

II. Canadian Sport

- II-1 Blackstock, C. R. "DeCoubertin and Tait McKenzie," *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 42, No. 4 (March-April 1976) 6-8.

Baron Pierre DeCoubertin and R. Tait McKenzie raised and educated in Paris and the pioneer country of Canada respectively, both became educators who recognized the importance of physical education and sports in school programs and in the communities of their countries. The amateur athlete was a mutual concern to both. DeCoubertin developed it through rules of the Games and Olympic Associations of each country; McKenzie presented it to sports organizations both at home and abroad, especially university athletic associations. Both men saw the Games as a socializing and human-

izing force for peaceful association of the world peoples. McKenzie entered his sculptures in the art competitions held as part of several Olympiads. In 1912 DeCoubertin and McKenzie met in Stockholm at the Vth Olympiad where McKenzie entered his medallion, "The Joy of Effort." No references; no notes.

—Alyce T. Cheska

II-2 Bumsted, J. M. and Stott, Rosalie. "Con Games 76," *Canadian Forum*, 56, No. 661 (May 1976), 5-8.

Super Series '76, a series of hockey games between two Russian and eight N.H.L. teams, has shown that the best Russian clubs play better and more appealing hockey than do the N.H.L. teams. The series has shown also that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is willing to sacrifice truth, equity, fairness, and objectivity in its effort to promote and support the National Hockey League. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-3 Davidson, Stewart A. "The Mill of Kintail: Shrine to a Physical Educator," *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*. 51, No. 7 (September-October 1985), 27-29 (in English), 30-32 (in French).

A grist mill built in 1830 on the Indian River, Ontario, where R. Tait McKenzie played as a boy, was purchased by McKenzie 100 years later as a summer home and sculpting studio. To honor his Scottish roots, he named it "The Mill of Kintail." When Major and Mrs. James Leys purchased the property in 1952, they declared it The Mill of Kintail Museum, The Tait McKenzie Memorial. The Leys spent 21 years bringing the accomplishments of Tait McKenzie as physician, surgeon, sculptor, and physical educator to the world's attention. After The Mississippi Valley Conservation Authority purchased, renovated, and restored the mill and added Ley's Nepean sandstone memorial "The Cloister on the Hill" to the Mill site, this 186-acre shrine was declared a Canadian Arts and Pioneer Museum, a tribute to the national and international importance of Tait McKenzie. Based on 7 secondary sources; no notes.

—Alyce T. Cheska

II-4 Fairfax, John. "Canada's Colonial Complex: Sports," *Canadian Forum*, 20, No. 237 (October 1940), 213-214.

The sports that are popular in Canada reflect Canadians' dual sense of inferiority toward the United States and Great Britain. Like the Americans. Canadians have become enthralled with professional, not amateur sport. Lacrosse has been dropped in favor of baseball. Cricket is promoted in slavishly colonial fashion at Canadian private boys' schools. Canadian hockey teams are now only feeders for the big league teams across the line. All of this reveals the Canadian colonial complex. or sense of inferiority. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-5 Fisher, D.M. "Canadian Sporting Prints." *Canadian Forum*, 33, No. 392 (September 1953). 130-131, 133.

Most of our popular Canadian sports have a history going back into the nineteenth century. They usually were organized or codified by military, university. or business men. In the nineteenth century British people were most instrumental in establishing

and nurturing sport; in the twentieth century other "national" groups have made important contributions. Class distinctions have largely broken down. Community pride has always been the essential dynamic of team games. In Canada, this community pride has been exhibited primarily at the local level, not the provincial or national ones. Canadian sport and the culture of Canadian sport is becoming more and more Americanized. In particular, Canadians are becoming more and more like Americans in following big-time professional sport; yet, it is still surprising how much their sports seem both Canadian and participant-oriented. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-6 Fisher, D.M. "Football Sound and Fury." *Canadian Forum*, 34, No. 410 (March 1955), 272-274.

Recently Canadian football promoters have disagreed over whether or not they should "thumb their nose" at the N.F.L. or "kow-tow" to it. Should they attempt to lure top American players to the Canadian leagues, or should they respect American contracts, and especially the reserve clause, in those contracts? It is inevitable that an agreement will be reached between the N.F.L. and the Canadian owners in which there will be mutual respect for Canadian and American contracts. Canadian owners cannot compete financially with N.F.L. owners and American owners have no need for the superfluous American players the Canadians can afford, or Canadian cities as sites for N.F.L. franchises. No notes.

—Morris Mott

11-7 Fisher, D.M. "Head Coach Lloyd Percival," *Canadian Forum*, 33, No. 389 (June 1953), 58-59, 61.

Lloyd Percival's CBC Radio program, Sports College, is an immensely popular show that may do a great deal to improve both the fitness of average Canadians and the performances of its elite athletes. He says he admires English sportsmanship, fair play, and casual naturalness, while preaching preparation, training, scheming, competitiveness, energy, efficiency, and success. His goals are national pride, national fitness, and international stature through sport. It seems unlikely that Canadian sports journalists, government agencies, and schools will follow his lead at this point in time. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-8 Fisher, D. M. "Major Conn Smythe," *Canadian Forum*, 29, No. 350 (March 1950), 276-277.

Conn Smythe is *the* most successful sports promoter of our time. He bought the N.H.L. Toronto St. Patricks in 1927, changed the team's name to the Maple Leafs, and built the club into a contender. The Maple Leafs have won the last three Stanley Cups. Moreover, Maple Leaf Gardens, the arena that Smythe built in 1931, now makes hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Smythe may not be a popular promoter. but he is certainly a successful one. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-9 Gurney, Helen. "The Tie that Binds," *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*. 49, No. 5 (May-June 1983), 33.

From the first Canadian Physical Education Association (CPEA) national convention in Toronto in 1933, networking was vital: (I) to gain acceptance of physical

education as a legitimate subject to study, (2) to encourage university degree programs in physical education, health education, and recreation, (3) to promote the two National Fitness Acts, and (4) to promote the national fellowship and bursary programs. From 1933 to 1955 conventions were held with provincial physical education teachers' conventions. Special interests committees began in 1937 with the Committee on Athletics for Girls and Women and the Committee on Programmes in Physical Education for Girls and Women. In 1950 along with teacher education and outdoor education, the Research Committee started. From 1969 on special committees increased; and by the 1983 Golden Anniversary Convention in Toronto, fifteen committees held pre-convention meetings or workshops. No references.

—Alyce T. Cheska

- II-10 Leys, James F. "Theirs Be the Glory," *Journal of Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 29, No. 5 (June-July 1963), 6-8, 3 1-34.

James Leys, in 1952 purchased the Mill of Kintail, summer home and studio of R. Tait McKenzie. from McKenzie's widow Ethel. Leys addressed the 1961 CAHPER convention to urge Canadian government to acquire, maintain, and administer the 33-acre Mill site. Ley and his wife devoted many years to refurbishing its buildings and grounds, placing 70 of McKenzie's sculptures there for public viewing. McKenzie's own collection of Early Settler's effects was placed on display. As a boy Tait McKenzie played in the ruins of the 1830 grist mill located on the Indian River four miles from his home; in 1930 he purchased and reconstructed the mill as his summer home and studio. The Mill is, Leys declares," a shrine to a man who embodies your ideas, one who stands in the stream of your traditions. By his own life, he (McKenzie) showed that an artist can be an athlete, the athlete a scientist, and the scientist an artist to know the joy of effort and to learn that the greater the effort the greater the joy" (p. 32). Leys reviews McKenzie's life as humanitarian, surgeon, artist, and physical educator. No references.

—Alyce T. Cheska

- II-11 Swain, Sue. "History of the Ontario Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association (OWIAA)," *Journal of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 49, No. 2 (November-December 1982), 26-28.

The Ontario Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association (OWIAA) marked its 10th anniversary in 1981, although several organizations preceded it. The first competitive league in intercollegiate competition, The Canadian Intercollegiate Women's Basketball League, began in 1921 (renamed in 1946 the Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union). In 1965 a second league, East-West Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics (EWCIA) was added, which included two provincial sections (renamed in 1967 the Ontario-Quebec Women's Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics). A loose federation between these two conferences named the Women's Intercollegiate Two Conference Association (WITCA) functioned until 1970 when Quebec withdrew from both groups. The institutions of Ontario in 1972 then joined in one organization, the Ontario

Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Association, to organize and guide intercollegiate competition for women students. No references.

—Alyce T. Cheska

II-12 Wise, S. F. "Canadian Football," *Canadian Forum*, 30, No. 358 (November 1950). 175-176.

Recently mass spectator sports have risen to a prominence they have achieved in no other era in human history. Americans first exhibited the fanaticism with sports. Canadians, as usual, have followed the Americans' lead. Thus, recently football has become a mass attraction in Canada, about two decades after a similar development occurred in the United States.

Football in one form or another has been present in Canada since the 1860s. The post-World War II surge in interest in the game resulted from the influx of American players and American coaches and from the adoption of the management approaches associated with American big business. Modern-day Canadian football represents another triumph of American technique and aggressiveness. No notes.

—Morris Mott

II-13 Wise, S. F. and Fisher, D. M. "Hockey and Hokum," *Canadian Forum*, 31, No. 372 (January 1952). 224-226.

Hockey's popularity in Canada is declining. Football, basketball, and even curling are gaining popularity at the expense of hockey. This is because in the past three decades the N.H.L. has emphasized "the grosser points of the game: speed, spills, and roughness." It has tinkered with the rules and recently lengthened the season. The result is that comparisons of modern players with previous ones are almost impossible to make. Moreover, amateur leagues have made rule changes similar to those adopted by the pros. As a consequence certain skills are no longer well developed, and a dull uniformity of style now prevails. No notes.

—Morris Mott