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◀ Cover page

Winter Weekend (acrylic on canvas)
by Alberto DeCastro
Bremner Fine Art, Markham, Ontario

Rendez-Vous 87

Bridging international borders



Rendez-Vous 87...an unprecedented event...combining sports and culture to promote international excellence and friendship. From February 8 through 15, 1987, renowned personalities in sports, the arts, fashion, cuisine and business from Canada, the United States, the USSR, and Europe will gather in Quebec City for this unique event sparked by a game of ice hockey.



Marcel Aubut, president of the Quebec Nordiques and of Rendez-Vous 87.

A two-game series between North America's National Hockey League (NHL) All-Stars and the Soviet Union national team, provided the momentum for Rendez-Vous 87. When North America's National Hockey League designated Quebec City as 1987 host of the annual All-Stars game, Marcel Aubut, president of the local hockey team, the Quebec Nordiques, proposed an exciting alternative. He suggested replacing the traditional game with a competition between some of the world's finest hockey players — the All-Stars and the Soviet Union national team — and to turn these games into a focal point for a week of sports and cultural activities as a means of bridging international boundaries, particularly between Canada's neighbours to the south and to the north, beyond the Arctic Circle.

The governors of the NHL agreed to support the project. They will break the 39-year old tradition by suspending regular activities for a period of five days.

Organized by Mr. Aubut, this eight-day celebration will include the

hockey games plus a succession of galas, entertainment events and festivities under the honorary chairman, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Some other Canadian personalities lending a hand with this non-profit event — all proceeds go to charity — are three who serve as ambassadors extraordinary: Kenneth Taylor, former Canadian ambassador to Iran and consul-general of Canada in New York, the man known for his role in assisting six members of the United States embassy to escape from Iran; Guy Lafleur, a former NHL star, and Rick Hansen, the disabled athlete whose recent wheelchair trip through 33 countries raised money for medical research and made the public aware of the capabilities of the handicapped.

Quebec City's annual winter carnival — the world's largest winter festival — coincides with Rendez-Vous 87. Together, the two events, held in a city recognized for its unique historical charm, extensive facilities and hospitality, promises continuous enjoyment for all.

Cultural feast at Rendez-Vous 87



Lee Iacocca, chairman of the board of directors, Chrysler Corporation.



Gérard Delage, "Prince of Gourmets".

Photos: Rendez-Vous 87

The variety of events and the high calibre of the participants ensure interest from many sectors of the international community. Opening ceremonies will include entertainment by top Canadian performers such as Ginette Reno, Robert Charlebois, Yvon Deschamps, Diane Tell, along with French singer Julien Clerc, the Red Army Choir, and two dancers from the Bolshoi Ballet.

Television cameras will record, for re-broadcast later in the month to Canadian and US audiences, the international gala, a star-studded evening, to be attended by Mrs. Mila Mulrone, wife of the prime minister. Gordon Lightfoot, Alan Thicke, David Foster, and the Quebec Symphony Orchestra will be some of the performers on stage.

Rock stars from the USSR, the US and Canada will perform at an international rock show another night, while in the morning Rendez-Vous 87 sponsors an international fashion show with spring and

summer lines by top designers from Canada, the US and Europe.

Organized, choreographed and produced by Dick Walsh of Canada, the three-part program begins with Edwin Birch, Robert Krief, Lynda Morissette and other young, vivacious designers whose clothing designs range from the neoclassical to the avant-garde. The second part honours Canadian creators, including Elyzabeth Paquet and Claude Gagnon, followed by designs from the world's greatest couturiers.

Gourmets can enjoy the gastronomic dinner, an eight-course feast served with appropriate wines, while an orchestra plays in the background. Distinguished chefs from Canada, the US and the USSR will cook the dinner under the direction of Jean Soulard, head chef of the Hilton Hotel. The final touches of the meal preparation will be completed in the hall and projected onto a large screen for all to see. Commentary on the action will be given by either the

chef responsible for the dish or by Gérard Delage, known in France as the "Prince of Gourmets." Included among the 1 500 guests will be various associations of gourmets and wine lovers whose colourful representative costumes will contribute a touch of brilliance to this epicurean meal.

The speaker for the business luncheon will be Lee Iacocca, one of the leading businessmen in the United States, chairman of the board of directors of Chrysler Corporation.

This business luncheon, a traditional event at the carnival, was organized by Rendez-Vous 87, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Quebec City Chamber of Commerce and the Quebec Winter Carnival. Jean de Grandpré, president of Bell Canada Enterprises, will introduce the speaker. Also invited to speak at this luncheon, before an expected 2 000 guests, is Gordon Thompson, president of Esso Petroleums Canada.

The Hockey Hall of Fame joins the festivities

The Hockey Hall of Fame will leave its permanent location in Toronto and move to Quebec City as one of the attractions of Rendez-Vous 87. Nearly the entire collection of 4 000 objects will be on view from February 6 to 15. It will be the first time that this hockey museum will be closed for such a long period and also the first time the displays will be shown in the home city of a National Hockey League (NHL) team, the Quebec Nordiques. The pieces will be grouped according to five major themes: the history of the Hall of Fame, Canada's role in Olympic and world-class competitions, international hockey, hockey history, and cups and trophies.

To complement this temporary transfer of the museum, a special program has been created. Sports-equipment manufacturers will show various stages in the fabrication of their products, specialists in sports



The Hockey Hall of Fame.

Photo: Government of Quebec

medicine will be on hand and some hockey stars, who are members of the Hall of Fame, will be present to meet the public and talk about their experiences. Films of some of the great moments of hockey, including action from games between players from the NHL and the USSR, dating back to 1972, will be screened. The host team, the Quebec Nordiques, will present highlights of its 15 years in professional hockey.

Such a varied program will make the ten-day Hockey Hall of Fame exhibition a very popular attraction. Organizers of Rendez-Vous 87 estimate that more than 100 000 people will visit this prestige museum located, for this occasion only, in the Grande Allée Drill Hall, one of Quebec City's best-known historic buildings.

A warm welcome awaits in Quebec City

Combining a unique historic charm and French traditions with the vigour of a North American urban centre, Quebec City rates as one of the world's greatest tourist areas, attracting millions of visitors annually.

Its cultural wealth and pleasing historic features have brought international recognition to the city. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recently proclaimed the Old Town's historical district a world heritage site. Quebec is the first city to gain such recognition in North America.

Founded in 1608, this birthplace of French civilization in North America is among this continent's

most historic cities and the only one north of Mexico completely surrounded by a stone wall. Inside the wall, it is a city of narrow cobblestone streets, numerous squares, ancient buildings and institutions and an historic battlefield. The huge fortress sitting on the city's highest point is the official residence of the governor general in French Canada and the largest fortification in North America still garrisoned by regular troops. Anchored to the cliffside, some 300 feet above the St. Lawrence River, a long boardwalk, the Promenade des Gouverneurs, offers a delightful panoramic vista.

Outside the walled city is the contrast of new buildings and skyscrapers. Accommodations, enter-

tainment, parks, museums and historical monuments, along with many restaurants famed for their French *haute cuisine*, abound in all areas.

Bordered by mountains to the north and by the St. Lawrence River to the south, enclosed by its fortified promontory, the Old Town impresses and captivates visitors. Reminiscent of a seventeenth century European town, its charm is best discovered by walking through its streets, strolling past the ancient buildings of the French regime and in experiencing the warm hospitality of its half million inhabitants.

The Quebec Winter Carnival



The Ice Palace, one of the main attractions of the Carnival of Quebec.

The hospitality of Quebec City is especially evident during its annual winter carnival when the city becomes a snow paradise. In proportion to its size, the Quebec Winter Carnival ranks as popular as the carnivals of Rio de Janeiro, Nice and New Orleans. Quebec City's population is more than tripled by tourists during this annual celebration. To many it is the most joyful winter event available anywhere.

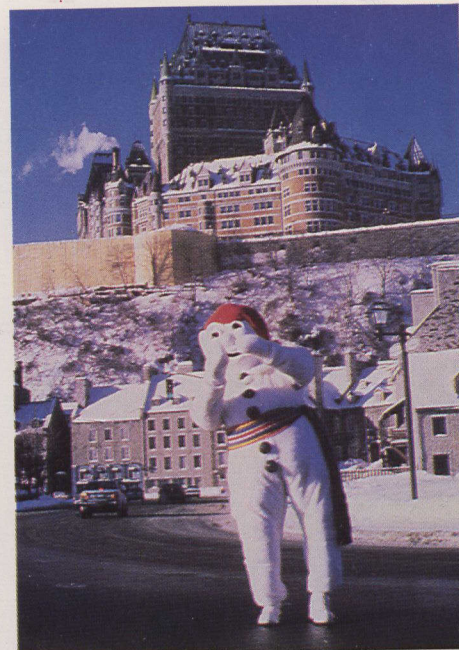
The first Quebec carnival was held in 1954 to promote winter tourism and to enliven the old capital. Thirty-three years later, the festivities continue to be directed by the jolly *Bonhomme Carnaval* who, prior to the carnival, pops up in small towns and large, spreading news about the upcoming event. Dressed entirely in white, a tuque perched on his head, and a multi-coloured Quebec-crafted sash around his waist, this king of the carnival resembles a plump snowman.

This symbol of the festivities, representing joy of life in Quebec, visits the sick and others unable to move, bringing them pleasure and hope.

The ten-day carnival begins with *Bonhomme Carnaval* crowning his queen and introducing his court of six duchesses to the audience. As the king of the carnival, presiding over all the activities, he is the most important person in town. At one event he presents the keys of the city to the mayor of Quebec City.

Inspired by carnivals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Quebec Winter Carnival perpetuates popular Quebec traditions. Memorable activities include a canoe race across the ice floes of the St. Lawrence River, international dog sled races, motorcycle races on the ice, and an international "pee-wee" hockey tournament.

On two nights, floats that tell a



"Bonhomme Carnaval" in front of the Chateau Frontenac.

story, majorettes and masked participants parade the streets. Since Rendez-Vous 87 runs at the same time as the Quebec carnival, a third parade is planned for this year. Marching bands, clowns and 30 floats, 21 representing each team in the National Hockey League, one from the league, the *Bonhomme Carnaval* float, and six from the Quebec Winter Carnival will further enliven night time in Quebec City.

The Quebec Winter Carnival also intends to honour Rendez-Vous 87 in other ways. The international snow sculpture contest, in which 15 countries are entered, will base its theme on "sports and hockey" and the ice sculpture contest theme will be the reproduction of the logos of the 21 National Hockey League teams. Holding Rendez-Vous 87 at the same time as the Quebec Winter Carnival will give participants a chance to enjoy a wide variety of activities.

International hockey games promise exciting season



Photos: Government of Quebec

A spectacular save by goalie Ken Dryden, during the championship in Moscow in 1972.

The two-game series between the National Team of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the National Hockey League's (NHL) All-Stars, to be televised in North America and the USSR, will revive vivid memories for many Canadians of the first exhilarating series with the Soviet Union in 1972. After a poor start in the first four games in Canada, (1 win, 2 losses and 1 tie) and losing the first game in Moscow, Team Canada roared back to win the next three games and the series 4-3-1.

Canada has competed in international hockey matches since the first recognized world hockey competition took place at the 1920 Winter Olympic Games in Antwerp. Club teams represented Canada until the mid-1960s, when the great improvement in the calibre of hockey in other countries spurred Canada to send national "all-star" teams into international competition.

Since 1976 Canada has vied with the USSR and strong hockey teams from other countries for the coveted Canada Cup, the trophy perceived

by international ice hockey leaders as the premier world championship. Canada has won two of the three series, in 1976, and in 1984. The USSR won in 1981.

The winners of the upcoming two-game series in Quebec City, matches that are sanctioned by the International Ice Hockey Federation, the NHL and the NHL Players Association, will receive the Rendez-Vous 87 Cup.

The Soviet Ice Hockey Federation has agreed to send its best players. The men making up the NHL team will be selected in two stages. First, a competition throughout North America will decide the six players of the starting formation, then the general manager, in consultation with his coaches, will pick the rest of the team.

This series will be a significant event steeped in hockey history because it represents three countries of different origins and cultures but all sharing a keen interest in this sport.

BADABOUM



Photo: Rendez-Vous 87

Four greats in Canadian hockey

Star of the 80s



Photo: Denis Brodeur

The most popular spectator sport in Canada is ice hockey. In winter, thousands of people attend games every week, millions regularly watch professionals on television, and at least 500 000 adults and children, some as young as six years old, play the game.

This enthusiasm for hockey continues a well established tradition in Canada. The prized Stanley Cup, the award given to the winner of the National Hockey League (NHL) season each year, is North America's oldest professional championship trophy. Lord Stanley of Preston donated it during his term as

governor general of Canada in 1893. Numerous games and numerous players have broken all sorts of records since that time, but a few names stand out.

One of the most outstanding is **Wayne Gretzky**, who started skating before he was three years old. Ever since he first signed with the now-defunct World Hockey League at age 17, he has annually won the esteemed Hart Trophy, awarded for being the most valuable player in the the NHL. In addition, this talented young man has always been chosen for the first All-Star team. At age 18 he signed a 21-year contract with the

Edmonton Oilers and began setting new records.

Two previous super stars compiled records of 50 goals in 50 matches but Gretzky's tenacity and skill surpassed their records. He scored 50 goals in only 39 games. By the end of the 1981-82 season he had pulverized the record book: his 92 goals greatly outdistanced the previous record of 76. Even in assists (passing the puck directly to the goal scorer), he had beaten his own record by 1981-82. At age 26, he has set records that will most likely stand for many years.

Hockey great
of three decades



Photo: Public Archives of Canada

“The Rocket”



David Bier Photo Inc.

“Little giant”
of the 30s



Photo: Public Archives of Canada

Gordie Howe was another phenomenon in Canadian hockey. According to Bill Gadsby, a member of the Hockey Hall of Fame, “He was not only the best player, but also the longest lasting athlete I’ve ever seen.” Mr. Howe retired from the NHL’s Detroit Red Wings in 1971, but came out of retirement to play with his sons. He finally hung up his skates for good in 1980 at the age of 52.

Ambidextrous and extremely precise in his shots, he was one of the fastest skaters in the league. Often the puck would be in the net before the goal tender had a chance to react. A six-time winner of the Hart Trophy, he survived a near-fatal concussion on the ice to be told he would never play again. But this determined man was back with his team mates a year later. His record of most games played — 1 767 — and most points accumulated has never been beaten.

Spectacular hockey player Maurice (The Rocket) Richard, was born in Bordeaux, Quebec in 1921. During his career with the Montreal Canadiens from 1942-60 he became the team’s top goal scorer. He was the first player to score 50 goals in 50 games. In his NHL career he scored 544 regular season goals and 82 during the Stanley Cup play-offs.

A member of the Order of Canada, Richard received the Hart Trophy and also the Lou Marsh Trophy. Peter Gzowski, Canadian television broadcaster said of Richard that he was the most exciting athlete he had ever seen. “So much has been written about Richard, that for me to offer a flood of new praise would be roughly equivalent of a Ph.D. candidate announcing he is going to prove that Hamlet is an interesting play.”

Another winner of the Hart Trophy was Auriel Joliat in 1934. An Ottawa native who played with the NHL’s Montreal Canadiens for 17 seasons, he retired in 1938. Tim Moriarty, author of the book, *Hockey’s Hall of Fame*, considers Mr. Joliat to be one of the greatest left-wingers in the history of hockey.

Not a fast skater, Mr. Joliat made up for this shortcoming with his energy, mastery of stick handling and his always superb passes. His co-ordination with Howie Morenz and Johnny (Black Cat) Gagnon produced one of the most superb trios in the Canadiens’ line-up. His personal best season was in 1924-25 when he scored 29 goals in 80 games helping his team end up in first position. His scintillating stick handling helped popularize the game during its first years of expansion into the United States, particularly in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Boston.

Calgary gears up for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games

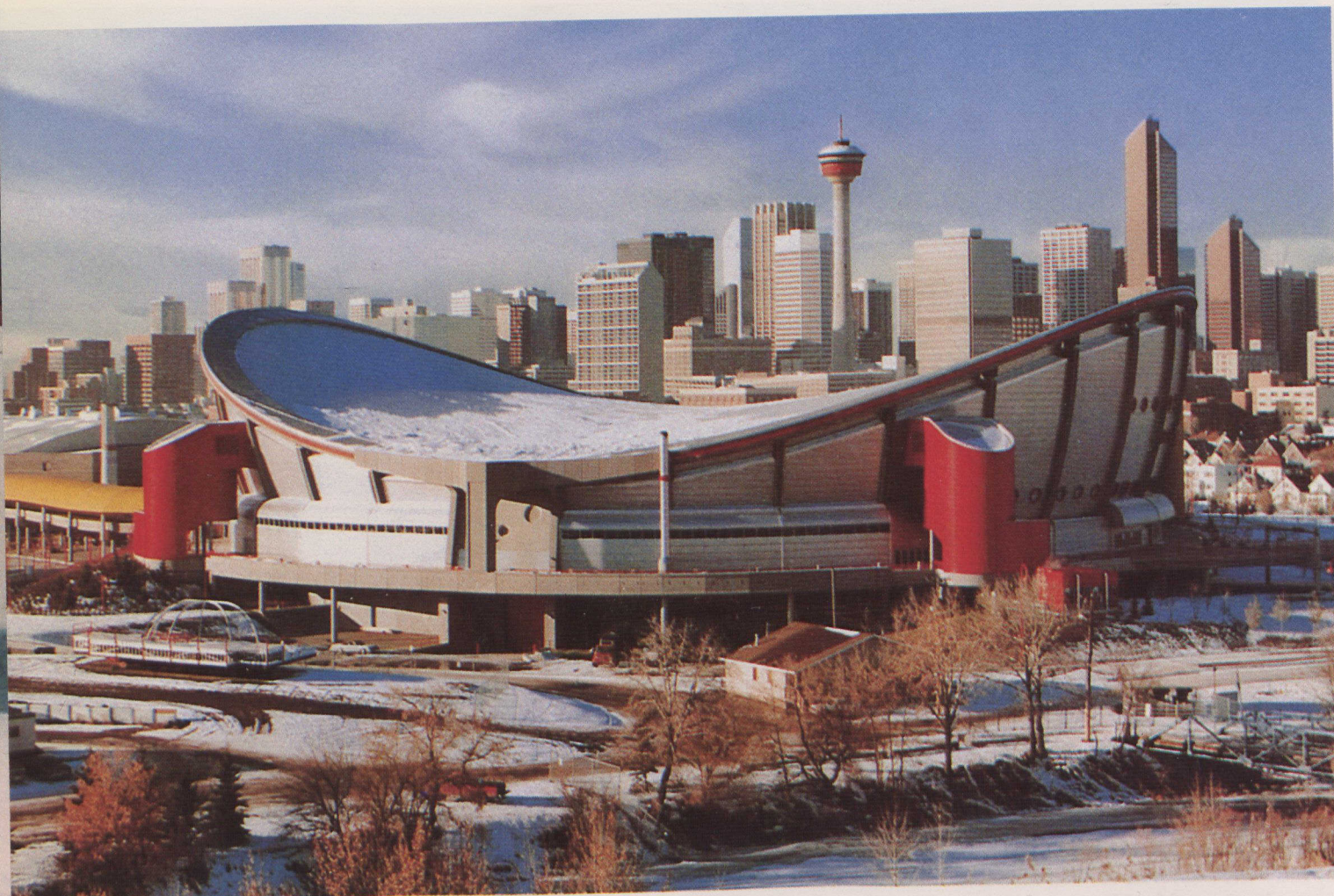


Photo: James Hall, Hallmark Photographic Services

Calgary's Olympic Saddledome, where hockey and figure skating will be held.

Encouraging international excellence and friendship will also be stressed at the XV Olympic Winter Games scheduled for Calgary for February 13 to 28, 1988. In fact, some of the North American and Soviet hockey players competing at Rendez-Vous 87 might face each other again at these Olympics.

A dynamic western city of some 625 000 population, Calgary, Alberta, like Quebec City, is noted for its hospitality. The annual Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, a ten-day "wild-west" extravaganza, celebrates the city's roots with a world-famous rodeo, championship chuckwagon racing, art exhibits and entertainment. It attracts more than

one million visitors from around the world every year.

All the facilities, services and entertainment of a large metropolis are found in Calgary. It also houses the newest and one of the most spectacular performing arts complexes in Canada, while its unique museums and parks display everything from a re-creation of the Mesozoic era with life-size dinosaur sculptures to the evolution of natural gas from a heating and lighting fuel to its present-day range of 26 000 uses.

Situated near the base of the Rocky Mountains, about an hour and a half drive from Banff National Park and Lake Louise, Calgary

allows easy access to a scenic wonderland of emerald and turquoise lakes, snowy mountain peaks, canyons, waterfalls and rich, thick forests.

Construction countdown

The sites and venues for the 1988 Winter Olympic Games will be found at a number of locations, both in the city of Calgary and its environs. Most of the buildings and facilities are ready or nearing completion. Pre-Olympic events are already putting the facilities to the test.

Under construction, a short distance from the centre of Calgary, is

Canada Olympic Park, the site of ski jumping, bobsleigh, luge, nordic combined (jumping) and demonstrations of freestyle skiing (ballet and aerials) and skiing for the disabled. This project represents a number of



Gaëtan Boucher, Olympic gold medallist speed skater.

firsts: Western Canada's first Olympic ski jumps, Canada's first Olympic bobsleigh and luge runs, and also the country's first Olympic training-centre residence for these sports.

Experts classify the bobsleigh and luge track, with its 14 skill-testing curves, as superior to all others. Gion Caviezal of the Technical Committee of the International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation says, "Canada's first bobsleigh and luge track is the best refrigerated track in the world," and adds that the track meets the three key elements for Olympic and World Cup competitions: "It is fast, demanding and safe."

The ski jumping facility was completed in time for the World Cup competitions in the winter of 1986-87. It features a common landing area for the 70-metre and 90-metre jumps and an earth bowl capable of accommodating 50 000 spectators. Concerts and shows will be staged in this facility in the summer.

The recently finished residential centre for athletes, the Olympic Training Centre at Canada Olympic Park has a gymnasium and whirlpool



Photo: Olympic Winter Games

baths, facilities for exercise, weight training and basic physiotherapy, as well as audio-visual rooms.

One section of the Olympic Visitor Centre/Olympic Hall of Fame will provide information and food services; the other section will commemorate Canadian athletes and the Olympics and will simulate for the public the sensation of ski-jumping.

The world's largest enclosed 400-metre speed-skating oval, the Olympic Oval, should be finished in April 1987. Within the perimeter of the speed-skating track will be two international-sized rinks that meet the standards for training and competitions in hockey, figure skating, and short-track speed skating.

The world's largest cable-suspended roof covers the Olympic Saddledome, so named because of its

unusual saddle-shaped structure. Opened in 1983, this multi-use building will serve as the site of figure skating and ice hockey during the Olympics.

McMahon Stadium, located on the University of Calgary campus, will host the opening and closing ceremonies for the XV Olympic Games. Built in 1960, the stadium is currently undergoing expansion to accommodate 50 000 spectators during the ceremonies.

Alpine skiing events and the demonstration event of freestyle skiing (moguls) will take place on Nakiska at Mt. Allan, 50 minutes west of Calgary. This site offers 30 ski runs, a training run and 40 kilometres of cross-country trails.

The Canmore Nordic Centre, 55 minutes west of Calgary near Banff, will be the site for cross-country skiing, nordic combined (skiing) and the biathlon events. The centre operates 56 kilometres of competition, training and recreational trails with links to Canmore and Banff and also includes stadium facilities and a 32-target biathlon shooting range.



Photos: Athlete Information Bureau

Figure skaters Cynthia Coulle and Mark Rowsom.

