

III. Canada

- III-1 Huel, Raymond. "The Creation of the Alpine Club of Canada: An Early Manifestation of Canadian Nationalism," *Prairie Forum*, 15, No. 1 (Spring 1990), 25-43.

The Alpine Club of Canada is "Canada's premier alpine association." It was founded in 1906. Among the many original objectives of the organization, the most important were to promote "the exploration and study" of the country's "alpine and glacial regions." This article concentrates on efforts made particularly by Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, a regular contributor of articles to the *Manitoba Free Press*, to make sure that Canadians established their own alpine club and did not form a Canadian section of the American Alpine Club. Mrs. Parker and others who supported her believed that Canadians should learn about their own mountains without relying very much on either American or British climbers. Canadians also should be the first to ascend the impressive peaks in their own Rocky Mountains. Based on primary and secondary sources; 69 notes.

—Morris Mott

- III-2 Williams, Trevor. "Cheap Rates, Special Trains and Canadian Sport in the 1850's," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 2 (December 1981), 84-93.

Although special trains and cheap rates were a regular feature for sport late in the 19th century, such had not always been the case; in the early 1850s, special provisions were uncommon, and the railway companies did not begin to offer these provisions until it was in their best interests. The conditions that would be necessary to make special trains and cheap rates feasible were: the existence of rail lines close to event sites; the public acceptance of railroads as a superior mode of transportation; the availability of some leisure time; the inadequacy of regular services on the day of the event; communication between the public and railway companies; and the availability of rolling stock on the days of events. By the end of the 1850s, with economic difficulties being felt from the Depression of 1859, railway companies were forced to find ways to augment traffic, and at a price that the public would pay. Railway policy changed to encourage special event traffic, and sport was able to benefit from this. Based on primary and secondary sources; 22 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

- III-3 Duperreault, Jean. "L'Affaire Richard; A Situational Analysis of the Montreal Hockey Riot of 1955," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 66-83.

In March, 1955, the city of Montreal was the site of the most destructive riot in Canadian sport history. The popular ace of the Montreal Canadiens and the superstar of the National Hockey League, Maurice "Rocket" Richard, had been suspended for the rest of the season and the playoffs by the NHL president, Clarence Campbell. Two days

later, on March 17th, Campbell's presence at a game in the Montreal Arena touched off a fracas that spilled into the streets. A mob formed that raged through the city's streets for two days, vandalizing and looting along 15 blocks in the heart of downtown Montreal. The application of Berkhofer's Situational Analysis reveals the importance, in this riot, of: Richard's temperament, Campbell's leadership strategies, the role of the media, and the characteristics of mob violence. Based on primary and secondary works; 46 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

III-4 Morrow, Don. "The Little Men of Iron: The 1902 Montreal Hockey Club," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 51-65.

The Montreal Hockey Club (MHC) was the first winner of the Stanley Cup, in 1893 and again in 1894. The Club gained full affiliation with the multi-sport Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in 1895. In 1902, the MHC defeated Montreal Victorias and won the right to challenge Winnipeg Victorias, at that time the holders of the Stanley Cup. The series in Winnipeg drew widespread interest; thousands attended the best-of-three series, and thousands more were turned away. The MHC won the 2nd and 3rd games to take the Stanley Cup back to Montreal. This series marked the end of an era in ice hockey, and the culmination of Montreal's early dominance of the game. Based on primary and secondary works; 57 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt

III-5 Pennington, Gary. "Frederick Rand Rogers: Educational Provocateur (1894-1972)," *Canadian Journal of History of Sport*, 12, No. 1 (May 1981), 24-50.

Frederick Rand Rogers followed a career in physical education, and was particularly concerned with the problems of individual physical fitness, and of athletic competition in the educational setting. He was the originator of the Physical Fitness Index, and published numerous articles and books. A controversial figure, he taught at Ohio State University, headed the New York State Bureau of Physical Education, and served as Dean of Health, Physical Education and Athletics at Boston University. Rogers' advocacy of player control of athletics at Boston University resulted in the greatest controversy of his career. He also encountered difficulties in gaining acceptance of his physical fitness measurement ideas. Based on primary and secondary works; 76 notes.

—Barbara Schrodt