

III. Australia

III-1 Phillips, Murray G. "Sport, War, and Gender Images: The Australian Sportsmen's Battalions and the First World War." *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 1 (April 1997), 78-96.

Australian Imperial Force recruiters utilized the links between sport, battle, and masculinity to attract athletes to special units, the Sportsmen's Battalion, and the Sportsmen's 1000. Based on similar English programs that appealed to sportsmen's classist concerns, the programs were more symbolically than statistically important. War represented the ultimate expression of masculinity and offered the chance to prove continued Anglo-Saxon strength. Women were

encouraged to utilize their femininity to coerce men into enlisting. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 113 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*

III-2 Horton, Peter A. “‘Padang or Paddock’: A Comparative View of Colonial Sport in Two Imperial Territories.” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 14, no. 1 (April 1997), 1-20.

Though enduring symbols of British cultural imperialism, sporting traditions were not simply accepted by colonial peoples, but were influenced by myriad sociocultural and geopolitical factors. Ethnic diversity, geographic factors, and climatic conditions inhibited the adoption of British sport in Singapore, where sport served mainly as a diversion for posted British officials. Australian sport was relatively liberated from the implicit classism of British athletics, and developed a sense of unity among Australian settlers. Based on primary and secondary sources; includes 53 notes.

—*Samuel J. Katz*