

Dissertation Abstracts

Bair, Susanne P. "The History and Development of Girls' High School Sport in the State of Indiana" (Indiana University, 1991).

The purpose of this study was to chronologically document and depict the emergence of girls' high school sport in the state of Indiana, focusing on the twentieth century. The study was divided into five main time frames: 1900 to 1931, 1931-1940, 1940-1960, 1960-1972, 1972-1990, representing major shifts in the structure and governance of high school girls' sport in Indiana. The literature of girls' and women's sports, primary and secondary documents pertaining to Indiana girls' sports and archival materials were examined. Personal interviews were conducted with sponsors, school administrators, college personnel, and female participants in intramural and inter-scholastic sports.

Budd, Michael Anton. "Heroic Bodies: Physical Culture Commerce and the Promise of the Perfected Self, 1898-1918" (Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 1992).

"Heroic Bodies" concerns the period before the Great War when body's image was fast becoming omnipresent in postcards, stereoptic slides, media and advertising. Its narrative describes how such changes were connected to a British-centered commercial medium known as physical culture that also had a strong American component. It was championed by individuals such as Francis Galton, Arthur Conan Doyle, George Bernard Shaw and Upton Sinclair. This thesis illustrates how the textual and visual representation of the past are intimately connected to our understanding of bodies and the forces that seek to control and rationalize them. It argues that rather than confronting the end of history, both historical practice and our experience of the body have become more significant within the 'hyper-reality' of new communication technologies.

Coates, James Roland, Jr. "Recreation and Sport in the African-American Community of Baltimore, 1890-1920" (University of Maryland College Park, 1991).

Organized recreations gradually emerged as significant practices in the African-American community of Baltimore between 1890 and 1920. These ranged from YWCA physical training programs, to competitive tennis tournaments at Druid Hill Park and professional baseball, to excursions on the

Chesapeake Bay, and to playground activities for children and youths. For many African-Americans, however, these were not the only forms of recreation; they actually existed alongside historical activities like neighborly and family visits, story telling, and saloon and street gatherings. Neither the broader African-American community nor these institutions, however, embraced all forms of organized recreation then known in American society. Also, racism clearly blocked access to parks and playing fields, as well as any hope of integration and equality.

Davanzo, Michael Patrick. "The History of the Ohio High School Athletic Association's Rules Governing Participation in Interscholastic Athletics and their Relation to Societal and Educational Trends" (Kent State University, 1991).

In this dissertation, the researcher attempts to ascertain whether or not any trends exist in the OHSAA's changes to the rules of academic eligibility and trends in education and society. In essence, the researcher is trying to see if there is any correlation between the changes of the rules and the changes made in education and society's view toward education. This study covers the period from OHSAA's inception in 1907 through 1988. Various reports, instructional strategies, and the rules of the OHSAA were studied to determine changes in societal attitudes toward education, changes in educational methodology, and rule changes.

Despain, Raymond Earl, Jr. "An Historical Analysis of the Life and Professional Career of John William Heisman, 1869-1936" (Texas A&M University, 1991).

The purpose of this study was to present a biography of John William Heisman, 1869-1936, with the emphasis on his influences on football and athletics. Historical, biographical, analytical, and interpretive methods were utilized to analyze Heisman's life and professional career. Representatives from each of the institutions and organizations with which Heisman was affiliated were contacted, as well as all known surviving family members, players, and colleagues.

Eilenberger, Catherine Louise. "The Contributions of Edith L. Ball to the Professional Field of Recreation, 1930-1985" (Texas Woman's University, 1992).

Eilenberger's study examines and describes the professional activities of Edith L. Ball in the field of recreation and the specialization of therapeutic recreation. Ball was active in the development and evolution of the recreation profession in three primary areas: curriculum development and accreditation, leadership in national professional organizations, and explanation and advo-

cacy of therapeutic recreation. Evidence of Ball's impact included her involvement in the establishment of a recognized accreditation system for recreation curricula and her consistent work for its recognition by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation. In professional leadership, Ball held elective offices in many national recreation organizations, including serving as President of the American Recreation Society.

Etter Scott Charles. "From Atherton To Hetzel: A History of Intercollegiate Athletic Control at the Pennsylvania State College, 1887-1930" (Pennsylvania State University, 1991).

Penn State's tenth president, Ralph D. Hetzel, described the development of intercollegiate athletics as "an orphan child who, because college faculties and trustees did not see fit to concern themselves seriously with it, was farmed out, nursed in its infancy by students and handed over in its troublesome maturity largely to alumni." Although Hetzel was basically correct in his assessment, the evolution of intercollegiate athletic control was not as simple as an uncomplicated transference from students to alumni. At Penn State, as control passed in succession from undergraduate students, to the physical director, to the college alumni, to Hugo Bezdek, and finally to the college administration, all the while it was an uneven contest between the quest for intercollegiate success and the desire to maintain institutional integrity. In the period from 1887 to 1930, as it is today, undergraduates and alumni were significantly more ardent in pursuit of their goals than presidents and faculty. Ultimately, however, the active pursuit of success proved to be a far more important controller than the passive protection of institutional integrity.

Hansen, Peter Holger. "British Mountaineering, 1850-1914" (Harvard University, 1991).

Mountaineering was the creation of an urban middle-class culture in mid-Victorian Britain. Albert Smith, an entertainer, popularized climbing Mont Blanc by giving the static literary forms of romantic worship of nature a new narrative structure. Mid-Victorian society created an ambitious professional middle class who formed Smith's audience and became the founders of the Alpine Club. By adopting the language of exploration and adventure from imperial explorers in Africa and the Arctic, the members of the Alpine Club imposed upon themselves the task of climbing the major Alpine peaks; the pursuit of science played a minor role. The fatal first ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865 brought this heroic period of Alpine climbing to an end, and unleashed further debate about mountaineering. This dissertation explains why mountaineering began in mid-Victorian Britain, and examines its historical significance before 1914. There are narrative chapters on the origins of mountaineering and topical chapters on aesthetics, gender, class, and imperialism.

McQueen, Lori Ann. "A Political Systems Analysis of the NCAA Presidents Commission: 1984-1991" (Florida State University, 1992).

Easton's model of political systems was used to conduct an historical analysis of the NCAA Presidents Commission's contributions to the reform of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA). A review of the literature revealed that some critics and reports have recommended that the NCAA Presidents Commission provide presidents with the necessary leadership in their effort to reform intercollegiate athletics at the national level; yet, there has been disagreement over its ability to do so. The study identified the stresses acting on the Presidents Commission which included issues relating to academics, economics, institutional control and integrity, and student life. The critical points in the Commission's history came when a number of its major legislative proposals failed at the 1987 special NCAA Convention and when the Commission did not sponsor any legislation at the 1988 annual Convention.

Mullan, Michael Leigh. "Nationalism, Opposition, and the Rationalization of Sport: The Gaelic Athletic Association, 1884-1905" (University of Delaware, 1992).

Allen Guttman (1978) has developed an ideal type descriptive of the transformation from medieval leisure to modern sport. His method of type construction and the substantive components of his ideal type are replicas, shaped for the study of sport, of Weber's concept of Western rationalization. The rise of the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) in late nineteenth-century Ireland represents the empirical universe used to assess the validity of Guttman's ideal type. The primary source of investigation was the daily Irish journal, *The Freeman's Journal*, one of the leading newspapers of nineteenth-century Dublin and the closest publication to a national daily. The findings suggested that the Guttman typology should be respecified at two levels of analysis: (1) Modern sport, at its moment of incorporation, was as much a product of human action in the traditional realms as it was a movement toward increased rationalization; and (2) Victorian sport involved conflict over educational credentials and access to vocational markets.

Santina, Mary Arlene. "Literary Representations of the Medieval Tournament in Old French Works: 1150 to 1226" (Tulane University, 1992).

The tournament was one of the great social phenomena of medieval civilization. It became such a standard chivalric event that it was assimilated as a widespread theme into literature. The purpose of this study is to discuss the representation of the tournament as it appears in a select corpus of medieval French texts from 1150 to 1226. The study opens with brief background information on the tournament and its supposed origins, plus a short discus-

sion of the bans against it. The remaining chapters treat the preparations and opening and closing practices; the waiting period, the announcement, and heraldry; the participants; the involvement of women; the location and duration; the gains, prizes, and victors; the casualties; and the weapons and techniques. This dissertation ultimately shows that fictional representations of the tournament are sometimes more realistic than “historical” ones and that there is a certain rhetoric applicable to the depiction of the tournament regardless of the genre in which the medieval author chose to work.

Sheard, Kenneth Gordon. “Boxing in the Civilizing Process” (Council for National Academic Awards, U.K., 1992).

The long-term development of boxing is used in this study as a test of the ideas of Norbert Elias, especially as laid out in his study, *The Civilizing Process*. The way in which the development of boxing—an activity in which a high level of violence is tolerated by the rules and where the direct infliction of physical damage upon another human being is a central element—was affected by three related and interdependent processes within the civilizing process is examined. These were: the centralization of power in the state apparatus, the lengthening and multiplication of chains of interdependence and the growth of more equal power balance between different groups in society or “functional democratization.” Attention is focused in particular on the changing power balance between aristocratic and bourgeois groups which followed the end of the “cycle of violence” represented by the English Civil War. The resulting “parliamentarianization” of conflict was reflected not only in the “sportization” of boxing but also in the development of a variety of games and pastimes.

Smethers, J. Steven. “Re-Creation in Radio Sports Broadcasting: An Oral History” (University of Missouri-Columbia, 1991).

As radio emerged in the 1920s so did broadcasting’s symbiotic relationship with baseball. Within just a few years, major league baseball broadcasts were a thriving enterprise, with increased interest in minor league baseball broadcasts found in selected markets. Although popular with listeners and advertisers, road games were difficult and expensive to produce. Full schedule coverage was made possible by a production method known as “re-creation.” Instead of traveling with the team, announcers broadcast road games from the radio studio, narrating the action based on information from periodic progress reports provided by telegraph or telephone from the opponent’s stadium. Re-creation of road games was a standard practice for several years. Major league broadcasters abandoned re-creation by the mid 1950s, however, the limited fan and advertiser support for minor league

broadcasts dictated a much more gradual discontinuance of re-creation. This study utilizes in-depth interviewing techniques to create an oral history of re-creation of baseball game broadcasts.

Smith, Jeffrey Edward. "Industrial League Baseball and Employee Welfare Work, 1910-1930" (University of Akron, 1991).

By the start of the second decade of the twentieth century, baseball had become the national pastime, reigning as America's most popular sport for both spectators and participants. During the early 1900s, businesses sponsored teams to compete with similar squads at other companies. This competition was organized into industrial leagues. Management sponsorship of industrial league baseball teams focused on spectators who were also workers. Baseball became a vehicle for management to inculcate values that employees might transfer to the workplace including company pride, teamwork, subservience to authority, and a sense of family. This work is organized into three comparative studies of companies: "Early Pacesetters: National Cash Register and International Harvester;" "Railroad Applications: The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway and Union Pacific Railroad;" and "Cross-Town Rivals: Goodyear and Firestone Tire and Rubber Companies."

Stempel, Carl William. "Towards A Historical Sociology of Sport in the United States: 1825-1875" (University of Oregon, 1992).

Stempel draws on some recent work on nineteenth-century American sport and fitness movements, some work on British sport history, and from sociological theories to develop a historical sociology of the emergence of modern sport. He brings sociology to history and also argues for sociological theories which have a conceptual framework that deals with sport adequately. Three theories are examined: modernization theory, Norbert Elias' theory of the civilizing process, and Pierre Bourdieu's theory of culture. Each theory is related to empirical discussions of the aspects of sport development illuminated by that theory.

Strong, Jerold Michael. "The Emergence and Success of a Major League Professional Football Franchise in the San Francisco Bay Area" (University of Northern Colorado, 1991).

Strong examines how the social, political and economic circumstances before and after World War II in the San Francisco Bay Area affected the start and success of a major league professional football franchise there. From its start in 1926, professional football had failed in the San Francisco Bay area. This, along with the presence of five major college football programs in that region, economic instability, and great travel expense for the East/Midwest-based National Football League (NFL) caused the NFL to deny two franchise bids for

San Francisco. World War II brought a great population increase and economic development to the Bay Area. In 1946, the new All America Football Conference (AAFC) began playing. In that league, Tony Morabito's Forty Niners represented San Francisco. Three circumstances were mainly responsible for the success of the Forty Niners as a major league professional football franchise. First, its core consisted of former local college and armed forces stars considered to be home-town heroes. Second, Bay Area college teams, three of which had dominated Sunday dates in the local municipal Kezar Stadium, before the war, were just rebuilding. Third, the public desire for the Forty Niners enabled the team to reserve Kezar for their Sunday home games, destroying the pre-war Sunday college tradition there.

Valfeirsson, Gunnar. "Sport in Iceland: A Case Study of the Voluntary Sport Movement" (Bowling Green State University, 1991).

In Iceland, community sports clubs are at the center of the organization of sport. This sport system is different than that of the United States, where schools form the units in communities where sports are organized. Utilizing publications on the history of Icelandic sports, organizational documents from Icelandic umbrella sport organizations, and structured interviews with seven knowledgeable individuals of Icelandic sport, this study examines how these clubs were formed, how they have been organized into larger umbrella organizations, and what recent developments mean for their future. The analysis indicates that the voluntary aspect of clubs and associations in Iceland is in a transformation where paid professionals are increasingly taking over executive positions and clubs are being run as business enterprises.

Yeo, In-Sung. "A History of the American Involvement in the Development of Modern Physical Education and Sport in the Republic of Korea" (Ohio State University, 1992).

This study traces the contributions of the United States to the development of physical education and sport in Korea. A brief review of traditional Korean philosophy and its relevance to physical education and sport is offered. This is followed by an historical overview of Korean physical education and sport. Four specific periods are identified and examined: (1) the Feudalistic Period, prior to 1894; (2) Attempts at Modernization, from the Gabo Reforms in 1894 to 1910; (3) the Colonial Period from 1910 to 1945; and (4) the Period of Independence from 1945 to the present. American involvement is then examined in light of the influence of Christianity, the role of the American missionary, the presence of the American military government (1945-1948), and the influence of Korean scholars who studied in the United States. The conclusion is drawn that all four of these types of American influence have contributed to the modernization and democratization of Korean physical education and sport.

Yurdadon, Ergun. "The Development of Sport in Turkiye (Turkey)" (Ohio State University, 1992).

This is an historical, descriptive analysis of sport in Turkey from the earliest available records to the present day. In the Pre-Islamic period, evidence suggests that the Turkish physical culture was immensely rich and various forms of games and physical activities were essential and in many respects, a way of life. In an environment where often only the strongest and the fittest were able to survive, warlike forms of physical activities and games such as archery, horseback-riding, polo, cirit and wrestling, were practiced by men and women alike. The nature and the development of sport in Turkey in the Islamic period was influenced significantly by the religion of Islam. Under the moral codes of the Islamic religion only men were allowed to practice certain physical activities for leisure purposes. In general, during most of this Islamic period, sports became the privilege of the rich and famous who controlled politics. Modern competitive sports were practiced and introduced to the Turks by the European diplomats in the nineteenth century.