

IV. Canadian Sport

IV-1 Finlay, John L. "Homo Ludens (Americanis)," *Queen's Quarterly*, 78, No. 3 (Autumn 1971), 353-364.

One can see by looking at ball games that Americans and Canadians, especially the former, are different than Europeans. Developments in football on the two sides of the Atlantic since the nineteenth century suggest that North Americans demand greater structure and efficiency than do Europeans. They have given officials more authority, coaches more influence, and players more specialized tasks. They have also divided more precisely the time and space in which the games occur. Similar observations seem valid when one compares baseball to cricket. The different forms that ball games have taken in North America are consistent with the greater degree of rationality and

specialization which life in that continent features when compared to life in Europe. Based on secondary sources and on observations; 6 notes.

—Morris Mott

IV-2 Killan, Gerald. "Mowat and a Park Policy for Niagara Falls 1873-1887," *Ontario History*, 70, No. 2 (March 1978). 115-135.

In 1887 Premier Oliver Mowat created Ontario's first publicly-owned park, located at Niagara Falls. The establishment of a park did not represent a victory for environmentally-conscious common people over materialistic businessmen who cared little for natural beauty. Creating a park was supported by certain businessmen. Some of them were interested in using resources judiciously, and others saw that a park would attract tourists from whom they might profit. Based on primary and secondary sources; 75 notes; 5 photographs.

—Morris Mott

IV-3 Leiper, Jean M. "Stampeding toward the Olympic Games: Calgary '88," *Journal of the West*, 26, No. 1 (January 1987), 26-33.

This article describes Calgary's struggle to gain the bid for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games as well as the ensuing preparations. Three previous bid attempts and the support of the Calgary Booster Club provided the necessary impetus. The Calgary Olympic Development Association (CODA) identified the following major hurdles to winning the endorsement of the International Olympic Committee: funding, the use of national parks, transportation, international recognition, and political repercussions from the 1980 Games. Following Calgary's selection in 1981, the Olympique Calgary Olympic 1988 (OCO '88) was formed. No notes; IO photographs.

—Marybell Avery

IV-4 McKelvey, J. A. "A Story of Recent Football at Queen's," *Queen's Quarterly*, 35, No. 3 (February 1928) 288-296.

The mid-1920s series of intercollegiate and Canadian amateur championship teams at Queen's owes much of its success to the reorganization of football at the University after World War I. Of particular importance were the construction of George Richardson Memorial Stadium in 1921 and the acquisition of the highly skilled and competitive Johnny Evans. Based on observation and personal experience; no notes.

—Morris Mott

IV-5 "Rodeo! A Pictorial Feature," *Alberta History*, 29, No. 3 (Summer 1981). 19-26.

The leisure practice and display of horsemanship skills by cowboys in the late 1800s developed into the rodeo, known in rural Alberta as the stampede, wild west show, roundup, fair, and pioneer days. The first major organized event of this kind in Western Canada was the cowboy competition, at the 1896 Territorial Exhibition in Regina, Saskatchewan. After 1906-07, open ranges and big-time ranching began to decline. Then in 1912, the famous Calgary Stampede was inaugurated as a tribute to the passing of the "wild west." Other rangeland competitions were held throughout Alberta. Pho-

tographs of rodeos of the 1920s provide information about locations, events, participants, clothing, spectators, and promoters. 12 photographs; no notes.

—Barbara Schrodt