

Journal Surveys

I. SPORT

A. Canada

I-A-1

Roxborough, Henry. "The Beginning of Organised Sport in Canada," *Canada*, 2, No. 3 (March 1975), 30-43.

modern Canadian sport shows little resemblance to its early recreational roots which predate the founding of the Dominion. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries sport was limited to the equestrian pursuits of the English military officers and an assortment of native Indian activities. As the pioneering instinct decreased, improved communication promoted interest in sport. British immigrants brought traditional games which were promoted in the schools, universities and Caledonian clubs whilst reflecting a stratified society. It remains to be seen whether present day commercialism, professionalism, and nationalism will eventually obliterate the earlier meaning of the Canadian sport. Based on primary sources, newspapers, secondary works; illustrations; biblio.

Ralph C. Wilcox.

I-A-2

Metcalfe, Alan. "The Evolution of Organized Physical Recreation in Montreal, 1840-1895," *Histoire Sociale-Social History*, 11, No. 21 (May 1978), 144-166.

The pattern of evolution of urban sport and physical recreation in Montreal during the second half of the nineteenth century greatly affected modern organized physical recreation. Sporadic competitions in selected sports were the preserve of an exclusive elite until the 1860s when new sports were promoted, organizational structures were created, basic patterns of land utilization were established, and public attitudes toward recreation were developed. From 1870 to 1890 the number of sporting clubs greatly expanded with organizational control being vested in the permanent, Anglophobe sporting institutions that possessed the best facilities for recreation and expounded the values of athleticism in amateur sport. During the 1890s, leagues became the basic structure for sporting competition, commercial recreation expanded, and "fad" sports (sparring, velocipede racing, walking matches) evolved and re-

flected involvement by all segments of the Montreal community. Based on primary sources and newspapers.; 3 figures, 4 tables; 56 notes.
Don Morrow

I-A-3

Fisher, D. "A Hockey Series That Challenged Canadians' View of Themselves," *International Perspectives*, 6 (November/December 1972), 13-20.

The 1972 U.S.S.R.–Canada hockey series provided a forum of evidence that ice hockey is one of the deepest common denominators in Canadian culture. Toronto lawyer Alan Eagleson—the throttle of the series juggernaut—spear-headed the organization of the 1972 series. Despite the complex problems of American ownership and financial control of Canadian hockey, the repeated attempts at nationalization of international amateur hockey in Canada, the administrative network of Hockey Canada and of National Hockey League stumbling blocks, Team Canada 1972 evoked a Canadian unity. 3 illustrations, 1 cartoon, based on personal recollections; no notes.

Don Morrow

I-A-4

Kidd, Bruce. "Canadian Athletes Should Support the Olympic Games and Help Defeat Jean Drapeau," *Canadian Dimension*, 9, No. 4 (March 1973), 8–10.

The I.O.C.'s decision to grant Montreal the 1976 Olympics prompted ongoing concern at the apparent budgetary and human weaknesses of Mayor Jean Drapeau and fueled the emerging criticism of the Olympic Movement. The author, a former international athlete and sharp critic of Drapeau, views opposition to the Games as a sacrifice of the Olympics to its enemies. Kidd calls for a reformed Games and echoes long held ideals, some of which have since been realised. The article represents a plea for athletes to band together to ensure "a saner, more democratic, more humane sporting culture." Based on opinion, illustration.

Ralph C. Wilcox

I-A-5

Marsh, John. "The Changing Skiing Scene in Canada," *Canadian Geographical Journal*, 90, No. 2 (1975), 4-13.

Skiing existed in Canada as early as the 1860s. The first Canadian Skiing Championships were held in 1866 at Rossland, British Columbia. Edward Feuz, a Swiss guide in British Columbia's Selkirk Mountains, initiated Canada's first Alpine ski tour in 1903, the precursor of the modern day ski club

which developed in the years preceeding World War II. The post-1945 boom in downhill skiing was due to an increase in leisure time, mobility, income and facilities. The geographic, economic, and environmental impact of the growth of skiing varied across the country; the availability of suitable terrain and snow and the distribution of population governed resort location and development. Cross-country skiing and snowmobiling now offer alternative forms of winter recreation; hence, the fluctuating participant status of downhill skiing. No notes; 24 illustrations.

Dave Brown

I-A-6

Franks, E.E.S. "White Water Canoeing: An Aspect of Canadian Socio-Economic History," *Queen's Quarterly*, 82, No. 2 (Summer 1975), 175-188.

White water canoeing as a work and/or leisure activity in Canada has developed, receded, and resurged with prevailing socio-economic conditions. Prior to the twentieth century, the use of the canoe in Canada, the birthplace of the craft itself, was confined to North American Indians, fur traders, woodsmen, northern workers, and travellers. White water canoeing was the summit of the canoeists's art, but the canoe was rarely visible in settled Canada and its refined use was mythological rather than visible. Nascent, rural Canadian society combined with the rural urban shift and economic difficulties prevented widespread diffusion of the activity in its transition from work to leisure early in the twentieth century. Children's summer camps taught conservative canoe techniques until the prosperity of the 1950s and European and British leadership and an interchange of kayakists' skill provided a fertile atmosphere for a resurgence of the activity. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 12 notes.

Don Morrow

I-A-7

Laberge, Jean-Guy and Carletti, Richard, "A Century of Canadian Contributions," *Baseball Research Journal* (1978), 18-22.

From 1879 to the present day 135 Canadians have played major league baseball. Included were batting stars such as James "Tip" O'Neill and slugger Jeff Heath and star pitchers like Ferguson Jenkins and relief pitcher John Hiller. Based on secondary works; No notes.

David Q. Voigt