

Journal Surveys

II. Australian Sport

II-1 Crawford, Ray. "Sport for Young Ladies: The Victorian Independent Schools 1875-1925." *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 1 (November 1984), 61-82.

In the 1890s sport in the private girls' schools was regarded as an extracurricular activity, but it was fostered by the principals for the social interaction which it generated, both within and between schools. In the first quarter of the twentieth century, however, sport in the independent schools underwent a period of tremendous growth assisted by the emergence of specialist physical education teachers. The introduction

of new team games strengthened the games cult, aided the spread of pupil involvement, and increased the chances of interschool competition. By their creation of a more dynamic and meaningful role for sport in schoolgirl life, the private schools gave a fresh lead to all schools to rethink the goals of education. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 69 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-2 Dabscheck, Braham. "Industrial Relations and Professional Team Sports in Australia," *The Journal of Industrial Relations*, 18, No. 1 (March 1976).

The early 1970s witnessed industrial confrontation in several Australian sports, one aspect of which was the formation of the Victorian Football League Players' Association in 1974 in response to the V.F.L.'s circumscription of players' employment opportunities by monopolistic controls such as zoning, wage restrictions, and an inequitable transfer system. Both the internal activities and the external machinations of the Association were examined in detail. Neither the V.F.L. nor its constituent clubs vehemently opposed the formation of the Association since they saw it as an inevitable accompaniment of their moves to turn Australian Rules football into a fully professional sport. Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 33 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-3 Dabscheck, Braham. "Sporting Labour Markets and the Courts," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 1 (November 1985), 2-24.

Professional team sports have traditionally been characterized by a series of monopolistic labor market controls designed to severely limit the mobility and economic freedom of players. Legal case studies, mainly Australian, are used to show that the reaction of the courts has been consistently to attack these labor market restrictions. Based on law reports and secondary works; 36 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-4 Dabscheck, Braham. "The Wage Determination Process for Sportsmen," *Economic Record*, 51 (1976), 52-65.

The Victorian Football League formerly had a wage system based solely on seniority, but in recent years it has been loosened to allow special payments to captains and interstate recruits as well as to give clubs discretionary power regarding board and travel allowances to players. It was also clear that many clubs, in their desire to attract the best players, have broken the rules and offered incentive payments, prize money, and contracts to star players. Clubs now rely on donations from supporters and businessmen to increase their wages funds beyond the level attainable from gate receipts alone. Based on secondary works; 33 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-5 Deane, John. "The Melbourne Press and the Moscow Olympics," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 2 (May 1985), 27-42.

The Melbourne newspaper coverage of the Moscow Olympics was the most protracted, voluminous, and extensive treatment of a sporting event in the history of Victorian journalism. With few exceptions, the newspapers did little to promote international goodwill as they provided a biased interpretation and contributed to an ambience of anti-Soviet feeling. A limited degree of opportunity for public discourse did

little to prevent an air of skepticism, cynicism, and confusion over the relationship between sport and politics. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 64 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-6 Mandle, W. F. "W. G. Grace as a Victorian Hero," *Historical Studies*, 19 (1981) 353-368.

In the mid-1870s W. G. Grace was already a cricket hero, and by the mid-1890s he was a national hero. The growth of cricket gave Grace the opportunity to achieve while the growth of the press and of popular literacy enabled knowledge of his achievements to become widespread. His courage, strength, endurance, and physical presence made him a peacetime successor to a long line of military heroes. His popular image was enhanced by his being a doctor, a profession attaining growing popular respect, and by his hard practice; for industry and self-help were prime moral virtues of Victorian Britain. In an age of nationalism, his cricketing feats provided the populace with a vehicle for chauvinism with him the supreme English product of the supreme English team game. Based on newspapers and secondary sources; 91 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-7 McConville, Chris. "Football, Liquor and Gambling in the 1920s" *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 1 (November 1984), 38-55.

During the 1920s Australian Rules football was reshaped. Because of violence towards players and umpires—violence associated with drinking and gambling—spectators increasingly were kept off the playing area by fences and police. Ties between spectators and players were broken as wider recruitment lessened the *focal* content of teams and bidding between clubs for players undermined club loyalty and resulted in unstable player lists. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 52 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-8 O'Farrell, Virginia. "The Unasked Questions in Australian Tennis," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 2 (May 1985), 67-86.

By analyzing trends in Australian tennis history, new light can be shed on Australia's social history, in particular on social mobility. Tennis was imported into Australia by the elite; a study of the membership of early tennis clubs revealed common religious, political, and cultural backgrounds. Over time, however, the game became much more egalitarian. Perhaps the history of tennis should focus on the losers who were the more typical players. Based on secondary sources; 16 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-9 Paddick, Bob. "Sport and Politics: The (Gross) Anatomy of their Relationships," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 2 (May 1985), 51-66.

Although there is a wide variety of relationships between sport and politics, logically they could be separated. In practice, however, there is unlikely to be significant change. First, the financial cost of staging international contests makes government involvement almost inevitable. Second, the international organization of sport based on nation-states tempts countries to make victories indications of national superiority

or prestige. Third, the media have vested interests in promoting nationalism in sport. Based on secondary works; 57 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-10 Stewart, Bob. "The Economic Development of the Victorian Football League 1960-1984," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 2 (May 1985), 2-26.

Few Australian sports can match the long-standing popularity of Victorian League Football. However, over the past twenty-five years the influence and combination of money and business have helped force radical changes in the game. The financial structure of the league has become more complex. In the 1960s club finances were predominantly derived from gate receipts, but now revenue from broadcasting rights, social clubs, and sponsorships (particularly corporate sponsorship) have become increasingly important. Both players and officials have become more professional and the former, although still mainly part-timers, now gain a high proportion of their incomes from the game. Although revenues have risen considerably, so have wages and other costs as the viability of many clubs is threatened. Based on secondary works; 16 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

II-11 Tatz, Colin. "Race, Politics, and Sport," *Sporting Traditions*, 1, No. 1 (November 1984), 2-36.

Case studies of and reference to the Berlin, Mexico, and Munich Olympics, black boxers and baseballers, the South African situation at home and abroad, Australian aborigines and the Brisbane Commonwealth Games, and racism in Asia demonstrated that sport and politics were intertwined. Sport has often been used or exploited for commercialism, chauvinism, politics, and foreign policy. It was often utilized as an arm of the state's ideology or as an advertisement for its way of life. Based on secondary works; 72 notes.

—Wray Vamplew