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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU OTTAWA, CANADA

FUN AND GAMES IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Manitoba, site of North America's biggest sports spectacular, will literally and figuratively open its arms to the world this summer.

This gateway city to Canada's golden west, long famous for its hospitality, will play host to over 3,500 athletes and untold visitors during the Pan-American Games, July 22 to August 7. Symbol for the occasion: a Canadian track star, his arms outstretched in welcome, a red maple leaf emblazoned on his chest.

This is the fifth time the Pan-American Games have been held, and the first time in Canada.

Open to all countries in the Western Hemisphere, the Pan Am Games will be the largest sporting spectacular ever held in North America. Filled to overflowing with colorful athletes and visitors, Winnipeg will also take on the air of a gay international carnival.

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Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, the four major languages of the Western Hemisphere will be heard everywhere.

But from whatever country they hail, all those participating will speak one universal language.....sport.

And what a collection of sports!

There will be everything from fencing, track and field, judo and cycling to swimming, rowing, volleyball and yachting. And although baseball and tennis are not Olympic events, they will be included in the attractions.

So far, 3,500 athletes have registered from 33 countries -- and there probably will be more. This is the largest number of contestants in the 20-year history of the Games. (They are held every four years, the year prior to the Summer Olympics.)

In and around Winnipeg there is a tremendous flurry of activity, preparing olympic-caliber sports facilities for the Games, and for training Canadian athletes in the years to come. These new facilities include: track and field stadium near the University of Manitoba with a "tartan" composition non-slip track which is impervious to weather; a cycling velodrome with a 400-meter banked track; an indoor 50-meter swimming pool. The pool is wide enough for the eight lanes of international competition and will have moveable end bulkheads to permit competitive lengths to be adjusted.

Rowers and paddlers will hold their competitions on a three-mile stretch of the \$67,000,000 floodway located eight miles outside the city. Constructed to control the waters of the Red River, this completely straight stretch, containing 700 million gallons of water to a uniform depth of ten feet, provides one of the perfect rowing courses in the world....and its grassy sloping banks are ideal for onlookers.

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Bird's Hill Park will be the scene for the equestrian events with the majority of the jumping, cross-country racing and dressage competitions taking place at this new provincial Centennial park, 12 miles north of the city.

For the first time in international competition the games' organizers will be supplying the craft used in the four classes of yachting races. These will be held on Lake Winnipeg, 65 miles north of Winnipeg.

Photosprint, accurate to 1,000th of a second, is only part of the \$250,000 worth of equipment aimed at providing split-second timing of events.

In the meantime, while Pan Am Games officials are superintending the mechanics of the sporting events, the citizens of Winnipeg are preparing to open their arms -- and their homes -- to visitors. They are even learning Spanish for the occasion.

South American music will be piped into the streets and a Festival of the Americas, involving the arts....dancing, music, painting and sculpture will add to the excitement.

The Pan Am Games will feature all the elements of a topnotch sporting event and a bang-up party as well.

An accommodation network will be operating in time for the Games which will provide motorists with lodging information at any of the roadside tourist bureaus, and make reservations for them.

Anyone who wants to join the fun and needs more information, should write to Pan-American Games (1967) Society, P.O. Box 1435, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba, Canada. Kit #23.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU OTTAWA, CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA GIVES A DAM

FOR THE FUTURE

EXCLUSIVE TO YOU IN YOUR
READERSHIP AREA.

If Alexander Mackenzie, the first white man in the Peace River Canyon area, were to jump two centuries and revisit the same territory now, he wouldn't believe his eyes.

The fast-flowing river and vicious rapids which he tried and failed to navigate in 1793, are being harnessed. If he were to come back two years from now, he would find a placid lake, seven times the size of Lake Roosevelt behind Grand Coulee Dam, and a gigantic dam, 600 feet high, 1 1/4 miles long and 1/2 mile thick at the base.

This is Canada's Portage Mountain Dam, some 500 miles north of Vancouver, British Columbia -- one of the world's largest hydro developments.

Visitors from all over the world have already toured the site and 75,000 more are expected this year. What they see will be just as unbelievable to them as it would be to Mr. Mackenzie.

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Three diversion tunnels, each as wide as a four-lane-highway and as tall as a five-story building re-route the river around the working area.

A labor force of 3,500 men is working day and night to complete the world's largest underground powerhouse -- a \$77 million project in a cavern 890 feet long, 67 feet wide and 100 feet high.

The world's longest conveyor belt, three miles long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, transports 12,000 tons of gravel, sand and rock an hour, to the dam site.

Located in the breathtaking Rocky Mountains in the heart of the hunting and fishing area, this lake-in-the-making will someday be a holiday paradise.

But visitors do not have to wait until "someday" to enjoy themselves at or near the dam site in British Columbia's spectacular "Big Country". It is already catering to tourists with tours, an information booth and other facilities, and its easily accessible by car and bus.

Government campsites at Bear and McLeod Lakes make camping in this inland grandeur both convenient and fun.

For those who would rather have their water from a tap, there is accommodation at Hudson Hope, Chetwynd, and Fort St. John, all within car distance of the dam site.

A tourist information center two miles from the site, operates from one to five o'clock daily from May 24 to Labor Day. Travelers can park here and eat a picnic lunch or have a light lunch at the lookout on the dam site. The lookout is open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and there is parking space for 50 cars.

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Canadian Coachways handles guided tours from Edmonton and Fort St. John and sight-seers are taken right down to the construction site for a close-up view.

For those traveling by car, several routes are available. A driver can leave the Hart Highway at Chetwynd and travel the 50-mile gravel road to Hudson Hope where there is a paved 12-mile road connecting it to the dam site. A longer route is past Dawson Creek and Fort St. John to a cutoff at Mile 54 on the Alaska Highway and then west to Hudson Hope.

Detailed information about the Peace River development may be obtained from the Information Services Department of the British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

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EXCLUSIVE TO YOU IN YOUR
READERSHIP AREA.

SPAWNING SOCKEYE

By
Ken Liddell

The Adams River will run red this fall.

It will become a source of great mystery as the sockeye salmon returns
from the Pacific to spawn.

The thrust of the current will cast aside the bodies of the old as the river's
gravel bed nurtures a young race of orphans.

The salmon have never seen the parents of whose home they return to give
birth to offspring they in turn will never know.

To watch this biological phenomenon in the River that is both cradle and
grave is an experience that is eerie, a little frightening and certainly beyond human
comprehension.

And this October it will be one of the attractions in British Columbia.

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It happens in various streams in British Columbia once each four years.

The Adams River, near Salmon Arm, on the Trans-Canada Highway about 65 miles east of Kamloops, is an avenue of death and birth in cycles of four years of even numbers.

The Trans-Canada Highway practically skirts the river banks where thousands of visitors, sit, wondering and staring in respectful silence as the remarkable process takes place before their eyes.

It happens with such regularity that in 1961 a man in Finland arranged a 1962 trip across Canada that would see him in Salmon Arm in time to take in the salmon run. He wasn't disappointed.

Why salmon come and go with the precision they do is one of nature's still-locked secrets. Scientists, however, have means of telling where the fish came from when bound for the sea, and to which spawning ground they are returning.

Number of growth rings of the central scale reveal in which lake each fish was reared. Advance information on number of growth rings in scales from one race is obtained by collecting hundreds of the small seabound migrants.

Samples are obtained from the three-year-old jacks which leave the ocean for the spawning ground a year ahead of their companions in death. Using this ring count, scientists can tell to which ground the group is bound even before it leaves the Pacific.

What causes the salmon to wheel about in the ocean and head for home is a mystery. A sense of smell is believed responsible for guiding them from river to river and back to their birthplace of four years before.

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The Adams River spawning ground is 300 miles from the mouth of the Fraser River. Sockeye make that trip in 18 days, via the Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

The fish make the river journey solely on energy stored in their bodies. They do not feed after leaving salt water.

As the sockeye near the end of their bewildering trip they become ugly in appearance. Their bodies turn blood red. Their heads become pea green. The male develops a hooked snout and vicious teeth to ward off amorous admirers of the mate it has chosen.

The female excavates a series of nests in the gravel and deposits up to 5,000 orange-pink eggs. At the same instant the male fertilizes the eggs with a cloud of sperm.

Their life spent, the parents, now simply skin and bones, begin the quick deterioration toward death. They flop on their sides, roll with the water as fungi begins the clean-up.

All this can be watched from the river bank. If you don't understand the play, the fisheries department distributes programs, so to speak, that recite the plot from beginning to end. By means of movies, visitors can follow the salmon to the Pacific and back.

The Adams River spawning ground covers 150 acres. In 1962, some 1,500,000 sockeye returned to those acres for spawning.

To watch the sockeye side-by-side on the river bottom is to look down on the pattern of a long tiled floor over which floats the dead leaves of fall by which man judges passage of the chapters of his own mystery of life.

It is a show worth seeing.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU OTTAWA, CANADA



SPOOKS....OR SPOOFS?



Canada, believe it or not, is infested with ghosts -- friendly ghosts, happy ghosts, and ghosts that have played a major role in developing this country that is celebrating its 100th birthday this year.

There are ghosts in the shape of animals and ghosts on horseback. There are ghosts guarding buried treasure. There are Indian ghosts and Eskimo ghosts and French Canadian ghosts. There are phantom ships and balls of fire. There are women in white and women in black. There are ghosts with two heads, ghosts with their heads tucked underneath their arms, and ghosts without any heads at all.

J.FG
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(988 words)



Take the Baldoon Witch-Hunt, for instance. This is a first-class example of a Canadian poltergeist (mischief spirit) haunting and it has defied explanation by experts the world over.

In 1829 John McDonald, a farmer, was living with his wife and three children in Baldoon, a village in southwestern Ontario near the Lake St. Clair outlet of the St. Clair River.

First, there were just a few mysterious footsteps and thumpings in the middle of the night. But one day the ladies of the village were assembled in McDonald's barn after the harvest when three wooden beams fell, one after the other, from the ceiling. Terrified, the women ran into the farmhouse. They were greeted with a series of gunshots which shattered all the windows.

Investigations proved fruitless. There was no sign of a human sniper and the landscape around was too bare to offer concealment for one.

The disturbances went on for two years, during which time McDonald's house unaccountably caught fire and was burned to a crisp.

The finger of suspicion eventually pointed to a local "witch", who was alleged to be assuming the form of a goose in order to persecute McDonald in secret. The goose was duly shot with a silver bullet (always use a silver bullet for witches) and thereafter the hauntings ceased.

Canada's first settlers were Frenchmen from Brittany and Normandy, whose ancient Celtic traditions encouraged a ready acceptance of the unseen world of spirits. These were followed by Scottish Highlanders and, later, by waves of Irishmen, two more Celtic peoples whose credulous eyes were well attuned to the recognition of weird phenomena.

Québec history and folklore is chock-a-block with stories of mysterious happenings. Ghost ships are still said to sail the east coast, seeking the western route to the fabulous east, or looking for an enemy long since vanquished. On Oak Island in New Brunswick they still are hunting the pirate treasure of a by-gone age, and there is just enough positive evidence to lend credence to the tales.

The sleepy little French Canadian Island of Orléans, in the St. Lawrence River near Québec City, was once known as the "Isle of Sorcerers", and to this day retains its other-world atmosphere. When Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker sailed confidently up the St. Lawrence in 1711 with a huge fleet, it seemed that nothing could prevent his capturing Québec for the British. But he reckoned without a half-Indian peasant named Jean Pierre Lavallée, who lived on the Isle of Sorcerers. Going to work with his spells and incantations, Lavallée produced a fog so thick that the British fleet drifted unawares on to the rocks. With eight of his transports wrecked, the Admiral lost his nerve and beat a hasty retreat to Boston.

And Canada has more than its fair share of ghosts towns too. The most famous is Barkerville in the interior of British Columbia, Canada's far western province.

A rip snortin' boom town during the Kootenay Gold Rush days, Barkerville faded from the largest town north of San Francisco to a ghost of its former self when the gold panned out.

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But in 1958, Barkerville was restored to its original glory. Now tourists rub elbows with the ghosts as they slake their thirst in the old saloon, pan for gold in a nearby creek and watch high-kicking dance hall girls at the Theater Royal.

Travellers who have happened accidentally on the town of Val Jalbert in the Lac St. Jean area of northern Québec, report that the experience was downright spooky. In the early 1900's over 125 houses, stores and schools were built to supplement the pulp-mill at the foot of the thundering Ouitchouan Falls nearby. When the mill closed down residents moved away and the empty town remains today with only ghosts to wander through its winding, unnamed streets.

But the Québec government has purchased the site and plans are afoot to turn old Val Jalbert into a park.

But Canada's reputation as a happy haunting-ground owes most to her native Indians.

If ever there was a strange monster skulking in the bush or a spirit of their forefathers around, you may be sure the Indians saw it.

The Shaking Tent of the Indian Medicine Man, was described in detail by early Jesuit missionaries to Canada. The medicine man, bound hand and foot, is carried into a wigwam to commune with the spirits. The tent, normally so strong it defies even the fiercest gales, begins to shake violently and at times bends almost to the ground. Strange voices are heard and smoke begins to gush from the top.

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The Indian teepees at the Calgary Stampede each summer are modern evidence of the spiritual powers of the Indians. A few years back it was decided that the Indians participating in this western classic should pay a fee for pitching their tents on the grounds. The Indians retaliated with rain dances. The Stampede was rained out that year -- and the Indians have been granted free squatters' rights ever since.

The Qu' Appelle Valley in central Saskatchewan was named by French-Canadian voyageurs who swore they heard the voice of the Indian maiden, reputed to haunt the area, echoing across the lovely chain of lakes as she called for her lover. "Qu' Appelle" means "who calls" in French, and for years Indians refused to go near the valley.

Canada even has its own Abominable Snowmen.

They are called Sasquatch Men and live in a remote and beautiful mountain district near Harrison Lake, 60 miles east of Vancouver in British Columbia. An Indian girl was once abducted by a hairy, eight-foot-high Sasquatch Man and carried to his cave where she lived for a year as his wife. Apparently he treated her well and eventually took her home.

Other Sasquatch Men, or something very like them, are reputed to inhabit Deadman's Valley on the Nahanni River in the Northwest Territories. No one has ever laid eyes on them, but some 22 gold prospectors have died or disappeared there and at least three of the bodies were found with their heads missing.

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Then there is Canada's equivalent of the Loch Ness monster. Beautiful Lake Okanagan, in central British Columbia's fruit-growing belt, boasts a remarkable specimen. He's called Ogopogo and nobody seems very frightened of him.

Here indeed, is the crux of the whole business. Canadian ghosts may be fearsome in aspect; but most are friendly.

The French Acadians of Prince Edward Island, the tiny province in the St. Lawrence Gulf, had the right idea. On All Saints Day (the day after Halloween) the women used to set an extra place at table. They spread the Sunday tablecloth, laid out the best china and served special Halloween pancakes.

Why? Because it was commonly believed that at this time of year the souls of the dead might drop in for a quick snack.

And who can say for sure that they didn't?

If you'd like additional information on Canada's haunting attractions -- or on the more lively ones -- write the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, 150 Kent Street, Ottawa, Canada.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU OTTAWA, CANADA

TRAVEL BITS

WHITE-WATER ARCHEOLOGY

There's a wealth of Canadian history submerged beneath the foaming rapids on the historic canoe routes of Canada's old voyageurs and fur-traders.

This is the conclusion of Walter Kenyon, associate archeologist with Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum, and Bob Wheeler, associate director of the Minnesota Historical Society. Kenyon and Wheeler struck it rich last summer at Boundary Falls, on the Winnipeg River just east of the Ontario-Manitoba border. Working with a team of scuba divers, they brought up the partial cargoe of two canoes sunk there more than a century ago, one during the 1800 expedition of explorer Alexander Henry. The haul included such hunks of Canadian history as guns, tools, goods for trading with the Indians, and a piece of twist tobacco (incredibly preserved by iron oxides in the water).

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Kenyon and Wheeler now plan to explore every dangerous stretch of water from the St. Lawrence River to Lake Athabaska. They believe many other cargoes were lost by foolhardy (or lazy) voyageurs, who preferred shooting rapids to portaging round them.

FROM MONTMARTRE TO MONTREAL

Cancan girls, acrobats and dancers from Paris are among the attractions of "Prestige de Paris", a colorful extravaganza now delighting audiences at the Garden of Stars, at EXPO 67, Montréal. This authentic glimpse of Parisian nightlife, which is playing twice nightly until the World Fair closes on October 29, features leading performers from such historic nightspots as the Folies Bergère, the Lido and the Moulin Rouge. Another highlight is the Doriss Girls, a troupe of magnificently costumed (and uncostumed) Parisian lovelies, who enact, in dance, the history of the Comédie Française.

WHERE TO STAY IN ALBERTA

The "star" classification system for travel accommodation is now old hat in the western Canadian province of Alberta. The Alberta Government has introduced a new system, under which hotels and motels complying with five basic requirements may display a Government approved sign. The requirements are availability (at least half the rooms must be for tourists), cleanliness, comfort, good construction and courtesy. Participation in the new program is voluntary but over 650 establishments have cooperated with government inspectors. Those approved will be listed in the Alberta Tourist Accommodation Guide. More than 325,000 copies of the 1968 edition are now being prepared for distribution in the United States and Canada.

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CANADIAN FURROW FESTIVAL

"Grooviest" event in Canada's 1967 rural calendar will be Staged October 11 to 14 at Cochrane Farm, near Thornton, a few miles south of Barrie, Ontario. It's the annual National Plowing Match for the coveted Esso Silver Plow. Two-man teams from seven Canadian provinces will compete, with the winner and runner-up representing Canada at the 1968 World Plowing Contest - the Olympics of the agricultural world.

As many as 150,000 are expected to watch the four-day competition. Side attractions will include 60 acres of exhibits, demonstrations, parades, home-cooked snack lunches and an historical display.

EXPO 67 AN UNDOUBTED HIT

EXPO 67 in Montréal is proving a major attraction for United States visitors. Latest figures issued by the EXPO Corporation reveal that during July and August Americans often made up over 60% of all visitors to the World Fair Site.

Overall attendance is now in excess of 40 million. Original estimate was for 30 million visits before closing day on October 29, a figure which has since been revised to 45 million. As of August 31st, total revenues (\$102,256,000) were running at over 98% of the targetted figure.

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CANADA'S MAN-SASK CIRCLE TOUR

Full details of Canada's famed Man-Sask Vacation Trail, a circle tour through some of the finest camping, fishing and hunting areas in northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba provinces, are now available in a new travel folder. Published jointly by the Man-Sask Regional Development Association and the Saskatchewan Department of Industry and Commerce, the folder gives a complete list of facilities along the various routes.

CONTROLLED OVERHEADS

One of western Canada's finest museums opened its doors recently in Edmonton, capital of the province of Alberta. The new \$8 million Provincial Museum, Alberta's Centennial project, houses everything from models of giant dinosaurs to Indian and pioneer artifacts and historical documents. It is fire-proof and airconditioned, and its humidity-controlled galleries permit maximum flexibility in display arrangements. It's even possible to raise or lower a gallery ceiling should the need arise.

CANADIAN MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

The Canadian Wildlife Service has revealed that 15,710 permits were issued to non-Canadians to hunt migratory birds last year. Ontario was the favorite hunting province with 8,563 permits sold. Saskatchewan was next with 2,902 sales, followed by Manitoba (1,680), Alberta (807), Québec (724), British Columbia (565), New Brunswick (298), Newfoundland (88), Nova Scotia (66) and Prince Edward Island (17).