

## Dissertation Abstracts

Clapson, Mark. "Popular Gambling and English Culture, c. 1845 to 1961." (University of Warwick, U.K., 1989).

The years 1853 to 1960 constituted a period of prohibition for off-course cash betting on horses in England. Over this period, gambling changed from the informal wagering between friends and associates characteristic of pre-industrial society, to the commercialized forms, supplied by bookmakers and leisure entrepreneurs. By 1939, the three most popular forms of gambling were off-course betting on horses, the football pools, and betting at greyhound tracks. The unifying theme of this study is that the predominant forms of betting which had developed by 1960 were a testament to the moderation and self-determination of working-class leisure. Betting had become central to a shared national culture which defined itself only apolitically in class terms, and more in terms of sportsman versus faddist. Those who berated gambling were considered un-English. The law was ignored by those who enjoyed gambling and the state eventually came round to this viewpoint.

DeBella, Joseph A. C. "The History of Physical Education at Texas A & M University: 1876-1988." (Texas A & M University, 1989).

Two major periods were covered in this study: the first extended from the founding of the university in 1876 to 1924, while the second began with the formation of the Physical Education Department in 1924 through 1988. Each section dealt with topics such as clubs, organizations, military activities, athletics, faculty and staff, curricula and facilities as part of the development of the physical education program. It was found that the Department of Health and Physical Education played an important role in the University's war efforts by providing physical training for future military personnel. Also Physical Education and Athletics cooperated in the utilization of facilities for classes and athletic events. It was also determined that Physical Education and the Recreational-Sports Program were closely aligned to provide for students' needs.

Fleming, Thomas Michael. "The Aerobic Years: An Historical Analysis of the Work of Kenneth H. Cooper and His Influence in Promoting Healthy Lifestyles." (Texas A & M University, 1989).

The purpose of this study was to investigate the work of Kenneth Cooper and his possible influence in promoting healthy lifestyles. Findings included: 1) there has been a recent trend in the United States to develop a preventive medicine sub-speciality in health and fitness. In addition, the medical community's acceptance of the value of exercise in promoting health has improved during the past fifteen years. 2) Cooper's nine books have sold over 17 million copies in 39 languages and he is recognized as an important preventive medicine influence with the international biomedical community. 3) Cooper's wellness programs constitute an integral component of his health promotion activities. 4) Increased participation in aerobic activity, a system of exercise discovered by Cooper, is considered by experts to be a contributing factor to the recent decline in coronary artery disease.

Gems, Gerald Robert. "Sport and Culture Formation in Chicago, 1890-1940." (University of Maryland, 1989).

In his examination of the formation of sporting culture in Chicago, Gems investigated the area's earliest residents, the arrival of New Englanders and the antebellum migrations of Europeans. With the Europeans came alternative leisure practices and Old World cultural values which differed from those of the native Americans. Labor and leisure issues came to a head in the violent labor confrontations of the latter nineteenth century. As an alternative to such hostility, progressive reformers attempted to infuse ethnics with American values through a wide range of competitive sports and games in both public and private agencies. Such programs confronted the already established leisure practices of the street culture and the ethnic athletic clubs. This study maintained that a pluralistic model of culture transpired and refuted sociological interpretations of sport as a reflection of society. It contradicted the melting pot theory of assimilation, and found that subordinate groups had a dynamic role in the formation of culture. Gems concluded that subordinate groups adapted the commercialized sport organizations and structures of the natives to fit their own ethnic or class values. Sport came to serve as a cohesive social bond in a mass culture that incorporated divergent groups, but sporting practices continued to hold different meanings for Chicagoans.

Hagen, Monys Ann. "Industrial Harmony through Sports: The Industrial Recreation Movement and Women's Sports." (University of Wisconsin, 1990).

Hagen's study of industrial recreation demonstrates how one dimension of welfare capitalism developed from 1900 to 1930, survived the rise of the welfare state during the 1930's, and in contrast to other welfare capitalism activities, attained its greatest level of popularity during the post World War II years. Industrial programs proved to be especially important for women's athletics, becoming a primary arena for top level competition at a time when the nations' schools and colleges turned away from competitive athletics for women. The study contends that American corporations, through their sponsorship and promotion of industrial athletics, contributed to the development and popularization of competitive sport in the twentieth century. Industrial recreation had a cultural significance which extended beyond the companies and industries served by these programs, and is a good indicator of employer attitudes toward women workers.

Haugen, Nan Elizabeth. "A History of Women's Intercollegiate Athletics in San Diego Community Colleges from 1955 to 1972." (University of San Diego, 1990).

The purpose of Haugen's research was to identify and trace the historical development of women's athletic programs at the six community colleges in San Diego County from 1955 to 1972. It was also designed to identify the leaders and the leadership abilities which enabled women to develop successful women's athletic programs prior to the passage of Title IX. The study showed that women's athletic programs were established and developed where there were strong women leaders present. Despite experiencing many cultural and social restraints in their own personal backgrounds toward participation in athletics and in spite of the resistance they encountered from their own administration and men's athletic faculties, the women leaders were able to persevere and create women's athletic programs where none previously existed.

Helman, Jay W. "A History of American Intercollegiate Athletic Eligibility: Educational Compromises to Competitive Interests." (Pennsylvania State University, 1989).

Debate among athletic leaders in the nineteenth-century indicate that eligibility requirements evolved for reasons other than concern for the academic well being of student-athletes. The student-run athletic organizations had little interest in the grade point averages or student status of its players. Recruiting methods frequently led to distrust and disputes among team representatives, and prompted the formation of eligibility guidelines to prevent unfair competitive advantages for teams using players who were not regular students. University officials turned to eligibility standards to bridge the gap between the educational mission of the university and the goals for athletic success. Reform proposals such as the 1898 Brown Report, the 1929 Carnegie Report, and the 1948 Sanity Code represented attempts to direct athletic policy on an educational basis. Their failure, however, revealed the power of the professional model. Helman's study focused on the origin and development of eligibility rules as a means to challenge commonly held assumptions that commercial and professional influences on intercollegiate athletics are a recent development. To the contrary, eligibility issues and legislation since the mid-nineteenth-century indicate the dominance of professional and commercial concerns over amateur ideals.

Pieter, Willy A. "An Historical Exploration of the Martial Arts within the Context of Japanese Strategies of Culture." (University of Oregon, 1989).

Pieter traced the historical development of the Japanese martial arts and described the societal and cultural changes that affected their significance and practice. The martial arts in medieval Japan (1185-1603) were practiced within a mythical strategy of culture where nature and the supernatural were seen as one and there was no sharp distinction between subject and object. In pre-modern Japan (1603-1867) the martial arts developed into martial ways, with the objective of attaining enlightenment instead of killing the enemy as was the goal of the medieval martial arts. An objectified view of the human body gained strength in the Japanese society of this period, signaling an ontological strategy of culture, a distancing of people from their environment. In modern Japan (1867-present), the martial sports developed. Rules limiting techniques and target areas put a restriction on their combative use in real life situations. Training in some martial sports is still aimed at becoming one with one's environment and the latter feature may well explain their attractiveness to Western practitioners of the arts.

Schroeder, Louis Edward. "Cooperstown and the Baseball Hall of Fame." (State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1989)

The history of Cooperstown and the Baseball Hall of Fame is a reflection of America. It is a reflection which places emphasis on the perceptions of the public. The Hall of Fame attempts to present the image of a clean, wholesome institution which serves as a moral beacon. Schroeder's dissertation investigated why Doubleday was named the founder of modern baseball and Cooperstown the site of the first game. It showed how both the town leaders and Stephen Clark, during the 1930s, attempted to solve economic problems by creating the Hall of Fame and transforming Cooperstown into a national tourist attraction. Myths and perceptions interrelate through the history of Cooperstown and the Hall of Fame. Schroeder found that it was economics which led to the establishment of both and politics which sought to perpetuate the myths. Yet it is

what the American people perceive Cooperstown and the Hall of Fame to be that gives them that special place in the American culture.

Shin, Hyun-Kun. "The Nature and Scope of Eastern Thought and Practice in Contemporary Literature on American Physical Education and Sport (1953-1989)." (The Ohio State University, 1990).

Shin's research had three basic purposes: to examine Eastern concepts expressed in the literature of American physical education and sport published during this period; to identify to what extent Eastern thought and practice have emerged, and how they affect the directions of contemporary American physical education; and to suggest directions in American physical education, should these Eastern forms and practices become more fully integrated. The Eastern philosophies studied were Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Zen. Many examples of Eastern thought and practice are still in the early stages of development in the West, and their merit has not been thoroughly established in American physical education. Nevertheless, Eastern thought and practice are contributing to a new paradigm for American physical education and sport. These contributions may help direct the evolution of physical education and sport in the twenty-first century.

Siegrist, Steven Paul. "The National Collegiate Athletic Association: An Historical, Organizational Case Study using General System Theory for Description and Analysis." (University of Connecticut, 1989).

The purpose of this study was to examine the post-World War II period of the NCAA and present descriptions of the Association at the beginning and end of this period, analyses of the internal and external environmental factors which influenced the two major organizational changes of this period (1952 enforcement and 1973 reorganizational decisions), and predictions of future organizational changes. The findings included four major points: 1) the participant institutions and their representatives were the distinctive characteristic of the organization, and their relationship with the sub-systems of the NCAA was the most significant for the survival of the system. 2) The blueprint for success of the Association involved the maintenance of the proper balance between organizational control and institutional autonomy with regard to participant activities and policies. 3) Although internal forces have the greatest effect on the determination of NCAA policy, external forces have had a discernible effect on the Association since its inception; and 4) the federation of the organization into smaller, semi-autonomous units of more homogeneous member institutions will be a probable organizational change of the future.

Tigges, Gabriela P.C.B. Rust. "The History of Capoeira in Brazil." (Brigham Young University, 1990).

The purpose of Tigges' study was to develop the history of Capoeira in Brazil including its possible origins, its repression and persecution, and its significance in the culture of Brazil. The dissertation described the two distinct styles of Capoeira, Capoeira Angola and Capoeira Regional, discussed the Masters who promoted each of the two styles, and outlined the methods used by each. It explained how Capoeira originated with African slaves and how it was then incorporated into the culture in its various forms; as a form of self defense, dance and sport.

Toohy, Kristine Margaret. "The Politics of Australian Elite Sport: 1949-1983 ." (Pennsylvania State University, 1990).

This thesis traced the admixture of private involvement, cultural values, international events, and the policies and role of the Australian federal government in elite sport. During the period discussed, the Australian federal government's interest in sport changed from a laissez-faire position to one of considerable fiscal and policy involvement. Four events proved to be milestones in this development: the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, the 1971 tour of Australia by the South African Rugby team (the Springboks), the 1980 Olympic Games, and the 1982 Brisbane Commonwealth Games. Despite an increased involvement, the government did not entirely reject its traditional viewpoint that sport per se was of little intrinsic value. Federal funding to sport reflected this attitude and lagged behind that of many other nations. Consequently, Australian athletes found it increasingly difficult to compete on equal terms with many of their international counterparts, especially those whose national governments subsidized elite sport at greater levels.

Wigglesworth, Neil. "A Social History of Rowing in England from 1715 to the Present Day." (University of Manchester, U.K., 1988).

Wigglesworth attempted to redress the balance of reporting in the rowing literature which favored the activities of aquatic gentlemen at the Public Schools, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Henley Regatta and on the River Thames. Several major themes were covered in the study including occupational origins which introduced the subjects of coastal and women's rowing; commercialism; and professionalism which linked the growth of a class of paid oarsmen to the gentlemen's involvement in the sport and to plot professional progress throughout the country as affected by various socioeconomic factors. Also included was a section on recreationalism which dealt with the geographical development of pleasure boating and the cultural diversity of its origins while dwelling upon its popularity among the middle classes as a retreat from professionalism and among women and working men as a release from social bondage. There was a section on amateurism which addressed the social ethic of amateurism in its relation to rowing by tracing its effects upon the growth of clubs, regattas and administrative policy and linking it to the demise of professionalism. The development of rowing clubs throughout the country was discussed from earliest times to the present as affected by geographical, cultural, social, economic, political and administrative factors.