

## II. Australia/New Zealand

- II-1 Hibbins, G. M. "The Cambridge Connection: The Origin of Australian Rules Football," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, (September 1989), 171-192.

Hibbins rejects the traditional view that the origins of Australian rules football resulted from the work of the native born H. C. A. Harrison and T. W. Wills. Rather, the 1859 rules resulted from the involvement of two English journalists-J. B.

Thompson and W. J. Hammersley—and Irish schoolmaster T. H. Smith. Together with Wills they employed the Cambridge University consensus model in adapting rules associated with variants of English public school rugby. Mainly primary sources; 84 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-2 Henniken, G., and Jobliong, I. "Richard Coombes And The Olympic Movement In Australia: Imperialism And Nationalism In Action," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, no. 1 (November 1989) 2-15.

Examines the attitudes of Richard Coombes, journalists and editor of the Sydney based *Referee* and a prominent athletics administrator to the Olympic and Pan-Britannic or Empire games. Coombes viewed amateur sport as character building and a means to enhance Australian nationalism and to strengthen imperial links. Mainly primary sources; 54 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-3 Phillips, Murray G. "Golf and Victorian Sporting Values," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, No. 2 (May 1990) 120-134.

In examining the Brisbane Golf Club at the turn of the century Phillips demonstrates that golf did not fit into the 'muscular Christianity' tradition associated with the team sports cricket and football. Golf fostered notions of etiquette and fair play, and most importantly the belief that regular exercise would help to ensure a healthier life-style. Mainly based on primary sources; 59 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-4 Bryson, Lois. "Sport, Drugs And The Development of Modern Capitalism," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, No. 2 (May 1990), 135-153.

Bryson argues that sport must be located historically and within the power relations of society. The article examines the evolution of sport as it developed under the early nineteenth century amateur ideal to more modern times with the focus on performance and winning, and examines a recent Senate inquiry into issues associated with drug taking. Based on primary and secondary sources; 32 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-5 Collins, P. "Athletes' Selection Rights: The Case Of Tony Davis," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, no. 1 (November 1989), 16-24.

Examines the case of Tony Davis who, notwithstanding his win in the 1988 Australian national cycling championship for 4000 metre individual pursuit, was not selected for the Seoul Olympics. Given the economic and other rewards which flow from sporting success Collins argues that selection criteria should be based on "fairness" and "the rule of law." Mainly primary sources; 28 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-6 Phillips, Dennis. "Australian Women At The Olympics: Achievement And Alienation," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, No. 2 (May 1990), 181-200.

Article examines the participation of Australian women at the Olympic games. While they have only comprised 18 per cent of Olympians they have won 40 per cent of gold medals. Phillips rejects the proposition that this success is related to Australia

escaping the ravages of World War II; but rather, is due to the 'gutsy' nature of the women themselves, and women in Australia traditionally having a harder life than men. Interviews and secondary sources: 36 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-7 Bairam, E. I., Howells, J. M. and Turner, G. M. "Production Functions And The Strategy Implications For Cricket In New Zealand," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, No. 2 (May 1990), 202-217.

Authors mathematically model the best strategies to be employed in playing of one day and three day cricket matches in New Zealand in the period 1982/83 to 1987/88. They find attacking batting is important in both games, with defensive bowling more significant in one day cricket and attacking bowling in the three day game. Mainly secondary sources: 28 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-8 Nauright, John. "Myth And Reality: Reflections On Rugby And New Zealand Historiography," *Sporting Traditions*, 6, No. 2 (May 1990), 219-230.

Historians have only recently begun to investigate the role of sport, and in particular rugby, in their accounts of New Zealand society. Nauright surveys recent writings and attempts to relate rugby to New Zealand nationhood and the sense of male identity. Argues that future research needs to be more conceptual and theoretical and should investigate issues related to class, race, gender, community and national consciousness. Secondary sources, bibliography; 23 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

II-9 Dabscheck, Braham. "Industrial Relations and Professional Team Sports in Australia," *Journal of Industrial Relations*, (March 1976), 28-45.

The author describes and analyzes the development of the Victorian Football League Players' Association in 1974. The evaluation of the union is set within the context of growing animosity between labor and management in other sports, both in Australia and abroad. He offers policy recommendations for the players' association and predicts the importance of collective bargaining. Based on primary and secondary sources, 33 notes.

—Jerry Gems

II-10 Dabscheck, Braham. "Sporting Equality: Labour Market vs. Product Market Control," *Journal of industrial Relations*, (June 1975), 174-190.

The author includes a brief history of Australian rules football, but the primary emphasis concerns the Victoria Football Association and the means by which it attempts to achieve parity. The author suggests a number of policy recommendations to gain that objective, such as: a redistribution of pooled income to assure an equal economic base; minimizing player transfers through long-term contracts to assure team stability, and free agency after a designated period of years to insure players' rights. Based on secondary works, 29 notes.

—Jerry Gems