

## Dissertation Abstracts

BakamaName, Bakama Bernard. "The Geography of Sports Stadiums: Hegemonic Landscapes?" (University of Minnesota, 1991).

"The Geography of Sports Stadiums" traced the development of sports places in American society, examined the forces behind the location of sports facilities, and analyzed case studies: Chicago's Wrigley Field and the Minneapolis Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome. The ideas, interests, and efforts of particular individuals, such as Mr. Weeghman and the Chicago Tribune in the case of Wrigley Field, and the twenty-six corporations of the Industrial Square Development Company in the case of the Metrodome, were instrumental in making the sports places a reality. It is through the interplay of location, locale, and sense of place that hegemonic powers exercised in this built landscape were examined. The evidence suggests that professional sports stadiums represent hegemonic powers. Stadiums as built landscapes are spectacles.

Bloom, John Douglas. "Cardboard Images of the Past: Baseball Card Collecting and the Politics of Sports." (University of Minnesota, 1991).

Since its inception as a popular amusement in the United States in the late 19th century, baseball has provided commercial popular culture with highly nostalgic images of masculine competence and authority. This study focused on adult male baseball card collecting during the 1970s and 1980s in order to understand how some used a commercial object as a tangible representation of personal and collective memories. The stability associated with baseball cards often contrasted with the fragmentations collectors experienced in their daily lives. On the other hand, collectors used commercial objects to actively participate in the invention of baseball as a popular tradition in multiple and contradictory ways.

Borish, Linda Jane. "'The Lass of the Farm': Health, Domestic Roles, and the Culture of Farm Women in Hartford County, Connecticut, 1820-1870." (University of Maryland, College Park, 1990).

While nineteenth century middle class Americans perceived rural women as models of perfect health, many of these women themselves saw the opposite, complaining of arduous labors and poor health. The debate in the rural community over the health of farm women indicates that issues of health and physical well-being functioned as part of a larger male-female conflict over rural life. Women and men exercised different levels of power and differed in their interpretation of the nature of farm living along gender lines. The health woes of farm women as perceived by these rural females shocked female agriculturists and some reformist males who agreed with them. They asserted that farm females' terrible quality of life needed to be redressed and promoted physical recreation and sport, improved mental culture and home embellishments, domestic labor and health-saving devices and participation at agricultural fairs as antidotes to the perceived stagnation and ill health of the rural women. Rural reformers believed they could remedy farm life, and satisfy women's rise in expectations.

Bouchier, Nancy Barbara. "For the Love of the Game and the Honour of the Town': Organized Sport, Local Culture and Middle Class Hegemony in Two Ontario Towns, 1838-1895." (University of Western Ontario, Canada, 1990).

Prior to 1850, Ingersoll and Woodstock were two small, pre-industrial, parochial towns and sport was informal and communal. Woodstock differed from Ingersoll in that it contained a group of retired British officers who engaged in upper class sport based on that of the English gentry. When the railway was established in both towns in 1853 a middle class arose and sport changed accordingly. Gentry and traditional sport declined and were replaced with highly organized team sports, supposedly open to all but in effect excluding workers and females. Sport became increasingly disorderly until middle class males decided on reform through muscular Christianity and amateurism which provided a partial solution. However, the competitiveness of these men led them to connect inter-urban team sport to boosterism. Focusing on winning over playing the game escalated levels of competition, and subsequently professionalism, betting, and player and spectator violence crept back into sport. In the heady atmosphere of nineteenth century urban boosterism, the middle class notion of playing for "the love of the game and the honour of the town" did not comfortably fit.

Brownell, Susan Elaine. "The Olympic Movement on Its Way into Chinese Culture." (University of California, Santa Barbara, 1990).

Why has the Olympic Movement, with its distinctly Western roots, been eagerly seized by China so that Olympic sports now play an important role in Chinese politics and culture? Brownell's study concluded that China is caught between capitalist and traditional economies due to the economic reforms of the 1980s. In the realm of sport there is a conflict between the achievement principle associated with a competitive, market economy, and the emphasis on "face" associated with a traditional, non-competitive economy. This analysis of Chinese sport revealed connections between socio-economic structure and cultural form in a society undergoing rapid change.

Cahn, Susan Kathleen. "Coming on Strong: Gender and Sexuality in Women's Sport, 1900-1960." (University of Minnesota, 1990).

Cahn's study included explorations of early 20th-century institutions and philosophies of women's sport, case studies of basketball, track and field, and softball, and analyses of the gender and sexual meanings of women's sport in public discourse and lived experience. In its structure, discourse, and subjective meanings, women's sport formed a critical terrain of struggle over the defining features of modern womanhood. Athletic practices and beliefs supported dominant scientific and popular ideologies of sexuality and gender. The apparently incontrovertible gender differences in sport confirmed common sense notions of a natural sexual hierarchy. Yet participation in sport offered women a cultural resource through which they could challenge that hierarchy and create alternative meanings. In these ways sport not only reflected but helped constitute the sex/gender order of 20th century American society.

Deutsch, Phyllis Dianne. "Fortune and Chance: Aristocratic Gaming and English Society, 1760-1837." (New York University, 1991).

Deutsch's study focused on gaming as a pervasive and expressive element of Georgian culture. It demonstrated that gaming specified important features of an upper-class code of honor under siege by the end of the century. Argued along the lines of gender

and class, the work demonstrated that the feminization and vulgarization of aristocratic gaming led wealthy male gamblers to recast their activity in terms more acceptable to the new Victorian order. The rich ludic associations of aristocratic gaming gave way and the activity that emerged, modern gambling, reflected more closely the values of nineteenth-century capitalism.

Fishwick, Lesley. "A Sporting Chance? Resegregation of Coaching Jobs in Women's Intercollegiate Athletics." (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1990).

After Title IX, women's sport programs expanded in terms of number of jobs available, increased budgets and increased salaries for coaches. The representation of women in coaching positions decreased. Administrators argued that the increased demand for coaches exhausted the supply of qualified women. The study suggests that as men entered the labor queue for jobs in women's sport, deep-seated beliefs in sex differences influenced many administrators to place men at the top of the list. Furthermore, the merging of men and women's programs and the division between revenue and non-revenue sport created many structural barriers for women in the athletic association. A competitive, business-like organizational culture exacerbated patriarchal notions stemming from the traditional dominance of men in sport.

Freydberg, Elizabeth Amelia Hadley. "Bessie Coleman: The Brownskin Lady Bird." (Indiana University, 1990).

Bessie Coleman (1896-1926) was an African American woman who pioneered in American aviation when the field was in its infancy. Coleman chose aviation, and barnstorming or stunt-flying entertainment forms of aviation, as a means to an end. She found both personal gratification in her daring exploits, and a means to demonstrate graphically the ability of African Americans to compete in any field once irrational prejudices were removed. Just before her untimely death in a crash, she was planning to make a film, which would have captured in a new and more permanent entertainment medium her contributions. Her life inspired other African Americans to select military and commercial aviation, thereby opening up yet another avenue to equal opportunities.

Grossbard, Judy Elaine. "Style Changes in American Women's Sportswear from 1881-1910." (Florida State University, 1990).

The primary purpose of this study was to document the changing styles of sportswear worn by American women for bicycling, swimming and horseback riding. The evidence showed that sportswear styles exhibited a moderate degree of change and the most dramatic changes occurred in bicycling sportswear. Bicycle sportswear changed at the fastest rate and appears to have influenced and been influenced by street dress fashions. Swimwear and horseback riding styles were more functional throughout the period and changed at a slower pace. Women's sports became an instrument of social change, modifying and defining woman's larger role in society. The new role was reflected in the clothing worn for sport.

Herndon, Myrtis Elizabeth. "The Sporting Spirit: Perceptions in Philatelic Art Iconography and Sports Philately, 1896-1974." (Ohio State University, 1991).

The first philatelic art designs related to sport and international competitive sport championships were issued in 1896 by Greece, to commemorate and financially sup-

port the revival of the modern Olympic Games. Significant changes occurred in the development of sports philately from 1896-1974. These included, among others: an ever increasing flow of commemorative philatelic sport art sets and designs; an ever increasing trend toward specialization in iconographic images depicted in philatelic sport art motifs; a greater interest and emphasis in depicting women in philatelic sport art designs; and a greater awareness and appreciation for the achievements of sports personalities through philatelic art. The results of this investigation clearly indicated that ideas and concepts of sport could be derived from an interpretation of philatelic sport art iconography and sports philately from 1896-1974. Sport emerged as a universal phenomenon in which competition and winning or success were important components.

Hughes, Raymond. "Desegregating the Holy Day: Football, Blacks and the South-eastern Conference." (Ohio State University, 1991).

This study examined the desegregation of college football in the Southeastern Conference on two interrelated and interconnected levels. On one level, it explored how the Civil Rights Movement coalesced with white southerners deep commitment to the gridiron game to produce the integration of SEC football teams during the late 1960s and early 1970s. On another level it investigated the experiences of the black football players that arrived at these predominately white institutions and how they were shaped by institutional racism and the prevalent attitude of white southerners toward blacks. The work further explored the problems created by the emergence of black athletes and the difficulties they confronted; the interactions between white and black teammates; the multilayered meanings blacks extrapolated from their involvement in SEC football; and the educational crisis the black athlete continued to face.

Kidd, Bruce. "Improvers, Feminists, Capitalists and Socialists: Shaping Canadian Sport in the 1920s and 1930s." (York University, Canada, 1990).

Kidd's thesis examined the ambition and activities of four national organizations which sought to influence and control Canadian sport between 1919 and 1939: the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, the Women's Amateur Federation of Canada, the National Hockey League, and the Workers' Sports Association of Canada. The National Hockey League was by far the most successful. By the mid-1930s, the entrepreneurs had created a cartel which controlled all levels of North American professional hockey, and imposed its rules and practices on the vast network of amateur leagues. The net effect was to create two spheres of Canadian sport: a commercial, continentalist and exclusively male sector on the one hand, and a not-for-profit, nationally organized Olympic sector in which at least some attempt was made to provide opportunities for both sexes on the other. The thesis argued that it was the concentration of resources and shrewd entrepreneurship, carried along by the rising tide of continentalist consumer capitalism, which gave the NHL its striking domination.

Lee, Jong-Young. "Sport Nationalism in the Modern Olympic Games." (University of Northern Colorado, 1990).

Sport nationalism has been evident throughout the history of the modern Olympic Games. Pierre de Coubertin, a French nationalist, attempted to use Olympic sport to strengthen the morale of his nation. While the original emphasis of the Olympic Games was on the athlete, not the nations, excessive sport nationalism ignored the

importance of the athlete. This was illustrated most poignantly during the Olympic boycotts of 1976, 1980, and 1984. The present Olympic system with nation-states only enhanced sport nationalism in the Olympics. Under the framework of nationalism, the modern Olympic Games have been held for almost 100 years. Though it is difficult to investigate tangible results from the sport nationalism in the Seoul Olympics, it is clear that a new dimension of sport nationalism in the Olympics has formed in a new detente era of international politics.

Lienau, Maureen K. "The Metamorphosis of the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women at the University of Iowa, 1974-1984." (University of Iowa, 1989).

This dissertation connected the growth and development of The University of Iowa's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women with events that were happening concurrently at the regional and national levels. Of particular interest was an examination of the philosophies of the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women and the National Collegiate Athletic Association to determine the extent of their concern for the development of the student-athlete. Philosophy was assessed in student development terms by examining the stated goals and objectives of the athletic governing bodies and evaluating the rules and regulations passed by the delegate members at national or regional meetings. At the local level, the governance of the women's athletic program was examined to determine if student development principles were adhered to.

Quick, Shayne Pearce. "World Series Cricket, Television and Australian Culture." (Ohio State University, 1990).

Quick examined how changes in Australian culture, society and television interfaced with changes within the cricket world to produce the World Series Cricket era. The conflict between the Australian Cricket Board and World Series Cricket erupted as a result of forces both external and internal to the cricket world. Externally, changing attitudes towards leisure and expectations of entertainment gave rise to a sport environment that was receptive to entrepreneurial capital. Internally, since the 1850s, Australian cricket exhibited commercial overtones which were opposed by the organizing administrative bodies. A lack of rapport between administrators and athletes was an ongoing feature of cricket's development since the control of the game shifted away from the players. World Series Cricket and the growth of commercially televised sport in Australian society is endemic with conflict and as such is indicative of the forces of the era. However it is also illustrative of continuity and growth and the ability of Australian society to be pragmatic, to utilize and replicate the success of others and to merge the old with the new in order to facilitate cultural progression. WSC demonstrates how institutions provide the link between the past and the future and how conflict is responded to and incorporated within society to provide continuity. Elements of both conflict and continuity coexisted to create the cultural context for World Series Cricket.

Reeve, Anthony James Hutchinson. "Aspects of the Life of Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795-1842) in the Light of the Unpublished Correspondence." (University of Hull, U.K., 1988).

The subject of this thesis is the application of the unpublished correspondence of Dr. Thomas Arnold to particular aspects of his life. Hitherto, the 341 letters published by A. P. Stanley in his biography of Arnold have been regarded as the main source of

his correspondence. In addition to these, however, another 630 letters have now been located, most of which are unpublished. This study establishes a chronological index of all the correspondence; shows how the unpublished letters affect the biographical accounts of Arnold's pre-Rugby years; and uses them to develop selected themes from his career at Rugby School. The themes are: incidents of indiscipline at the School; Arnold's relations with his Trustees; and the Chancery Court Case of 1839.

Spano, Rina Gangemi. "The Social Transformation of Children's Play and Organized Activities, 1880-1990: A Sociohistorical Study." (City University of New York, 1991).

This work traced changes and continuities in the play and organized activities of American children between 1880-1990. It analyzed those changes as a result of the convergence of shifting and popularized psychological theories of play with significant sociocultural and historical changes. Spano argued that throughout the study period there was a shift in the adult focus of attention from the play of lower class children for whom play was seen as a means of social control, to the play of middle class children, for whom play was an activity of personal development.

Stanley, Gregory Kent. "Redefining Health: The Rise and Fall of the Sportswoman. A Survey of Health and Fitness Advice for Women, 1860-1940." (University of Kentucky, 1991).

Stanley traced the roots of the women's sports movement back to the 1860s and noted that the sentiment favoring exercise for women grew from the assumption that the health of all Americans, but especially women, had declined during a generation. Since education was thought to be a cause of women's weakness, women's colleges instituted exercise programs to demonstrate their concern for student's health. The emergence of the sportswoman was hastened by a popular health movement and a dramatic change in fashion, both of which championed the athletic look. By the 1920s, the sportswoman was a dominant cultural symbol widely exploited by the growing advertising industry to sell products. However, in the 1920s the physical education profession withdrew its support from competitive sports believing that such events were bad for the profession and for women's health. The Great Depression removed the remaining underpinnings of the sportswoman's appeal since advertising agencies with slashed budgets could no longer herald the sportswoman as a symbol of beauty and refined living. Many decades would pass before the sportswoman would re-emerge.

Sutcliffe, Peter Wilfred. "The Structure and Political Significance of Sport in the German Democratic Republic: A Sociohistorical Study of the Development of Sport in Germany Prior to 1945 and Its Subsequent Political Instrumentalisation in the German Democratic Republic." (University of Bradford, U.K., 1987).

Sutcliffe examined the role of sport in the German Democratic Republic including mass as well as elite sport, in order to discover how such a small nation was able to match the meteoric success of a previous Germany and the Soviet Union. Included was the historical development of the German state prior to 1945 and the significance of sport and recreation in this process as well as the key elements in the structure and development of GDR sport, their relationship to government and to the ruling political party. An attempt was made to assess whether or not the political instrumentalization of sport affected the nature of sport in the GDR and whether or not it was to the benefit of sports participants.