

Journal Surveys

I. Australian Sport

- I-1 Arnold, Trevor and Lindsay, Peter. "The Role of the Colonial Garrison in Founding National Sporting Traditions: An Australian and Canadian Comparison," *Proceedings of the VII Commonwealth and International Conference on Sport, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 9 (1982), 167-172.

In both Australia and Canada, the colonial military garrison made significant contributions to the introduction and development of national sporting traditions. The involvement of the garrison as sports participants and administrators was remarkably similar despite the isolation of each colony, their distance from Britain, and the different social composition of the two garrisons. Based on secondary works; 1 note.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-2 Bartrop, Paul. "The VFA and the Search for an Identity," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 2 (May 1986), 74-87.

In 1896 the Victorian (Australian Rules) football world was split when the strongest clubs in the Victorian Football Association left to create the Victorian Football League. In 1925 three more of the best-performed and best-supported VFA teams joined the VFL. In the 1980s, televised, Sunday VFL matches undermine the support base of the VFA. Nevertheless, the VFA survives by concentrating on its links with local communities rather than by posing as a serious rival to the VFL. Based on newspaper reports and secondary works; 21 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-3 Covick, Owen. "Sporting Equality in Professional Team Sports Leagues and Labour Market Controls. What Is the Relationship?" *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 2 (May 1986), 54-73.

Traditionally professional team sports leagues argue that labor market controls—wage limits, zoning, drafts, transfer fees, etc.—are essential to the sports industry, otherwise, the wealthiest teams will dominate the competition, and spectators will lose interest. Covick suggests that such restrictions have not produced sporting equality, and that there is no evidence that sporting equality maximizes crowd attendance. Players should be provided with the same labor market freedoms as workers in other industries enjoy. Based on secondary works; 7 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-4 Forster, Clive. "Sport, Society and Space: The Changing Geography of Country Cricket in South Australia 1836-1914," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 2 (May 1986), 23-47.

Cricket was an integral part of life in South Australia from the earliest days of colonial settlement in the late 1830s. It became one of the most important social institutions in the majority of newly-evolving communities in the colony. This paper,

using the years 1875, 1890, and 1914, considers how rural South Australia dealt with the problems of the geographical organization as settlements spread and as population distribution and transport technology underwent significant changes. Based on newspaper reports and secondary works; 56 notes; 6 figures; 2 tables.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-5 Howell, Maxwell L. and Howell, Reet A. "Amateurism and the Rugby Revolt: Implications for Today," *Proceedings of the Sports Science Section of the 52nd ANZAAS Congress*, (1982) 248-275.

Prior to 1908, Rugby Union was the sole rugby code practiced in New South Wales, but in that year professional Rugby League was launched in Sydney. Its development stemmed from player grievances about financial matters but was also influenced by the attitude of the N.S.W.R.U. and that body's subservience to the English authorities. Although initial spectator response was not encouraging, in late 1909 fourteen members of the official Australian Rugby Union team "defected" to the League and ensured its success. The reluctance of the N.S.W.R.U. to adjust to the changing needs of players cost it the dominant position in New South Wales' rugby. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 91 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-6 Howell, Maxwell L. and Howell, Reet A. "Players' Rights in Cricket and Rugby in Australia from 1900 to 1914," *Proceedings of the VII Commonwealth and International Conference on Sport. Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 9 (1982), 143-154.

Player discontent was a feature in both cricket and rugby in Australia from 1900 to 1912. In this period the rights of players came to the fore with the focus on broken-time payments, profit-sharing, and participation in the control of sport. Players' rights in the Rugby Union advanced hardly at all, but in the Rugby League and in cricket advances were made regarding the sharing of profits and payments to compensate for loss of earnings. However, executive control by players was not a success and eventually non-player control was adopted. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 2 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-7 Jaggard, Edwin. "Saviours and Sportsmen: Surf Life-Saving in Western Australia 1909-1930," *Sporting Traditions*, 2, No. 2 (May 1986), 2-22.

Surf lifesavers appeared on Western Australia's beaches within three years of the movement's birth in New South Wales at the eastern end of the continent. Previous arguments, based on eastern seaboard clubs, have suggested that relationships between the Royal Life Saving Society and the surf lifesavers were not amicable, and that local authorities, backed by ratepayers, often opposed the formation of surf lifesaving clubs. Neither was the case in Western Australia. The transition to being competitive sportsmen as well as beach patrolmen came in the late 1920s. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 41 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-8 Stewart, Robert M. "Sport as Big Business," *Proceedings of 50th ANZAAS Congress*, (May 1980), 145-209.

Since the early 1970s, there has been a marked increase in large-scale corporate sponsorship of Australian sport. Partly this has come from cigarette companies who

have been unable to advertise conventionally on television, but sport has been generally utilized by major enterprises as a promotional tool to increase consumer awareness and to enhance the image of the business. There has also been heightened interest by the national television networks who see sport as a cost-effective way of providing advertisers with mass markets. Although critics are worried that the financial and administrative autonomy of the traditional controlling bodies of sport will be eroded, the public is generally in favor of the increased commercialization of sport, Based on newspaper reports and secondary works; 33 notes.

—Wray Vamplew