the contributions made by the practitioners of college sport to the rationalization of American culture through their emphasis on expertise and efficiency. Further, it related the innovations of athletic coaches to the perceptions and processes characterizing the emergence of other new professions. Miller's study ultimately endeavored to use college sports as a lens through which to view several of the most important ideas and institutions of American culture.

Natrans, Susan Marie. "Sport and Television in Canada: 1952 to 1982." (University of Alberta, 1988).

The purpose of this study was to explore, describe and explain the nature of the relationships that developed between sport bodies of Canada, the television medium, and advertisers/sponsors during the emergence of national television from 1952 to 1982. Sport benefited from television exposure to national and international audiences and the revenue received for television rights but sport also changed rules, schedules and presentation formats to meet the changing needs of its partners. Television gained substantive advantages: sports programming enabled the Canadian networks to meet content requirements; it was comparatively inexpensive and easy to produce or purchase; and it was a fairly substantial money-maker. The advertisers/sponsors also benefited from the relationship in that sports programs attracted large audiences, added a prestige value in advertising on certain sports telecasts or in being associated with a particular sport and, most important, delivered audiences with the "right" demographics and was cost efficient.

Regalado, Samuel. " 'The Special Hunger': Latin Americans in American Professional Baseball, 1871-1970." (Washington State University, 1987).

The problems of acculturation and assimilation that Latin baseball players faced as they entered the professional ranks in the United States was the focus of this research. Not until 1911 did Latinos join the major league ranks with any regularity and in the following decades their numbers grew slowly. During the 1950s and 1960s a great surge of ballplayers arrived from Latin America, encouraged in part by expanded scouting efforts and by the integration of blacks in professional baseball. Latinos, like other immigrants, faced language barriers, loneliness, nativism, and racial discrimination. American baseball mirrored American life itself, with its promises, its opportunities, and its disappointments. For Latin players, the story was bittersweet. Some came to exhibit their skills against well-publicized American stars. Others came to escape their poverty-stricken environs. All came for financial gains. And all demonstrated a "special hunger" to succeed; to gain recognition in a land which was not their own. By 1970 many Latinos had succeeded, highlighting a saga that had begun in American professional baseball almost a century before.

Ross, Alan Joseph. "Cricket and the Establishment: A Social History of Cricket in Lancashire with Specific Reference to the Liverpool Competition 1775-1935." (The Ohio State University, 1987).

An exploration of the social history of cricket in Lancashire, England, was the purpose of this study. Evidence supported the hypothesis that Lancashire's earliest cricketers came from the middle-class merchants and military personnel in and about the three major areas of population in Liverpool, Manchester and Preston. Findings showed that by 1860 cricket had become the most popular game in the county but working-class participation was limited. The use of professionals was fairly widespread by the 1860s but the game's major participants were still mainly from the middle-class. By the 1870s an increasing participation by working-class cricketers in the north and northeastern regions of the county was influencing a more competitive approach toward the game. The 1880s saw the introduction and rapid establishment of league cricket as an entity in itself particularly in the more industrial areas of the county, but the traditional, more established club cricket of the south rejected this competitive

philosophy and continued its traditional public school philosophy. By the 1890s two separate and distinctive styles of cricket had emerged with the north and eastern regions favoring a competitive league style of play, and the south and western regions continuing to support the traditional public school or gentleman's style of play.

Serwint, Nancy Jean. "Greek Athletic Sculpture from the Fifth and Fourth Centuries, B.C.: An Iconographic Study." (Princeton University, 1987).

Serwint's research addressed seven problems which concerned the iconography of large-scale Greek athletic sculpture during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. The conclusions reached included: victorious athletes received various honors which elevated them above the status of ordinary men, but there was no evidence that iconography adopted for athletes ever partook of that reserved for divinities. Two broad categories of athletic types were represented during this period: athletes engaged in competition and non-agonistic representations. The coordination between accurate anatomical representations and movement was not achieved in athletic sculpture. Sculptors were keen to distinguish accurately between different ages of athletic types on the basis of musculature and anatomical development, yet depictions of different age groups are more anatomically correct than representations of different types of athletes. The role of the female athlete was limited during the classical period, and the specific iconography which was adopted came from that of the active male.

Simpson, Robert Wayne. "The Elite and Sport Club Membership in Toronto, 1827-1881." (University of Alberta, 1987).

Simpson's study focused on the elite nature of sport and business club membership in Toronto from 1827 to 1881. Specifically, it examined the social background and the social class of club members, and it showed how an upper class segment of the population dominated and controlled the developmental aspects of sport and society. Initially, aristocratic sports were the preserve of Toronto's elite. These included fox-hunting, steeple-chasing, horse-racing, lawn bowling, cricket and yachting. Later, with some middle class involvement, the sports included tennis, golf, lacrosse, curling, rifle-shooting and rowing. The upper class aspect of sport was closely guarded through the transplanted English club. Sport clubs served to restrict membership and acted as social, economic and philosophical rallying points for the elite. The elite individuals who held joint sport and business club membership were predominantly professionals by occupation, Anglican by religion, English by ethnicity, and privately schooled. The elite ruled most aspects of the nineteenth-century society by a uniform social control policy and developed a broad-ranging, mutual philosophical outlook which became associated with upper class rule. Sport, in this context, was relegated to class control.

Slowikowski, Synthia Sydnor. "Sport and Culture in the Ancient Macedonian Society." (The Pennsylvania State University, 1988).

Slowikowski's purpose was to examine the sport, athletics and agonistic festivals of the ancient Macedonian state from the sixth through the third centuries B.C. with the intent of showing how the symbolism of athletic involvement, association with athletes, athletic imagery and patronage of important athletic festivals all operated as one expression of the changing ideology of the Macedonian ruling dynasty. Until the fourth century B.C., sport and sport symbolism struggled to reproduce the ideology of the Macedonian kings and court by portraying the false Hellenism of Macedonian royalty.

The Hellenization of the Macedonian people as reflected through sport did not occur until the late fourth century B.C., when the first ordinary Macedonians were permitted to enter the panhellenic festivals without challenge. By Philip II's reign, sport was used as a symbol of dominance, reflecting the power that Philip held through military and political actions and policies. During and after Alexander the Great's rule, sport was no longer used by the Macedonian kings to transform their own society to Hellenism, nor was sport used to create a world brotherhood. Instead, sport operated primarily as a celebration of the individual as seen in the lavish funerary games held and in the inauguration of new festivals commemorating and celebrating the deification of leaders.

Yearsley, Nathan L. "C. Rodney Kimball: Man of Service." (Brigham Young University, 1988).

Documentation of the life of C. Rodney Kimball was the purpose of Yearsley's study which emphasized Kimball's career as head athletic trainer at Brigham Young University. In addition to being an outstanding athletic trainer, Kimball was regarded as a close friend, counselor and spiritual leader among his colleagues. In over forty years of employment at BYU he was the recipient of numerous honors and awards. Following his retirement in 1975 Kimball continued to work part time with the university's basketball and baseball teams until 1980.