

## IV. Australian Sport

IV-1 McConville, Chris. "Football, Liquor and Gambling in the 1920s," *Sporting Traditions* [Australia], 1, No. 1 (November 1984), no page numbers.

Changes in Australian football from 1900-1930 gave followers a feeling that the quality of play had deteriorated. Actually, the supporter had been distanced from the players by social changes and thus did not feel the closeness experienced in previous years. Liquor hours were regulated in neighborhood pubs where locals had gathered prior to and after games. Also, large brewers usurped club management from local owners who had been involved previously in team affairs. Gambling was regulated and

moved away from previous widespread casual betting among supporters, players, and administrators. Construction of grandstands, while minimizing field incidents, further removed spectators from players and their feelings of involvement. 52 notes.

-John Schleppe

IV-2 Crawford, Ray. "Sport for Young Ladies: The Victorian Independent Schools 1875-1925," *Sporting Traditions*, [Australia], 1, No. 1 (November 1984) no page numbers.

Albeit in a minor way, physical training was instituted in 1875 with the opening of the first Australian school (Ladies' College in Melbourne) for middle-class girls. Copied from the English girls' schools under such leaders as Mary Frances Buss, Swedish gymnastics and games gradually became important facets of the schools. In the early twentieth century, games such as rounders, tennis, hockey, and cricket became popular. As with the boys' public schools, the virtues of games such as loyalty, leadership, courage, and manliness were extolled. The latter supposedly mitigated excessive emotionalism which flawed the female personality. 69 notes.

—June A. Kennard

IV-3 Arnold, Trevor. \*"The Meaning of Sport to the Colonial Australian," *Proceedings of the First Australian Symposium on the History and Philosophy of Physical Education and Sport* (1980), 38-53.

This paper dealt with sport in the Australian colonies, mainly the eastern ones, before the gold rush of the 1850s. To many colonists, sports such as fishing and hunting were recreational extensions of daily life; to others, sport was an escape route from a harsh pioneering existence; yet, others saw success in sport as a possible source of income via bets and prize money. The high male to female ratio encouraged masculine leisure pursuits, including sport. Overall colonial sport helped level some social distinctions and supplied a veneer of respectability to penal settlements. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 29 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

IV-4 Mandle, Bill. "The Relevance of the History of Sports to Its Future," *Proceedings of Conference on the History of Sport and Physical Education in the Education in the Pacific Region* (1979) 118- 124.

In many respects modern sport with its codification, cooperation, and competition reflected the character and needs of the industrial society from which it emerged. More recent societal developments have also influenced sport leading to non-compulsory school games and non-competitive sport. History, however, showed us that long-term trends, rather than short-term fluctuations, should provide the basis for future planning. Based on secondary works; no notes.

— Wray Vamplew

IV-5 Mandle, Bill. "The Future of Australian Sports History," *Proceedings of the First Australian Symposium on the History and Philosophy of Physical Education and Sport* (1980), 179-186.

The agenda for future work in Australian sport history should include biographies of Australian sports heroes, multiple biographies of ordinary sportspersons. an exploration of popular participation and spectatorship, and a broad historical narrative of various sports, setting them in social and economic content. Recently some good

studies have been published which will provide models for others to follow. Based on secondary works; no notes.

—Wray Vamplew

IV-6 Pearson, Kent. "Cultural Values and Surfing History," *Proceedings of Conference on the History of Sport and Physical Education in the Pacific Region* (1979) 102-117.

An analysis of changes in bathing costume styles, the development of the surfboard, and the role of women in surf lifesaving all demonstrated the interactive effects of cultural values and surfing behavior; effects highlighted by the divisive clashes between groups holding different value positions. The surfing histories of both Australia and New Zealand closely reflected the changing value climate of their respective societies. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 13 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

IV-7 Stoddart, Brian. "Douglas Robert Jardine and the Course of Anglo-Australian Cricket," *Proceedings of the First Australian Symposium on the History and Philosophy of Physical Education and Sport* (1980), 12-37.

Douglas Jardine is often considered the architect of the "bodyline" attack on the 1932-33 English cricket tour of Australia. This cricket series occurred at a time of economic depression in the antipodes with many Australians blaming Britain for their economic ills. The English team needed a diplomat as captain but instead had Jardine, who played within the written rules but broke accepted conventions to ensure victory for England. His performance bridged the gap between the typical English amateur of former times and the new emphasis on professionalism which led, ultimately, to commercialism. Based on interviews and secondary works; 69 notes.

—Wray Vamplew