

Two Days of Canada at Play

33rd Annual Two Days of Canada Conference

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME



March 25-26, 2022 | Brock University
St. Catharines





Traditional Territory Acknowledgement:

Brock University is located on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe peoples, many of whom continue to live and work here today.

This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties and is within the land protected by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum agreement.

Today this gathering place is home to many First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples and acknowledging reminds us that our great standard of living is directly related to the resources and friendship of Indigenous peoples.

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On behalf of the Conference Program Committee, I am pleased to welcome you to Two Days of Canada at Play, the thirty-third "Two Days of Canada" conference organized by the Centre for Canadian Studies at Brock University.

The Two Days of Canada conference series engages in interdisciplinary perspectives on the study of Canada. Over the past three decades the conference has been organized around different themes by different faculty members, drawn from just about every department and program in the Humanities and Social Sciences at Brock. This year we are joined by our colleagues from the Faculty of Applied Health Sciences.

As you will see in this program, the conference reflects this interdisciplinary tradition, bringing together scholars and researchers from a variety of academic disciplines and creative fields to consider the many dimensions of sport, recreation, and leisure in Canada. It is going to be an engaging two days of presentations, panels and speakers.

We also are honoured to be working with the Social Justice Research Institute at Brock, who had the wonderful idea of screening Keepers of the Game. Such interdisciplinary activity is the heart of what we do at the Centre and we hope you enjoy this added feature of our conference.

Thank you for attending! We hope that this, our first "in-person" event since 2020, will be enjoyable and enlightening for all involved.

Play on!

Dan Malleck

Director of the Centre for Canadian Studies and Professor, Health Sciences

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Day 1: Friday March 25, 2022

**Venue: Marilyn I. Walker School for Fine and Performing Arts,
Brock University**

2:30–3:00 Conference Registration and Refreshments (provided)

Location: MIW Lobby

3:00–3:30 Welcome and Orientation

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

3:30–5:00 Panel 1: Sport Fandom and Experiences Across Generations

Location: MIW 151

Chair: Shannon Kerwin, Brock University

Adam Pappas (Brock University): A Study of Retirement Transition and Fandom of Retired Hockey Players

Keetyn Maxwell (Brock University): Exploring Parental Experiences and Meaning of Involvement Within Youth Sport

Keegal Dalal (Brock University): Love It, Hate It, Learn to Tolerate It: Understanding Fans' Experiences of Sport Activism Through a Multiple Social Identity Lens

3:30–5:00 Panel 2: Policies and Planning

Location: MIW 156

Chair: Ryan Clutterbuck, Brock University

Livianna Tossutti (Brock University): The Municipal Parks and Recreation Sector in Diverse Urban Communities

Parin Somani and Jagdish Joshi (Gujarat University, India): Sports Participation and Educational Engagement in Canada

Zachary Consitt (York University): Designing a Healthy Nation: Canadian Federal Policy in Sport and Recreation, 1961-2012

5:00–7:00 **Dinner Break** (not provided)

Location: Downtown St. Catharines (see list of restaurants on page 32)

7:00-8:30 **Documentary Screening – *Keepers of the Game***

Location: The Film House, Performing Arts Centre

Welcome: Lynn Wells, President & Vice-Chancellor, Brock University

Lacrosse on Akwesasne Mohawk Territory has historically been the preserve of men. An Indigenous girls' lacrosse team formed at a nearby high school faces ambivalence in their own community, as the girls must prove that the game of lacrosse is their rightful inheritance. With more than just a championship on the line, the girls fight to blaze a new path for the next generation of Mohawk women, while honouring their people's traditions in a changing world. Directed by Judd Ehrlich.

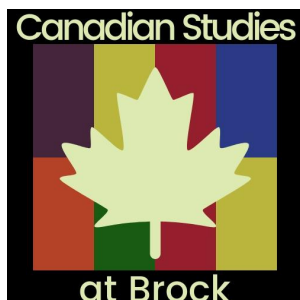
8:30-9:15 **Moderated Discussion**

Location: The Film House, Performing Arts Centre, Downtown St. Catharines

Moderator: Gregory Betts, Associate Director, Social Justice Research Institute, Brock University

Panelists: Mimi Lazore; Rynne Logan; and Awehiyo Thomas

Presented by:



Day 2: Saturday MARCH 26, 2022

**Venue: Marilyn I. Walker School for Fine and Performing Arts,
Brock University**

8:30–9:00 Conference Registration and Continental Breakfast (provided)

Location: MIW Lobby

CONCURRENT SESSIONS

9:00–10:30 Panel 3: Sport and Recreation in Popular Culture

Location: MIW 151

Chair: Ian Ritchie, Brock University

Anthony Kinik (Brock University): Des Jeux si simple? The Cultural Politics of Sport Films at the NFB 1960-1966

Paul Heintzman (University of Ottawa): The Play Ethic of Bill Mason

Alex Gagne (York University): "In the Real World, I can't go Fighting Dragons": The Dungeons & Dragons Panic in Canada, 1980-1990

9:00–10:30 Panel 4: Hockey and National Identity

Location: MIW 156

Chair: Andrew Holman, Bridgewater State University

Marica Mazurek (University of Zilina, Slovakia): The Meaning of Hockey for the Brand Identity and Image Creation in Canada

Sanja Gligorić (University of Belgrade): Ties That Bind: Hockey and Identity Formation

Kaitlyn Carter (Brock University): Canadian Enforcers: Canadian Masculine Nationalism and the 1972 Summit Series

10:30–11:00 Coffee Break (provided)

Location: MIW Lobby

11:00–1:00 Panel 5: Diversity and Inclusion

Location: MIW 151

Chair: Kyle Rich, Brock University

Jacqueline L. Scott (University of Toronto): Critical Cycling: Play and Black Lives

Jeffrey Donison (York University): "We Need Mutual Respect": Podcasting Marginalized Athletic Identities and Their Cultural Impact in Canada

Jason Blake (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia): "An intruder" in the Dressing Room? Hockey in Jack Wang's "The Valkyries" (2020)

Alex I. McKenzie and Janelle Joseph (University of Toronto): "Whitewashed Canadian History and Blacked Out Athletes: Addressing the Silencing and Erasure of Black Communities in Ice Hockey in Canada

11:00–1:00 Panel 6: From the Curling Club to the Olympic Stadium: Understanding Canadian Curling in an Era of Growth

Location: MIW 156

Chair: Heather Mair, University of Waterloo

Heather Mair (University of Waterloo): Introducing Curling in Canada

Kristi Allain (St. Thomas University): Men with Brooms: Men's Curling in Canada and the Experiences of Curlers in Later Life

Simon Barrick (Cape Breton University): "The Rocks and the Ice Don't Discriminate": Making Sense of Canada's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Turn

Richard Norman (Ryerson University): Through the House: Curling's Failure to Fulfill its Promise of "Diversity"

1:00-2:00 Lunch Break (provided)

Location: Brown bag lunch pick up in MIW Lobby

2:00-4:00 Panel 7: National Policy on Sport and Recreation

Location: MIW 156

Chair: Taylor McKee, Brock University

Ian Ritchie (Brock University): Spirit or Myth? Canadian Anti-Doping in the Post-Ben Johnson Era

Kat Rice (Brock University): The Beginning of Greatness: The Development of High-Performance Women's Ice Hockey at the Canada Games

PearlAnn Reichwein (University of Alberta): The "Women's Committee" of Cross Country Canada: Preliminary Retrospectives and Reflections

Kyle Rich (Brock University): Geographies of Sport Participation in Canada: Regional Implications for Policy Implementation

4:00-4:30 Coffee Break (provided)

Location: MIW Lobby

4:30-5:45 Keynote Address

Location: MIW 156

Introduction: Dan Malleck, Brock University

Courtney Szto, Queen's University

Title: Playing Through Pain: Racism, Sport, and Canadian Mythologies of Multiculturalism

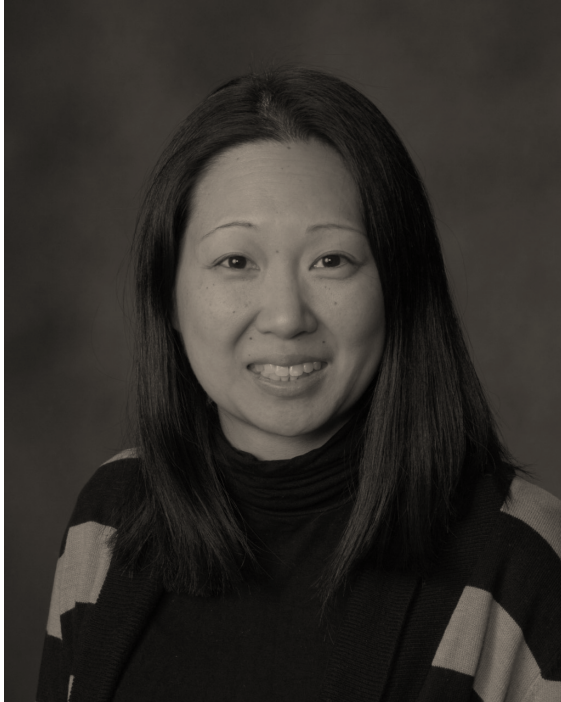
Hockey is Canada. Canada values multiculturalism. These myths represent two pillars of Canadian identity but what happens when we test these ideas against each other? This presentation will explore what it is like to be a racialized participant in Canadian hockey and provide recommendations for how we can create anti-racist and anti-colonial sporting spaces as we move forward.

5:45-6:00 Closing Remarks

Location: MIW 156

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Courtney Szto



Dr. Courtney Szto ([@courtneyszto](#)) is an Assistant Professor in the School of Kinesiology and Health Studies at Queen's University. She has published widely on racism in hockey, including her book *"Changing on the Fly: Hockey through the voices of South Asian Canadians,"* and the publicly available "Policy Paper for Anti-Racism in Canadian Hockey." Dr. Szto is the Co-Chair for the Equity, Diversity, Inclusion and Indigeneity Task Force for Queen's Athletics and Recreation, and consults with the Professional Women's Hockey Players Association (PWHPA) and Hockey Diversity Alliance on their anti-racism efforts.

ABSTRACTS

Panel 1: Sport Fandom and Experiences Across Generations

Adam Pappas (Brock University)

Title: A Study of Retirement Transition and Fandom of Retired Hockey Players

Abstract: In sport, athletes go through many different periods of transition in their lives; from a youth to elite athlete and if they are skilled enough, to a professional in their field. One of the most important transitions an athlete makes is the one from active player to former player, known as retirement. However, limited academic research and attention is given to retired professional athletes. The purpose of this research is to better understand perceptions and preparedness of retirement of former professional athletes as well as how former athlete fandom is influenced by their retirement.

When athletes retire, they may face an identity crisis which can impact their ability to adapt to life after sport (Coakley, 1983; Lotysz & Short, 2004; Worrell Jr., 2017). This identity crisis is known as Athlete Identity and as athletes develop early in their lives, identifying as an athlete often becomes a salient role in life and impacts the way they see themselves even outside of active sport (Webb et al., 1998). This pressure to succeed in sport is often the primary role of an athlete coming at the expense of other roles and activities such as school, family or social lives.

Some argue that due to public status, professional athletes are grown adults playing a children's game, but there are many commonalities to 'regular' work which go unnoticed (Gruneau & Whitson, 1993), and balancing post-playing identities is often difficult for an athlete, especially because it is common for athletes to end careers when most other people are just beginning theirs (Hattersley et al., 2019). It is important for future retirees to be aware and prepared for their retirement experience.

This study used an inductive research approach and participants were interviewed about their history within professional sport, from childhood introduction to sport to professional retirement. Participants were also asked to discuss how their personal views on the sport have changed over time. All participants will be Canadian citizens who played professional hockey in the National Hockey League, considered the best hockey league in the world, and will have retired prior to 2018. Data are currently being collected and analysis will be done by spring 2022.

Early findings have shown (i) a sport fandom evolution, (ii) a desire to remain in the sport as long as possible, (iii) unpreparedness to embrace transition and (iv) the strength of their athletic identity as themes in athletic retirement. Of interest in particular is the commonality of a once fanatical passionate pastime turning into a challenging daily life due to their emic perspectives in the sport. This research may benefit retired hockey players, both current and future, in successfully transitioning into retirement. Further, it may benefit retirement transition scholars in understanding the elements that contribute to a successful post playing career life.

Keetyn Maxwell (Brock University)

Title: Exploring Parental Experiences and Meaning of Involvement Within Youth Sport

Abstract: Community-based sport is dependent on parents to ensure quality sport experiences for children (Messner & Bozadas-Deas, 2009). Whether through formal volunteer roles as coaches or informal roles that involve private actions in the home to get children to sporting activities and allow them to be involved (e.g., registering for sport, packing lunches, organizing schedules, transportation, providing support), the involvement of parents in children's sport is increasingly important to understanding the experiences of both parent and child (Busser & Carruthers, 2010; Dorsch et al., 2021). Furthermore, parents of today are experiencing new generational expectations to be extensively more involved in their children's life, and this expectation is evident within youth sport in Canada (Stefansen et al., 2018).

Parents may not always hold formal volunteer roles such as a coach or board member but are still involved in other ways (Kerwin & Doherty, 2019) and it was the aim of this study to encapsulate involvement holistically: from the field of play to the comfort of the home. Parental involvement in some capacity is necessary for most children, but how parents experience and form meaning of their involvement may vary. Therefore, this study utilized role identity theory (Stryker, 1968) to frame a deeper exploration of various roles a parent holds that impacted their behaviour and overall experience of involvement with their child's sport.

By applying an interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) approach, the purpose of the study was to explore the lived experience of parental involvement in youth sport and the meaning this involvement holds. Specifically, explore the identity of parents and the experience and meaning of their involvement in their children's sport. Participants were parents based in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia, all of which had at least one child between the ages of six and nine involved in sport. Parents were interviewed twice regarding their involvement and both formal and informal roles they take up within their children's sport. This encompassed discussing their own sporting experiences, their parents' involvement within their sport, and their thoughts on what entails parental involvement.

Master themes that capture the overall phenomenon were constructed that were present across the majority of participants while still allowing for each participant's unique experience to be understood. The overarching themes interpreted from the data include: (i) *Desiring Involvement*, (ii) *Onus on Parental Roles within Involvement*, (iii) *Commitment*, and (iv) *Constructing Meaning-making of the Experience*. These findings highlight the ways in which the salience of roles defines the experience, and the meaning involvement holds to a parent. This study provided deeper theoretical understanding of the experience of being a parent involved in youth sport, as well as highlighted the usefulness of conducting research in this field with an IPA approach to begin exploring a complex and diverse topic that remains understudied.

Keegan Dalal (Brock University)

Title: A Study of Retirement Transition and Fandom of Retired Hockey Players

Abstract: On May 25, 2020, during the COVID-19 lockdown, George Floyd was murdered by Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin. The two weeks that followed – in part due to the proliferation and normalization of racial discourse on social media (Hu, 2020) –the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movement was catapulted onto a global scale. In response, many organizations took a stance and voiced their support for the BLM movement. The rise of brand activism began as a marketing strategy to promote differentiation in saturated markets. Now, consumers expect brands to take a stance on sociopolitical issues, although research on activism in sport reflects the contrary.

While scholars have measured fans' attitudinal and behavioural changes in response to sport activism, remarkably, qualitative research remains scant within sport activism research. Current quantitative work can only provide speculations on the processes that underlie such responses to sport activism. Such theorizations hypothesize that this phenomenon occurs in cases of incongruence between fan beliefs and activism messaging (Mudrick et al., 2019), riskier forms of activism (i.e., racial discourse; Cunningham & Regan, 2012; Schmidt et al., 2018), social identity threats (Sanderson et al., 2016), and interference with sport spectatorship (Schmidt et al., 2019; Serazio & Thorson, 2020). Previous research has provided the conjecture that our semistructured interviews further explored. As such, we draw on fans' experiences of activism in sport to supplement the previous findings.

Central to this research, we aim to uncover how an individual's multiple social identities affect experiences of brand activism in sport. Operating within a social identity theory lens, social identity complexity provides a dynamic framework to assess the interplay of multiple social identities (e.g., team, political, and intersectional identities; Delia, 2015; Roccas & Brewer, 2002). More poignantly, Brewer and Pierce (2005) describe social identity complexity as "a comprehensive theory involving the dynamic interactions between individual differences, social structure, and social cognition as the foundation of a social psychologically informed approach to social identity, tolerance, and prejudice reduction" (p. 436). Sport activism enables the convergence of multiple significant social identities (i.e., political identification and team identification), which may threaten the positive outcomes obtained through each membership independently.

To further ascertain how an individual's multiple social identities affect experiences of sport activism, a heterogeneous sample of 16 Ontario sport fans were interviewed. This sample served two purposes, (1) it allowed for a diverse spectrum of responses in line with the research question and (2) it provided/analyzed a Canadian perspective, differing from past brand activism studies. In line with the interpretive approach taken, findings were generalized to the theoretical framework rather than the population. Preliminary findings challenge the efficacy of sport activism, provide insight into fans' responses to threats via their multiple identities, and call into question the formation of superordinate identities and their value systems. This research supplements previous quantitative findings with rich thick data, ultimately enhancing our understanding of how Ontarian sport fans experience activism in sport.

Panel 2: Policies and Planning

Livianna Tossutti (Brock University)

Title: The Municipal Parks and Recreation Sector in Diverse Urban Communities

Abstract: Over the past decade, the goals of promoting diversity, equity and inclusion have gained currency in planning practise (Fainstein 2010; Purcell 2014; Loh, Ashley, Durham, and Bubb 2021). Institutions of all types, including those in the municipal parks and recreation sector, are increasingly expected to address structural inequalities related to ethnicity, race, and other forms of marginalization (Ashley, Loh, Bubb, and Durham 2021; Markusen 2014). Historically, park designs and programs have reflected the values of white audiences and well-resourced organizations (Loukaitou-Sideris 1995; Byrne and Wolch 2009). Processes of racial segregation, urban development and discriminatory practises have limited the access of racialized minorities to proximate and well-maintained public spaces and facilities (Smith 2012; Li 2014). Ethno-racial differences in perceptions of the environment and leisure preferences (Gobster 2002; Byrne and Wolch; Olivares and Piatak 2021) have meant that open spaces and recreational activities have not always been inclusive of immigrant and racialized populations.

This paper examines whether and how six Canadian municipalities with significant immigrant and racialized populations have adapted their planning practises, policies, programs and services to international migration and racial diversity in the parks and recreation policy domain. Specifically, it inquires whether they have adopted multicultural planning practises that are aligned with Official Multiculturalism, the state paradigm of immigrant incorporation and national identity. Adopted as federal policy in 1971, Official Multiculturalism encourages ethnic pluralism, and aims to combat discrimination and foster cultural understanding across all groups. It also assigns a positive role to public institutions to help newcomers adapt, while expecting that newcomers integrate and participate in Canadian society (Kymlicka and Bashir 2008). Multicultural planning practices would include measures to ensure the representation and participation of ethnic communities in planning processes, targeted policies for the provision of culturally sensitive services for immigrants and/or racialized populations, and equitable policies and programs through which the right of equal treatment with recognition of differences is obtained (Burayidi 2000; Qadeer and Agrawal 2011). A second objective is to reveal whether the case municipalities have rejected targeted, group-specific measures, for a “mainstreaming” approach that favours tackling social issues through generic policy areas aimed at entire populations (Scholten 2018).

To address these questions, the study analyzes evidence from official documents and semi-structured interviews with informed municipal officials, and with representatives from immigrant service provider and multicultural organizations in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Abbotsford and Brampton. It finds that multicultural planning practises inform every municipality’s approach to some degree, notwithstanding inter-city differences in the breadth and depth of initiatives. It also finds that despite the de facto implementation of multicultural planning principles and practises, official documents and interviewees did not generally refer to

multiculturalism in their discourse. Some aspects of horizontal mainstreaming have been incorporated into the planning repertoire of parks, recreation and culture units. In the case municipalities, mainstreaming is not an alternative to targeted programming, but an additional mechanism for recognizing difference in public institutions.

Parin Somani & Jagdish Joshi (Gujarat University, India)

Title: Sports Participation and Educational Engagement in Canada

Abstract: Education is a fundamental right of every individual and playing sports is important for personality development. It is suggested that through participating in sports, individuals cultivate increased physical activity, intellectual capabilities and moral understanding through which values, skills and attitudes can be nurtured. It is a means through which learned students can continue to participate in lifelong learning within the Canadian society. However, the number of students playing sports within higher education institutions in Canada decreases in early adulthood. This has been further disrupted through the restrictions enforced by international governing body regulations due to the coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic.

This study aims to identify the reasons why students in higher education are more reluctant to play sports in Canada. Recommendations are provided to facilitate sports participation in Canada without impinging upon higher education qualifications post pandemic.

A systematic literature review is conducted by carrying out a thorough literature search of published and grey literature sources. Literature is identified, extracted, analysed, interpreted, and evaluated. Results have indicated that students in higher education still possess a keen interest in physical activity despite gender. Male students engage in organised sports and strenuous training in comparison to their female counterparts who focus more on fitness. Reasons affecting students playing sports in higher educational institutions discussed within this study include mental health and self-image, peer pressure, covid-19, financial implications, academic course work and academic teaching schedules.

This study has deduced that higher education institutions should integrate sports that are available at flexible times for students to play both competitive and non-competitive sports that do not impinge upon academic education schedules. Higher education institutions should work with local and international governing bodies to reduce the challenges experienced by students deterring playing sports, simultaneously access to relevant sports facilities.

Zachary Consitt (York University)

Title: Designing a Health Nation: Canadian Federal Policy in Sport and Recreation, 1961-2012

Abstract: On Oct. 29, 2021, the first public consultations for the next Canadian Sport Policy were conducted as part of the Sport Canada Research Initiative Conference. A common theme was the need for sport to be accessible and inclusive for all Canadians in all sports. After multiple consultations with Canadian sport stakeholders the Canada Sport Policy 3.0 is scheduled to be

released in 2023. It will be Canada's third iteration of a national sport policy. The first one was created in 2002 and replaced Bill C-131 which guided Canada's sport leaders since 1961.

Politicians argued that a country's vitality and vigour could be measured by fitness levels and athletic performances at the Olympics. Sport – as international competitions between high-performance athletes or programs to instill healthy lifestyle practices for Canadians – has attracted attention from the federal government. A common belief was that winning Olympic medals has a positive effect on a country's cultural identity, participation in recreational activities and even their economy. By the end of an Olympic Games the narrative that typically remains are explanations/excuses for why certain medals were won/lost. These results could lead to conclusions reflecting a country's training facilities, coaches, athletes, or "vitality" as a nation. However, sport successes are not the only way to measure the health of a nation.

While Canadians remained divided according to various regional identities, sport and fitness have provided one of the few occasions for Canadians to come together under a shared sense of national identity. Positive consequences of fitness include improving one's personal health; developing specific performance skills (i.e., balance and flexibility); and proving that one community is better than another town, province, or country. Participating in sports and fitness carried strong social, cultural, and medical consequences drew the attention of the Canadian government to get involved designing a healthy nation before they become ill and require medical care.

This paper considers the following questions: What makes a nation healthy? What role did the Canadian federal government play in designing a healthy nation? It argues that from the first federal legislation related to sport and fitness in 1961 through the Canadian Sport Policy documents of the twenty-first century were guided by a design of a healthy nation that was both physically fit and cohesive by coming together to support its athletes. This involved creating hosting policies to effectively organize multi-sport events such as the Canada Games, Commonwealth Games, Pan-American Games and eventually the Olympic Games.

Despite minimal evidence connecting high-performance success to national pride, the Canadian government has devoted considerable resources towards a development system producing internationally renowned athletes. This is done with the expectation that Canadians – from coast to coast, to coast – would pridefully support athletes representing their nation as they compete on the world stage. The national sport system prepares top-tier athletes to compete against the best beginning with the Canada Games first organized in 1967. Domestically, a wide participation base was meant to introduce Canadians to physical activities by promoting the importance of healthy living.

Panel 3: Sport and Recreation in Popular Culture

Anthony Kinik (Brock University)

Title: Des Jeux si simple? The Cultural Politics of Sport Films at the NFB 1960-1966

Abstract: Montreal had long held an identity as a sporting city, one that was solidified in the late nineteenth century as "Canada's metropolis" expanded its influence as an industrial and financial powerhouse across the continent and abroad. In fact, this was precisely the time when the city's sporting culture was formalized through the creation of organizations like the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, which drew its elite predominantly Anglo-Scottish membership, many of whom were titans of the business class, from three pre-existing sporting clubs, two of which with deep roots: one devoted to curling, another to snowshoeing, and a third to the bicycle.

When the National Film Board of Canada (NFB) moved its headquarters from Ottawa to Montreal in 1956 one should not be surprised that its filmmakers were attracted to the city's contemporary sports culture. This move was prompted in part by the recommendations of the Massey Report in 1951, which included a suggestion that, "that French-speaking Canadians... need more and better documentary films," that they need films that are more contemporary in nature, and that the NFB should apply itself to the task of meeting these needs. Sports were a matter of municipal and regional pride, they were tied up in the linguistic and cultural politics of the day (e.g., the so-called "Richard riot" of 1955), and after 1956 not only was this subject a major focus of attention for the filmmakers of the NFB, but it was of particular interest to its dynamic, innovative, and highly politicized French Unit.

This presentation will focus on four films made between 1960 and 1966, all of which deal with sports of various kinds, all of which were made by leading Québécois filmmakers, all of which are set in Montreal, and all of which have a great deal to say about urban space and cultural politics: *Wrestling* (1961), a portrait of professional wrestling at the Forum; *Golden Gloves* (1964), on amateur boxing; *Un jeu si simple* (1964), on hockey and the particular mystique of the Canadiens and their high temple, the Forum; and *The Devil's Toy* (1966), on skateboarding in Westmount.

Paul Heintzman (University of Ottawa)

Title: The Play Ethic of Bill Mason

Abstract: Over 30 years after Bill Mason's death, the writings and films of this legendary Canadian canoeist, filmmaker, and artist remain popular. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of his play ethic which was very much evident in all that he did. The method used was an inductive content analysis of Mason's writings and films, primarily: the books *Path of the Paddle* (1980), *Song of the Paddle* (1988), and *Canoescapes* (1995); quotations of Mason's letters and other writings found in Raffan's (1996) biography of Mason; and some of Mason's films including his feature film, *Waterwalker* (1984). The analysis generated four themes: play as a central life interest; primitive travel; adventures with others and solitude in nature; and joy. First, play was not a secondary or subsidiary component of Mason's life. Rather it was a central life interest. From his earliest days he was fascinated with canoes and canoeing. In *Path of the Paddle* Mason wrote that "The

happiest time of my whole childhood was when my father rented a canoe for a week. ...We could go paddling whenever we wanted and stay out as long as we wanted" (1980, p. 5). Canoeing was almost an addiction: "...every fall about freeze-up time you go through a withdrawal period as you watch the lakes and rivers icing over one by one..." (Mason, 1980, p. 4). Although known as a legendary canoeist, Mason's play was not limited to canoeing; he was passionate about telemark skiing and fanatical about hockey. Second, Mason's play was focused on those activities that allowed him to be close to nature so that he could discover "the natural world and the Creator who put it all together so long ago" (Mason, 1980, p. 3). Mason's (1980) preference for primitive travel is illustrated by the parable he tells in *Path of the Paddle* concerning hiking, canoeing and motor boating. He explains how with slower travel we have time to discover the natural world.

Third, Mason's play was composed of both thrill-seeking adventures with others and quieter, solitary experiences in wilderness. He loved adventure from a young age. Describing his experience as a boy afloat on a raft he build he wrote: "I loved the feeling of danger, excitement and adventure" (Mason, 1988, p. 1) and later he continues: "I've always loved doing adventurous things, sometimes walking that thin edge..." (p. 2). But a sequence in *Waterwalker* indicates that satisfying play involved more than running rapids; he needed time alone in the wilderness. Fourth, Mason's play was characterized by a deep sense of joy. In *Path of the Paddle* he writes about the joy of his canoe trips, "The **joy** of these trips that I experienced as a young man is now only equaled by having my family who share my enthusiasm accompany me" (1980, p. 7, bold added) and of being in the wilderness, "Out there it is possible to rediscover the **joy** to be derived from just looking, listening, and thinking" (p. 59, bold added).

Alex Gagne (York University)

Title: "In the Real World, I can't go Fighting Dragons": The Dungeons & Dragons Panic in Canada, 1980-1990

Abstract: The popular tabletop role-playing game, *Dungeons & Dragons*, was first released in 1974 and has been a lightning rod for social criticism since its inception. Though current media portrayals focus on the co-operative, playful, and social nature of the game, the focus of late twentieth century moralists were to portray the game as corrupting and dangerous. *Dungeons & Dragons* and its creators found themselves at the center of a moral panic following a rash of murders and suicides being attributed to the game in multiple states throughout the early 1980s. Indeed, hundreds of articles were published in newspapers, popular radio talk shows featured experts on the occult as guests, and these same experts made dozens of appearances on news stations throughout the United States all to warn of the underlying dangers of *Dungeons & Dragons*. Seemingly overnight, the public perception of *Dungeons & Dragons* shifted. At first, it was no more than a niche tabletop role-playing game that was played by harmless individuals fascinated by elves, dwarves, and orcs. However, following the media response to rumors linking *Dungeons & Dragons* to violence and the occult, the tabletop game gained a sinister reputation.

The panic surrounding *Dungeons & Dragons* quickly spread internationally, with media outlets and concerned citizens decrying the tabletop game worldwide. The media coverage was so diffuse that role-playing fans in Australia complained about their favourite hobby being demonized and that trends in their media "tend to follow [the United States] ... a great deal. Whenever you experience a media 'earthquake,' we experience the aftershock." While Australia experienced reverberations of the panic, the media aftershock resonated northward as Canadian social commentators flocked to 'letter to editors' section of their local newspapers, lobbied local libraries to ban the play of *Dungeons & Dragons*, and attended school board meetings to condemn *Dungeons & Dragons* as a veiled attempt to lure Canadian youth to witchcraft.

This article employs moral panics as an analytical device in an international context by linking the American anxiety surrounding *Dungeons & Dragons* to a secondary panic in Canada. The moral panic around *Dungeons & Dragons* in Canada began around 1980 but reached its height in 1984 following the suspicious deaths of two children from Orangeville, Ontario. Canadian media capitalized on fears of a rising threat of witchcraft, demonic activity, and teen violence to spread this panic from coast to coast, providing a new target for moral reformers, and a new market for American evangelical moralists who were in the midst of their own crusade against *Dungeons & Dragons*. The spread of this panic from the United States to Canada raises important questions concerning American media's influence on Canadian popular culture, the flow of ideas in North America, and their influence on Canada's moral order. Was this moral panic a result of the American media and culture machine influencing Canada, or was *Dungeons & Dragons* having a measurable impact on Canadian youth.

Panel 4: Hockey and National Identity

Marica Mazurek (University of Zilina, Slovakia)

Title: The Meaning of Hockey for the Brand Identity and Image Creation in Canada

Abstract: One of the most effective marketing strategies, used for the strengthening of a destination competitiveness, is branding. A well-developed brand means an easily recognized and positive grouping associated features selected to represent the most marketable aspects of a place. Symbols and image play a fundamental role in the destination building process (Marzano, 2006); however, branding means more than creation of names, symbols, and logos as visual perception because mental space and physical attractions have to be combined and represented together. The emotional attachment and creation of image as well as the improvement of the process of branding of a specific destination (e.g. town, city, country) could be improved by specific factors, for instance how community is involved in the support of organizing of events contributing to brand identity and image formation. Jago (2003) mentioned that "local people perceive themselves as an essential part of the event and are interested in the event, their support will carry a positive effect on the way that visitors perceive the event and the destination." Building strong brands and brand extensions for instance through events, new tourism products and services might benefit the core brand equity of a destination. A success of destination marketing

and branding relies on selling destination by heart, not only a brain. "Image formation is not brand"however, "image building is one step closer, but there still remains a critical missing link: the brand identity" (Cai, 2002). Brand identity creation depends on the meaning of specific territory, a country, a region and influences the total picture a destination creates from the most important characteristics. It is important to be able to base it on the typical features of that particular place.

Speaking of Canada, one of the most typical features of this country is hockey, which belongs to the most popular leisure activities in Canada. Sport as a leisure and competing activity can be one of typical characteristics, which can help to create brand identity of a country. Canada is one example of it. Hockey in Canada as a leisure activity and a play has been implemented in everyday life of people and Canada belongs to countries with the most recognized traditions and achievements in this sport. For this reason, Canada is not only well-known as a country of Maple Leaf, but as a cradle of hockey game. Except of the popularity of hockey in Canada, the article will discuss the meaning of branding and brand identity creation in the connection to sport, leisure and play, especially focuses on hockey and its meaning as the brand identity symbol in Canada. The conceptual base of branding will construct the study, which will discuss the importance of events in brand building process, the involvement of communities in this process and creation of partnerships, sponsoring and supporting of these sport activities. The focus will be on the hockey game and the importance of hockey for Canadian brand identity and image creation. A case study approach to this research will be used for this study.

Sanja Gligorić (University of Belgrade)

Title: Ties that Bind: Hockey and Identity Formation

Abstract: The paper investigates Jeff Lemire's *The Collected Essex County* in terms of the role hockey has had in Canada, both on a local and on the national level. Focusing on Volumes I and II, the paper presents an inquiry into the Canadian mindset regarding the way in which the game that is deemed to be one of its most iconic national symbols helps build a sense of togetherness and shared affiliation between individuals, as well as between communities and the nation. The volumes are analyzed with the aim of shedding light on how individuals equate athletes with superheroes, how and why they assume the roles of national heroes, and it lends itself to the exploration of the rift that exists between anglophone and francophone parts of Canada, while also pointing out that hockey can be seen as a uniting force between individuals, whose bond is strengthened by their immense love for the game.

Kaitlyn Carter (Brock University)

Title: Canadian Enforcers: Canadian Masculine Nationalism and the 1972 Summit Series

Abstract: In September of 1972, a team of Canada's best hockey players met with players from the Soviet Union to officially determine which nation was superior at the game of ice hockey. Canadians expected to sweep the series, but were shocked to find that they had to fight for every goal. On September 28, Paul Henderson scored in the final minute of play of the final game, and

Canada won the Summit Series. This eight-game hockey tournament has become mythologized in Canadian collective national identity, and in doing so, has made the characteristics of hockey, namely white, violent masculinity, accepted characteristics of Canadian society. By engaging in competition with the Soviet Union, Canadians were not only attempting to determine which nation was better at hockey, but also which society had superior men, and likewise, had military and economic superiority on an international stage during the Cold War. The Summit Series lent legitimacy to the gender expression of the victorious Canadian players, extending the same validity to Canadian men who performed masculinity in a similar fashion. Therefore, the 1972 Summit Series provided an outlet for the expression of Canadian national identity during the Cold War which stressed the victory of Team Canada over the Soviet Union not only as a signifier of Canadian excellence in hockey, but also as reassurance of the international superiority of white Canadian masculinity during the second wave feminist and civil rights movements, which cemented the relationship between Canadian men and hockey as a means of hegemonic gender performance. This paper focuses on how the Summit Series, as a case study of Canada's relationship to hockey, can be examined to reveal how Canadians understand and perform masculinity in both sport and national identity in an international setting during the Cold War, providing a gendered historical examination of hockey's place in Canadian culture.

Panel 5: Diversity and Inclusion

Jacqueline L. Scott (University of Toronto)

Title: Critical Cycling: Play and Black Lives

Abstract: This article explores how race, memory, nature and play are entangled while cycling. In the 1850s James Mink, a Black man, managed the Toronto-Kingston stagecoach route which was one of the most important in the country. We cycled his 300 kilometres route in a weekend. The journey was not just play, it was a way of honouring and memorializing the long Black presence in Canada. Black people are typically erased from Canadian history texts or are confined to the margins and footnotes (Mackey, 2010; Shadd, 2010). Our absented presence underlines the fiction that Black people are either recent immigrants or arrived to find freedom here via the Underground Railroad in the 1800s (Walcott, 2003). This fiction disappears the 200 years of slavery from the Canadian historical memory (Cooper, 2007; Henry, 2010).

In the white spatial imaginary, Black people are expected to be in the city (Lipsitz, 2011). We are seen as a surprise, as out of place, when we show up in places that are coded as white spaces (McKittrick, 2006). Places such as the countryside or the wilderness (Finney, 2014). Recreation is also racially coded, with assumptions about which bodies are expected to engage in particular activities. Morgan (2019) experienced this when he cycled across Canada for fun. He received a triple dose of being othered: for being Black, for being in nature, and for cycling.

Racialisation drives the spatial imaginary, and it also drives what I call the mobilities imaginary. Mobilities, both historical and current, is entangled with power and privilege. The politics of mobility shapes who is free to rove and who is not (Cresswell, 2010). Mobility is the white norm; immobility is the Black norm, imposed and reinforced by systemic state violence, from slavery to the present (Cole, 2020; Maynard, 2017).

Cycling while Black is real. Brown (2021) a transportation equity and justice planner refers to this as arrested mobility. Thus, Black cyclists are more likely to be stopped, and fined by the police; there are fewer bike lanes in Black neighbourhoods; and bicycle advocacy groups are dominated by white people (Agyeman & Doran, 2021; Lubitow, 2017). Not much has changed in the cycling world since the police murder of George Floyd, close to bike lane (Butler, 2021).

Jeffrey Donison (York University)

Title: “We need mutual respect”: Podcasting Marginalized Athletic Identities and Their Cultural Impact in Canada

Abstract: Racially and ethnically marginalized groups have been using podcasting to represent their identities and critically discuss Canadian culture. One identity marker that has been increasingly represented in Canadian podcasting is “athletic” identity, including how racially and ethnically marginalized peoples have succeeded in sports and used sports to address systemic issues in Canada writ large. For example, in The Next 150’s “We Need Mutual Respect Between Opponents” episode, podcast guest Dr. Hadiya Roderique represents herself as a Black Canadian ultimate frisbee player. They use ultimate frisbee as an analogy for the importance of listening out to different opinions just as ultimate frisbee opponents engage with one another on the field despite being in competition. Roderique and The Next 150 podcast illustrate how a person’s various identities, including their athletic identity, influence their experiences and the way they understand the world. In Seat at the Table’s “Hockey’s Diversity Problem” episode, NHL athlete and podcast guest Anthony Duclair shares his experience as a Black hockey player amid the Black Lives Matter movement. The podcast combines Black NHL player Matt Dumba’s public speech about the need for racial equity and justice within hockey and beyond sports alongside Duclair’s self-representation as not just a Black hockey player, but a Black man. These podcast anecdotes and critical comments produce self-representations underscoring the intersectionality of group identities that mainstream media outlets have traditionally stereotyped. Self-representation allows individuals to express and control the meanings they derive from their identities through their own practices beyond racial and ethnic generalization. Podcasting helps athletes oppose dominant meanings of identity imposed institutionally “through stereotypes, misconceptions, and erroneous assumptions of largely white-dominated group of media institutions” (Henry & Tator, 2009, p. 711) since podcasters and guests can represent themselves subjectively. This paper explores what athletic identities are expressed in these podcast stories and how these speakers reference racial and ethnic identities as driving factors for how they, or people from the past, have experienced the world in their athletic pursuits. This paper also examines how athletes use podcasting to express their sporting identities that encourage critical discussions on racial- and ethnic-related issues politically, culturally, and socially in Canada.

Jason Blake (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Title: “An intruder” in the Dressing Room? Hockey in Jack Wang’s “The Valkyries” (2020)

Abstract: The trope of Canada as an essentially non-racist society is stunningly resilient. So, too, is the trope of hockey being the essence of Canada. Like all essentialisms, neither stands up to scrutiny, as Jack Wang shows in his short story “The Valkyries” (the lead-off story to his 2020 collection *We Two Alone*). “The Valkyries” is about a teenager living in Post-World War One Chinatown who attempts to play hockey with boys his own age: “Feeling like an intruder, he slipped in through the players’ entrance and found his way to the dressing room. The moment he entered, eyeballs slid and silence fell over the room.” Wang’s story flies in the face of rosy Canadian tales of sporting integration and the myth of the hockey rink as a utopian space of play, community, and diversity. Without falling into didacticism or moralism, Wang neatly uses hockey in his fiction to poke at myths of inclusivity and timelessness. This paper argues that “The Valkyries” can be put to use as an ideal classroom tool for examining and questioning sport in terms of racism, idealistic views of play, and also immigration.

Alex I. McKenzie and Janell Joseph (University of Toronto)

Title: Whitewashed Canadian History and Blacked Out Athletes: Addressing the Silencing and Erasure of Black Communities in Ice Hockey in Canada

Abstract: This presentation offers an adjustment to the dominant history of ice hockey in Canada. The historically ‘whitewashed’ account of ice hockey’s origin in Canada is challenged along with the exclusion and invisibility of individuals and communities of the Black diaspora. Stories of systemic and institutional racism are often left out of the history of ice hockey, which is directly related to the position of hockey in the dominant Canadian culture and symbols of Canadian nationalism. Black erasure from the sport is an attempt at Black social death within Canada. This presentation highlights how Black players have been ‘blacked out’ from the dominant imaginary of Canadian hockey, and demonstrates how Black players have countered their mis- and under-representation and nurtured their empowerment. This presentation engenders a sense of Black presence instead of historical absence through this research, which contributes to both Canadian sport history studies and Black Canadian studies.

Panel 6: From the Curling Club to the Olympic Stadium: Understanding Canadian Curling in an Era of Growth

The activities of the Canadian teams at the recent Beijing Olympics generated an upswell of media attention to curling, a sport which dates to the 1600s and has long been a part of the “Canadian identity” (Mair, 2009). Played by more than 1.5 million Canadians each year (Potwarka *et al.*, 2015) and in more than 65 countries (World Curling Federation), curling was recently described as the fastest growing winter sport in the world (Baldwin, 2018). The following panel, comprised of leading curling scholars, explores the implications of this remarkable growth for Canadian sport policy, identity, and community.

Heather Mair (University of Waterloo)

Title: Introducing Curling in Canada

Abstract: Drawing on more than 15 years of research in and with curling clubs around the country, Heather Mair sets the stage by briefly introducing the sport and providing an historical analysis, highlighting key milestones in its development (e.g., full participation in men's and women's national competitions by all Canadian provinces and territories, full medal status at the 1998 Olympics, etc.). She explores contemporary tensions facing curling as it seeks to exist as a grassroots pastime grounded in communities while also undergoing relatively rapid professionalization.

Kristi Allain (St. Thomas University)

Title: Men with Brooms: Men's Curling in Canada and the Experiences of Curlers in Later Life

Abstract: Elite-level men's curling appears poised for a new masculine identity, one that breaks with the celebration of curlers as wise, mature and experienced and is premised instead on an identity that appears more in line with conventional sporting masculinity---a masculine identity that celebrates youth, strength, and aggression. Drawing from interviews with curlers over 65 years in two mid-sized Canadian cities noted for their aging populations, Kristi Allain addresses the ways that old(er) men come to understand themselves and others through their experiences as curlers in this new era. She argues that curling provides an important social space for men to celebrate aging and disability, providing a counter point to neoliberal notions active aging and sports models of excellence, instead positing a discourse of truly aging well.

Simon Barrick (Cape Breton University)

Title: "The Rocks and the Ice Don't Discriminate": Making Sense of Canada's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Turn

Abstract: The collective racial reckoning emerging from George Floyd's murder in May 2020, and related Black Lives Matter social justice movement, has sparked heightened focus on issues of racial discrimination, diversity, and inclusion throughout Canadian sport. Considered "quintessentially Canadian" (Mair, 2009), values of inclusion and accessibility have long been placed at the center of curling's identity in Canada (Curling Canada, 2022). In this presentation, Simon Barrick builds on Norman's (2020) critique of Canadian curling's inclusive narrative by first deconstructing the origins, impacts, and limitations of this narrative. He interrogates, "curling's diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) turn" by briefly comparing recent DEI efforts across Canadian, USA, and Swedish curling settings. The presentation concludes with several calls to action that curling stakeholders and researchers interested in this topic should consider in building truly inclusive, welcoming curling spaces for everyone.

Richard Norman (Ryerson University)

Title: Through the House: Curling's Failure to Fulfill its Promise of "Diversity"

Abstract: With the proliferation of diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives in the sport world, one could argue that it marks a shift in sport practice towards inclusive activities that fulfill the promise offered by sport. Yet, it begs the questions: why haven't activities broken curling's icy exterior towards more racially balanced representation of Canada's population? In this presentation, Richard Norman highlights the experiences, insights, and recommendations from racialized and those persons identifying as belonging to marginalized communities as to why participating in curling still represents a challenging environment to feel welcome and belong (Norman, 2020). He interrogates how initiatives fail to comprehend the extent of ideological, cultural, and programmatic barriers that still affect those folks underserved within curling (Barrick & Mair, 2019; Mair et al., 2010), and ultimately leading to the stagnation and potential backlash towards equity serving praxis (Joseph et al., 2012).

Panel 7: National Policy on Sport and Recreation

Ian Ritchie (Brock University)

Title: Spirit or Myth? Canadian Anti-Doping in the Post-Ben Johnson Era

Abstract: Global anti-doping efforts are overseen by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The central justification for WADA's policies and programs in the 'fight' against doping in sport, as highlighted in the World Anti-Doping Code, is that anti-doping efforts protect the "Spirit of Sport" (SoS). This, according to the Code, is the "Fundamental Rationale" for the fight. This presentation makes the point that understanding the SoS as an ideal upon which to ground anti-doping needs to acknowledge the historical background and social environment within which the SoS was created – or more correctly, re-created – in the first place. To help understand this background and environment, I build on sociologist Anthony Giddens' (1984) notion of human activities as "recursive." As part of his theory to bring together positions in sociology that emphasize social structure, on the one hand, and human agency, on the other, recursive practices are ones that occur between 'free' human volition and the impact of social environment. While humans do act with latitude, their points of view and actions, Giddens' maintains, usually fall in line with established practices. Giddens' notion of recursive social practices is a jumping-off point to consider the creation and re-creation of the SoS. While most attention has been paid to the rendition of the SoS in the Code, its real foundations can be traced to the Spirit of Sport Campaign initiated by Canada's anti-doping organization, the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES), in the early 1990s. The campaign was an attempt to create an ethical foundation for the emerging anti-doping movement in Canada following the recommendations of Justice of the Peace Charles Dubin (1990) in the Commission of Inquiry into the Use of Drugs and Banned Practices following the 1988 Ben Johnson scandal. Drawing on primary documents from the archives of the CCES, interviews with sport managers in the anti-doping establishment in Canada during the 1990s, and secondary sources, this presentation makes the point that the Spirit of Sport Campaign – and its

successor clause enshrined in the Code – reflected the recursive practices and assumptions of important agents in the Canadian sport system. Those agents, including Charles Dubin himself in his Commission of Inquiry, relied on existing assumptions or stocks of knowledge built into the anti-doping movement that had emerged over several years, both in Canada and internationally.

Recognizing important actors' decisions and practices as recursive in the history of anti-doping sheds new light on assumptions regarding anti-doping's legitimacy, including the legitimacy of the SoS as a fundamental rationale in the fight against the use of performance-enhancing drugs in sport.

Kat Rice (Brock University)

Title: The Beginning of Greatness: The Development of High-Performance Women's Ice Hockey at the Canada Games

Abstract: In Canada, hockey is viewed as more than a sport, but as an expression of identity, culture, and pride, representative of both the nation and its people. This narrative has been criticized as tying masculinity to Canadian national identity, but hockey is not and has never been an exclusively male sport. While women were absent from national and international competitions until 1990, the 1990s saw rapid expansion in women's hockey, beginning with the first Women's World Hockey Championship in 1990, and ending with the addition of women's hockey at the Olympics in 1998. Between this, women's hockey was first included in the Canada Games at the 1991 Winter Games in Charlottetown, PEI, and the Canada Games are inherently linked to the international success of women's hockey. Centred around the role of the Canada Games in the creation of high-performance women's hockey, my research sought to answer the question: Why is women's hockey at the Canada Games significant? This conference paper highlights how the Canada Games were instrumental to the development of high-performance women's hockey in Canada through the 1991 and 1995 Winter Games. The inclusion of women's hockey at the Canada Games created grassroots programs, kept girls in the sport, gave them role models, and increased visibility of the game, becoming critical to high-performance women's hockey in Canada and making Canadian women a dominant force in the sport.

PearlAnn Reichwein (University of Alberta)

Title: The "Women's Committee" of Cross Country Canada: Preliminary Retrospectives and Reflections

Abstract: The National Women's Committee of Cross Country Canada (CCC) began with the advent of Sport Canada's federal policy incentives to encourage equality and reform in the Canadian sports system. During the tenure of director general Abby Hoffmann, Sport Canada responded to pressure from the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport (CAAWS) by promoting the creation of committees for women within national sport organizations (NSOs) in the 1980s (Hall 2016). Many NSOs established women's committees but only a few endured. Cross Country Canada is a prime example, moreover its women's committee was one of few to be long lasting. What can be learned from its emergence and early years to better

understand gender equality initiatives and change within cross-country skiing based on the leadership of women in volunteer national committee work within an NSO?

This retrospective explores the National Women's Committee to describe its role and work within the sport and recreation context of Cross Country Canada – today Nordiq Canada – and its many local clubs. It concentrates on how the national committee saw its role and strategies, emerging from a defined purpose, objectives, and scope set by the NSO and supported on “very limited” funding from the 1980s into the early 1990s. This was a significant period as Nordic skiing was a growing recreational sport in Canada through the 1970s, but lacked a high profile in elite performance, especially among women. The CCC Women's Committee structure was a policy-making axis to promote girls and women in the sport, and the organization warrants closer examination to assess this period and influence of sport policy development.

The National Women's Committee was initiated in the early 1980s. Operated by volunteers working together at annual meetings and by postal mail, it developed a women's network and multiple strategies. The group conducted surveys and analysis, developed plans for women's ski events, promoted recruitment and recognition, and stimulated the number of women certified for instruction and coaching, ultimately to serve more women and girls. The insights of Jean Bristow, volunteer committee chair from 1990 to 1994, reveal how the committee functioned and its work. Putting a woman on every committee within CCC was one of its strategies along with being vocal, illustrating its administrative and liberal feminist positioning and institutional struggles. Advancing the participation and enjoyment of women and girls of all ages in cross-country skiing, as well as supporting elite performance racing and the women's national team, their work was part of sport development for clubs and skiers across the country.

Based on archival sources and oral history, this preliminary work examines the Women's Committee to expand study of NSOs and gender-related policy structures for sport and recreation in the history of Nordic skiing in Canada. Framed by federal policy initiatives and male-dominant sport structures, the National Women's Committee constituted a gendered space that generated dialogue and administrative groundwork to support and expand recreational and elite sport development for women and girls within Cross Country Canada.

Kyle Rich (Brock University)

Title: Geographies of Sport Participation in Canada: Regional Implications for Policy Implementation

Abstract: Given the vast cultural and geographic diversity of Canadian provinces and territories, policy makers in many spheres have adopted regional policy making and implementation frameworks. However, the literature on sport and recreation remains focused on policy at the national level (e.g., Sport Canada, National Sport Organizations) and issues affecting clubs at the community level. In this paper, I trace the conceptual groundings for understanding sport participation from a regional perspective in Canada. Framed within a discussion of human geography and institutional theory, I examine the ways that politics at the provincial/regional level impact the way that sport participation opportunities are delivered and understood at the

community level. First and foremost, the paper contributes to a broader understanding of the factors shaping sport policy implementation in Canada. Further, this work highlights the importance of thinking about the array of regional identities that contribute to a broader national identity and examines the role of sport in shaping ideas of Canadian-ness in diverse regions.

BIOGRAPHIES

KRISTI ALLAIN is an Associate Professor of Sociology and a Canada Research Chair in Physical Culture and Social Life at St. Thomas University (Fredericton, NB). Her work is centred at the intersections of Canadian identity, gender, ageing and physical culture. Her current research program addresses the issue of power at play in Canadian winter sport, questioning the ways the old might potentially disrupt common sense notions of Canadian national identity.

SIMON BARRICK is passionate about researching and building diverse and inclusive sport opportunities for all Canadians. Simon is an Assistant Professor at Cape Breton University where he teaches in the Sport and Physical Activity Leadership as well as Community Studies programs, focusing on sport management. Simon is also finishing his PhD in the University of Calgary's Faculty of Kinesiology, with a focus on newcomer integration through introductory winter sport programs. Simon has presented his research to diverse national and international audiences and has consulted for several Canadian sport organizations (e.g., Curling Canada, Curling Alberta, and the Alberta Lacrosse Association).

JASON BLAKE is a professor in the University of Ljubljana's English Department. He is the editor-in-chief of *The Central European Journal of Canadian Studies / Revue d'études canadiennes en Europe centrale* as well as the author of *Canadian Hockey Literature* (University of Toronto Press, 2010) and the co-editor (with Andrew C. Holman) of *The Same but Different: Hockey in Quebec* (Queen's-McGill University Press, 2017).

KAITLYN CARTER received her BA in History from Brock University in 2020 and graduated with her MA in History from Western University in 2021. Her past work includes a Hannah Summer Studentship completed in January 2020, which allowed her to research the artwork of Sir Charles Bell, as well as her MA research on the construction of Canadian identity and nationalism through the medium of hockey. Carter's research interests mainly focus on the implications of masculine nationalism and fraternal cultures on the study of the history of emotion. She will begin a PhD in History in September 2022.

ZACHARY CONSITT is a History PhD candidate at York University. His research interests include Canadian cultural and sport history in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. Specifically, his dissertation focusses on how sport and fitness were used by the federal government to unify the country.

KEEGAN DALAL is a second-year master's student at Brock University. His research interests include sport consumer behaviour, identity, and qualitative methods. One of his many goals for 2022 is to win the New Yorker caption contest.

JEFF DONISON is a Ph.D. candidate in the Communication and Culture programme at York University in Toronto. His current research focuses on participatory cultures and digital technology. His dissertation deals with race, identity and representation in Canadian podcasting and the use of sound as a primary epistemological tool for decolonizing historical narratives.

ALEX GAGNÉ is a PhD candidate in History at York University. His research traces the rise and fall of child immigration in nineteenth and twentieth century Ontario and analyzes the impact assisted-immigration schemes had on the trajectory of child protection legislation in Ontario. More recently, his research interests have included twentieth century censorship campaigns which target leisure activities associated with children or adolescents, such as video games and tabletop games. Alex Gagné is a recipient of a SSHRC postdoctoral fellowship and the Avie Bennett Dissertation Scholarship for Research in Canadian History.

SANJA GLIGORIĆ is a PhD student and translator from Belgrade, Serbia. She has presented papers at various international conferences and is the author of a bilingual monograph on Virginia Woolf. Besides editing two online magazines, she also collaborates with British and Dutch publishing houses.

PAUL HEINTZMAN is a professor of Leisure Studies and an affiliate professor in the Master's of Environmental Sustainability program at the University of Ottawa, teaches courses related to recreation and the environment. As a youth he visited the home of Bill and Joyce Mason with church and university groups. He currently lives adjacent to Gatineau Park, near where Bill Mason lived.

JANELLE JOSEPH is an award-winning Assistant Professor in Critical Studies of Race in the Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education at the University of Toronto. She is Founder and Director of the Indigeneity, Diaspora, Equity, and Anti-racism in Sport (IDEAS) Research Lab and author of the text *Sport in the Black Atlantic: Cricket Canada and the Caribbean Diaspora*. Dr Joseph's research focuses on decolonizing sport studies, anti-racism movements among athletes and educators, and intersectionality within African diaspora physical cultures.

JAGDISH S. JOSHI is a Professor & Director at UGC-Human Resource Development Centre, James Reaney Canadian Centre, Online Teaching-Learning & Communication Cell, Director of Centre for Distance and Online Education, Office for International Affairs & Head of Department of Linguistics of Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. He is the president of Indian Association for Canadian Studies. He is a Coordinator of MHRD-ARPIT (Annual Refresher Programme in English Language Teaching) and National Testing Agency, MHRD. He is closely associated with various national and international professional bodies and actively engaged in teaching, training, research, e-content development, translation, editing, compilation, consultancy, and social activities.

ANTHONY KINIK is a film studies professor with the department of Communication, Popular Culture, and Film at Brock University. His areas of specialization include documentary film, experimental film, and cinema's complex relationship with the urban environment.

Together with Steven Jacobs and Eva Hielscher, he co-edited the book *The City Symphony Phenomenon: Cinema, Art, and Urban Modernity Between the Wars* (Routledge 2019).

His essays "Minimum and Maximum Rock 'n' Roll: Nick Cave & the Bad Seeds and Rockumentary Form" and "Errol Morris, *The New York Times*, and Op-Docs as Pop Docs" appeared in the collections *Images and Sounds of Fury: Mapping the Rockumentary* (Edinburgh University Press) and *Reclaiming Popular Documentary* (Indiana University Press), respectively, in 2021.

He is currently working on a book on Sixties Montreal as a cinematic city.

HEATHER MAIR is a Professor in the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at the University of Waterloo. She has been interested in the role of curling clubs in community development for more than 15 years. Her broader research interests and projects include rural tourism development, community music making, and the role of social supports for women leaving prison. She lives with her husband, daughter, and two cats in Guelph, Ontario.

KEETYN MAXWELL recently completed his Master of Arts in Applied Health Science (Sport Management). He has studied parental involvement in youth sport, and most interested in role identity theory and how this can help explore how we can understand individuals' experiences in sport.

MARICA MAZUREK has research interest in competitiveness of tourism destinations, branding, marketing, place marketing and place branding, innovations in tourism. She participated in several academic exchanges in Canada at Brock University and the University of Waterloo, Ontario. She is a member of the Central European Association of Canadian Studies. She is the author of several academic Scopus publications and book chapters in Emerald or Cambridge Scholar Publishing.

She is the author of the book *Models of Branding* based on her former research at the University of Waterloo. She participated at the numerous international conferences in Turkey, Portugal, Finland, Canada, Taiwan, Spain, Greece, etc. She is a founding member of EATSA (European Asian Tourism Studies Association). She works as a reviewer of several impact factor journals. She is a full-time researcher at the Centre of Research of the Zilina University in Zilina, Slovakia. She is a member of the Editorial board of the Scopus journal *Communications*, which has been edited by the University of Zilina.

ALEX I. MCKENZIE is a sport psychology researcher currently working at the University of Toronto's Indigeneity, Diaspora, Equity, and Anti-racism in Sport (IDEAS) Research Lab. McKenzie conducts research aimed at addressing race and gender equity in sport, as well as the gaps within the application of mental health and performance in sport. He is currently completing his Mental Performance Consultant internship with the Canadian Sport Psychology Association, also serving as a member of their Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion committee.

RICHARD NORMAN is a researcher + lecturer + futurist + strategic consultant who works with people to affect change towards a more socially just, sustainable, and resilient future. Richard's doctoral research explored the intertwining of "race," whiteness, and colonialism in the sport of curling, and the deconstruction of dominance within sporting cultures. Richard's research is committed to approaches that can open up dialogue and discourses towards a more humane and morally driven worldview. His commitment to research continues now with the "Sport, Diversity, & Race Project" as a post-doctoral fellowship in the Ted Rogers School of Management at Ryerson University.

ADAM PAPPAS is currently completing his MA in Applied Health Sciences (Sport Management) at Brock University. His research interests include athlete retirement, and fan engagement. Adam has also assisted in research involving para-athletes, sporting event media coverage, sport and COVID-19, and niche sport participation barriers.

PEARLANN REICHWEIN is a professor and historian at the University of Alberta in the Faculty of Kinesiology, Sport, and Recreation, College of Health Sciences. Parks, recreation, and sport are the focus of her research on the Canadian Rockies and UNESCO sites. She is the author of *Uplift: Visual Culture at the Banff School of Fine Arts* (with Karen Wall), *Climber's Paradise: Making Canada's Mountain Parks, 1906-1974*, awarded a Canadian Historical Association Clio Prize, and *Mountain Diaries: The Alpine Adventures of Margaret Fleming, 1929-1980* (with Karen Fox). She holds Ph.D. and M.A. degrees in Canadian history, and a B.A. in Canadian Studies.

KAT RICE is fourth-year student at Brock University co-majoring in Canadian Studies and History while pursuing a minor in Political Science. She is the 2021 recipient of the James Nicks Memorial Prize in Canadian Studies, awarded annually to the most distinguished Canadian Studies major. Outside of school, Kat enjoys spending time with her dog, writing, and camping and hiking in Northwestern Ontario.

KYLE RICH is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies at Brock University. His research looks at the impact of policy, community, and inclusion/exclusion on experiences in sport, recreation, and physical activity programming.

IAN RITCHIE is an Associate Professor in the Department of Kinesiology at Brock University. Ian received his Ph.D. in sociology from Bowling Green State University, Ohio, U.S.A. where he studied classical and contemporary sociological theory. He teaches courses in sport sociology, social theory, and sociology of the modern Olympic Games.

Ian's research interests include performance-enhancing drug use in sport, the history of anti-doping rules and policies, Canadian anti-doping policy, gender and sex determination policies, the history of the Olympic Games, and social theory as it applies to sport and physical culture. His publications have been included in several journals, including the *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, *Sport History Review*, *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, the *International Journal of Sport Management and Marketing*, the *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, in addition to numerous chapters in edited volumes, and he is co-author of the book *Fastest, Highest, Strongest: A Critique of High-Performance Sport* (Routledge, 2006, with Rob Beamish). Ian is currently writing a manuscript on the history of anti-doping policy in the modern Olympic Games. Ian lives in Fenwick, Ontario with his wife and three children.

JACQUELINE L. SCOTT is a PhD candidate at the University of Toronto, Social Justice Education. She is a fellow at the Safina Center. Her research is on the perception of the wilderness in the Black Canadian imagination. In other words, how to make the outdoors a more welcoming and inviting space for Black people. It is part of a large project on race, place and nature.

PARIN SOMANI is an Independent Academic Scholar, Educator, International Motivational speaker, Author, Writer, Humanitarian, Philanthropist and Multi-International Award Winner. She has achieved 6 Doctorate degrees and recognised 5 times in the World Book of Records. Dr. Somani has 41+ educational papers, newspaper and magazine articles, and 15 books. During the COVID-19 pandemic she has been featured many times for her contribution to society and has travelled to over 87 countries around the world making a positive global change.

LIVIANNA TOSSUTTI is an associate professor in the Department of Political Science at Brock University. Her research and publications have focused on political participation and representation, social capital, municipal government responses to international migration and ethnocultural diversity, and citywide and neighbourhood resiliency in the face of the pandemic. She is also the lead author of *Canadian Politics Today: Democracy, Diversity and Good Government*.

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Canadian Studies



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