

# Journal Surveys

## I. Australian and New Zealand Sport

- I-1 Brown, David W. "The Legacy of British Victorian Social Thought: Some Prominent Views on Sport, Physical Exercise and Society in Colonial Australia," *A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History*, No. 1 (1986), 19-41.

The bonds with Britain are clearly evident in the ideological roots of Australia's sporting and social thought. Sport in colonial Australia encompassed a number of prevalent Victorian values: cultural continuity, national honor, manliness, sportsmanship, classlessness, competition, and progress. This is demonstrated through a study of Australian public schools and intellectual journals. Based on contemporary periodicals and secondary works; 105 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-2 Crawford, Ray. "Athleticism. Gentlemen and Empire in Australian Public Schools: L.A. Adamson and Wesley College. Melbourne," *A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History*, No. 1 (1986), 42-64.

A case study of an influential Australian headmaster shows that British ideas still influenced Australian education—at least in the private sector—long after political independence was achieved. However, despite some criticism, there is little evidence that the games cult was pursued at the expense of intellectual endeavor. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 69 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-3 Crawford, Scott A.G.M. "Recreational and Sporting Values on the Fringe of an Imperial Empire: The Reshaping of a British Heritage in Colonial New Zealand," *A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History*, No. 1 (1986), 65-79.

Sporting practices are part of a nation's cultural inheritance and colonial games often reflect the imperial culture. Nevertheless, some aspects of British sport underwent profound changes when transported to New Zealand. In particular, rugby became much less class oriented and much more important to the nation than in Britain. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 38 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-4 Lawrence, Geoff. "It's Not Cricket," *Arena*, No. 64 (1983), 131-145.

Televised cricket in Australia helps promote capitalist ideology via the advertisements during the commercial breaks and on views around the ground. Visual and verbal messages reinforce the creed that those who play (work) hard will be rewarded. It promotes an unreflective commitment to the game and unthinking loyalty to the

nation. Based on newspapers, secondary sources, and a viewing diary; 31 notes, 2 tables.

—Wray Vamplew

I-5 Lawrence, Geoff and Rowe, David. "Cricket: The Corporate Pitch," *Arena*, 66 (1984), 11 1-124.

Cricket, as Australia's national summer sport, is a game played or observed by a large section of the working class. It promises excitement and a release from the pressures of everyday life. However, cricket presentation in Australia leads to the uncritical acceptance by viewers of the products of corporate capitalism and a view consonant with the existing structure of capitalist social relations. Based on secondary works; 26 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

I-6 O'Hara, John. "An Approach to Colonial Sports History," *A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History*, No. 1 (1986), 3-18.

Colonial Australian sport history is best approached by a comparison with contemporary British society. A case study of gambling in New South Wales between 1788 and 1810 suggests that opposition there had less chance of success than in industrializing Britain. This was because early New South Wales was a copy of pre-modern Britain rather than a small scale version of the new urban, industrial society. Accordingly, the gambling practices of the old world were part of the colony's inherited traditions. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 31 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

I-7 Sharp, Martin. "The Displacement of Australian Test Cricketers, 1876-1938," *Australian Historical Geography Bulletin*, No. 6 (1984), 35-42.

An analysis of the birthplaces and last places of residence of 163 Australian Test cricketers shows that these elite sportsmen have reflected the general demographic patterns of Australia. They have been concentrated in the southeastern part of the nation; the rural to urban drift has been much greater than the reverse flow; and the majority have demonstrated little geographical mobility. Based on primary and secondary works; no notes, 2 maps, 4 tables.

—Wray Vamplew