

III. Australia and New Zealand

III-1 Cashman, Richard. "Symbols of Unity: Anglo-Australian Cricketers, 1977-1900," *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 7, No. 1 (May 1990), 97-110.

During the late nineteenth century, 98 percent of the Australian population was Anglo-Celtic and considered Britain home. Cricket was one of the most important links of Empire, favored especially by the Australian middle class, and an important element of nationalism. From 1877 to 1900, many Australian Test cricketers represented both Britain and Australia, playing a key role in developing international cricket. This changed after 1900 due to indigenous nationalism and tighter rules. Based on primary and secondary sources; 38 notes. Based on secondary sources: 19 notes.

—Mary Lou LeCompte

- III-2 Nauright, John. "Like Fleas on a Dog: Emerging National and International Conflict Over New Zealand Rugby Ties With South Africa, 1965-74," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 1 (November 1993), 54-77.

Nauright examines the importance and dimensions of South Africa's rugby union links with New Zealand in the context of sporting boycotts mounted against South Africa's policy of apartheid. Primary and secondary sources; 64 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- III-3 Wenn, Stephen R. "Lights! Camera! Little Action: Television, Avery Brundage and the 1956 Melbourne Olympics," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 1 (November 1993), 38-53.

Article examines dispute between Melbourne Olympic games organizing committee and television and newsreel companies over rights for showing 1956 Olympic games. Story is a blip in the strong commercial relationship between television and the Olympics. Primary and secondary sources: 43 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- III-4 Murray, Maree. "Boys Will Be Boys: The Construction of the Men of League," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 1 (November 1993), 24-36.

Murray examines the recent deluge of player biographies in rugby league as an expression of Popular culture. Argues that they express a masculinity which is conservative, pernicious, and rapacious. Primary sources; 32 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- III-5 Moore, Andrew. "Testosterone Overdose: Popular Culture and Historical Memory," *Sporting Traditions*, 10, No. 1 (November 1993), 2-22.

Article examines recent spate of popular writings, mainly player biographies, in rugby league. While the works are of limited historical significance, they have been commercially successful and provide useful historical anecdotes. Primary sources: 23 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck

- III-6 Dabscheck, Braham. "Rugby League and the Union Game," *The Journal of Industrial Relations*, 35, No. 2 (June 1993), 242.

Examines the history of the Association of Rugby League Professionals from its formation in 1979 to the end of 1992, and its relationship with the New South Wales Rugby League. Focuses on various labor market rules in professional team sports and, in particular, the player association's

use of the courts to defeat rugby league's attempt to introduce the internal draft. Primary and secondary sources: 157 notes.

—Braham Dabscheck