

Journal Surveys

I. Australian Sport

I-1 Brown, Andrea. "Edward Hanlan, the World Sculling Champion, Visits Australia," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 2 (December, 1980), 1-44.

In 1880, Edward Hanlan defeated the Australian, Edward Trickett, to claim the world sculling championship. In 1884, Hanlan travelled to Australia for a series of races, including one that would give Trickett another chance. This was not to be, however, for Trickett was defeated for the Australian championship by Beach, who then defeated Hanlan in three successive races. Hanlan's attempts to regain his world championship after Beach retired were also unsuccessful, and after several seasons of exhibition races, Hanlan finally left Australia for Canada in 1889. Based on primary and secondary works; 96 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

I-2 Sharp, Martin. "'A Degenerate Race': Cricket and Rugby Crowds in Sydney 1890-4912," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988), 134-149.

Provides information on crowds and crowd behaviour at cricket and rugby matches from 1890 to 1912. Uses photographic evidence, and the type of hat worn, to identify social/class backgrounds of spectators. Provides details on "barracking"—Australian idiom for criticising or bad-mouthing opponents and referees. Crowd disturbances are linked to gambling. Based on primary and secondary sources; 46 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-3 Brown, David W. "Criticisms Against the Value-Claim for Sport and the Physical Ideal in Late Nineteenth Century Australia," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988), 150-161.

While sport at the end of the nineteenth century has traditionally been linked, in Britain and its colonies, to manliness and muscular Christianity, a number of Australian intellectuals believed that such preoccupation with sport would create a race of non-intellectual and tasteless (white) Australians. Criticisms of sport are linked to the nature-nurture debate and the Australian preoccupation with race survival. Based on primary and secondary sources; 44 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-4 Gillett, Rodney. "Where The Big Men Fly: An Early History of Australian Football In the Riverina," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988) 162-175.

The growth of Australian rules football in the Riverina in southern New South Wales from 1880 to 1914 is examined. Australian football became the dominant code, rather than rugby, because of the Riverina's commercial, business and other ties with Victoria and Melbourne. Growth of clubs and leagues linked to train routes. Game was played by men of all classes and administered by the better off members of society. Games

well attended and Australian football provided a sense of social identity. Based on primary and secondary sources, interviews; 15 notes.

—Braham Dasbscheck

I-5 Young, Michael. "The Melbourne Press And The 1980 Moscow Olympic Boycott Controversy," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988), 184-200.

Makes use of content analysis to examine the attitude or bias of Melbourne newspapers to the Moscow Olympic boycott in 1980. Papers examined are *The Age*, *The Australian*, *The Sun* and *The Herald* for the period 14 April to 7 June. With the exception of *The Age*, reporting was biased for the boycott. The role of the press in a democratic society is discussed. Based on primary and secondary sources, cartoons; 25 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-6 Phillips, Murray. "Ethnicity And Class At The Brisbane Golf Club," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988), 201-213.

Examines the history of golf in Queensland in the nineteenth and early twentieth century focusing on the Brisbane Golf Club formed in 1896. Scots were important in developing Queensland golf, which supports the thesis of golf as a major Scottish export. Game mainly played by privileged members of society. Workers couldn't afford costs of playing and were rarely nominated for membership. Based on primary and secondary sources; 50 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

I-7 Millane, Frances. "Neighbours In Law," *Sporting Traditions*, 4, No. 2 (May 1988), 214-233.

Examines the relationship between sports injuries and the law of torts in surveying case law from Australia, Canada and the United States of America. Considers the liability of coaches and umpires, the duty to provide reasonable medical assistance and treatment, and issues pertaining to defective sports equipment.

—Braham Dabscheck