

Journal Surveys

I. Australian Physical Education and Sport

- I-1 Allan, David and Thompson, Tom. "Twenty Years of Health and Physical Education in Queensland State Secondary Schools." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (Spring 1984), 55-61.

While the authors focus on the twenty year period 1964-83, they identify a number of antecedent events leading up to this period. Thus the first one-third of the paper reviews the events of pre-World War II and then up to 1963. In the conclusion, the future of health and physical education in Queensland secondary schools is viewed through three futuristic scenarios; 20 sources.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

- I-2 Cheffers, John, Hawkins, Ken and Tait, Robin. "Another Olympics-but Boycotts are a Non-Event." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (December 1988), 33, 34 and 36.

The authors argue that employing a boycott as a political tool for bringing about exclusion from the Olympic Games is "ineffective, illegal, cynical and misguided." The paper covers a number of the major political events associated with the Modern Olympics and focuses on the American and Soviet boycotts of the 1980 and 1984 Olympics, as well as the state of South African sport and the universal reaction to apartheid. The *ACHPER journal* includes the responses of Bob Paddick and Paul Nursey-Bray whose viewpoints sharply disagree with those of Cheffers, Hawkins and Tait; 3 sources.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

- I-3 Gray, Robin. "From Drills to Skills: Changes in Physical Education in Australian Schools—1945-1970." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (March-September 1985), 50-54, 70-73.

Australian physical education after the war was heavily influenced by new emphases in the philosophy of education of the early twentieth century as articulated by Dewey in the USA and Jacks in England. The discontinuance of Swedish gymnastic exercises left a vacuum that was filled by the advent of movement Education in England which enjoyed early success in Australia because of the compatibility of the methods used and the new educational philosophy. The author argues that its basic methodology paved the way for the evolution of skill based rather than drill based physical education. 28 sources.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

- I-4 O'Donoghue, Thomas A. "Physical Education Development in the Republic of Ireland Since 1965 ." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (September 1985), 9-10.

The paper observes that in 1901, 8439 primary schools out of a total of 8600 had a physical drill program. Events leading up to the preparation of the *Physical Education*

Report of 1965 are outlined and the creation of the National College of Physical Education at Limerick in 1973 is noted. A concluding section urges a necessary compromise between Church and State to create joint-use and dual provision physical education facilities; 7 sources including material from Dail Eireann—the official record of the proceedings in the Irish Parliament, House of Representatives.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

1-5 Simpson, Albert. "Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation—History." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (March 1988), 31, 32, 44.

The Physical Education Association was founded in Victoria in 1938 by Professor George Browne's physical education students from the University of Melbourne. The author sets the scene for the name change from the Australian Physical Education Association to the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation at the Hobart, Tasmania convention of 1972; 9 references. Excerpted from Albert Simpson, *The National Fitness Council of South Australia. A History*.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford

1-6 Tinning, Richard. "Physical Education and the Cult of Slenderness—A Critique." *Australian Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation National Journal* (March 1985), 10-13.

The paper was originally prepared for the second National Symposium on the History and Philosophy of Sport and Physical Education at Brisbane (September 1984). The author operates from a socio-cultural perspective, and presents some of the negative implications associated with the "cult of slenderness." He makes the case that physical education is implicated both by its active and passive positions on body shape and proportion. Based on secondary works; 27 sources.

—Scott A. G. M. Crawford