

II. Canadian Sport

II-1

Redmond, Gerald. "Some Aspects of Organized Sport and Leisure in Nineteenth-century Canada," *Society and Leisure*, 2, No. 1 (1979), 73-100.

The leisure time of man has been very closely related to the sports that individuals pursue. History has shown that one is dependent, to a large degree, on the other. Although leisure appears to be a modern day phenomenon, its roots may be traced back to nineteenth-century western society. Some forces contributing to the development of organized sport in British North America were: The British influence; the sporting nature of the City of Montreal; increased participation of women; increased week-end leisure time; and the in-

volvement of schools and colleges in athletics. Organized sport in the nineteenth-century presents many opportunities for the sport historian as so much information remains to be identified. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 59 notes.

—John R. Kennedy

II-2

Cosentino, Frank. "Sport in the Land of the Beaver, Eagle, and Bear (Part 1)" *CAHPER Journal (Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation)*, 44, No. 5 (May/June 1978), 15-17, 40-41; "Sport in the Land of the Beaver, Eagle, and Bear (Part 2)," *CAHPER Journal*, 44, No. 6 (July/August 1978), 26-29.

"A cultural amnesia has pervaded Canadian society, a cultural amnesia aided by the national practice of enviously emulating others. The situation can be likened to a beaver who, while busily engaged in the process of building a home, sights an eagle and a bear. The beaver watches in fascination, its imagination dwelling on the majesty and power of the two, one soaring and delighting in freedom of flight, the other moving with strength, determination, and purpose. While the beaver is thusly engaged, he is jarred loose from his wandering imagination by the sound of water. He turns to see his home being washed away. Such is the price of the beaver's day-dreams that he would have to start anew to build his home" (Author's abstract). Article traces the development, and considers the present state of Canadian sport with particular emphasis on Soviet and American influences. No notes.

—Peter Donnelly

II-3

Schrodt, Barbara. "Canadian Women at the Commonwealth Games: 1930-1974," *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 44, No. 4 (1978), 30-37.

Over the years Canadian women athletes have steadily improved their performances in the Commonwealth Games. Phyllis Dewar's performance prior to World War II and Elaine Tanner's accomplishments in 1966 in Jamaica highlighted the strength of Canada's female swimmers. Beverley Boys dominated women's diving events during the early seventies and brought a good deal of attention to this country. Strong track and field accomplishments were led by Abigail Hoffman's outstanding middle-distance performance and Debbie Brill's unorthodox, but very successful, high-jumping style in the 1966 and 1970 Games. The year 1974 produced a record four gold medals in track and field at Christchurch indicating an impressive improvement in athletics for Canadian women. Increased financial support from federal and provincial

government agencies has been largely responsible for the improved performances. Based on primary sources and secondary works; 8 notes.

—John R. Kennedy

II-4

Baka, Rich and Hoy, David. "Political Aspects of Canadian Participation in the Commonwealth Games: 1930-1978," *CAHPER Journal (Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation)*, 44, No. 4 (March/April 1978), 6-14, 24.

"The Commonwealth Games, once known as the 'Friendly Games,' had their label tainted to some extent in recent years as political issues infiltrated this sports competition. Active government involvement was evident in all three sets of Commonwealth Games held to date in Canada, and this public sector contribution increased in scope with each succeeding festival. Without direct government financial aid and organizational assistance from all levels of the Canadian public sector, the Commonwealth Games might not be in existence today, or would not have attained the stature they now possess. More active government involvement changed the very nature of the Commonwealth sports festival. National prestige and success in international sport are more important than the friendly rivalry that once existed to bind the Commonwealth of Nations. African member nations recognize a closer affiliation with their own continent than with the loose framework of the Commonwealth" (Authors' Conclusions). Contains details of government economic assistance to the three Canadian Commonwealth Games. Based on primary sources and secondary works, and newspaper sources; 35 notes.

—Peter Donnelly

II-5

Brown, Andrea. "Edward Hanlan, The World Sculling Champion, Visits Australia," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 11, No. 2 (December 1980), 1-44.

"Ned" Hanlan, Canada's renowned world-champion oarsman from 1880 to 1884, toured Australia, a country noted for its rowing prowess during the last third of the nineteenth century, early in 1884. Throughout Australia Hanlan put on rowing exhibitions, promoted his name and fame, and generally engaged in his business of rowing for almost a full year. The press and the public received Hanlan with everything from worship to skepticism and scorn. Losing his world title decisively to Australian William Beach, Hanlan returned home in April, 1885. Hanlan remained an elite class oarsman for another four years, but he was never able to regain the world title despite a second, shorter tour to Australia in 1888. He was recognized as the Father of

Modern Rowing throughout the world due to his innovations in equipment, style, and technique. Based upon newspapers and primary sources; 96 notes.

—Don Morrow

II-6

Rees, Ronald. "Eccentric Settlements in the Canadian West," *History Today*, 27 (September 1977), 607-614.

During the 1880s English and French settlements initiated several sporting activities in the Canadian West. Cannington, the first English settlement in the Canadian West, was founded in 1882 by Captain Edward Michell Pierce. The community enjoyed such sports as cricket, tennis, and rugby. Popular summer activities were sailing, boating, and swimming in lakes on nearby Moose Mountain. Horse racing and hunting, however, attracted the most followers. The Beckton brothers constructed a cockfighting shed and kennels for foxhounds and bull terriers on their estate. In 1886 the French Counts settled in the Pipestone Valley, about a day's journey from Cannington. They enjoyed similar sporting activities. Cannington's annual horse show brought those two immigrant groups and the Cree Indians together. No notes; 6 illustrations.

—Alar Lipping

II-7

Day, Robert D. "Sport in Poetry: A Nineteenth Century Newspaper Study of Chatham, Ontario Journals," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport and Physical Education*, 10, No. 1 (May 1979), 62-82.

Between 1841 and 1900 central Canadian newspapers regularly published poems reflecting sporting news or commentary. An important source to the sport historian, poetry based on sporting themes exemplified the nature of sport, ethnic participation, seasonal interests, crazes, social comment, sport development, community interests, sport legislation, and other sporting concerns. Based on newspapers and secondary works; 27 notes.

—Don Morrow