

Moral and Legal Responsibilities of Sportsmen and Women’.

Mark Connellan, *THE IDEOLOGY OF ATHLETICISM, ITS ANTIPODEAN IMPACT, AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS IN TWO ELITE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS*, A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History No. 5. Bibliog., footnotes, pp.119, \$7.

This is the first thesis published in the A.S.S.H. Studies series. The thesis was awarded first class honours and the University medal in Education at the University of Sydney in 1985 and subsequently won the A.S.S.H. Student Dissertation prize in 1987. The study covers the period 1880-1931 from the origins of the schools and their early adherence to athleticism, to the period in which athleticism began to decline as an official ideology. Connellan concludes that ‘athleticism has too often been portrayed as a set of pseudo-principles which were primarily used as a means of social control’ but there was also a ‘level of devotion and belief in the educational efficacy of athleticism’.

Leonie M. Randall, *A FAIR GO? WOMEN IN SPORT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA 1945-1965*, A.S.S.H. Studies in Sports History No. 6., Bibliog., footnotes, pp.87, \$7.

This thesis achieved first class honours and the University medal at Flinders University in 1986 and won the A.S.S.H. Student Dissertation prize in 1988. The thesis was a factor in Randall’s success in gaining the Jim Main award for the best history honours student in her year at Flinders University.

The study explores female participation in school, University and community sport and the promotion of sport by public and private groups in a period which is often referred to as a 'golden age' of Australian sport and women's sport in particular. The author concludes that despite the many obstacles placed in the way of women wishing to participate in sport, some women displayed a serious and dedicated attitude to their involvement in sport which was an integral part of their lifestyle.