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# Dissertation Abstracts

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CECILE M. BADENHORST, *Mines, Missionaries and the Municipality: Organised African Sport and Recreation in Johannesburg, 1920-1950* (Queen's University at Kingston, 1992).

Badenhorst examines the efforts of whites (Liberal whites, missionaries, members of the Non-European Affairs Department of the Johannesburg City Council, and the mining industry) to organize sport and recreation in Johannesburg. These initiatives included establishment of the Helping Hand Club for women, the Bantu Men's Social Centre, the Bantu Sports Club, and other sports associations. Badenhorst is primarily interested in the motivations that fueled these efforts. She concludes that decisions concerning which sports should be promoted were purposeful, the introduction of new traditions was designed to encourage social conformity in the face of urban social challenges, and that sport served as an implement for social control (in conjunction with a repressive social system). Still, whites were never entirely successful in their efforts to control African use of their leisure hours.

MARY JO FESTLE, *Politics and Apologies: Women's Sports in the United States, 1950-1985* (The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1993).

Festle focuses primarily on tennis, basketball, and intercollegiate sports in an attempt to gauge women's sporting opportunities and levels of cultural acceptance for such activity during the 1950-1985 time frame. She concludes that at the outset of this period, many women were concerned about sport's popular perception as "unfeminine." This concern prompted the use of "apologetic behaviors" by women to counteract this perception. She identifies efforts by female athletes to dismiss the importance of competition and athletic careers, maintain a proper feminine image, acceptance of male control of female sports, and an emphasis on heterosexuality as examples of this compensatory behavior. These

strategies were affected by race, class, sexual preference, and sport of choice. Although the establishment of Title IX resulted in increased opportunities for women, other problems arose from the emphasis on equality, especially with respect to opposition from leaders of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Festle concludes that progress stalled during the 1980s as a result of the adoption of a "feminization" strategy by female tennis pros, the failure of a professional basketball league for women, modifications to Title IX, and the demise of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women. Although the period had witnessed significant reform, it did not reflect radical change, and certainly not the achievement of equality. It appears that "apolitical behaviors" are still an element of the sport experience for some women.

SUSAN HAMBURGER, *And They're Off: The Development of the Horse Racing Industry in Florida* (The Florida State University, 1994).

The author traces the development of horse racing in Florida while discussing influences such as gambling, organized crime, and the land boom in south Florida in the 1920s. Although horse racing was popular in north Florida in the antebellum period, it failed to sustain its popularity. Following the Civil War, it returned to favor, and this resurgence spawned an expansion to centers such as Jacksonville, Orlando, and Tampa. Although a state gambling law (1911) temporarily halted racing, supporters rallied with "creative, alternative betting schemes." The south Florida land boom was vital to the solidification of racing traditions in the Miami area, resulting in the construction of Hialeah (1925), Tropical (1931), and Gulfstream (1939) Parks. Organized crime remained prevalent in the horse racing industry until investigations completed by Senator Estes Kefauver in the early 1950s. Despite the scrutiny, horse racing retained its popularity.

MARY ELLEN HANSON, *Go. Fight. Win. A Social History of Cheerleading in America* (The University of New Mexico, 1993).

Hanson surveys the history of cheerleading in America from its roots in nineteenth-century colleges to its place within professional sport. She also discusses issues pertaining to transition of its movement from a masculine activity to one dominated by women, the effect of commercialism on the nature of the activity, and its change from a form of spontaneous expression to a form of ritualistic display. The cheerleader, concludes Hanson, symbolizes and influences values regarding gender, youth, sports, sex, morality, success, and celebrity.

MICHAEL K. HEINE, *Gwichiin Tsiin: A History of Gwichiin Athapaskan Games* (University of Alberta, 1995).

Heine traces the history of Gwichiin Athapaskan traditional games and the manner in which twentieth-century cultural developments in the north have

influenced the games' form and social position. Sources included archival and oral history documents, participant-observation, and open-ended interviews. Gwich'in Athapaskan traditional games, which had borne a distinct connection to the fields of subsistence production (resulting in cooperative forms of games) and education, have been transformed by a number of developments including: 1) contact with people engaged in the fur trade and missionary work who introduced new forms of games; 2) interaction with the stamperders of the Klondike gold rush and those who operated the Anglican mission school in Hay River; and 3) the development of a formal education system in the north which further exposed the population to organized sport as an aspect of the physical education curriculum. The result of these influences has been a closer articulation between traditional games and the competitive sport model. The author, whose theoretical approach is borrowed from Bourdieu and French cultural sociology, suggests that there is a need for organizers of today's Northern Games and Dene Games to reconfigure the games' form along traditional lines in keeping with earlier cultural practices.

THOMAS V. HICHIE, *The Origins of Rugby Football in Sydney to 1880 (Australia)* (University of New South Wales, 1992).

The author gives consideration to important factors related to the early history of rugby football in Sydney through an analysis of a limited number of previously published works and a detailed investigation of contemporary coverage of events in Sydney's newspapers. He indicates that Sydney's early rugby tradition was linked to the sport's connection with cricket. Also, the sport and its adherents were highly dependent on private gentlemen's clubs, the University, and schools for facilities. These agencies were also able to obtain access to public park space on a number of occasions. Attention is also given to issues such as the establishment of the Southern Rugby Football Union, challenges to the sport provided by Australian rules and soccer, and the amateur/professional debate.

MARK D. HOWELL, *From Moonshine to Madison Avenue: A Cultural History of the NASCAR Winston Cup Series* (Bowling Green State University, 1995).

Howell discusses the process of change in relation to the evolution of stock car racing, with an emphasis on the NASCAR Winston Cup Series, from the 1940s to the present. The author is especially concerned with revisiting the stereotypical association of the sport with Southern culture for the purpose of advancing our knowledge of its progress to a nationally televised series of events that is involved heavily with corporate interests. In this vein, Howell also discusses the changing image of stock car drivers from Southern good old boys to corporate pitchmen flanked by managers and business advisers and the changing economics of the sport which has resulted in the increased sophistication of race teams.

STEVEN J. JACKSON, *Sport, Crisis, and Canadian Identity in 1988: A Cultural Analysis* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1992).

Jackson assesses the claim that the year 1988 represented a period of crisis in Canadian identity. From a political and economic standpoint, this finding has been linked to discussions pertaining to the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement and the federal election contested primarily on this issue. Jackson merges this discussion with the identity crisis in the sphere of popular culture in conjunction with three events that occurred in 1988: 1) the Calgary Winter Olympic Games; 2) the trade of hockey icon Wayne Gretzky to a U.S.-based team (Los Angeles Kings); and 3) the Ben Johnson saga. Through an analysis of media discourse, Jackson concluded that the Calgary experience revealed that Canada's identity is linked with a desire to be recognized as distinct from the United States, while an emphasis on minority populations indicated the state's propensity to reveal its supposed democratic and egalitarian basis. Gretzky's trade from the Edmonton Oilers to the Los Angeles Kings was discussed by the media in relation to the political and economic issues at play between the two countries. Johnson's downfall also spurred media discourse about his rise and fall and its link to the fate of Canada as a nation. The author supports the belief that 1988 was a crucible for a crisis in Canadian identity within media discourse.

SHAWN R. LADDA, *The History of Intercollegiate Women's Soccer in the United States* (Columbia University Teachers College, 1996).

While the author admits to a paucity of published research material on the history of women's soccer in the United States, she approaches this subject through an investigation of archival material and by means of a questionnaire sent to all NCAA, NAIA, and NJCAA women's soccer coaches, the responses to which allowed for follow-up research. She concluded that the move to enforce Title IX resulted in an increase in the number of women's college soccer teams, but did little to alter women's position vis a vis the control of athletics. In its early stages of development, women's soccer was slowed by perceptions regarding women's physical capabilities. Much impetus for the sport in its early years was supplied by the individual initiative of energetic people who found themselves in a position to affect the growth of the sport.

JEONG-HAK LEE, *The Martial Arts and Western Sport in Socio-Culture* (The Ohio State University, 1993).

Lee discusses the historical and philosophical backgrounds of Western sport and the Eastern martial arts for the purpose of determining fundamental differences between the two forms of activity. The author addresses the importance of competition in Western sport, and contrasts this reality with the emphasis of the Eastern martial arts on inner attitudes, self-knowledge, and self-discipline

through exercise. These two forms of activity, notes Lee, also possess distinct artistic qualities.

MARIA R. LOWE, *Beauty, Strength, and Grace: A Sociological Analysis of Female Bodybuilding* (The University of Texas at Austin, 1993).

Lowe examines the manner in which femininity and sexuality are constructed within the sport of female bodybuilding. She notes that the sport is controlled primarily by men, but that the image of participants portrayed (muscular strength and power) has the possibility of empowerment for females. Through observation of staged bodybuilding competitions and interviews with administrators and participants, Lowe concludes that female bodybuilding fails to provide a new image for women, but that it is molded to fit within the dominant norms of femininity.

STEPHEN R. LOWE, *Congress and Professional Sports* (Ohio University, 1993).

Lowe focuses on the relationship between professional sports and the U.S. Congress in the post-1951 era, although an introductory chapter provides some material on issues pertaining to earlier years. Issues addressed include: 1) major league baseball's anti-trust exemption; 2) various initiatives directed towards the establishment of a federal boxing commission; 3) broadcasting, 4) league mergers; and 5) relocation of professional franchises. Congressional hearings and reports, the Congressional Record, legal records, newspapers, and the personal papers of Emmanuel Celler, Estes Kefauver, Kenneth Keating, and Philip Hart provide primary source material for the study. Lowe concludes that Congress has had a significant influence on professional sports in America, one perhaps not recognized by many sports fans. In addition, Congress's approach to professional sports has been influenced by its public image.

MARGARET E. MACNEILL, *Olympic Power Plays: A Social Analysis of CTV's Production of the 1988 Winter Olympic Ice Hockey Tournament* (Simon Fraser University, 1994).

MacNeill provides a cultural studies analysis of the Canadian Television Network's (CTV) production of the 1988 Winter Olympic (Calgary) hockey tournament. Her interests extended to political, economic, and cultural issues pertaining to broadcasting. Interviews with CTV and Olympic officials, primary document analysis, and observation of the production itself (inner workings of the International Broadcast Centre and the competition venue [SaddleDome]) provided the basis for an analysis of CTV's production. MacNeill discusses the manner in which a private network (CTV) employed the opportunity to broadcast this tournament as a means of improving ratings, enhancing market position, consolidating their media monopoly, and attracting sponsors. She also analyzes

the efforts of CTV producers to merge and promote Canada's cultural image of hockey and messages linked with the Olympic Family within the country and abroad. She also concludes that the telecast opportunity resulted in the construction of a profoundly patriotic and patriarchal version of hockey that served the financial interests of CTV and the Olympic Movement, and confirmed the National Hockey League's status as the reference system for broadcasting spectacles of this game.

ERIN A. MCCARTHY, *Making Men: The Life and Career of Amos Alonzo Stagg, 1862-1933* [Volumes I and II] (Loyola University of Chicago, 1994).

McCarthy delves into Stagg's family background and youth, his sojourn at Yale University and his involvement in football, athletics, and business while at the University of Chicago. Stagg's career, concludes McCarthy, informs us about the emerging relationship between intercollegiate athletics and higher education, its transition from a student-run activity to a program administered by professionals, and the existence at the turn of the century of the forms of abuses cited in recent years by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, as well as the promotion and institutionalization of commercial athletics at the University of Chicago.

R. MULLNER, *Our Body Does Not Belong to Us But to Our People: A Study Pertaining to the History of Sport in Schools and Universities During the National Socialist Era in Austria* (Technische Universitaet Wien, 1991).

The author's goal is to stimulate research of the history of Austrian sport during the period of National Socialist (Nazi) dominance. Through analysis of school and university curricula, official documents, and legislation, Mullner concludes that the National Socialists exploited sport in order to achieve aims associated with their perspectives on race and political philosophy. Mullner investigates the connection between the Nazi concept *Volkskörper* ('national body') and National Socialist politics, as well as its links with the conduct of mass sport events and development of the male body.

VIRGINIA A. O'FARRELL, *Australian Tennis: Aspects and Themes, 1874-1926* (University of New South Wales, 1995).

O'Farrell challenges the popular notion that the rise of tennis in Australia, and the game's progress to the level of popular pastime and professional sport, were due merely to the efforts of skilled players and administrators. Rather, her assessment of the evolution of Australian tennis, with a geographic focus on New South Wales and Victoria, reveals the impact of individuals and attitudes, as well as the influence of the game's connection with societal issues such as class

differentiation, national consciousness, and the role of women. Simply put, the emergence of Australian tennis is not explained by one causative factor; rather, its form resulted from the combination of individual initiative and historical circumstance.

STEVEN W. POPE, *Patriotic Pastimes: Sporting Traditions and American Identity, 1876-1926* (University of Maine, 1993).

Sport, concludes Pope, played a significant role in sustaining America's national identity between the 1870s and 1920s. Sport traditions represented merely one form of ritualistic and symbolic display that emerged at this time in Western cultures. Similar to other invented traditions, sport permitted emergent social groups to promote cohesion, while also facilitating the creation of nationalist messages and perpetuating established power structures. Pope examines the manner in which sport became inextricably linked with the Thanksgiving and Independence Day celebrations. He also investigates the role of the mass media in promoting the relationship of baseball traditions to national character. For some, emerging Olympic traditions also helped to create a national sporting identity and provided a forum in which Americans could identify with America's democratic institutions, work ethic, and national strength. In addition, Pope addresses the influence of America's involvement in World War I on government initiatives at the federal, state, and local levels regarding physical fitness.

EDITH RISSE-SCHERBLER, *Sport as Motif in German Painting and Graphic Arts from the Turn of the Century up to 1936* (Karl-Franzens Universitaet Graz, 1991).

Risse-Scherbler explores the connection between the increased social significance of sport in Germany that accompanied the latter stages of industrialization at the turn of the century and the prevalence of sport as a motif in German art, with an emphasis on impressionism and expressionism. Her survey of the work of artists such as Liebermann, Slevogt, Grosz, Kirchner, and Feininger reveals a preference for themes such as boxing, tennis, horse racing, and cycling, while soccer, the most popular sport with the citizenry, lagged far behind.

HEASIM SUL, *Commercialization of Leisure: English Spa Towns in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (University of California, Irvine, 1995).

Sul explores the commercialization of English spas in the sixteenth and seventeenth century. On the basis of this investigation, Sul challenges the accepted belief forwarded by J.H. Plumb that commercialized leisure was a mere by-product of industrialization (eighteenth century). By means of a reassessment of the work of Weber and Tawney regarding the impact of the Reformation on English society, Sul extends the analysis to the area of leisure activity. As a result of the prohibition of pilgrimage, people in post-Reformation England sought new centers to satisfy their desire for recreational activities. Spas filled this need, in part, as a result of the acceptance of hydrotherapy. Physicians and community leaders soon recognized the profit potential of mineral water and fostered the development of

these communities as resorts. These hedonistic arenas of leisure provided an established recreational outlet for English people during the Tudor/Stuart period.

STEPHEN R. WENN, *A History of the International Olympic Committee and Television, 1936–1980* (The Pennsylvania State University, 1993).

Wenn examines documents from the Avery Brundage Collection and correspondence and minutes of meetings (Executive Board, General Session, Finance Commission, and IOC Television Sub-Committee) housed at the International Olympic Committee Archives in Lausanne in order to investigate the evolution of the IOC's approach to television, specifically the medium's revenue potential and the philosophical debate regarding the emerging relationship between the Olympic Movement and commercial interests. The central time periods addressed include the presidencies of Avery Brundage (1952–1972) and Lord Killanin (1972–1980). This work describes the manner in which the IOC discarded its amateurish, naive approach to television in favor of a more sophisticated, corporate method of managing television issues.

Although television has provided a means of promoting Olympic ideals, Wenn reveals the extent to which television money sparked conflict within the Olympic Family.

QINGYI ZHENG, *The Effects of "The Great Cultural Revolution" on Sport in China, 1966–1976* (University of Idaho, 1995).

As a social force, states Zheng, politics has a powerful impact on modern sport. History has shown the propensity of political leaders to employ sport as a means to achieve political goals, and it is Zheng's belief that leaders of China's Communist Party have proved adroit in this regard. Zheng explores the closure of China's physical culture and sport community to foreign exchange during the 1966–1976 period. During this time frame, argues Zheng, sport in China lost most of its intrinsic value as the enterprise was largely valued by the nation's leaders as a means of increasing Mao's popularity, promoting domestic propaganda and foreign policy, and for social construction. The author criticizes the approach to sport policy-making at the time as damaging to China's sporting culture.