

II. CANADIAN SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

II-1

Kidd, Bruce. "Canadian Opposition to the 1936 Olympics in Germany." *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 9, No. 2 (December 1978), 20-40.

Canadians opposed the 1936 (Berlin) Olympics and they sent a small Canadian contingent to the alternative People's Olympic Games in Barcelona. An attempted boycott of the Berlin Olympics was organized by "members of Workers Sports Association Clubs or individual trade unionists, progressive churchmen and educators, members of left-wing political groups, or persons who had a direct experience with German fascism." However, the boycott failed largely because of the conservative press and sports establishment. Only six Canadian athletes were sent to the People's Olympics (which were abandoned at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War) while 100 attended the Berlin Olympics. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 55 notes.
Peter Donnelly

II-2

Moss, Robert. "Cricket in Nova Scotia During the Nineteenth Century," *Ca-*

nadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education, 9, No. 2 (December 1978), 58-75.

British influence in Canada extended to the sport of cricket which achieved the status of a national sport during the 19th century. The game was played as early as 1786 in Nova Scotia, almost 50 years earlier than had previously been believed for Canada. In Halifax, the popularity of the game waxed and waned with the relative strength of teams fielded by the British garrison and peaked during the latter part of the 19th century when several international tournaments were held. The popularity of the game declined at the turn of the century with the Boer War and the eventual departure of the British garrison. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 64 notes.

Peter Donnelly

II-3

Benidickson, Jamie. "Recreational Canoeing in Ontario Before the First World War," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 9, No. 2 (December 1978), 41-57.

The significance of recreational and competitive canoeing in Ontario during the latter part of the 19th and the early part of the 20th century is discussed. The popularity of canoeing is related to the growing urbanization in Canada and a return to the wilderness experience of Canadian pioneers and "voyageurs." Proponents also cited the restorative/therapeutic and character building benefits of canoeing. The differences between American/British and Canadian canoeing are noted, as are the commercial implications in terms of the railroads, leisure industry and canoe manufacturing. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 68 notes.

Peter Donnelly

II-4

Sheedy, Arthur. "Pour une Historiographie Propre aux Pheomenes de l'Education Physique et du Sport: La Reconnaissance des ideologies, [Toward a Fair Historiography of Physical Education and Sport Phenomena: The Re-birth of Ideologies]", *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 8, No. 2 (December 1977), 10-23.

Epistemology can be helpful in identifying various ideological components of physical education and sport. Although theoretical conceptions of physical education and sport have yet to be put into practice, it is important to look at

the “why” of history rather than the “how.” This has been attempted through a study of the evolution of the physical education specialist in Quebec 1950-1975. All human components are needed in order to give an interpretation of an event, the contexts, ideas, tensions and the relating causal factors. A series of questions are asked about the evolution of the problem, the evolution of the situation, and the actual status of the problem. Ideology must be examined in the analysis of each question in relation to groups; thus we should be able to build a theory upon underlying facts. Based on secondary works; 33 notes.

Jean-Paul Massicotte