

### III. Sport in the Southern Hemisphere

- III-1 Krotee, March L. "The Rise and Demise of Sport: A Reflection of Uruguayan Society," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 445 (September 1979), 141-54.

Soccer was introduced to Latin America by British and Scottish seamen during the 1860s. When it reached Uruguay, it was immediately accepted into the existing sporting society. Interclub matches began in 1878, and the first international match was played in 1891. By the early twentieth century, soccer had become the national sport, and Uruguay won the Olympic and World Soccer Championships in 1924 and 1928. Political stability and social progress paralleled soccer's success through 1930. Since that time, both the sport and the socio-political conditions have suffered declines and revivals. Uruguay's performance in the 1982 and 1986 World Cup Soccer Tournaments should indicate the extent to which it is succeeding in meeting the pressures of becoming a more highly industrialized, developing nation. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 34 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

III-2 McKernan, Michael. "An Incident of Social Reform. Melbourne. 1906," *Journal of Religious History*, 10, No. 1 (June 1978). 70-85.

Open illegal gambling on sports events flourished in Melbourne in 1906. At its centre was John Wren, who also controlled much of the city's pony-racing, trotting, bike-racing, and boxing as well as many business enterprises. William Henry Judkins instigated a social reform movement against Wren and gambling, the aim of which was to remove temptation from the populace. He had some success in stimulating stricter gambling laws, but within months the movement foundered on the rocks of sectarianism, Methodist politics, and unsubstantiated allegations about leading Melbourneans. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 91 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

III-3 Roberts, Alan. "An Ancient Game in a New Land: Bowling and Society in New South Wales to 1912," *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, 65, No. 2 (September 1979), 109-27.

Early bowling in New South Wales was held either on greens associated with hotels or with private estates. The latter came to dominate the development of the sport and thus the cost of joining private clubs limited the popularisation of bowling, though by the end of the nineteenth century it was less elitist than earlier. John Young, a leading builder and contractor in Sydney, played a leading role in the promotion of the game. He constructed a major green, promoted the first intercolonial match, and helped to found the New South Wales Bowling Association, an organization that elected him as its first president. Bowling served to assist the development of federalism in Australia and to strengthen imperial links with Britain. Based upon primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 117 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

III-4 Vamplew, Wray. "Sports Crowd Attendance in South Australia 1919-39: An Economic Interpretation," *Australian Historical Statistics Bulletin*, No. 2 (February 1981), 20-40.

The 1920s was a boom period for the major spectator sports of horse-racing, football (Australian Rules), cricket, and tennis in South Australia, but then economic depression severely hit attendances. In spite of some economic recovery in the second half of the 1930s, continued high unemployment generally prevented crowd figures from regaining their pre-depression levels, though records were broken at some "big games." Price and product differentiation explain why some sports events fared better than others. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 20 notes, 6 tables.

—Wray Vamplew