

organization has on its board of directors representatives of all hockey interests in Canada, including the National Hockey League, the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union. In addition, it has representatives from the Federal Government and from the public at large.

Hockey Canada has assured responsibilities for Canada's participation in international hockey. In addition, it offers scholarships to outstanding young hockey players who wish to continue their education and conducts research into coaching methods.

International Competition

Hockey has made great strides internationally since the first recognized world hockey competition took place at Antwerp in connection with the 1920 Winter Olympic Games. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has each year (with one or two notable exceptions, such as the Winter Olympics in Moscow in 1957, at which Canada was not represented) provided the Canadian representative. In that time, club teams (as distinct from national "all-star" teams) have won 19 world championships and six Olympic hockey titles for Canada. In addition, Canada has, since 1945, sent many amateur teams on exhibition tours through such countries as Japan, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and East and West Germany.

In the last few years, the calibre of hockey in other countries has so improved that Canada now feels justified in moving into the all-star classification, rather than sending a strengthened club team into world competition. The experiment with a *national* team started with the Ninth Winter Olympic Games at Innsbruck in 1964, at which Canada was represented by a group of young Canadians, mostly university students, between the ages of 19 and 27. The improvement in European teams was dramatically shown by a three-way tie for second place among Canada, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. When the goal averages were calculated, Canada, for the first time in history, failed to win an Olympic hockey medal.

In 1970, Canada withdrew from international competition on the ground that it was not allowed to send its best (i.e. professional) players. The issue has not yet been resolved.

International Rules and Style of Play

International hockey, under the rules of the International Ice Hockey Federation, is largely the same game as Canadian hockey; indeed, the IIHF rules were originally adopted, with a few exceptions, from the Canadian game. One of the more noticeable exceptions is the prohibition of the aggressive style of body contact allowed in the Canadian game.

There is also a difference between the size of the ice surface used in international competition and that used in Canadian hockey. Though rink surfaces are generally about the same length (60 metres), the Canadian surfaces