

age-old shibboleths that went out of fashion in Victoria's day. Then it might mean something to carry an amateur card. It means nothing now." Another suggests that the legislation and not the leaders are to blame and says, "If the amateur legislators would fall in with the practical trend of the times and permit such bona fide amateurs as exist to compete with those amateurs who take itin cash, small bills preferred, then the hypocrisy would automatically end. Each brand of athlete could fly his true colours. But the legislation, though definitely showing the trend of the times and broadening out in cheering fashion, has not by any means yet reached that common-sense point. Until it does, hypocrisy must still be the prevailing factor in amateur hockey". Further, a report in the Pictou, N.S., Advocate, in speaking of the Maritime hockey victory said, "We all know that it is purely professional, that every man on the team is paid his salary regularly".

On the other hand, it is contended that such a drastic change would only lead to further abuses; that such further relaxation would be fraught with far more danger and much greater difficulty than that which presents itself in a few isolated cases at the present time; that it would be sacrificing the spirit and practice of amateurism which carries with it a high sense of honour, fair play, courtesy and the love of the game for its own sake; that it has been tried and has failed; that because our jails are crowded it is no reason why our criminal code should be changed to legalize further offences; that amateurism is sound at heart as is evidenced by the fact that of eleven thousand hockey players in the Province of Ontario, only twenty-seven of them applied for a change in residence; that this is an Amateur Athletic Union, and should concern itself with amateurs; that such a proposal would seriously interfere with Canada's representation in International and Olympic Competition; that the privileges now extended to "pastimes" are in a very different category to revenue-producing sports; that the spirit of amateurism must be promulgated, it must prevail and the regulations must be adhered to rigourously.

The amateur status and its preservation rests upon the conscience of the sportsman and no amount of legislation can achieve the development of a sports tradition which is of such inestimable value to our men of tomorrow. Much of our so-called amateur sport is riddled with double-dealing, pretense, hypocrisy and deceit. Public opinion is vigourously opposed to such tactics and honest legislators must be courageous enough to see that "Shamateurism" disappears. Whether amateurs and professionals are allowed to "mix" or not, local and personal interests must be sacrificed for the common good and men who have the courage of their convictions must fearlessly administer the affairs of the Union.

THE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

It has frequently been suggested that Canada would do well to follow the regulations which govern amateur sport in Great Britain. As already inferred, Canada has in a large measure inherited her regulations from the Mother Country and the traditions in most of our sports are directly traceable thereto. Undoubtedly, the one most treasured is that of "playing the game", the rallying call of British sportsmen, which is so well exemplified by Sir Henry Newbolt in "Play up, Play up and Play the Game". Dr. Howard Savage contends that the inheritance of the Spirit of Sportsmanship is equally as important as the inheritance of English Common Law, or the English Language.

If the existing British regulations controlling sport were adopted by Canadian governing bodies, it would mean, as far as the amateur status is concerned:

1. Boxing

A person accepting money for acting as an official could not be recognized as an amateur, otherwise no change.

2. Cricket

No change.