

### III. Australia

- III-1 Dunning, T. P., "Convict Leisure and Recreation: The North American Experience in Van Diemens Land, 1840-1847," *Sporting Traditions*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (May 1993), 3-15.

Dunning examines the leisure and recreation pursuits of convicts in Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) from 1840 to 1847. Material is based on six narratives and two published collections of letters of North Americans who were transported for participating in abortive Canadian rebellions of 1837 and 1838. Being better educated, and regarding themselves as political, rather than criminal, prisoners the North Americans developed self-help and improvement activities: 27 notes, mainly primary and secondary sources.

—Braham Dabscheck

- III-2 Headon, David. "Putting Soul into the Cemetery with Lights": The Canberra Raiders Phenomenon," *Sporting Traditions*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (May 1993), 31-46.

Canberra has traditionally been regarded by the rest of Australia as a spiritual wasteland inhabited by a locust of politicians and public servants—a place without a soul or a reason for existence. Headon maintains that the Canberra Raiders rugby league team, which entered the New South Wales

Rugby League in 1982, and particularly its premierships in 1989 and 1990, has been an important hegemonic force for Canberra: 31 notes, primary and secondary sources.

—Braham Dabscheck

III-3 Nadel, Dave. "Aborigines and Australian Football: The Rise and Fall of the Purnim Bears," *Sporting Traditions*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (May 1993), 47-63.

Nadel examines racist attitudes toward Aborigines in Australian football. He contrasts the situation of star players in the top-level white professional teams to the Warnambool team, the Purnim Bears in 1987. While the former have, generally speaking—in recent times at least, enjoyed relative acceptance, the latter have become scapegoats for a wider range of negative community attitudes.

—Braham Dabscheck

III-4 Sharp, M. P. "Moral Metaphor, Economic Reality and Public Perceptions: The Control of Cricket and Rugby in Sydney, 1890-1912," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 5, No. 3 (December 1988), 331-342.

Class differences explain the relationships between players and officials in Australian cricket and rugby. Officials, many British, saw themselves as guardians of the amateur tradition and of sporting purity. Yet there was virtually no Australian leisure class from which to draw pure amateur players and dissention between the groups quickly emerged. Rugby players quickly broke away to form the rival Rugby League, while the cricket battle lasted over 20 years. Most spectators sided with the players and embraced professional sports. Based on primary and secondary sources, 37 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte