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# **HOCKEY ON THE BORDER 2010**

## **PROGRAM AND ABSTRACT BOOK**

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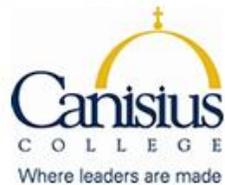
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**Maura Rosenthal**, Department of Movement Arts, Health Promotion & Leisure Studies, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, MA, USA

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# Conference Keynote Speakers

## Paul Kelly

Paul Kelly is the Executive Director of College Hockey, Inc., whose mission it is to raise the profile of U.S. college hockey among prospective student athletes. He is a graduate of Boston College and the University of Toledo College of Law. Prior to taking on his current role, Paul was Executive Director of the NHL Players' Association, representing the 740 NHL players. He was the prosecutor from the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for bringing Alan Eagleson to justice for committing fraud and embezzlement against the NHLPA members. A trial lawyer, he has represented past and present NHL players, including Bobby Orr and Marty McSorley. He resides in Needham, MA with his wife Lee and has four children. An avid amateur hockey player, he still plays in a weekly men's league. He has also coached at various levels since the early 1980s, including 7 years as head coach at Needham HS.

## Margot Page

In her first season as the head coach of the girls' hockey program at Appleby College in Oakville, ON, Margot led Appleby to the championship game of the North American Prep Hockey Association tournament. She was the head coach of the women's hockey team at Niagara University for 12 seasons (1997-2009), leading the team to the NCAA Frozen Four in 2002. She led Niagara to the CHA championship game on 4 occasions (2004, 2005, 2006, 2009) and was named CHA coach of the year in 2007. Margot has been a member of Canada's National Women's Team at 3 IIHF World Women's Championships (1990, 1992, 1994), winning 3 gold medals. Most recently, she was head coach of the gold-medal-winning Canadian National Women's Under-22 Team at the 2010 MLP Cup in Ravensburg, Germany. She also won an Olympic gold medal as an assistant coach with Canada's National Women's Team at the 2006 Olympic Winter Games in Torino, Italy. Margot and her husband Don live on a farm in Stevensville, ON, where they have six cats, four ducks, two horses and a turkey.

## Larry Playfair

Larry Playfair played his junior hockey for the Portland Winter Hawks of the WCJHL from 1976 to 1978, where he established himself as a gritty, stay-at-home defender. In the 1978 Amateur Draft, the Buffalo Sabres had Playfair at the top of their list, selecting him 13th overall. After a stint with the Hershey Bears of the AHL, he settled into a role as the Sabres' enforcer. Playfair was a hard-working player who scored occasionally, but always played a defensively sound game. He remained at the centre of the Sabres' defense until midway through the 1985-86 season, when he was traded to the LA Kings. Playfair put in parts of 3 seasons on the west coast before returning to Buffalo where, because of a ruptured disk in his back, he was forced to retire in 1989. Since leaving the ice, Larry has worked as a color analyst for Sabres' broadcasts. He is currently the President of the Buffalo Sabres Alumni Association, an organization that gives back to the community that supported Sabres players so well during their playing days. The BSAA sponsors a scholarship program for worthy students in the Niagara region and a wide variety of charitable causes. In addition to this work, Playfair has been active as a youth hockey coach and promoter of the game, on both sides of the Canadian-American border.

# Conference Readings

## Randall Maggs

Randall Maggs is the author of *Timely Departures* (poetry, 1994), and co-editor of two anthologies pairing Newfoundland and Canadian poems with those of Ireland. He is artistic director of Newfoundland's March Hare festival of music and literature, and taught literature at Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Memorial University, Corner Brook, Newfoundland. *Night Work: The Sawchuk Poems*, his second poetry collection, won the Winterset Award, the E. J. Pratt Poetry Prize, and the Kobzar Literary Award. The book was launched at the Hockey Hall of Fame. One of his primary sources for this work was his brother Darryl, who had an eleven-year career in the NHL and WHA.

## Brian Kennedy

Brian Kennedy, PhD, teaches literature and writing classes at Pasadena City College in California. A transplanted Canadian, he has found his true voice writing about hockey. His stories appear in two recent books, *Growing Up Hockey* and *Living the Hockey Dream*. The former tells the story of a third-line right winger's journey from worshipping the Montreal Canadiens as a kid to covering the NHL. The latter uses Kennedy's voice to profile people from around the hockey world, both superstars and those who exist on the fringes of the game. Hull, Dionne, Gretzky, and others appear alongside minor-leaguers, broadcasters living out their hockey dreams, and others for whom hockey dreams have come true in ironic ways.

# CONFERENCE PROGRAM

## Thursday, June 3, 2010

5:00-8:00 pm                      Conference Registration                      ERIE BALLROOM PRE-  
CONVENE

5:30-7:30 pm                      Welcome Reception                                      ERIE BALLROOM  
PRE-CONVENE

## Friday, June 4, 2010

8:00-9:00 am                      Continental Breakfast                                      FOUNTAIN  
ROOM

8:30-8:45 am                      Opening Remarks                                      FOUNTAIN ROOM

8:45-10:15 am                      Plenary Session A                                      FOUNTAIN  
ROOM

### **Making a Difference: Examining the Culture of ‘Giving’ within the Hockey Community**

Convener: **Cheri Bradish** (Brock University)

Panelists: **Ted Jarvis** (Hockey for the Homeless - Step 3 Sports & Entertainment);

**Rich Jureller** (Buffalo Sabres); **Alanna Rubino** (Maple Leaf Sports & Entertainment)

10:15-10:30 am                      Refreshment Break                                      FOUNTAIN ROOM

10:30 am-12:00 pm                      Concurrent Sessions I

Session I-A. Physics and Physicality                                      ONTARIO ROOM

Chair/Commentator: **Jamie Dopp** (University of Victoria)

“The Borders of Size:

Height, Weight and Body Mass Index of Major League Hockey Players, 1876–1990”

**John Cranfield**, **Kris Inwood**, and **J. Andrew Ross** (University of Guelph)

“Heads Up: Violence and the Vulnerability Principle in Hockey Revisited”

**Danny Rosenberg** and **Julie Stevens** (Brock University)

“Checking in: An analysis of the (lack of) body checking in women’s hockey”

**Charlene Weaving** and **Samuel Roberts** (St. Francis Xavier University)

**Session I-B. Contexts of Selling Hockey I**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Craig Hyatt** (Brock University)

“Two-Way Hockey: Selling Canada’s Game in America, 1885-1935”

**Stephen Hardy** (University of New Hampshire)

“‘We Just Wanted To Play 60 Minutes’: The Social Production of Meaning in National Hockey League Player Interviews”

**Terry Vaio Gittersos** (University of Western Ontario)

“Limitations of Entrepreneurship: The Birth and Death of the Spokane Canaries, 1916-1917”

**John Wong** (Washington State University)

**12:00-1:30 pm**

**Luncheon**

**FOUNTAIN ROOM**

Introductory Remarks: **Colin Howell** (Saint Mary’s University)

Keynote Speaker: **Margot Page** (Team Canada, National Women’s Under-22)

**1:45-3:15 pm**

**Concurrent Sessions II**

**Session II-A. PuckLit: Borders of Hockey Fiction**

**ONTARIO ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Jason Blake** (University of Ljubljana)

“Line Change: Hockey in the Poetic Imagination”

**David Hadbawnik** (SUNY Buffalo)

“The Lonely End of the Rink”: Borders in Canadian Fiction and Poetry about Hockey”

**Paul Martin** (University of Vermont)

“Puckin’ Fiction: Where Characters Meet the Cultural Mirror – Bobby Bonaduce, Felix Batterinski, and Percival Leary”

**Don Morrow** (University of Western Ontario)

**Session II-B. Hockey’s Gendered Borders**

**SUPERIOR ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Julie Stevens** (Brock University)

“The premier out-of-doors mid-winter attraction’: The Banff Winter Carnival and women’s hockey, 1917-1939”

**Carly Adams** (University of Lethbridge)

“The State of U.S. Women’s Division I College Hockey: An Oral History Exposé”

**Jeffrey Gerson** (University of Massachusetts-Lowell)

“‘Structure’ and ‘Nature’ in the Gendered World of Ice Hockey”

**Kajsa Gilenstam** (Umeå University, Sweden)

**Session II-C. Hockey as a Transborder Phenomenon**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Colin Howell** (Center for the Study of Sport and Health, Saint Mary’s University)

“Problematic Borders: German-German Ice Hockey Games during the Second Berlin Crisis”

**Heather Dichter** (University of Toronto)

“There is more to the game than high sticking, slashing, and spearing’: Sport and Politics Collide at the 1976 Izvestiia Cup”

**John Soares** (University of Notre Dame)

“Hockey as Cross-Cross Border Phenomenon: *Chake De! India* and the Boundaries of Genre and Gender”

**Brian Kennedy** (Pasadena City College)

**3:15-4:00 pm**

**Refreshment Break and Reading**

**PRIVATE  
DINING ROOM**

Reading: **Randall Maggs**, *Night Work: The Sawchuk Poems*

**4:00-5:30 pm**

**Concurrent Sessions III**

**Session III-A. Representing Hockey**

**ONTARIO ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Carly Adams** (University of Lethbridge)

”Canada’s game’ at ‘Canada’s Games’: Men’s Hockey in the Vancouver 2010 Olympics”

**Michael Buma** (University of Western Ontario)

“Hockey, Beer, Opera and Cross-Dressing: A Perfectly Normal representation of Canadian Masculinity”

**Jamie Dopp** (University of Victoria)

“The Kovi Method: Hockey and a Life in the Academic Game”

**Megan L. Popovic** (University of Western Ontario)

**Session III-B. Issues in Minor/Youth Hockey I**

**SUPERIOR ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Cheri Bradish** (Brock University)

“Examining Coaching Transgressions in Minor Hockey”

**Kim Dorsch** (University of Regina), **Elaine Raakman**, (University of Regina) and **Daniel Rhind**, (Brunel University, UK)

“The Marginalization of Ice Hockey Officials: Examining Attrition from the Amateur Ranks in the Context of Perceived Organizational Support”

**Susan L. Forbes** and **Lori A. Livingston** (Lakehead University)

“Policy Issues in Tiering Novice/Atom Female Hockey”

**Terry H. Wagar** (Saint Mary’s University)

**Session III-C. French Canada**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Don Morrow** (University of Western Ontario)

“Habs’ Passion: On the Thin Red Line Between Faith and Idolatry”

**Olivier Bauer** (Université de Montreal)

“Where is Quebec in Anglophone Hockey Writing?”

**Jason Blake** (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

“When Literature and Culture Meet Hockey: *‘Le Chandail de hockey/The Hockey Sweater’* CD-ROMs”

**Eileen Angelini** (Canisius College)

**6:15 pm**      **Conference Banquet**

**FOUNTAIN ROOM**

Keynote Address: **Paul Kelly**, Executive Director, College Hockey Inc.  
*Sponsored by Canisius College*

**8:45 pm**      **Night Cap**

**PRIVATE  
DINING ROOM**

Readings by **Cara Hedley** (University of Calgary) and **Brea Burton** (Independent Scholar/Poet, Calgary)



**Chris Chard** (Brock University)

“Exploring the Impact of Executive Leadership Experience on Payroll Efficiency in the National Hockey League”

**Jess C. Dixon** (Univ. of Windsor), **Chris Gibbs** (Ryerson Univ.), **Mark R. Holmes** (York Univ.) and **Norm O’Reilly** (Syracuse Univ.)

“Cross Check: An Overview of the International Tax Issues for Professional Hockey Players”

**Alan Pogroszewski** and **Kari Smoker** (St John Fisher College)

**Session IV-C. Issues in Minor/Youth Hockey II**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Charlene Weaving** (St. Francis Xavier University)

“The Minor Hockey Experience”

**Doug Gleddie** (University of Alberta)

“Extrinsic Motivation and Pressure in North American Youth Hockey: He Shoots, Who Scores?”

**Adam Pfleegor** and **Rand Meshki** (Brock University)

“Key Obligations in Coaching Minor Hockey: A Human Rights Analysis”

**Elaine Raakman** (University of Regina), **Kim D. Dorsch** (University of Regina) and **Daniel Rhind** (Brunel University, UK)

**12:00-1:30 pm**

**Luncheon**

**FOUNTAIN ROOM**

Keynote Speaker: **Larry Playfair**, President, Buffalo Sabres Alumni Association

**1:45-3:15 pm**

**Concurrent Sessions V**

**Session V-A. Contexts of Selling Hockey II**

**ONTARIO ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Chris Chard** (Brock University)

“Olympic Hockey – After the Circus Leaves Vancouver”

**Norm O’Reilly** and **Rick Burton** (Syracuse University)

“Fire and Ice Girls: A Step Backwards?”

**Lynne Perras** (University of Calgary)

“The Power to Play: Social, Economic and Cultural Capital Forms and the Hegemonic Negotiation of Appropriate Hockey in the Nova Scotia Amateur Hockey League, 1904-1910”

**Greggory ‘Mac’ Ross** (University of Western Ontario)

**Session V-B. Representations of Otherness**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Munroe Eagles** (SUNY Buffalo)

“On the border of recognition: Canadian newspaper coverage of sledge hockey”

**Fred Mason** (University of New Brunswick)

“The Star and Crescent or the Maple Leaf? Nationalism, Identity and the Media Coverage of Nazem Kadri”

**Matt Ventresca** (Brock University)

“Orioles and Indians: Race, Agency and Exploitation in Historical Hockey Narratives”

**Andrew Holman** (Bridgewater State College) and **Greg Gillespie** (Brock University)

**3:15-4:00 pm**

**Refreshment Break and Reading**

**PRIVATE  
DINING ROOM**

Reading: **Brian Kennedy**, *Living the Hockey Dream*

**4:00-5:30 pm**

**Concurrent Sessions VI**

**Session VI-A. The Borders of Early American Hockey**

**ONTARIO ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Lorraine Oak** (SUNY – Buffalo)

“The Third Leg of the Early American Hockey Quartet: Frank ‘Coddy’ Winters”

**Roger Godin** (Minnesota Wild)

“Hockey as a Transborder Phenomenon: How the Patrick Brothers Made the Stanley Cup an American Trophy”

**Lenard Kotylo** (Society for International Hockey Research)

**Session VI-B. Making Miracles and Disasters on Ice**

**SUPERIOR ROOM**

Chair/Commentator: **Lynne Perras** (University of Calgary)

“‘Miracle on Ice’: The ‘Hail Mary’ shot heard around the world”

**Debra Kolodczak** (SUNY Buffalo)

“Making the Canadian Team”

**Tom Rorke** (Carleton University)

**Session VI-C. Fresh Sheet: Writing Women's Hockey on to the Ice and Page**

**MICHIGAN ROOM**

**Cara Hedley** (University of Calgary) and **Brea Burton** (Independent Scholar/Poet)

**5:45-7:00 pm**      **Evening Shiny Game: North Buffalo Ice Rink, 156 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo.**

**7:30-9:30 pm**      **Conference Wrap-up Reception**

**Pearl Street Grill & Brewery**, Pan-America Room (2nd Floor)  
76 Pearl Street, Buffalo, NY

*This reception was made possible with support from the Consulate General of Canada in Buffalo.*

*Ce programme fut possible grace à la collaboration du Consulat General du Canada.*

## PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

### **“The premier out-of-doors mid-winter attraction”: The Banff Winter Carnival and women’s hockey, 1917-1939**

**Carly Adams**, University of Lethbridge, Alberta  
[carly.adams@uleth.ca](mailto:carly.adams@uleth.ca)

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, 1916, a group of businessmen and local politicians, including Norman Luxton and police magistrate Barney Collison, met to discuss the feasibility of hosting a winter carnival in Banff, Alberta. Banff had long had a reputation as a summer holiday resort, and those involved in staging this event hoped it would change this popular perception and attract more winter tourism. With the support of the government of Canada, the first annual Banff Winter Carnival was hosted in February 1917. The two-week affair was held in conjunction with the 10<sup>th</sup> annual curling bonspiel. Events such as curling, skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, winter swimming, trap shooting, and hockey appeared on the program along side events such as a fancy dress ball, and a carnival Queen contest. From the inaugural carnival in 1917 until 1939, the Banff Winter Carnival also featured women’s hockey events such as provincial championships, Western championships, and exhibition matches between teams from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The 1927 carnival brochure suggests that the “Banff Carnival has the distinction of starting the [provincial] Ladies’ Championship hockey.” This paper offers an investigation of women’s hockey participation at the Banff Winter Carnival from 1917-1939. Robert Kossuth (2009) suggests that women’s hockey teams in Southern Alberta were short-lived, played only exhibition matches and any broad interest in the games was due their novelty. Indeed, women’s hockey during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Alberta was not as widespread as men’s hockey, and it often met with resistance from citizens and the media. However, a closer look at the number of teams across the province, the leagues and organizational structure of the sport suggests that women’s hockey flourished in Alberta during this period. Drawing on archival documents from the Whyte Museum and Archives in Banff Alberta as well as news reports from the local Banff newspaper, the *Crag and Canyon*, and the *Calgary Herald*, I suggest that, in Alberta, women’s hockey was well established as early as the 1920s, with leagues and organized championships.

### **When Literature and Culture Meet Hockey: *Le Chandail de hockey / The Hockey Sweater* CD-ROMs**

**Eileen M. Angelini**, Canisius College, Buffalo, New York  
[eileen.angelini@canisius.edu](mailto:eileen.angelini@canisius.edu)

Since 1996, the U.S. National Standards for Foreign Language Education, or the Five “C”s, as they are more commonly known (Communication, Cultures, Connections, Comparisons, and Communities), have represented a consensus among educators, business leaders, government, and the community on the definition and role of foreign language instruction in American education. As such, they have provided a framework

upon which foreign language specialist have developed curricular units. One such example for the French classroom is “*Le Chandail de hockey*.” This enduring story by Roch Carrier, a highly celebrated French-Canadian author, is a perfect way to introduce American students to the special importance of hockey and team loyalty to all Canadians. In 2006, *les Éditions 3D*, supported by the Canadian Studies Program, the National Literacy Secretariat, Alberta Education (ACCESS Program) and the National Film Board of Canada, developed two interactive CD-ROMs for learning French and English as second languages based on Carrier’s “*Le Chandail de hockey*.” The original intent of these two CD-ROMS was to connect with young Canadians and new Canadians through reading and the sport of hockey but the French version is ideal for teaching Canadian literature and culture in the French classroom at a variety of instructional levels. At the center of the CD-ROMs is the National Film Board’s animated film based on the famous hockey story. Supporting the NFB film are interviews with Carrier and with Quebec folk artist Marcel Dargis, pages from Eaton’s 1946-47 catalogue, “hockey cards” and computer-based activities. The presenter will give a brief overview of Carrier’s beloved story and then continue with an interactive demonstration of the CD-ROM.

### **Habs’ Passion: On the Thin Red Line Between Faith and Idolatry**

**Olivier Bauer**, Université de Montréal, Quebec

[olivier.bauer@umontreal.ca](mailto:olivier.bauer@umontreal.ca)

In sports, things don’t always happen as they should. You can be the best player, have the best equipment on the market, your team can be the best organized and for some reason you can be lame and your team can lose! Even in a tough “agôn,” there is place for some “alea.” Because people need some logic in this randomness, they want to believe in a kind of divinity who decides if the goalkeeper stops the puck or not, if the center scores or not. And they perform rituals to make this divinity help their team. In Montreal, we believe in the Habs. And for them, we worship several divinities in several manners. Some worship the Christian God by practicing Catholic devotions. But some other prefer to pray the Ghosts of the Forum, i.e. the best Habs players whose jerseys were retired on the ceiling of the ancient ice-skating rink where the Habs won 22 Stanley Cups. From a Protestant theological point of view, both attitudes are at risk of idolatry. Praying the Ghosts of the Forum could be a true worship given to false Gods and practicing Catholic rituals for the Habs to win could be a false worship given to the true God. But the Habs’ passion is not condemned to idolatry. The Habs’ Passion could become a true faith to a true God. When a Habs game, a Plekanec play, a Price stop, even a Laraque fight or a crowd’s cheer are so beautiful, so perfect, you could look at them as a sign or a premise of God’s Kingdom. And when the Habs lose or when a Camalleri shot misses the net, you are reminded that hockey players are just human and that ice hockey is just a game.

### **Where is Quebec in Anglophone Hockey Writing?**

**Jason Blake**, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

[blake.jason@guest.arnes.si](mailto:blake.jason@guest.arnes.si)

Canadian hockey writing generally looks to the United States only to complain about theft of “our game.” In fiction, this is most obvious in laments over the departure of the NHL’s Winnipeg Jets and Quebec Nordiques. Canadian fiction never complains about the Hartford Whalers’ or the Minnesota North Stars’ move to greener pastures – that is, about other towns that “lost” their NHL teams in spite of a rich hockey tradition. After all, such complaining would complicate the simplistic idea that only in Canada is hockey at home. And yet there is another curious half-absence in Canadian hockey fiction: Quebec. There are many references to individual heroes, and just as many to the fabled Montreal Canadiens, but these often occur in a cultural vacuum in terms of identity politics. A case in point: though Mordecai Richler has made several references to Maurice Richard *et al*, and repeatedly emphasized the Canada-hockey nexus, he never examined the cultural importance of hockey to a specifically Québécois identity. Given that hockey and Quebec are two of Richler’s pet topics, it is surprising that he did not marry the two in his texts. In Richler’s case, this was surely willful avoidance; in the case of many other Anglophone writers, it indicates a disturbing lack of familiarity with the Québécois Other. An anglophone reader who approaches hockey solely through English-language fiction, rather than works translated from French (most notably, Roch Carrier’s “The Hockey Sweater”), would have little idea that Richard was seen as a hero of the people. In my paper, I examine this lack, highlight the exceptions to the rule, and consider the fleeting and stereotypical representations of francophone players. “Knowing” Quebec through its hockey heroes arguably complicates Canadian cultural identity because it allows for the illusion of familiarity.

### **“Canada’s game” at “Canada’s Games”: Men’s Hockey in the Vancouver 2010 Olympics**

**Michael Buma**, University of Western Ontario  
[mpbuma@gmail.com](mailto:mpbuma@gmail.com)

One of the stories that many Canadians followed closely throughout the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games was the performance of Canada’s men’s hockey team. Hockey has often been associated with a sense of collective identity, cultural distinctiveness, and national belonging in Canada. To frame the nationalist signification of hockey at the Vancouver Olympics quite simply, the tournament meant “Canada’s game” being played at what many official narratives took to calling “Canada’s Games.” When Sidney Crosby’s overtime goal secured the gold medal for Canada, Canadians across the country celebrated with an outburst of flag-waving, anthem-singing, and beer-drinking. “This is the best day of my life,” one reveler told a *Toronto Star* reporter, “I think we are going to party all night!” What did the Olympic hockey tournament communicate about Canadian identity? What are we to make of the exuberantly nationalist victory celebrations? And what does this all mean at an historical moment when nationalism is frequently seen as an exhausted, imperiled, or, at the very least, conflicted ideological stance? Like the meanings given to Canada itself, the significations of hockey in Canadian culture have been heterogeneous, multiple, and diverse. As Bruce

Dowbiggin puts it in his attempt to understand modern Canadian society through the lens of hockey, *The Meaning of Puck*, neither the nation or its official winter sport present a very “tidy spectacle.” This paper will chart some of hockey’s tangled and complex meanings as they emerged in the Vancouver Olympics, attempting to explain what Crosby’s goal and the Games they capped-off signified – and will signify – for Canadians.

### **Brand Meaning of the Canadian Intrauniversity Sport Hockey League: An Insurance Policy if All Else Fails!**

**Chris Chard**, Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario

[cchard@brocku.ca](mailto:cchard@brocku.ca)

There has long been a debate about the best route for young athletes to ‘take’ in order to develop their hockey and life skills. Historically, the Canadian Hockey League (CHL) has been perceived as the best path for a focus on hockey while the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) has been recognized for the education provided, while also developing hockey skills. More recently the CHL has aligned with the Canadian Intrauniversity Sport (CIS) to offer major junior players a funding package for scholastics, partially in an attempt to compete with the NCAA. How the CIS brand is perceived, therefore, becomes instrumental in the decision set for elite young hockey players who are choosing their developmental path. The meaning the CIS brand holds in the minds of the player-consumers becomes integral for those athletes interested in pursuing an education in addition to developing their hockey skills. The decision set has evolved from purely one between the CHL and the NCAA to one including the CIS as a *de facto* brand extension of the CHL vs the NCAA.

### **The Borders of Size: Height, Weight and Body Mass Index of Major League Hockey Players, 1876–1990**

**John Cranfield, Kris Inwood and J. Andrew Ross**, University of Guelph, Ontario

[jarring@g.mail.com](mailto:jarring@g.mail.com)

Recent statistical analysis has suggested that the size of major league hockey (MLH) players on specific teams has grown over the last few decades (Montgomery 2006), but there has been no systematic attempt to analyze trends in the entire MLH population over the whole century of major professional hockey play. Following the study of major league baseball players by Saint Onge, Krueger, and Rogers (2008), we analyze MLH size trends using non-parametric estimation of the distribution of height, weight, and body mass index (BMI) across different birth cohorts (1876 to 1990). Over this 114-year time period, hockey players gained, on average, approximately 3.7 inches (9.4 cm) in height and 28.5 lbs (12.9 kg) in weight, which has contributed a 1.38 unit increase in BMI. Variations are also seen between position of play and country of birth. The study hopes to provide a novel contribution to the anthropometric literature and also begin to address how the physical parameters of hockey players, i.e. the “borders” of size, have influenced, and been determined by, the style and rules of the sport itself.

## **Problematic Borders: German-German Ice Hockey Games during the Second Berlin Crisis**

**Heather Dichter**, University of Toronto, Ontario  
[heather.dichter@utoronto.ca](mailto:heather.dichter@utoronto.ca)

Some of the most vivid Cold War battles in sport took place in the hockey rink. At the same time, sport leaders continued to espouse the rhetoric that politics should remain out of sport. Even before these events the Cold War impacted the hockey world not by creating great games but rather by preventing games from taking place. The division of Germany and the Second Berlin Crisis ensured that cross-border hockey games between the two German states did not occur. East and West Germany were scheduled to play each other on the last day of the 1961 World Ice Hockey Championships in Geneva to determine their final places in the standings. West Germany refused to take the ice against the team from the German Democratic Republic in case they lost and had to stand in respect at the East German flag and anthem in the post-game ceremony. East Germany sought acceptance of its own national athletic teams in order to gain *de facto* recognition of its flag, state symbol, and anthem, which West Germany refused to provide. Although the Iron Curtain divided the German states, this border was not recognized by West Germany's North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies within the world of sport. The United States supported West Germany's policy of not recognizing East Germany and denied visas to the East German hockey team, preventing it from participating in the 1962 World Championships. Western media tacitly approved of West Germany's actions, demonstrated by their lack of criticism of the decisions taken which ensured that no German-German hockey game occurred during the height of the Second Berlin Crisis. These problems which beset hockey were replicated across several international federations, ultimately making the all-German Olympic team untenable by the end of the decade when the German states finally recognized their shared border.

## **Exploring the Impact of Executive Leadership Experience on Payroll Efficiency in the National Hockey League**

**Jess C. Dixon**, University of Windsor, Ontario, **Chris Gibbs**, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, **Mark R. Holmes**, York University, Toronto, Ontario, and **Norm O'Reilly**, Syracuse University, New York  
[cgibbs@ryerson.ca](mailto:cgibbs@ryerson.ca)

Organizations have a tendency for placing emphasis on individuals' previous work experiences when hiring for leadership positions (Avery, Tonidandel, Griffith, & Quiñones, 2003). Previous research examining the relationship between experience and performance demonstrates that "...different types of leader experience may be differentially predictive of leader effectiveness" (Avery et al., 2003, p. 674). This same tendency for making personnel decisions based on the relevant experience of candidates is also pervasive in the hiring of executives in the context of professional

sports (Graham, 2003; Hatfield, Wrenn, & Bretting, 1987). Drawing upon extant leadership theory, the current study sought to examine which types of leadership experiences were significant in explaining the efficiency with which General Managers (GMs) in the National Hockey League (NHL) utilized scarce financial resources to achieve their clubs' on-ice performance objectives between 1999 and 2007. Using fixed effect regression models, our results indicated that the previous leadership experiences of NHL GMs accounted for 9.1% of the variance in the payroll efficiency (Gerrard, 2005) of clubs. This represented a significant increase ( $p < .001$ ) over the 47.7% of the variance accounted for by the fixed effects alone during this timeframe. Of particular interest, the current tenure of GMs was found to have a significant curvilinear (i.e., U-shaped) relationship with payroll efficiency ( $p < .001$ ), while the number of games played and coached in the NHL were found to be significant positive ( $p < .05$ ) and negative ( $p < .01$ ) predictors of payroll efficiency, respectively. From a theoretical standpoint, this study extends upon previous research by examining the role that executive leadership experiences play in determining the efficiency with which professional sport clubs achieve their performance outcomes (Smart, Winfree, & Wolfe, 2008). On a practical level, these findings may assist NHL clubs to make better informed executive hiring decisions.

### **Hockey, Beer, Opera and Cross-Dressing: A *Perfectly Normal* Representation of Canadian Masculinity**

**Jamie Dopp**, University of Victoria, British Columbia

[jdopp@uvic.ca](mailto:jdopp@uvic.ca)

Until quite recently representations of hockey have centred almost exclusively on men and boys—and on the norms of masculinity expected of them in the game as in life. In their classic study *Hockey Night in Canada*, Gruneau and Whitson summarize the model of masculinity traditionally offered by hockey as follows: “At its best this model of masculinity defines the real man as a decent person of few words, but with a powerful sense of his own abilities and the toughness and physical competence to handle any difficulties that might arise; a man that people respect and look up to but don't dare cross; a man who generally respects the rules that govern social life, but knows how to work outside them if necessary.” (191) Over the last twenty years or so a number of literary and critical texts have challenged the naturalness of this model. Alongside some very welcome hockey writings about the experiences of women (like Lorna Jackson's memoir *Cold Cocked: On Hockey* and Cara Hedley's novel *Twenty Miles*) there have been some important rethinkings of the traditional model in texts centred on men. One of the earliest and best rethinkings of the masculinity associated with hockey is the 1991 film *Perfectly Normal*. The screenplay for *Perfectly Normal* was co-written by Eugene Lipinski and Paul Quarrington and it shows a similar combination of affectionate indulgence in and critical exposure of masculine norms seen in so many of Quarrington's novels. The film follows the story of Renzo Parachii, an Italian-Canadian young man who works in a beer factory and plays goal on the factory's industrial league team. After his mother dies, Renzo meets an American huckster named Alonzo Turner (played by Robbie Coltrane before his days as Hagrid) who becomes his boarder.

Alonzo, staying in the Renzo's mother's old room, discovers that the old woman left thousands of dollars stashed in her opera record collection. Alonzo talks Renzo into using the money to open a *La Traviata*-themed restaurant (Alonzo is a cook; they both love opera). The *pièce-de-resistance* for the restaurant is a stage show in which Alonzo and Renzo sing an aria from Bellini's *Norma*, with Renzo singing the female part, falsetto, wearing in a diaphanous white frock. The hockey team shows up for the grand opening to witness their team-mate's cross-dressed performance. Mayhem predictably ensues.

During the course of *Perfectly Normal* various aspects of the norms of Canadian masculinity are satirized. What is most challenging and wonderful about the film is the way the cross-dressed final scene, by various clever inversions, becomes not simply a parody of gender norms but a genuine opportunity for various characters to expand their sense of the possibilities of life. If there is a gender scandal at the heart of the film it is the way it ultimately suggests that Renzo's perfect Norma is in fact Perfectly Normal.

### **Examining Coaching Transgressions in Minor Hockey**

**Kim D. Dorsch**, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, **Elaine Raakman**, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, and **Daniel Rhind**, Brunel University, West London, UK

[Kim.dorsch@uregina.ca](mailto:Kim.dorsch@uregina.ca)

[elaineraakman@wejustplay.com](mailto:elaineraakman@wejustplay.com)

As research about the outcomes of youth sport grows, so too does our understanding of the relationship of the coach to those outcomes. Recent research by the Coaching Association of Canada (1996) suggests that young athletes feel that their coach is the most influential person in their young sport career. It stands to reason then, that the behaviour of the coach will have an impact on the physical and psychosocial development of the young athlete. It is unfortunate then that many researchers have found that not all coaching behaviours are positive and some may be considered abusive. David (2005) outlines a typology of physical, sexual, psychological, and neglect as the main forms of direct (i.e., coach to athlete) abuse that have received evidence in the youth sport literature. However, there are also more indirect (i.e., adult to adult with the youth as observer) coaching behaviours that may also impact upon the development of the young athlete. It is the purpose of this paper to examine reported coaching behaviours in minor hockey that give support to this typology of coaching transgressions. Data were collected by the Justplay Behaviour Management program (a program where officials report on the conduct of coaches/players/spectators on a game-by-game basis) for two competitive minor hockey leagues. Ratings were received from 56% of the games played during the 2007 season. Forty percent of the ratings contained unacceptable coaching behaviours (total of 401 comments). For example, a continuum of harassment to swearing at and more extreme forms of abuse of the official was a prevalent behaviour. This act is considered a form of indirect psychological abuse as it occurs in front of the child. Further findings support the notion that during competition, coaches display both direct and indirect transgressions.

## **The Marginalization of Ice Hockey Officials: Examining attrition from the amateur ranks in the context of perceived organizational support**

**Susan L. Forbes** and **Lori A. Livingston**, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario

[sforbes@lakeheadu.ca](mailto:sforbes@lakeheadu.ca)

[lori.livingston@lakeheadu.ca](mailto:lori.livingston@lakeheadu.ca)

On-ice officials are a vital part of the Canadian amateur hockey system, yet annual attrition rates are alarmingly high at 30% (Anderson, 2009). Previous research has largely emphasized the role of stress/psychological factors as contributors to officiating dropout (e.g., Dorsch & Paskevich, 2007). In contrast, we (Betts, Forbes, & Livingston, 2007; Livingston & Forbes, 2007) explored a broad range of factors that might contribute to amateur ice hockey officials' decisions to discontinue their participation. We observed that new, inexperienced officials were more likely to cite stress/psychological factors (e.g., verbal abuse, threat of abuse) while experienced long-serving officials were more likely to indicate career or family demands as their primary reason for leaving officiating. Importantly, regardless of experience level, organizational factors emerged as secondary yet omnipresent contributors to these decisions. Thus, the purpose of this investigation was to re-examine the qualitative responses received in our two aforementioned investigations using an analytical framework premised on the theory of perceived organizational support (POS) (Eisenberger et al., 1986). It was hypothesized that the decision to discontinue as an ice hockey official was likely associated with an unfavourable perception of POS. Our findings revealed, in order of descending frequency, that officials who had discontinued their participation felt negatively about their local hockey associations with respect to the lack of: (1) opportunities to move up the ranks; (2) appropriate fee structures to pay them what they deserve; (3) assistance to help them perform their duties to the best of their abilities; (4) consideration given to officials' best interests when making decisions that affect them; and (5) appreciation for their efforts. These findings support our hypothesis and provide important insight into issues that local hockey associations might address in an effort to retain officials.

## **The State of U.S. Women's Division I College Hockey: An Oral History Exposé**

**Jeffrey Gerson**, University of Massachusetts-Lowell

[Jgerson1@comcast.net](mailto:Jgerson1@comcast.net)

The purpose of the paper is to explore the current condition of women's division I college hockey in the U.S., with a focus on why there are so few women college hockey coaches (8 of 36) in women's division I hockey. Other issues to be examined are: why women hockey players seem to prefer male coaches; are there qualified women to take open head coaching positions; has Title IX leveled the playing field regarding salaries, scholarships, facilities, and other resources; why the NCAA and USA Hockey lack a women's coach mentoring program; why does Hockey Canada seemingly do a better job at training and keeping its women coaches; why are women treated differently in the hockey rule book (e.g., no checking allowed); and finally, are current women hockey

coaches working together to change the status quo? Interviewees will include college athletic directors, league commissioners, leaders of the NCAA and USA Hockey, female and male coaches of women's division I college hockey, former and current women's players, and officials of Hockey Canada.

### **“Structure” and “Nature” in the Gendered World of Ice Hockey**

**Kajsa Gilenstam**, Umeå University, Sweden

[Kajsa.gilenstam@idrott.umu.se](mailto:Kajsa.gilenstam@idrott.umu.se)

That men are prioritised over women has been called the “gender regime in sport”, and has in part been attributed to differences in performance. However, gender differences in physical performance between women and men depend in part on how comparisons are made and confounders that may influence the results. Even if attempts are made to match groups of women and men, there are often differences in training experience in years, or differences in training load. In ice hockey, women tend to have less experience in ice hockey in relation to age and differences in training conditions have been reported. The aim of this study was to investigate how female and male hockey players position themselves in sport and to visualise the interactions between society and biology that may affect performance. Harding's “Symbolic, Structural and Individual” perspectives were applied on information from team administration as well as on results from questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, and physiological tests on female and male hockey players. Vast differences in structural conditions were found, such as in hockey history and in financial situation within the teams. Both women and men were aware of these differences in conditions. When interviewed, the female players believed women's hockey to be inferior to men's. This excused differences in conditions but not in performance. Still structural conditions may affect performance and the women improved puck velocity when sticks and pucks were adjusted. Hockey experience, age at hockey start, anthropometrics and off-ice fitness variables differed between women and men in absolute values or in relation to body weight. When physiological results were related to Lean Body Mass, the differences diminished or disappeared. For women, skating performance was related to off-ice fitness. The view of women and men affects structural conditions in sport which in turn affect possibilities for individuals and consequently sports performance.

### **The Minor Hockey Experience**

**Doug Gleddie**, University of Alberta

[doug@everactive.org](mailto:doug@everactive.org)

Ice hockey remains one of the most popular team sports for children and youth in Canada. Minor hockey organizations across the country involve thousands of participants, however, upon review of the literature very few studies could be found in which the players themselves were asked to comment on their experience. The aim of this study was to examine the perceptions of fun in minor hockey as seen through the eyes of eight PeeWee hockey players. Research was conducted using interpretive

inquiry in an attempt to get into the participant's experiences and emotions regarding minor hockey. The primary mode of data collection was interviews. Four themes relating to fun emerged throughout the interview and analysis process: time, competition, structure and adult involvement. Recommendations include thoughts for coaches, parents and league organizers as well as the need for a more comprehensive study into the minor hockey experience.

### **The Third Leg of the Early American Hockey Quartet: Frank "Coddy" Winters**

**Roger Godin**, Minnesota Wild

[rgodin@wild.com](mailto:rgodin@wild.com)

Hockey in the United States has been characterized by its regional nature and the little noted fact that it has been played at its highest levels largely by non-citizens. American players have historically been a minority in their own country and that reality continues to this day where United States' citizens constitute about 20% of the National Hockey League (NHL). This characterization is largely a product of geography and weather and has existed since the sport's earliest organized days which I would define as post-1875 when that first game with written rules takes place in Montreal. Canada was the obvious source for players and the United States had the large population centers where fan bases could be developed. Despite being heavily outnumbered on the ice, the United States still managed in my view to produce in these earliest times four elite players: the Bala-Cynwyd, Pennsylvania-born, Concord, New Hampshire-developed Hobart Amory Hare Baker, best known simply as "Hobey", Minnesotans Frank "Moose" Goheen from White Bear Lake and Frank "Coddy" Winters from Duluth, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan's Hugh "Muzz" Murray. I would describe these players as constituting an early American hockey quartet in the 1900-1925 time frame. Baker is best known from his days at Princeton University and the St. Nicholas Hockey Club. Goheen played out his career in his home state with the St. Paul Athletic Club and the minor league St. Paul Saints. Winters is less known than Baker and Goheen, leaving his hometown of Duluth to pursue a career with the Cleveland Athletic Club. Murray is the least known, starring for Sault Ste. Marie, 1912-16, and later playing for Seattle in the Pacific Coast Hockey Association. Baker and Goheen are enshrined in both the Hockey Hall of Fame in Toronto and the United States Hockey Hall of Fame at Eveleth, Minnesota while Winters and Murray are honored only in Eveleth. It will be my purpose in this paper to make hockey scholars better aware of Winters' career and thus make a compelling case for the quartet concept. Murray's career will be addressed in a future paper.

### **Line Change: Hockey in the Poetic Imagination**

**David Hadbawnik**, SUNY Buffalo

[Dh37@buffalo.edu](mailto:Dh37@buffalo.edu)

Why have there been so many recent books of poems published that take hockey as their explicit subject matter? A cursory glance through a library database turns up four such volumes: *The Hockey Player Sonnets* (2003) by John Lee; *No cage contains a*

*stare that well* by Matt Robinson (2005); *Hockey Haiku*, edited by John Poch (2006); and *Night Work: The Sawchuck Poems* by Randall Maggs (2008). Hockey is often described as a marginal, regional sport, yet as these four books—some of them on major, mainstream presses—suggest, it seems to maintain a power over certain poets' imaginations. Perhaps *because* the game of hockey is so tied to climate, and thus to regions (especially in the U.S.) that tend to be less populated, as the children of Rust Belt and Midwestern workers flock to the South and California, it still reverberates with a kind of cultural nostalgia that finds currency in the poetic form. To know about hockey, to come from a place where hockey is still talked about in bars and played on streets with makeshift goals, is to know something secret and special. In this paper, I will explore the way hockey is imagined in the recent work of these poets. How is the violence, life, and language of hockey interrogated and deployed in poetry? Why is hockey proving to be such a rich ground for poets from the current generation to dig into? In the end, the answers may involve the way that hockey is particular to certain places, certain ways of life.

### **Selling Winter: The Promise of Hockey in America, 1893-1980**

**Stephen Hardy**, University of New Hampshire

[Stephen.hardy@unh.edu](mailto:Stephen.hardy@unh.edu)

Wayne Gretzky's 1988 trade from Edmonton to Los Angeles tweaked Canada's ulna nerve, prompting popular and scholarly writers to whelp relentlessly with critical prose, lamenting and analyzing a deepening crisis, for hockey and for Canadian identity. The Maple Leaf is dripping dry—its lifeblood diverted south. In the Canadian mind, American interests have leveraged their stronger currency to lure hockey talent and hockey franchises. This is because, for Canadians anyway, the story only got worse since the Gretzky trade. In 1993, the NHL anointed a non-Canadian as its Commissioner, and this American Gary Bettman wasn't even a hockey guy. He cut and grew his sports teeth in the National Basketball Association. His orders were to "grow the game" of hockey and fashion a continental and intercontinental presence like the NBA.<sup>1</sup>

This did not sit well with hard-core fans on either side of the border. To them, expansion meant degradation. It was bad enough that traitorous owners relocated the Quebec Nordiques to Denver. At least Denver had winter and a long hockey tradition (and soon a Stanley Cup). But what could be said about expansion and transfer to the SunBelt -- Phoenix, Nashville, Dallas, Atlanta (again), Florida? Not much that was positive. As the jacket blurb on one critical book on the *Death of Hockey* (1998) put it, a game of "speed, grace, and power" had been sucked dry:

Somehow, since the 1980s, but particularly in the last five years, that game has disappeared. It has migrated from the lands of ice and snow where it belongs to regions more suitable for beach volleyball. Along the way, it has

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<sup>1</sup> Twenty years later, see Stephen Brunt, *Gretzky's Tears: Hockey, Canada and the Day Everything Changed* (Knopf, 2009); Terry McConnell and J'lyn Nye with Peter Pocklington and Foreword by Wayne Gretzky, *I'd Trade Him Again: On Gretzky, Politics, and the Pursuit of the Perfect Deal* (Key Porter Books, 2009). For a sample of the scholarship, see Daniel S Mason "'Get the Puck Outta Here!' Media Transnationalism and Canadian Identity," *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 26,2 (May 2002), 140-67.

been transformed into a cartoon-like spectacle that alternates between mayhem and a snorefest.

The book's authors grew up in Buffalo, where they fell in love with the NHL's Sabres, who arrived in 1970 during (what they called) "the league's second expansion."<sup>2</sup>

Such sentiments are valid for many fans, but are they accurate as history? As I will attempt to show in this paper, hockey's move into the USA has a long and complicated past, too often simplified by Canadians who have lamented a loss to the greedy southern capitalists; and too often misunderstood by American pundits and entrepreneurs on the make. Much of the problem lies in a fixation on the NHL. A closer look reveals a much more problematic story of small businesses on the grassroots level, bubbling with optimism over the promise of technology. A closer look reinforces the words of Gordon Wood, one of America's most distinguished historians. Real historical sense, Wood has argued, is the ability to see history's actors "in the context of their own time" and "to recognize the extent to which they were caught up in changing circumstances over which they had little control, and to realize the degree to which they created results they never intended."<sup>3</sup> The history of hockey is no different. Grand narratives of giant "forces" such as American capitalism or NHL strategy miss the essential story of humans muddling their way through uncertainty. With this in mind, I will look at three periods of "southern expansion" – 1890s, 1920s and 30s, and 1960s and 70s. Using accounts from hockey guidebooks, popular magazines and newspapers, I will examine the recurring themes of optimism about hockey's potential in America's markets. Based on both an abiding faith in the game's inherent attractions and a naïve hope that artificial rink technology would sell winter – even in the southwest – local entrepreneurs risked and lost fortunes. And the record suggests that succeeding generations did not learn from the mistakes of their predecessors.

### **Canadian Iliad: A Story of Two Myths and the People who Told Them**

**Richard Harrison**, Mount Royal University, Calgary, Alberta  
[rharrison@mtroyal.ca](mailto:rharrison@mtroyal.ca)

As it played out, the 1972 Summit Series became, as Phil Esposito said, the closest thing to war the players had ever experienced. The narrative of the Series begins in the self-assuredness of the Canadian side of the sheer rightness of its side and its victory. Soon enough, though, the all-NHL team encountered the problem that many an army primed for an easy win encounters: an opponent stronger than they thought. The rest is part of Canada's national myth – the Canadian side's back to the wall, Phil Esposito's heartfelt speech in Vancouver after Team Canada's heart-breaking third loss, Paul Henderson's miraculous goal-scoring touch on Russian ice, Tony Esposito holding firm in the nets, Bobby Clarke's infamous Slash. As it would not be stretching the heroic narrative too far to say that the story of the Summit Series can be seen as a Canadian Iliad. Interpreting the Series and its many associated subplots – including The Slash

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<sup>2</sup> Jeff Z Klein and Karl-Eric Reif, *The Death of Hockey* (Toronto: Macmillan Canada, 1998) cover, 8.

<sup>3</sup> Gordon S Wood, *The Purpose of the Past: Reflections on the Uses of History* (New York: Penguin Press, 2008), 11.

itself – through the Iliad led me to some surprising conclusions about the nature of the hockey conflict, the Trojan War, and the narratives of both. Each of the conflicts and their narratives require a border, a clear difference between Us and Them. But while the hockey showdown and the siege of Troy could not have existed without such a division for their duration, the story of the stories of these two great contests reveals that the hard and fast distinctions between Us and Them are momentary things. Even as they are brought together to oppose one another, they dissolve. They do so not just as cultures mix and change, but in how societies choose which stories to tell for their power to teach others about their history and to mirror the present moment to itself.

### **Fresh Sheet: Writing Women's Hockey on to the Ice and Page**

**Cara Hedley** and **Brea Burton**, Calgary, Alberta

[hedleycara@hotmail.com](mailto:hedleycara@hotmail.com)

[brea Burton@shaw.ca](mailto:brea Burton@shaw.ca)

Cara Hedley and Brea Burton – writers, female hockey players, teammates (in no particular order) – will comprise a panel that confronts the responsibility of writing women's hockey onto the existing (male) body of Canadian hockey literature, and assuming an active role as agents in the construction of a women's hockey canon and literary tradition. Passing the puck back and forth, Hedley and Burton will weave together a series of personal anecdotes and critical forays into the construction of a female hockey playing identity, interrogating the relationship between the personal and the political, and subsequently exploring how a new women's hockey history is being carved out on the ice and page. Layering voice and memory into the larger archive of Canadian hockey, Hedley and Burton will act as commentators, calling the play through an archive of hockey artefacts both personal and culturally resonant as they navigate a women's hockey lexicon, debate fictional versus poetic representations and question how hockey mythologies are made.

### **Orioles and Indians: Race, Agency and Exploitation in Historical Hockey Narratives**

**Andrew Holman**, Bridgewater State College, Massachusetts and

**Greg Gillespie**, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

[a2holman@bridgew.edu](mailto:a2holman@bridgew.edu)

The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of African-Canadian Willie O'Ree's entry into the NHL, breaking the color barrier when he "laced 'em up" for the Boston Bruins in 1958, has had a visible effect on the writing of hockey history in the past ten years. Creditably, it has prompted a handful of writers to consider the larger history of race and discrimination in professional hockey, shining light on parts of the game's past that historians have been unwilling or unable to see. These stories are needed, but they are also narrow. They shoehorn the variety of stories about Black and First Nations players in hockey's history into a single, dominant narrative (the same one that historians of race in American professional baseball have told for decades): triumph of individual grit and character

over abhorrent exclusionary racist barriers. That narrative – important though it is - is only one of many. Race could be something more than just a vehicle for exclusion and individual challenge in hockey history (though it was certainly that). And hockey’s racial history is more complex than any American-baseball-inspired narrative could admit. Race was a vehicle for both agency and exploitation in hockey history; both power and powerlessness. This essay makes this point by juxtaposing stories about two little-known interwar aggregations of hockey players – the St. Catharines Orioles, an “all-colored” team that played in the mid-1930s and the Cree & Ojibway Indian Hockey Tour teams that visited North American cities in winter 1928.

### **Hockey As Cross-Cross Border Phenomenon: *Chake De! India* and the Boundaries of Genre and Gender**

**Brian Kennedy**, Pasadena City College, California

[Dr.kennedy@mail.com](mailto:Dr.kennedy@mail.com)

Depending upon which direction you proceed and how you count them, there are anywhere from six to a dozen international borders between Montreal, which in many minds is the home of hockey, and Delhi, India. Other separations, both tangible and invisible—including language, taste, and culture—divide the two places. There are even more borders between hockey as most Canadians have always known it and the game depicted in the 2007 Bollywood film *Chake De! India*, which portrays the struggles of an Indian women’s field hockey team with a coach who has taken the job in part to atone for his own (field) hockey failures. Is this a hockey movie? (Sort of.) Isn’t it in Hindi? (Yes.) Isn’t it about *field* hockey? (Yes.) Isn’t there singing and dancing? (Who said a hockey movie can’t have those?) And what’s up with those goofy short sticks they use? (Hey, I’ve only got twenty minutes to talk, so I won’t be getting into that.) The difference between “their” hockey and ours is about as great as that between World Cup “football” and the CFL. *Chake De! India* is not a hockey film in the way *Slap Shot* or *Youngblood* is—there’s no ice except in the drinks, the sport only vaguely resembles the ice game, and the players are (and I use the word intentionally) *girls*. But the film offers us something if we read it for the way it represents hockey as a transborder phenomenon. The film depicts field hockey, but it might be read (and this is what I intend to do) as offering us a way to understand the notion of the border as it applies to spectator appreciation of a sport. I’ll unpack that idea by starting with Legaré’s arguments about the creation of nation, working through Laplanche on personal identity, and ending with Saskia Sassen on the idea of the denationalized/postnational consciousness.

### **‘Miracle on Ice’: The ‘Hail Mary’ shot heard around the world**

**Debra Kolodczak**, SUNY Buffalo

[dmore@buffalo.edu](mailto:dmore@buffalo.edu)

The ‘Miracle on Ice’ occurred during the medal-round match at the 1980 Winter Olympics when the world’s most dominant hockey team was defeated by underdogs.

The crowd watching that game became united in a collective euphoria that began with an eerie silence as they watched an unlikely slap shot travel an impossibly long path to the well-guarded Soviet net. The puck was casually discarded. But then the goalie blinked, and puck met net with one second on the clock in the first period. The crowd erupted in a roar of disbelief as the game was tied. This 'Hail Mary' shot (actually a pass) defines the moment hockey became a metaphor of history. This presentation considers key expressions of hockey in North America as portrayed in art, photography, film, and popular culture. With a focus on religious and patriotic themes, the work examines the role of the fan, and the growth of amateur and professional leagues in context with the 'Miracle on Ice.' For example, the National Hockey League (NHL) franchise began in 1917 with the Montreal Canadiens, Ottawa Senators, and Toronto Arenas (renamed Maple Leafs in 1926). With the 1920s came the Boston Bruins, Pittsburgh Pirates, New York Rangers, Chicago Blackhawks, and teams in Detroit, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Things stopped during World War II. After two decades of zero growth, NHL teams appear in Minnesota, LA, and Vancouver. Our beloved Buffalo Sabres appear in 1970. By 1980, professional hockey's growth was parallel with that of college teams and amateur leagues, specifically the US National Hockey Team, whose greatest success, the 'Miracle on Ice' is "often listed as one of the greatest achievements in the history of American sports." (Wikipedia) The presentation includes abundant imagery and photographs by the author as eyewitness to the 'Miracle on Ice'.

### **Hockey as a Transborder Phenomenon: How the Patrick Brothers made the Stanley Cup an American Trophy**

**Len Kotylo**, President, Society for International Hockey Research, Toronto, Ontario  
[lkotylo@yahoo.com](mailto:lkotylo@yahoo.com)

I am submitting a proposal for a paper concerning the Patrick brothers overcoming borders and limits to make professional hockey permanently North American in nature. Lester Patrick and Frank Patrick created the Pacific Coast Hockey Association (PCHA), which existed from 1912 to 1926. When the Patricks introduced two American teams into the league, the organization crossed the national border and established a North American entity. The continued successful, unbroken operation of the league demonstrated that American hockey teams could operate under the same principles and practices as Canadian teams.

At the same time, the Patricks had to surmount barriers that existed against their new entity.

1. The PCHA needed to gain recognition as a major professional league.
2. It needed to demonstrate that it could be equal to the established National Hockey Association (NHA).
3. The PCHA teams needed to be accepted as eligible to challenge for the Stanley Cup.
4. "Syndicate" hockey was a commercially viable business method to allow for league operation in two countries.

The Patricks utilized their credibility as prior participants in the Eastern Canada hockey establishment, to gain legitimacy for their new North American league. After the Stanley Cup Trustees recognized the PCHA as an appropriate league to challenge for the Cup, the Trustees needed to rule that American hockey teams were permitted to be eligible to play for the Cup that had been established for the best team in the Dominion of Canada. After the consent of the Trustees to American team challengers, the PCHA's Portland Rosebuds became the first American team to have its name on the Stanley Cup, although the Rosebuds did not win the Cup. The Seattle Metropolitans became the first American team to win the Stanley Cup in 1917, one year after Portland had played for the Cup in 1916. By the time the NHL expansion of 1924 to 1926 into the United States took place, there were no concerns about American franchises in a Canadian league, nor about the American teams' eligibility for the Stanley Cup. The Patrick brothers, the pioneers, had already created the legitimacy for these concepts. They had crossed the border and national barriers had been broken.

### **The Hero's Journey to Moscow: The Summit Series and the Next Generation.**

**Rich Lehman**, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

[Richard.a.lehman@gmail.com](mailto:Richard.a.lehman@gmail.com)

In order for something as seemingly trivial as a hockey game to survive it must be passed on to the next generation, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that the 1972 summit series has become a form of mythology to the younger generations in Canada. As such, it has been passed down through the oral tradition that has played a hand in creating so many other mythological stories we have heard. Through the oral tradition, men can become larger and more important than they actually were. They serve as a vessel for the greater story. They become giants. Phil Esposito becomes the military-like leader who rouses an entire country with one speech. Valery Kharlamov becomes the tragic hero, infallible and immortal but for a wobbly ankle. Examining Joseph Campbell's theory on defining mythology, along with other examples of myths passed down through the oral tradition, most notably the *Iliad*, it becomes evident that the 1972 summit series has become ingrained as a part of Canadian mythology. It carries with it a certain amount of nostalgia that is necessary in myth making. This is a nostalgia that seems to supersede history. In my paper, I will examine this phenomenon and attempt to explain how this series, more than any other, came to become such a big part of Canadian mythology.

### **“The Lonely End of the Rink”: Borders in Canadian Fiction and Poetry about Hockey**

**Paul Martin**, University of Vermont

[Paul.Martin@uvm.edu](mailto:Paul.Martin@uvm.edu)

While the title and location of the “Hockey on the Border” conference might lead one to argue that the most dominant border in the world of hockey is the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel, I will argue in this paper that hockey is a game that is all about borders. Whether one

imagines a team, like an army, surging across the blue line as it launches its attack against the enemy or the fine and sometimes shifting line between what is fair play and what is worthy of a penalty, players must constantly be vigilant of where those borders lie. Hockey fans, of course, also find themselves forever trapped on one side of a boundary, that of the boards and the glass and of the team sweater that will only ever bear the name of one of the chosen few who gets to play a game for money. Some fans attempt to mitigate this indelible division between players and watchers by becoming obsessive about statistics or hockey history. In recent years, however, Canadian writers of fiction and poetry such as Richard Harrison, Randall Maggs, Bill Gaston, Cara Hedley, and Roy MacGregor have offered readers another way to see the game. Bringing us into the lives and minds of real and fictional hockey players, these writers give us insight into the game that perhaps allows us to cross these borders in ways that statistics, biographies, memoirs, and history cannot.

### **On the border of recognition: Canadian newspaper coverage of sledge hockey**

**Fred Mason**, University of New Brunswick

[fmason@unb.ca](mailto:fmason@unb.ca)

This study analyzes Canadian newspaper coverage of sledge hockey over an 11-year period (1999-2009). Sledge hockey is the Paralympic version of the sport, designed for athletes with physical disabilities in the lower part of the body. The Canadian national sledge hockey team has won 7 of 12 world or Paralympic championships dating back to 1991, and it became a full member of Hockey Canada in 2003. To assess media coverage of the sport, the term “sledge hockey” was run on a “this year plus previous ten” search through *FP Informart*, a database that archives full-text versions of newspapers, including the *National Post* and major regional newspapers like the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Vancouver Sun* (39 newspapers in total available through my library’s access). This search returned 1028 articles, of which over 40% were eliminated as not being relevant to the coverage of the sport (such as simply mentioning that a sledge hockey demonstration was part of a local winter festival). The remaining articles were subject to an analysis of descriptors used and an assessment of themes, with categories of themes built up. Collectively, Canadian newspapers show an interesting ambivalence to sledge hockey. The bulk of reporting is the “play-by-play” article typical of sports coverage, and the victories of the national team are celebrated. However, articles tend to be located in the “in brief” section, and there is little coverage unless a local athlete is involved. In discussing the players themselves, there are the typical discourses on dedication, masculinity and body contact. Yet there is still a sense of novelty and a construction of difference, of being less than “normal” hockey players. The overall ambivalence speaks to the place of hockey in the Canadian imagination, and the wider conceptualization of athletes with disabilities and how they fit into that imagination.

## **Hockey Night in Canada: Nostalgia, Tradition and Canadian Hockey**

**Dylan McConnell**, University of Waterloo, Ontario, **William M. Foster**, University of Alberta and **Craig G. Hyatt**, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

[dmcconne@uwaterloo.ca](mailto:dmcconne@uwaterloo.ca)

[craig.hyatt@brocku.ca](mailto:craig.hyatt@brocku.ca)

Hockey Night in Canada (HNIC) has played a significant role in building and promoting the love affair Canadians have with their national sport. Nevertheless, with notable exceptions (e.g., Ozon, 1973), there has been relatively little academic investigation of HNIC and the reasons for its longevity and success. The simple answer is that Canadians love their hockey and HNIC is the natural vehicle for this affection. This may be true; however, HNIC has recently been challenged and the show is in danger of losing its dominant cultural and economic position in Canada. We will argue that the past success of HNIC rests on more than just being able to broadcast hockey to masses of Canadian hockey fans. Instead our position is that the success and longevity of HNIC rests on the ability of the show to use nostalgia (Boym, 2001; Davis, 1979; Kulczycki & Hyatt, 2005) and invent traditions (Foster & Hyatt, 2008; Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1983). In so doing, HNIC has been able to create a national mythology around hockey and what it means to be a citizen of Canada and a fan of the NHL. We will identify the specific organizational resources (Barney, 1991; Miller & Shamsie, 1996; Wernerfelt, 1984) that have been used to cultivate this national mythology. Identifying these resources and discussing how they have been used will demonstrate how various practices (Connerton, 1989) and ceremonies (Mosse, 1975) have contributed to the show's cultural and economic success. To conclude, we will argue that HNIC is in danger of losing its place of prominence in Canadian culture and, thus, its long term competitive advantage. We suggest that the loss of the "hockey theme" is but one example of how HNIC is in danger of losing its iconic position.

## **Puckin' Fiction: Where Characters Meet the Cultural Mirror – Bobby Bonaduce, Felix Batterinski, and Percival Leary**

**Don Morrow**, University of Western Ontario

[donmor@uwo.ca](mailto:donmor@uwo.ca)

This paper explores the manner in which 3 respected hockey fiction writers – Bill Gaston, Roy MacGregor, and Paul Quarrington – represent their perspectives on hockey character through their representations of their respective central characters. Arguably, all good literature serves to point a finger at human nature. Shakespeare's famous proclamation from *As You Like It* (II, 7) is instructive regarding the importance of character/s:

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players:  
They have their exits and their entrances;  
And one man in his time plays many parts,

This analysis examines what three of the most respected hockey novelists set on their world stage-rink in the form of the male, central character; his circumstances, his perspectives, his shaping, and his immersion in the world of hockey wonders in which he serves as the centrifugal force. Of considerable intrigue is the fact that the circumstances of all three novels are ones shaded in loss and attempted atonement, foreboding, and tragedy. Through the deconstruction of central characters, I want to use the novels as texts to look, perhaps kaleidoscopically, at the fingers pointing to and at hockey human nature.

### **Olympic Hockey – After the Circus Leaves Vancouver**

**Norm O'Reilly and Rick Burton**, Syracuse University, New York  
[rhburton@syr.edu](mailto:rhburton@syr.edu)

As the 2010 Olympic Games in Vancouver approach and then will recede in the distance, interest in men's ice hockey in Canada and pockets of the United States will hit a fever pitch and then return (likely) to pre-games levels. However, questions like who will make the team? Can Canada recapture gold? Will a repeat of 1980's miracle on ice happen with Slovakia taking gold? Can the US women's team move from perennial silver medalists and dethrone the Canadians? Media attention, particularly in Canada, is daily and often. Attention is high. Pressure on team management, coaches and players is off the charts. Coverage in most of the US, on the other hand, is mixed and based on whether a region or a market features an NHL or AHL team. But, what about after the circus leaves town? Will certain countries benefit more than others? What does gold mean for the US or for the KHL in Russia? Those are big issues and ones that could impact the global future of ice hockey. The NHL, NHLPA, and IIHF remain undecided if they will return to Sochi, Russia for the 2014 Games. Why would they not want to? Why do they want to? Why isn't it an easy decision? This research endeavors to respond to these questions by adopting secondary research methods, literature review, and expert interview to uncover the issues behind this important decision. Factors such as the NHL's strategic considerations (e.g., brand, global expansion, season interruption, etc.), the IIHF's goals (e.g., growth of participation, partnership with the IOC, etc.), and the NHLPA's support of players' interests (e.g., injury avoidance, desire to represent their countries, etc.) are all considered, analyzed and assessed. Suggestions for future research and management action are provided, including projections for the game's future.

### **“Fire and Ice Girls”: A Step Backwards?**

**Lynne Perras**, University of Calgary, Alberta  
[perras@ucalgary.ca](mailto:perras@ucalgary.ca)

Women have traditionally not played a significant role in Canadian hockey; however, in recent years female players have come to be respected and admired athletes, and their games are watched and appreciated by many fans, male and female alike. Women as spectators in hockey, on the other hand, have not received the same respect as women

as participants in the sport. Although we might believe that the days when Don Cherry observed that fans who get hit by flying pucks are those who are not paying attention to the game—and those usually include “some woman yapping away”—are past, recent changes to the game may indicate otherwise. The inclusion of attractive young women into the spectacle of hockey has been increasing in the NHL since 2002. The Calgary Flames, for example, have instituted a phenomenon termed the “Fire and Ice Girls,” a group of scantily dressed young women who skate around clearing the ice between plays. The Flames are also considering including female cheerleaders during their games. On the surface it appears that NHL organizations are affirming the idea that women are a minority in their audiences and that they need to focus on male entertainment. This paper will explore the “Fire and Ice Girls” in order to determine the level of sexism in professional hockey as entertainment. The history and implementation of this group into the Flames organization will be examined, as will the motivation behind the participants’ decision to join the Girls and the reception they receive from the public. I will discuss the significance of the introduction of these kinds of groups to determine if it can be seen as a clear indication of what many female hockey fans have long maintained—that they are not taken seriously despite the gains made by female hockey players.

### **The Trouble with Extrinsic Motivation and Pressure in North American Youth Hockey: A Call for Redemption**

**Rand Meshki**, Brock University, St Catharines, Ontario

[Rm09rp@brocku.ca](mailto:Rm09rp@brocku.ca)

Over the last several decades, extensive participation in sport and in youth hockey by children has become mainstream. Since children lack the rationality required to govern their own daily lives, they typically do not serve as the decision-makers behind their participation in sport. Thus, it is important to question whether the types of practices involved in reaching high levels of competition and the orientation that emphasize winning and outcome are in the best interests of the children. This presentation will entail a normative examination of the experiences of children in youth hockey in which extrinsic rewards serve as the predominant focus. With new added pressures in today’s society, the love of the game and the idea that hockey is intrinsically rewarding is being forgotten in lieu of extrinsic rewards and pressures from external sources. Youth hockey players now feel a pressure to perform in stressful situations where the focus is on extrinsic rewards, such as pleasing over-committed parents, obtaining status in the hockey community or advancing one’s own hockey career. Parents push their children and even fight while attempting to show support for their child and their team. What most do not realize is that this intense dedication fails to produce the positive impact that is intended and actually harms the children’s sporting experience. Through concrete examples, over involvement will be shown to have a negative outcome on many aspects of youth hockey. The subsequent segment of this presentation recommends potential solutions in terms of reorienting youth hockey towards a more ethically permissible final destination. Specifically, changes should start in the adult figures within youth hockey since they are the ones that create these dangerous

environments that make children vulnerable to exploitation and excessive participation at a level of intensity that poses adverse effects. Finally, possible objections to my proposed solution, which attempts to correct noxious instances of the youth hockey environment, will be addressed.

### **Cross Check: An Overview of the International Tax Issues for Professional Hockey Players**

**Alan Pogroszewski and Kari Smoker**, St John Fisher College, Rochester, New York  
[apogroszewski@sjfc.edu](mailto:apogroszewski@sjfc.edu)  
[ksmoker@sjfc.edu](mailto:ksmoker@sjfc.edu)

On July 1, 2009, Brian Gionta, a United States citizen and New York state resident, signed a five-year \$25 million contract with the Montreal Canadiens. Mr. Gionta, who began the 2009 income tax year as a member of the New Jersey Devils, will finish it as a member of the Montreal Canadiens, having earned income in twelve US states, four Canadian Provinces and three additional US taxing jurisdictions. Cross border tax issues amongst professional hockey players is an ever-present occurrence. Fifty-three% of all hockey players playing on a US-based franchise were born in Canada, while just over 15% of all players playing in Canada were born in the US. The two countries have taken steps to help eliminate the incidence of double taxation that can arise when a resident of either the US or Canada (or both) is subject to tax in both the US and Canada on the same income. The incidence of double taxation can arise as result of the US and Canada's Residence Taxation and Source Taxation policies. This presentation examines the US and Canadian income tax codes, the US Canadian Income Tax Treaty as well as the individual court cases in each country that have shaped their international tax policies. In conclusion, we will take a practical look at how these international and state tax issues affect a US citizen playing in Toronto, Ontario and a Canadian citizen playing in Buffalo, New York. By this example we will review not only procedural issues, but the income tax saving strategies available to these individuals and their consequences.

### **The Kovi Method: Hockey and A Life in the Academic Game**

**Megan L. Popovic**, University of Western Ontario  
[mlpopovi@uwo.ca](mailto:mlpopovi@uwo.ca)

In 2007 I presented a paper in Victoria titled, "Hockey and the Life of a Family's Game." Although my research at the time was on action sport subcultures and yoga, I felt an intense urge to write *something* for this conference about my upbringing within a family that raised a Canadian hockey star. I shared stories of being a 'hockey-sister' at an OHL game, the NHL draft, and the World Junior Hockey Championships in Russia. My paper had an impact on the audience and myself, however an innocent question by one of the non-academic conference delegates had me freeze and ponder. A mother of a professional hockey player living in Victoria asked kindly, "What about 'you'? You spoke a lot about your brother, but where were you?" I was baffled by the blank answer I gave

and spent many months thinking about the absence of my voice within the stories I told. Unbeknownst to me at the time, the process of thinking about and writing that paper opened the academic doors to a realm of researching about the Self, sport, and lived experience through autoethnographic inquiry. Since then I re-worked that paper, now titled “A Voice in the Rink: Playing with our Histories and Evoking Autoethnography” and used it as the template for my entire doctoral dissertation. This process of introversion, learning a new method of research, and putting myself into the spaces of more traditionally positivistic academic realms has been filled with a full spectrum of challenges and rewards that I wish to share at this 2010 conference. My presentation will strive to address the following three intentions: 1) To share pieces of my “A Voice in the Rink” paper to contextualize and show a way of writing autoethnographic history; 2) To discuss the process of self-work combined with academic research that I chose to partake in to write this segment of my doctoral work; and, 3) To come ‘full-circle’ and describe several key learnings that I have gained from this academic process of writing about my life within a hockey-family.

### **Key Obligations in Coaching Minor Hockey: A Human Rights Analysis**

**Elaine Raakman**, University of Regina, Saskatchewan, **Kim D. Dorsch**, University of Regina, Saskatchewan and **Daniel Rhind**, Brunel University, West London, UK  
[elaineraakman@wejustplay.com](mailto:elaineraakman@wejustplay.com)  
[Kim.dorsch@uregina.ca](mailto:Kim.dorsch@uregina.ca)

In 1992, Canada became a signee of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (David, 2005). Having made this declaration, the Canadian government, including governing bodies for youth sport, agreed to abide by the articles of the Convention which describe basic human rights for people under the age of 18. Of the 42 articles in the Convention, 37 of them have direct implications for the treatment of youth in sport. Accompanying these articles, David (2005) outlined 20 legally binding, key obligations for coaches, volunteers, and professionals in sports with regard to youth athletes. It is the purpose of this study to examine samples of coaching behaviours in minor hockey that contradict the key obligations and the subsequent Human Rights of youth sport participants. Data were collected by the Justplay Behaviour Management program (a program where officials report on the conduct of coaches/players/spectators on a game-by-game basis). The data were provided by the officials of two competitive minor hockey leagues. A content analysis was performed on comments that were associated with ratings considered to be unacceptable during the 2007 season. Ratings were received from 56% of the games played during the season. Forty percent of the ratings contained unacceptable behaviours (total of 401 comments) by coaches. The coaching behaviours described by the officials, were found to violate many of the Human Rights of the child. For example, it was reported that the “coach was verbally abusive towards his goaltender to the point that if I were the father of the goalie, I would have filed a complaint with the ... Hockey Association.” This coaching behaviour violates five articles of the Convention (Articles 3, 5, 6, 19, and 42) and three key obligations. The comments will be discussed within a human rights framework.

## **Making the Canadian Team**

**Tom Rorke**, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

[tomrorke@gmail.com](mailto:tomrorke@gmail.com)

The 1936 Olympic Ice Hockey tournament has played a key but under-appreciated role in the development of Canadian conceptions of national representation and international sport. After handily winning gold in every previous Olympics, the Canadians in 1936 experienced their first ever loss, in a match with Britain. At the time, the event was passed off as an anomaly - Britain in the 1930's was experiencing a brief fad for New World sports, and was able to assemble a team that included many British-born but Canadian-trained players. But despite the hyper-nationalist atmosphere of the 1936 Games, the Canadian loss was not seen as an affront to the still-developing national identity. Canadians at the time used hockey to 'think the nation', but with an entirely domestic focus. And so, rather than attempting to demonstrate national superiority, sport in Canada was dedicated to performing 'community' values. Canadian communities used hockey teams to 'put their town on the map'. At the advent of international hockey at the 1920 Olympics, Canada adopted the practice of sending the Allan Cup champion to the Games as the national representative. This practice came to be seen as morally superior to selecting an 'all-star' team because of its emphasis on team play. However, this practice became a liability for Canada in the run up to the 1936 Games, as organizational collapses and regulatory squabbles weakened the Canadian team. However, few at the time questioned the practice of nominating community teams as national representatives, and the 1936 team foreshadowed the problems that would plague Canadian international hockey in the following half-century.

## **Heads Up: Violence and the Vulnerability Principle in Hockey Revisited**

**Danny Rosenberg** and **Julie Stevens**, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

[drosenberg@brocku.ca](mailto:drosenberg@brocku.ca)

[jstevens@brocku.ca](mailto:jstevens@brocku.ca)

Violent play in the National Hockey League (NHL), and in other hockey leagues, has been debated for decades, however, recent discussion has focused on particular actions related to body checking. The movements in question refer to intentional blindside body checking and deliberate and/or reckless shoulder to head hits. Both types of collision have led to a rise in the number and severity of concussions and injuries in the NHL ever since the league implemented new rules to open the game after the 2004-2005 lockout. Players now have more space to skate faster and body check harder, especially against unsuspecting players in open ice. Due to a concern for player safety, there are those, like the NHL Players Association (NHLPA) calling for a ban against blindside body checking and shoulder to head hits. The NHL is currently studying the implications and the arguments for and against such a ban. One of the vexing problems with these specific actions is that they fall in the realm of body checking that is an ethically justifiable aspect of hockey. Like tackling in football and rugby, body checking is a learned skill and players are taught how to execute checks

legally and how to absorb and protect themselves from the harmful effects of checks. Head shots and blindside checking however are suspect as legitimate actions for several reasons. The main argument we wish to advance to critique and probe shoulder to head and blindside hits is based on what Simon (2004) calls the Vulnerability Principle (VP). Namely, “for the use of force against an opponent in an athletic contest to be ethically defensible, the opponent must be in a position and condition such that a strategic response is possible and it is unlikely that injury will ensue” (104). On the face of it, body checking would seem to comply with the VP, but further analysis may reveal that head shots and blind side checking are violations of the VP and are ethically questionable.

In this paper we will review and assess the arguments for and against a ban on blindside body checks and shoulder to head hits. Those against the ban who prefer the status quo refer to “slippery slope,” “blame the victim” and rules-based utilitarian arguments. They also challenge medical evidence related to the harmful effects of concussions and injuries. Those in favor of a ban stress player safety, the role of referees and lack of enforcement of current rules, league accountability and less respect among players. In offering an ethical analysis of blindside checking and shoulder to head hits in hockey, this proposed paper will hopefully offer a compelling and convincing basis to condemn morally questionable violent play in the NHL.

### **The Power to Play: Social, Economic and Cultural Capital Forms and the Hegemonic Negotiation of Appropriate Hockey in the Nova Scotia Amateur Hockey League, 1904-1910**

**Greggory ‘Mac’ Ross**, University of Western Ontario  
[gross6@uwo.ca](mailto:gross6@uwo.ca)

The bulk of hockey’s Canadian historiography has centered upon Montreal and Toronto, and the various organizations, leagues and players associated with these cities. This paper breaks with this historiographic trend, following in the footsteps of scholars like Colin Howell, Sheldon Gillis and the late Alexander ‘Sandy’ Young, to consider the development of hockey outside of Quebec and Ontario, particularly in the Nova Scotia Amateur Hockey League (NSAHL), from its inception in 1904, to the rise of the Nova Scotia Professional Hockey League (NSPHL) in 1910. This paper’s main concern will be the social negotiation of ‘legitimate’ hockey, between players, referees, spectators, communities and the Maritime Provinces Amateur Athletic Association (MPAAA). Every attempt will be made to avoid reducing the NSAHL to its dominant, Haligonian influences, for as Daniel Samson has noted, “history looks much different from the countryside,” and for that matter, from the manufacturing and colliery towns represented in the league. In hopes of providing a well rounded, inclusive, discussion of hockey in the NSAHL the role of the Amherst, Windsor, New Glasgow and Truro clubs will be examined carefully, along with those of the Halifax Crescents AAA and Halifax Wanderers AAA. The various interactions of these clubs on the ice, in the stands and in the MPAAA, will be situated within Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of capital forms – cultural,

economic and social –to illustrate the multitude of diverse relationships involved in the hegemonic negotiation of appropriate conduct in the NS AHL.

### **“There is More to the Game than High Sticking, Slashing, and Spearing”: Sport and Politics Collide at the 1976 Izvestiia Cup**

**John Soares**, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana

[John.A.Soares.2@nd.edu](mailto:John.A.Soares.2@nd.edu)

In 1976, for the first time in its 10-year history, the Izvestiia Cup tournament in Moscow included a Canadian team – the defending World Hockey Association champion Winnipeg Jets. Led by the legendary Bobby Hull, Winnipeg included eight Swedish players, headlined by Anders Hedberg, and several Finns. The team had enjoyed great success in the WHA using a European-influenced style of play (which later served as the model for Glenn Sather in building his 1980s NHL dynasty in Edmonton). But the Jets’ participation caused controversy: the team was depleted by injuries, other WHA clubs refused the Jets’ request for the loan of individual players, and the team performed badly. Losing to the USSR and Czechoslovakia, tying Sweden, and defeating only Finland, Winnipeg finished fourth in the five-team tournament, and drew derisive commentary both from the Soviet press and from Canadians like Alan Eagleson, who grouched that “[t]he Russians have gained a lot of political advantage from this foolishness.”

But the story was more complicated: Bobby Hull was already wildly popular in the Soviet Union, and held a press conference during the tournament attended by 50 Soviet journalists and broadcasters at which he made another favorable impression. Hull and his teammates also autographed a stick for Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev, who was turning 70 during the tournament and was expected to attend a game. This presentation will use Canadian, Russian, Czech and American media coverage to examine the transborder interaction at this historic (but often overlooked) tournament, which had political, diplomatic and hockey implications and involved an impressive group of Canadians, Swedes, Russians, Czechs and Slovaks.

### **“We Just Wanted To Play 60 Minutes”: The Social Production of Meaning in National Hockey League Player Interviews**

**Terry Vaio Gittersos**, University of Western Ontario

[tgitterso@uwo.ca](mailto:tgitterso@uwo.ca)

Although previous studies have examined hockey telecasts (most notably MacNeill, 1996), none to date have extended their analysis to the player interviews which are a ubiquitous feature of contemporary hockeycasts. Parodied in comedy shows and commercials, these interviews are generally perceived as being ritualized, cliché-laden, and vacuous. But they remain interesting from an academic perspective, because they present the only opportunity where athletes – the personalities that drive hockey telecasts – communicate directly with the production team. These interactions are

shown live, unscripted and unedited; television networks have virtually no control over how an athlete will respond to questioning. This paper qualitatively examines a sample of ninety four postperiod and postgame National Hockey League (NHL) interviews which have been reproduced on YouTube. I argue that these interviews, rather than being meaningless exchanges, serve an essential role in the cultural production of the hockeycast. Meaning is created by both interviewer and interviewee, though this meanings is frequently comes layered in clichés. It is a symbiotic relationship from which both player and network attempt to profit: the interviewer, influenced by both micro and macro institutional pressures, uses the player interview as a means to ameliorate the hockeycast and achieve higher ratings by attractively packaging players as television personalities, or by furthering and reinforcing key storylines already decided upon by the production team. Players, on the other hand, use the interviews as platforms for capital conversions and accumulation (Bourdieu, 1991), converting linguistic capital into symbolic capital by making utterances which are *à propos*.

### **The Star and Crescent or the Maple Leaf? Nationalism, Identity and the Media Coverage of Nazem Kadri**

**Matt Ventresca**, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario

[Matt.ventresca@brocku.ca](mailto:Matt.ventresca@brocku.ca)

In recent years, there has been a wealth of scholarship regarding the politics of identity formation and the idea that identity can no longer be perceived as fixed or homogenous within modern cultural landscapes. This growing trend towards viewing identities as dynamic and fragmented holds significant consequences when considering the role of sport in constructing individual and national identities. In Canada, the notion that hockey is a universal component of the national consciousness has been challenged by the country's increasing cultural diversity and social complexity. This paper examines media portrayals of Nazem Kadri, an 18-year-old Canadian hockey player drafted seventh overall by the Toronto Maple Leafs in the 2009 NHL Entry Draft. The study illustrates how depictions of Kadri, a practicing Muslim of Lebanese decent, negotiate the boundaries between elements of traditional Canadian-ness and those of a 'foreign' culture, while investigating the tension between the potent mythologies of Canadian multiculturalism and hockey as a social institution. These issues will be examined by undertaking a content analysis of the media coverage from three major Toronto-based newspapers surrounding significant events from Kadri's initial foray into professional hockey. These include the Leafs' selection of Kadri in the 2009 Draft and his first training camp with the team – which happened to coincide with the Islamic month of Ramadan. Drawing from theoretical concepts such as Stuart Hall's (1996) postmodern subject and Michael Giardina's (2003) notion of 'stylish hybridity,' this paper explores how the media coverage constructs Kadri's identity and incorporates him into the longstanding tradition of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Canadian hockey as a whole.

### **Policy Issues in Tiering Novice/Atom Female Hockey**

**Terry H. Wagar**, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia

[terry.wagar@smu.ca](mailto:terry.wagar@smu.ca)

Some recent research suggests that female hockey players prefer to play in female-only hockey leagues. One issue that arises is whether leagues should be tiered. In some situations, tiering is not feasible – for example, there may not be enough girls to have separate leagues or divisions. Some minor hockey associations have opted to have tiered leagues so that players play with and compete with girls of somewhat similar ability. Other associations have opted not to tier, particularly for younger girls (for instance, novice and atom age groups). Proponents of tiering assert that such a practice is desirable for a variety of reasons. For instance, tiering allows players to practice and play with girls of similar ability, the teams tend to be more evenly matched during games, and coaches can tailor practices and development activities appropriate for the skill level of most of the participants. On the other hand, it has been asserted that tiering is not necessary at the novice or atom level, the participants will develop regardless of whether there is tiering, and hockey should be about participation and fun. The decision to tier has several important policy and research implications. For example, what is the effect on the participants if teams are unevenly matched? A check of some team web sites revealed that some teams lose games by more than 30 goals and play for several games without ever scoring a goal. What is the effect of such results on the participants (on both the winning and losing sides)? Do young girls whose team loses every game by wide margins still find hockey fun? Are they more likely to quit the sport? Another issue arises if there is no tiering and an association has enough girls for two or more teams. Hockey councils may require that the teams be “balanced” which, on its face, seems to make sense. However, if provincial or state championships take place, an association highly committed to “winning” may decide to only have one team and select the best players for that team. What happens to the girls if an association has only one team? Upon getting “cut” from the team, they may be able to join a female team in another association, play in a recreation league with mixed teams (often primarily boys), or decide to quit hockey. Evidence suggests that girls who are forced to play on teams made up largely of boys are more likely to stop playing hockey. This paper examines these and other related issues around tiering of female hockey from a policy perspective and outlines some of the positive and negative implications of such decisions.

***Checking in: An analysis of the (lack of ) body checking in women’s hockey***  
**Charlene Weaving** and **Samuel Roberts**, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish,  
Nova Scotia  
[cweaving@stfx.ca](mailto:cweaving@stfx.ca)

From a North American liberal feminist ethical perspective, we will examine how hockey is rooted in a male domain, where acts of aggression, violence, and ideal masculinity are not only accepted, but celebrated. Hockey has notably become a religion deeply entrenched in the identity and culture of many Canadians. Furthermore, we will argue that the current prohibition of body checking in women’s hockey reinforces existing traditional stereotypes of women, whereas the introduction of body checking would

prove to promote gender equality and dispel myths surrounding female hockey players. We believe that the current regulations are immoral and, ultimately, sexist. Given the case of women's hockey, it is quite evident that the restrictions under which women are permitted to play reproduce social norms. By righting this wrong, we maintain that physical sports, specifically hockey, should serve as a device to encourage a change from traditional gendered expectations of women in sport. Since there appears to be resistance to change the body checking rules, female ice hockey players are not afforded the same opportunity to excel as men, which results in continued male domination; thus, they indirectly reinforce a gender hierarchy in hockey and in greater society.

### **Limitations of Entrepreneurship: The Birth and Death of the Spokane Canaries, 1916-1917**

**John Wong**, Washington State University

[John\\_wong@wsu.edu](mailto:John_wong@wsu.edu)

In 1916, the Patrick family, led by Lester and Frank Patrick, established a professional hockey franchise in Spokane, Washington as part of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association (PCHA) – a Patrick family enterprise. Prior to the establishment of the PCHA, ice hockey, unlike eastern Canadian provinces, was not an accepted winter sport tradition in the Pacific Northwest. Yet by the time the Canaries joined the PCHA, teams in the PCHA were competing for the Stanley Cup, as representatives of the West, against major professional league teams in the East. The existence of a major-league hockey and, indeed, a hockey culture at the West Coast could be attributed to the entrepreneurship of the Patricks. Economist Joseph Schumpeter (1934; 1961) argued in his classic work, *The Theory of Economic Development*, that entrepreneurs are the driving force behind a nation's economy through risk taking and innovation. Yet, entrepreneurs do not always succeed. This paper examines one such example, the Spokane Canaries of the PCHA and asks the question: what are the limitations of entrepreneurship? Through newspaper sources and city directories, this paper investigates the creation and the ultimate demise of the franchise within one season. It examines how and why the Patricks decided to locate a franchise in Spokane and also why the team failed to garner support from the local market.