

Journal Surveys

I. Australian Sport

- I-1 Armstrong, Tom. "Sport and Recreation Policy: Will She Be Right?" *Sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2 (May 1987), 162-172.

This article criticizes Semotiuk's analysis of Commonwealth government's involvement in sport and recreation. It is not enough to just look at money expended and official policy statements, there is also a need to examine the broader political context, policy-making processes, and the results of specific programs. Semotiuk sees sports funding and involvement as being essentially elitist. Based on interviews and primary and secondary sources; 14 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- I-2 Broome, Richard. "Professional Aboriginal Boxers in Eastern Australia 1930-1979," *Aboriginal History*, 4, No. 1 (1980), 49-71.

Boxing has been the sport in which Aborigines have had most success: 15 percent of the Australian champions have been Aboriginal. Many Aboriginal males hoped that this sport would provide a way to cross the caste barrier; plus, access to boxing was relatively easy. Yet overall, boxing was not a help, and most Aboriginal fighters ended their days in poverty, a process accentuated by the consumption attitudes and kinship obligations of their race. Boxing reinforced the basic oppression of Aborigines. Based on primary sources, interviews, and secondary work; 83 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-3 Brown, David W. "Muscular Christianity in the Antipodes: Some Observations on the Diffusion and Emergence of a Victorian Ideal in Australian Social Theory," *Sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2 (May 1987), 173-187.

The author examines how the Australian colonies of the second half of the nineteenth century adopted the (British) Victorian tradition of muscular Christianity. Brown suggests how sport and teamwork promoted manliness, a spirit of cooperation, help for others, and defense of the Empire. Based on literary, primary, and secondary sources; 60 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- I-4 Bryson, Lois. "Sport and the Oppression of Women," *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, 19, No. 3 (1983), 413-426.

Sport contributes to male dominance in general rather than merely to the perpetuation of sport's own internal and unequal structure. It serves to ritually support an aura of male competence and superiority in publicly-acclaimed skills and a male monopoly of aggression and violence. A corollary of this is an inferiorization of women and their

skills and their isolation from physical force, the ultimate basis of social power. Based on secondary sources; 34 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-5 Cashman, Richard. "A Decade of Australian Sports History," *Australian Historical Association Bulletin*, No. 48 (September 1986), 28-41.

Despite the oft-quoted axiom that Australians are obsessed by sport, sport history has been most significant only since 1977. Contributory factors include bigotry against "history from below," the perceived poverty of source material, and the viewpoint that sport was "only a game." Now there is an Australian Society for Sports History with a journal and a growing number of quality publications, theses, and courses. Sports history, like Australian sport, has become a more serious full-time professional pursuit. Based on secondary works; 55 notes.

—Wray Vamplew

- I-6 Cunneen, Chris. "An Historical Analysis of Police/Spectator Conflict of the Bathurst Motorcycle Races," *Sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2 (May 1987), 217-238.

Cunneen rejects the traditional hooligan and decline of law and order explanations of spectator and police clashes at Bathurst's Easter motorcycle races. Historical analysis, especially that focusing on the early 1960s, shows that there is a tradition of conflict related to who controls public space, the approach and attitude of the police, the (working) class background of spectators or those arrested, and the associated sense of theater or carnival. Based on primary and secondary sources; 26 notes.

—Braharn Dabscheck

- I-7 Headon, David. "To See a Racecourse Become a Pandemonium: Horse Racing in the Northern Territory in the First Decades of White Settlement," *Sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2 (May 1987), 137-151.

Horse racing in the frontier towns of the Northern Territory in the last quarter of the nineteenth century was an occasion for territorians of all classes, races, and walks of life to get together and have fun—to the extent of degenerating into occasions of general chaos and pandemonium. Major sub-themes are the role of alcohol (especially important in outback Australia), gambling, and race fixing. Based on primary (newspaper) and secondary (mainly literary) sources; 34 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- I-8 Semotiuk, Darwin M. "Commonwealth Government Initiatives in Amateur Sport in Australia 1972-1985," *Sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2 (May 1987), 152-162.

The activities of Commonwealth governments with respect to amateur sport and recreation since World War II are examined, with a major focus on the period 1972-1985. Notwithstanding differences, both the Australian Labor Party and the Liberal National Parties Coalition have been generally favorable in this latter period, and Semotiuk maintains that Australia is becoming a world leader in sport and recrea-

tion. The roles of the Australian Institute of Sport and the Australian Sports Commission are also examined. Based on primary sources; 7 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-9 Smith, Graeme Kinross. "Privilege in Tennis and Lawn Tennis: The Geelong and Royal South Yarra Examples but Not Forgetting the Story of the Farmer's Wrist," *sporting Traditions*, 3, No. 2, (May 1987) 189-216.

Smith provides a survey of tennis in Australia over the last 100 years focusing primarily on the Geelong and South Yarra clubs as well as country tennis, particularly in New South Wales. Tennis was mainly organized and played by the more privileged, moneyed, white Anglo-Saxon Protestant members of society. Tennis has been as much a pastime, or a social occasion, as it has been a game. Based on primary and (mainly) secondary sources; 15 notes.

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