

Journal Surveys

I. Canada

I-1 GILLESPIE, GREG. "'I Was Well Pleased with Our Sport among the Buffalo': Big-Game Hunters, Travel Writing, and Cultural Imperialism in the British North American West, 1847-72." *Canadian Historical Review* 83 (December 2002): 555-584.

The travel writings of aristocratic British big game hunters in the British North American (now Canadian) West, ca. 1847-1872, described or mapped the land, described and categorized plants and animals and geographic features, all in familiar Old Country ways. By doing these things they "appropriated" the British Northwest and validated the British presence in and domination over the land and its resources. Illustrations, based on primary and secondary sources, 89 notes.

—MORRIS MOTT

I-2 COMANCHIO, CYNTHIA. "Inventing the Extra curriculum: High School Culture in Interwar Ontario." *Ontario History* 93 (spring 2001): 33-56.

In reaction to public concerns about Ontario's "youth problem" (p. 33) at the end of World War I, educators in the rapidly-growing secondary (high) schools created an elaborate extra curriculum. These activities were designed to provide supervised, morally acceptable leisure pursuits for students as well as to develop "school spirit" (p. 39). Sport figured prominently in this program. The extracurricular activities were supposed to foster student cohesion, but in reality they reinforced identities based on gender, class, ethnicity, and race. Based on primary and secondary sources, illustrations, 68 notes.

—MORRIS MOTT

I-3 LATHROP, ANNA H. "Contested Terrain: Gender and 'Movement' in Ontario Elementary Physical Education." *Ontario History* 94 (autumn 2002): 164-182.

Until the 1940s the physical education curriculum in Ontario's elementary schools featured rigid, gender-specific forms of drill and gymnastics. Between the 1940s and the 1970s educators, who were either from England or familiar with recent developments in England, introduced the "movement" approach in Ontario. This meant that expressive and functional movement in games, dance and gymnastics was encouraged. The new approach was resisted by males who felt it compromised the acquisition of sport-specific skills and the development of desirable behavior. Illustrations, based on primary and secondary sources, 50 notes.

—MORRIS MOTT

I-4 FORBES, SUSAN L. "Gendering Corporate Welfare Practices: Female Sports and Recreation at Eaton's during the Depression." *Rethinking History* 5 (spring 2001): 59-74.

Forbes focuses on a segment of society that has been largely underrepresented in historical research to date. The role of structured leisure is examined in the lives of female labor by studying the opportunities that T. Eaton Company of Toronto provided for its female employees. As a result of this study light is shed on the role of companies in constructing leisure activities that were deemed "appropriate" for women during the 1930s. Based on primary and secondary sources, 39 notes.

—G. LETICIA GONZALEZ

II. United States

II-1 BULLION, JOHN. "'The Finest Treat His Ranch Could Offer': Lyndon Johnson and Deer Hunting." *Missouri Historical Review* 96 (January 2002): 119-131.

An examination of Lyndon Johnson's deer hunting activities at the LBJ Ranch in central Texas lends insight into the president's use of this economic and political tool. He limited hunters to only his family and guests, hoping to use trophy bucks they killed as a symbol of his patronage and influence. Hunts took on special meaning when political guests participated; they measured manhood, asserted his authority, and emboldened his image among D.C. insiders. The ranch represented the "mythical" LBJ by creating a world where pitfalls proved clear and his ability to overcome them reigned. Based on secondary sources and the author's experience, 2 notes.

—RYAN K. ANDERSON