

V. Commonwealth Sport

V-1 Anderson, Jervis. "Cricket and Beyond. The Career of C. L. R. James," *The American Scholar*, (Summer 1985), 345-359.

C. L. R. James, Trinidad cricketeer, educated gentleman, historian, and social radical, combined his love of literature and cricket in *Beyond a Boundary*. This book, considered the most socially and culturally conscious of all books written on cricket, attempted to explain both the intricacies of the game and the ethical codes instilled in players. Maxims such as "do not play for personal ambitions but for the teams," and "do not withhold praise from opponents who are succeeding" and "it isn't cricket" were watchwords for gentlemanly manners and virtue. As editor of the *Nation*, James used its weekly columns to wage a campaign against the rule that West Indies cricket team captains must be white or light skinned. This led to the appointment of Frank Worrell as the first black captain in the history of West Indies representative cricket. Based on primary and secondary sources; no notes.

— Roxanne M. Albertson

V-2 Fewster, Kevin. "Advantage Australia: Davis Cup Tennis 1950-1959," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 1 (November 1985), 47-68.

This article attempted to explain how Australia established a symbolized supremacy in men's tennis from 1959 through 1970. The article was divided into three sections—section I was introductory; section II gave cursory historical background of men's tennis in Australia; and section III was devoted to analyzing why Australia had incredible success in tennis between 1950-59. The thesis proposed was that since the Davis Cup rules gave the host nation the right to choose the court surface, Australia had the advantage in continually selecting grass. Also, the rules of amateurism and the difference in social status were uniquely different in Australia than in America. Australian amateurs were essentially paid professionals who rose through a blue-collar

social strata; whereas in America, the amateurs were not paid and were products of upper-class family structures. Based on primary and secondary sources; 53 notes,

— Sharon Kay Stoll

V-3 Grace, Radcliffe, "The Rise and Fall of the Australian Cricket Council," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 1 (November 1985), 37-46.

This article examined a series of cricket tours and matches played in England and Australia in the southern summer of 1861-62. The author contended that these matches were neither representative, official, nor responsible to a national Australian authority until the creation of the Australasian Cricket Council in 1892. The Australian cricket team made regular two-year interval visits to England from 1878 to 1890. These teams had no governing authority and were primarily private enterprises as the players formed themselves into partnerships with the profits going to the partners. This arrangement led to controversy for over 30 years because the team called itself Australian IX, implying a national team selection, and because of its method of biased member selection and the sharing of the tour profits. Based on primary sources; 18 notes.

— Sharon Kay Stoll

V-4 Haig, B. D. "A Debate in Sports History Illegal Betting 1920/21 to 1970/71," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 1 (November 1985), 69-74.

This article described illegal betting or unrecorded betting in South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales. The account described unlicensed bookmakers at private clubs, cash or credit betting in streets, shops, hotels, hairdressers, and credit betting by phone. Only a proportion of all illegal betting was estimated. Based on primary and secondary sources; three tables; 13 notes.

— Sharon Kay Stoll

V-5 Mosely, Phil. "Factory Football: Paternalism and Profits," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 2 (November 1985), 25-36.

This article examined the support employees received from coal mine, factory, and workshop employers in developing factory soccer clubs. These clubs were comprised of social players whose ambitions were never pretentious and whose aim was simply to enjoy a game of football. The majority of clubs did little to support the clubs; however, some clubs received sizeable support. These associations were managerial schemes aimed at creating a more contented, efficient work force and, hence, larger profits. Thus, the author raised the question of social control. With employee sport as a prominent part of company welfare plans, the soccer clubs developed into something more than just football. Based on primary sources: 43 notes.

— Sharon Kay Stoll

V-6 Scruton, Joan. "Sir Ludwig Guttmann: Creator of a World Sports Movement for the Paralyzed and Other Disabled," *Paraplegia*, 17, No. 1 (May 1979), 52-55.

This brief article honors the invaluable contributions of Ludwig Guttmann, founder of the international sports movement for the disabled. In the 1940s he introduced many sports, particularly archery and wheelchair basketball, as part of a rehabilitation program for the paralyzed. Guttmann organized the first national games for the disabled which led to the first international competition held between England and the Netherlands in 1952. The founding of national and international sports associations led

to the first Olympics for the disabled in Rome in 1960. The author advocated that the Olympics for the disabled were superior to the International Olympics because they were not political and were fully committed to the motto of "Friendship, Unity, and Sportsmanship;" these games also demonstrated that the disabled were able to lead full and active lives. This article focused attention on the medical aspects of sport history and the history of adaptive physical education and sport, often neglected areas. Based on personal reminiscences; no notes.

— James Peckman

V-7 Vickery. Jim Dale. "Kanawa Museum Kirk Wipper Takes Canoe Collecting to Its Limits," *Canoe*, 13, No. 5, (September/October 1985), 54-59.

Located in eastern Ontario, just north of Toronto, is the Kanawa International Museum of Canoes. This museum probably houses the largest collection of canoes in the world. Originally begun by a University of Toronto physical educator, Kirk Wipper, with the acquisition of a Payne Brothers' (1860) basswood dugout, the museum now houses over 500 canoes, kayaks, and rowing craft. According to the author, the museum is relatively unknown in canoeing circles. However, as of 1987 the museum will be divided into two major sites: Kanawa North at Haliburton, Ontario, and the larger institution at Kanawa South in Downtown Port Hope. The new facilities will attempt to be flawlessly documented and will house historical interpretative staffs available for research and scholarship plus allow for visitor viewing.

— Sharon Kay Stoll