
Legends From The West

**Spotlighting & Ranking 100
Legendary Western
Canadians**

REED W. TURCOTTE

westerncanadianlegends.ca

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Legends from the West

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“The words that affect us most are the ones that inspire mankind to think for them.”

Reed Turcotte (1991)

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Prologue

What is Legendary Anyways?

When people describe someone or something as legendary, they mean that they are very famous, and that the populace discuss and tell stories about them. Their skills are impeccable, fabled and embody the zenith of their profession and social aspects. Any person who is original, hard working and sensitive in the right measures is likely to be considered a legend, by his or her associates. A person to whose persona one aspires to be like, is also likely a legend.

"They are legends." That phrase used to mean something; legend used to be reserved only for the special few who truly earned the status. Nowadays, it feels like it's thrown around to anyone. It appears that in 2023 there are legends everywhere. The title of legend has become some-what diminished; it has become overused and has become confused. Put simply, nobody knows what constitutes a legend anymore.

Sometimes, it's hard to say whether a legend is fiction or nonfiction—the truth behind it can be unclear. For example, the legends of the Ogopogo and Sasquatch are based on real sightings, but their existence remains unproven today. Conversely, an urban legend is a fictional story in popular culture that is known to be false, for example, a rumor passed on year after year to each new group of people.

Though this book does not focus on the literary definition, it is important to note that nowadays and in context, we use the term legend when we want to emphasize someone's fame or importance. We often hear subjective definitions of a legend, for example, one would say that in Canada, Bobby Orr is a hockey legend and Leonard Cohen is legendary in popular music culture. Therefore it follows that all of the people that are mentioned in this book are also definitely legendary – but by using the more modern adaption of the word. It is up to the reader whether this author got the Western Canadian legends in this book right or at the very least, close.

Introduction

How We Went About Selecting Legends

In this book, the legends in each category were chosen using a variety of means. The author is sure that some of those included (and not) will be a source of controversy – after all where do you put Terry Fox for example. Who rates higher- a distinguished scientist or a decorated hockey player. Is it not all subjective? Does being famous make one legendary?

So, how did we decide on who to include - especially the first place (gold), second place (silver) and third (bronze)? The first criteria were that they had to be from Western Canada - either born or lived there for a minimum seven years and that they had to have made their mark during the years that they resided in Canada's West. Other means of making the list were whether they influenced or changed the lives of ordinary Western Canadians either physically or mentally? Did they change our narrative in the way we go about our business and daily life? Did they influence our heart and soul?

In the business category, did they make life better for the ordinary working man or women? Did they or their company become wealthy using an affirmative means to the end? To become a legend, as far as this book is concerned in the musician and actor categories, one had to have a strong message with a voice or acting ability that captivated the world around them. Longevity also plays a small part. Politicians were harder to pin down – Winston Churchill, although not from Western Canada and of course not in this book is a natural legend. Following public opinion by a politician was both a win and a loss – with some political leaders pandering to what the public wanted was an asset while for others it was a negative. Leadership was paramount, while promoting misinformation (sometimes known as fake news) was a politician's Achilles' heel, at least as far as this book was concerned.

When it came to the media, legendary scribes and the like were relatively easy to pick as legends. This author knows the Western Canadian media as well as anyone and if a member of the media was honest, was entertaining and gave the reader, listener or viewer the full story, then they were well on their way to greatness. When it came to social media it was a harder decision - a few Johnny come lately media have turned ordinary citizens into journalists – making the many smarter - than the few, at least in their own minds. Unfortunately, these people have made ‘fake news’ a part of ordinary folk’s daily make-up. But just the same - several people in social media are on their way to becoming legends. Sports has numerous legends - especially through-out Western Canada. Their criteria for inclusion in this book was – that they had talent, they won championships or scoring titles. Skill and character also played a large part, as did loyalty to their team and city.

All legends found in this book have had the public's eye on them for most of their lives and or career; something that can be harrowing but, they've handled it with grace. Every one of these legends have transcended their field and most are synonymous with hard-work and a high standard of fair play. Finally, they are (were) leaders in their arena of choice, offering expertise to others - and to a person (but two) they are pillars of Western Canada society. Everyone of these people is part of the vernacular of the average Western Canadian's persona almost twenty-four seven. Here then are the legendary figures of Canada's West.

(Author's note: this e-book is most likely this writer's last and is to be taken as a light - hearted work of endearment – in other-words – not the end-all or be-all or the word of law when it comes to who is or isn't a legend. So read, discuss, agree - disagree but most of all - enjoy).

Chapter One

Is Western Canada the Acting Capital of Canada?

What Canadian city has the biggest film industry and is commonly referred to as ‘Hollywood North’? In 2021, direct spending on film and TV production in Vancouver totaled more than \$4.8 billion, making that city by far the largest production center in Canada.

But its not just Van City that is on fire these days, all of the West is in on the booming film industry. For example, the Alberta film and television industry has had its star-making moments over the years, with award-winning and critically acclaimed projects such as Brokeback Mountain and The Revenant shining a spotlight on the province and its natural beauty, but its the past three years in particular that have seen the provincial film sector as a whole make great strides.

In 2019, the film and television industry in Alberta brought in approximately two-hundred and fifty million dollars of work, with many of the marquee projects of that year filmed in the southern part of the province. Locals might recall Ghostbusters: Afterlife shooting in Fort Macleod and other surrounding areas, and Jumanji: The Next Level taking up residence in the Rockies. In 2021, that number rose to an estimated four-hundred and eighty-two million dollars.

Producers are always on the lookout for locations that provide a combination of top talent, geographic versatility, and financial incentives. Western Canada checks all these boxes – and then some. As a profoundly production-friendly country, the US’s neighbor to the north offers many tools and resources to help projects reach their optimal potential. Why is Canada such an enthusiastic supporter of the industry? Entertainment is big business! As a result, local governments have implemented

extensive incentive programs to attract projects to the country's many diverse provinces.

Today, productions filming in Canada have access to exceptional acting talent, seasoned crew members, and other skilled workers ready to take on the next project. There's also very specialized talent available for hire. Because British Columbia, has well-established animation and visual effects bonuses, in addition to the basic tax credit rate, productions benefit from tax incentive uplifts for hiring resident talent in these categories.

Western Canada offers fantastically diverse geographies. No matter what type of scenery one needs - expansive great outdoors, big-city metro, or sleepy rural town - at least one province has what you're seeking. Some provinces offer unique incentive opportunities. For example, Manitoba is a smaller jurisdiction with a strong infrastructure in place. The province's incentive program allows producers to choose between a labor or all-cost structure based on which option provides the biggest benefit. Being a smaller jurisdiction looking to attract and develop talent, their tax credits are among the most favorable in the country and allow for non-residents to be 'deemed' resident for incentive qualification purposes provided there is training provided on-set to resident crew looking to build up their skillset.

So now we know that the film industry is big business in Western Canada, so, it would seem that such an environment would produce legendary actors and actresses and guess what – it has.

Sources include Jennifer Liscio of ep.

Fifteen Western Canadian Acting Legends

Actor - a person whose profession is acting on stage, in movies or on television. An actor or actress- who plays the part of a character in a performance.

GOLD MEDAL (Rank - number one) - Ryan Reynolds



Born: October 23, 1976 (age forty-six years) in Vancouver; Spouse: Blake Lively (married 2012), Scarlett Johansson (married. 2008–2011); Height: 6 ft. 2 inches; Children - James Reynolds, Inez Reynolds, Betty Reynolds; Siblings: Jeff Reynolds, Terry Reynolds, Patrick Reynolds; Parents: James Chester Reynolds and Tammy Reynolds.

Ryan Reynolds is an actor, film producer and businessman who got his first major acting role in 1991 in the Canadian teen soap opera Hillside, then in 1998 he was cast in a starring role in the show Two Guys and a Girl. Throughout the 2000s, Reynolds began to make a name for himself with roles in comedies and romantic comedies such as National Lampoon's Van Wilder (2002), Waiting... (2005), and The Proposal (2009). In 2011 he broke into the world of superhero movies by playing the title role in Green Lantern. Reynolds is likely best known for his role in Deadpool and Deadpool 2 (a further Deadpool movie is on its way), earning him Critics' Choice Movie Awards and the Golden Globe Awards nominations. Reynolds has major stakes in businesses including Aviation gin, Mint mobile, and Maximum Effort production company, which he helped to found in 2018.

In 2021, Reynolds starred in three films. The first, Hitman's Wife's Bodyguard, is an action comedy film directed by Patrick Hughes and written by Tom O'Connor and Brandon and Phillip Murphy. The film is a sequel to the 2017 film The Hitman's Bodyguard which also featured Reynolds, Samuel L. Jackson, Salma Hayek, and Richard E. Grant, who reprised their roles. Beginning April 2019, Reynolds shot his second 2021 film, science fiction action comedy Free Guy, directed by Shawn Levy, from a screenplay by Matt Lieberman and Zak Penn, and a story by Lieberman. Reynolds stars as "a background character who realizes he's living in a video game. With the help of an avatar, he tries to prevent the makers of the game from shutting down his world." Also featuring Jodie Comer, Lil Rel Howery, Utkarsh Ambudkar, Joe Keery and Taika Waititi, the film was theatrically released in the United States in August by 20th Century Studios.

In his last film of the year, Reynolds starred alongside Dwayne Johnson and Gal Gadot in Netflix's thriller Red Notice, written and directed by Rawson Marshall Thurber. In October 2021, Reynolds announced he was taking a little sabbatical from his work

after the production of *Spirited*. In March 2022, Reynolds starred in Netflix's science-fiction adventure film *The Adam Project*, directed by Shawn Levy.

Throughout his thirty-one-year career in film and television, he has received multiple accolades, including a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. He also is co-owner of Welsh football (soccer) Wrexham A.F.C. and is a proud Western Canadian and true legend. At the end of 2022 Reynolds announced his involvement in a documentary on the life of the legendary Canadian comedian John Candy. In early January 2023, Reynold was nominated with an Oscar nomination for best song in his and Hugh Jackman's movie *Spirited*. Reynolds will also be on hand for the 2023 Canadian Screen Awards (in April) where he will receive a humanitarian prize (award).

Sources include People.com and Wikipedia

SILVER MEDAL- (Rank number two) - Michael J. Fox



Michael J. Fox (born Michael Andrew Fox), actor, producer and author. Born June 9th, 1961, in Edmonton Alberta. Michael J. Fox is best known for his roles in the Back to the Future trilogy and in the TV series Family Ties and Spin City. The recipient of many Emmy Awards and Golden Globe Awards, Fox, who has Parkinson's disease, founded the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research in 2000.

Spouse – Tracy Pollan (married in 1988): Children – four

Fox is the son of an army dispatcher who moved among assorted towns until his father retired and the family settled in Burnaby, British Columbia in the early 1970s. At age twelve he appeared in an episode of *The Beachcombers* and at fifteen he starred alongside Brent Carver in the short-lived CBC sitcom *Leo and Me*, shot in Vancouver. In 1979 he landed a role in *Letters from Frank*, his first movie made for American television, and in 1980 he had a leading role in the Disney-produced *Midnight Madness*.

Fox negotiated the deal for *Family Ties* (1982) from a phone booth outside a now defunct Pioneer Chicken restaurant in Hollywood because he had no phone at home. He was told the network would need to call, and he said he was only home between the hours of four and five. He waited for the call, and fortunately he was there to answer it and secure the *Family Ties* (1982) role. Michael Andrew Fox is the son of William and Phyllis (née Piper). William was a twenty-five-year veteran of the Canadian Forces who later became a police dispatcher, while Phyllis was a payroll clerk and actress. Fox is of Irish, English, and Scottish descent.

His family lived in various cities and towns across Canada due to his father's career. They finally moved to Burnaby, a large suburb of Vancouver, when his father retired in 1971. His father died of a heart attack on January 6, 1990. His mother later died in September 2022. Fox attended Burnaby Central Secondary School, and now has a theatre named for him at Burnaby South Secondary.

Fox was discovered by producer Ronald Sheldo and made his American television debut in the television film *Letters from Frank*, credited under the name "Michael Fox". He intended to continue to use the name, but when he registered with the Screen Actors Guild, which requires unique registration names to avoid credit ambiguities (and the possibility that royalty checks would be sent to the wrong actors), he discovered that Michael Fox, a veteran character actor, was already registered under the name. As he explained in his autobiography *Lucky Man: A Memoir* and in interviews, he needed to

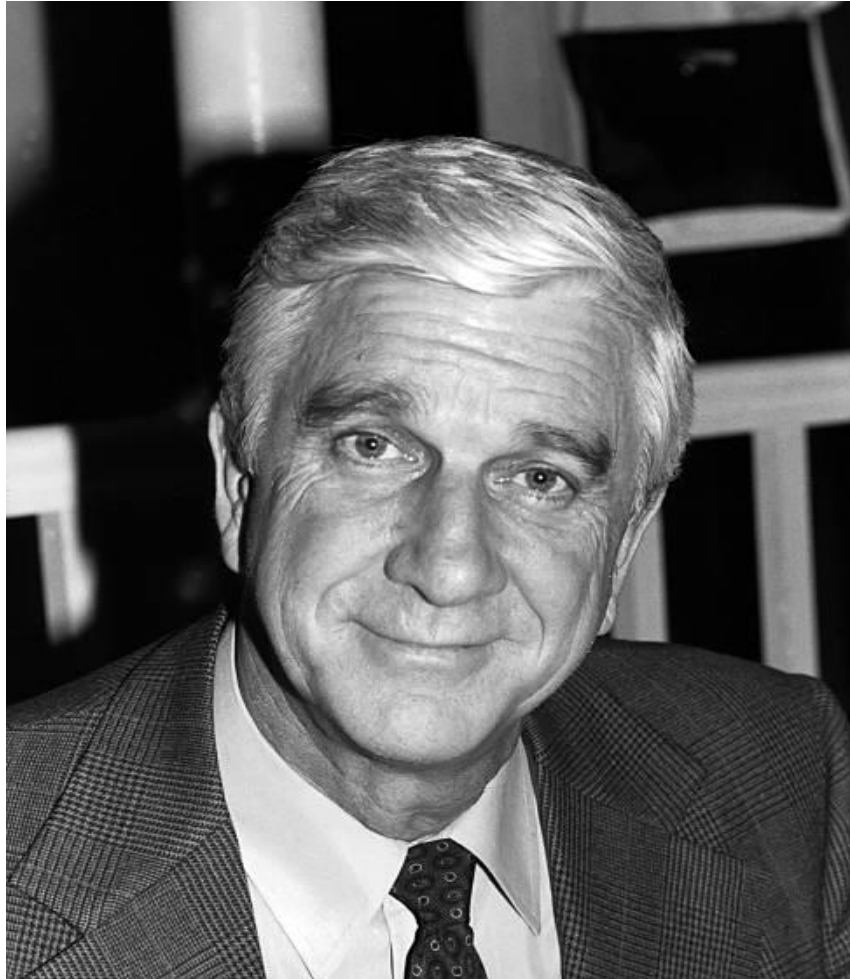
produce a different name. He did not like the sound of "Michael A. Fox" during a time when "fox" meant "attractive" and because his "A" sounded too much like the Canadian "eh?" Fox also disliked the sound of "Andrew" or "Andy", so he decided to use a different middle initial and settled on "J", as a tribute to actor Michael J. Pollard

With the onset of Parkinson's disease, a fact publicly revealed in 1998 — and a film career that had peaked ten years earlier, Michael J. Fox returned to television in the ABC comedy series *Spin City* (1996–2002). He played Mike Flaherty, a wily political handler and deputy mayor of New York City. Once again Fox was in a hit, and this time he was one of the show's producers. In 1997, he won the People's Choice Award for favourite male performer in a new TV series, and he received four Emmy Awards nominations for outstanding lead actor in a comedy series, winning in 2000. The Golden Globe Awards named him best performer in a comedy/musical TV series in 1998, 1999 and 2000, and the American Screen Actors Guild awarded him outstanding performance by a male actor in a comedy series in 1999 and 2000.

When symptoms of his Parkinson's disease became noticeably worse, Fox retired from *Spin City* after its fourth season. He has been a vocal advocate for stem-cell research through his US-based Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research and has received honorary degrees from New York University, the University of British Columbia and Karolinska Institute in Sweden. He was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame in 2000 and received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame in 2002; in 2010, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada. Fox was awarded Germany's Golden Camera Award for on- and off-screen lifetime achievement in 2011. In 2022 Fox received the Jean Hersholt Humanitarian Award at the 95th Academy Awards. Michael J. Fox is the ultimate legend - he ticks off all the boxes in the way this book defines a legend.

Sources include – The Canadian Encyclopedia IMDb

Bronze Medal - (Rank- number three) - Leslie Nielsen



Leslie William Nielsen OC was a Canadian American dramatic and comedic actor. With a career spanning sixty years, he appeared in more than one-hundred films and one-hundred and fifty television programs, portraying more than 220 characters. Nielsen was born in Regina, Saskatchewan. Born: February 11, 1926 - Died: November 28, 2010, Holy Cross Health, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, United States. Height: 6' 1" Spouse: Barbaree Earl Nielsen (married) 2001–2010; Parents - Ingvard Eversen Nielsen, Mabel Elizabeth Davies

Leslie William Nielsen mother, Mabel Elizabeth (née Davies), was an immigrant from Wales, and his father, Ingvard Eversen Nielsen (1900–1975), was a Danish-born constable in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Nielsen was born the second of two boys to both his parents. His elder brother, Erik Nielsen (1924–2008), was a long-time Canadian Member of Parliament, cabinet minister, and Deputy Prime Minister of Canada from 1984 to 1986. He also has a half-brother, Gilbert Nielsen, from his father's other relationship.

After high school in Saskatchewan, he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1943 and served until the end of World War II. Upon his discharge, Nielsen worked as a disc jockey before receiving a scholarship to study theatre at the Neighborhood Playhouse. He made his acting debut in 1950, appearing in forty-six live television programs a year. Nielsen made his film debut in 1956, with supporting roles in various dramas and western and romance films produced between the 1950s and the 1970s.

Although his notable performances in the films *Forbidden Planet* and *The Poseidon Adventure* gave him standing as a serious actor, Nielsen later gained enduring recognition for his deadpan comedy roles during the 1980s, after being cast for the Zucker, Abrahams and Zucker comedy film *Airplane*. In his comedy roles, Nielsen specialized in portraying characters oblivious to and complicit in their absurd surroundings. Nielsen's performance in *Airplane* marked his turning point, which made him "the Olivier of spoofs" according to film critic Roger Ebert. This led to further success in the genre with *The Naked Gun* film series, based on the earlier short-lived television series *Police Squad*, in which Nielsen also starred. Nielsen received a variety of awards and was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame and the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

In an early comedic appearance, Nielsen appeared on *M*A*S*H* in 1973 as the title character in "The Ringbanger." The film, *Airplane* and *Naked Gun* was a parody of

disaster films such as Zero Hour and was based on building a comedy around actors known for dramatic roles. Stars included Robert Stack, Peter Graves, and Lloyd Bridges. Nielsen's deadpan delivery contrasted with the absurdity surrounding him. When asked, "Surely you can't be serious?" Nielsen responded with a curt, "I am serious. And don't call me Shirley." In several interviews, he reflected on the line, "I thought it was amusing, but it never occurred to me that it was going to become a trademark. It's such a surprise ... the thing comes out, people say, 'What did he say?'"

After Airplane and The Naked Gun, Nielsen portrayed similarly styled roles in a number of other films. These mostly emulated the style of The Naked Gun with varying success and often targeted specific films. Some of these films were panned by critics and most performed poorly. Repossessed (1990) and 2001: A Space Travesty (2001) were parodies of The Exorcist and 2001. Nielsen appeared in more than one-hundred films and 1,500 television episodes, portraying more than two hundred and twenty fictional characters. Does anyone disagree that Nielsen is not a Western Canadian actor legend?

Source – various including Wikipedia.

Number Four - Tommy & Rae Dawn Chong



Rae Dawn Chong (born February 28, 1961, in Edmonton, Alberta) is a Canadian American actress. She made her big screen debut appearing in the 1978 musical drama film Stony Island. Chong starred in films Beat Street (1984), American Flyers (1985), The Color Purple (1985), Commando (1985), Soul Man (1986), The Principal (1987), Tales from the Darkside (1990), Time Runner (1993), and Boulevard (1994). She is the daughter of comedian and legendary actor Tommy Chong.

~

Thomas B. Kin Chong is a Canadian American actor, comedian, musician, activist. He is known for his marijuana-themed Cheech & Chong comedy albums and movies with Cheech Marin, as well as playing the character Leo on Fox's That '70s Show. He became a naturalized United States citizen in the late 1980s.

Born: May 24, 1938 (age 85 years), Edmonton

Spouse: Shelby Chong (m. 1975), Maxine Sneed (m. 1960–1970)

Children: Rae Dawn Chong, Paris Chong, Robbi Chong and Gilbran Chong.

After acting in a few television roles, Rae Dawn Chong's second feature film was *Quest for Fire* (1981), for which she won the Genie Award for Best Performance by an Actress in a Leading Role in 1983. Other notable roles have been in the films *Choose Me* (1984), *Beat Street* (1984), *The Color Purple* (1985), and *Commando* (1985). She appeared with her father in Cheech & Chong's *The Corsican Brothers* (1984) and *Far Out Man* (1990). In 1985, Chong played the love interest in Mick Jagger's video "Just Another Night".

At nineteen years old, Chris Pratt was waiting tables at the Bubba Gump Shrimp Company restaurant in Maui when he was scouted by Chong; she cast him in her directorial debut, the short horror film *Cursed Part 3*, which was filmed in Los Angeles in 2000. On television, Chong starred opposite Adrian Pasdar in the science fiction drama series *Mysterious Ways* from 2000 to 2002. Later she starred in the first season of Lifetime comedy-drama series *Wild Card* opposite Joely Fisher. She returned to television appearing in two episodes of *Better Things* in 2016, and two episodes of *9-1-1* (2018-19). In 2021, she played Betty Currie in the FX series *Impeachment: American Crime Story*. In 2021, Chong was honored with the "Invisible Woman Award" from the Women Film Critics Circle for "Supporting performance by a woman whose exceptional impact on the film dramatically, socially or historically, has been ignored" for her performance in the drama film *The Sleeping Negro*.

~

By the early 1960s, Tommy Chong was playing guitar for a Calgary soul group called the Shades and the word legend (as related to Chong) did not seem possible. The Shades moved to Vancouver, where the band's name changed to Little Daddy & the Bachelors. They recorded a single, "Too Much Monkey Business" with "Junior's Jerk". Together with bandmember Bobby Taylor, Chong opened a Vancouver nightclub in 1963. Formerly the Alma Theatre, they called it Blue Balls and they brought in the Ike &

Tina Turner Revue, which had never been to Vancouver before. Although Little Daddy & the Bachelors built up a small following, things soured when they went with Chong's suggestion and had themselves billed as Four Nig***s and a Chi*k, then bowing to pressure, Four N's and a C before taking on the more likeable moniker Bobby Taylor & the Vancouvers.

In 1965, the Vancouvers signed with Gordy Records (a subsidiary of Detroit's Motown Records). They recorded their debut album, an eponymous release, and their debut single, the Tommy Chong co-composition, "Does Your Mama Know About Me," which peaked at number twenty-nine on the Billboard Hot 100. While on tour in Chicago the band followed opening act - The Jackson 5. Chong later referred to the young Michael Jackson as a "cute little guy". After the band released two additional singles, Chong and bandmate Wes Henderson missed a Friday night performance to apply for green cards so they could become American citizens. Chong was fired by Chris Clark and Motown producer Johnny Bristol for arriving late to the gig. Later, when Berry Gordy told Chong that he was not fired - that it had been a mistake, Chong said he wanted to stay fired. "I said I want to become a Berry Gordy; I don't want to just work for a Berry Gordy. And he says, I can dig that. So, he was nice. He gave me five thousand dollars as the severance and to me that was a fortune." The group broke up shortly afterwards, when Chong tried to reduce the number of players covered by the Vancouvers' contract. He intended that he, Taylor, and Henderson would constitute the group, while other members would be classified as session artists.

Chong co-wrote and performed on many Cheech & Chong comedy albums, four of which were nominated for the Grammy Award for Best Comedy Album. He and Cheech Marin shared the 1973 award in this category for Los Cochinos. He also directed four of the duo's films, while co-writing and starring in all seven with Cheech & Chong comedy album. He and Cheech Martin shared the 1973 award in this category for Los Cochinos. Tommy is a legend all by himself and by including his daughter in this category, the legend just grows larger.

Sourced from various media including Wikipedia.

Number Five - Brett Butt



Brent Leroy Butt is an actor, comedian, screen, and book writer. He is best known for his role as Brent Leroy on the CTV sitcom Corner Gas, which he created. He also created the television series Hiccups and wrote the 2013 film No Clue.

Born: August 3, 1966 (age fifty-six years) in Tisdale, Saskatchewan

Spouse: Nancy Robertson (married in 2005)

Awards: Canadian Screen Award for Best Animated Program or Series,

Education: Sheridan College Trafalgar Road Campus

Nominations: Canadian Screen Award for Best Animated Program

Butt attended Tisdale Unit Composite School and after graduating he briefly attended Sheridan College in Ontario before returning to his home in Saskatchewan. While working as a drywaller, Butt and a friend started a publishing company, Windwolf Graphics. His comic, Existing Earth, was nominated for an Eagle Award but they only published two issues before running out of money.

In February 1988, Butt performed stand-up comedy for the first time at an amateur night at a Saskatoon comedy club. He then began performing in the Yuk Yuk's chain in Western Canada, before moving to Toronto in 1989, where he lived in a Cabbage-town apartment with two other comedians, and performing at Yuk Yuk's there. Butt presented stand-up performances for CTV, CBC Television, CBC Radio's Definitely Not the Opera, and The Comedy Network in Canada, as well as A&E in the United States and the Special Broadcasting Service in Australia. He composed a number of prairie-oriented funny and/or "folksy" songs, including "Nothing Rhymes with Saskatchewan" and "Hairy Legs".

In 2003, through his production company Prairie Pants, Butt co-created the CTV television series Corner Gas, set in his home province of Saskatchewan. He starred in the show from 2004 to 2009. On May 19, 2005, Butt hosted a Royal Command Performance gala for Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to celebrate the Canadian province's centennial. He performed his song "Nothing Rhymes with Saskatchewan" and traded jokes with Leslie Nielsen. That year, he also hosted the Juno Awards.

In 2008, Butt and Prairie Pants made the decision to end Corner Gas after its sixth season, which aired during the 2008–2009 season. At the World Television Festival in Banff, Alberta, Butt was given the Comedy Network Sir Peter Ustinov Award which is presented in recognition of a significant body of comedic work. Past recipients include John Cleese, Bob Newhart, John Candy, and Eugene Levy.

Butt also wrote and produced a comedy series for CTV, from 2010 to 2011, entitled Hiccups. The series starred Nancy Robertson as Millie Upton, a children's author who begins seeing a life coach to deal with her anger management issues. On July 25, 2010, Butt had a one-hour comedy special titled The Brent Butt Comedy Special which was shown on The Comedy Network. Guest stars were Seth Rogen, Dave Foley, and Jilly Black.

In 2014, Butt co-wrote and co-executive produced the film, Corner Gas, The Movie, which was released in theatres and on CTV on December that year. He also reprised the role of Brent LeRoy. The film included cameo appearances by several Canadian TV personalities as well as Academy Award nominee Graham Greene and Will Sasso. In April 2018, Brent's follow-up series Corner Gas Animated premiered on The Comedy Network.

Butt is married to his Corner Gas and Hiccups co-star Nancy Robertson. The two have been married since 2005. Butt has won four Canadian Comedy Awards, for Best Male Stand-up (2001), Best Male TV Performance (Corner Gas, 2004–05), and Best Writing – TV Series (Corner Gas, 2004). The Comedy Network Sir Peter Ustinov Award was awarded to Butt at the Banff World Television Festival in 2008

Sources include IMDb and Wikipedia

Number Six - Nia Vardalos



Born – September 24th, 1962 in Winnipeg Manitoba; Birth Name – Antonia Eugenia Vardalos; Height – 5'6" – Graduated from Ryerson University's School of Acting. She is married and has a child – Illaria. Nia Vardalos is a Canadian icon; she is both an actress and a writer.

She became a legend after My Big Fat Greek Wedding and My Big Fat Greek Wedding 2 hit the big screen. She is married to actor Ian Gomez - their nuptials were performed at the Demetrios Greek Orthodox church in Winnipeg. Vardalos was named after her grandmothers Eugenia and Antonia.

This legend is a graduate of the Second City comedy repertory company (based in Chicago), Vardalos wrote and performed in over ten shows of sketch comedy and won Chicago's Joseph Jefferson award for Best Actress. Vardalos had many small roles in television shows such as *The Drew Carey Show* and *Two Guys and a Girl*; in addition, she provided voices for the 1996 radio adaptation of *Star Wars: Return of the Jedi* which Brian Daley had written for National Public Radio.

She gained fame with her movie about a woman's struggle to find love in *My Big Fat Greek Wedding*. The film was a critical and commercial success. The film earned Vardalos an Academy Award Nomination for Best Writing, a Golden Globe Nomination for Best Actress in a Motion Picture Musical or Comedy and a Screen Actors Guild Award Nomination. The film started as a play that turned into a movie after Tom Hanks wife, Rita Wilson saw the play and recommended it to her husband.

The sleeper hit quickly became one of the highest-grossing independent films of all time, and the number one romantic comedy of all time. Vardalos hosted *Saturday Night Live* in the fall of 2002. The next film she starred in, which she also wrote, and in which she also sang and danced, was *Connie and Carla*, released in 2004; this became a cult-hit musical, and is about two women pretending to be drag queens. The plot has been compared to that of *Some Like It Hot*, the 1959 American romantic comedy film.

Vardalos made her directorial debut in 2009 with the independent feature *I Hate Valentine's Day*. The film, about a florist finding romance, was made for less than \$400,000 and on only a limited release grossed \$1,985,260 at the international box-office. This was followed by *My Life in Ruins*, about a misguided tour-guide traveling around Greece and featuring Academy Award winner Richard Dreyfuss. The film was the first American production given permission to film at the Acropolis; Vardalos personally

sought the approval from the Greek government and credits her years of Greek School for helping her be fluent in the language.

In 2011, Vardalos collaborated with Tom Hanks to write the romantic comedy film *Larry Crowne* for the screen. The film was a commercial success, grossing \$59.8 million; Vardalos also voiced the character Map Genie in the film. In 2016, Vardalos adapted Cheryl Strayed's beloved book, *Tiny Beautiful Things*, and starred in the sold out run of the play at The Public Theater in New York, directed by Thomas Kail. The play received outstanding reviews and is the New York Times Critic's Pick. Vardalos reprised her role in 2017 in another sold-out run at The Public, and again at the Pasadena Playhouse in California.

Vardalos joined many celebrities helping to produce The 1 Second Film art project; she herself was featured in The Dialogue, an interview Series. In this ninety minute interview with producer Mike DeLuca, Vardalos talked about how her experiences in The Second City comedy troupe helped her as an actress and a screenwriter, and how the unofficial "tell-the-Greek" word-of-mouth program had a hand in catapulting her movie to such great heights. Vardalos's struggle to become a mother, made its way into a book that she wrote, *Instant Mom*, which was published in 2013 and is a New York Times bestseller.

Vardalos starred in and wrote *My Big Fat Greek Wedding 2*, which was released in March 2016. It earned over sixty million domestically from an eighteen million budget and even more internationally including home box office sales. From 2015 to 2017, Vardalos and Gomez co-presented the first two seasons of *The Great American Baking Show*. She is co-creator and executive producer with Rob Riggle of *Motivated1* on Audible and *Broadway Video* (September 22, 2022) and is definitely a legend in Western Canada.

Sources include: imdb.com & Wikipedia.

Number Seven - Raymond Burr



Raymond William Stacy Burr (May 21, 1917 to September 12, 1993) was a Canadian actor known for his lengthy Hollywood film career and his title roles in television dramas Perry Mason and Ironside. Burr's early acting career included roles on Broadway, radio, television, and film, usually as the villain. He won Emmy Awards for acting in 1959 and 1961 for the role of Perry Mason, which he played for nine seasons (1957–1966) and reprised in a series of twenty-six Perry Mason TV movies (1985–1993). His second TV series, Ironside, earned him six Emmy and two Golden Globe nominations.

Burr ranked number forty-four of the fifty greatest TV stars of all time by TV Guide magazine in 1996. The longevity and success of Burr as Perry Mason is more than enough to make the man a legend – not even considering his stint as the lead of the cop drama Ironside, between Perry Mason and Ironside. Burr a constant presence on television from 1957 to 1975 was also gay, and he achieved a level of notoriety on television that was unrivaled by any other gay TV actor of the era.

Raymond Burr was born in New Westminster, British Columbia. While he was a youngster, his father moved the family to China for five years. His parents divorced when he was six and Burr moved with his mother to Vallejo, CA. He found work as a ranch hand, a deputy sheriff, and even a nightclub singer before beginning his acting career at the Pasadena Playhouse in 1937. Burr made his Broadway debut in 1941, then his film debut in “San Quentin” (1946). He appeared in more than ninety films, including the western audience release of the science-fiction classic Godzilla – before landing the television role of defense attorney Perry Mason for 271 from 1957-1966.

The landmark role won Burr Emmy Awards in both 1959 and 1961 for Outstanding Lead Performance by an Actor in a Series. One year after Perry Mason went off the air Burr returned to television with the hugely popular television drama Ironside which ran for from 1967-1975. Collectively, Burr’s two popular television vehicles made him one of the most enduring stars in the history of the medium. In 1985, Burr resurrected his Perry Mason character for a total of twenty-six highly rated television films. Off screen he was a man of varied interests from cultivating orchids to gourmet cooking to owning an art gallery to being a wine connoisseur. After a battle with liver cancer, Raymond Burr died at age seventy-six on September 12, 1993 in Geyserville, CA. He left his \$32-million estate solely to Benevides, his partner of thirty-three years.

Sources – Legacyprojectchicago.org – pic courtesy of Wikipedia

Number Eight – Pamela Anderson



Pamela Denise Anderson is an actress, model and an icon. She is best known for her glamour modeling work in Playboy magazine and for her appearances on the television series Baywatch. Anderson came to public prominence after being selected as the February 1990 Playmate of the Month for Playboy.

Born: July 1, 1967 (age fifty-five years) in Ladysmith, B.C.

Spouse: Dan Hayhurst (married in 2020)

Children: Brandon Thomas Lee, Dylan Jagger Lee

Full name: Pamela Denise Anderson

Height: 5' 6"

Siblings: Gerry Anderson

Pamela Anderson is a magazine cover-girl, actress, activist and now that she has taken on a second life (show business wise) a definite legend. After first rising to fame as a model, Anderson starred on several television shows throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, - including *Baywatch*, *V.I.P.* *and* *Home Improvement*. In 2022, it was announced that Anderson would make her Broadway debut as Roxie Hart in *Chicago*. Beyond the small screen and the stage, Anderson has been an outspoken advocate for many causes — particularly animal rights — and has appeared in numerous ads for PETA.

Anderson came to the attention of the North American public after being selected as the February 1990 Playmate of the Month for *Playboy*. She went on to make regular appearances on the magazine's cover, holding the record for the most *Playboy* covers by any person. Anderson became known to a wider audience in 1991 when she appeared on the ABC sitcom *Home Improvement*, playing the role of Lisa for its first two seasons. She gained international recognition for her starring role as "C.J." Parker on the action drama series *Baywatch* (1992–1997), further cementing her status as a sex symbol.

Anderson's film credits include *Raw Justice* (1994), *Barb Wire* (1996), *Scary Movie 3* (2003), *Superhero Movie*, *Blonde* and *Blonder* (both 2008), *The Institute*, *Baywatch* (both 2017), and *City Hunter* (2018). She appeared in her own documentary series in 2008, which she also co-directed, and has since taken part in numerous reality television shows, such as *Dancing with the Stars* (2010, 2012), *VIP Brother* (2012), *Dancing on Ice* (2013), and *Danse avec les stars* (2018).

Anderson has publicly supported various charitable causes, particularly animal rights, and has endorsed PETA activities. She has also released two autobiographies and four novels. Anderson was the recipient of a star on the Canadian Walk of Fame in 2006. She holds both American and Canadian citizenship.

Anderson was born in Ladysmith, British Columbia, Canada , the daughter of Barry Anderson, a furnace repairman, and Carol, a waitress. Her great-grandfather, Juho Hyytiäinen, was a Finnish native of Saarijärvi, and left the Grand Duchy of Finland (which was a part of the Russian Empire at the time) for Canada in 1908. He changed his name to Anderson when he arrived as an immigrant. Anderson also has Russian ancestry on her mother's side. Anderson received press coverage right after her birth as a "Centennial Baby", having been born on July 1, 1967, the 100th anniversary of Canada's official founding via the Constitution Act, 1867.

Anderson suffered sexual abuse as a child, a fact she revealed publicly in 2014. She said she was molested by a female babysitter from ages six to ten, raped by a twenty-five year-old man when she was twelve years of age, and gang-raped by her boyfriend and six of his friends when she was fourteen. Anderson attended Highland Secondary School in Comox, British Columbia. At high school, she played on the volleyball team and she graduated in 1985. In 1988, Anderson moved to Vancouver to work as a fitness instructor.

In 1989, Anderson attended a BC Lions Canadian Football League game at BC Place Stadium in Vancouver, where she was featured on the Jumbotron while wearing a Labatt's Beer T-shirt (this books author was in attendance at that game). The brewing company hired Anderson briefly as a spokesmodel - inspired by the event, her boyfriend at that time produced a poster of her image, entitled the Blue Zone Girl.

Anderson appeared as the Cover girl on Playboy magazine's October 1989 issue which caused her to move to the United States, settling in Los Angeles to further pursue a modeling career. Playboy subsequently chose her as Playmate of the Month in their February 1990 issue, in which she appeared in the centerfold photo. Anderson then elected to have breast implant surgery, increasing her bust size to 34D. She increased her bust size again, to 34 double Ds several years later. Anderson's Playboy career

spanned twenty-two years, and she has appeared on more Playboy covers than any other model and she has also made numerous appearances in the publication's newsstand specials. Anderson wrote the foreword in the Playboy coffee table book *Playboy's Greatest Covers*.

In 1994, she was cast in her first starring film role, in *Raw Justice*, also known as *Good Cop, Bad Cop*, co-starring with Stacy Keach, David Keith, and Robert Hays. Under the alternate title, the film won the Bronze Award at the Worldfest-Charleston in the category for dramatic theatrical films. In 1996, she appeared in the film *Barb Wire*, playing Barbara Rose Kopetski, which was later claimed by some sources to be Anderson's real name, although it is not - the movie, a thinly veiled futuristic remake of *Casablanca*, was not a commercial success. In April 1997, she hosted *Saturday Night Live* and she appeared on one of two covers for the September issue of *Playboy*.

In September 1998, Anderson starred as Vallery Irons in the Sony Pictures Television syndicated action/comedy-drama series *V.I.P.* created by J. F. Lawton. In 1999, she appeared as a man-eating giantess in the music video for "Miserable" by California alternative rock band Lit. She appeared on *The Nanny* as Fran Fine's rival, Heather Biblow. In May 2004, Anderson appeared nude on the cover of *Playboy* magazine. Later, she posed naked for *Stuff* and *GQ* magazines. Anderson was also featured on the cover of the fashion magazines *W*, *British Marie Claire*, *Flare*, and *Elle Canada* and in editorials for *Russian Elle* and *V*.

In 2004, she released the book *Star*, co-written by Eric Shaw Quinn, about a teenager trying to become famous. After this, she began touring the United States, signing autographs for fans at Wal-Mart stores nationwide. Her second book, the sequel *Star Struck*, released in 2005, is a thinly veiled look at her life with Tommy Lee and the trials of celebrity life. In April 2005, Anderson starred in a new Fox comedy series *Stacked* as Skyler Dayton, a party girl who goes to work at a bookstore - it was

canceled in May 2006, after two seasons, although some episodes were never aired. In August 2005, Comedy Central created the Roast of Pamela Anderson.

That same year (2005) Anderson was named most powerful Canadian in Hollywood. A year later in March of 2006, it was announced that Anderson would receive a star on Canada's Walk of Fame thanks to her many years as a model and actress. She is only the second model to receive a star and in April of 2006, Anderson hosted Canada's Juno Awards, becoming the first non-singer and model to do so.

Anderson has been married six times - she married her first husband, Tommy Lee, drummer of Mötley Crüe, in February 1995, after only knowing him for four days. They wed on a beach, with Anderson in a white bikini. Anderson's mother did not know and learned of the marriage from People magazine. During this time, she was known professionally as Pamela Anderson Lee. They have two sons together: Brandon Thomas (born June 5, 1996) and Dylan Jagger (born December 29, 1997). The couple divorced in 1998. A long custody dispute over their sons followed and it was finalized when both were granted joint custody in October 2002.

In the miniseries Pam & Tommy - Anderson was repeatedly contacted by the producers and the actress portraying her, Lily James, to get input and permission, but never answered their calls. Anderson became the center of controversy when she posed for a PETA ad wearing a bikini with sections drawn on her body dividing it into ribs, rump, shoulder, etc., like a diagram of meat cuts; the ad's tagline was "All Animals Have the Same Parts". The ad was banned in Montreal, Quebec, on grounds that it was sexist. Anderson retorted, "In a city that is known for its exotic dancing and for being progressive and edgy, how sad that a woman would be banned from using her own body in a political protest over the suffering of cows and chickens. In some parts of the world, women are forced to cover their whole bodies with burqas – is that next? I didn't think that Canada would be so puritanical."

She became a company spokesperson for Frog Ads, Inc. in March 2012. In February 2014, she stripped for a Valentine's Day-themed ad for PETA, urging dog lovers to cuddle up with their pets during winter. In July 2015, Anderson wrote to Putin to save whales. In December 2015, Anderson, representing the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), met with top Kremlin officials regarding animals rights in Russia and in December 2016, Anderson and IFAW officials met with Kremlin officials to discuss animal welfare and conservation.

It might surprise one to know that Anderson has been critical of pornography. In 2016, she co-authored a viral Wall Street Journal opinion piece with Orthodox Rabbi Shmuley Boteach, in which they called online pornography a "public hazard of unprecedented seriousness." The two called for a "sensual revolution" to replace "pornography with eroticism, the alloying of sex with love, of physicality with personality, of the body's mechanics with imagination, of orgasmic release with binding relationships." The two also authored a book together, *Lust for Love* (2018), about how meaningful, passionate sex has been declining, and called for a new sensual revolution that emphasizes partners connecting in the bedroom.

In March 2005, Anderson became a spokesperson for M.A.C. AIDS Fund, which helped people affected by AIDS and HIV. After becoming the official spokesmodel, Anderson raised money during events in Toronto, Tokyo, Dublin, and Athens. Anderson became the celebrity spokesperson for the American Liver Foundation, and served as the Grand Marshal of the SOS motorcycle ride fundraiser. In 2009, Anderson wrote an open letter to President Barack Obama urging the legalization of cannabis.

In December 2015, Anderson, a close friend of Sea Shepherd Conservation Society founder Paul Watson and a long-time supporter and advisory board member of that organization, became a full board member in order to further its efforts in opposing the hunting of whales.

In 2019 Anderson reported that she had returned to her native Canada, residing on Vancouver Island with the move becoming permanent in 2021. Her new (2022) television series - (Pamela's Garden of Eden), followed Pamela as she returned to her Canadian roots to transform her late grandmother's abandoned legacy property into her ultimate family home. Her newest go-around came out just days before this book did – Pamela, a love story – on Netflix.

Sources include Hypedae, hgtv.ca and Wikipedia.

Number Nine - Seth Rogen



*Rogen is an actor, comedian, and filmmaker. Originally a stand-up comedian in Vancouver, he moved to Los Angeles for a part in Judd Apatow's series *Freaks and Geeks*, and then got a part on the sitcom *Undeclared*, which also hired him as a writer.*

Born: April 15, 1982 (age forty-one years) in Vancouver British Columbia.

Height: 5 ft. 11 inches; Spouse: Lauren Miller (married in 2011)

Siblings: Danya Rogen

At age thirteen Rogan began doing stand-up on the local comedy-club circuit alongside performers more than twice his age, and three years later he auditioned for the American high-school television dramedy *Freaks and Geeks* (1999–2000), winning the role of the sardonic Ken. The series proved to be short-lived, but producer Judd Apatow was impressed by Rogan’s ease in front of the camera and talent for improvisation and in 2001 hired him as both an actor and a writer on a new college-themed sitcom, *Undeclared*. When that show met a similar fate, Rogan, along with childhood friend Evan Goldberg, landed jobs writing for the Sacha Baron Cohen showcase *Da Ali G Show*.

Rogan had long desired to make his own movies, however, and finally got the chance with *Superbad* (2007), a raunchy comedy of teenage misadventures that he and Goldberg had originally scripted when they were teenagers themselves; Rogan served as executive producer and appeared briefly as a bumbling police officer. The writing duo returned the following year with *Pineapple Express* (2008), a marijuana-themed action farce starring Rogan opposite his *Freaks and Geeks* co-star James Franco.

Rogan starred as an inventor traveling with his mother (played by Barbra Streisand) in the road comedy *The Guilt Trip* (2012). With Goldberg he then co-wrote and co-directed *This Is the End* (2013), a zany take on the apocalypse in which he and an ensemble of other young actors (many of whom he had previously collaborated with) played exaggerated versions of themselves.

In *Steve Jobs* (2015), a biopic about the titular cofounder of Apple, Rogan portrayed Steve Wozniak. He returned to his comic wheelhouse in the amusement *The Night Before* (2015), about a group of friends gathering for one last Christmas Eve debauch. Rogan cowrote the animated comedy *Sausage Party* (2016), about a foulmouthed wiener, which he also voiced. The next year he reteamed with Franco in *The Disaster Artist*, which followed the filming of *The Room* (2003), a notoriously bad

movie that became a cult favourite. He then appeared as the love interest of a woman (Kristen Bell) recently left at the altar in *Like Father* (2018), a comedy penned by his wife, Lauren Miller Rogen. His credits from 2019 included the romantic comedy *Long Shot*, in which he played an idealistic journalist who becomes a speechwriter for his childhood babysitter, now the U.S. secretary of state (Charlize Theron). Rogen also lent his voice to the character of Pumbaa in the 2019 remake of Disney's *The Lion King*.

Rogen was also active away from the camera. With Goldberg and others, he cofounded (2019) the cannabis company Houseplant, which was based in Canada. The business also sold ceramics designed by Rogen, who was a pottery maker. In 2021 he published *Yearbook*, a collection of humorous essays. All of the above spell "legend."

Sources include [Brittanica.com](https://www.britannica.com) and [popsugar.com](https://www.popsugar.com).

Number Ten - Lorne Cardinal



Born on a reserve of the Sucker Creek First Nation at Lesser Slave Lake on January 6th 1964 Cardinal attended local schools as a child. In 1993 he obtained a B.F.A. degree in acting from the University of Alberta, and was the first Indigenous student to receive this degree. Cardinal is also a rugby union devotee, having played for the Edmonton Druids RFC and then the Strathcona Druids. On Corner Gas, he is could be found wearing Saskatchewan Prairie Fire rugby team products.

Cardinal lives on the coast of British Columbia in Squamish with his wife Monique Hurteau, a producer, writer, and comedian.

Cardinal has had a diversity of roles in theatre, film and television and these include *Insomnia*, *renegade*, *press.com*, *Crazy Horse* and *Wolf Canyon*. Also due to his Cree ancestry, he has played many First Nations roles in various productions including *Tecumseh in Canada: A People's History*, an aboriginal elder in *Tkaronto*, and *Davis Quinton*, a Cree man, on *Corner Gas*. He also appeared in many episodes of *North of 60*. Cardinal is also the voice of *Jacob Morin* on the APTN stop motion animated series .

Cardinal starred alongside *Craig Lauzon* in 2011 in a production of *Kenneth T. Williams'* play *Thunderstick*. The two actors traded roles on alternate days. Cardinal completed a documentary film titled *Chasing Lear* (2016) with producer *Monique Hurteau*; it premiered on APTN. *Chasing Lear* explores the National Arts Centre theatre production of *King Lear*, that had an all-Aboriginal cast. *Lorne Cardinal* did double-duty, serving as assistant director and also carrying the role of *Duke of Albany*.

Cardinal also starred in the award-winning satirical short film '*No Reservations*'. The film looks at pipeline politics and it was created as a part of a *Crazy8's* film competition. Beginning in 2020 Cardinal had a recurring role in the network TV drama *FBI: Most Wanted*. If nothing else, due to *Corner Gas* re-runs Cardinal has truly become a legend.

Various Sources were used including Wikipedia.

Number Eleven - Monty Hall



Monty Hall OC, OM was a radio and television show host who moved to the United States in 1955 to pursue a career in broadcasting. After working as a radio newsreader and sportscaster, Hall returned to television in the U.S., this time in game shows. Born: August 25, 1921, Winnipeg; Died: September 30, 2017, Beverly Hills, California, United States; Spouse: Marilyn Hall (married 1947–2017); Children: Joanna Gleason, Richard Hall, Sharon Hall; Grandchild: Aaron David Gleason; Education: University of Manitoba, St John's High School

Born Monte Halparin, this legend was a Canadian radio and television show host who moved to the United States in 1955 to pursue a career in broadcasting. After working as a radio newsreader and sportscaster, Hall returned to his first love, television, this time in game shows. Starting in 1963, he was best known as the game show host and producer of Let's Make a Deal. As a celebrity, he had a conundrum with game theory and psychology aspects named after him: the Monty Hall problem. Behind the scenes, Hall also carried on an active life of philanthropy. Hall's first radio job was working for CKRC radio in Winnipeg while still a student. He briefly worked for the Canadian Wheat Board after graduating before deciding to pursue a full-time career in broadcasting.

He moved to Toronto in 1946 and found a job with radio station CHUM, where management shortened his name to Hall and misspelled his first name as "Monty" on billboards, giving him the stage name "Monty Hall". For the next decade he hosted and produced a number of programs for radio stations in Toronto, as well as Who Am I? on CFRB, which was distributed nationally in Canada through private syndication until 1959. He also had several short-lived programmes on CBC Television after it was launched in 1952, but when they were cancelled and another program he had conceived of, was taken away from him, Hall decided he had no future in Canadian television.

Hall moved to New York City in 1955, attempting to break into American broadcasting, but commuted to Toronto several times a month to record episode blocks of Who Am I? In New York, Hall hosted game shows such as Bingo at Home on WABD-TV and guest-hosted more established game shows such as Strike It Rich on CBS and Twenty-One on NBC. He was the host/performer of two local New York City TV film shows for children, Cowboy Theater for WRCA in 1956 and Fun In the Morning for WNEW in the early 1960s. From 1956 to 1960, along with NBC Radio newsman Morgan Beatty, Hall co-hosted the Saturday night segment of the NBC Radio Network weekend program Monitor from 8 p.m. until midnight.

Hall was a radio analyst for the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League during the 1959–1960 season. After moving to Southern California, Hall became the host of the game show *Let's Make a Deal*, which he developed and produced with partner Stefan Hatos.

Let's Make a Deal aired on NBC daytime *from* December 30, 1963, to December 27, 1968, and on ABC daytime from December 30, 1968, until July 9, 1976, along with two prime time runs. It aired in syndication from 1971 to 1977, from 1980 to 1981, from 1984 to 1986, and again on NBC briefly from 1990 to 1991, with Hall replacing Bob Hilton, who had been dismissed. He was producer or executive producer of the show through most of its run. During the show's initial run, Hall appeared alongside model Carol Merrill and announcer Jay Stewart.

In 1969, he guest-starred on season four episode five of *That Girl*, playing Dr. Pellman, a dentist. Besides *Let's Make a Deal*, the game show *Split Second*, which originally ran on ABC from 1972 to 1975 with Tom Kennedy as host, and again in syndication in 1986 with Hall hosting that version, was the only other successful program from Hatos-Hall Productions. In 1975 he published his autobiography, co-authored with Bill Libby, called *Emcee Monty Hall*.

Other game shows from Hatos' and Hall's production company included *Chain Letter* in 1966; a revival of the venerable 1950s-era panel quiz *Masquerade Party* in 1974; *Three for the Money* in 1975; *It's Anybody's Guess* in 1977, which reunited *Let's Make a Deal* announcer Jay Stewart with Hall, who also hosted the show; and the Canadian-based *The Joke's on Us* in 1983.

Hall spent much of his post-deal days involved in philanthropic work. His family says he was always going to telethons and helped raise close to \$1 billion for charity in his lifetime. Hall was repeatedly honored for his charitable efforts. Wards at Mount Sinai

Hospital in Toronto and Hahnemann University Hospital in Philadelphia are named in his honor.

Hall received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame on August 24, 1973, a Golden Palm Star on the Palm Springs, California, Walk of Stars in 2000,¹ and in 2002, he was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame. Hall is one of three game show hosts—along with Alex Trebek and Howie Mandel—on both Hollywood's and Canada's Walks of Fame. In May 1988, Her Excellency, Jeanne Sauv , the Governor-General of Canada appointed him an Officer of the prestigious The Order of Canada for his humanitarian work in Canada and other nations of the world. In 2003, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba appointed him a Member of the Order of Manitoba.

Many sources were used for this article including Wikipedia.

Number Twelve - Jason Priestly



Jason Bradford Priestley is an actor and television director who is best known as the virtuous Brandon Walsh on the television series Beverly Hills, 90210, as Richard "Fitz" Fitzpatrick in the show Call Me Fitz and for his role as Matt Shade in the Canadian series Private Eyes.

Spouse: Naomi Lowde-Priestley (married in 2005), Ashlee Petersen (married. 1999 to 2000)

Parents: Lorne Priestley, Sharon Kirk

Children: Ava Veronica Priestley, Dashiell Orson Priestley

Education: Delta Secondary School, Argyle Secondary School; Height – 5' 9"

Chosen by People magazine as one of the fifty Most Beautiful People in the world in 1991 and 1992 Jason Priestly showed he was much more than a pretty face when he said in a 2017 interview, he revealed that he punched the infamous Harvey Weinstein in the face. He explained on Twitter that Weinstein had asked him to leave a Golden Globes party hosted by Miramax, the studio Weinstein co-founded. As Priestley prepared to exit, a "heated" argument ensued over whether Weinstein had actually asked Priestley to depart. The studio honcho grabbed Priestley's arm and was squeezing it as he suggested they go outside "and talk about this," Priestley wrote.

Chosen by People magazine as one of the fifty Most Beautiful People in the world in 1991 and 1992. In a 2017 interview he revealed that he punched the infamous Harvey Weinstein in the face. He explained on Twitter that Weinstein had asked him to leave a Golden Globes party hosted by Miramax, the studio Weinstein co-founded. As Priestley prepared to exit, a "heated" argument ensued over whether Weinstein had actually asked Priestley to depart. The studio honcho grabbed Priestley's arm and was squeezing it as he suggested they go outside "and talk about this," Priestley wrote.

Priestley first started his television career doing commercials for companies such as Fletcher's Meats and then guest-starring as Bobby Conrad a.k.a. Roberto Coronado Jr., a mobster's grandson, in the early 1987 episode "A Piece of Cake" from the fourth and final season of the television series Airwolf and appeared in two episodes of 21 Jump Street in 1987–88, then moved on to the 1989 short-lived sitcom Sister Kate, which starred Stephanie Beacham. He played Todd, one of the foster children under the care of Sister Kate, an English nun.

In 1990, Priestley was chosen as Brandon Walsh on the hit series Beverly Hills, 90210. The show garnered worldwide fame and popularity and made Priestley a teen idol, he was nominated for two Golden Globes for his work on the show. He also directed fifteen of the show's episodes. He remained on the show until 1998, when

Brandon moved to Washington, D.C. Brandon was the last Walsh to leave the show; however, Priestley would continue to serve as an executive producer until the show ended in 2000.

Priestley joined the cast of *Tru Calling* as Jack Harper during 2004 and 2005. He was also a regular on the 2006 program *Love Monkey*. His television work also includes the WB show *What I Like About You* and a February 2006 appearance on *Without a Trace*. Priestley has also made several films, his most notable role being in 1997's *Love and Death on Long Island*, in which he played a teen idol struggling to be taken seriously as an actor. He directed the nineteenth episode in the final season of *7th Heaven*. He also directed two episodes of *The Secret Life of the American Teenager*: "Slice of Life" and "Just Say No" - they appeared in August 2008, and September 2008, on ABC.

In July 2007, he returned to series television as one of the lead males in Lifetime Television's comedy–drama *Side Order of Life*. Priestley made a guest appearance on NBC's *My Name Is Earl* in 2008. He played Blake, Earl's better-looking and more successful cousin. That year, Priestley directed five episodes of *Secret Life*. Priestley directed the episode when *Tori Spelling* returned to *90210*. In 2009 Priestley directed and co-produced all twelve episodes of the Web series *The Lake* on TheWB.com. In December 2009 along with Dougray Scott, Brian Cox, and Eddie Izzard, Priestley was featured in *The Day of the Triffids*, written by Patrick Harbinson, whose credits include *ER* and *Law & Order*. The drama is based on John Wyndham's best-selling post-apocalyptic novel, *The Day of the Triffids*.

Priestley's hobbies include race-car driving. Priestley was among the owners of the FAZZT Race Team, which competed in the IndyCar Series in 2010 with Canadian racer Alex Tagliani. The car, numbered 77 and sponsored by Bowers & Wilkins, was bought out in 2011 by Sam Schmidt Motorsports. With Tagliani retained by the team, he won the pole at the 2011 Indianapolis 500.

In May 2016, Priestley began starring in the Global TV Network comedy–drama series *Private Eyes*, in the role of Matt Shade, a former hockey player turned private detective. In August 2016, Priestley was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame.

Sources include IMDB & Wikipedia

Number Thirteen - Molly Parker



Molly Parker is a Canadian actress, writer, and director and has had roles in independent films as well as television. Her accolades include two Genie Awards, one Independent Spirit Awards nomination, one Primetime Emmy Award nomination, and three nominations for the Screen Actors Guild Award.

Born: June 30, 1972 (age – fifty-one years), Maple Ridge

Children: William Strummer Bissonnette

Height: 5' 5"

Siblings: Henry Parker

Spouse: Matthew Bissonnette (m. 2002–2016)

Molly Parker, the talented, multipurpose actress is best known for playing the Western widow "Alma Garret" on the legendary cable-TV series *Deadwood* in 2004. Parker was raised on a commune, which she has described as "a hippie farm" in Pitt Meadows, British Columbia. Parker got into acting when she was just sixteen years old, after thirteen years of ballet training. Parker's uncle was an actor, and his agent took her on as a client, enabling her to launch her career in small roles on Canadian television. She enrolled at Vancouver's Gastown Actors' Studio after she graduated from high school and continued to act on TV in series and TV-movies while learning her craft at acting school. Parker started attracting attention when she appeared as the daughter of a lesbian military officer in the TV-movie *Serving in Silence; The Margarethe Cammermeyer Story* in 1995. She earned a Gemini nomination - Canadian TV industry's equivalent of the Emmy for her performance in the TV-movie *Paris or Somewhere* (1994). However, it was her debut in theatrical films that gave her big breakthrough, playing a necrophiliac in Lynne Stopkewich's 1996 film *Kissed* (1996) and this set Molly's career into overdrive.

An acquaintance got her an audition for the low-budget independent feature film, and she hit it off with the director, who not only cast her, but became her friend as well. As the character "Sandra Larson", a poetic soul obsessed with death who engages in sexual congress with a corpse, Parker created a sympathetic character in a difficult role. The film garnered her rave reviews, and she won a Genie Award, the Canadian cinema's Academy Award, for her performance. She parlayed the accolades into a sustained career on film and in TV.

On television, Parker was part of the cast of CBC's six-part sitcom *Twitch City* (1998), playing the girlfriend of Don McKellar, which enabled her to highlight her comedic skills. Other memorable TV roles was the female rabbi on Home Box Office's series *Six Feet Under* (2001) and, of course, the regular role on HBO's *Deadwood* in

2004. She since has appeared in many films, including Jeremy Podeswa's *The Five Senses* (1999), Istvan Szabó's *Sunshine* (1999) and Michael Winterbottom's *Wonderland* (1999). She also re-teamed with director Lynne Stopkewich for *Suspicious River* in 2000.

Parker made headlines with another provocative film with sex as its subject, director Wayne Wang's *The Center of the World* (2001). In the movie, Parker played a San Francisco lap dancer who becomes a paid escort to a Silicon Valley nerd. For her performance Parker was nominated for an Independent Spirit Award. In 2002, she was nominated twice as best supporting actress at the Genies for her roles in the British/Canadian co-production *War Bride* (2001) and Bruce Sweeney's *Last Wedding* (2001), winning for her appearance in the latter film.

Parker's reputation as an outstanding actress - is based on her endeavouring of picking strong yet flawed, complex women in character-leads and supporting parts in films and she is another legend in the making.

Sources Wikipedia and IMDb

Number Fourteen - Bruno Gerussi



*Bruno Santos Gerussi (May 7 1928 to November 21st 1995) was a Canadian stage and television actor, best known for the lead role in the CBC Television series *The Beachcombers*. He also performed onstage at the Stratford Festival, worked in radio, and hosted CBC's daily television cooking show *Celebrity Cooks* in the late 1970s. Gerussi was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta and died in Vancouver.*

Gerussi joined the Stratford Festival in its second season in the year 1954 and during the next few years, went on to act in many stage productions in Canada and the United States, including performing the role of Romeo in the Stratford Festival's first production of Romeo and Juliet in 1960.

Gerussi then hooked-up with CBC radio, and later appeared on television. One of his earliest television appearances was as Feste on April 8, 1964, on a CBC-TV production of Twelfth Night. In 1967 and 1968 he hosted a nationally broadcast mid-morning CBC radio show, Gerussi, Words and Music. Gerussi's best-known role arrived in 1972, when he was signed to play Nick Adonidas in The Beachcombers, a comedy-adventure-drama created by Marc and Susan Strange and set on the West Coast of Canada. The Beachcombers ran for 387 episodes between 1972 and 1990 and still today remains Canada's longest-running weekly dramatic Series.

During part of his time with The Beachcombers, Gerussi hosted the CBC cooking program Celebrity Cooks throughout most of the late 1970s and the 1980s. The series filmed for twelve seasons, with the prime Monday-to-Friday time slot. In all, Gerussi hosted 478 episodes before the show's last season in production, 1987. The Celebrity Cooks episode featured the last public appearance of actor Bob Crane of Hogan's Heroes fame, who was murdered soon afterwards. The taping of Crane's episode was dramatized in the 2002 film Auto Focus, in which actor John Kapelos portrayed Gerussi.

Gerussi's appearances in Celebrity Cooks led him to become commercial spokesperson for a line of microwave ovens in the late-1970s/early-1980s. He appeared in commercials for a variety of food products. He was the host of the first Genie Awards broadcast in 1980.

On 21 November 1995, Bruno Gerussi died of a heart attack in Vancouver at the home of his companion, Judge Nancy Morrison. The television movie The New Beachcombers (2002), was dedicated in his memory with a new series broadcast from

2002 to 2004. Gerussi received a Gemini Award nomination for Best Performance by a Lead Actor in a Continuing Dramatic Role in 1990 for the final season of The Beachcombers. He won the Geminis' Earle Grey Award posthumously for lifetime achievement in 1996. His children Rico and Tina accepted it on his behalf. Both of Gerussi's children went on to work in film and television. His daughter, Tina Gerussi, is a casting director. His son, Rico Gerussi, is an assistant director as well as a lead guitarist/vocalist in R&B band The Raging Butanes in Toronto.

Sourced from Wikipedia and others.

Number Fifteen - Kim Coates



Kim F. Coates is an actor who has worked in both Canadian and American films and television Series. He has worked on Broadway portraying Stanley Kowalski in A Streetcar Named Desire and in the lead role of Macbeth which he performed at the Stratford Shakespeare Festival.

Born: February 21, 1958 (age – sixty-four years) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

He is 5'11 ¾" tall.

Spouse: Diana Coates (married in 1984)

Parents: Fred Coates, Joyce Coates

Children: Brenna Coates, Kyla Coates

Awards: Canadian Screen Award - Shaw Media Award for Best Performance by an Actor in a Continuing Leading Dramatic Role

Nominations: Canadian Screen Award - Shaw Media Award for Best Performance by an Actor in a Continuing Leading Dramatic Role

Coates film career began in 1991 with the film, *The Last Boy Scout* followed by two Warner Brothers' hits, *Innocent Blood* and *The Client*. Since that time, Coates has starred in over forty films, including Academy Award winners *Black Hawk Down* directed by Ridley Scott, and *Pearl Harbor* directed by Michael Bay. Other movies include *Waterworld* and *Open Range* with Kevin Costner, *Grilled* with Ray Romano, *Silent Hill* opposite Sean Bean, *Hostage* with Bruce Willis, *Assault on Precinct 13*, *Unforgettable*, *Skinwalkers*, and *Hero Wanted*. Kim moved over to *Entourage* for its final season as Carl Ertz, the sleazy movie Producer, his performance garnering so much attention in previous seasons.

This Western Canadian legend has appeared in a recurring role on *CSI Miami* including other prominent guest starring television roles, *CSI*, *CSI NY*, *Cold Case*, and *Prison Break*. He has had roles in more than twenty Mows' including the NBC miniseries *Hercules*, and Disney's *Scream Team*. These dramatic turns on television have earned him Gemini nominations for Best Actor in a Featured Supporting Role for HBO's *Dead Silence* and Best Performance in a Guest Role Dramatic Series for *The Outer Limits*.

In 2008 Kim starred in and executive produced the film *The Poet*. Before its world- wide release it had won best picture and best director (Damian Lee) at the New York Staten Island Film festival. At the AOF International Film Festival in Pasadena, Kim received the Half Life Achievement Award for acting in 2009. Kim also won best actor for playing Steve Sorrano in *King of Sorrow*. Kim starred on Broadway as Stanley Kowalski in *A Streetcar Named Desire*, as the title role in *Macbeth* at the legendary Stratford Theatre. He has appeared in over fifty plays in North America. In the fall of 2010 Kim starred in the blockbuster 3D movie *Resident Evil Afterlife*, with Mila Jovovich.

In 2011, Kim starred in *Sacrifice*, with Cuba Gooding Jr., *A Little Help*, with Jenna Fisher, *Sinners and Saints* and *Robosapien*. In 2012, Kim was prominent in the sports comedy *Goon* along side Seann William Scott, Liev Schreiber and Jay Baruchel. For this Kim was nominated for Best Performance by An Actor in A Supporting Role at the 2013

Canadian Screen Awards with the movie been much lauded by international audiences and critics alike.

He had three feature films open in 2013; Rufus, Ferocious, The Dark Truth which Kim co-produced and starred in along side Forrest Whitaker and Andy Garcia. He has worked on Broadway portraying Stanley Kowalski in A Streetcar Named Desire and in the lead role of Macbeth performed at the Stratford Shakespeare Festival. He however is best known for his role as Alexander "Tig Trager" in the FX series Sons of Anarchy and as Declan Gardiner in the television series Bad Blood, as well as his recurring roles in Prison Break, Cold Case, CSI and CSI - Miami.

Coates filmed (season one and two) of the Netflix Series, Crossing Lines in Prague with William Fichtner and Donald Sutherland in 2013. He currently resides in Los Angeles with his wife and their two children. On June 6, 2017, Coates received an honorary doctorate at the University of Saskatchewan.

Sources include Wikipedia.

Honorable Mentions

Actors & Actresses

Drew & Jonathon Scott, Tom Jackson, Yvonne De Carlo, Pamela Anderson, James Doohan, Conrad Bain, “Chief” Dan George, Ryan Stiles, Emmanuelle Vaugier, Alexander Ludwig, David Steinberg, Shawn Ashmore, Adam Beach, Steven Ogg, Thomas Middleditch, Elisha Cuthbert, Paul Gross, Tantoo Cardinal, Art Linkletter, Justin Chatwin, Jill Hennessy, Margot Kidder, Corey Monteith, Jessica Parker Kennedy, Lochlyn Munro, Jim Byrnes, Hayden Christensen, Doug Henning and Tantoo Cardinal.

Chapter Two

Alienation Sponsored a Plethora of Western Politicians

Legendary politicians from Canada's West and western alienation have for the most part - gone hand-in-hand over the past hundred plus years. Canada (and in particular - Western Canada) sits elevated on copious world's best lists, and Western Canadians enjoy wide-ranging personal freedoms, a high quality of life, economic prosperity, and the sheer physical beauty of a diverse landscape - at the same time, it has since its start, struggled with regional conflicts. At best, regional conflict exists as a dormant undercurrent to most forms of political debate - at worst, it impairs governance and weakens Canada's sense of common national purpose and aspiration in an increasingly competitive global environment.

The parameters of the West vary depending on who is describing the nature of the alienation and in what context, but it may include some variations, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The topic of western alienation and separatism regained popularity leading up to, and following, the 2019 Canadian federal election. The Liberal Party, which won the election, won no seats in Alberta and Saskatchewan, which meant that there would be no representation of these provinces within the party caucus, or within the Cabinet (unless Senators or others from Alberta or Saskatchewan took on Cabinet positions). This has contributed to political frustration, and the rise of a new protest party and movement called 'Wexit' (after the separatist "Brexit" movement) that, as of January 2020, has eligibility to participate as a federal party in the next federal election.

Western alienation can be traced to three interrelated factors - A lack of political power in the West relative to the rest of Canada; Attempts to shift wealth from natural resources in the West to the rest of Canada; the federal focus on the distinct nature of Quebec without recognition of the West.

Concern over Western alienation is the lack of political power held by the West relative to its central and Eastern Canadian counterparts. When Alberta and Saskatchewan joined Canada in 1905, there was interest in establishing one large Western province. This was not pursued as Sir Wilfrid Laurier—the Prime Minister at the time—was concerned that a larger Western province might shift political and economic power away from central Canada, and instead opted for two smaller provinces. Further, because of the smaller populations of these Western provinces, relative to provinces like Ontario and Quebec, they have fewer representatives in the House of Commons and the Senate.

This underrepresentation has caused the rise of protest parties that have had an important influence on Canadian politics. The Conservative Party of Canada has long been associated with Western Canada and represents values that seem to symbolize the West. The election of the Liberal Party has often corresponded with the rise of Western protest parties. This includes protest parties such as the Western Canada Concept Party (federal), Wexit Canada (federal), the Alberta Independence Party (provincial), and the Freedom Conservative Party of Alberta (provincial), as well as the better known Reform Party of Canada.

In 1997, the Reform Party of Canada became the Official Opposition in the House of Commons. At the time, an Environics poll (as cited by Shawn

Henry) found that over fifty per-cent of the respondents from the four western provinces strongly agreed with the statement ‘the West usually gets ignored in national politics because the political parties depend mostly upon the voters in Quebec and Ontario. After the Reform Party became the Canadian Alliance Party in 2000, it gained a few seats, and was once again the Official Opposition to the governing Liberals.

In 2004, a poll indicated that 55.8% of western Canadians felt that the federal government’s treatment of their province was worse than that of other provinces. Across the whole nation, only 36.5% of respondents felt the same way. Yet, when the same survey was conducted in 2008, (and after the election of a Conservative federal government), only 34.7% of western Canadians continued to feel the same level of discontent compared to the 31.6% national average.

There are also historic concerns about the centralization of wealth from the West’s natural resources, primarily focused on oil in Alberta, but also including potash and agricultural goods in Saskatchewan, and lumber and mining in British Columbia.

Perhaps the most important economic concern relevant to Western alienation was the rise and fall of the National Energy Program in the 1980s, which was to give the federal government more control over oil revenues, shifting the wealth derived from oil in Alberta to the rest of the country. The announcement of the program followed an election in which the Liberal Party of Pierre Elliott Trudeau won no seats west of Manitoba, and the program’s creation in the absence of elected representatives from the West, and its substance (shifting money away from Western provinces) was not well-received. There was significant opposition—outrage and resistance—from the

Alberta government and citizens of the province, inciting a separatist movement in the province.

Although the National Energy Program did not last long, the resistance to federal attempts to acquire resource wealth from the West would remain. There have also been discussions about how fair Canada's equalization payment system has been to the West.

Western alienation may also stem from a sense that Quebec has received undue attention and favour from the federal government. In the 1980s, following the repatriation of the Constitution, and at the time when there was outrage about the National Energy Program, the federal government under Pierre Elliott Trudeau was working to address the threat of separatism in Quebec. A range of federal interventions, the implementation of national bilingualism, and political accords to bring Quebec back into the Constitution was viewed by some as federal favoritism and yet another way that central Canada continued to be concerned with the interests of central Canada to the exclusion of the West. Western alienation is, in short, an effort to de-centre Canada. It presents an alternative understanding of Canada in contrast to the dominant (1867 central Canadian) standpoint. It calls attention to how that Canada, in theory and practice, privileges central Canadian interests and worldviews over those of others and demands change.

The persistence of western alienation reflects the resilience of the 1867 vision of Canada. This vision has endured as time has moved on and conditions have changed. And while western Canada's population has grown, central Canada is still the centre, home of six out of ten Canadians. The

national image established at Confederation remains — and as a result, the western Canadian reaction to this arrangement also persists.

With all this in mind it is easy to see why Western Canada produced so many legendary politicians who did not cater to rule of the mob but rather, ran their governments the way Western Canadians wanted them to do – with a nod to the West – not the East. Here then are the legends of Western Canadian politicians.

Sources include [centre.irpp.org/Loleen Berdahl & Western Alienation](http://centre.irpp.org/Loleen%20Berdahl%20&%20Western%20Alienation) – Welcome to Canadian Politics

Fifteen Western Canadian Political Legends

Politician - a person who is professionally involved in politics, especially as a holder of or a candidate for an elected office.

GOLD MEDAL (Rank – Number One) – Stephen Harper



Stephen Joseph Harper PC CC is a politician who served as the twenty-second Prime Minister of Canada from 2006 to 2015. Harper is the first and only prime minister to come from the modern-day Conservative Party of Canada, serving as the party's first leader from 2004 to 2015. Born: April 30, 1959 (age sixty-three) in Leaside, Toronto.

Education: University of Calgary (1991)

Spouse: Laureen Harper (m. 1993)

Children: Benjamin Harper, Rachel Harper - Height: 6' 1"

Harper, born in eastern Canada, is where Harper spent his early childhood. He studied at the University of Toronto's Trinity College before moving to Edmonton Alberta and thus becoming a westerner. He went on to attend the University of Calgary, where he received both a bachelor's degree (1985) and a master's degree (1991) in economics. Upon graduation, he directed his career toward politics and public policy analysis. Harper was elected to represent the Calgary West riding in the Canadian House of Commons in 1993 as a member of the Reform Party, which had been founded in the 1980s to express both a distinctive role for the western provinces in the Canadian federation and conservative views on social policy. However, he chose not to seek re-election in 1997 after a disagreement with Reform leader Preston Manning. After leaving office, Harper led the National Citizens Coalition, which advocated free enterprise and lower taxes and was critical of the federal response to Quebec separatism.

In 2002 Harper was elected leader of the Canadian Alliance (the successor to the Reform Party), defeating its sitting leader Stockwell Day, and returned to Parliament later that year as the MP for the Calgary Southwest riding and as leader of the opposition.

In 2003 Harper engineered the merger of the Canadian Alliance with the centre-right Progressive Conservative Party to form the Conservative Party of Canada. In 2004 Harper was elected leader of the new party and attempted to define a moderate stance for the Conservatives, advocating tax relief, a balanced budget, and government transparency. He also endorsed conservative social policies that were at odds with some Canadians' beliefs. In the 2004 election the Conservatives won ninety-nine seats in the House of Commons, and Harper continued as leader of the opposition.

In January 2006 the Conservatives won more than thirty-six percent of the national vote and captured 124 seats in the House of Commons, and Harper became

prime minister of Canada, leading a minority government. He put forward an agenda based on four pillars - accountability, security, environmental protection, and strong economic management. His government emphasized lower taxes and debt reduction, and he narrowly won parliamentary support for an extension for the Canadian forces that had been deployed to Afghanistan following the September 11 attacks against the United States in 2001. In November 2006 Harper surprised even his supporters when he formally introduced a motion in the House of Commons to “recognize that the Québécois form a nation within a united Canada.” This largely symbolic motion, which passed, was designed to pre-empt a more extreme one planned by the separatist Bloc Québécois.

Having won the favour of various voters in Quebec by pushing the recognition of the Québécois as a nation, Harper hoped to make enough electoral gains in that province to establish a Conservative parliamentary majority, and he called a federal election for October 14, 2008. Partly in response to worsening economic conditions in Canada precipitated by the crisis in the U.S. economy, voters in Quebec continued their support of the Bloc Québécois and the Liberal Party. Countrywide, the Conservatives gained nineteen seats to reach a total of 143. Harper had gambled by calling an early election, and, while his party was still short of a majority, he remained in power.

In March 2011 a vote of no confidence, sponsored by Liberal leader Michael Ignatieff, succeeded in toppling Harper’s minority government. His government was found to be in contempt of Parliament for having failed to share sufficient budgetary information relating to the costs of government proposals for anticrime programs, corporate tax cuts, and plans to purchase fighter jets from the United States. The historic motion, which passed by a 156 to 145 vote, marked the first time that the national government of a Commonwealth country had ever been found in contempt of Parliament. The move forced a general election, which Harper called for May 2.

During the campaign Harper emphasized the need for continuity in government, and he characterized the election itself as “unnecessary.” Despite polls suggesting that Harper would continue to head a minority government, he was able to secure for the first time a majority in the House of Commons, as the Conservatives won 166 seats.

Despite Canada having technically slid into economic recession in 2015, Harper trumpeted the need for consistency at the country’s helm in early August as he called for the beginning of what would be Canada’s longest federal election campaign since the 19th century. In the election itself, the Liberals garnered 39.5 percent of the vote to rout both the Conservatives (who fell to about thirty-two percent of the vote and ninety-nine seats) and the NDP to form a 184-seat majority government with Trudeau as prime minister. Harper resigned as leader of the Conservative Party but held on to his seat in the House of Commons until August 2016, when he resigned to turn his attention to the consulting company that he had established in December 2015.

Sources include Britannica.com and Wikipedia

SILVER MEDAL (Rank Number Two) – Tommy Douglas



Thomas C. Douglas PC CC SOM was a Scottish-born Canadian politician who served as seventh premier of Saskatchewan from 1944 to 1961 and Leader of the New Democratic Party from 1961 to 1971.

Born: October 20, 1904, United Kingdom

Died: February 24, 1986, Ottawa

Party: New Democratic Party

Children: Shirley Douglas, Joan Douglas

Grandchildren: Kiefer Sutherland, Rachel Sutherland, Thomas Emil Sicks

Spouse: Irma May Douglas (married 1930)

Thomas Clement (“Tommy”) Douglas, CC, premier of Saskatchewan, first leader of the New Democratic Party, Baptist minister, and politician. Douglas led the first socialist government elected in Canada and is recognized as the father of socialized medicine in Canada. He also helped establish democratic socialism in mainstream Canadian politics. In 1911, the Douglas family immigrated to Canada and settled in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Thomas Douglas was frustrated by the slow pace of social and government reform in Britain and looked to Canada for a fresh start. He found work in Winnipeg.

In April 1916, Thomas Douglas enlisted in the No. 12 Canadian field-ambulance, and was then sent overseas, where he served in France. The rest of the family returned to Scotland and lived with Annie’s parents in an apartment in Glasgow. Young Tommy Douglas attended high school in Glasgow and paid his own school fees by doing odd jobs. However, he dropped out in 1918, during his second year, and began to work in the office of a cork factory.

In 1919, the Douglas family returned to Winnipeg where Tommy got a job as a messenger. Soon after their return, he witnessed the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919, during which nearly 30,000 workers went on strike. On 21 June 1919, Douglas watched as members of the North-West Mounted Police fired their revolvers into a crowd of protesters, killing one and wounding several others.

In 1924, he started attending Brandon College, where he spent the next six years finishing the full high school curriculum and qualifying for the ministry. After his ordination as a minister in 1930, Tommy and Irma Douglas moved to Weyburn, Saskatchewan. He was dismayed by the suffering he saw there, as the province was especially hard hit by economic depression and drought. Countless local farmers became destitute and were unable to feed and house their families. In 1932, he established a local association of the Independent Labour Party. Two years later, he

attended the national convention of what would latter become the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or CCF for short. According to Douglas and other members of the CCF, capitalism had failed Canadians, instead, they believed that socialism was the solution to poverty and inequity.

In 1944, Tommy Douglas resigned his federal seat to contest the Saskatchewan general election. He led the CCF to a decisive victory, winning forty-seven of fifty-three seats in the provincial legislature. As premier of the province for the next seventeen years, he became a symbol of what the socialist alternative promised. His government was innovative and pioneered programs that would be implemented by others - this included the creation of several crown corporations.

The most significant innovation during Tommy Douglas's time as premier of Saskatchewan was the implementation of government-funded health insurance. In 1947, the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan came into effect. It was the first hospital insurance plan in Canada. By 1954, around 810,000 people in Saskatchewan were covered by the plan. Saskatchewan's example prompted the federal government to create a national plan that helped fund diagnostic services and hospital-operating costs in conjunction with the provinces.

Tommy Douglas resigned as premier of Saskatchewan in 1961 to become leader of the federal New Democratic Party (NDP). The NDP was created as a formal alliance between the CCF and organized labour. Douglas was the new party's obvious choice, primarily because of his success in Saskatchewan but also because he was universally regarded as the left's most eloquent spokesman. Douglas was defeated in the federal election of 1962 however, he won a seat in a by-election later that year in the British Columbia riding of Burnaby– Coquitlam. He served as leader of the NDP until his resignation in 1971.

The major source for this article is courtesy of Canadian Encyclopedia

Bronze Medal - (Rank Number Three & Four)

The Mannings



Ernest Preston Manning PC CC AOE is a retired politician. He was the founder and the only leader of the Reform Party of Canada, a federal political party that evolved into the Conservative Party.

Born: June 10, 1942 (age eighty-one) in Edmonton, Alberta

Previous offices: Leader of the Official Opposition of Canada (1997 to 2000)

Spouse: Sandra Manning (married in 1967)

Education: University of Alberta.

Parents: Ernest Manning (former Social Credit Premier of Alberta -right side of the picture) and Muriel Preston.

The story of Preston Manning must start with his father Ernest Charles Manning. Preston's father was a politician, who was the eighth premier of Alberta between 1943 and 1968 for the Social Credit Party of Alberta. He served longer than any other premier in the province's history and was the second longest-serving provincial premier in Canadian history (after George Henry Murray of Nova Scotia). Manning's twenty-five consecutive years as Premier was defined by strong social conservatism and fiscal conservatism. He was also the only member of the Social Credit Party of Canada to sit in the Senate and, with the party shut out of the House of Commons in 1980, was its last representative in Parliament when he retired from the Senate in 1983. He passed away on February 19, 1996

Preston Manning (the son) served as a Member of the Canadian Parliament from 1993 to 2001. He founded two new political parties - the Reform Party of Canada and the Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance - both of which became the official Opposition in the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Manning served as Leader of the Opposition from 1997 to 2000 and was also his party's critic for Science and Technology. In 2007 he received the Companion of the Order of Canada.

Manning grew up in the Garneau district of Edmonton, but moved at age twelve with his parents to the family dairy farm east of Edmonton from which he attended a rural school – Horse Hill High School. He enrolled in the honours physics program at the University of Alberta in 1960, but switched after three years to economics and graduated in 1964 with a Bachelor of Arts in economics. He sought election to the Canadian House of Commons in the 1965 federal election as a candidate of the federal Social Credit Party in Edmonton East, but was defeated.

In the mid-1980s, Manning and his associates were becoming increasingly aware of a growing political discontent in Western Canada and growing disillusionment with the traditional federal political parties. Interest in western separatism was growing as well.

On October 16, 1986, Manning convened a small meeting in Calgary of five people – himself, Dr. David Elton (a pollster and President of the Canada West Foundation), James Gray (a prominent Progressive Conservative and Calgary business man), and two oil sector lawyers, Bob Muir and Doug Hilland – to discuss the West's political options. The group could not agree on a specific course of action but decided there would be merit in holding a conference in the spring of 1987 to develop a Western Political Agenda and to sponsor a debate on various means of advancing it.

In May 1987 Vancouver held the Western Assembly. It adopted a short Western Political Agenda which included such proposals as balancing the federal budget, electing the Canadian Senate, entrenching economic rights, more vigorously pursuing free trade, and allowing more free votes in the House of Commons.

The Assembly was also presented with three major options for advancing the Agenda – working through an existing federal party, forming a new western based interest or pressure group, or forming a new western based, federal political party – following in the footsteps of previous western based federal parties, the Progressive Party of Canada, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) and the federal Social Credit party. Manning presented the case for the new party, the attendees voted seventy-seven percent in favour of that option, and a resolution passed to hold the Founding Convention for the new party in Winnipeg in the fall.

The proposed Founding Assembly was subsequently held in Winnipeg on October 30 to November 1, 1987. It resolved unanimously to create a new federal party based in the west, adopted a draft constitution and a platform embodying the Western Agenda,

and chose to name itself, at Manning's suggestion, the Reform Party of Canada. One highlight of the Assembly was an address by Stephen Harper on the application of a "regional fairness criterion" to national decision making. Knowing that any new party would need a Policy Chief, Manning had approached Harper, then a graduate student in economics at the University of Calgary, and invited him to make a major presentation at the Winnipeg Assembly. Harper became the Reform Party's Policy Chief and would later become Prime Minister of Canada. The Founding Assembly concluded with the election of Diane Ablonczy, a Calgary lawyer, as Chair of the new party's governing Council and Manning as Leader.

In June 1993, Prime Minister Mulroney resigned, to be replaced by Kim Campbell, who then called a federal election for October 25, 1993. Manning and his Reform party campaigned on the theme of "The West Wants In" and the agenda adopted at previous party conventions. When the results were in, Reform had received 2,559,245 votes and elected fifty-two members to the House of Commons – with Manning winning in Calgary Southwest, Stephen Harper winning in Calgary West, and Deborah Grey being re-elected in Beaver River. The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada was reduced to just two seats, the greatest electoral defeat ever suffered by a major federal political party in Canada. Fifty-one of Reform's seats were in the west and Manning emerged as the principal political voice of the West and fiscal conservatism in the House of Commons.

Despite finishing second in the popular vote, Reform came up three seats short of becoming the Official Opposition, largely because the concentration of support for the sovereigntist Bloc Québécois in Quebec was slightly stronger than the concentration of support for Reform in the West. However, the Liberal government under Jean Chrétien characterized Manning and Reform as their main opponent on non-Quebec matters.

Most commentary on Manning and his Reform Party ignores his political thinking and portrays him in terms of traditional western-based political protest movements.

Some people argue that Manning should be regarded instead as a postmodern conservative whose politics are a response to the process of post modernization that has characterized Canada in recent years.

Manning himself has said that the greatest contribution of Reform to national politics was to demonstrate that, despite all the flaws and shortcomings of Canadians democracy, a small group of people with limited resources could still take the tools that democracy gives to all Canadians – freedom of speech, freedom of association, and freedom to persuade electors to vote this way or that – and change, at least to some degree, the composition and direction of the parliament and the policies of the national government.

Since retirement from Parliament in 2002, Mr. Manning has released a book entitled *Think Big* (published by McClelland & Stewart) describing his use of the tools and institutions of democracy to change Canada's national agenda. He has also served as a Senior Fellow of the Canada West Foundation and as a Distinguished Visitor at the University of Calgary and University of Toronto.

Mr. Manning is currently a Senior Fellow of the Fraser Institute and President and CEO of the Manning Centre for Building Democracy. The Manning Centre is a national not-for-profit organization supporting research, educational, and communications initiatives designed to achieve a more democratic society in Canada guided by conservative principles.

Sources for this article include Fraser Institute & Wikipedia among others.

Number Five - Lloyd Axworthy



Lloyd Norman Axworthy PC CC OM is a respected politician, elder Statesman and academic. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

Born: December 21, 1939 (age 82 years) in North Battleford

Spouse: Denise Ommanney

Previous offices: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada (1996 to 2000)

Party: Liberal Party of Canada

Books: Navigating a New World: Canada's Global Future

Education: Princeton University, The University of Winnipeg, École Secondaire Sisler High School.

Lloyd Axworthy was President and Vice Chancellor of the University of Winnipeg and former Director and CEO of the Liu Institute for Global Issues at the University of British Columbia. He was Canada's Foreign Minister from 1995 to 2000, and his political career spanned twenty-seven years, during six of which he served in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly and twenty-one in the Federal Parliament. He held various Cabinet positions, notably Minister of Employment and Immigration, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, Minister of Transport, Minister of Human Resources Development, Minister of Western Economic Diversification and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the Foreign Affairs portfolio, Dr. Axworthy became internationally known for his advancement of the human security concept, in particular, the Ottawa Treaty - a landmark global treaty banning anti-personnel landmines. For his leadership on landmines, Axworthy was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. For his efforts in establishing the International Criminal Court and the Protocol on child soldiers, he received the North-South Institute's Peace Award.

Since leaving public life in the fall of 2000, Dr. Axworthy has been the recipient of prestigious awards and honours. The Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation presented him with the Senator Patrick J. Leahy Award in recognition of his leadership in the global effort to outlaw landmines and the use of children as soldiers and to bring war criminals to justice. Princeton University awarded him the Madison Medal for his record of outstanding public service, plus he received the CARE International Humanitarian Award. Axworthy was elected-Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is an Officer of the Order of Canada, and was named to the Order of Manitoba, and he is also a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Axworthy was born in North Battleford, Saskatchewan to parents Norman and Gwen Axworthy and into a family with strong United Church roots, and received his BA

from United College, a Winnipeg-based Bible school, in 1961. He is the older brother of Tom Axworthy, Robert Axworthy (former Manitoba Liberal Party leadership candidate). He received his Ph.D. in politics from Princeton University in 1972 after completing a doctoral dissertation titled - The task force on housing and urban development: a study of democratic decision making in Canada. He returned to Canada to teach at the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg. At the latter, he also became the director of the Institute of Urban Affairs.

Axworthy became involved in politics during the 1950s, becoming a member of the Liberal Party after attending a speech by Lester B. Pearson. He briefly aligned himself with the New Democratic Party (NDP) in the 1960s when Pearson, as federal opposition leader, called for American Bomarc nuclear warheads to be allowed on Canadian soil. He soon returned to the Liberal fold, however, and worked as an executive assistant for John Turner. He supported Turner's bid to become party leader at the 1968 leadership convention.

Axworthy ran for the party in Winnipeg North Centre in the 1968 election, finishing second against veteran NDP Member of Parliament (MP) Stanley Knowles. He first ran for the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in the 1966 election, placing second to Progressive Conservative Douglas Stanes in St. James. In the 1973 election, he was elected as a Manitoba Liberal in Fort Rouge. He was re-elected in the 1977 election, and was the only Liberal in the legislature from 1977 to 1979.

He resigned from the Manitoba legislature on April 6, 1979, to run for the federal House of Commons, and in the 1979 election narrowly defeated former provincial PC leader Sidney Spivak in Winnipeg—Fort Garry. He was re-elected in the 1980 election, becoming the only Liberal MP west of Ontario. He was promoted to cabinet under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, serving as Minister of Employment and Immigration, and then as Minister of Transport.

In the Liberal defeat in the 1984 election, Axworthy was one of only two Liberals west of Ontario to be elected (the other being then Liberal leader John Turner). Axworthy played a role in opposition, supporting tough on crime policies, but also supporting fiscal conservatism by critiquing the fiscal taxation policy of Brian Mulroney. He was an especially vocal critic of the Canada–United States Free Trade Agreement.

When the Liberals returned to power in 1993 under Jean Chrétien, Axworthy became a cabinet minister. After the election, he was given responsibility for the Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), and launched changes in employment insurance. Although his main interest was urban renewal, in a 1996 cabinet shuffle, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In February 1999 and April 2000, Axworthy was President of the United Nations Security Council with Canada's Ambassador to the UN Robert Fowler.

Major sources for this article include trudeaufoundation.org & Wikipedia.org

Number Six - W.A.C. Bennett



William Andrew Cecil Bennett PC OC was a Canadian politician. He was the 25th premier of British Columbia from 1952 to 1972. With just over twenty years in office, Bennett was and remains the longest-serving premier in British Columbia history.

Born: September 6, 1900

Died: February 23, 1979, Kelowna

Previous offices: Premier of British Columbia (1952–1972)

William Andrew Cecil Bennett, PC, OC, is the legendary premier of British Columbia from 1952 to '72 who was a merchant and a politician. born on a farm in Hastings, New Brunswick. Bennett led his province (B.C.) during a period of unparalleled economic expansion and is the longest serving premier in BC history. He was one of five children of parents Andrew Havelock and Emma Bennett – the family was poor. Known as Cece by friends, Bennett left school after Grade nine but later took correspondence courses.

In 1919, he followed his father, a veteran back from the first World War, to Alberta where they tried homesteading in the Peace River district. Bennett did not like farming and instead got a job in an Edmonton hardware store and he taught Sunday School to Chinese immigrants and was active in his community youth group — where he met Annie Elizabeth May Richards, whom he married in 1927.

In 1930, as the Great Depression was underway, Bennett, his wife and their two children moved to British Columbia — first to Victoria and then Kelowna. A third child, Bill Bennett (later to become Premier of British Columbia himself), would be born in 1932. At age twenty-nine, Bennett bought a Kelowna hardware store which he built into a success. A natural entrepreneur, he went on to establish a chain of five hardware stores. Although he was a tee-totaler all his life, Bennett became one of the partners in what is now Calona Vineyards in the Okanagan, the oldest operating vintner in the province.

Having had an interest in politics since growing up in New Brunswick, Bennett entered BC politics and was elected a Conservative member of the legislature (MLA) for Okanagan in 1941. He twice failed in bids to lead the Conservatives and in 1951 crossed the floor of the legislature in Victoria to sit as an independent. He then joined the Social Credit Party, won his seat in the June 1952 provincial election, and was subsequently chosen caucus leader. The Socreds (as was their nickname) were a long-time force

in Alberta, but only an emerging power in BC, and had made a surprising breakthrough in the BC election by winning a minority government. The lieutenant-governor called Bennett to form a government in August 1952, making him the province's 25th premier.

Bennett was not a Social Credit fundamentalist, but instead pursued conservative fiscal policies while aggressively developing the province's energy, transport and other infrastructure. During two decades of economic prosperity, Bennett's administration oversaw the construction and improvement of highways, major hydroelectric projects on the Peace and Columbia rivers, and the northern extensions of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (PGE), which was unfinished when Bennett became premier. The railway figured prominently in his goal for developing northern BC. "Of all the interests I have in public life, none is a greater challenge . . . no money in this province could pay me for the satisfaction (I would feel) if this railway were changed from a joke and put on a sound financial basis," he said.

Although Bennett espoused free enterprise, he took over the Black Ball ferry line and created the BC Ferry Corporation in 1958. His government also expropriated the province's largest privately-owned hydroelectric firm, creating BC Hydro in 1962. He attempted to establish the Bank of British Columbia with twenty-five per cent provincial ownership and from 1953 on, Bennett acted as his own finance minister. Following a "pay as you go" policy that tracked government spending and that also transferred debts to government agencies such as the Toll Highway and Bridge Authority, Bennett was able to claim in 1959 that the province was debt free.

His administration also curbed the power of labour unions, limited social-welfare spending, kept the civil service trim, and expanded post-secondary educational facilities.

Bennett won an extraordinary seven straight elections — in 1952, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1963, 1966, and 1969, and remains the longest serving premier in BC history.

Supporters and enemies both called W.A.C. - "Wacky," but as a BC journalist noted, he was politically savvy and "Wacky like a fox."

In August 1972, after twenty years of Social Credit government and following a lacklustre campaign by an unusually disengaged Bennett, BC voters elected the New Democrats under Dave Barrett. Bennett resigned as MLA and leader of the Social Credit Party in 1973. He was succeeded as Social Credit leader by his son Bill Bennett, who himself became premier in 1975.

W.A.C. Bennett was made an officer of the Order of Canada in 1976. He died on 23 February 1979 in Kelowna, and is buried at Kelowna Memorial Park Cemetery. "He dedicated his life to the people of British Columbia," his tombstone says.

Major source includes thecanadianencyclopedia.ca.

Number Seven - Jody Wilson-Raybould



Judy Wilson-Raybould (born March 23, 1971 in Vancouver) is fifty-two and is the daughter of Bill Wilson, a First Nations hereditary chief, politician, and lawyer, and Sandra Wilson, a teacher. She was born at Vancouver General Hospital. On Canadian national television in 1983, Wilson-Raybould's father informed then-Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau that his two daughters hoped to become lawyers and then Prime Minister some day.

Her parents divorced when Wilson-Raybould was a small child and she was raised by her mother on Vancouver Island, attending Robert Scott Elementary School in Port Hardy, British Columbia, where her mother also taught, and later Comox, British Columbia, graduating from Highland Secondary School.

Wilson-Raybould studied political science and history at the University of Victoria where she was awarded her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1996. She then studied for a law degree from the University of British Columbia Faculty of Law. She married Tim Raybould a First Nations consultant, lobbyist and social anthropologist, on November 29, 2008.

“It was a foregone conclusion that I would follow in my father’s footsteps,” says Jody Wilson-Raybould. “Dad encouraged us to be critical thinkers and to look at the world from all different perspectives”.

Wilson-Raybould a lawyer by profession was called to the bar in 2000 after articling at the Vancouver law firm of Connell Light body. She was a provincial Crown prosecutor in Vancouver's Main Street criminal courthouse in the Downtown East side, Canada's poorest neighbourhood from 2000 to 2003. Wilson-Raybould was elected regional chief of the BC Assembly of First Nations in 2009 and she has been credited by many with bringing the chiefs together, which was reflected in her being re-elected regional chief in November 2012. She won on the first ballot with close to eighty per-cent of the vote.

Wilson-Raybould was the co-chair of the 2014 Biennial Liberal Convention held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. She secured the nomination for Vancouver Granville on July 31, 2014. Wilson-Raybould was seen to be close to Liberal leader Justin Trudeau who approached her to run for the Liberals during the 2013 AFN Annual General meeting in Whitehorse. Her areas of core policy concern and competence include democratic reform, balancing the environment and the economy, Aboriginal affairs and affordable housing.

Wilson-Raybould began serving as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada (MOJAG) on November 4, 2015, becoming the first Indigenous person and third woman to hold the office. On January 14, 2019, Trudeau made a cabinet shuffle, assigning Wilson-Raybould the veterans affairs portfolio. The move was seen as a demotion, and initially believed to be related to Wilson-Raybould's positions on Indigenous reconciliation; Don Martin, host of CTV News Channel's Power Play called it a 'hit job' and suggested it could be due to her criticism of the pace of reconciliation under the Trudeau government, while the president of the Union of BC Indian Chiefs,

Grand Chief Stewart Phillip called the decision "disappointing and disturbing", saying "(the) removal of these critical and well-respected ministers, during a period of significant conflict and tension, demonstrates Trudeau's lack of resolve to address Canada's deplorable relationship with Indigenous peoples."

In February 2019, The Globe and Mail reported that sources close to the government said that the Prime Minister's Office allegedly had attempted to influence Wilson-Raybould concerning an ongoing prosecution of SNC-Lavalin while she was Minister of Justice and Attorney General. When asked about the allegations, Justin Trudeau said that the story in The Globe and Mail was false and that he had never "directed" Wilson-Raybould concerning the case. Wilson-Raybould did not comment on the matter, citing solicitor-client privilege. On April 2, 2019, Trudeau expelled Wilson-Raybould from the Liberal caucus in the House of Commons and stripped her of the Liberal Party nomination for the 2019 Canadian federal election, referring to her secretly recording her conversation with the Privy Council Clerk as being "unconscionable".

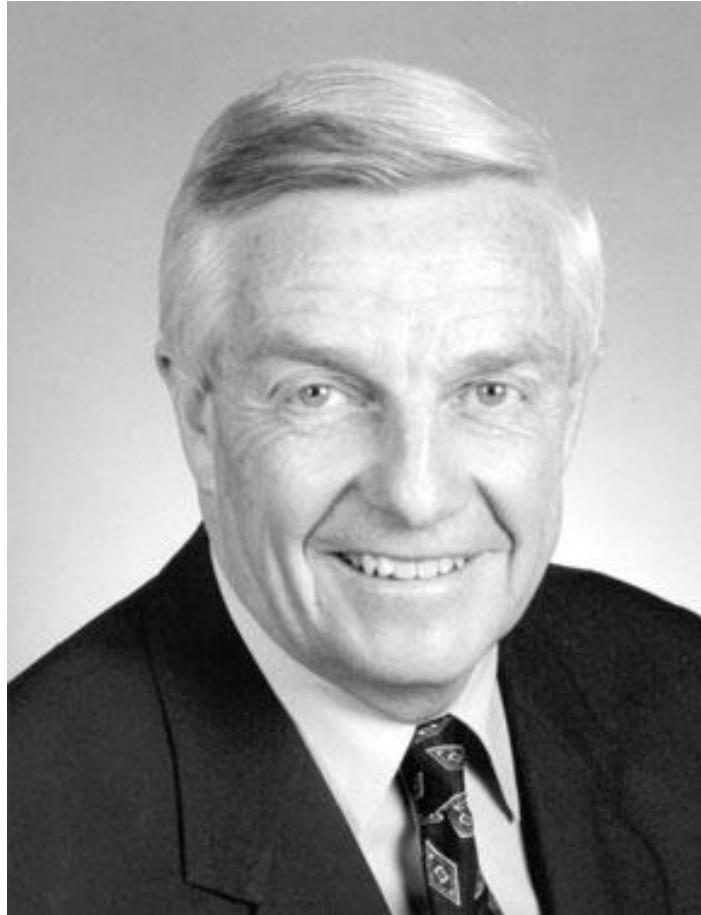
Prior to her removal from caucus, Wilson-Raybould had said she would run as the Liberal candidate for Vancouver Granville in the 2019 federal election. When she was forced from caucus, she was also stripped of the Liberal Party nomination. On May 27, Wilson-Raybould announced that she would run for re-election as an independent candidate. On July 24, 2019, it was announced that Wilson-Raybould would be releasing a book about how to move forward with reconciliation with Indigenous peoples - titled *From Where I Stand*, it was released by UBC Press.

On October 21, 2019, Wilson-Raybould defeated Liberal candidate Taleeb Noormohamed by 3,177 votes, becoming the first woman elected as an independent member to Canadian Parliament. In July 2021, she announced her decision not to run in the 2021 Canadian federal election. Her memoir, titled *'Indian' in the Cabinet: Speaking*

Truth to Power, was published September 14, 2021 by HarperCollins Canada, days before the 2021 Canadian federal election.

Sources include UBC & Wikipedia

Number Eight - Peter Lougheed



Edgar Peter Lougheed PC CC AOE QC was a lawyer and Progressive Conservative politician who served as the tenth premier of Alberta from 1971 to 1985, presiding over a period of reform and economic growth.

Born: July 26, 1928 in Calgary, Alberta.

Died: September 13, 2012 in Calgary.

Children: Stephen Lougheed, Andrea Lougheed, Pamela Lougheed, Joseph Lougheed.

Previous offices: Premier of Alberta (1971–1985), Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta (1967–1986)

Party: Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta

Books: Constitutional Patriation: The Lougheed-Lévesque Correspondence, Calgary: Harnessing the Future

Lougheed came from the fourth generation of Lougheed's in Alberta. Sir James Lougheed, his grandfather, was the only Albertan knighted and the first Conservative to serve in a federal cabinet and was instrumental in the creation of Alberta as a province in 1905. His grandson would be credited with lifting the province out of political and economic obscurity, shared his concern over provincial control of natural resources and made it a touchstone of his policies when he became premier.

Lougheed studied at the University of Alberta, receiving a BA (1951) and LLB (1952). A noted athlete, he played football at university for the Golden Bears and briefly for the Edmonton Eskimos (now the Edmonton Elks). In 1954 he earned an MBA from Harvard University, and he was called to the bar the following year. He practiced law in Calgary before joining the Mannix Corporation (1956), one of Canada's largest construction firms, rising swiftly up the ranks to vice-president (1959) and then director (1962).

In 1965, at the age of thirty-six, Lougheed was elected leader of the small Alberta Progressive Conservative Party. A successful political career at the helm of such a marginal party seemed unlikely at the start. By the time Lougheed took charge, the party didn't hold a single seat. Combining conservative financial principles with liberal social policies, Lougheed rebuilt the party into a political force reflecting a modern, urban outlook. In 1967 Lougheed was elected to the legislature with the largest majority of any candidate along with five other Conservative candidates and together they became the official opposition. The following year Social Credit Premier Earnest C. Manning resigned and was replaced by Harry Strom. Lougheed effectively characterized the Social Credit as burnt out, and in the next election (1971) the Conservatives were swept into office with forty-nine of the legislature's seventy-five seats. In each of the following elections of 1975, 1979 and 1982 Lougheed and his party increased both their popular vote and their majority.

Lougheed's first major function as premier was to increase the royalties paid to the province by oil companies, he was also aided by international events, as the OPEC cartel drove up the price of oil. From the start Lougheed revealed himself to be a tenacious negotiator in both business affairs and politics. He was also adept at managing relations with the media. Under his leadership the government focused on increasing Albertans' return on the wealth garnered from the province's natural resources, promoting industrial development and urban decentralization, and improving health care and recreation sites. This included the building of new hospitals, support for medical research, the creation of urban parks, and the setting up of the large "Kananaskis Country" park, which in 1986 was re-named in his honour.

One of his most significant initiatives in sustaining the quality of life for Albertans for future generations was the creation in 1976 of the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund, under which a portion of oil and gas revenues was deposited in long-term investments. As part of his industrial development policies Lougheed spurred the development of the huge reserves of heavy oil and oil sands through the use of tax policy measures by direct investment. In 1978 the Syncrude Canada oil sands project - the world's largest single synthetic-fuels complex which was completed with provincial participation.

Lougheed was also interested in agricultural diversification, medical research and supporting the growth of small- and medium-sized businesses (SMEs). In 1980, with a \$300 million endowment, his government created the Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research, which to date has contributed more than \$650 million directly to Canada's scientific community. In 1972 the government set up the Alberta Opportunity Company to fund high-risk, innovative SMEs that were rejected by traditional lenders.

During the 1970s Lougheed pushed for a stronger role for Alberta in national decision-making, one commensurate with the province's growing economic strength. He

resisted what he saw as federal incursions into provincial jurisdictions, while remaining committed to a united Canada. His major confrontation with Ottawa over oil revenues ultimately led to the 1981 Energy Pricing Agreement and subsequent accords, which had the effect of ensuring that the federal government would negotiate over oil and gas prices and revenues rather than act unilaterally.

In the negotiations that led up to the Constitution Act, 1982, Lougheed was a driving force behind the formula that gave no province a veto but which allowed dissenting provinces to opt out of amendments that would reduce their powers. Although later accused by Québec of having, on the so-called "Night of Long Knives," betrayed the agreement among the "Gang of Eight" (all provinces except Ontario and New Brunswick) to, in Lougheed's own words, "defend the provinces against [Pierre] Trudeau's 'steamroller tactics,'" Lougheed shared the concerns of Premier René Levesque. He opposed the Charter Of Rights And Freedoms on the grounds that "the supremacy of the legislature must be preserved."

One of Lougheed's regrets about his years in office was that he had too little time to devote to his interest in culture and education. But both came together in his support of The Canadian Encyclopedia, launched in 1985 to celebrate Alberta's 75th anniversary. Lougheed not only funded its research but also donated a copy to every school and library in Canada. Albertans thought highly of Lougheed's managerial competence, integrity, and commitment to the province's welfare, as shown in his overwhelming electoral victories of 1975, 1979, and 1982. He dominated the province's politics as Manning had a generation earlier and gave voice to Albertans' frustrated pride and determined to be taken seriously on the national stage. He stepped down in 1985 to return to private business. At the same time, the "Red Tory" tradition that Lougheed represented was on the wane in the province and in the country.

In 1987, he and Donald S. McDonald headed the Canadian Alliance for Trade and Job Opportunities to promote free trade with the US, and from 1991 to 1996 he co-chaired the Canada-Japan Forum, at Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's invitation.

Sources include Canadian Encyclopedia

Number Nine - Duff Roblin



Dufferin "Duff" Roblin, PC CC OM was a Businessman and politician. He served as the 14th premier of Manitoba from 1958 to 1967. Roblin was appointed to the Senate of Canada on the advice of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. In the government of Brian Mulroney, he served as government leader in the Senate.

Born: June 17, 1917, Winnipeg.

Died: May 30, 2010, Winnipeg

Party: Progressive Conservative Party of Manitoba

Books: Speaking for Myself: Politics and Other Pursuits

Previous offices: Senator of Canada (1978–1992)

Education: University of Manitoba, Kelvin High School

A visionary and legendary politician, the late Duff Roblin was an exemplary citizen and a generous patron of the Winnipeg Manitoba community. Born and raised in Winnipeg, his political motivation developed from being the grandson of former Manitoba Premier Sir Redmond Roblin.

After returning from the Second World War, where he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force, Roblin joined the Manitoba Progressive Conservative Party and won a seat in the Manitoba Legislature in 1949. There were opponents of the coalition in both the Liberal and Conservative ranks. Roblin was a part of the latter group and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1949 as an "Independent Progressive Conservative" opposing the coalition. Running in the multi-member riding of Winnipeg South, he finished well ahead of the official Progressive Conservative candidate and soon emerged as the leading voice for anti-Conservatives in the province.

Eric Willis resigned as a cabinet minister in August 1950, and the Progressive Conservative delegates overwhelmingly voted to leave the coalition at their annual convention that year. Some party members tried to convince Roblin to stand for the leadership, but Roblin declined. Roblin was re-elected for Winnipeg South in 1953, but the Progressive Conservative Party, as a whole, fared poorly by winning only twelve seats out of fifty-seven. Leader Willis was blamed for the party's loss, and another effort was made to draft Roblin as leader.

When Willis called a leadership convention for 1954, Roblin quickly declared himself a candidate. He built up a strong organization throughout the province and was able to defeat Willis on the second ballot. Roblin's support came mostly from rural delegates. Serving as premier from 1958 to 1967, he increased provincial spending on education and health facilities, provided funding for road construction and harnessed the Nelson River for hydro-electric power. He was instrumental in the construction of the Red River Floodway, or "Duff's Ditch" as it was affectionately known, saving

taxpayers millions in potential damages by diverting floodwaters every year. In 1967, he oversaw the granting of The University of Winnipeg charter; he restored the use of French in Manitoba schools; and he increased the accessibility of post-secondary studies for Manitobans.

In 2007, The University of Winnipeg and its Foundation honoured Roblin with the inaugural Duff Roblin Award and the establishment of the Duff Roblin Graduate Fellowships, which support students pursuing studies in Indigenous development and governance. Roblin also received an Honorary Doctor of Laws from U of Winnipeg in 1968 and he was made a Companion of the Order of Canada in 1978. He died in the 'Peg in May 2010.

Sources – University of Winnipeg

Number Ten - Grant MacEwan



Grant MacEwan grandparents were Highland Scottish. George MacEwen, his paternal grandfather, came from Stirling, Scotland to farm in Guelph, Ontario, and married Annie Cowan, another Scot. They had a son, Alexander MacEwen. After leaving home, Alexander went to Brandon, Manitoba to begin a farm of his own, and was introduced to Bertha Grant (his neighbour James Grant's sister) and soon got married. Bertha and Alexander were Grant's parents. Bertha was a devout Presbyterian. This strong Scottish, Presbyterian, and agriculture-driven heritage was influential in MacEwan's life.

If there was ever a politician that represented the three prairie provinces and was a true legend, of such, it was this man - Grant MacEwan. He was born in Brandon, Manitoba, and lived there until the age of thirteen but because of problems with his father's fire-extinguisher business, the family moved to Melfort, Saskatchewan, to begin a life of farming. As a boy, MacEwan was entrepreneurial, entering into different businesses, especially cattle. His first big investments were in cows, either for entering into shows or for producing calves and milk.

As an young adult MacEwan held a position first as a professor, then Head of Animal Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan from 1928 to 1946. It was here that he developed as an agriculturalist. He researched and published manuscripts on farming and ranching techniques. During this period, MacEwan traveled away from the university to many farms across Saskatchewan to lecture, judge animals and give meat-cutting lessons.

MacEwan spent his entire career affiliated with the Liberals. On June 25, 1951, he took his first run at electoral politics by running for a seat in the House of Commons of Canada in the electoral district of Brandon. He was defeated by Progressive Conservative Walter Dinsdale by a wide margin finishing second in the two candidate's race. The riding voted for Dinsdale despite being a Liberal stronghold. MacEwan parachuted into the district while he was still living in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dinsdale on the other hand was local to Brandon and came from a prominent family in the district thus appealing to the voters more than MacEwan. He won a seat in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta in 1955, and from November 1958 MacEwan led the Alberta Liberal Party through a provincial election. His party won only one seat in the 1959 election with MacEwan suffering personal defeat in a new single-member Calgary district, Calgary-North. Alberta had switched to First past the post after the 1955 election, moving from its long-standing use of multi-winner single transferable vote in

Calgary. Under the new system the Social Credit Government received more than ninety percent of the seats in the Legislature, far more than its share of the vote.

He remained the leader of the party until 1960. During the 1959 election, his reputation was his main asset in the campaign against his Social Credit Party opponent, but the strong anti-Liberal sentiment in the new district foiled his run for re-election. During the 1950s, MacEwan became a vegetarian (one of the first?) out of respect for the lives of animals.

MacEwan also served as Calgary Alderman from 1953 to 1963 and then as mayor from 1963 to 1965. Calgary at the time was using Single Transferable Voting and Instant run-off voting, and MacEwan had more luck under that system than under the FPTP system used in provincial elections.

MacEwan served as Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta from 1966 to 1974. During this time, he was a staunch environmentalist, and voiced environmental concerns in number of his publications - primarily in the 1966 book *Entrusted to My Care*. However, MacEwan primarily advocated for wildlife conservation rather than focusing on the negative ecological impacts of oil sands development. To MacEwan, the greater concern with Alberta's oil industry at the time was that it provided a non-sustainable source of income for the province, which was at risk of disappearing.

MacEwan produced most all of his historical books after his 'retirement'. His books, mostly biographical, were based on history but often left out references, a bibliography, or even analysis of historical events, this made critics continually attack his unprofessional approach to history. The only response that he gave was that in 1984, "I don't know what the scholars will think of it. Nor do I care. I'm not writing for them - I'm writing for Canadians". He became an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1974.

Source includes Wikipedia and others.

Number Eleven - Adriane Carr



Adriane Carr was a founding member and the Green Party of British Columbia's first spokesperson from 1983 to 1985.

Born: 1952 (seventy-one years old), Vancouver, B.C.

Party: Green Party of Canada

Partner: Paul George

Organizations founded: Green Party of Vancouver, Green Party of British Columbia

Education: The University of British Columbia

Carr is an academic, activist (legend) and the founding politician with the Green Party in British Columbia. She was born in Vancouver and raised in the Lower Mainland and Kootenays and earned a master's degree in urban geography from the University of British Columbia in 1980 and went on to a teaching career at Langara College. She was also a councillor on Vancouver City Council and was the Green Party of British Columbia's first spokesperson (leader) from 1983 to 1985. In 1993 the Party formally established the position of "Leader". In 2000, she once again became the party's leader.

In the 2005 provincial election, she received in excess of twenty-five per-cent of the vote in her home riding of Powell River-Sunshine Coast. She resigned her position in September 2006 when she was appointed by Federal Green Party Leader, Elizabeth May, to be one of her two Deputy Leaders of the Green Party of Canada. Earlier in 2006, Carr had co-chaired the successful campaign to get her political ally and long-time friend Elizabeth May elected as Leader.

After two losses as a federal candidate in Vancouver Centre (2008 and 2011), Carr was elected to Vancouver City Council in November 2011. She was the sole candidate of the Green Party of Vancouver for one of ten seats in the at large election held in November 2011 municipal election. This was her first electoral success in eight attempts, and she was the first person elected under the Green Party banner to the council of a major Canadian city. She was re-elected in 2014. She continues to support the Green Party of British Columbia and the Green Party of Canada.

Carr was a co-founder in February 1983 of the Green Party of British Columbia, the first Green Party in North America, and worked as its unpaid Spokesperson (leader) from 1983 to 1985. She left teaching at Langara College in 1989 to work full-time for the Western Canada Wilderness Committee, having been a volunteer for that charitable society from shortly after it was co-founded by her later-to-be husband, Paul

George and Richard Krieger. During her time working for WCWC, among other things, Carr led the organization's international campaigns and played a lead role in bringing together First Nations, environmental groups, logging companies and all levels of government in the successful campaign to establish a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in Clayoquot Sound. From 1992 until 2000, WCWC (now called the Wilderness Committee) was led by a four-person committee of paid employees comprising Carr, her husband Paul George, activist Joe Foy and the organization's chief financial officer. Carr left the organization in 2000 to run for the leadership of the Green Party of British Columbia.

Carr has been the BC Green Party leader on two separate occasions. She was the party's leader (although called a spokesperson because the Party did not have leaders at that time) in the 1983 provincial election, held shortly after the party's founding. Carr ran in the two member riding of Vancouver-Point Grey, and finished last in a field of eight candidates with 1549 votes. She also ran as a Green candidate for the Vancouver School Board in 1984, but after this, besides maintaining her membership, she had little further involvement with the provincial Green Party until the late 1990s. Although she and her husband Paul George returned briefly to active involvement in the late 1980s.

The Green Party of British Columbia was led from 1993 to 2000 by Stuart Parker (whom Carr endorsed during both of his runs for the party leadership in 1993 and 1997) and its ideological direction was largely guided by former members of the New Democratic Party during this period. Carr emerged as a rival to Parker at the party's 1999 policy convention. The motion to vote on whether or not to call for a leadership contest without having to vote non-confidence in the leader was defeated by a substantial margin. But Parker lost in another non-confidence motion at an Annual General Meeting held in Squamish in March 2000. Parker resigned and interim Leader Tom Hetherington was selected by the new directors elected at that March meeting. A

leadership contest was held and on September 23, 2000, Carr defeated Andy Shadrack and Wally du Temple to become party leader for a second time.

In the 2018 Vancouver municipal election, Carr was again elected with the highest number of votes and was joined by fellow Green Party members Pete Fry and Michael Wiebe on council. In 2023 she continues to be active in politics and is with-out a doubt a Western Canadian legend.

Major source for this article is Wikipedia.

Number Twelve - Clarence Louie



Clarence Louie was born near Oliver in 1960 and raised on the Osoyoos reserve by a single mother. Due to high unemployment, many adults in the community had to work as transient labourers on fruit orchards in nearby Washington state, therefore he was forced to be self-sufficient during his childhood years.

At age nineteen, he left British Columbia and enrolled in First Nations University in Regina, Saskatchewan. He then studied native studies at the University of Lethbridge in Alberta. After receiving his degree, he returned to the Okanagan. At twenty-four years of age Louie was elected as the Chief of the Osoyoos Indian Band.

Louie is one of the longest running chiefs in Canada, elected in 1984, and has led his community for four decades and is known for focusing on economic and business independence in order to strengthen his community. The communities of Oliver and Osoyoos have benefited from having an Indigenous leader who has seen the bigger picture - his people (the reserve) are also the better for it.

Louie started the Osoyoos Indian Band Development Corporation (OIBDC) in 1988 and through the corporation's efforts, the previously impoverished band started or acquired nine businesses, including tourism, construction, and recreation companies. The band now employs over seven hundred people including non-First Nations and a high-profile business started by the OIBDC during Louie's tenure - Nk'Mip Cellars, the first Aboriginal-owned winery in North America. With his leadership, the OIB is one of the major business owners in Osoyoos with success in not just a winery but campgrounds, a golf course, restaurant, resorts and much more.

Chief Louie holds a host of accomplishments, including in 2013 being named as one of Maclean's "Top 50 Canadians to Watch", the recipient of the Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award in 2008, and the first Indigenous person inducted into the Canadian Business Hall of Fame. Louie has won every election but one since 1985. He has consulted with federal finance ministers on matters of economic development and is a two-term chair of the National Aboriginal Economic Development Board. In 2003, Louie was chosen by the U.S. Department of State as one of six Canadian First Nations leaders to review economic development in American Indian communities.

In 2004, Louie received the Order of British Columbia and he has also been involved in land claim settlements with the provincial government. He was given the Freedom of the Town of Oliver British Columbia in July 2017. Louie released his book *Rez Rules: My Indictment of Canada's and America's Systemic Racism Against*

Indigenous People in late 2021 and in that same year he was appointed as a Director of B.C. Hydro.

Sources include Wikipedia and others.

Number Thirteen - John Diefenbaker



John George Diefenbaker PC CH QC FRSC FRSA was the thirteenth Prime Minister of Canada, serving from 1957 to 1963.

Born: September 18, 1895, Neustadt, Ontario

Died: August 16, 1979

Previous offices: Leader of the Official Opposition of Canada (1963 to 1967)

Education: University of Saskatchewan College of Law (1919)

Party: Progressive Conservative Party of Canada

Spouse: Olive Diefenbaker (married 1953 to 1976) and Edna Diefenbaker (married 1929 to 1951)

In 1903, Diefenbaker and his family moved to the Fort Carlton region of what is now Saskatchewan and attended schools in several Prairie communities before his family moved to Saskatoon in 1910 . He attended the University of Saskatchewan. After serving in the army during the First World War, he completed his law degree and articles and then was called to the Saskatchewan Bar in 1919. His first law office was in Wakaw, Saskatchewan, then he moved to the larger northern centre of Prince Albert in 1924.

Diefenbaker's path to the prime minister's office was long - he ran federally for Prince Albert in 1925 and 1926; provincially in 1929 and 1938; and for mayor of Prince Albert in 1933 but he lost each and every time. Diefenbaker may have been losing elections, but he was building a growing reputation as an able defence lawyer and was named King's Counsel in 1929 but he held firmly to the belief that his future lay in politics. In 1936, he became leader of the Saskatchewan Conservative Party, only to preside over the party's defeat in the 1938 election when they won no seats. He continued to preach his own brand of Conservative politics visiting many Saskatchewan communities with his wife, Edna Mae Brower building the party's organization and encouraged his colleagues to "keep the faith."

In June 1939, Diefenbaker was nominated for the federal riding of Lake Centre and finally in March 1940, he was elected as a Conservative Member of Parliament. The skills he had refined during his legal career served him well on the Opposition backbenches as he gained a wide reputation as an astute questioner of government actions. He was re-elected for Lake Centre in 1945 and 1949, however, he suffered a great personal loss in 1951 when his wife died of acute leukemia.

Diefenbaker was repeatedly a candidate for the party leadership. He gained that position in 1956, on his third attempt. In 1957, he led the party to its first electoral victory in twenty-seven years; a year later he called a snap election and spearheaded them to one of the Conservatives greatest triumphs. Diefenbaker then appointed the

first female minister in Canadian history to his cabinet (Ellen Fairclough), as well as the first Indigenous member of the Senate (James Gladstone). During his six years as prime minister, his government obtained passage of the Canadian Bill of Rights and granted the vote to the First Nations and Inuit peoples. In 1962, Diefenbaker's government eliminated racial discrimination in immigration policy. In foreign policy, his stance against apartheid helped secure the departure of South Africa from the Commonwealth of Nations, but his indecision on whether to accept Bomarc nuclear missiles from the United States led to his government's downfall. Diefenbaker is also remembered for his role in the 1959 cancellation of the Avro Arrow project.

In the 1962 federal election, the Progressive Conservatives narrowly won a minority government before losing power altogether in 1963. Diefenbaker stayed on as party leader, becoming Opposition leader, but his second loss at the polls prompted opponents within the party to force him to a leadership convention in 1967. Diefenbaker stood for re-election as party leader at the last moment, but only attracted minimal support and withdrew. He remained in parliament until his death in 1979, two months after Joe Clark became the first Progressive Conservative prime minister since Diefenbaker.

During his political campaigns Diefenbaker called for “One Canada”, a united country, coast to coast, where everyone no matter their religion, race, or region were all equal under one name as Canadians. As one of Canada’s longest running Members of Parliament, he held the highest percentage of seats won in the House of Commons.

Sources include, Diefenbaker Canada Centre, Canadian Encyclopedia & Wikipedia

Number Fourteen - Gary Doer



Gary Albert Doer, OM is a former politician and diplomat from Winnipeg, Manitoba. He served as Canada's ambassador to the United States from October 2009 to March 2016. Doer previously served as the 20th premier of Manitoba from 1999 to 2009, leading a New Democratic Party government.

Born: March 31, 1948 (age seventy-five years) in Winnipeg, Manitoba

Spouse: Ginny Devine (married 1988)

Children: Emily Doer, Kate Doer

Education: University of Manitoba, St. Paul's High School

Previous offices: Canadian Ambassador to the United States (2009–2016)

Siblings: David Doer

Gary Doer the legend, was the Canadian Ambassador to the United States and former Premier of Manitoba who won three consecutive elections as Premier of Manitoba. In 2005 he was named by Business Week Magazine as one of the top twenty international leaders on climate change and his government introduced balanced budgets during each of his ten years in office. As Premier, he led strategic investments in health care, education and infrastructure.

During his six-year tenure Doer worked with leaders in both Canada and the US at the state and federal level to ensure Canada's entry into the Trans-Pacific-Partnership and helped to negotiate a presidential permit for the construction of the Detroit-Windsor Bridge. Mr. Doer worked to have hydro-electric power recognized as renewable energy in the US and assisted in ushering in a new cooperative approach to regulatory reform. As Canada's chief advocate in the US, Mr. Doer garnered support for harmonizing light vehicle emission standards and, as part of the Beyond the Border Action Plan, was directly involved in the signing of the border preclearance agreement in 2015, which enables the legitimate flow of trade and travel between Canada and the US.

In 2011, the World Affairs Council awarded Mr. Doer its distinguished diplomatic service award. His background is German and Welsh. He graduated from St. Paul's High School and went on to study political science and sociology at the University of Manitoba for one year where he was a member of Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity, but left to become a corrections officer at the Vaughan Street Detention Centre. He later rose to become deputy superintendent of the Manitoba Youth Centre

Doer became president of the Manitoba Government Employees' Association in 1979, and served in this capacity until 1986. He also held prominent positions with the Manitoba Federation of Labour and the National Union of Public and General Employees, served as a director of the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, and became a governor of the University of Manitoba. In 1983, he negotiated an agreement with the provincial

government of Howard Pawley in which civil servants agreed to delay a wage increase in return for a guarantee of no layoffs or wage rollbacks.

Doer first joined the New Democratic Party in the 1970s, and worked for the party in the 1973 provincial election but he discontinued his membership in 1975 to preserve the neutrality of his union, and was later courted by both the New Democrats and Progressive Conservatives to run for public office. He rejoined the NDP in 1986, and was a candidate in that year's provincial election.

Doer was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in the 1986 provincial election for the northeast Winnipeg division of Concordia. He joined the government of Premier Howard Pawley in April 1986, as Minister of Urban Affairs, and was given additional responsibilities as Minister responsible for the Manitoba Telephone System in December of the same year. Doer ordered a Royal Canadian Mounted Police probe of the MTS soon after his appointment, and worked to reform its practices following a failed investment in Saudi Arabia. He soon developed a reputation as a "fixer", working as a trouble-shooter in difficult fields.

Doer was given further responsibilities as Minister of Crown Investments in February 1987, and was later named as Minister responsible for the Accountability of Crown Corporations (August 1987) and Minister responsible for the Liquor Control Act (September 1987). In the 1986 election the Pawley government was sustained by a narrow legislative majority, and was defeated in March 1988, when disgruntled backbencher Jim Walding voted with the opposition on a budget non-confidence motion. Pawley resigned as NDP leader the next day and called a new general election for 26th of April. Doer was the first declared candidate in the Manitoba New Democratic Party's 1988 leadership contest.

NDP won twelve out of fifty-seven seats, while the Progressive Conservatives under Gary Filmon won twenty-five seats and the Liberals under Sharon

Carstairs jumped from one seat to twenty. Although the NDP was down to third place, it still held the balance of power. Doer rejected the possibility of forming a coalition government with the Liberals. Instead, he opted to tolerate a PC minority government, clearing the way for Filmon to become premier with the Liberals as the Official Opposition. He was not personally blamed for his party's loss and continued on as party leader. The NDP chose not to defeat Filmon's government during confidence votes in late 1988 and early 1989, as Doer argued the public would not support another election for a legislature less than a year old.

The NDP entered the 1999 election in a much stronger position than in the three previous campaigns. A poll taken three years earlier had shown the NDP leading the Progressive Conservatives for the first time since the Pawley administration. The Tories regained their lead by 1998, but fallout from the vote-splitting scandal gave the NDP an eight per-cent lead in a Probe/Free Press poll issued in March 1999. In this period people began to regard the NDP as a government in-waiting. Later polls showed the gap between the parties narrowing to a virtual tie.

The NDP won thirty-two seats, against twenty-four for the Progressive Conservatives and only one for the Liberals. A collapse of the Liberal vote worked to the NDP's advantage. In August 2009, Doer announced he would not seek re-election in the 2011 election, and latter that month, he was nominated by Prime Minister Stephen Harper to succeed Michael Wilson as Canadian ambassador to the United States.

Sources include Historica Canada & Wikipedia

Number Fifteen - Jenny Kwan



*Jenny Wai Ching Kwan MP is a Hong Kong-born Canadian politician.
She was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for the riding of
Vancouver-Mount Pleasant, and a senior member of the provincial caucus of the New
Democratic Party.
1967 (age fifty-six years) in British Hong Kong.*

*Office: Member of the House of Commons of Canada since 2015
Children: Cici Small;
Education: Simon Fraser University, Eric Hamber Secondary School.
Previous offices: Minister of Community Development, Cooperatives and Volunteers of
British Columbia*

Jenny Wai Ching Kwan MP is yet another Canadian politician legend. She was a Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) of British Columbia for the riding of Vancouver-Mount Pleasant, and a senior member of the provincial caucus of the New Democratic Party. Kwan emigrated to Canada at age nine with her family from Hong Kong and she speaks English, French, and Cantonese.

Kwan graduated from Simon Fraser University with a Bachelor of Arts in Criminology. She started her career as a community legal advocate in Vancouver's Downtown East-side before entering politics. Kwan was formerly married to Dan Small. In 1993, at age twenty-six, was elected as the youngest-ever member of Vancouver City Council. She was the sole representative of the civic party known as COPE throughout her term on council. In 1996, entering provincial politics, she was nominated and elected as the MLA for Vancouver-Mount Pleasant, in East Vancouver. She succeeded Premier Mike Harcourt, who at the time had just resigned over a series of serious fundraising scandals, including the Bingo-gate Scandal.

In 2001, Kwan, along with Joy MacPhail, was one of only two NDP MLAs to survive the party's electoral collapse in the 2001 British Columbia general election at the hands of a BC Liberal landslide upset and was re-elected in 2005, 2009, and 2013. She was elected to the House of Commons of Canada in October 2015, defeating Liberal Party candidate Edward Wong and Conservative Party candidate James Low by a wide margin. She was appointed as her party's critic for Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship. After serving for twenty years in the provincial legislative assembly, she was elected to the House of Commons of Canada in the 2015 election, representing Vancouver East.

Sources include straight.com & Wikipedia among others.

Honorable Mention

Ralph Goodale, Gabriel Dumont, Joe Clark, Vic Toews, Rona Ambrose, William Norrie,
Ralph Klein, R.B. Bennett, Hedy Frey, Scott Moe, Tom Campbell, Bill Bennett, Don Getty,
and Arthur L. Sifton

Chapter Three

What makes an athlete successful?

“Self-Confidence” isn’t just a phrase for cheesy motivational posters - for high-performing athletes, it’s an entire way of life. The best athletes are self-confident by nature, they believe they can make it to the top step of the podium, even if that self-confidence is propped up by blood, sweat, tears, and a ton of sacrifice. It takes more than a shiny medal or hefty check to motivate the world’s best athletes. Rather, high-performing athletes are motivated by the desire to beat their competition, crush their current personal best, and prove to themselves their hard work wasn’t for nothing.

According to a well written article by Sports Management Degrees - scientists and sports psychologists haven’t yet concluded just how much of an athlete’s success is talent and ability, and how much is psychological. And yet, there doesn’t seem to be an athlete or coach on earth who would argue that the latter is unimportant. One sports scientist, Daniel Brown, even asserts that a lack of certain personality traits could help to explain “why some individuals gifted at sport don’t thrive at elite level.”

An athlete’s biggest competition is himself. Like the above personality trait, an inner desire to succeed drives an athlete to his or her best effort each and every time. No matter what it is that spurs on the drive — the roar of the crowd, the glint of the gold medal - the need to succeed must first come from within. No beginning athlete is ready for the Olympics, the Stanley Cup, the Grand Prix, the Tour de France, or the Grey Cup. The athletes who get to the world-class events do so by setting realistic, achievable goals, then working hard to attain those goals one step at a time, for these high-performing athletes, the ability to set and achieve goals tends to come naturally.

There is a famous saying that goes something like, “To become an overnight success, it takes ten years of hard work.” No one knows this truth better than the high-performing athlete. Early mornings, sore muscles, broken bones, sacrifices. The self-discipline that comes with putting the sport first is another distinguishable trait of high-performing athletes. An intrinsic sense of optimism goes hand-in-hand with self-confidence and is yet another distinguishable personality trait of high-performing athletes. To be the best, an athlete must believe that she or he can beat the best (and anything else that gets in their way). An athlete who doubts themselves will never cross the finish line in front.

High-performing athletes all share a sense of belonging. For successful team players, this means feeling part of the team and knowing they play a valuable role. For individual athletes, this means knowing they belong amongst the best in the world — and maybe even the history books. High-performing athletes tend to be natural leaders both on and off the field. Leaders are known for their focus, sense of motivation, and innate ability to bring out the best in them-selves and those around them — traits shared with top-tiered athletes.

No athlete makes it to the top on their own. Top-tier athletes understand the importance of remaining coachable — that is, taking criticism at every opportunity and learning from it. A humble athlete neither underestimates nor overestimates his abilities. By doing so, he is able to keep lit an internal flame of motivation. There is always room for improvement, and that improvement will come only with more training, more coaching, more sweat, and more heart. Stress has the power to debilitate just about anyone, but athletes have to deal with it on the daily. The stress of losing, the stress of injury, the stress of embarrassing themselves, their coaches, their families — the list never ends. High-performing athletes are unique in that they have the ability to manage their stress. Whether that ability comes naturally, or it has been learned over

many years, these athletes are able to compartmentalize their worries to focus on the task at hand.

Instead of allowing anxiety to take all of their energy and attention, top-tier athletes tend to be low in anxiety - they go with the flow. They are adaptable enough to change strategy or come up against a challenge without feeling the debilitating nerves that have ruined the dreams of so many other talented people. For some this is natural - for others it's the result of years spent learning to compartmentalize their greatest fears. An athlete cannot find themselves amongst the best unless they possess a strong sense of focus. This focus allows the top athlete to remain in the moment, regardless of who is in the stands or what occurred that morning. It also means staying focused on achieving each goal as it comes, without ever forgetting the big picture.

The journey to the top is a long one, but high-performing athletes have the unique psychological trait of trusting in the system. They understand that success isn't going to come without setbacks. But they also understand that with each setback comes a learning opportunity. The process may be long, but no one becomes the best by taking the shortcut. Loss is inevitable. Even the best athletes in the world have faced defeat on the world's biggest stages. It's resiliency that sets the good athletes apart from the great ones. The latter have the distinguishable personality trait to continue moving forward, regardless of whatever setbacks (read: learning experiences) they face.

Vulnerability may seem like the last thing that should be on a list of distinguishing personality traits of high-performance athletes, and yet it's extremely important. Vulnerable athletes realize that failure is inevitable, and that they can learn more from that failure than they do success. Each time a vulnerable athlete falls, or loses, or makes a game-ending mistake, their resolve to get stronger and better grows.

In sports, as with anything else, perfectionism can be both a positive and negative psychological trait. True perfection is unattainable, so many athletes become

overwhelmed by the idea they are anything but. However, for high-performing athletes, it's more about the quest for perfection than the actual achievement of it. It's about the journey, not the destination. When properly harnessed, the strive for perfection leads to a training mindset and an unflappable consistency. Many exciting wins have come down to a corner cut, a gutsy pass, a risk taken. High-performing athletes have the killer instinct and also have the courage to make tough, spur-of-the-moment decisions that often mean the difference between winning and losing.

Top athletes know well how important it is to fight to the end, a final push of effort, even when the tank is empty, often separates the winner from the losers. High-performing athletes have an innate sense of aggression and fight, to ensure that they always cross the finish line having given their all. Finally, high-performing athletes exhibit appreciation. Through the shedding of blood, sweat, and tears, they appreciate the early mornings, the relentless travel, the devoted friends and teammates, and every single other challenge. They appreciate the experiences because they get to continue chasing the goals and the dreams which consume them.

Now that we know what makes an athlete successful, it is time to meet the fifteen best sports legends from Western Canada that embody all of the above.

[Courtesy of sports-management-degrees.com](http://sports-management-degrees.com)

Fifteen Western Sports Legends

Sports - an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment.

GOLD MEDAL- (Rank - Number One) - Chris Jericho



Christopher Keith Irvine, better known by the ring name Chris Jericho, is an American - Canadian professional wrestler and singer. He is a WWE legend and is signed to All Elite Wrestling, where he is the leader of the Jericho Appreciation Society stable.

Born: November 9, 1970 (age fifty-two years) in Manhasset, New York

Spouse: Jessica Lockhart (married in 2000)

Height – Six feet

Siblings: Vanessa Gerads

Children: Ash Edward Irvine, Sierra Loretta Irvine, Cheyenne Lee Irvine

Weight – 227 pounds

Record label: Mega force

One would think that a hockey player would be the number one Western sports legend in this book, but the truth is, that when one thinks of a true legend in the world of Western Canadian athletes – the name Chris Jericho rises to the top – and yes Virginia, wrestling is a sport (of sorts). Jericho is known for his over-the-top mic skills and rock star persona and has been described by multiple industry commentators as one of the greatest (a legend) professional wrestlers of all time. Journalist Chris Van Vliet noted that his name is "always thrown around as the GOAT (greatest of all time), or at least one of the GOATs", with Van Vliet himself asserting that Jericho is "if not the best, certainly one of the best". Todd Martin of the Pro Wrestling Torch remarked, to agreement from editor Wade Keller, that Jericho is "one of the great wrestlers of all time" and in "a lofty category". Praised for his ability to continually evolve his gimmick, Jericho was dubbed by KC Joyner of ESPN as "wrestling's David Bowie".

Various outlets have included Jericho in lists of the greatest wrestlers ever. Baltimore Sun reporter Kevin Eck, who has also served as editor of WCW Magazine and a WWE producer, featured Jericho in his "Top ten favorite wrestlers of all time" and "Top ten all-around performers"—the former piece noting that Jericho is "regarded as one of the very best talkers in the business". Keisha Hatchett in TV Guide wrote that Jericho "owns the mic with cerebral insults" and is set apart from peers by "his charismatic presence, which is highlighted by a laundry list of unforgettable catchphrases". He was voted by Wrestling Observer Newsletter (WON) readers as "Best on Interviews" for the 2000s decade, coinciding with his 2010 induction into the WON Hall of Fame. Fans also named Jericho the greatest WWE Intercontinental Champion of all time in a 2013 WWE poll and a number of Jericho's industry colleagues have hailed him as one of the greatest wrestlers in history.

After Jericho signed with All Elite Wrestling, it was said that his role was similar to Terry Funk in ECW, as an experienced veteran bringing credibility to a younger promotion. Jericho was credited as one of the key attractions of AEW's weekly television

broadcasts, leading to him adopting the nickname "The Demo God" due to many of the segments he appeared in being some of the highest viewed in the key demographics. He was voted as the Best Box Office Draw by readers of the Wrestling Observer Newsletter in 2019.

He is the son of a Canadian couple, Scottish descent from his father's side and Ukrainian descent from his mother's side. His father, hockey player Ted Irvine, had been playing for the New York Rangers at the time of Jericho's birth. When his father retired, the family moved back to Winnipeg, Manitoba, where Irvine grew up. He holds dual American and Canadian citizenships. Irvine's interest in professional wrestling began when he started watching the local American Wrestling Association (AWA) events that took place at the Winnipeg Arena with his family, and his desire to become a professional wrestler himself began when he saw footage of Owen Hart, then appearing with Stampede Wrestling, performing various high-flying moves. In addition, Irvine also cited Owen's older brother Bret, Ricky Steamboat and Shawn Michaels as inspirations for his becoming a professional wrestler. His first experience with a professional wrestling promotion was when he acted as part of the ring crew for the first tour of the newly opened Keystone Wrestling Alliance promotion, where he learned important pointers from independent wrestlers Catfish Charlie and Caveman Broda. He attended Red River College in Winnipeg, graduating in 1990 with a diploma in Creative Communications.

At the age of nineteen, he entered the Hart Brothers School of Wrestling, where he met Lance Storm on his first day. He was trained by Ed Langley and local Calgary wrestler Brad Young. Two months after completing training, he was ready to start wrestling on independent shows, making his debut at the Moose Hall in Ponoka, Alberta, as "Cowboy" Chris Jericho, in October 1990, in a ten-minute time limit draw against Storm. The pair then worked as a tag team, initially called Sudden Impact. According to a February 2019 interview with Rich Eisen on The Rich Eisen Show, Jericho

stated that his initial name was going to be "Jack Action" however, someone remarked to him that the name was stupid, and asked him what his name really was. He then got nervous and said "Chris Jericho". He took the name Jericho from an album, Walls of Jericho, by a German power metal band. Jericho and Storm worked for Tony Condello in the tours of Northern Manitoba with Adam Copeland (Edge), Jason Reso (Christian) and Terry Gerin (Rhino). The pair also wrestled in Calgary's Canadian National Wrestling Alliance (CNWA) and Canadian Rocky Mountain Wrestling (CRMW).

Jericho debuted for WCW on August 20, 1996, by defeating his opponent. Jericho's televised debut in WCW occurred on the August 26 episode of Monday Nitro. In the weeks before Jericho's massive WWF (World-Wide Wrestling Federation) debut, a clock labeled "countdown to the new millennium" appeared on WWF programming. On the home video, Break Down the Walls, Jericho states he was inspired to do this as his entrance when he saw a similar clock in a post office and Vince McMahon approved its use as his introduction to the WWF. The clock finally ran out on the August ninth episode of Raw Is War in Chicago, Illinois while The Rock was in the ring cutting a promo on the Big Show. Jericho entered the arena and proclaimed "Raw Is Jericho" and that he had "come to save the World Wrestling Federation", referring to himself as "Y2J" (a play on the Y2K bug). The Rock proceeded to verbally mock him for his interruption.

At Vengeance, Jericho defeated both The Rock for the World Championship (formerly the WCW Championship) and Stone Cold Steve Austin for his first WWF Championship on the same night to become the first wrestler to hold both championships at the same time, which made him the first-ever Undisputed WWF Champion, as well as the fourth Grand Slam winner under the original format. He retained the title at the Royal Rumble against The Rock and at No Way Out against Austin. After a two-year hiatus, WWE promoted Jericho's return starting on the September 24, 2007, episode of Raw with a viral marketing campaign using a series of

fifteen second cryptic binary code videos, similar to the matrix digital rain used in The Matrix Series. The videos contained hidden messages and biblical links related to Jericho.

In September 2019, during an interview for the Mature Audiences Mayhem Podcast, Jericho explained that an incident occurred that made him finalize a decision to leave WWE. Even though Jericho was with the WWE for fifteen years, at Wrestle-Mania 33 in 2017, the match between Jericho and Kevin Owens (an established feud) was marked as second place on the Wrestle-Mania match card. The decision, made by Vince McMahon, prompted Jericho to seek work elsewhere. On January 8, 2019, Jericho made a surprise appearance at a media event organized by the upstart All Elite Wrestling (AEW) promotion. Shortly afterwards, Jericho was filmed signing a full-time performers three-year contract with AEW and shaking hands with the company's President Tony Khan. At the end of 2022 he signed on for a further three years.

Jericho is the lead singer for the heavy metal band Fozzy. Since their debut album in 2000, Fozzy have released seven studio albums; Fozzy, Happenstance, All That Remains, Chasing the Grail, Sin and Bones, Do You Wanna Start a War, Judas (heartily sung by wrestling audiences when Jericho enters the ring), and one live album, Remains Alive. He also has a successful theme cruise – “Rock N Wrestling Rager at Sea”, As this book was having its final proofing, Jericho’s cruise was scheduled to leave Miami to the Grand Bahama Island in February of 2023. He has also donated many dollars to charities, primarily through GoFundMe pages.

The majority Source for this article is courtesy of Wikipedia.

SILVER MEDAL - (Rank - Number Two) - Gordie Howe



Position: RW – Shoots; Right

Six feet tall, 205 pounds

Born: March 31, 1928 in Floral, Saskatchewan

Died: June 10, 2016 (aged eighty-eight)

Hall of Fame: Inducted as Player in 1972

Relatives: Brother Vic Howe; Sons Marty Howe and Mark Howe

Gordie Howe was born the son of Katherine (Schultz) and Albert Howe and was one of nine siblings - when Gordie was nine days old, the Howes moved to Saskatoon, where his father worked as a labourer during the Depression. In the summers, Howe would work construction with his father. Howe was mildly dyslexic growing up but was physically beyond his years at an early age. Already six feet tall in his mid-teens, doctors feared a calcium deficiency and encouraged him to strengthen his spine with chin-ups. He began playing organized hockey at age eight. Howe quit school during the Depression to work in construction, then left Saskatoon at sixteen to pursue his hockey career.

From 1946 to 1980, Gordon Howe played twenty-six seasons in the National Hockey League (NHL) and six seasons in the World Hockey Association (WHA); his first twenty-five seasons were spent with the Detroit Red Wings. Nicknamed "Mr. Hockey", Howe is considered the most complete player to ever play the game and one of the greatest of all time. At his retirement, his 801 goals, 1049 assists, and 1850 total points were all NHL records that stood until they were broken by Wayne Gretzky, who himself has been a major champion of Howe's legacy. A twenty-three time NHL All-Star, he still holds the NHL record for seasons played, and his all-time NHL games played record of 1,767 was only surpassed in 2021 by Patrick Marleau. In 2017, Howe was named one of the "100 Greatest NHL Players". In late 2022 Alex Ovechkin surpassed Howe's goals scored.

Howe made his NHL debut with the Red Wings in 1946. He won the Art Ross Trophy for leading the league in points each year from 1950–51 to 1953–54, then again in 1956–57 and 1962–63, for a total of six times, which is the second most in NHL history. He led the NHL in goal scoring four times. He ranked among the top ten in NHL scoring for twenty-one consecutive years and set an NHL record for points in a season (95) in 1953, a record which was broken six years later. He won the Stanley Cup with the

Red Wings four times and won six Hart Trophies as the NHL's most valuable player. He also led the NHL in playoff points six times.

Howe retired for the first time in 1971 and was immediately inducted into the Saskatchewan Sports Hall of Fame that same year. He was then inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame the next year, but came back two years later to join his sons Mark and Marty on the Houston Aeros of the WHA. Although in his mid forties, he scored over one hundred points twice in six years, won two straight AVCO World Trophies (1974 and 1975) and was named most valuable player in 1974. He made a brief return to the NHL in 1979–80, playing one season with the Hartford Whalers, then retired at age fifty-two. His involvement with the WHA was central to their brief pre-NHL merger success, forcing the NHL to recruit European talent and expand to new markets.

Howe was most famous for his scoring prowess, physical strength and career longevity, and redefined the ideal qualities of a forward. He is the only player to have competed in the NHL in five different decades (1940s through 1980s); he also played a shift in a 1997 game for the Detroit Vipers of the IHL, playing professional hockey for a sixth decade. He became the namesake of the "Gordie Howe hat trick": a goal, an assist and a fight in the same game, though he only recorded two such games in his career. He was the inaugural recipient of the NHL Lifetime Achievement Award in 2008.

Howe was an ambidextrous player, one of just a handful of skaters able to use the straight sticks of his era to shoot either left- or right-handed. As a young teen, he played bantam hockey with the King George Athletic Club in Saskatoon, winning his first championship with them in the 1942 Saskatchewan Provincial Bantam Hockey Finals. He received his first taste of professional hockey at age fifteen in 1943 when he was invited by the New York Rangers to their training camp held at "The Amphitheatre" in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He played well enough that the Rangers wanted him to sign a

"C" form which would have given that club his National Hockey League rights and to play that year at Notre Dame, a Catholic school in Wilcox, Saskatchewan, that was known for producing good hockey players. However, Howe did not feel that was a good fit for him and wanted to go back home to play hockey with his friends; he declined the Rangers' offer and returned to Saskatoon.

In 1944, Howe was noticed by Detroit Red Wings scout Fred Pinkney and was invited to their camp in Windsor, Ontario. He was signed by the Red Wings to a "C" form and assigned to their junior team, the Galt Red Wings. However, due to a maximum number of Western players allowed by the league and the Red Wings' preference to develop older players, Howe's playing time with the team was initially limited. However, in 1945, he was promoted to the Omaha Knights of the minor professional United States Hockey League (USHL), where he scored forty-eight points in fifty-one games as a seventeen year-old. While playing in Omaha, Frank Selke of the Toronto Maple Leafs noticed Howe's rights were not properly listed as Red Wings property.

By the end of his NHL career, Howe had won the Hart Memorial Trophy as the NHL's most valuable player six times: 1952, 1953, 1957, 1958, 1960 and 1963 – at that time the most of any player, and as of 2019 second only to Gretzky's nine. He also finished second or third in the voting for the Hart a further six times. Howe was named to the NHL's First All-Star Team twelve times and to the Second All-Star Team eight times. Howe was named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1971. His number 9 jersey was retired by the Red Wings on March 12, 1972. Howe was named to Canada's Sports Hall of Fame in 1975. In 1998, The Hockey News released their List of Top 100 NHL Players of All Time and listed Howe third overall, behind Wayne Gretzky and Bobby Orr, although Gretzky and Orr themselves regard Howe as the greatest player. In 2000, Howe was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame.

Courtesy of michigansportshof.org & Wikipedia

BRONZE MEDAL - (Rank - Number Three) - Kevin Martin



Kevin Martin, nicknamed "The Old Bear" and "K-Mart", is a retired curler from Edmonton, Alberta, an Olympic, World and four-time Canadian champion and a member of the World Curling Hall of Fame. Martin is considered by many commentators and former and current curlers, to be the greatest curler of all time.

Born: July 31, 1966 (age fifty-seven years)

Spouse: Shauna Martin

Medals: Curling at the 2002 winter Olympics - Men's Tournament, Curling at the 2010 Winter Olympics – Men's tournament

Teammates (at one time) were John Morris, Marc Kennedy, Ben Hebert, Adam Enright

Children: Karrick, Kalycia and Mykaela

Brier appearances: Twelve – in 1991, 1992, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2013

Kevin Martin is an Olympic World curling legend and a four-time Canadian champion and a member of the World Curling Hall of Fame. His rivalries with the Randy Ferbey and David Nedohin team in the years 2002 to 2006 were to put it mildly – “legendary”.. and his rivalry with Jeff Stoughton was perhaps the most famous of all prairie rivalries and it continued over two decades from 1991 to 2014.

Over his curling career (thirty years), Martin won four Briers, a gold medal at the 2010 Winter Olympics, and one world championship. He took part in three Winter Olympics and four World Championships and won a total of two Olympic medals and three World Championship medals. He won fifteen Grand Slam titles on the World Curling Tour (the media count eighteen, including three Players' Championships won prior to its inclusion as a Grand Slam event), which includes a record eight Players' Championship titles. Over the course of his career, his teams won around two million dollars. He was the first skip to win a "career Grand Slam," winning a title in each Grand Slam event, after he won the Players' Championship Grand Slam event in April 2005. Martin also holds the record for the most Olympic victories, with twenty total wins.

During his career, Martin also served as a major influence in the development of the sport of curling, establishing the competitive tier in the sport and setting the groundwork for the management of curling teams and the creation of high-level competitive curling events. He is also known for contributing to the growth of curling, long known as a recreational and participant-based sport, as a spectator sport. Martin retired from competitive curling in 2014. In 2019, Martin was named the greatest Canadian male skip in history in a TSN poll of broadcasters, reporters and top curlers.

Martin began curling when he was six years old, taking up the sport because his father was the vice president of his local curling club. Martin first came on the curling scene in 1985 when his Alberta team of Richard Feeney, Dan Petryk and Michael Berger won the 1985 Canadian Junior Championship in their first year together as a

team. After winning the championship, he accompanied the Canadian team as an alternate at the 1985 World Junior Curling Championships.

By winning the 1985 Canadian junior championship, the team qualified for the following season's (1986) World Juniors. The team went undefeated through the round robin and won their semi-final match against Sweden. However, in the final, they came up short, losing seven to six to the Scottish team.

Five years out of the World Junior Championships, Martin had formed a new team and won his first provincial championship. This qualified him and his team of Kevin Park, Dan Petryk and Don Bartlett for the 1991 Labatt Brier. At the 1991 Brier, Martin finished the round robin with an eight and three win-loss record, tying Saskatchewan for first place. Martin knocked off British Columbia in the semi-final, and then beat Saskatchewan.

The rink was then off to the 1991 Canada Safeway World Curling Championships in Winnipeg. Martin turned the tables, going undefeated through the round robin. After beating Norway's Ramsfjell in the semi-final, Martin's team lost in the final. His 1991 Brier victory also earned him a spot at the 1992 Winter Olympics, where curling was just a demonstration sport at the time. Martin won all three of his round robin games before losing the semi-final to Switzerland with a score of 4-8 and losing to the United States with a score of 2-9 in the bronze medal match.

Some of Martin's many highlights include: 2009-10: Skipped winning team at Roar of the Rings Canadian Curling Trials in Edmonton, Alta. 2008-09: Skipped silver-medal team at WC (11-3 record) ... Captured Brier in Calgary, Alta. ... Won Canada Cup in Yorkton, Sask. (6-2 record). 2007-08: World champion (12-2 record) and Brier champion in Winnipeg, Man. (13-0 record) ... Placed 2nd at Canada Cup ... Member of Team North America at Continental Cup in Camrose, Alta. 2006-07: Skipped Team Alberta at Brier in Hamilton, Ont. (8-4 record) ... Was runner-up at Canada Cup (5-2

record). 2005-06: Skipped Alberta team at Brier in Regina, Sask. (8-4 record) ... Won Canada Cup (7-1 record). 2004-05: Skipped team at Canadian Curling Trials in Halifax (4-5 record) ... Won Canada Cup. 2001-02: Olympic silver medallist in Salt Lake City, USA (9-2 record) after winning Canadian Curling Trials in Regina, Sask. (8-2 record) ... Captured Continental Cup in Regina, Sask., as member of Team North America. 1999-00: Skipped Team Alberta at Brier (4-5 record). 1996-97: Finished 4th at WC (7-4 record) Won Brier in Calgary, Alta. (12-1 record) ... Runner-up at Canadian Curling Trials. 1995-96: Placed 2nd at 1996 Brier in Kamloops, B.C. (11-3 record). 1991-92: Made Olympic debut in Albertville, FRA, when curling was a demonstration sport ... Skipped Alberta to a third-place finish with an 8-4 record at Brier. 1990-91: Won silver at WC (10-1 record).

Martin was a major influence on the evolution of curling into a competitive sport. He was an instrumental part of the group that brought about the Grand Slam of Curling. In the early 2000s, he became the spokesperson for the promotion of the financial growth of curling, represented largely by the World Curling Tour, which was growing in popularity due to the benefits afforded by corporate sponsorship opportunities and cash prizes at tournaments.

The Martin-led boycott of the Canadian Curling Association for its refusal to allow the developments in the World Curling Tour to be mirrored in the Brier catalyzed not only the transformation of the Brier, but also the growth of the Grand Slam, and in doing so, ultimately allowed the curling to become a legitimate spectator sport. The development of the competitive tier of curling also marked a change in both the players of the sport and the sport itself, as evidenced by improvements in the development and training of curlers as athletes and improvements in the quality of curling games due to better ice conditions and precision-based gameplay. Martin is currently a curling analyst for Sportsnet television and is most certainly a Western Canadian sports legend.

Courtesy of edubilla.ca, Olympic.ca & Wikipedia

Number Four – Christine Sinclair



Christine Margaret Sinclair OC OBC OLY is a professional soccer player who plays as a forward and captains both the National Women's Soccer League club Portland Thorns FC and the Canadian national team.

Born: June 12, 1983 (age forty years) in Burnaby, British Columbia.

Height: 5' 9"

Awards: The Best FIFA Special Award

Parents: Sandra Sinclair, Bill Sinclair

Siblings: Mike Sinclair

Medals: 2012, 2016 & 2020 Summer Olympics

Christine Sinclair began playing soccer at the youthful age of four for an under seven team, and who would have thought that at that tender age that eventually she would grow into a soccer legend. Her father Bill Sinclair (1972) and uncles Brian (1972) and Bruce Gant (1990) were all Canadian amateur soccer champions while Brian and Bruce also played at the professional level. Her father also played for the University of British Columbia and the New Westminster Blues in the Pacific Coast Soccer League.

Christine Sinclair played basketball and baseball as a youth, playing in a Burnaby boys' baseball league, where she made the local under eleven all-star team as a second baseman. With the team, she chose the number twelve as a tribute to Toronto Blue Jays' second baseman Hall of Famer, Roberto Alomar. Sinclair was selected to British Columbia's under fourteen girls' all-star soccer team at age eleven and led club team Burnaby Girls Soccer Club to six league titles, five provincial titles, and two top-five national finishes. She attended Burnaby South Secondary School where she led the soccer team to three league championships. At age fifteen, she attended matches of the 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup in Portland, Oregon. She played for Canada's under-18 national team before making her debut at the senior level at age sixteen at the 2000 Algarve Cup where she scored three goals.

In 2001, Sinclair arrived at the University of Portland where she made an immediate impact on an already formidable soccer program. She recorded twenty-three goals and eight assists in her first season, leading all first-year students in NCAA Division I total scoring. She was named Freshman of the Year by Soccer America and was a consensus All-America selection. During her second season with the Pilots in 2002, Sinclair led Division I in goals with twenty-six.

From 2006 to 2008, Sinclair played for the Vancouver Whitecaps FC of the USL W-League. Sinclair played for Canada's under-18 national team before making her debut for the senior team at age 16 at the 2000 Algarve Cup where she was the tournament's

leading scorer with three goals. She scored seven goals for Canada at the 2002 CONCACAF Women's Gold Cup, tying her for the tournament lead with teammate Charmaine Hooper and USA's Tiffeny Milbrett, a fellow Portland alumna. The same year, she represented Canada at the inaugural FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship. Her record-setting ten goals in the tournament helped lead Canada to a second-place finish and earned her both the Golden Boot as leading scorer and Golden Ball as tournament MVP. As of January 2020, she is the world's all-time leading international goal-scorer after scoring twice against Saint Kitts and Nevis in a CONCACAF Women's Olympic Qualifying match.

At the 2003 FIFA Women's World Cup, Sinclair scored three goals for Canada on their way to a surprising fourth-place finish, their best in that competition to date. During Canada's campaign at the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup, Sinclair scored the team's only goal at the tournament in the eighty-second minute in their first group stage match against Germany. At the 2012 Summer Olympics, Sinclair broke the record of most goals scored in the Olympics for women's soccer, claiming the golden boot of the competition from two goals against South Africa, one against Great Britain, and three against the United States. She scored a hat-trick in a 4–3 extra time loss in the semi-final match against the American squad. Canada was unhappy with the performance of referee Christina Pedersen, who made a series of controversial decisions in favour of the Americans. Sinclair was fined a reported \$3,500 and banned four matches for post match comments, which accused Pedersen of bias and deciding the result of the match before it had kicked off.

Sinclair subsequently finished the tournament as top scorer with six goals and led the Canadian women's national soccer team to a bronze medal with a one to zero win against France on August 9, 2012. Her remarkable effort as team captain and her performance in the semi-final earned her the honour of Canada's flag bearer in the closing ceremony, as well as the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal. Sinclair

made her two-hundredth appearance on December 12, 2013, scoring her 147th international goal in a two to zero win over Scotland at the 2013 Torneio Internacional Cidade de São Paulo. At the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup hosted by Canada, Sinclair scored the team's only goal of the first group stage match against China, a 1 to 0 win, during a penalty kick awarded in the second minute of second-half stoppage time. Sinclair scored in the forty-second minute in a losing effort against England in the quarter-final. Canada lost the match two to one.

At the 2019 FIFA Women's World Cup hosted by France, Sinclair scored one goal against the Netherlands, her tenth goal in five different World Cup editions—an achievement only accomplished by Brazilian Marta. However, Canada went out in the round of sixteen, after losing zero to one against Sweden.

On January 29 at the 2020 CONCACAF Women's Olympic Qualifying Championship, Sinclair scored international goals 184 and 185 against St. Kitts and Nevis to tie and then surpass Abby Wambach for first place in international goals by either men or women. On July 21, 2021, Sinclair played her three-hundredth match for Canada, in which she scored a goal in a one to one draw against hosts Japan in the team's opening match of the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. Canada accumulated one win and two tied games during group play, before advancing to face Brazil in the quarter final. Scoreless during regular play, Canada prevailed in the shootout four to three, with Sinclair being denied on the opening attempt.

Canada faced the United States in the semi-final in August, a rematch of the 2012 Olympic semi-final. Canada defeated the United States one to zero due to a goal from a penalty kick by Jessie Fleming, advancing to the Olympic final for the first time in the team's history. Sinclair opined afterward that "it was nice to get a little revenge." In the final against Sweden in August, Sinclair caused a penalty which was again converted by Fleming to tie the game in the second half of regulation time; following a one-to-one

draw after extra-time, Canada eventually won the match three to two on penalty kicks to capture the gold medal in women's soccer for the first time.

Sinclair has won four professional championships with three teams: the 2010 WPS Championship with FC Gold Pride, the 2011 WPS Championship with Western New York Flash, and the 2013 and 2017 NWSL Championships with Portland Thorns FC. She has won the NWSL Shield with Portland Thorns FC in 2016 and 2021. She won the national collegiate championships twice with the University of Portland Pilots: in 2002 and 2005. She was named WPS Player of the Week three times: once in 2010 and twice in 2011. In 2011, she was the MVP of the WPS Championship Final. In 2018, she was chosen the Supporters' Player of the Year for the Thorns. With the Canadian national team, she has won the 2010 Concacaf Women's Championship, a gold medal at the 2011 Pan American Games, a bronze medal at the 2012 Olympic Games, a bronze medal at the 2016 Olympic Games, and a gold medal at the 2020 Olympic Games. In 2002, she won silver with the Canadian team at the 2002 FIFA U-19 Women's World Championship.

Sinclair was awarded the Lou Marsh Award and Bobbie Rosenfeld Award in 2012, that same year, she received the Diamond Jubilee Medal and was named Athlete of the Year by Sportsnet. In 2013, she was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame and received an honorary degree from Simon Fraser University. Christine Sinclair is one of a kind and legendary in the world of football (soccer).

Courtesy Toronto.citynews.ca & Wikipedia

Number Five - Joe Sakic



Joseph Steven Sakic is a professional hockey executive and former player. He played his entire National Hockey League career (twenty-one years) with the Quebec Nordiques and Colorado Avalanche franchise.

Born: July 7, 1969 (age 54 years) in Burnaby, B.C.

Spouse: Debbie

Children: Mitchell Sakic, Kamryn Sakic, Chase Sakic - brother: Brian Sakic

Career started in 1988 and ended in 2009.

His jersey number was nineteen with the Colorado Avalanche – he played as a center.

Sakic played his entire National Hockey League career with the Quebec Nordiques then the Colorado Avalanche after the team relocated from Quebec City and in 1992 he was made captain of the team (after serving as a co-captain in 1990–91). Sakic is regarded as one of the great team leaders in league history and was able to consistently motivate his team to play at a winning level (thereby earning him the title - legend) I. Nicknamed "Burnaby Joe", Sakic was named to play in thirteen NHL All-Star Games and selected to the NHL First All-Star Team at centre three times. Sakic led the Avalanche to Stanley Cup titles in 1996 and 2001, being named the most valuable player of the 1996 playoffs, and honoured as the MVP of the NHL in 2001 by the hockey writers and his fellow players. He is one of six players to participate in the first two of the team's Stanley Cup victories, and won a third Stanley Cup with the Avalanche in 2022 while serving as the team's general manager. Sakic became only the third person, after Milt Schmidt and Serge Savard, to win a Stanley Cup with the same franchise as a player and general manager.

Over his career, Sakic was one of the most productive forwards in the game as he scored fifty goals twice and earned at least one-hundred points in six different seasons. His wrist shot, considered one of the best in the NHL, was the source of much of his production as goalies around the league feared his rapid snap-shot release. At the conclusion of the 2008–09 NHL season, he was the eighth all-time points leader in the NHL, as well as fourteenth in all-time goals and eleventh in all-time assists. During the 2002 Winter Olympics, Sakic helped lead Team Canada to its first ice hockey gold medal in fifty years, and was voted as the tournament's most valuable player. He represented the team in six other international competitions, including the 1998 and 2006 Winter Olympics.

Sakic retired from the NHL in July 2009, and had his jersey number retired prior to the Avalanche's 2009–10 season opener on October 1, 2009 at Pepsi Center. On November 12, 2012, Sakic was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, along with Adam

Oates, Pavel Bure and Mats Sundin. On April 11, 2013, Sakic and eleven others were inducted into the Canada Sports Hall of Fame. In 2017, Sakic was named one of the '100 Greatest NHL Players' in history.

Following the end of his playing career, Sakic continued with the Avalanche organization in a management capacity, first serving as executive advisor and alternate governor from 2011 to 2013. He was promoted to executive vice president of hockey operations in May 2013 and named general manager the following year. After overseeing a team rebuild culminating in the franchise's third Stanley Cup victory in 2022, Sakic won the Jim Gregory General Manager of the Year Award. The team announced shortly there-after that he was promoted to president of hockey operations.

Sakic was also a part-owner of the 1994 Western Hockey League expansion franchise Calgary Hitmen. He teamed up with a fellow NHL player Theoren Fleury and professional wrestler Bret Hart (another legend), to bring major junior hockey back to Calgary seven years after the Calgary Wranglers had relocated to Lethbridge. Sakic's tenure as a franchise owner ended in 1997 when the owners of the Calgary Flames acquired the franchise. He was appointed to the Hockey Hall of Fame selection committee in early 2023.

Sources include Elite Prospects & Wikipedia among others.

Number Six - Steve Nash



Steve Nash was born in Johannesburg, South Africa, to a Welsh mother, Jean, and English father, John, on 7 February 1974. He stands 6' 3" and weighs one-hundred and seventy-eight pounds. His family moved to Regina, Saskatchewan, when he was eighteen months old, before settling in Victoria, British Columbia. He holds a British as well as Canadian citizenship.

Nash is married to Lilla Frederick (second marriage) – and has five children.

The Nash family played a variety of sports – including soccer, hockey, lacrosse, basketball and tennis – in Victoria. After living just two years in South Africa - the family immigrated to Canada to avoid raising their children amidst apartheid. Steve’s younger brother, Martin, played professional soccer, and his sister, Joann, was a standout college player.

In 1992, Steve moved to Santa Clara University on the only basketball scholarship offered him. After leading the Broncos to three NCAA Tourney berths (and one of the NCAA’s all-time upsets, over the Arizona Wildcats), he graduated with a BA in Sociology and was drafted fifteenth overall to the Phoenix Suns in the 1996 NBA Draft. After two years behind Kevin Johnson and Jason Kidd, he was traded to the Dallas Mavericks. While playing for the Mavericks, Steve’s style of play matured into a legendary All-Star status. He found his niche in the NBA and played internationally for Team Canada including a seventh-place finish at the 2,000 Olympic Games in Sydney.

After a very successful run with the Mavericks, Steve began a new basketball family with the Phoenix Suns, and one of his own – in autumn 2004, Steve’s twin daughters, Lourdes (Lola) and Isabella (Bella), were born. In the fall of 2010, he welcomed a son, Matteo Nash. In 2012, Steve moved to the Los Angeles Lakers in a sign-and-trade deal, where he donned the #10 jersey for the first time on July 11th at the Lakers facility on (no kidding) Nash Street. After a playing career spanning eighteen seasons, and two NBA MVP Awards, and a eight time All-Star, Nash announced his retirement from the NBA on March 21, 2015, with an article he penned for the Players’ Tribune. In 2015, his jersey was retired by the Phoenix Suns as he entered the Suns Ring of Honor, and in 2018, was inducted into the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

In September 2016, Steve married Lilla Frederick, with whom he welcomed son Luca to the family in 2017 and daughter Ruby in 2019. Having attributed his athletic success to a capacity for discipline and drive to succeed, as well as to his efforts towards nutrition (what became known in the NBA as the “Nash Diet”), and careful attention to adequate sleep, Steve also encouraged young athletes to make similar efforts towards their own health and development, creating “Give and Go” to offer free basketball sessions to kids, and serving as the General Manager for Canada Basketball’s Men’s National Team. In his return to the NBA as a player development consultant for the Golden State Warriors, Steve won his first NBA Championship ring in 2017, and, in 2020, he joined the Brooklyn Nets as Head Coach until November 2022.

Off the court, Steve is an engaged investor, including ownership stakes in the Vancouver Whitecaps and Real Mallorca Football Clubs, and can typically be found creating content for television and film with his production company, Control Media. His new shoe – a menswear standout with LA-based Wolf & Shepherd – named the Crossover for its athletic heart and business body, launched in autumn of 2019, with proceeds supporting the work of the Steve Nash Foundation.

Steve’s role as a leader on and off the court have resonated with many, as he provides an energized example of how to give back as President and Founder of the Steve Nash Foundation. Dedicated to assisting underserved children in their health, personal development, education and enjoyment of life, the Steve Nash Foundation provides critical needs health and education resources with a focus on local and national strategic initiatives, including new platforms addressing early childhood neurodevelopment, and health-focused athlete development for children and adolescents. Steve was named to the Order of BC, the Order of Canada, and received numerous awards, including the St. Boniface Foundation International Award, and an honorary degree at the University of Victoria for his humanitarianism.

The Steve Nash Foundation is a US operating foundation and registered Canadian charity dedicated to assisting underserved children in their health, personal development, education and enjoyment of life. Nash has been honoured for his contributions to various philanthropic causes and in 2006, he was named by Time as one of the most influential people in the world. Nash was appointed to the Order of Canada in 2007 and invested to the order in 2016, and was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Victoria in 2008.

Sources for this article include SteveNash.org & others.

Number Seven - Norman Kwong



Norman (Normie) Lim Kwong CM AOE was a football player who played for the Calgary Stampers and Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League.

Born: October 24, 1929, Calgary

Died: September 3, 2016, Calgary

Children: Randall Kwong, Gregory Kwong, Martin Kwong, Bradley Kwong

Spouse: Mary Kwong (married in 1960)

Party: Progressive Conservative Association of Alberta

Previous office: Lieutenant Governor of Alberta (2005–2010)

Norman “Normie” Lim Kwong was a “legendary football player”, executive, businessperson, former lieutenant-governor of Alberta and was nicknamed “the China Clipper” - he was the first Chinese-Canadian to play professional football. In his thirteen years as a halfback in the Canadian Football League, Kwong won four Grey Cups and set thirty league Records. He was twice named the CFL’s most outstanding Canadian player and received the 1955 Lionel Conacher Award as Canada’s male athlete of the year. He served as president and general manager of the Calgary Stampeders (1988 to 92) and part owner of the Calgary Flames (1980 to 94) before becoming the first Chinese Canadian to serve as lieutenant-governor of Alberta. He was inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame, the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame and Canada’s Sports Hall of Fame.

The son of Chinese immigrants from, Kwong was the first Canadian professional gridiron football player of Chinese heritage. As mentioned, he was also the first person of Chinese heritage to serve as lieutenant-governor of Alberta. As a former vice-regal representative of Alberta, he was styled "The Honourable" for life. Kwong was the third Canadian of Chinese heritage to be appointed as a vice-regal in Canada, after David Lam and Adrienne Clarkson.

Kwong was born in Calgary to Chinese grocers. They had immigrated to Canada from Canton, China, in the early 1900s, despite the head tax the Canadian government required of Chinese immigrants. Kwong began his Canadian Football League (CFL) career in 1948 as Canada’s first professional Chinese Canadian player. This was just one year after Chinese Canadians were granted the right to vote in federal elections.

At five foot nine and one-hundred and ninety pounds, Kwong seemed an unlikely threat on the football field but his talent quickly became apparent. A writer for the Toronto Sun described him as a “bruising runner despite his small stature.” At the

age of eighteen, Kwong helped the Calgary Stampeders win the Grey Cup in his first season (1948), making him the youngest player to win the championship.

After playing football at Western Canada High School, Kwong went on to play for the Calgary Stampeders from 1948 to 1950 and, after a trade, the Edmonton Eskimos from 1951 until his retirement in 1960. A powerful fullback, in eleven years of recorded statistics Kwong rushed for 9,022 yards for an average of 5.2 yards per carry and scored 93 touchdowns. He won the Grey Cup four times during his career (1948, 1954, 1955, and 1956). Kwong was a Western Conference all-star running back and three-time winner of the Eddie James Memorial Trophy, in 1951, 1955 and 1956. He was named the Schenley Most Outstanding Canadian in 1955 and 1956. Kwong was named Canadian Athlete of the Year in 1955. He was inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame in 1969, Canada's Sports Hall of Fame in 1975, the Edmonton Eskimos' Wall of Honour in 1983 (where his jersey number ninety-five was retired), the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame in 1980, and the Calgary Stampeders' Wall of Fame in 2012 (as a builder of that sports organization). In November 2006, he was one of very few of his contemporaries to be voted one of the Canadian Football League's Top 50 players of the sport's modern era by Canadian sports network TSN. Kwong set the CFL record for the most yards rushing by a Canadian in a season with 1,437 in the 1956 season. This record held for fifty-six years, being broken by Jon Cornish only in 2012, though Kwong accomplished his record in fifteen games, rather than eighteen for Cornish.

He was president and general manager of the Calgary Stampeders from 1988 to 1991, leading the team to a loss in the Grey Cup final in 1991. Between 1980 and 1994, Kwong was a part owner of the Calgary Flames, having been one of the original group of six Calgary businessmen who bought and moved the NHL's Atlanta Flames hockey team to Calgary in 1980. The Calgary Flames won the Stanley Cup in 1989, making him one of five people whose name is on both the Grey Cup and the Stanley Cup. The feat would later be matched by Wayne Gretzky, who in an interesting symmetry to Kwong's

achievement has his name on the Stanley Cup four times as a player and on the Grey Cup once as an owner.

Kwong's public stature from sports helped him move on to politics and government. In 1971 he ran for the Alberta Progressive Conservative party in Calgary-Millican. In this election, the PCs ended Social Credit's thirty-six-year hold on power, winning all but five seats in Calgary. However, Kwong himself was defeated by long-time incumbent Arthur J. Dixon who won by a 1,600 vote plurality.

In 1988 Kwong was made a member of the Order of Canada and served as the national chairman of the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. Kwong was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta on January 20, 2005, replacing Lois Hole, who died in office on January 6, 2005. Kwong welcomed Queen Elizabeth II to Alberta in June 2005 on a visit commemorating Alberta's first 100 years in Canadian Confederation. During a private audience the Queen presented Kwong with the insignia of a Knight of Justice in the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem.

Sources include canadianencyclopedia.ca and Wikipedia.

Number Eight - Haley Wickenheiser



Hayley Wickenheiser OC is a former hockey player, resident physician and assistant general manager for the Toronto Maple Leafs. She was the first woman to play full-time professional men's hockey in a position other than goalie.

Born: August 12, 1978 (age forty-four) in Shaunavon, Saskatchewan

Children: Noah Pacina

Number: 22 - Canadian National Women's Hockey Team

Parents: Tom Wickenheiser, Marilyn Wickenheiser

Height: 5' 10"

Siblings: Ross Wickenheiser, Jane Wickenheiser

Wickenheiser is a hockey player who is considered the greatest female hockey player of all time, therefore she more than qualifies as a legend for this book. A four-time Olympic gold medalist, Wickenheiser is Canada's all-time leader in international goals (168), assists (211), and points (379). She was also the first woman to score a goal in a men's professional league.

Wickenheiser first started playing ice hockey on a backyard rink built by her father - in 1990 she moved with her family to Calgary. She represented Alberta at the 1991 Canada Winter Games in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island - participating in a tournament for teenage girls aged seventeen and younger, she was not only the youngest player on her team but also the smallest at 5-feet (1.5-metres) tall. She scored three goals in the tournament, including the game-winning goal in the championship final as Team Alberta won the gold medal. Wickenheiser was the tournament's most valuable player.

Wickenheiser played in her first women's world hockey championship for Team Canada in 1994 at Lake Placid, New York. At age fifteen, Wickenheiser was still the youngest player on her team where she played three games and posted one assist to help Canada win the gold medal. At the 1997 world championship in Kitchener, Ontario, and only eighteen years old, Wickenheiser became an offensive force. She led Team Canada in scoring with nine points and notched an assist on the overtime game-winning goal in the championship final as Canada defeated the United States 4 to 3. Wickenheiser later led Canada to the 1999 - 2000 women's world hockey championship titles but was unable to attend the 2001 world championship because of a knee injury. In 2005 Team Canada lost the gold-medal game of the women's world hockey championship to the United States for the first time.

In 2007 Wickenheiser set a Canadian record for most points (fourteen) at a women's world hockey championship with eight goals and six assists. At the tournament

in Winnipeg, Team Canada won its first championship since 2004 by beating the captaincy from Cassie Campbell, was the tournament MVP. Wickenheiser was named one of the Top 100 Most Influential People in Hockey by The Hockey News (ranked number fifty-nine on the 2011 List), one of the twenty-five Toughest Athletes by Sports Illustrated and one of the top fifty Most Powerful Women in Canada by The Globe and Mail.

Wickenheiser scored a goal as a member of Team Black in the second Canadian Women's Hockey League All-Star Game. Appearing with the Calgary Inferno in the 2016 Clarkson Cup finals, she logged two assists as the Inferno emerged victorious in a convincing eight to three final. In January 2017, Wickenheiser announced her retirement from professional hockey to pursue medical school. In August 2018, Wickenheiser was hired as the assistant director of player development for the Toronto Maple Leafs. On May 17, 2021, Wickenheiser was promoted to senior director of player development for the Toronto Maple Leafs.

In 2021 she collaborated with sports equipment maker Verbero Hockey and owner - CEO Andy Sutton in developing the "Wick Stick", the first time a hockey stick was constructed specifically with her input and part of a program to create branded equipment targeted toward women. In April 2022, Bell and Uninterrupted Canada announced that a documentary film chronicling her life. In July 2022, she was named assistant general manager for the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Wickenheiser is an accomplished softball player. In June 2000, she was named to the Canadian softball team for the 2000 Summer Olympics - this was the culmination of a long ball career.

Courtesy Britannica.ca and Wikipedia

Number Nine - Nancy Greene Raine



Nancy Catherine Greene Raine OC OBC OD is a former Senator for British Columbia and an Olympian alpine skier voted as Canada's Female Athlete of the 20th Century. She was born in Ottawa, Ontario. Greene Raine won the giant slalom in Grenoble, France, in the 1968 Winter Olympics.

Born: May 11, 1943 (age seventy-nine), Ottawa

Medals: Alpine Skiing at the 1968 Winter Olympics - Women's Slalom

Children: Willy Raine

Spouse: Al Raine

Greene's family were all ardent skiers and so it was only natural that Nancy took up skiing at an early age (before she was six years old). She was educated in public schools at Rossland, at a business college in Trail, and at Notre Dame University in Nelson—all in the Kootenay area of British Columbia. From 1959 to 1968 she was a member of the national team, and she competed at the 1960, 1964, and 1968 Winter Olympics. At the later Games, which were held in Grenoble, France, she won the gold medal for the giant slalom race and the silver for the slalom (she was now on her way to becoming a legend). Two of her sisters were also members of the national women's team.

Greene moved with her family to Rossland, British Columbia, before she was three years of age and began schussing at a young age and by the time she hit high school she was competing in the Canadian Junior Championships. She would go on to win fourteen World Cup victories by 1968. Nicknamed "Tiger" because of her "go for it" attitude and her aggressive style of skiing, she won the Canadian ski championship nine times and the United States championship three times. In 1967, Greene broke the European domination of the sport, winning the inaugural World Cup. That year she won seven of sixteen events, taking the over-all title with four giant slalom victories plus two in slalom and one in downhill. Her accomplishment earned her Canadian "Athlete of the Year" honours.

In 1968 she won the World Cup title again plus, at that year's Winter Olympic Games in Grenoble, France, she captured a gold medal in the giant slalom, by one of the largest margins in Olympic history, and a silver medal in the slalom. For the second time, she was Canada's "Athlete of the Year". Following her retirement from competition, she made a major contribution to Canadian sport by accepting an appointment to the federal government's "Task Force on Sport for Canadians". During this period Greene also did promotional work for various companies including Rossignol, Pontiac, and Mars Inc.

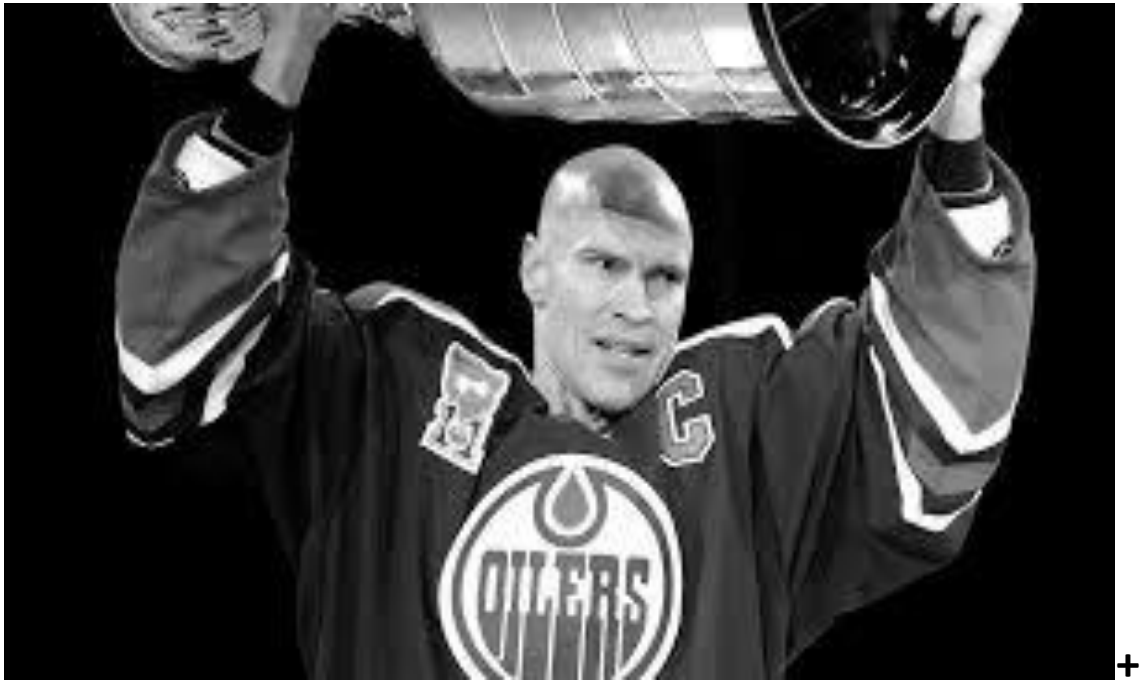
After the 1968 Olympics, Greene turned professional and worked in support of the national team. She also organized a public relations firm and became a sports journalist and broadcaster and in 1969 she married Al Raine. From 2004 to 2011 she was chancellor of Thompson Rivers University in Kamloops, British Columbia and got involved in politics. She was a member of the Conservative Party, was appointed to the Senate in 2009 and left the body after reaching the mandatory retirement age in 2018.

Greene and her husband Al Raine were instrumental in the early development of the Whistler-Blackcomb Resort in Whistler (where this author had a news-magazine and met and indeed skied with her at a World-Cup event). She was also later involved in the development and promotion of skiing at Sun Peaks Resort, just north of Kamloops. Al and Nancy, the Raines, built Nancy Greene's Cahilty Lodge, where they made their home. Dedicated to the promotion of her sport for more than thirty years, the Nancy Greene Ski League has been an important entry-level race program for young children.

Over the years, Greene has been the recipient of numerous awards including her country's highest civilian honour, the Order of Canada. She has been honoured with the naming of "Nancy Greene Provincial Park" and "Nancy Greene Lake" in the Monashee Mountains of British Columbia's Kootenay region. A stretch of Capilano Road in North Vancouver was re-named Nancy Greene Way. In 1999, her name was engraved in Canada's Walk of Fame and she was voted Canada's female athlete of the century in a survey of newspaper editors and broadcasters conducted by The Canadian Press and Broadcast News.

Sources include alpinecanada.org, Britannica.ca and Wikipedia

Number Ten - Mark Messier



*Mark John Douglas Messier OC is a former professional hockey player (centre) who practiced his craft in the National Hockey League. His playing career in the NHL lasted twenty-five years with the Edmonton Oilers, New York Rangers, and Vancouver Canucks.
Born: January 18, 1961 (age sixty-two years) in St. Albert, Alberta*

Spouse: Kim Clark

Children: Lyon Messier, Douglas Paul Messier, Jacqueline Jean Messier

Siblings: Paul Messier, Mary-Kay Messier, Jennifer Messier

Height: 6' 2"

Parents: Doug Messier, Mary-Jean Messier

Mark Messier did it all in a career that spanned twenty-five NHL seasons over four decades. He's the only player in NHL history to captain two different professional teams to championships; he won five Stanley Cups with the Edmonton Oilers and one with the New York Rangers—all in a span of ten years. Remarkable – yes, a legend – you bet.

The fifteen-time All-Star power forward is third on the all-time point scoring list with 1,887 points, trailing only Wayne Gretzky and Jaromir Jagr. He played in 1,756 regular season games, behind only Gordie Howe's 1,767. And he holds the record for most NHL regular season and playoff season games played at 1,992. Messier was nicknamed "the moose" for his determination, aggression, and strength. He had power, playmaking skill, and a goal-scorer's finesse. He was a fierce competitor whose intense leadership in the dressing room was as important as the goals he scored on the ice. In 1994, he earned a new moniker, "The Messiah" for leading the end of the Rangers' fifty-four-year Stanley Cup drought.

Over the course of his twenty-five years of tenure with the Edmonton Oilers, New York Rangers and Vancouver Canucks, Messier finished with top three career marks in several categories and won several awards: Second on the all-time career lists for playoff points (295) and regular season games played (1,756). Third for regular season points (1887). He was a two-time Hart Trophy winner as the league's most valuable player (1990 and 1992). Conn Smythe Trophy winner as the most valuable player during the playoffs (1984). Two-time Lester B. Pearson (now named the Ted Lindsay Award) Award winner (1989-90) and 1991-92) as most valuable player as chosen by the NHL Players' Association.

At only fifteen years old, Messier began playing in the Alberta Junior Hockey League. He amassed one-hundred and forty points in just one-hundred and eleven games. He brought a physical snarl to every shift and was a leader in the locker room as

well, often addressing the team. At sixteen, Messier already weighed close to two hundred pounds and his talent was so obvious that he skipped major junior and college hockey altogether.

His days in the WHA laid the foundation for his career. With help from his father's connections, at the age of seventeen, Messier signed a five-game tryout contract with the Indianapolis Racers. He went scoreless and was released - but was then signed as a free agent by the Cincinnati Stingers. There he played on a line with Robbie Ftorek, one of the league's dynamic goal scorers. He also played with Mike Gartner, Paul Stewart, and Barry Melrose - in forty-seven games, he scored once and had ten assists.

"Mess played with us in my second year in Cincinnati," said goaltender, Mike Liut. "He was seventeen years old. It wasn't fair for him. He was just a young colt that was running around. You really didn't have a great sense of what the potential was — but then again, it's very difficult at seventeen for a player to show you the greatness that Mess ultimately played to." He has the distinction of being the last former World Hockey Association (WHA) player to be active in professional hockey, and the last active player who had played in the NHL in the 1970s.

Messier blurred the lines of legal play, often leading with elbows, boarding helpless players, and, at times, head-hunting. His mean streak was unpredictable and made players be aware of him every time he was on the ice. Though not normal, this type of behavior was far too prevalent in the game back then. Scott Stevens, Chris Chelios, Chris Pronger and other concussion-inducing players would be considered very dirty by today's standards.

After the 2004-05 lockout year, in the summer of 2005, Messier decided to retire. The following year, Messier had his No. 11 retired by the New York Rangers during an emotional ceremony on Jan. 12, 2006. His number was retired by the Oilers a year later,

on Feb. 27, 2007. From 2009-13 Messier was a special assistant to the Sather, the Rangers President, as well as an advisor for the Oilers in 2014.

Messier coached Canada to a silver medal at the 2010 Spengler Cup in Davos, Switzerland, and was Canada's general manager at the 2010 World Hockey Championship in Germany (Canada lost in the quarterfinals). Messier represented his country several times. He only played with Canada once outside North America, winning the silver medal at the 1989 World Ice Hockey Championships in Sweden. He was an integral member of three consecutive Canada Cups championships (1984, 1997 and 1991) and won silver at the 1996 World Cup of Hockey.

Messier has been involved in charitable work in both Canada and the United States. He's helped raise money for medical centers, the Tomorrows Children's Fund and the New York Police & Fire Widows' & Children's Benefit Fund. His dedication to worthy causes is only one of the reasons he has an award named after him. The NHL created the Mark Messier Leadership Award, which is presented annually to the player "who exemplifies great leadership qualities to his team, on and off the ice during the regular season."

Source used for the above is courtesy of - thehockeywriters.com.

Number Eleven – Larry Walker



Larry Kenneth Robert Walker is a former professional baseball right fielder. During his seventeen-year Major League Baseball career, he played with the Montreal Expos, Colorado Rockies, and St. Louis Cardinals.

Born: December 1, 1966 (age fifty-five years in, Maple Ridge, B.C.)

Number: 33 (Colorado Rockies / Outfielder), 33 (St. Louis Cardinals), 33 (Montreal Expos)

Spouse: Angela Brekken (married in 1998), Christa Vandenbrink (m. 1990–1994)

Position: Outfielder

Children: Canaan Rose-Lynn, Shayna Kaitlin, Brittany Marie

Awards: Best Major League Baseball Player ESPY Award, National League Most Valuable Player Award

Parents: Larry Walker Sr, Mary Walker

Larry Walker grew up as many Western Canadians have - with sticks, skates and pads and playing hockey. His sports destiny however landed him on the baseball diamond – and with a permanent place in the game’s storied history. “It’s a game I miss,” Walker said of hockey. “I grew up playing it.”

Larry Kenneth Robert Walker, Jr., was born on December 1, 1966, in Maple Ridge, a suburb of Greater Vancouver in British Columbia, to Larry Sr. and Mary Walker, both of Scottish descent. Larry, Jr., was the youngest of four boys, Barry, Carey and Gary. The five men often played together in a fastpitch softball league, frequently all in the same starting lineup.

Walker grew up passing much of his free time playing street hockey, especially as part of a group of boys in the backyard and driveway of another boy named Rick Herbert. In that group was future Hockey Hall of Famer Cam Neely, who became one of Walker's close friends. Walker dreamed of a career in the National Hockey League (NHL) as a goaltender, only casually playing an occasional baseball game during the summer. He played hockey and volleyball at Maple Ridge Secondary School; baseball was not offered. One of his boyhood idols was NHL goalie Billy Smith, winner of four consecutive Stanley Cups from 1980–83 during Walker's teenage years. Walker sharpened his skills by blocking shots against Neely. Brother Carey, also a goaltender, was drafted by the Montreal Canadiens in the twelfth round of the 1977 NHL Draft.

At the age of sixteen, Walker was offered tryouts with Junior A teams in Regina, Saskatchewan, and Kelowna, British Columbia, but he was cut from both teams and instead made the Regina Pats. Other offers Walker received were from Western Hockey League teams, including Swift Current, which he toured. He then decided that he no longer wanted to pursue hockey and subsequently focused his athletic aspirations on baseball.

Once he switched to baseball Walker proved to be a fast learner, though there were few high school baseball teams in Canada to play due to the short spring season. Walker played on regional teams and signed with the Montreal Expos in 1984 as an undrafted free agent. From there, Walker was on the fast track to success. After finishing seventh in the 1990 National League Rookie of the Year, Walker harnessed his five-tool talent with a work ethic born on the frozen ponds of his home country. He made his first All-Star team in 1992 and also won his first Gold Glove Award that same year, then led the Expos to a 74 to 40 record in 1994 before the strike ended the season.

The next year, Walker joined the Rockies as a free agent and began a nine-year stretch that saw him develop into one of the game's most complete players. Between 1995 and 2003, Walker won the home run title (forty-nine dingers in 1997), three batting titles (1998, 1999, 2001), five Gold Glove Awards in right field and the 1997 NL MVP Award. That year, in addition to his league-best forty-nine home runs, he posted 130 RBI, a .366 average and thirty-three stolen bases. His 409 total bases that year is the eighteenth best total in big league history.

"He's the most talented player I've ever had," said former manager Don Baylor. "He never misses the cut-off man, he never throws to the wrong base; he has speed, power and intelligence. All you have to do is write down his name in the lineup and he'll take care of the rest." Walker, who battled injuries for his entire career was traded to the Cardinals in 2004 and retired after the following season. His final numbers: a .313 career batting average, 383 home runs, 1,311 RBI, 230 stolen bases and seven Gold Glove Awards. His career slugging percentage of .565 ranks 12th all-time. Walker was elected to the Hall of Fame in 2020.

Sources include sportsnet.ca, baseballhall.org and Wikipedia.

Number Twelve - Clara Hughes



Clara Hughes, OC, OM, MSC OLY is a cyclist and speed skater who has won multiple Olympic medals in both sports. Hughes won two bronze in the 1996 Summer Olympics and four medals over the course of three Winter Olympics.

Born: September 27, 1972 (age fifty years of age)

Books: Open Heart, Open Mind

Spouse: Peter Guzman

Medals: Speed skating at the 2002 Winter Olympics – Women's 5000 metres, MORE

Siblings: Dodie Hughes

Clara Hughes, a double threat Olympian, is the only athlete in history to win multiple medals at both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games - her six career medals tied her as Canada's most decorated Olympian (can you say legend) until 2021 when swimmer Penny Oleksiak earned her seventh Olympic medal.

Hughes was born in Winnipeg and was a graduate of Elmwood High School. In an interview on CBC Radio show ,Definitely Not the Opera, Hughes reveals that as a youth, she smoked cigarettes, drank a lot at a young age and did a lot of drugs, admitting she did not envision herself as an athlete. After watching the 1988 Winter Olympics, she was inspired to take up speed skating, but in 1990 she moved to competitive cycling, competing in track cycling and road cycling.

Hughes started speed skating at the age of sixteen, and then took up the sport of cycling at the age of seventeen. She would eventually return to the sport of speed skating at the age of twenty-eight, after achieving success in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. With her experience and endurance earned through cycling, Hughes went on to a successful career competing in the 3,000 m and 5,000 m. This would eventually lead her to medal in these long-distance events at the Winter Olympics. She then returned to cycling, at the age of thirty-eight, to later successfully return for the 2012 London Olympics.

As a cyclist, Hughes competed at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta where she earned bronze in both the road race and the time trial. She also competed at Sydney 2000, finishing sixth in the time trial. She then returned to her first sport, long track speed skating, and won a bronze medal in the 5000m at Salt Lake City 2002 just sixteen months after moving to Calgary to train at the Olympic Oval. After fully dedicating herself to speed skating, she helped Canada win silver in the inaugural Olympic team pursuit and captured gold in the 5000m at Turin 2006, having found her inspiration in a Right to Play documentary about children in Uganda that she watched the morning of

the race. Four years later, Hughes was honoured to be named Canadian flag bearer for the Opening Ceremony at Vancouver 2010. She went on to have one of the best races of her career to win bronze in the 5000m in her final speed skating event. But she wasn't done with sport. Hughes returned to cycling and qualified for London 2012 where she finished fifth in the time trial and also competed in the road race.

Hughes is well known for her philanthropic work. After winning gold at Turin 2006, she donated \$10,000 from her personal savings to Right to Play programs. Canadians rose to her challenge, raising more than half a million dollars for the international humanitarian organization that promotes development through sport. After her bronze medal at Vancouver 2010, she donated her \$10,000 medal bonus to "Take a Hike", a local inner city school program that uses adventure-based learning for at-risk youth. Hughes is also the national spokesperson for Bell's "Let's Talk" campaign, sharing her struggles with depression to help break down the stigma associated with mental illness.

For her achievements, Hughes was made an Officer of the Order of Canada and a Member of the Order of Manitoba. She also holds honorary doctorates from several Canadian universities and was given a star on Canada's Walk of Fame. In 2006 the IOC awarded her the "Sport and Community" award for her commitment to promoting the values of sport and play around the world. She was inducted to Canada's Sports Hall of Fame in 2010.

Hughes uses her past struggles with depression to relate to others and to help combat issues including the stigma involved with mental health issues. "Hughes battled deep depression, which threatened to derail her life, after winning two bronze medals in cycling at the 1996 Olympics." Since 2013, Hughes has initiated annual bike rides across Canada in order to raise awareness about mental health. In 2015, a CTV-produced documentary Clara's Big Ride premiered on the fifth annual Bell's Let's Talk Day which is

a national mental health awareness day in Canada. Her memoir, *Open Heart, Open Mind*, was published in 2015.

Sources include thompsononline.ca, Wikipedia and Olympic.ca

Number Thirteen – Jennifer Jones



Jennifer Judith Jones OM is a Canada's G.O.A.T female curler. She was the Olympic champion in curling as skip of the Canadian team at the 2014 Sochi Games. Jones is the first female skip to go through the Games undefeated. The only male skip to achieve this was fellow legend, Canadian Kevin Martin in 2010.

Born: July 7, 1974 (age forty-eight years)

Spouse: Brent Laing - Children: Isabella Laing & Skyla Carol

Siblings: Heather Jones

Parents: Carol Jones, Larry Jones

Jones and her team were the first Manitoba based curling team to win an Olympic gold medal - they won the 2008 World Women's Curling Championship, and were the last Canadian women's team to do so until Rachel Homan in 2017. Jennifer won a second world championship in 2018 and she represented Canada at the 2022 Winter Olympics. Jones legendary status is - well - legendary.

Jennifer Jones has won the national championship a record tying six times, most recently during the 2018 Scotties Tournament of Hearts, equalling Colleen Jones for total Scotties championships. To go along with her national championships, Jones has also won the Manitoba provincial championship eleven times, with a total of sixteen Tournament of Heart appearances as of 2021, and has won more games at the Tournament of Hearts than any other curler. In addition to her accomplishments internationally, nationally, and provincially, she has also won fifteen Grand Slam of Curling events on the World Curling Tour, more than any other female skip. Jones list of accomplishments would take up many, many pages of this book, so, due to space we cannot list them all – but be aware – they are legendary.

In 2019, Jones was named the greatest Canadian female skip and overall curler in history in a TSN poll of broadcasters, reporters and top curlers. Like most other curlers, Jones is not a full-time athlete. She is also a lawyer and motivational speaker and has two children who turned six and ten in 2022. That means a juggling effort between her family, job, and sport. "I don't know if you can ever balance it," Jones states matter-of-factly. "I feel like people try to feel like they need to be in balance at all times.

"For me, it's always just being in the moment whenever I'm doing anything, so when I'm on the training ice, I give one-hundred percent of my time and focus to training and curling and not feeling guilty for that. But when I'm with my family, I try to give them one-hundred percent of my attention and time."

Jennifer Judith Jones was born to Larry and Carol Jones who were both curlers. She also has a sister named Heather eighteen older. During her childhood, she was often described as "shy". Larry Jones started teaching Jones when she was eleven although Jones' interest of the sport took up before that, in a daycare at the St. Vital Curling Club.

As a junior curler, Jones won three provincial junior championships and a national junior championship. Her first provincial junior competition was in 1990 when she was fifteen. She attended General Vanier School in South Winnipeg from kindergarten to grade eight. After, she attended Windsor Park Collegiate. At that point, Jones was proficient at volleyball and curling. "When I was in high school I really had to make a choice and it was actually my volleyball coach who told me I had to choose either volleyball or curling, and I chose curling," she told the CBC. She later attended the University of Manitoba from 1999 to 2001.

At the University of Manitoba, she earned a B.A. in psychology and economics and a LL.B. She later became a lawyer, a corporate counsel for National Bank Financial, where she is now a senior legal advisor. Lets "fast forward" to the 2005 Scott Tournament of Hearts, her team then consisted of Cathy Gauthier at lead, Jill Officer at second, and Cathy Overton-Clapham at third. She would go on to win the tournament by defeating Team Ontario, skipped by Jenn Hanna in the championship game. Jones faced an extremely difficult shot to win, having to hit a rock outside of the house and roll to the button taking out an Ontario rock. Had she missed, she would have lost both the game and the tournament. The shot was perfect, scoring four points with her final stone and winning the game. CBC analyst Mike Harris described it as "the best shot I've ever seen to win a game". Revered by Canadian sports media and admiring curling fans, Jones' accomplishment under pressure was quickly dubbed "The Shot", and, in the following weeks, became the source of talk and of attempts by novice curlers to repeat the feat in curling clubs across the country. In 2014, Jones was arguably the best athlete across all sports at the Olympics.

In addition to becoming the first female skip to go undefeated at an Olympics, she had the highest shooting percentage for a female skip in Olympic history. Jones, who lost in the 2018 Olympic Trials semifinals, also won world titles in 2008 and 2018, plus a record-tying six Canadian national titles. Jones has won a career 16 Grand Slam victories since the women's grand slam was introduced in 2006, more than any other female skip.

Jones is married to former world champion curler Brent Laing from Ontario - they have two daughters. Their first daughter Isabella was born prematurely in November 2012 in Barrie, Ontario. Although it was a premature birth, the baby was healthy weighing over 3.2 kilograms. Their second daughter Skyla Carol was born in August 2016. In late 2016 Jones moved to Shanty Bay, near Barrie, Ontario, with her husband Brent Laing and daughters. A residency policy change adopted by Curling Canada in 2015 allowed one member of a team to live out-of-province and Jones continued to represent Manitoba while living in Ontario.

In 2022 – 23 curling seasons, Jones joined up with Team Zacharias and at the end of 2022, this new young team was doing reasonably well. On a personal level, Jones was a finalist for the future leaders of Manitoba Award, in 2011 and in 2014 she was made a member of the Order of Manitoba.

Sources include – Sportsnet.ca, Olympics.ca and Wikipedia

Number Fourteen – Cindy Klassen



Cindy Klassen, OM is a retired long track speed skater. She is a six-time medallist having achieved one gold, two silver, three bronze at the Winter Olympics.

Born: August 12, 1979 (age 43 years) in Winnipeg, Manitoba

Height – 5' 8" - Weight – 157 pounds.

Bronze medals: Speed Skating at the 2006 Winter Olympics - Women's 3000m, MORE

Gold medal: Speed Skating at the 2006 Winter Olympics - Women's 1500m

Education: University of Manitoba, Mennonite Brethren Collegiate Institute

Siblings: Lisa Klassen, Kerry Klassen.

Cindy Klassen was attracted to sports at an early age (as many Canucks did) and quickly developed into one of Canada's most versatile athletes. She started her career as an ice hockey player, playing out of the Gateway Community Club in Winnipeg. In her youth she played for the Canadian national youth team and when she was not selected for the 1998 Winter Olympics, she switched from hockey to speed skating and soon she proved to be a natural talent in that sport.

Klassen competed in the 1999 Pan American Games as an in-line speed skater, played for the junior national ice hockey team in 1996, and was a member of Canada's lacrosse team when the sport was a demonstration sport at the 1994 Commonwealth Games. She took up long-track speed skating at age eighteen while attending the University of Manitoba and won a spot on the Canadian team for the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, where she won a bronze in the 3,000 metres. Prior to the start of the 2003–04 season, Klassen suffered a freak accident during a training session when she lost an edge while rounding a turn. She crashed into another skater, whose skate blade cut a four-inch (10-cm) gash in Klassen's arm that resulted in a severed artery, nerve damage, and a dozen torn tendons. By March 2004, however, Klassen had recovered enough to take two medals at the world single-distance championships.

After setting four world speed-skating records in 2005, when she was named Canada's female Athlete of the Year, Klassen arrived in Turin, Italy, for the 2006 Winter Olympics under the burden of heavy fan expectations. She easily handled the pressure, winning five medals to emerge as the Games' most successful woman and as the most-decorated Canadian Olympian of all time. She captured a gold medal in the 1,500 metres, silver medals in the team-pursuit event and the 1,000 metres, and bronze medals in the 3,000 metres and 5,000 metres. Her performance reflected strength, stamina, and the high degree of mental toughness that her fans had come to expect.

Less than a month later, at the world all-around championships in Calgary, Alberta, Klassen won all four distances, added a world record in the 3,000 metres, and captured the overall title with a world record total of 154.580 points. Possibly her finest performance of the year, however, was in March at the season finale in Calgary, when she finished the women's 1,000 metres in the world record time of 1 min 13.11 sec. Her time broke the world standard of 1 min 13.46 sec, which she had set in a trial heat one day earlier.

In 2008, Klassen underwent surgery on both of her knees, and the recovery kept her away from skating for two years. She returned in time to qualify for the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, where she failed to medal in four events and her best finish was twelfth in the 5,000 metres. She retired from competitive skating in June 2015. After retirement from sports, she finished a degree in psychology and joined the Calgary Police Service as a constable.

Klassen has several major awards and accolades to her name having won the Lou Marsh Trophy in 2006, which is awarded for Canada's best athlete of the year. Due to her tremendous accomplishments at the 2006 Winter Olympics and her many accomplishments throughout her career, Klassen was named to the Order of Manitoba. Klassen was awarded the Oscar Mathisen Award in 2006 for outstanding speed skating performance of the year. In 2007, she was given the award for Female Athlete of the Year at the Canadian Sports Awards. Klassen won the 2005 and 2006 Bobbie Rosenfeld Award as female athlete of the year as presented from the Canadian Press. She was also tipped as Speed Skating Canada's 2003, 2005, 2006 and 2007 Female Skater of the Year for long track speed skating. The Canadian Mint featured Klassen on a Canadian quarter in 2010 as part of their Olympic memories' editions and as a recognition of her six Olympic medals

Sources include, maryloudriedger2, Britannica.com and Wikipedia

Number 15 – Brett Hart & Kurt Browning (Tie)



Bret Sergeant Hart is a retired professional wrestler, signed to WWE under a legend's contract. A member of the Hart wrestling family and a second-generation wrestler, he has an amateur wrestling background, wrestling at Ernest Manning High School and Mount Royal College.

Born: July 2, 1957 (age sixty-five years) in Calgary, Alberta

Siblings: Owen Hart, Elizabeth Hart, Bruce Hart, Keith Hart

Spouse: Stephanie Washington - married in 2010

Children: Jade Michelle Hart, Alexandra Sabina Hart, Dallas Jeffery Hart, Blade Colton Hart - Parents: Stu Hart, Helen Hart

Full name: Bret Sergeant Hart

Height is six feet.

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Kurt Browning, CM is a figure skater, choreographer and commentator. He is the first skater to land a ratified quadruple jump in competition.

He is a four-time World Champion and Canadian national champion.

Born: June 18, 1966 (age fifty-six years) in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

*He married Alissa Czisny on August 11, 2022. Children: Gabriel Browning Rodriguez
Height: 5' 7"*

Siblings: Dena Miller, Wade Browning

Parents: Dewey Arnold Browning, Neva Browning

Respectfully described as “The Excellence of Execution” and trained in the celebrated Hart Family Dungeon - Bret Hart can arguably be called the greatest technical wrestler in wrestling history. Hart found splendour in wrestling simplicity, clad in pink and black tights, he strode to ring against the hum of an electric guitar, pausing only to gift his trademark shades to a small child waiting ringside.

Inside the ring, he wasted no movement, systematically focusing on his opponents’ weaknesses until they were too tired to endure his patented Sharpshooter submission. He was also an innovator of offense and possessed an uncanny ability to create pinning combinations out of any predicament – and all this made him into the legend he became.

Hart emerged from Calgary's Stampede Wrestling, coming to WWE as a tag team with his brother-in-law, Jim "The Anvil" Neidhart. Together, The Hart Foundation won the World Tag Team Titles twice and became one of the most popular pairings in WWE. As a member of the Hart wrestling family and a second-generation wrestler, Hart had an amateur wrestling background, wrestling at Ernest Manning High School and Mount Royal College.

A major international draw within professional wrestling, he has been credited with changing the perception of mainstream North-American professional wrestling in the early 1990s by bringing technical in-ring performance to the fore. Hart is widely regarded as one of the greatest professional wrestlers of all time; Sky Sports noted that his legacy is that of "one of, if not the greatest, to have ever graced the squared circle" – thus he is a true legend. For the majority of his career, Hart used the nickname "Hitman".

Hart joined his father Stu Hart's promotion Stampede Wrestling in 1976 as a referee and made his in-ring debut in 1978. He gained championship success during the 1980s and 1990s in the World Wrestling Federation (WWF, now WWE), where he helmed The Hart Foundation stable. He left for World Championship Wrestling (WCW)

following the controversial "Montreal Screw-job" in November 1997, where he remained until October 2000. From there, The Hart Foundation separated, and Bret became an instant sensation as a singles star. He defeated Mr. Perfect for the Intercontinental Championship in August 1991 and became a two-time holder of the title at Wrestle Mania VIII, where he defeated "Rowdy" Roddy Piper in a memorable clash.

Hart won his first WWE Championship in a non-televised live event in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, forcing Ric Flair to submit to the Sharpshooter. It began the first of five WWE Title reigns for the man who boldly declared, "I'm the best there is, the best there was, and the best there ever will be." The win began a stellar run for The Hit Man. He won King of the Ring in 1993, the Royal Rumble in 1994 and defeated Yokozuna for the WWE Title at Wrestle Mania X. At the time, he also began a well-documented rivalry with Shawn Michaels, which would lead to one of the biggest matches in Wrestle Mania history — Wrestle Mania XII's Iron Man Match as well as the most infamous moment in WWE history, The "Montreal Screw-job."

During the 1997 Survivor Series - Hart was getting ready to leave WWE for rival WCW while embroiled in a dispute with Vince McMahon over the fate of the WWE Title. That evening, Shawn Michaels administered the champion's own Sharpshooter, referee Earl Hebner called for the bell (early) and Michaels won the WWE Championship. On the wrong end of a well-devised conspiracy, The Excellence of Execution was furious and left WWE dejected. In WCW, Hart never attained the same level of success that many of his fans predicted. A severe injury suffered in 2000 match, coupled with a stroke in 2002 forced him to retire from fulltime in-ring competition.

The wounds left from the Montreal incident appeared incurable, but Hart surprisingly returned to WWE in 2010. While he achieved closure with Shawn Michaels, he also reignited an unsettled, personal rivalry with McMahon, culminating with Hart's

return to action at Wrestle Mania XXVI where The Hit Man, flanked by many members of his family, finally confronted his biggest enemy.

Outside of wrestling, Hart has appeared in numerous films and television shows such as The Simpsons as well as featuring in several documentaries, about himself and about his family or the wrestling industry in general. Hart also helped found and lent his name to the major junior ice hockey team the Calgary Hitmen, and has written two biographies along with a weekly column for the Calgary Sun for over a decade. After his retirement, Hart has spent much of his time on charitable efforts concerning stroke recovery and cancer awareness, due to his personal experiences with the two. Hart chronicled his wrestling life and the Montreal Screw-job in his best-selling autobiography.

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Kurt Browning was born in Rocky Mountain House, Alberta and raised in Caroline, Alberta - he is a four-time Canadian figure skating champion and four-time World Champion. He represented Canada in three Winter Olympics, 1988 (finishing eighth overall), 1992 (sixth) and 1994 (fifth) and was given the privilege of carrying the Canadian flag during the opening ceremonies of the 1994 games in Lillehammer, Norway. Browning's other achievements are numerous, including three Canadian Professional Championships, three World Professional Championships, a Lou Marsh Trophy for top Canadian athlete (in 1990), Lionel Conacher Award winner (1990 and 1991), Order of Canada recipient (in 1990), an American Skating World Professional Skater of the Year Award (in 1998), and a Gustav Lussi Award from the Professional Skaters' Association (in 2001). He is also known as the Wayne Gretzky of figure skating due to his achievements, contributions to the sport and popularity in Canada.

In March 1988 World Championships in Budapest, Hungary, Browning landed the first quadruple jump ever in competition and this accomplishment can be found in the

Guinness Book of Records. Browning was inducted into Canada's Sports Hall of Fame in 1994 and Canada's Figure Skating Hall of Fame in 2001. He also appeared in the 2006 FOX television program Skating with Celebrities. Most recently, Kurt received the first-ever Lifetime Achievement Award from the International Skating Union.

Browning's energy and talent are welcomed by his fans and embraced by his fellow skaters. An absolute craftsman on skates, Kurt's natural humor and rapport with the audience will always be an obvious highlight of his performance. For five seasons, Kurt has been a part of the popular CBC reality series Battle of the Blades. He has enjoyed his time on the show as a judge and a performer, as well as a co-host working with Ron MacLean. He has provided color commentary for figure skating competitions on NBC, ABC and is currently working for CBC.

Sources for Brett Hart include biography.com, WWE.com, Wikipedia

Sources for Kurt Browning include starsonice.ca and Wikipedia.

Honorable Mention

Lanny McDonald, Terry Sawchuk, Percy Williams, Harry Jerome, Sandra Schmirler, Louie Passaglia, Bobby Clark, Catrina Le May Dolan, Kenny Omega, Randy Ferbey, Tiger Williams, Rick Hansen, Glen Sather, John Morris, Stu Hart, Roddy Piper, Tony Pep, Turk Broda, Andrew Harris and Alphonso Davies

Chapter Four

Want To Be a Media Legend – Then Do This

How do you distinguish between an average news story and an enthralling news piece? Effective writing and reading skills can make all the difference. A writer or broadcaster should know how to play with words and should be able to produce an error-free, grammatically correct and concise article with factual information that would pique the interest of the audience.

For being a good journalist, you need to be aware of the current events; read and listen to a wide range of both print, broadcast and digital (new media) medium of news sources to stay updated on the happening events. You also need to have some background knowledge before you go out to cover a story - your ability to research and find out the important details of a story is a must.

A journalist relies on facts and evidence, not on emotions while working on a story. An ideal journalist should be observant and possess strong analytical skills to assess a situation if there is something more to it. Whether it is about confirming the credibility of sources or assessing an incident, a journalist should know how to weight a situation critically. Sound judgment to verify the information before drafting the story is equally significant.

Like any other field, effective communication skills are essential for an ideal journalist. If you know your way with people, you can understand them and you can then extract relevant information for a story. An ideal journalist should also know how to take control of a situation if the interview goes wrong. Journalists should be proficient in English and be well-versed to file a story that would attract the target audience.

Even if you are a fresher and in your internship phase, you should consider yourself a professional. What professionalism means in the journalism field is meeting deadlines and be ready to take up work before regular working hours and have the courage to accept criticism from the editors or management. Journalists should reflect confidence in order to succeed. Most importantly, you should always be eager to learn from your limitations and enhance your skills.

The profession of journalism requires hard work and persistence. Sometimes you might be chasing a story for months to get a lead. During such times, an ideal journalist should not give up following on a story and must remain disciplined. The ultimate motive of any journalist should be to find the truth and seek justice in all matters even if he or she has received recognition for their efforts. With so much of competition to move ahead in the race, sometimes journalists abandon their ethics for money and fame. A good journalist should always behave ethically and never follow illegal measures even if it helps in uncovering the secrets behind a story. Accuracy and honesty should be most important.

From print to electronic, from newspapers to magazines and from radio to television, the profession of journalism requires important personality traits and significant skills to succeed. The media personalities listed as the top fifteen in their field all have the above in spades.

[courtesy of reva.edu.in](http://courtesy.of.reva.edu.in)

Fifteen Western Media Legends

*Media -reporters, anchors and journalists should have top-notch speaking and excellent writing skills.
Anyone working in broadcasting or print should have excellent communications and be fully competent.*

GOLD MEDAL- (Rank - Number One) – The Kent Family



James Peter Kent PC is a former Canadian journalist and former politician who served as the Conservative Member of Parliament for the riding of Thornhill from 2008 to 2021.

Born: July 27, 1943 (age 79 years), Sussex, United Kingdom (raised in Alberta)

Previous offices: Minister of Environment and Climate Change of Canada (2011–2013)

Spouse: Cilla Kent: Brother is Arthur Kent – father is Arthur Parker Kent.

The Kent family moved to Canada and after a period in Ottawa, settled in Medicine Hat, Alberta (thus their inclusion as Western Canadian legends). The parents were Aileen Marie (née Fears) and Arthur Parker Kent, both now deceased. The elder Kent was a long-time employee of the Southam Newspaper Group who retired as associate editor of the Calgary Herald. Peter Kent began his career as a radio journalist in the early 1960s and then moved to television, joining Calgary station CFCN-TV in 1965 and subsequently worked for CBC Television, CTV, Global, NBC and The Christian Science Monitor's television newscast. His brother Arthur Kent ("the scud stud") began his journalism career at the Calgary Herald in the summer of 1973. Kent has three sisters: Adele, Norma and Susan. Norma was a local news anchor at CBC Windsor for several years before becoming co-host of the CBC consumer affairs programme Marketplace. She continues to work as a journalist. Susan Kent Davidson died of cancer in 2014. She was a writer and book editor.

In 1966, Peter Kent went to South East Asia to cover the Vietnam War as a freelance foreign correspondent and stayed on to cover the final withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam in 1973 and covered the fall of Cambodia to the Khmer Rouge in 1975. Kent returned to Canada and worked as a producer for CBC's The National and, in 1976, he became the broadcast's anchorman after Lloyd Robertson moved to CTV News.

In 1978 Kent agreed to step down as anchorman of The National after he submitted an intervention to the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) recommending that the corporation's licence not be renewed until management created procedures and protocols to prevent political interference in the CBC's editorial decision-making. Kent's complaint involved messages conveyed through the then CBC President Al Johnson from the Prime Minister's Office that resulted in cancellation of a speech by Premier René Lévesque and coverage of a speech by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. As a result of his intervention and descent from The

National anchor desk, Kent accepted assignment to the newly created African Bureau of the CBC, located in Johannesburg.

In 1984 Kent moved to NBC serving in Miami, Washington and New York bureaus and as the US network's senior European correspondent in the late 1980s, winning four Emmy nominations with the network. He then reported for and was back-up anchorman for John Hart and John Palmer at The Christian Science Monitor's World Monitor television news service. One of Kent's feature report series - on challenges in American inner cities - was awarded the Robert F. Kennedy Award.

Kent has named his political accomplishments as being wastewater regulation, changes to the Species at Risk Act and overseeing greenhouse gas regulations for vehicle emissions, regulation of Canada's coal-fired electricity sector and banning the construction of any new coal-fired generating units. He regrets he was unable to convince cabinet colleagues to implement greenhouse gas regulations for the oil and gas industry.

Sources include Wikipedia.

Silver Medal – (Rank Number - Two) – Jack Webster



Jack Webster was born John Edgar Webster on April 15, 1918

Died on March 2, 1999 (age eighty) in Vancouver, B.C.

Webster was an award-winning journalist and talk radio host.

He was awarded the Order of Canada

Jack Webster - the son of a Clyde side ironmonger - was an abrasive Scot whose life was shaped by the crucible of the industrial slums of Glasgow - in those rough Glaswegian streets, the young Jack Webster is remembered for his bright personality and a mischievous nature. Upon completing his schooling, he took-up several newspaper jobs on Fleet Street and in Glasgow, spent seven years with the British army in the Second World War, and developed his style of hard-hitting journalism that he brought to Canada which in-turn captured the attention and respect of millions.

After finishing the war in the Sudan Defence Force as a Lieutenant-Colonel in Khartoum, Jack returned to his family in Glasgow and went back to reporting, first with the Evening News, moving on to the Scottish Daily Mail and to the Daily Graphic in London where he became night editor and shared a desk with foreign editor Ian Fleming, the creator of James Bond.

In 1947, Jack brought his wife and children to Canada, heading straight for Vancouver where he was hired immediately by the Vancouver Sun. He covered the labour beat, exposing communist influence in the trade unions and gaining a reputation as the champion of the little man. In 1953, he began to work on commercial radio in the talk radio format, which had its origins in British Columbia before it spread to the United States. Webster made his mark broadcasting shorthand transcripts of testimony during a probe into corruption on Vancouver's police force.

His hard-hitting reportorial style began at station CJOR (then owned by George Chandler) as a reporter and Webster did two daily broadcasts - Spotlight at Noon and City Mike at 6.10 pm. He and his family returned to Glasgow in 1957 where he wrote a column for the Sunday Dispatch and went to work for a short time at Roy Thomson's Scottish Television. However, he soon happily came back to Canada to his old daily grind of City Mike, Spotlight and ten capsule weekend comments. His next move was to New Westminster's radio station, CKNW, who had made him an attractive offer while he was back in Scotland, and where in 1963, he became a Talk Host, initially from 6.30 pm, but

later doing two shows-a-day, the first from 9 am to noon and a second show in the evening from 6:30pm to 7:15pm. Jack also served as the CBC's Vancouver correspondent for the controversial TV program - This Hour Has Seven Days, and he started to appear as a regular guest panelist on CBC-TV's popular long-running network feature - Front Page Challenge.

In 1972, Jack returned to CJOR, which had been acquired by Vancouver industrialist Jimmy Pattison, and continued his Talk Show success. On October 2, 1978, Jack left CJOR, a momentous event in West Coast media. BCTV had offered a lucrative contract, which gave him four months off during the summer months. Simply called "Webster," the first program began with Pierre Trudeau, and he recalled it as his most difficult interview. Initially slotted Monday-through-Friday from 9 to 10:30 am. Jack also made appearances on News Hour, BCTV's popular supper-hour news.

During his colourful career, Jack received 3 CanPro awards, an ACTRA award and a special award for his role in helping to settle the prison riots of 1963. He received honorary law degrees from the University of British Columbia and from Simon Fraser University. Sparked by a Canadian Club dinner in 1986, the Jack Webster Trust Fund was created to reward excellence in reporting via print and electronics.

In 1988, Jack Webster received the Order of Canada and following his induction into the News Hall of Fame and was inducted into the CAB Broadcast Hall of Fame in 1989. Declaring himself "bushed" after forty years of print and electronic reporting in Canada, including twenty-seven years of open-line broadcasting, Jack decided to retire. His final program lasting ninety minutes was broadcast on BCTV May 1, 1987, and then Jack headed for his farm. In 1990, he wrote his autobiography "Webster" which was published by Douglas and McIntyre in Vancouver.

More than one-thousand people attended a salute to Webster upon his retirement in '86. This event resulted in the creation of the Jack Webster Foundation to promote and honour excellence in journalism in British Columbia. Each year, journalists

judged to have outstanding work, receive a Jack Webster Award, known as a "Webster"; a glass statue and a cash prize that has become the hallmark of journalistic excellence in British Columbia.

The awards have grown from a single "Reporter of the Year" in 1987 to thirteen awards today for best news, best feature and best community news reporting (print, radio, and TV awards in each of the three categories) as well as recognition for excellence in the categories of business reporting, science reporting, commentary, legal journalism, Chinese-language news, and the Bruce Hutchison Lifetime Achievement Award. The Foundation also awards fellowships and six annual student reporting awards.

Sources include broadcastinghistory.com and Wikipedia.

Bronze Medal - (Rank - Number Three) - Keith Morrison



Keith Morrison is a Canadian broadcast journalist. In 1995, he became a correspondent for Dateline NBC.

Born: July 2, 1947 (age seventy-five years) in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan

Spouse: Suzanne Perry (married in 1981)

Children: Willy Morrison, Emily Morrison, Madeleine Morrison, Caitlin Morrison

Awards: News & Documentary Emmy Award for Best News Coverage - Long Form

Nominations: News & Documentary Emmy Award for Best News Coverage - Long Form

Keith Morrison was born in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan in the 1947 and attended the University of Saskatchewan where he earned his bachelor's degree in history. Morrison then started his career in journalism in 1966 as a reporter for The Star Phoenix in Saskatoon. From there he held a number of television anchor and reporting positions across Canada at CFTO-TV, Toronto; CHAN-TV (now BCTV), Vancouver; and CFOG, Saskatoon. He was also news anchor for "Canada A.M.," and a national news and information television program produced by CTV from December 1973 to January 1975.

Keith held several positions as a mid-Canada correspondent for CTV News from January 1975 to February 1976. He then served as anchor and reporter for CTV News from February 1976 to July 1979, became national affairs correspondent and anchor for CTV News from July 1979 to June 1982.

Morrison held a variety of correspondent and anchor positions with the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) from 1982 to 1986 and was a correspondent and anchor for CBC's "The Journal," a nightly news and current affairs program from November 1984 to July 1985. He was instrumental in the development of "Midday," the network's first daytime news and interview program. In 1986 Keith was hired as an NBC News Correspondent, based in Los Angeles.

Keith has covered a wide range of breaking news stories on the West Coast and in Asia. Morrison was reporting from China in May and June 1989 when the student rebellion in Beijing and the Chinese military reaction occurred. Morrison returned to Canada in 1992 to become co-anchor of the leading national morning news program, Canada AM on CTV. He also hosted The Editors on PBS. He was the substitute anchor for CTV National News and the heir apparent to anchor Lloyd Robertson until 1995, when he was ousted in a network shakeup. It was believed at the time that he was campaigning to replace Robertson. While at Canada AM, then Prime Minister Brian

Mulroney cancelled a live appearance after Morrison jokingly referred to him earlier in the show as "whatshisname".

Morrison returned to NBC in 1995 as a correspondent for Dateline NBC, his position as of 2021. Morrison appeared as a newscaster in an episode of Seinfeld, "The Trip". In the episode, he reported the arrest of Kramer as a serial killer.

He is married to Suzanne Perry Morrison, a writer, consultant and political fundraiser who was also press secretary to then Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Through marriage, he became stepfather to "Friends" star Matthew Perry.

Sources include, oregonlive.com and imdb.com.

Number Four – Pierre Burton



Pierre Francis de Marigny Berton, CC, O.Ont. was a writer, journalist and broadcaster. Berton wrote fifty best-selling books, mainly about Canadiana, Canadian history and popular culture. He also wrote critiques of mainstream religion, anthologies, children's books and historical works for youth.

Born: July 12, 1920, Whitehorse (honorary Western Canadian)

Died: November 30, 2004, Toronto

Children: Paul Berton, Peter Berton, Peggy Anne Berton, Patricia Berton, Penny Berton, Pamela Berton

Spouse: Janet Berton - Parents: Laura Beatrice Berton, Frank Berton

If there was anyone that this book that should be singled out as a legend, it is Pierre Berton who was one of Canada's most popular and prolific authors. From Berton's narrative histories and popular culture to picture and coffee table books, to anthologies, to stories for children, to readable historical works for youth, many of his fifty books are now Canadian classics. Berton wrote these best-selling books, mainly about Canadian history and popular culture. He also wrote critiques of mainstream religion, anthologies, children's books and historical works for youth. He was a reporter and war correspondent, an editor at Maclean's Magazine and The Toronto Star and, for thirty-nine years, a guest on Front Page Challenge. He was a founder of the Writers' Trust of Canada, and has won countless honours and awards.

Born in 1920 and raised in the Yukon (considered the West from this books point of view), Pierre Berton worked in Klondike mining camps during his university years. Berton's family moved to Victoria, British Columbia (again – the West) in 1932.

At age twelve, he joined the Scout Movement. Berton later wrote that "The Scout Movement was the making of me". He credited Scouting with keeping him from becoming a juvenile delinquent. He started his journalism career in scouting and later wrote that "the first newspaper I was ever associated with was a weekly typewritten publication issued by the Seagull Patrol of St. Mary's Troop." He remained in scouting for seven years and wrote about his experiences in an article titled "My Love Affair with the Scout Movement".

Like his father, Pierre Berton worked in Klondike mining camps during his years as a history major at the University of British Columbia, where he also worked on the student paper, The Ubysey. He spent four years in the army, rising from private to captain/instructor at the Royal Military College in Kingston.

In 1947 he went on an expedition to the Nahanni River with pilot Russ Baker. Berton's account for the Vancouver Sun was picked up by International News Service,

making him a noted adventure-travel writer. On 1 February 1948, an article by Berton appeared in Maclean's under the title "They're Only Japs", which was the first account of the Japanese Canadian internment to appear in the Canadian media that provided interviews with some of the interned people. Most notably, Berton interviewed Marie Suzuki, a second-generation Japanese Canadian school teacher whose career had been ruined by the internment. Berton was quite critical of the decision made by the Prime Minister, William Lyon Mackenzie King, to order the internment in February 1942 that saw all Japanese Canadians interned, regardless of if they were immigrants or Canadian-born, unlike the case-by-case policy with interning German/Canadians and the partial internment of Italian/Canadians that saw all Italian immigrants interned. Berton's article was also the first to note that greed was a major factor behind the demand for the internment as many of the people in British Columbia who agitated for total internment of all Japanese Canadians were very interested in seizing their assets for themselves.

He spent his early newspaper career in Vancouver (as West as one can get), where at twenty-one he was the youngest city editor on any Canadian daily. He wrote columns for and was editor of Maclean's magazine, appeared on CBC's public affairs program "Close-Up" and was a permanent fixture on "Front Page Challenge" for thirty-nine years. He was a columnist and editor for the Toronto Star and was a writer and host of a series of CBC programs.

Pierre Berton received over thirty literary awards including the Governor-General's Award for Creative Non-Fiction (three times), the Stephen Leacock Medal of Humour, and the Gabrielle Leger National Heritage Award. He received two Nellies for his work in broadcasting, two National Newspaper awards, and the National History Society's first award for "distinguished achievement in popularizing Canadian history." For his immense contribution to Canadian literature and history, he was awarded more than a dozen honorary degrees, is a member of the Newsman's Hall of Fame, and is a Companion of the Order of Canada.

Berton left the Star in 1962 to commence The Pierre Berton Show, which ran until 1973. In January 1963, Berton started to work as a Maclean's columnist, where the other writers such as Robert Fulford and Peter Gzowski wanted to have him fired because of the often frivolous and trivial nature of his columns were felt to be embarrassing. In May 1963, Berton was fired from Maclean's for a column he wrote entitled "Let's Stop Hoaxing the Kids About Sex", where he wrote that he would not object if his teenage daughters engaged in premarital sex, saying he hoped that daughters had enough wisdom to use a comfortable bed instead of a dingy backseat of a car. The column, though intended as a criticism of sexualized advertising as Berton contended that teenage sex was the logical consequence of sexualized marketing, provoked national outrage and led to calls for a boycott of Maclean's if Berton continued to write. Berton always felt that being fired was unjustified, especially because the editors of Maclean's had wanted him to write provocative columns about contemporary issues as a way to boost circulation.

In 1970, book one of Berton's epic about the building of the CPR, The National Dream was published, becoming a great critical and commercial success by 1971. Book two of the series, The Last Spike, was published in 1971 and was even more successful with the public. The success of The Last Spike transformed Berton into a sort of "national institution" as he became the popular story-teller historian that he set out to be. Such was the popularity of The Last Spike, which in 1972, stores sold mementoes related to the book, which was most unusual for a history book.

In a review, the American historian Ralph Hidy wrote that Berton's railroad saga was an "essentially sound" history that was relatively free of errors. Hidy stated that though Berton broke no new ground in his railroad saga, his work was very "lively" and carried "the reader through one cliff-hanging situation after another". The sections dealing with the building of the CPR through the Rocky Mountains are generally considered to be the vivid and exciting part of Berton's railroad epic. Berton described

how the railroad builders had to “quite literally blast and hack their way through the sheer granite of the mountains”. This was extremely difficult, given the technology of the time. Hidy wrote that as a work of narrative popular history, Berton succeeded admirably in telling the story of the construction of the CPR over daunting odds, and in impressing the reader as to why the building of the CPR, which was completed five years ahead of schedule, was considered one of the great engineering feats of the 19th century.

In 2004, Berton published *Prisoners of the North*, after which he announced in an interview with CanWest News Service that he was retiring from writing. On October 17, 2004, the \$12.6-million dollars, Pierre Berton Resource Library, named in his honour, was opened in Vaughan, Ontario. Berton attracted attention in October of the same year, by discussing his forty years of recreational use of marijuana on two CBC television programs.

Sources include, the tyee, penguinrandomhouse.ca, Wikipedia.

Number Five - Ezra Levant



Ezra Isaac Levant is a conservative media personality, political activist, writer, broadcaster, and former lawyer. Levant is the founder and former publisher of the conservative magazine, The Western Standard. He is also the co-founder, owner, and CEO of the far-right media website Rebel News.

*Born: February 20, 1972 (age fifty-one) in Calgary
Spouse: Golda van Messel (married 1999 to 2005)*

*Education: University of Alberta, University of Calgary, Haskayne School of Business
Parents: Marvin Levant
Organization founded: Rebel News*

According to Levant's website (ezrelevant.com) he is a Canadian human rights activist, political writer, and father. Ezra Levant is also the host of the Ezra Levant show and founder of Rebel News – the largest online independent news network in Canada and as far as this book goes a - controversial legend – but legend never-the-less.

Ezra's great grandfather emigrated to Canada in 1903 from Russia, establishing a homestead near Drumheller, Alberta. Ezra spent his early life growing up in a suburb of Calgary, where he attended a Jewish day school before making the switch to public schools. Ezra campaigned for the Reform Party of Canada as a teenager and joined it as a university student. Between 1990 – 1993, while studying at the University of Calgary, he and his two-person team won the best debating category in the Inter-Collegiate Business Competition held at Queen's University. Levant earned his degree in Commerce through the University of Calgary and a degree in Law through the University of Alberta. He spent his early career working in law before making the transition into politics and media.

Levant is self-admittedly: "not to everyone's tastes", as he takes a straight-forward, to-the-point approach, regardless of the difficult issues he's addressing. Ezra doesn't shy away from issues such as politics, free speech, foreign policy and much more. Ezra is known for calling out mainstream media and insists on there being more honest reporting, even if that means not shying away from having "controversial takes" in the name of free speech. He is openly against the establishment influencing media and supports the presence of private, grassroots organizations such as Rebel News.

Levant makes daily appearances on Rebel News on their YouTube channel where he hosts the Ezra Levant show. To date, the main channel has amassed over 1.5 million subscribers. Rebel News aims to follow the facts wherever they may lead – even if it conflicts with the official narrative of the establishment. Levant reports on issues that are happening in the world, tackling subjects that mainstream media (in his words) are

too afraid to approach due to clear political bias - he stands up to not only other media institutions but also government bodies and their representatives. He is outspoken about Trudeau's government and regularly criticizes his policies and his efforts to censor the media.

In 2004, Levant co-founded the Western Standard, an Alberta-based magazine with an emphasis on Western Canada and political conservatism. The magazine ceased publication of its print edition after failing to become profitable. Levant later sold the publication's remaining assets to Matthew Johnson. Levant wrote an irregular column for the Calgary Sun for ten years, until he was dropped in October 2007 because of "internal decisions." He continued to write occasional columns for the National Post on a freelance basis until 2010.

In 2010, Levant joined Sun Media as a columnist and was given an on-air position on its Sun News Network as host of The Source, an evening talk show, when it launched in April 2011. In 2012, during his tenure at Sun News, Levant received Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee Medal. In February 2015, Sun News Network was shut down-hence terminating The Source and his column for QMI/Sun Media.

Following the closure of Sun News Network, Levant launched The Rebel website as a corporate endeavour with a YouTube channel for videos produced by himself, Brian Lilley and other former Sun News Network personalities. Levant argued his online production would be unencumbered by the regulatory and distribution challenges faced by the Sun News Network. He also said lower production costs would make it more viable. A crowdfunding campaign raised \$100,000 for the project.

Lilley quit the Rebel in August 2017, following coverage of the Unite the Right rally in Charlottesville, Virginia by Faith Goldy, who was later fired by Levant. Lilley said he had become uncomfortable with what he felt was an "increasingly harsh tone" when The Rebel discussed topics such as immigration or Islam. The Rebel was repeatedly the

object of controversy, including advertising boycott campaigns in Canada and the UK including the loss of a few well-known contributors, and the cancellation under pressure of a planned Caribbean cruise featuring The Rebel personalities. Still, as of February 20, 2022, The Rebel Media had more than 1.56 million subscribers on its YouTube channel.

Sources include ezrrelevant.com and Wikipedia.

Number Six - Dawna Friesen



Dawna Friesen is a television journalist, currently the chief anchor and executive editor of Global National. She was previously a foreign correspondent for NBC News.

Born: October 8, 1964 (age fifty-eight years),

Spouses: Tom Kennedy (2018) then Rick Anderson in 2018

*Awards: Gemini Award for Best News Anchor
Children - One*

Education: Red River College Polytechnic

Dawna Friesen is an award-winning legendary journalist, and she is the anchor and executive editor of Global National, the flagship national newscast for Global News. During her more than thirty years as a journalist, Friesen has been everywhere from small town Canada to the front lines of history. Seven years ago, Friesen anchored Global News' coverage of America Votes 2016 from Washington, D.C. when Donald Trump was elected as president.

Friesen graduated from RRC's Creative Communications program in 1984, and began her journalism career working in Brandon, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg. She started reading news at a hybrid television and radio station in Brandon, Manitoba, in 1985 and from there went on to report for other stations in Thunder Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, and Toronto.

By the late 1990s she was recruited by national networks in Canada and the USA and joined NBC News. While at NBC, Friesen covered stories out of London as well as the Middle East, including the Israeli Palestinian conflict and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the kidnapping and murder of The Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl in Karachi. She won a News & Documentary Emmy Award as a correspondent in NBC's coverage of the 2008 United States presidential election.

In 2010 Friesen joined Global News as their Global National anchor, succeeding Kevin Newman. Friesen was the third full-time female news anchor to lead a nightly newscast in Canada. In 2011 she won the Gemini Award for best news anchor.

Prior to joining Global National, Friesen was a senior foreign correspondent for NBC News, based in London. During her eleven years there, she travelled extensively across Europe and the Middle East, covering the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, spending months in Israel and Gaza during the conflict there, following the disappearance (and murder) of journalist Daniel Pearl in Pakistan, and covering events in Russia, including terrorist attacks in Moscow and Beslan.

Her work appeared on NBC Nightly News, Today and MSNBC, and she won an Emmy award for election night coverage when President Barack Obama won his first term. Prior to that, Friesen worked her way up through the ranks as a journalist in Canada, including as a Parliamentary correspondent for CTV News, a national reporter in Toronto and back-up host for Canada AM, a reporter for CBC News in Saskatoon and Vancouver, and at radio and TV stations in Brandon, Manitoba, Thunder Bay, Ontario and Winnipeg.

Born in Winnipeg, Friesen grew up on a farm and studied communications and journalism at Red River College. In 1993, she received a Southam Fellowship for Journalists from the University of Toronto and in 2009, the Distinguished Alumni Award from Red River College.

The Global National team won Best National Newscast at the 2015 Canadian Screen Awards (CSA). In 2013, Global National was awarded the Edward R. Murrow Overall Excellence Award for Network Radio and Television, becoming the first Canadian program to earn that recognition in the award's forty-two- year history.

Friesen is an active supporter and advocate for the Alzheimer Society of Canada. When she's not in the office, she enjoys staying up to date on world events, reading, travelling, and spending time with her son.

Sources include Facebook, globaknews.ca and Wikipedia.

Number Seven - Pat Burns



Patrick Burns was a radio talk show host and newspaper reporter. He was born in Montreal, Quebec, but began his radio career in England with the BBC as a sports reporter covering the world hockey championships in London in 1949.

Born: 1921, Montreal.

Died: June 8, 1996, Vancouver.

Pat Burns' Vancouver media career started at CKLG (radio) - but, as recalled by a Vancouver Sun columnist Denny Boyd, he was more prominent in the beginning bashing politicians. He became a North Vancouver Alderman and ran unsuccessfully for the CCF in Vancouver-Burrard. Without Pat Burns there might not be no shock-jocks, maybe-no Howard Stern, he broke into radio in England as a BBC broadcaster covering the world hockey championships in London in 1949.

It was in 1962 that Pat Burns made his "Hot Line" debut on CJOR - the Vancouver radio station founded by pioneer broadcaster George Chandler, who died the same year. As an open-line-host, Pat virtually had Vancouver-area listeners 'by the ear' as he went on to achieve recognition as one of Canadian radio's most fascinating and dynamic radio personalities. Within weeks, his outspoken, controversial style and his success at contacting high-profile and famous guests, made Burns a household name.

Pat also drew the attention of the Board of Broadcast Governors, whose Chairman Dr. Andrew Stewart remembered Pat in his memoirs as presenting the Board with its outstanding case on abusive content. Dr. Stewart recalled Burns became a sensation, the station's ratings rocketed, and with them, the profits. The audience included people who were captivated and still others looking for grounds of complaints".

In 1965, Pat hosted a series of programs from Selma, Alabama, where Martin Luther King was helping to change the United States forever but was fired a short while after those historic broadcasts. His dismissal was widely protested but the decision stood, and Pat returned briefly to newspaper reporting before joining CKGM in Montreal later in the decade. Burns certainly got that message through to his listeners on CJOR in Vancouver, for when the station fired him, they staged a massive demonstration unprecedented in Canadian broadcasting. The "Burns Hot Line" returned

to the air for a while between 1969 and 1976 after which he did news and commentary. The "Hot Line" returned to CJOR in Vancouver in 1980.

Burns once worked at CKO, the Canadian news radio network. According to an article in a 1966 Macleans magazine article, Burn's tactics raised grave questions among a few of his critics, but their more noticeable effect was to clobber his station's competitors. Before Burns, CJOR had been near the bottom of the night-time ratings; with Burns, it climbed to the top. "The opposition could see what was happening" Burns relates. "They were sitting on the top of a big ice cream-cake, and it was going to melt — they knew the writing was on the wall."

Pat Burns has been described as a true old-fashioned reporter who understood the show business value of his job. Pat died in his seventy-sixth year on June 8, 1996. Posthumously, in 1996, Pat Burns was inducted into the CAB Broadcast Hall of Fame.

Sources include broadcasting-history.com.

Number Eight – Terry Jones



Terry Jones, nicknamed Large or Jonesy, is a journalist and author based in Edmonton, Alberta. He is a sports columnist with the Edmonton Sun. Jones was born in Lacombe, Alberta in 1948. He began his sports journalism career when he was in grade seven where he wrote sports stories for the Lacombe Globe.

*Born: June 25, 1948 (age seventy-four years)
Books: Epic Legacy of the Edmonton Eskimos,*

The legendary Terry Jones was born in Lacombe, Alberta in 1948 and began his sports journalism career when he was in grade seven when he wrote sports stories for the Lacombe Globe. Believe it or not he had a syndicated sports column by the time he was in grade nine, on high school football, published in rural Alberta newspapers.

In grade ten, Jones wrote for the Red Deer Advocate, a daily newspaper and in 1967, he began his career with the Edmonton Journal. He has covered the Edmonton Oilers from their World Hockey Association days to their present team. Jones also drew a cartoon of Snoopy from Peanuts for the first cover of the Journal's Saturday comics magazine in January 1978. In 1982, Jones became sports columnist at the Edmonton Sun. During his career as a journalist, he has covered sixteen Olympic Games (a Canadian journalism record), over five-hundred Stanley Cup Playoff games, over thirty-seven Grey Cups, over twenty Super Bowl games, Briers, and countless Canada Cup and IIHF World Hockey Championships. Jones had also interviewed Joe DiMaggio, notorious for his media shyness, in the 1980s and he authored books on the career of Wayne Gretzky.

In 2011, Jones received the Elmer Ferguson Memorial Award and was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in the media category (along with Mickey Redmond). Upon this honour he was congratulated by, among many, the Edmonton Oilers and fellow Hall of Famer Wayne Gretzky. Other honours he received include Canadian Sports Media sportswriter of the year, and inductions into the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame (2002) and Canadian Football Hall of Fame (2002). He is the third Edmonton sports media member to earn a place in the Hockey Hall of Fame, joining Rod Phillips and Jim Matheson.

In 2012, he received a Lifetime Award, the Sports Media Canada George Gross Award for Career Achievement, from Sports Media Canada. He is also a recipient of the Dough Gilbert Award, Bell Memorial Award, Sun Media's ultimate journalism award in

2001, and the Doug Creighton Award for Editorial Excellence. “In June 2022 Jones tweeted, “My last scoop - at one p.m. today, after beginning my career at the Edmonton Journal in 1967 I received a phone call from Toronto informing me that my position had been eliminated by Post Media. Thank you all so much for reading. Hardly the way I hoped it would end.”

He is married to Linda and has three children, a son, Shane (also a sports journalist), and twin daughters and resides in Sherwood Park, Alberta

Sources include Wikipedia.

Number Nine – Simma Holt



Simma Holt, CM was a journalist, author, and the first Jewish woman elected to the House of Commons of Canada. Born on March 27, 1922, in Vegreville, Alberta as Simma Milner, the sixth of eight children. She received a Bachelor of Arts degree, with majors in English and Psychology, in 1944 from the University of Manitoba.

Died: January 23, 2015 in Burnaby, B.C.

Party: Liberal Party of Canada

Education: University of Manitoba

Previous office: Member of the House of Commons of Canada (1974–1979)

In 1944) Holt joined the Vancouver Sun newspaper in, where she worked for thirty years as a reporter, feature writer and columnist. In 1949 she married Vancouver teacher Leon Holt, and they remained married until his death in 1985.

Her curiosity with journalism began as a child when the sole operator of the Vegreville Observer would welcome her observing his production of the paper. Partly due to male students at the University of Manitoba participating in the Second World War, Holt became the first female managing editor of the student newspaper The Manitoban and university correspondent for the Winnipeg Free Press. On D-Day, her first day using the machine, Holt mistakenly clogged up the teletype machine at the Canadian Press in Calgary.

When she started her career at The Vancouver Sun - at the start of Holt's journalism career, women were rarely employed as professional journalists, but she gained a reputation as a tough reporter by working in traditionally male beats, such as crime and waterfront reporting. Holt was tough on advocacy or crusading investigative journalism in potentially topics such as prostitution. Sexism incidents included coworkers handing her nude photos of women and being told by her editor she would be fired if she again snuck into the male-only Terminal Club to cover a story.

During a 1970 strike by Sun employees, Holt was a labour negotiator and vice-president of the Newspaper Guild and actively worked for the Vancouver Express. British Columbia Senator Ray Perrault engaged Holt with Liberal leader Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Initially, she was critical of Trudeau and published a story about his wife but became favourable to him after he was willing to accept her criticism. In the 1974 election, Holt was elected to the Canadian House of Commons as the Liberal candidate for the British Columbia riding of Vancouver Kingsway. She was one of only two women representing British Columbia. She was defeated in the 1979 election and the 1980 election. She was the first Jewish woman elected to Parliament. Holt gained a

reputation as a tough reporter when she covered the traditionally male waterfront and crime beats. But she was also known as having a soft heart, and her interest in forgotten and abused children led to stories about this subject. “My father once said that because I had no children, the children of the world must be mine,” said Holt in 1996, so when I saw kids who had no future and lived in a Tobacco Road atmosphere in the middle of nowhere and nobody cared, I had to write about it.”

She did not enjoy her leave of absence from journalism to sit in Parliament and face anti-Semitism and anti-feminism - she called Parliament a 'silly old boys' club' and a waste of time. Holt moved to Maple Falls, Washington, and temporarily worked for the campaign for US President George H. W. Bush. In 1981, Holt started a three-year term as a member of the National Parole Board.

In 1996, Holt, who also served a four-year term on the National Parole Board, was made a member of the Order of Canada, which recognizes outstanding achievement and service in various fields of human endeavours. “I always wanted to help people,” said Holt at the time. “You can't change the whole world, but you can change one person at a time.” She joked that the timing of awards like the Order of Canada disturbed her. “I think they think you’re going to die,” she laughed. “But I’m going to fool them and be around and be obnoxious for another thirty to forty years.” Holt campaigned for women’s rights but struggled in the early days of her career as one of few women in a newsroom full of men. “It was harder for a woman, but it made you work twice as hard.”

Holt was inducted into the Canadian News Hall of Fame in 1996, the first female journalist in B.C. to receive the distinction. Holt wrote several books: *Terror in the Name of God*; *The Story of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors* (1964), a history of the Doukhobors in B.C.; *Sex and the Teen Age Revolution* (1967), a study of the problems faced by young people especially in foster homes and the correctional system; *The*

Devil's Butler (1972), about the drug explosion and the hippy scene and the depravities and murders committed by the Satan's Angels motorcycle gang; The Other Mrs. Diefenbaker (1982), a biography on Edna Diefenbaker; and Memoirs of a Loose Cannon (2008), a personal memoir.

"She was fearless," recalled former B.C. Supreme Court Justice Nancy Morrison, who became a long-time friend of Holt's after meeting her in 1970. "She was a friend for any underdog and that's why I called her 'the court of last resort.'" Morrison recalled Holt, as a court reporter, taking up the cause of prostitutes at a time when few reporters would. She referred to Holt as a "crusading investigative journalist who was afraid of no one."

Sources include globeandmail.com, Times Colonist and Wikipedia

Number Ten – Jack Wells



John Hampson Wells, also known as Cactus Jack, was a Winnipeg-based radio and television broadcaster specializing in sports.

Born: May 13, 1911, Moose Jaw

Died: May 26, 1999, Winnipeg

"Aside from Marquis wheat and a couple of railroads, nothing rolls as familiarly across the prairies as the voice of Jack Wells, an uninhibited sports announcer whose rare combination of garbled syntax, colossal irreverence, haphazard pronunciation and great personal warmth has made him an institution in the west and a unique figure in the whole country" wrote Trent Frayne for Maclean's Magazine, August 15, 1959.

Born in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on May 13, 1911, John (Jack) Hampson Wells fashioned a career in the broadcasting and sporting world that stands second to none. Like many others from the prairies who achieved success and national recognition, Jack was a product of the "dirty thirties", the son of a contractor whose business failed during the depression - a boy who left school in grade eight to help his family eke out a living as an apprentice plumber at night and as a bicycling telegram delivery messenger by day. He gave up on a plumbing career when a clerk's job opened up at the CPR telegraph office in Saskatoon where fate awaited to facilitate his entry into broadcasting.

While listening to a hockey broadcast on CFQC, Jack boasted he could do a better job than the guy on the mike. Dared by a chum to prove his claim, Jack applied for a job at the station and was hired, - the year was 1936 and Sy Cairns was Well's guide and mentor in this new media world. In 1939, he joined the staff of CJAT Trail as an all-round announcer, operating and writing copy, and broadcasting a season of games involving the Trail Smoke Eaters. Then, it was back to Saskatoon and the first of two rejected attempts to enlist in the Canadian Army.

In 1941, he got a job as a sports announcer at CJRC (later CKRC) Winnipeg and a role in Wrigley's Treasure Trail western network program. CJRC provided his springboard into football broadcasting, and he began travelling with the Blue Bombers to relay the play-by-play back to the fans in Winnipeg. The operator of the Amphitheatre Rink and Osborne stadium gave Jack the exclusive rights to broadcast from the two auditoriums

which, in turn gave him the right to sell time to any one of the Winnipeg stations. Jack left CKRC and went free-lance.

In 1954, CKY offered him a contract for exclusive broadcasts, and this deal, together with his television work, newspaper columns and personal public appearances, made him the highest-paid sports announcer in the west. It was during an announcing stint on CKY that Jack acquired his nickname. A fellow-staffer, "Porky" Charbonneau, who did a western show on the station, went on vacation, and Jack filled-in for him. It occurred to Jack that he, too, should have a moniker and adopted "Cactus" and it became one of the most famous in Canadian broadcasting. It was only fitting that Jack have a nickname. He'd been adding descriptors to others along the way.

In his colourful career, Jack Wells broadcast at one time or another on four Winnipeg stations - CKRC, CKY, CJOB and CFRW. In the early fifty's he became the first television voice of Western Conference Football for the CBC. In 1959, he took his unique play-by-play style to CJAY-TV - the CTV affiliate in Winnipeg. In 1991, Jack was honored by the Blue Bombers football team for his fifty years on the football beat in Winnipeg. In semi-retirement, he continued to make an appearance on all Blue Bomber home games and to select Cactus Jack's "Happy Honker" Player of the Game Award. In 1988, Cactus Jack Wells was inducted into the CAB Broadcast Hall of Fame.

Sources include cfhod.ca and broadcasting-history.com.

Number Eleven - Ben Metcalf



Bennett Metcalfe (October 31, 1919 – October 14, 2003) was a Canadian journalist and first chairman of Greenpeace, which was founded in 1971. Metcalfe died of a heart attack at age eighty-three.

He had three daughters Michelle, Charlotte, and Sophie and sons Christopher (1958-1980) and Michael (1956-2002).

Ben Metcalfe was born in Winnipeg and was a good journalist (although not a legend) but became legendary due to his involvement in trying to protect the earth from what as he saw as unscrupulous corporations trying to destroy it.

He moved to the United Kingdom and at the age of sixteen joined the Royal Air Force. Metcalfe was posted to India and North Africa. After World War II he worked as journalist in France. He moved back to Canada in 1951, living in Winnipeg, West Vancouver, and Shawnigan Lake. He worked as a journalist, editor, and freelance correspondent for Winnipeg Free Press, the Province newspaper in Vancouver and other publications. He also started a public relations company with his second wife Dorothy.

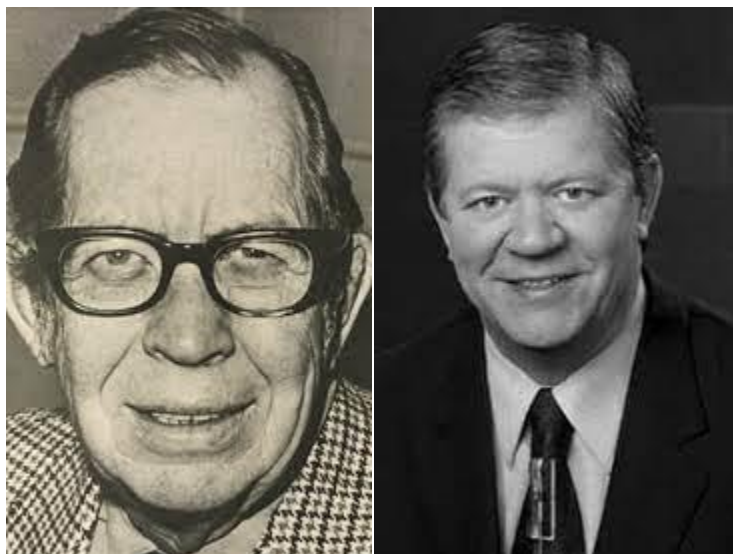
In 1971 he joined the crew member of the Greenpeace boat sailing to protest against U.S. army nuclear bomb test near Amchitka-island. When the Greenpeace Foundation was established - Metcalfe became its first Chairman. He recognized the importance of a media campaign as a tool to gain support for environmental issues. He left his post when Greenpeace changed focus from nuclear weapons to fighting against whaling and seal hunting. He is the author of a biography of Roderick Langmere Haig-Brown.

Metcalfe combined an unwavering commitment to the environment with the flair of a campaigner for the cause. A journalist and broadcaster, he turned his personal experience in the trenches of environmentalism into grist for newspapers and television news. A movement that started with early warnings like Rachel Carson's book "Silent Spring" and registered faintly at protests against nuclear tests -- for which Mr. Metcalfe was a guiding spirit -- gained momentum. He was among the small band of activists who succeeded in focusing the world's attention on the environment.

Ben Metcalfe, a founder of the small environmental group that over three decades grew into Greenpeace International, with three million members, died at his home on Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. He was eighty-three - The cause was a heart attack.

Sources include the New York Times and Wikipedia

Number Twelve - The Goods (Jr. & Sr.)



William R. Good Sr. was a radio sports broadcaster, most noted as the winner of ACTRA's Foster Hewitt Award for excellence in sports broadcasting. He was born (1918) in Wilkie, Saskatchewan. He died in 1996.

*Bill Good Jr. was a Western Canadian television personality and host of talk radio shows, all in the province of British Columbia. After twenty-one years with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, first doing radio before moving to television news, he hosted talk radio at CKNW for twenty-six years.
Born: December 8, 1945 (age seventy-seven years)*

Good Sr. began his career as a newspaper sports reporter in Regina and Winnipeg in the late 1930s before moving to Vancouver in 1948. He first became nationally known as a curling commentator and announcer for CBC Radio and by the time of his retirement, he had covered The Brier forty-eight times.

He was also a football commentator for the BC Lions of the Canadian Football League, hosting the first-ever post-game show on CBC Vancouver in the 1950s. He helped create a football show for CKVU in the 1970s upon that station's launch and was a regular part of broadcast teams for the Canadian Open Golf Championship. He was inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame's media division in 1982, the Canadian Curling Hall of Fame as a builder in 1992 and the BC Sports Hall of Fame's media division in 2002.

It's not too much of a stretch to suggest that, in the '40s, '50s and '60s, the actor Lorne Greene and Good had the most recognizable voices in Canada - Greene read the national news of CBC Radio. Curling, made Good a national celebrity, as working press or a special guest. Good attended forty-eight Brier championships.

For decades, his cello-section voice rolled into every city and village in every province that had a four-sheet rink and a CBC relay. When it was too warm to curl, he covered the Canadian Open Golf Championship, not as part of a stationary team sitting up in a tower but walking the course with a one-hundred-pound power pack strapped to his back. That voice was stilled for good when Good died in West Vancouver. He left behind a hefty set of credentials: memberships in the Canada curling and Canadian Football League halls of fame, an ACTRA Award for excellence in broadcasting and an enormous circle of close friends, admiring colleagues and down-and-outers he picked up and dusted off.

~

Bill Good (junior) worked for CFPR in Prince Rupert and this eventually led him to a permanent job at a newly opened media station CHTK-FM in the same city. After a year he went to CFAX in Victoria and then joined the CBC in 1967 and in the 1970s, he worked for CBC Sports, where one of his duties was hosting Hockey Night in Canada broadcasts originating from Vancouver. In 1978, he moved to CBUT in Vancouver, where he anchored the News Centre until 1988, he then joined Vancouver's premier radio station CKNW.

From 1993 to 2001, Good anchored the Vancouver edition of Canada Tonight, broadcast on BCTV (then Vancouver's CTV affiliate). He moved to CTV Vancouver in 2001 after that station became Vancouver's CTV and he co-anchored the 6:00pm newscast on CTV Vancouver alongside Pamela Martin. In July 2014, Good announced he would retire in August after twenty-six years at CKNW. He returned to the airwaves in September 2015 as host of a daily editorial commentary feature, A Minute, with Bill Good on NEWS 1130 (a Vancouver Am radio station). He also currently appears in television advertisements for the home lending company Capital Direct.

Sources include, edhird.com, cfhof.ca and bcradiohistory.com.

Number Thirteen - Charles Adler



Charles Adler is a broadcaster and political commentator, most noted as a former host of the newsmagazine series Global Sunday and as host of the syndicated radio talk show Charles Adler Tonight on the Global News radio network from 2016 until 2021.

Born: August 25, 1954 (age sixty-eight years) in Budapest, Hungary

Education: McGill University - Network: Corus Radio Network

Show: Charles Adler Tonight

Adler grew up in Montreal (but as far as this book is concerned he has become an legend due to his loquacious work in Western Canada) where he started his broadcast career while attending McGill University. After a stint at Radio McGill, he became a producer at CKGM in Montreal in the summer of 1973. His first professional radio job as an on-air personality began in 1974, when he hosted a weeknight rock show at CKXL in Calgary. Within the year he was back in Montreal working at CJAD, followed by work at stations in Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Toronto. He returned to Calgary in 1989 to launch a talk radio show called Hot Talk. He followed that with a move to the USA that saw him host a nationally syndicated radio show out of Tampa that hit more than one-hundred and twenty markets.

In 1994, he launched a television show called Adler on Line in Boston which a year later earned Adler an Emmy Award for Best Host in New England. 1996 saw him returning to Canada to host the Charles Adler Show in Toronto on CFRB. Two years later he was back in Western Canada, hosting Adler on Line on CJOB in Winnipeg. In 2001, Adler was the debut host on Global Sunday, a national Sunday night TV show. Along with numerous appearances on Canadian news and current affairs shows, Adler has also guest hosted in the USA on the Fox News Channel.

In 2004, Corus Radio launched Adler as a national host of Charles Adler which aired on fourteen radio stations for more than eight years. In 2011, he began to host a self-titled daily talk series on the Sun News Network that aired weeknights at 8:00 and ran until September 2013. Adler returned to hosting a daily talk show on 680 CJOB in Winnipeg and was heard on weekends on 630 CHED in Edmonton and Newstalk 770 in Calgary. Adler announced in July 2015, that after seventeen years he was leaving CJOB effective August 7, 2015. Adler then moved to Vancouver in order to be closer to his family. In October 2015, The Charles Adler Show launched on SiriusXM and aired until November 21, 2016. In November 2016 Corus re-launched Adler as a network show. Charles Adler Tonight was based at Global News Radio 980 CKNW in Vancouver

where the show airs weeknights. The show is also heard on Global News Radio 770 CHQR in Calgary, 630 CHED in Edmonton, in Winnipeg at 680 CJOB, CFMJ AM640 in Toronto, and CFPL AM980 in London. The show ran for five years until concluding in September 2021. Adler received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Radio Television Digital News Association on May 27, 2017.

Though Adler identified himself as a conservative for much of his broadcast career, and has even been described in media as "the closest Canada ever came to having its own Rush Limbaugh"- since 2019 he has stated that he has "parted ways" with conservatism and now considers himself a centrist

Sources include globalnews.ca and Wikipedia.

Number Fourteen - Jack Wasserman



Jack Wasserman (February 27, 1927 – April 6, 1977) was a nightlife and celebrity columnist for the Vancouver Sun newspaper from 1949 until his death. He also had a program on Vancouver talk-radio station CJOR in 1968.

Wasserman was born in Winnipeg on February 27, 1927.

Jack Wasserman's column, read eagerly throughout British Columbia comprised mostly of short items strung together, with the names of celebrities in boldface - he often reported things he or others overheard backstage or at political rallies. Wasserman would have some inside information on headline stories and subjects interviewed included Nina Simone, Richard Pryor, Dusty Springfield, Eric Burdon and Tommy Douglas.

When printers at the Vancouver Sun newspaper declared a strike, Wasserman, anticipating a long work stoppage, approached his friend Jim Pattison (also a legend in this book), owner of radio station CJOR, for a job. Wasserman would go on the air with a three-hour talk show weekday mornings from nine until noon - his competition was radio veteran Jack Webster (another legend). The Sun responded by firing Wasserman and replacing him with Denny Boyd.

Wasserman brought major celebrities to the show through his connections with local promoters and nightclub owners. His guests included Richard Pryor, Dusty Springfield, Eric Burdon, and many others, including many prominent politicians. His ratings, however, could not beat Webster's, and in a couple of years Wasserman returned to the Sun and resumed his column, until his death. He briefly had a show named Wasserman's World on CKNW (1970).

Wasserman's society and celebrity columns (and occasional political analysis) covered the often-lurid details of the Vancouver nightlife and society scene in the 1950s and 1960s, when famous dinner clubs such as The Cave and Isy's attracted big names from around the world. Quoting from one of his columns: Vancouver erupted as the vaudeville capital of Canada, rivaling and finally outstripping Montreal in the East and San Francisco in the south as one of the few places where the brightest stars of the nightclub era could be glimpsed from behind a post, through a smoke-filled room, over

the heads of twenty dollar tippers at ringside. Only in Las Vegas and Miami Beach, in season, were more superstars available in nightclubs.

So profound was Wasserman's role in Vancouver's nightlife that the key blocks of Hornby Street, site of much of the nightlife action, has been officially dubbed "Wasserman's Beat." Wasserman died after collapsing during an event at the Hotel Vancouver on April 6, 1977. Following his death, British Columbia premier Bill Bennett described him as a "very fair member of the media" in a speech to the BC legislature.

When Wasserman died, the Vancouver Sun newspaper published a goodbye to him that partially said – "Wasserman started at The Sun in 1949 as a news reporter. He haunted night spots on his own after hours and wrote about it for the paper, which eventually led to the After Dark column." But his column didn't seem to have been a big hit out of the box - it initially ran once every two weeks on Wednesdays, buried deep inside the paper. But the breezy writing style and late-night subject matter of the column rubbed some people the wrong way. "With all the grave troubles confronting the world today, surely The Sun can find better use for its space than devoting it to the low-life nonsense signed by Jack Wasserman in the 'After Dark' column," said a letter to the editor signed "DISGUSTED" on May 20, 1952. "Why glorify the sleazy doings of semi-underworld characters? This of course doesn't apply to the professional entertainers Wasserman mentions."

But he had his fans, as well. "Vancouver claims to be a big city, so it must have big city characteristics, which are well described in this column," said another letter to the editor. "Don't listen to the Pollyanna's who would have tried to strangle a Runyon or O'Henry if he had appeared here. Cater to your grown-up readers with columns like this." For a couple of years Wasserman continued to write news features for the paper,

but eventually he became a full-time columnist, one of the most popular in The Sun's history.

His specialty was the "saloon beat", hitting the town at night to give the Sun's readers the lowdown on what happened while they were sleeping - he became so popular he had a radio and TV show, on top of his Sun column.

Sources include The Sun and Wikipedia

Number Fifteen – Don Taylor & Jack Matheson (tie)



Don Taylor is a radio and television sportscaster. He worked for TSN Radio 1040 in Vancouver until laid off in February 2021, as part of the end of that station's sports radio format. In April 2021, he and fellow sports broadcaster Rick Dhaliwal started hosting Donnie and Dhali - The Team - on Victoria station CHEK TV.

Taylor grew up in Burnaby, B.C. He is the youngest of four brothers and two sisters - he graduated from Alpha Secondary School in 1977.

Born: September 25, 1959 (age sixty-three years) in Vancouver, B.C. - Taylor and his wife Lisa (a high school teacher) have three children.

~

Jack Matheson was a Canadian sports journalist known for his wide coverage of sports for the Winnipeg Tribune from 1946 (where he began his newspaper career) to 1980. He was born on July 25, 1924 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Died: January 24, 2011, Winnipeg - Children: Jim Matheson - Spouse: Peggy Matheson

Don (Donny) Taylor was the long time co-host of CKVU's nightly sports news show Sports Page from 1985 to 2000 and was also briefly a radio broadcaster with CKNW. He hosted Sportsnet Pacific's nightly sports news program 'Sportsnet Connected' from 2001 up until August 2014, when it was announced that Taylor would no longer work for them. Although not quite a legend yet – he was well on his way.

Taylor attended Phil Swenson's Jock Talk College and from there he was on to local television and radio in Red Deer and then Vancouver. Taylor who is synonymous with sports in Vancouver, has covered all aspects of the local sports scene for well over twenty years, on both television and radio. In 2003 he returned to the radio on TEAM 1040, co-hosting the Pratt & Taylor Show. When David Pratt and the station management couldn't come to an agreement for a new contract in 2011, Pratt left the station and Taylor's long-time friend and former CKVU co-worker, Barry Macdonald, became Pratt's replacement for the afternoon show. It would be known as the BMac & Taylor Show until 2015, when Bob "The Moj" Marjanovich was added to the show, which was called the BMac, Donnie and the Moj Show, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on TSN 1040. Taylor and teams' uniforms (colors, stripes, and over-all look) plus his penchant for being cheap (aka Jack Benny) are synonymous with his persona – he also coaches minor hockey in the Lower-mainland.

~

Jack Matheson was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba and began his newspaper career in 1946 with the Winnipeg Tribune and became the sports editor for the newspaper in 1959, a position he held until the newspaper ceased publication in 1980. Matheson covered a variety of sports, including hockey, curling and football with the Tribune, and on the radio, working with CJOB.

Matheson was inducted into the Canadian Football Hall of Fame in 1986 and Manitoba Hockey Hall of Fame in 1999. The Jack Matheson Award is

presented annually by the Manitoba Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association to aspiring students in sports communications. Matheson was married to his wife Peggy for sixty-three years until his death. Matheson's son, James Donald "Jim" is also a distinguished sports writer, working for the Edmonton Journal since 1970.

This article is courtesy of iheartradio.ca and Wikipedia.

Honorable Mentions

Ma Murray, David Pratt, Tony Parsons, Bob Irving, Terry Jones, Alan Gregg, Terry David Mulligan, Ernie Afaganis, Steve Armitage, Dan Russell, Denny Boyd, Rod Petersen, Bill Barlee, Farhan Lalji and Red Robinson

Chapter Five

To Become Legendary - Musicians Must Work Relentlessly

It is often debated as to what extent the origins of music were and there are many competing theories which aim to explain it. Many scholars highlight a relationship between the origin of music and the origin of language, and there is disagreement surrounding whether music developed before, after, or simultaneously with language.

A similar source of contention surrounds whether music is the intentional result of natural selection or was a by-product spandrel of evolution. The earliest influential theory was proposed by Charles Darwin in 1871, who stated that music arose as a form of sexual selection, perhaps via mating calls. Darwin's original perspective has been heavily criticized for its inconsistencies with other sexual selection methods, though many scholars in the 21st century have developed and promoted the theory. Other theories include that music arose to assist in organizing labor, improving long-distance communication, benefiting communication with the divine, assisting in community cohesion or as a defence to scare off predators.

It is understood that the way in which one becomes an accredited musician - starts with lots of practice and demanding work – this is the key to making one not just a great player of one instrument, but also a great musician. But hours of mindless, unplanned practice are not good for anyone – so some of what we are about to say is what every legend in this chapter tried (and succeeded) to do. To all budding musicians, start by setting goals before you start your practice session, such as I want to learn the first page of this piece or I'm going to work slowly on these five scales today. This will

ensure you achieve a great deal in your session and will stop you simply playing repertoire through.

Make sure your practice is fun! As an aspiring musician, you'll spend hours of your life alone with your instrument in a practice room, so you might as well enjoy it. You can do this by changing the rhythm of your scales, or making your fingering more difficult for yourself, in order to set yourself a challenge. Don't get bogged down if you're finding something really difficult, too. It's sometimes a good idea to come back to it on another day.

Moving out of your comfort zone is a good way to become a better musician. If you find slurring scales with four notes in a bow or breath easy, then try slurring eight notes. Always push yourself and don't allow yourself to become complacent. Film and then watch your practice. This will show you areas you practised well and others that you didn't, meaning that you can do better next time. It will also help you analyse your technique, which will ensure you maintain good standards during practice.

Analyse music. If you go and watch a concert, think about the way the musicians are playing and how you would have chosen to play certain passages. This will ensure you are creative in your own practice and will inspire you to broaden your musical horizons, too. An effective way to become a better musician is to improve your knowledge of other musical subjects, such as theory. It's important to know the basics, such as key signatures and clefs, but learning more advanced musical terms will, for example, enable you to explore more ideas in your own playing.

Playing by ear is a great idea for every instrument. It's such a liberating experience to practice and perform without having sheet music in front of you. This will aid your creativity and should allow you to really focus on aspects of your performance which you might not otherwise. Composing is also a great way to improve your musicianship. Even if you're not a composer, writing for your own instrument is a great

way to gain an understanding of how to play music and will give you an insight into what ‘real’ composers think about when writing the pieces you play. This will, hopefully, influence the way in which you play, practice and make you sound better.

The music profession can be a competitive place, but whatever happens, don’t give up. It can be disheartening to see other musicians working professionally lots when you start out but stay patient and focus on your own progress so that when new opportunities arrive, you are able to take them. Don’t compare yourself to others – everyone is on their own personal journey.

In order to achieve success in the music industry, there are changes you can make in your life which will aid you in your quest for musical satisfaction. If you have an inquisitive mind and an attention to detail, this will help when you come to play. Question things outside your comfort zone and set goals to improve your skill level. Having hobbies outside of your musical life is crucial too – no-one wants to be one dimensional. Self evaluation is crucial in music – did you work as hard as possible before that audition or concert? Could you have done more? Be honest with yourself, as this will help you learn from any mistakes and should ensure you do even better next time.

Risk taking is often seen as a negative trait, but in live performance it can be exhilarating. Don’t ‘play it safe’ and perform a solo exactly the same way every time – change the phrasing, dynamics and character. This will keep you flexible and creative as a musician. learn to take criticism. Music is full of different opinions - and you can’t please everybody with your playing. However, listen to those who may have disliked the way you played a solo and learn from this. How can you take what they’ve said onboard for next time? Don’t be disappointed if someone criticizes your playing – it means that you have achieved an emotional response, which is what we all aim for

Having an amazing teacher will make a world of difference to you. They will inspire you with their playing, show you how to practice effectively and excite you about

your potential future career. If you have a teacher who doesn't do these things, you can always change. Find a teacher who you have a great working relationship with - this will set you on the right path to a long and successful career.

Sources include teds-list.com.

Legendary Western Canadian Musicians

Music can be defined as the art of arranging sound to create some combination of form, harmony, melody, rhythm or otherwise expressive content. Exact definitions of music vary around the world, though it is an aspect of all human societies, a cultural universal.

GOLD MEDAL- (Rank - Number One) - Bryan Adams



Bryan Guy Adams (OC OBC FRPS) is a guitarist, singer, composer, and photographer. He has been cited as one of the best-selling music artists of all time and is estimated to have sold between seventy-five and one-hundred million records and singles worldwide.

Born: November 5, 1959 in Kingston, Ontario

Age sixty-three years, Height: 5' 7"

Children: Mirabella Bunny Adams, Lula Rosylea Adams

Partner: Alicia Grimaldi (married 2009))

Siblings: Bruce Adams

Bryan Adams was the most played and loved artist on Canadian radio in the 2010s and has had twenty-five top-fifteen singles in Canada and a dozen or more in each of the US, UK, and Australia. Adams joined his first band at age fifteen, and by age twenty his eponymous debut album was released - shortly after - he was well on his way to becoming a legend in the business of music.

Adams was born on November 5, 1959, in Kingston, Ontario, to Elizabeth Jane (née Watson) and Captain Conrad J. Adams, who emigrated to Canada from Plymouth, England in the 1950s. Adams' father, a Sandhurst officer in the British Army, joined the Canadian Army and later worked as a United Nations peacekeeping observer and as a Canadian foreign service diplomat. Adams travelled with his parents to diplomatic postings in Lisbon, Portugal (where he attended the American International School of Lisbon) and Vienna, Austria (where he attended the American International School of Vienna), during the 1960s, and to Tel Aviv, Israel during the early 1970s.

Raised in Ottawa, Adams attended Colonel By Secondary School in the Beacon Hill neighbourhood of East Ottawa. In 1974, Adams, his mother, and younger brother Bruce moved to North Vancouver (just blocks away from where this author lived from 1955 to 1968) while his father was posted abroad. While there, he attended Argyle Secondary School and Sutherland Secondary School. Adams bought his first electric guitar at the age of twelve - an Italian brand from Gherson based on a Fender Stratocaster.

In an interview with music magazine *Guitar World*, Adams said: "I bought an imitation Les Paul at a Five and Dime store in Ottawa, Canada, in 1971," Adams recalled. "Before that, I had an imitation Strat which I bought in Reading, England in 1970." It felt real at the time to have a Les Paul, even though I'm a massive Ritchie Blackmore fan - still am. I was heavily into Humble Pie's *Rockin' the Fillmore* album at the time, and

both Peter Frampton and Steve Marriott were on Les Paul's. It's rock guitar heaven, that album."

He left school to play in a group called "Shock" and used the funds his parents had saved for his college education to buy an grand piano to tinker with. At one point he sold pet food and worked as a dishwasher in a restaurant, which paid the rent. He got into different bands such as CCR and Deep Purple, and attended concerts by Led Zeppelin, T. Rex, Elton John, and Tina Turner. He started working in the Vancouver music scene with bands and as a studio session singer and at the age of fifteen, he became the vocalist for a pub band, Sweeney Todd.

Adams recorded "Roxy Roller" and this new incarnation of the band also released an album, *If Wishes Were Horses* (1977) with Adams billed as "Bryan Guy Adams" on vocals. In 1978, at age eighteen, Adams met Jim Vallance through a mutual friend in a Vancouver Long and McQuade musical instrument store. Vallance was the former drummer and principal songwriter for Vancouver-based rock band Prism, and had recently quit that band to focus on a career as a studio musician and songwriter. They agreed to meet at Vallance's home studio and this proved to be the beginning of a partnership which was prolific and continuous through the 1980s, together they co-wrote for Adams and a long list of recordings for other artists, including Kiss, Tina Turner, Joe Cocker, Johnny Hallyday, Bonnie Raitt, Rod Stewart, Bonnie Tyler, Loverboy, Carly Simon and Neil Diamond to name a few.

Later in 1978, Adams signed to A&M records for one dollar. A&M remixed one of Adams' demos as a disco song "Let Me Take You Dancing", featuring Adams' vocals sped up to meet the 122 BPM dance tempo. The song made the Canadian RPM chart in March 1979 along with its B-side "Don't Turn Me Away". In 1979, he made an agreement with Canadian manager Bruce Allen, who at that time also worked for Bachman–Turner Overdrive and Loverboy; to this day Allen is still his manager.^{[41][42]}

Adams's self-titled debut album, mostly co-written with Jim Vallance, was released in February 1980. With the exception of "Remember" and "Wastin' Time", most of the album was recorded in October and November 1979 at Manta Studios and co-produced by Adams and Vallance. In October, Adams joined Jim Vallance at the Yamaha Music Festival in Japan. In December 1982, Captain Annan, Bryan Adams, and Loverboy played at Los Angeles Forum in California. Music Express the national popular opinion poll voted him Canada's best male singer for 1982. In March 1983, Adams travelled to America, opening for Journey and performing on over 100 dates in five months. Adams featured on "American Bandstand". In April 1983, a breather in the program is used to shoot a video for the third single "This Time" at Edwards Air Force Base in California. The video is directed by Steve Barron with photography by László Kovács. In May 1983, he briefly interrupted the tour with Journey to direct the club The Bottom Line in New York City. In the audience were Mick Jagger, Nils Lofgren, Rick Nielson (Cheap Trick), Gene Simmons, Paul Stanley and John McEnroe. Paul Dean of Loverboy, John Waite and Rick Derringer joined him on stage.

In August 1983, Adams's tour with Journey concluded, and in September 1983 Adams performed with Supertramp in front of a crowd of over 30,000 Vancouver fans at BC Place. In the following months he performed in eleven countries on a six-week solo tour of Europe. His rise to fame and the beginning of his legendary status started in North America in '83 with the album, *Cuts Like a Knife*, featuring its title track and the ballad "Straight From the Heart", his first US top ten hit. His 1984 Canadian and US number one album, *Reckless* (which became the first album by a Canadian to be certified diamond in Canada), made him a global star with tracks like "Run to You" and "Summer of '69", both top ten hits in the US and Canada, and the power ballad "Heaven", a US number one hit. His 1987 album *Into the Fire*, with its US and Canadian top ten song, "Heat of the Night", rose to number two in Canada and the top ten in the US and several other countries.

In 1991, Adams released "(Everything I Do) I Do It for You", which went to number one in at least nineteen countries, including for sixteen and eighteen straight weeks in the UK, and Europe overall, both records' It is one of the best-selling singles of all time, having sold more than fifteen million copies worldwide. The song was included on Adams' *Waking Up the Neighbours* (1991), a worldwide number one album that sold 16 million copies, including being certified diamond in Canada. Another major hit off the album was the Canadian number one and US number two hit "Can't Stop This Thing We Started", which also went top ten in several other countries. Beginning in 1993, Adams' hits were mostly ballads, including the worldwide number one or two hits "Please Forgive Me" (1993); "All for Love" (1993); and "Have You Ever Really Loved a Woman?" (1995), the latter two topping the U.S. Billboard Hot 100. Adam's 1993 greatest hits compilation album, *So Far So Good*, topped the charts in numerous countries selling thirteen million copies worldwide, including being certified six time platinum in the US and eleven time platinum in Australia.

In 1996, Adams' *18 'til I Die* was a top five album in many countries, but only reached number 31 in the US. He did duets with Barbra Streisand ("I Finally Found Someone" (1996), his last US top ten hit) and Melanie C ("When You're Gone" (1998), an international top five hit). In the 1990s, Adams had six European Radio Airplay number one songs for thirty-two weeks, the fourth and third most, respectively; and three number one songs on the European Sales Chart for twenty-nine weeks total, the most weeks of any artist. Since 1999, Adams released eight albums, three reaching number one in Canada, and the last three reaching the top three in the UK, Germany and elsewhere in Europe.

Adams has won twenty Juno Awards and a Grammy Award for Best Song Written for a Motion Picture or Television amongst fifteen Grammy nominations, and has been nominated for five Golden Globe Awards and three Academy Awards for his song writing for films. Adams has been inducted into the Hollywood Walk of Fame, Canada's

Walk of Fame, the Canadian Broadcast Hall of Fame, the Canadian Music Hall of Fame and the Canadian Songwriters Hall of Fame. On May 1, 2010, Adams received the Governor General's Performing Arts Award for his thirty years of contributions to the arts. Most of Adams's philanthropic activity is through The Bryan Adams Foundation, which "aims to improve the quality of people's lives around the world by providing financial grants to support specific projects that are committed to bettering the lives of other people" - Adams mostly funds the foundation himself.

Since the 1980s, Adams has participated in concerts and other activities (so many that we do not have the room to list them all) to help raise money and awareness for a variety of causes. His first high-profile charity appearance came in 1985 when he opened the US transmission of Live Aid from Philadelphia. In June of the next year, Adams participated in the two-week Amnesty International "A Conspiracy of Hope" tour alongside Sting, U2 and Peter Gabriel. In 1986, Adams performed at The Prince's Trust All-Star Rock Concert in Wembley Arena to celebrate first ten years of the Trust and again in June 1987 at the fifth Annual Prince's Trust Rock Gala along with Elton John, George Harrison, Ringo Starr and others. The following year on June 11, 1988, Adams performed at the Nelson Mandela birthday party concert at Wembley Stadium. In June 1988, East Berlin experienced a lavish rock'n'roll festival called Peace Concert: Adams and Joe Cocker played in front of a crowd of over 85,000 people.

In March 1989, he performed on the Greenpeace album *Rainbow Warriors*, which was also released in the Soviet Union on the Melodiya label. According to Greenpeace, worldwide sales raised more than eight million dollars for Greenpeace initiatives. In July 1989, Adams committed to work on another charity record: the remake of the Deep Purple classic "Smoke on the Water" for Rock Aid Armenia to obtain funds for the earthquake that occurred in Armenia at that time. Adams helped commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall when, in 1990, he joined many other guests (including his song writing partner Michael Kamen) for Roger Waters' massive

performance of The Wall in Berlin, Germany. He performed the Pink Floyd songs "What Shall We Do Now?" and "Young Lust" during the performance of The Wall, and then joined Waters, Joni Mitchell, Cyndi Lauper, Van Morrison, Paul Carrack and others to perform Waters' "The Tide Is Turning" to close the concert. On March 2, 1993, Adams attended the Rock for the Rainforest, benefit concert hosted by Rainforest Foundation Fund is a charitable foundation founded in 1987 and dedicated to the focus on rainforests and defend rights of the indigenous peoples who live there. hosted by Sting and his wife Trudie Styler. The event, which took place at Carnegie Hall in New York City, was attended by Sting, Tina Turner, James Taylor, George Michael, Tom Jones and Dustin Hoffman. On April 24, 1993, he participated in the benefit concert Farm Aid at the Jack Trice Stadium in Ames.

On December 10, 1997, Adams took part in a concert, "A Gift of Song : A Concert To Benefit The Children Of The World", in celebration of the US Committee for UNICEF 50th Anniversary, held at the Z-100 Jingle Ball Madison Square Garden in New York City. On January 29, 2005, Adams joined the CBC benefit concert in Toronto for victims of the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake. Twenty years after performing at Live Aid in the US, Adams played at Canada's Live 8 show in Barrie, Ontario. He also auctioned a white Fender Stratocaster guitar signed by many of the world's prominent guitarists. The guitar raised a total of US\$3.7 million for charity and thus set a record as the world's costliest guitar. The money went to Qatar's "Reach Out to Asia" campaign to help the underprivileged across the continent. Money raised also went to some of his own projects like rebuilding a school in Thailand and building a new sports center in Sri Lanka, both of which had been devastated by the Indian Ocean tsunami. The following June, he offered individuals from the public the chance to bid to sing with him live in concert at three different charity auctions in London. Over £50,000 was raised with money going to the NSPCC, Children in Need, and the University College Hospital. On February 28, 2008, he appeared in One Night Live at the Air Canada

Centre in Toronto with Josh Groban, Sarah McLachlan, Jann Arden, and Ryan Dan in aid of the Sunnybrook Hospital Women and Babies Program

In May 2015, he received the "Allan Slaight Humanitarian Spirit Award" in recognition of his social activism and support for various humanitarian causes, presented during Canadian Music Week at the Canadian Music Industry & Broadcast Awards Gala. In 2016, Adams canceled an April concert at Mississippi Coast Coliseum in Biloxi. From July 1, the state implemented the law whereby religious groups and private companies can refuse to provide their services to same-sex couples; after the example of Bruce Springsteen, who canceled his show in Greensboro, North Carolina in protest against the law prohibiting anti-discrimination measures against gays, lesbians, bisexuals and transgenders in using public restrooms, Adams also followed "the Boss". In November 2020, he participates with other artists in the song "Stop Crying Your Heart Out", proposed in a cover performed for the charitable cause of Children in Need under the supervision of BBC Radio 2.

During his tours of 1992–1994, Adams successfully campaigned for the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary with Greenpeace Chairman David McTaggart. The two of them distributed over 500,000 postcards at concerts around the world encouraging people to write to politicians of countries blocking the vote, encouraging them to vote "yes" for the creation of the sanctuary at the meetings of the International Whaling Commission. IWC officially created the sanctuary on May 26, 1994.

On November 10, 2002, Adams participated in the benefit concert at the Royal Opera House in London for the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International. He played "Run to You" and "Crazy Little Thing Called Love" with Brian May.

Adams in a 2007 interview for PETA said: "I've been vegetarian for about seventeen to eighteen years now, since I was about twenty-eight. And of course, my motto has always been, If you love animals, don't eat them. I'm opposed to fur and any

kind of use of animal products. I don't eat them, and I don't wear them. I'm not for the killing of any creature-whether it be seals, cows, dogs, anything. So anytime it comes to any kind of animal cruelty, I'm totally against it. Being sympathetic to animal rights is just something that came very naturally to me. But the moment I began to understand what was going on with the treatment of animals, it led me more and more in the way of the path I am [on] now, which is a complete vegan."

In April 2019, while off the coast of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Adams physically intervened to protect a whale from being killed when local whalers tried to harpoon it within a conservation zone. He is the president of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Environment Fund, a non-profit company registered in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to support sustainable initiatives to promote the preservation of the beauty and natural value of the islands.

In May 2020, Adams was criticized for a profane social media post blaming the COVID-19 pandemic on "bat eating". Even though Adams did not single out any particular race in his remarks, online response was immediate and "Bryan Adams racist" began trending on social media. Adams later apologized for the comments stating, "To any and all that took offence...No excuse, I just wanted to have a rant about the horrible animal cruelty in these wet markets being the possible source of the virus and promote veganism. I have love for all people and my thoughts are with everyone dealing with this pandemic around the world."

Adams also works as a photographer when not touring In September 2015, he was given an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Photographic Society in London for his work in photography. Adams has been published in British Vogue, L'uomo Vogue, American Vanity Fair, Harper's Bazaar, British GQ, Esquire, Interview magazine and Adams shot advertising and PR campaigns for Hugo Boss, Guess Jeans, Sand, Converse,

Montblanc, John Richmond, Fred Perry, Escada, Gaastra, Zeiss, Joop, Zeiss AG, Schwarzkopf, Ermenegildo Zegna, AGL shoes, Windsor, Jaguar and OPEL cars.

He won three Lead Awards in Germany for his fashion photography, most recently in October 2015 for his story in Helmut Berger, and previously in June 2012 and again in 2006. He founded the art fashion Zoo Magazine, based in Berlin, for which he shoots regularly.

His first retrospective book of photos was released by Steidl in October 2012 titled *Exposed*. Previous published collaborations include *American Women* (2005), for Calvin Klein in the United States; proceeds from this book went to Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City for their breast cancer research programs and *Made in Canada* (1999) for *Flare Magazine* in Canada; proceeds went to the Canadian Breast Cancer Foundation. Both books were dedicated to his friend Donna, who died of the disease.

In 2002, Adams was invited, along with other photographers from the Commonwealth, to photograph Queen Elizabeth II during her Golden Jubilee; one of the photographs from this session was used as a Canadian postage stamp in 2004 and again in 2005 (see Queen Elizabeth II domestic rate stamp (Canada)), another portrait of both Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip is now in the National Portrait Gallery in London.

Adams supports the Hear the World initiative as a photographer in its aim to raise global awareness for the topic of hearing and hearing loss. Adams released a photography book entitled *Wounded – The Legacy of War* (2013) to highlight the human consequences of war. In the summer of 2021, he shot the forty-eighth edition of *Pirelli Calendar* in two working days in June in Los Angeles, where most of the cast met, followed by a day of work at Capri at the end of July. The *Pirelli 2022 Calendar* shot by Adams is called 'On the road' and it portrays talents from the world of music that Adams

has brought together in a journey through very different nationalities, musical genres, ages and professional paths. With all Bryan Adams hit songs, awards pictures and philanthropy it is no wonder Bryan Adams is our number one musician – he truly hits our 'gold' standards.

Courtesy of bbc.com and Wikipedia

SILVER MEDAL- (Rank - Number Two) - The Guess Who



The Guess Who was a rock band formed in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The band originated in 1962 and achieved an international hit single with a cover of "Shakin' All Over" in 1965 under the name Chad Allan and the Expressions. Record labels: RCA Records, Quality Records, Scepter Records

*Awards: Juno Award for Group of the Year
Nominations: Juno Award for Album of the Year, Juno Award for Group of the Year.*

The Guess Who, are a legendary Canadian rock group that was the most successful rock and roll group in Canada in the late 1960s and early 1970s with this band producing Canada's first rock superstars – Burton Cummings and Randy Bachman (these two being the true legends of the group). The principal members were Chad Allan (original name Allan Kobel), Randy Bachman (born September 27, 1943, Winnipeg), Garry Peterson, Jim Kale, Burton Cummings (born December 31, 1947, Winnipeg), Kurt Winter and Greg Leskiw.

In the late 1950s, lead singer Allan formed the Silver Tones with fellow Winnipeg teenagers Kale, a bassist; Bachman, a guitarist; and pianist Bob Ashley. With the addition of drummer Peterson, they became Chad Allan & the Reflections and by 1965 were Chad Allan & the Expressions. Heavily influenced by the British Invasion, the group developed a loyal following in Winnipeg, but its recordings suffered from the refusal by most radio stations in Canada to play Canadian groups. In 1965 their cover of Johnny Kidd and the Pirates' "Shakin' All Over" was released to radio stations under the moniker "Guess Who?" in the hope that disc jockeys would be more inclined to play a song by a mysterious new British band. Whether this marketing ploy had anything to do with the song's success is debatable, but it was a chart-topping hit in Canada and reached No. twenty-two on the U.S. Billboard Hot 100. Later that year keyboardist Cummings joined the group and took over as vocalist and lead singer when Allan left in 1966. After a disappointing tour of the United Kingdom in 1967, the group served for two years as the house band on the CBC TV music-variety program Let's Go, hosted by Allan.

After acquiring the band's contract from Quality Records for one thousand dollars, producer Jack Richardson placed a second mortgage on his house to finance the album Wheatfield Soul (1969), which yielded the million-selling "These Eyes," a Top ten hit in both Canada and the U.S. Canned Wheat (1969) followed and included double-sided hit singles "Laughing" and "Undun." It was the next album, American Woman

(1970), however, that made the Guess Who stars. Its title track, the first recording by a Canadian rock group to hit number one in the United States on the Billboard Hot one-hundred, had serendipitous origins, beginning as a riff improvised by Bachman while tuning his guitar after breaking a string during a concert and was spontaneously augmented by the rest of the group, including Cummings, who added the memorable lyrics “American woman stay away from me.” “No Sugar Tonight,” the B-side for “American Woman,” also was a hit in both Canada and the U.S. “No Time,” which was originally included on Canned Wheat, was re-recorded for American Woman and became its third hit single. American Woman reached Number nine on the Billboard Pop Albums chart, making it the only Guess Who album to reach the Top ten.

Wearied of the conflict between his religious beliefs and the band’s rock-and-roll lifestyle, Bachman, who had converted to Mormonism in 1966, left the Guess Who in 1970. He later re-teamed with Allan to form Brave Belt, which evolved into Bachman-Turner Overdrive. Two guitarists, Winter—who became Cummings’s primary song writing partner—and Leskiw, replaced Bachman. The first album with this new lineup, Share the Land (1970), featured several hits including Winter’s “Hand Me Down World” and “Bus Rider,” along with Cummings’s title track and the Cummings-Winter collaboration “Hang on to Your Life.” So Long and Bannatyne (1971) followed a year later and included the popular singles “Rain Dance” and “Sour Suite.” A concert album, Live at the Paramount (1972), yielded the Canadian hit “Runnin’ Back to Saskatoon” and led renowned rock critic Lester Bangs to declare “The Guess Who is God.”

Lineup changes became more common as the band continued its prolific output. Rockin’ - another 1972 release, preceded Artificial Paradise (1973), which contained the Canadian hit “Follow Your Daughter Home” but failed to match the success of the group’s earlier albums. Road Food (1974) spawned the Canadian and U.S. hits “Clap for the Wolfman” and “Star Baby.” Guitarist Domenic Troiano, known for his work with

Ronnie Hawkins and the James Gang, replaced Winter and McDougall and became Cummings's song writing partner for Flavours and Power in the Music (both 1975). Cummings then left the band after becoming disenchanted with the more progressive rock direction he saw the Guess Who taking with Troiano. The band continued into the twenty-first century with an ever-changing lineup that produced a series of mostly lacklustre recordings. There were also periodic reunions that involved the band's seminal members, including Bachman and Cummings. One of those reunions produced the Running Back Thru Canada tour, one of the highest-grossing tours in Canadian music history, and a live double-platinum double album, issued in 2000.

Of the fourteen Guess Who albums produced by Richardson during the 1960s and 1970s, eleven were certified gold (sales of 50,000) and five were certified platinum (sales of 100,000) in Canada, while five achieved gold (sales of 500,000) and three reached platinum (sales of one million) in the United States. The Guess Who forged an identity as a distinctly Canadian band, with a diverse sound that included different variations of rock, pop, psychedelia, and even jazz and lyrics that often contained explicit Canadian references. As Canada's Walk of Fame noted upon the band's induction in 2001, the Guess Who "were the guys who made it okay to be Canadian, who proved that you didn't have to leave western Canada's shores to score big. And they've influenced about every Canadian performer who has followed since." In July 2013, Canada Post issued a stamp in the band's honour.

The two rock-stars Cummings and Bachman have gone on to have stellar musical careers on their own. Members of the classic-era Guess Who re-united a number of times over the years, the first being when Burton Cummings, Randy Bachman, Garry Peterson, and late-classic era bassist Bill Wallace reformed for a CBC television special in November 1979. This was followed by a short tour of notable Canadian cultural venues in 1983, resulting in the live album *Together Again* - (known as *The Best of The Guess Who - Live!* in the United States). In May 1997, with their hometown of Winnipeg facing

severe floods, Cummings and Bachman reunited for a fundraiser for disaster relief, organized by Canadian actor Tom Jackson. At the request of the Premier of Manitoba, Cummings, Bachman, Kale, and Peterson appeared together at the closing ceremonies of the Pan American Games at Winnipeg Stadium on August 8, 1999. This inspired plans for a reunion tour, though Kale dropped out for health-related reasons. Another lineup featuring classic-era members Cummings, Bachman, Peterson, Donnie McDougall, and Bill Wallace engaged in a lengthy reunion tour from 2000 to 2003, including playing the halftime show at the 2000 Grey Cup. On July 30, 2003, this lineup performed before an estimated audience of 450,000 at the Molson Canadian Rocks for Toronto SARS benefit concert. The show was the largest outdoor ticketed event in Canadian history. Unable to use The Guess Who name, Randy Bachman and Burton Cummings have also toured and recorded together as "Bachman-Cummings".

The Guess Who was inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame in 1987. In 2001, classic era members of The Guess Who received honorary doctorates from Brandon University in Brandon, Manitoba. For Cummings, this was a special privilege because he had not graduated from High School. That same year, the group was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame. The signatures of then-current band members Bachman, Cummings, McDougall, Peterson, and Wallace are engraved into the commemorative stone. In 2002, the same group of former members received the Governor General's Performing Arts Award for Lifetime Artistic Achievement for their contributions to popular music in Canada.

Sources include mbird.com and Britannica.com and Wikipedia

Bronze MEDAL- (Rank - Number Three) - Sahara McLachlan



Sarah Ann McLachlan OC OBC is a Canadian singer-songwriter. As of 2015, she had sold over forty million albums worldwide and has continued to add to this amount. McLachlan's best-selling album to date is Surfacing, for which she won two Grammy Awards and four Juno Awards.

Born: January 28, 1968 (age fifty-five years), Halifax Regional Municipality

Spouse: Ashwin Sood (m. 1997–2008)

Children: India Ann Sushil Sood, Taja Summer Sood

Height: 5' 6" Genre: Pop

Siblings: Ian McLachlan, Stewart McLachlan

When McLachlan was born, she was placed with a family with the last name of McLachlan, which later legally adopted her. She played music from a very young age, beginning with the ukulele when she was four and she went on to study classical guitar, classical piano, and voice at the Maritime Conservatory of Music through the curriculum of The Royal Conservatory of Music. At seventeen, while she was still a student at Queen Elizabeth High School, in Halifax, she fronted a short-lived rock band called The October Game.

Following The October Game's first concert at Dalhousie University opening for Moev, McLachlan was offered a recording contract with Vancouver-based independent record label Nettwerk by Moev's Mark Jowett. McLachlan's parents insisted that she finish high school and complete one year of studies at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design before moving to Vancouver (and on her way to becoming a Western Canadian legend) where she embarked on a new life as a recording artist. She finally signed to Nettwerk two years later before having written a single song, here she recorded her first album, *Touch*, in 1987, which received both critical and commercial success and included the song "Vox". During this period she also contributed to an album by Moev, provided vocals on Manufacture's "As the End Draws Near", and embarked on her first national concert tour as an opening act for The Grapes of Wrath.

In 1997, McLachlan married her drummer, Ashwin Sood, in Jamaica. While she was pregnant with her first child, her mother died from cancer in December 2001. While working on her next album, *Afterglow*, she gave birth to daughter India in Vancouver on April 6, 2002. On June 22, 2007, she gave birth to her second daughter, Taja, also in Vancouver.

Her 1991 album, *Solace*, was her mainstream breakthrough in Canada, spawning the hit singles "The Path of Thorns (Terms)" and "Into the Fire". *Solace* also marked the beginning of her partnership with Pierre Marchand. Marchand and McLachlan have

been collaborators ever since, with Marchand producing many of McLachlan's albums and occasionally co-writing songs. 1993's *Fumbling Towards Ecstasy* was an immediate hit in Canada. From her Nettwerk connection, her piano version of the song "Possession" was included on the first *Due South* soundtrack in 1996. Over the next two years, *Fumbling Towards Ecstasy* became McLachlan's international breakthrough as well, scaling the charts in a number of countries.

Following the success from *Fumbling Towards Ecstasy*, McLachlan returned in 1997 with *Surfacing*, her best-selling album to date. The album earned her two 1998 Grammy Awards, one for Best Female Pop Vocal Performance for *Building a Mystery* and one for Grammy Award for Best Pop Instrumental Performance for *Last Dance*, and four Juno Awards, including Album of the Year for *Surfacing* and Song of the Year and Songwriter of the Year for *Building a Mystery*. Reaching number one on the Canadian Albums Chart and number two on the US Billboard 200, the album has since sold over sixteen million copies worldwide and brought her much international success. Still in the spotlight from the album, McLachlan launched the highly popular *Lilith Fair* tour. Her song *Angel*, inspired by the fatal overdose of Smashing Pumpkins touring keyboardist Jonathan Melvoin, made sales skyrocket.

In 1999, McLachlan released a live album, *Mirrorball*. The album's singles included a new live version of her earlier song, *I Will Remember You*, a studio recording of which had previously been released on *The Brothers McMullen* soundtrack as well as *Rarities*, *B-Sides and Other Stuff*. The song was released as a single twice, once in 1995 where it peaked No. 65 on the US Billboard Hot 100 and No. ten in Canada, and again in 1999 at No. 14 on the US Billboard Hot 100 and No. ten in Canada. The 1999 version garnered McLachlan her third Grammy Awards for Best Female Pop Vocal Performance for *I Will Remember You* in 2000.

In 1999, McLachlan recorded the Randy Newman song *When She Loved Me* on the *Toy Story 2* soundtrack. This song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song in 2000, and McLachlan performed it at the awards ceremony, but she didn't win. McLachlan returned to public life and touring with her 2003 album release, *Afterglow*, which contained the singles *Fallen*, *Stupid*, and *World On Fire*. Rather than shoot a conventional music video for *World on Fire*, McLachlan donated all but \$15 of the \$150,000 budget to various charitable causes around the world and then used the video to explain how it benefited the communities that received the money. Like *Surfacing*, the album reached number one in Canada and number two in the United States.

Another live album, *Afterglow Live*, was released in late 2004. The CD consisted of several tracks from a full-length concert, which was included in its entirety on a DVD, as well as the three music videos from *Afterglow*. In October 2006, McLachlan released a Christmas album, *Wintersong*. The album included eleven new recordings, featuring covers of Joni Mitchell's *River*, Gordon Lightfoot's *Song for a Winter's Night*, and John Lennon's *Happy Xmas War Is Over*, which she recorded with her outreach children and youth choir, and seasonal favourites.

Wintersong debuted at No. forty-two on the Billboard 200 album chart the week ending November 4, 2006 - it peaked at number seven. Worldwide the album has sold over 1.1 million copies to date. It has been certified Platinum in the U.S. and 2× Platinum in Canada, where it became her third consecutive album to reach number one. *Wintersong* was nominated for both a Grammy Award, in the Best Traditional Pop Vocal Album category, as well as for a Juno Award, for Pop Album of the Year.

On October 3, 2006, the live album *Mirrorball* was re-released as *Mirrorball: The Complete Concert*. This release contains two discs that were compiled from two concerts performed on consecutive nights in April 1998 at the Rose Garden arena in

Portland, Oregon. In April, 2008, *Rarities, B-Sides and Other Stuff Volume 2* was released. The track list includes McLachlan's recent covers of Joni Mitchell's "River" and Dave Stewart's "Ordinary Miracle", as well as collaborations throughout her career with the Perishers, Cyndi Lauper and Bryan Adams, among others. In August 2008, the fifteen anniversary three-disc edition of *Fumbling Towards Ecstasy* was released. The set includes the original re-mastered album, *The Freedom Sessions* and a DVD that includes live performances, music videos and more.

A single, *One Dream*, was released in September 2009, and was the official theme song of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver. McLachlan's first studio album of original material in nearly seven years, *Laws of Illusion*, was released in June 2010. New York Times music critic John Pareles says about *Laws of Illusion* "It's a kindly, enveloping sound that Ms. McLachlan has long used to conjure passion and empathy laced with melancholy. But now it encompasses a new anguish, deeper and sharper than what she hinted at with *Afterglow* in 2003." It features ten new songs in addition to the previously released tracks *U Want Me 2* and *Don't Give Up on Us*, as well as various bonus tracks.

In late January 2014, McLachlan announced the release of her next studio album, *Shine On*, which was inspired by the death of her father. It was her first release on Verve Records, after leaving Nettwerk/Arista after over twenty years. The album was released in May 2014. In March 2015, McLachlan won a Juno for Adult Contemporary Album of the Year for *Shine On* and in October 2016, McLachlan released *Wonderland*, her ninth studio album and second Christmas album. *Wonderland* contains interpretations of thirteen traditional and contemporary holiday classics. McLachlan performed at the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade as well as NBC's annual Christmas in Rockefeller Center special on November 30. She also performed on ABC's CMA Country Christmas Special on November 28, *Live with Kelly* in December and *Harry TV* also in December. McLachlan released the single "The Long Goodbye" in December 2016. In

January 2019, McLachlan was announced as the host of the Juno Awards of 2019 and in November 2022 she sang O' Canada at B.C. Place before a CFL play-off game.

In a February 2019 interview, McLachlan stated that she was set to debut a new song titled Wilderness during her then-current tour. In 1996, McLachlan became frustrated with concert promoters and radio stations that refused to feature two female musicians in a row. Bucking conventional industry wisdom, she booked a successful tour for herself and Paula Cole. At least one of their appearances together in McLachlan's home town, in September 1996 went by the name Lilith Fair and included performances by McLachlan, Cole, Lisa Loeb, and Michelle McAdorey, formerly of Crash Vegas. The next year, McLachlan founded the Lilith Fair tour, taking Lilith from the medieval Jewish legend that Lilith was Adam's first wife.

In 1997, Lilith Fair, featuring McLachlan as one of the headlining acts, garnered a sixteen million dollars gross, making it the top-grossing of any touring festival. Among all concert tours for that year, it was the sixteenth highest grossing. Lilith Fair tour brought together two million people over its three-year history and raised more than seven million dollars for charities. It was the most successful all-female music festival in history, one of the biggest music festivals of the 1990s, and helped launch the careers of several well-known female artists. Subsequent Lilith Fairs followed in 1998 and 1999 before the tour was discontinued.

McLachlan has been nominated for twenty-six Juno Awards and has won twelve. In 1992, her video for "Into the Fire" was selected as the best music video. In 1998, she won Female Vocalist of the Year, Songwriter of the Year (along with Pierre Marchand), Single of the Year for Building a Mystery, and Album of the Year for Surfacing. In 2000, she won an International Achievement award and in 2004, won Pop Album of the Year for Afterglow and again shared the Songwriter of the Year award with Pierre Marchand for the singles Fallen, World on Fire, and Stupid. In 2009 she was presented with the

‘Humanitarian Award’, and she won the Adult Contemporary Album of the year award in 2015 for *Shine On* and again in 2017 for *Wonderland*.

McLachlan has also won three Grammy Awards. She was awarded Best Female Pop Vocal Performance in 1997 for "Building a Mystery" and again in 1999 for the live version of "I Will Remember You". She also scored Best Pop Instrumental Performance in 1997 for "Last Dance". McLachlan's song "Building a Mystery" came in at ninety-one on VH1's one-hundred Greatest Songs of the 1990s.

McLachlan was awarded the Elizabeth Cady Stanton Visionary Award in 1998 for advancing the careers of women in music. In 1999, she was appointed as an Officer of the Order of Canada by then-Governor General Adrienne Clarkson in recognition of her successful recording career, her role in Lilith Fair, and the charitable donations she made to women's shelters across Canada. In 2001, she was inducted to the Order of British Columbia. In June 2011, she was recognized with an honorary degree from Simon Fraser University.

Kiwanis International presented McLachlan with the 2013 Kiwanis International World Service Medal to recognize her for founding the Sarah McLachlan School of Music, a free music school for at-risk youth in Vancouver, British Columbia. On November 20, 2013, McLachlan was recognized with an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Alberta. In 2012, McLachlan was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame. In May 2015, she received a Governor General's Performing Arts Award for Lifetime Artistic Achievement, Canada's highest honour in the performing arts. In April 2017, at the Juno Awards ceremony, McLachlan was inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame.

McLachlan also funds an outreach program in Vancouver that provides music education for inner city children. In 2007, the provincial government announced \$500,000 in funding for the outreach program. Originating at the "Sarah McLachlan

Music Outreach", this program evolved into the Sarah McLachlan School of Music. This program provided children with high quality music instruction in guitar, piano, percussion and choir. In 2011 McLachlan opened the Sarah McLachlan School of Music in Vancouver, a free music school for at-risk youth. The School of Music provides group and private lessons to hundreds of young people every year. It is their goal that through music education, students will develop a love of the arts and have greater self-esteem. In May 2016, the Sarah McLachlan School of Music expanded to Edmonton, Alberta, opening in Rundle Elementary School and East glen High School. The music school contains the same initiative as the Vancouver School.

McLachlan supported the ASPCA by appearing in advertisements. She filmed a two-minute advertisement for the organization which featured her song "Angel". The advertisement's imagery of shelter animals mixed with the soundtrack and McLachlan's simple appeal for donations has raised thirty million dollars for the ASPCA since it began to air in 2006, which allowed the organization to air appeals in higher profile prime-time cable ad slots; subsequently the organization produced a new ad for the 2008 holiday season featuring McLachlan appealing for the ASPCA over her Wintersong performance of "Silent Night", and a new ad with her was released in January 2009 featuring the song "Answer". In 2012, McLachlan wrote a letter on behalf of PETA to then-Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper, protesting that country's annual seal hunt. During Super Bowl XLVIII in February 2014, McLachlan parodied her ASPCA appeals in an Audi commercial featuring a "Doberhuahua" dog gnawing on the neck of her guitar.

McLachlan contributed the track "Hold On" to the 1993 AIDS-benefit album No Alternative, produced by the Red Hot Organization. She also performed at the Leonard Peltier Defense Fund Benefit Concert in February 1997, and went on to release a cover version of Unchained Melody created as part of her support for Peltier. It was later included on the album Rarities, B-Sides and Other Stuff Volume 2.

In early 2005, McLachlan took part in a star-studded tsunami disaster relief telethon on NBC. In January McLachlan was a headliner for a benefit concert in Vancouver along with other Canadian superstars such as Avril Lavigne and Bryan Adams. The show also featured a performance by the Sarah McLachlan Musical Outreach Choir & Percussion Ensemble, a children's choir and percussion band from the aforementioned Vancouver outreach program. Entitled One World - the Concert for Tsunami Relief, the concert raised approximately \$3.6 million for Canadian aid agencies working in south and southeast Asia.

In July 2005, McLachlan participated in the Philadelphia installment of the Live 8 concerts, where she performed her hit "Angel" with Josh Groban. These concerts, which were held simultaneously in nine major cities around the world, were intended to coincide with the G8 summit to put pressure on the leaders of the world's richest nations to fight poverty in Africa by cancelling debt.

In 2008, she donated a song to Aid Still Required's CD to assist with the restoration of the devastation done to Southeast Asia from the 2004 tsunami. In November 2012, McLachlan lent her support to Kate Winslet's Golden Hat Foundation together with Tim Janis, McKennitt, Andrea Corr, Hayley Westenra, Sleepy Man Banjo Boys, Dawn Kenney, Jana Mashonee, Amy Petty and a choir performing on "The American Christmas Carol" concert in Carnegie Hall. McLachlan is a member of the Canadian charity Artists Against Racism.

Sources include jango.com and Wikipedia.

Number Four – Michael Bublé



Michael Steven Bublé OC OBC is a C singer from Western Canada. A four-time Grammy award winner, he is often credited for helping to renew public interest and appreciation for traditional pop standards and the Great American Songbook.

Born: September 9, 1975 (age forty-seven years) in Burnaby, B.C.

Spouse: Luisana Lopilato (married in 2011)

Children: Noah Bublé, Vida Amber Betty Bublé, Elias Bublé

Height: 5' 8 ½ "

Siblings: Crystal Bublé, Brandee Bublé

Multi-platinum and legendary artist Michael Bublé grew up near Vancouver (in Burnaby), British Columbia and was introduced to swing music and old standards by his grandfather, who offered his services for free as a professional plumber to musicians who were willing to let Michael sing a couple of songs with them on stage.

He got his big break in show business after former Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney discovered his music and after ten years of struggling, the discovery came at a time when a distraught Michael was considering giving up a career in music and getting a job in media. His performance at a corporate gig in the summer of 2000 impressed Michael McSweeney, speech writer and right-hand man to Brian Mulroney, and Michael told McSweeney to feel free to use his independent CD as a coaster if he didn't like it. McSweeney gave the CD to Brian & Mila Mulroney, which led to an invitation to sing at their daughter's wedding, where he was introduced to music producer (and legend himself) David Foster. David took him under his wing. His self-titled debut album came out February 2003 and he has since won many, many music awards and has had incredible worldwide success (this is why he truly is a legend). He is also well known for his support of feminism.

During preparation for his daughter's wedding, Brian Mulroney was hesitant to listen to Bublé's CD, given by Mulroney's speech writer Michael McSweeney after a corporate gig, because the wedding had a long list of entertainment. However, it was Brian's wife, Mila, who told him to listen to the CD and include Bublé in the entertainment list, after which Bublé was invited to sing in front of wedding guest David Foster, who later produced Bublé's self-titled album.

His father Lewis was a salmon fisherman and his mother, Amber, more or less raised him and his two younger sisters. Michael also worked as a salmon fisherman for six years. On fishing days, which normally began from 4:30am to 11pm with physically demanding work, he would listen on the boat to music tapes of classic standards made

for him, not by his father an ardent Bruce Springsteen fan, but by his Italian-born grandfather.

At eighteen, Bubl  entered a talent contest in a local bar, even though the rules stipulated contestants had to be nineteen. After he won, the organizer, a local publicist and entrepreneur named Beverly Delich, disqualified him but was so impressed by his talent that she later called him at his parents' home and suggested he enter the British Columbia Youth Talent Search. He won, and Delich then helped him record an independent CD. Michael's jobs as a showman included talent shows, conventions, cruise ships, hotel lounges, smoky bars, clubs, corporate gigs, singing telegram messenger, and musical theatre.

In March 2007 his self-penned single "Everything", from album Call Me Irresponsible, made the highest debut in the history of the BDS AC (adult contemporary) charts. In its first week at Canadian radio, "Everything" debuted at number three on the BDS Mainstream AC Audience chart, and a week later it reached #1 Airplay. Also in its first week, it was aired over three hundred times on forty-three Radio Stations, reaching an estimated audience in Canada of over 5.2 million listeners. [2005] The U.S. Billboard ranks "It's Time" as the best-selling jazz recording of 2005 and chose him as the number one Jazz Artist.

He has gone multi-platinum in over fifteen countries and in 2005, he traveled the world over a dozen times, performing sold-out shows throughout the U.S., Europe, including a sold-out performance at the prestigious London's Royal Albert Hall, Asia, and Australia. His self-titled debut went multi-platinum, and his multi-platinum CD, "It's Time" (which included the number one smash single "Home") sold over 5.5 million CDs worldwide. As of October 2006, "It's Time" went six times Platinum in Canada. As of 2007, "It's Time" remained on the Billboard Traditional Jazz Albums Charts for a staggering two years and in the number one slot for over eighty weeks, holding the

record for highest number of weeks at number one by any artist. The internationally acclaimed hit original song "Home" reached number one on charts in more than ten countries, including Japan, Canada and Italy. "It's Time" was nominated for two Grammy Awards and was the Bestselling Traditional Jazz Album of 2005.

Other accomplishments include - two Genie Award nominations in 2000 for songs he wrote for the film *Here's to Life!* (2000) starring Eric McCormack. His debut self-titled CD released in 2003 hit the best-selling charts in more than fifteen countries and went Quadruple Platinum in Canada. He won four Juno Awards (2006) for Best Single of the Year "Home", Best Album of the Year "It's Time", Best Artist of the Year, and Best Pop Album of the Year "It's Time". He also won three Canadian Smooth Jazz Awards (2006) for Male Vocalist of the Year, Album of the Year "It's Time", and Best Original Composition "Home". When Michael's 2006 Valentine's Day EP - "With Love, Michael Bublé" - was released, in only for a week, the album reached gold status selling 500,000 copies. The album also became the biggest selling CD Hallmark has ever released, selling in excess of three million copies. His album *It's Time* broke the all-time record for highest number of weeks at number one by any artist.

Bublé is of Italian descent and has dual Italian and Canadian citizenship. Part of his family is from Treviso (in northern Italy), and the other part of his family is from Villa Santa Lucia degli Abruzzi, Italy. His grandfather Demetrio "Mitch" Santagà comes from the village of Preganziol, Italy. In 1996, he landed a role as Elvis in the Vancouver run of a Rock and Roll musical revue called *Red Rock Diner*, where he became friends with Debbie Timuss, a stage actress, dancer and singer who taught him the choreography. Two years later they became an item and moved to Toronto as part of the cast of another musical revue, this time a big band musical revue called *Forever Swing*. The hit single "Home" from the album *It's Time* was written for Debbie Timuss, whom Bublé has had a near decade long off-again-on-again relationship. Having gotten back together from one of their breakups and away in Italy on tour, he penned "Home" for Timuss,

describing his pain from being away from her. She is the song's background vocalist and is featured in the song's music video. He referred the album *It's Time* as "Debbie's Record", and a few of the tracks on *It's Time* was recorded while he sang to her as she sat outside the studio. They became formally engaged pre-Christmastime 2004 and called off the engagement November 2005.

Some of this legend's other awards include the 2008 Grammy Award: Best Traditional Pop Vocal Album for "Call Me Irresponsible". Nomination: Best Male Pop Vocal Performance for the song "Everything".

In 2006, a Much More Music Award for "Save The Last Dance for Me". In May 2007, *Call Me Irresponsible* was the number one best selling album in Canada, Australia, South Africa, Europe, Singapore, and the USA. *Call Me Irresponsible* also reached number one on the Billboard's Sales Charts, Internet, Traditional Jazz and Pop charts.

Bubl  sold out eleven shows in a single day when he toured Australia in 2005. He won two Canadian Smooth Jazz Awards in 2008: Male Vocalist of the Year & Best Original Composition of the Year "Everything". He also won the 2008 Juno Fan Choice Award. 2008 Juno Nominations - Single of the Year "Everything", Album of the Year "Call Me Irresponsible", Artist of the Year, and Pop Album of the Year "Call Me Irresponsible". In 2008 he received the German ECHO Award nomination in category International Pop/Rock Male Artist of the Year, also that year he received the Brit Awards nomination for Best International Male Solo Artist. According to an "Oprah" interview in October 2009, Bubl  had dreamed of becoming famous since age two. When he was a teenager, he slept with his bible and prayed to become a singer. The first time that his family noticed his singing talent was at Christmas time when Bubl  was thirteen years old, and they heard him singing along with them to the song "White Christmas" during a car ride.

Bubl  frequently closes his concerts by singing without a microphone. This all began when his microphone went out during one of his L.A. concerts when he was in

the middle of singing "My Funny Valentine", the show's big finishing number. Without missing a beat, Alan Chang, Bublé's pianist, kept playing his piano, and Bublé did an acoustic version of "My Funny Valentine" that brought down the house.

When the singer was renting a Hollywood property in 2007, he found a sick cat wandering around his garden and took, what he assumed, was the best course of humane action by bringing it to a veterinarian. Ultimately, the cat had to be put down but when neighbor Peggy Moffitt found out she went ballistic. After some explanation Bublé and his neighbor reconciled and Moffitt's husband, renowned photographer William Claxton, went on to shoot the cover of Bublé's 2007 album "Call Me Irresponsible" for free as a gesture of "no hard feelings". He was awarded a Star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame for Recording on Hollywood Boulevard in Hollywood, California in November 2018.

Bublé has four children with his wife Luisana Lopilato - sons, Noah and Elias and daughters, Vida and Cielo. Unfortunately, in 2016 his two-year-old son Noah was diagnosed with cancer.

Quotes by Bublé; I've said it a million times - I would love very much to be known as one of the great entertainers - if that's me having a big ego, then sorry. I'm shooting for the stars, and if I miss, I'll hit the moon and that's pretty high. I am a candid interview and I have a dark and dry sense of humor - a very Canadian sense of humor and I am only learning now, stupidly, that you can't read tongue. When I say something funny in a newspaper and I meant it to be funny, it doesn't read that way. It is the same if you have ever gotten an e-mail and you think, 'What did I ever do to make this person respond this way?' They never meant to be aggressive, but you can't read the tone. I've said things. There were comments about many things I wish I would have said in a different way or a more eloquent way.

It offends me when people think I only listen to Frank Sinatra – when I was born in 1975, I never wanted to be part of the Rat Pack - as a kid my biggest idol was Michael Jackson. As a teenager, I wanted to be one of the Beastie Boys.

Sources include IMDb and Wikipedia

Number Five - David Foster



David Walter Foster OC OBC is a musician, composer, arranger, record producer and music executive who Chaired Verve Records from 2012 to 2016.

He has won sixteen Grammy Awards from forty-seven nominations.

Born: November 1, 1949 (age seventy-three years) in Victoria.

Spouse: Katharine McPhee (married in 2019)

Children: Rennie David Foster, Sara Foster, Erin Foster, Amy S. Foster, Allison Jones Foster, Jordan Foster

Siblings: Jaymes Foster, Maureen Foster, Ruth Foster, Jeanie Foster, Marylou Foster

Parents: Eleanor Foster, Morry Foster

Nominations: Grammy Award for Record of the Year

Foster is more than a legend - he is a musician, composer, arranger, record producer and music executive who chaired Verve Records from 2012 to 2016. He has won sixteen Grammy Awards from forty-seven nominations and his career in the music trade has spanned more than five decades, mainly beginning as a keyboardist for the pop group Skylark, in the early 1970s. Foster is the son of Maurice "Maury" Foster, an office worker, and Eleanor May Foster (née Vantreight), a homemaker. In 1963, at the age of thirteen, he enrolled in the University of Washington music program and in 1965, he auditioned to lead the band in an Edmonton nightclub owned by jazz musician Tommy Banks. Foster was mentored by Banks in jazz, producing records, and the music business and after a year, he decided to move to Toronto to play with Ronnie Hawkins - in 1966, he joined a backup band for Chuck Berry and in 1974, Foster moved to Los Angeles with his band Skylark.

In 1975, Foster played on George Harrison's album *Extra Texture* - he followed that up a year later by playing the Fender Rhodes and clavinet on Harrison's album *Thirty Three & 1/3*. In 1976, Foster joined Guthrie Thomas on Thomas' second Capitol Records album, *Lies and Alibis*, with Ringo Starr and a host of other performers. Foster was a major contributor to the 1979 Earth, Wind and Fire album *I Am*, as a studio player and arranger, and was a co-writer on six of the album's tracks, the most noteworthy being "After the Love Has Gone", for which Foster and his co-writers, Graydon and Bill Champlin, won the 1980 Grammy Award for Best R&B Song.]Foster worked as a producer on albums for The Tubes: 1981's *The Completion Backward Principle* and 1983's *Outside Inside*. Foster co-wrote such songs as "Talk to Ya Later", with Tubes singer Fee Waybill and Steve Lukather from Toto; the Top 40 hit "Don't Want to Wait Anymore;" and the number ten US hit "She's a Beauty". The 1980 Boz Scaggs album *Middle Man* saw Foster co-write and play keyboard on some of Scaggs's most successful songs, including "Breakdown Dead Ahead", "Jojo", and "Simone", followed by "Look What You've Done to Me" from the film *Urban Cowboy*.

Foster was a major contributor to the career of jazz rock band Chicago in the early and middle 1980s, having worked as the band's producer on Chicago 16 (1982), Chicago 17 (1984 - their biggest selling, multi-platinum album), and Chicago 18 (1986). As was typical of his producing projects from this time period, Foster was a co-writer on songs such as the number one hit "Hard to Say I'm Sorry", "Love Me Tomorrow", "Stay the Night", and "You're the Inspiration". They were co-written with the band's bassist Peter Cetera. In 1986, Foster also helped Cetera co-write (along with Cetera's wife Diane Nini) his US number one solo hit "Glory of Love".

Foster co-wrote Kenny Loggins's songs "Heart to Heart" (US number fifteen), from the 1982 album High Adventure, and "Forever" (US number forty), from the 1985 album Vox Humana. Foster worked with country singer Kenny Rogers on the hit albums What About Me? (1984) and The Heart of the Matter (1985), the latter of which featured "The Best of Me", a song co-written with Richard Marx that was covered by Cliff Richard in 1989, resulting in a number-two UK hit.

In 1985, Rolling Stone magazine named Foster the "master of . . . bombastic pop kitsch". That year, Foster composed the score for the film St. Elmo's Fire, including the instrumental "Love Theme from St. Elmo's Fire", which hit number fifteen on the US pop charts. Another song from the film, "St. Elmo's Fire (Man in Motion)", recorded by John Parr, hit number one on the Billboard Hot 100 in September 1985. In 1985, Foster also co-wrote and produced "Tears Are Not Enough," which reached top fifteen status. The album was recorded by a group of Canadian artists such as Joni Mitchell, Neil Young, Bryan Adams, and others, in similar fashion to the UK's "Do They Know It's Christmas?" and the US's "We Are the World."

Foster continued turning out occasional film scores, including the Michael J. Fox comedy The Secret of My Success (1987), which featured a song co-written by Foster titled "The Price of Love", a version of which was performed by Roger Daltrey on

his album *Can't Wait to See the Movie*, which Foster also produced. Foster wrote the score for the Jodie Foster-Mark Harmon film *Stealing Home* (1988). Both films spawned soundtrack albums with prominent Foster-penned contributions.

Foster composed "Winter Games", the instrumental theme song for the 1988 Winter Olympics and performed "Winter Games" and its vocal version "Can't You Feel It?" in Calgary, Alberta. "Winter Games" is also the soundtrack for fountain shows at the Bellagio resort in Las Vegas. Foster collaborated with then-wife Linda Thompson on the song "I Have Nothing", sung by Whitney Houston in the 1992 film *The Bodyguard*. The couple also appeared in the film's Oscars scene as the conductor and an Academy member.

In 1995, Foster signed a deal with Warner Brothers that enabled him to set up his own boutique label, 143 Records, as a joint venture with Warner Foster, along with Kenneth "Babyface" Edmonds, composed "The Power of the Dream", the official song of the 1996 Summer Olympics. Foster also produced the Diane Warren songs "Un-Break My Heart" sung by Toni Braxton, "Because You Loved Me" sung by Celine Dion, and "Have You Ever?" sung by Brandy. Foster produced major-label debut albums for Josh Groban (2001), Michael Bublé (2003), Renee Olstead (2004), and Charice (2010), which were released under his 143 Records.

Foster collaborated with Lara Fabian and the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra in 2001 to record English-language, French-language, and bilingual versions of the Canadian national anthem, "O Canada", for a promotion of the Canadian government. Foster, with his then-wife Linda Thompson, composed "Light the Fire Within", sung by LeAnn Rimes for the 2002 Winter Olympics. In 2003, Foster won an Emmy Award for Outstanding Music and Lyrics for *The Concert for World Children's Day*. His song, "I Will Be There With You" (sung with Katharine McPhee), has been used by Japan Airlines to promote the introduction of new aircraft for its US flights.

The 2001 film *The Score*, starring Robert De Niro and Marlon Brando, features a Diana Krall recording, "I'll Make it Up as I Go" - the song, which accompanies the film's ending credits, was composed by Foster together with his daughter Amy Foster-Gilles, and was used in the film. In 2005, Foster, his daughter Amy Foster-Gillies, and Beyoncé wrote "Stand Up For Love" as the anthem to the World Children's Day, an annual worldwide event to raise awareness and funds for children's causes. Over the years, more than fifty million dollars has been raised to benefit Ronald McDonald House Charities and other children's organizations. . In 2005, his and Linda Thompson's home life was featured in a Fox-staged reality television show, *The Princes of Malibu*, in which he attempted to teach his spoiled stepsons, Brandon and Brody Jenner – the children of Thompson and Olympian Caitlyn Jenner – to straighten their lives up and earn their own way.

In late April 2006, he appeared as a guest mentor on *American Idol* and as a guest judge on *Nashville Star*. In 2006, he was a judge on the FOX TV show *Celebrity Duets* and appeared on *Star Tomorrow*, for which auditions were held in Los Angeles and New York for undiscovered talent. In July 2006, Foster made a brief appearance on *The View* as Star Jones's vocal coach. In August 2006, he was the musical director for JCPenney Jam's *The Concert for American Kids*. Also in 2006, Foster was featured in *Under the Desert Sky*, Andrea Bocelli's live album and DVD of a pop concert held in Las Vegas. In 2007, Foster was featured in Bocelli's *Vivere Live in Tuscany*, a live album and DVD of a pop concert performed at Bocelli's Teatro del Silenzio in Lajatico, Tuscany in July. In November 2007, Foster appeared in *The Oprah Winfrey Show*'s annual "Favorite Things" episode, performing with Josh Groban.

In September 2008, singer Charice joined Foster on *The Oprah Winfrey Show* with Celine Dion via satellite; and in October he and Andrea Bocelli appeared on *Oprah* again together, where he stated that Bocelli was his "favourite singer on the planet". In December 2008, Foster was featured in a PBS special titled *Hit Man: David*

Foster & Friends, a concert featuring live performances by Foster and numerous other performers. Later in 2011, he was featured in Andrea Bocelli's live album, *Concerto: One Night in Central Park* (also known as *Live in Central Park*) and in Bocelli's four PBS specials. Bocelli also performed during Foster's *Hit Man* special. In 2015, Foster joined the panel of judges for *Asia's Got Talent*

Foster also produced an album with Bryan Adams (yet another legend mentioned in this book) titled *Tracks of My Years* that was released in 2014 - Foster then left Verve in 2016 in a label reorganization. In 2017 and 2019, he returned as judge (he was previously a judge in 2015) for the second season and third season of *Asia's Got Talent* and also judged the Chinese-language *World's Got Talent*. In 2019, PBS Hosted an *Intimate Evening with David Foster*, which was offered to viewers as a DVD, and available on CD and download. The show included his wife Katharine McPhee, tenor Fernando Varela, Pia Toscano, Loren Allred, and Shelea.

In 2019, Foster was the subject of an acclaimed biographical documentary on his life, *David Foster: Off the Record* produced and directed by Barry Avrich. The film had its international premier at The Toronto Film Festival in 2019. The film is currently on Netflix and Crave. In 2021, Foster and McPhee competed in season six of *The Masked Singer* as "Banana Split" where Foster did the banana half that did the instrument playing and conducting and McPhee did the ice cream half that did all the singing. They were eliminated in the Group B Finale, where they competed against Jewel.

Foster has produced multiple best-selling Christmas albums beginning with *Once Upon a Christmas*, by Kenny Rogers & Dolly Parton in 1984. He also produced Celine Dion's *These Are Special Times* (1998), Josh Groban's *Noël* (2007), Andrea Bocelli's *My Christmas* (2009), Michael Bublé's *Christmas* (2011), Rod Stewart's *Merry Christmas, Baby* (2012), Mary J. Blige's *A Mary Christmas* (2013), and Jordan Smith's *'Tis the Season* (2016). Thus, he has produced the best-selling Christmas albums of 1984, 1998,

2007–09, and 2011–12. Four of these albums rank among the top fifteen best-selling Christmas albums ever.

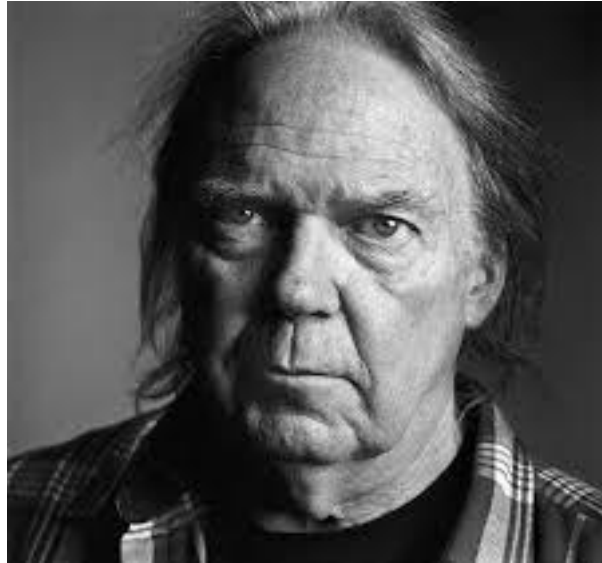
In the Juno Awards 2019, David Foster was honoured for his philanthropic work due to his own foundation supplying money to charities and Canadian families in need of life saving transplants. He married his third wife, actress Linda Thompson, in 1991 and divorced in 2005. The two became a song writing team, collaborating on several songs, including "I Have Nothing", performed by Whitney Houston in *The Bodyguard* (1992), and "Grown-Up Christmas List".

Going back to 1992 - Foster was driving on the Pacific Coast Highway when his car struck actor and dancer Ben Vereen, who had just suffered a stroke while driving near his Malibu home, and was stumbling on the highway. Vereen was critically injured but recovered after going through physical rehabilitation. Vereen said afterward that he would have died if Foster had not collided with him, and then called for emergency services.

In June 2018, Foster became engaged to Katharine McPhee and in June 2019, the couple wed at the Armenian Church of St Yeghiche, South Kensington in London. McPhee gave birth to a son, Rennie David, in February 2021.

A special thank-you to Wikipedia for a good portion of this story.

Number Six - Neil Young



Neil Percival Young OC OM is a musician, singer-songwriter and filmmaker. After embarking on a music career in Winnipeg Manitoba in the 1960s, Young moved to Los Angeles, joining Buffalo Springfield with Stephen Stills, Richie Furay and others.

Born: November 12, 1945 (age seventy-seven years), Toronto

Spouse: Daryl Hannah (married in 2018), Pegi Young (married in 1978–2014), Susan Acevedo (married in 1968–1970)

Children: Zeke Young, Amber Jean Young, Ben Young – parents: Scott and Edna Young

Genre: Rock

Height: 6 feet

Young grew up in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with his mother after her divorce from his father Scott Young who was a well-known Canadian journalist (sportswriter and novelist). Having performed in bands since his teens and later as a soloist in Toronto coffeehouses, Young was both folkie and a rocker, so when he arrived in Los Angeles in 1966 he was ready for the Buffalo Springfield experience - the versatile and pioneering group – musically speaking Young felt he was finally home. (*Authors note - due to Young's desire to reside in the United States permanently is the reason that he comes in as the number six legend rather than higher up*).

Young's material flouted classification and he was constantly contesting unusual forms and sounds. Fuzztone guitar duels with Stephen Stills offset Young's high-pitched, nasal vocals; his lyrics veered from skewed romanticism to metaphoric social commentary, but his voice's naked, quavering vulnerability remained the constant in Young's turbulent, shape-shifting explorations.

In 1969 his solo debut sold poorly but staked out ambitious musical territory. Its follow-up, *Everybody Knows This Is Nowhere* (1969), teamed Young with the garage band Crazy Horse. When nascent FM radio played "Cinnamon Girl," whose one-note guitar solo encapsulated Young's sly sarcasm about established forms, and "Down by the River," a long, raw-edged guitar blitzkrieg around lyrics about murder, the album made Young an icon (and soon to be – a legend).

Young joined Crosby, Stills and Nash, who had already released their first hit album - Young added heft, but Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young was an ongoing clash of egos. Following the release of the quartet's first album, *Déjà Vu* (1970), Young penned and sang "Ohio," an anthem that rallied campus activists after National Guardsmen killed four antiwar demonstrators at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, in May 1970.

Young's next characteristic zig-zag led him back to acoustic music—a move forecast by *Déjà Vu*'s *Helpless*, which depicted him as totally vulnerable, trying to bare

his emotional world musically. His confessional singer-songwriter mode became a key part of his multifaceted persona. On his next solo album, *After the Gold Rush* (1970), Young underlined his stance as a rock-and-roll shaman, a visionary who projected his psyche onto the world and thereby exorcised his own demons and those of his audience. *Harvest* (1972) continued the confessional vein, and its rare stylistic continuity made it one of Young's best-selling but, in the minds of some, least-satisfying discs. Its simplistic attitudes set off an internal re-examination; at least it started a decade's artistic wanderings. The experimentation cost Young both artistically and commercially - nevertheless, in 1979 *Rust Never Sleeps* reasserted his mastery—ironically, in response to the punk revolt. Young made the Sex Pistols' singer, Johnny Rotten, the main character in "Hey Hey - My My." Thus, Young's reenergized reaction to punk sharply contrasted with that of his aging peers, who felt dismissed or threatened. It also proved how resistant he was to nostalgia—a by-product of his creative restlessness.

Young's resurgence culminated in *Live Rust* (1979), a live recording with Crazy Horse. He continued to be an artistic chameleon, releasing in quick succession the acoustic *Hawks and Doves* (1980), the punkish *Re-ac-tor* (1981), the proto-techno *Trans* (1982), which led his new record company to sue him for producing an "unrepresentative" album, and the rockabilly-flavoured *Everybody's Rockin'* (1983). On *Freedom* (1989), he resurrected the social engagement and musical conviction of earlier triumphs such as "Ohio." This disc marked yet another creative resurgence for Young and brought him a younger audience; soon he would tap emerging bands such as Social Distortion and Sonic Youth as opening acts. The peak of this most recent artistic rebirth came in 1990 with *Ragged Glory*, with its thick clouds of sound, riddled with feedback and distortion, and gritty, psychologically searing lyrics. Typically, he followed this critical and commercial success with defiantly howling collages, *Arc* and *Weld* (both 1991).

In 1992 Young once again reversed direction, releasing *Harvest Moon*, a plaintive, mostly acoustic sequel to *Harvest* that became his biggest seller since the 1970s. His next significant album, *Sleeps with Angels* (1994), was a meditation on death that mixed ballads with more-typical Crazy Horse-backed rockers. In 1995 Young was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and added to his grunge bona fides with *Mirror Ball*, a collaboration with Pearl Jam. His long-standing interest in film manifested itself in two projects with director Jim Jarmusch, who chronicled Crazy Horse's 1996 tour in the documentary *Year of the Horse* (1997) and for whose film *Dead Man* (1995) Young provided the guitar score.

In 2001 Young responded to the September 11 attacks with "Let's Roll," a song honouring passengers' efforts to foil the hijacking of one of the planes (United Airlines flight 93) used in the attack. Young's politics continued to be as mercurial as his music. In the mid-1980s he had expressed admiration for conservative U.S. Pres. Ronald Reagan, whereas in 2006, on *Living with War*, he voiced his angry opposition to the Iraq War and President George W. Bush's handling of it. The album was performed on a tour with Crosby, Stills and Nash that was captured in the film *Déjà Vu* (2008; directed by Young under his filmmaking pseudonym, Bernard Shakey). Earlier, in 2003, Young had written and directed another film, *Greendale*, a family saga and an exercise in environmentalist agitprop based on his album of the same name.

Heart of Gold (2005) was the first of several feature-length documentaries about Young directed by Jonathan Demme. It captured a pair of emotional performances in Nashville that came in the wake of Young's brush with death caused by a brain aneurysm and that drew on his reflective, deeply autobiographical album *Prairie Wind* (2005). Young, who frequently voiced his contempt for industry accolades, collected his first Grammy Award in 2010, in the unlikely category of best art direction for a boxed set, for his 2009 rarities collection *Neil Young Archives Vol. 1 (1963–1972)*. The following year he won his first Grammy for music, when he was awarded best rock

song for “Angry World,” a track from his 2010 album *Le Noise*. Young teamed again with Crazy Horse to record *Americana* (2012), a collection of ragged covers of traditional American folk songs. He teamed with singer-guitarist Lukas Nelson (son of country star Willie Nelson) and his band Promise of the Real to record both *The Monsanto Years* (2015), a protest against corporatism, and *The Visitor* (2017), songs of opposition to the policies of U.S. Pres. Donald Trump. Young reconvened Crazy Horse to record *Colorado* (2019), in which he focused on mortality, the ephemerality of life, and environmentalism, and in 2020 he released *Homegrown*, a collection originally recorded in 1974.

Having fathered two sons with cerebral palsy, Young helped establish and support the Bridge School in San Francisco to help meet the needs of those challenged by the disease. A self-taught electrical engineer who invented an innovative switching system for model trains, Young also dedicated himself in the early 21st century to developing an automobile that would not be dependent on fossil fuels. In 2012 he published the autobiography *Waging Heavy Peace*; a second memoir, *Special Deluxe*, appeared in 2014. Named an Officer of the Order of Canada in 2009, Young is an environmentalist and outspoken advocate for the welfare of small farmers, having co-founded in 1985 the benefit concert Farm Aid. He worked on Linc-Volt, the conversion of his 1959 Lincoln Continental to hybrid electric technology as an environmentalist statement. In 1986, Young helped found The Bridge School, an educational organization for children with severe verbal and physical disabilities, and its annual supporting Bridge School Benefit concerts, together with his former wife.

Young is a member of the Canadian charity Artists Against Racism. Young was part owner of Lionel, LLC, a company that makes toy trains and model railroad accessories. In 2008 Lionel emerged from bankruptcy and his shares of the company were wiped out but he was instrumental in the design of the Lionel Legacy control

system for model trains and remains on the board of directors of Lionel. He has been named as co-inventor on seven US patents related to model trains.

Young has long held that the digital audio formats in which most people download music are deeply flawed, and do not provide the rich, warm sound of analog recordings. He claims to be acutely aware of the difference and compares it with taking a shower in tiny ice cubes versus ordinary water.

In January 2021, Young sold fifty per-cent of the rights to his back catalog to the British investment company Hip gnosis Songs Fund estimated to be at least one-hundred and fifty million dollars. Young and Crazy Horse released a new album, Barn, in December 2021. The first single, "Song of the Seasons", released in October, followed by "Welcome Back" in December, along with a music video. A stand-alone will be released on Blu-ray and will be directed by Daryl Hannah. Young also confirmed that he had completed his third book, Canary, his first work of fiction.

It was January 2022 when Young posted an open letter threatening to remove his music from the audio streaming service Spotify if it did not remove The Joe Rogan Experience podcast from the platform. Young accused the podcast of COVID-19 misinformation, writing that "Spotify has a responsibility to mitigate the spread of misinformation on its platform". In January Young's music was removed from Spotify, with a spokesperson for the company stating that Spotify wanted "all the world's music and audio content to be available to Spotify users" and that it had a "great responsibility in balancing both safety for listeners and freedom for creators". In 2003, Rolling Stone listed Young as eighty-third in its ranking of "The 100 Greatest Guitarists of All Time" (although in a more recent version of the list, he has been moved up to seventeenth place), describing him as a "restless experimenter ... who transform[s] the most obvious music into something revelatory".

Courtesy of Britannica.com, Wikipedia, nytimes.com and others

Number Seven - Buffy Sainte-Marie



Buffy Sainte-Marie, CC is an Indigenous singer-songwriter, musician, composer, visual artist, educator, pacifist, and social activist. Throughout her career in these areas, her work has focused on issues facing Indigenous peoples of the Americas.

*Born: February 20, 1941 (age eighty-two years), Piapot, Saskatchewan
Spouse: Jack Nitzsche (married 1982–2000), Partner: Chuck Wilson (1993–)
Children: Dakota Starblanket Wolfchild
Parents: Winifred Sainte-Marie, Albert Sainte-Marie*

Beverly Sainte-Marie, singer, songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, educator, social activist, philanthropist, visual artist (and a Western Canadian legend) was born on the Piapot Reserve in Saskatchewan. Sainte-Marie is a pioneering and influential singer-songwriter who specializes in love songs and music with a political and social-activist focus.

She was an important figure in the Greenwich Village and Toronto folk music revivals in the 1960s, and is perhaps best known for her 1964 anti-war anthem “Universal Soldier” that was inducted into the Canadian Songwriters Hall of Fame in 2005. Sainte-Marie also won a Golden Globe, a BAFTA and an Academy Award for co-writing the hit song “Up Where We Belong.” She has received the Polaris Music Prize and the Governor General’s Performing Arts Award, as well as multiple Juno Awards, Canadian Aboriginal Music Awards, lifetime achievement awards and honorary degrees. A Companion of the Order of Canada, she has been inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame, the Canadian Country Music Hall of Fame and Canada’s Walk of Fame.

Possibly orphaned, Buffy Sainte-Marie was adopted when she was a few months old and raised in Maine and Massachusetts by Albert Sainte-Marie and his wife, Winifred, who was part Mi’kmaq. Sainte-Marie graduated with honours in Asian philosophy and education from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst in 1963.

She moved to New York City to try her luck as a songwriter and made a name for herself performing in Greenwich Village. She was soon playing around the world at folk festivals, coffee houses, concert venues and in Indigenous communities. During this period, she returned to the Piapot Reserve in Saskatchewan’s Qu’Appelle River Valley, where she was born. She was adopted according to tribal custom by Emile Piapot and his wife, Clara Starblanket Piapot. They were part of a Cree family believed to be related to Sainte-Marie’s biological parents, whom she never knew.

Sainte-Marie signed with Vanguard Records, which released *It's My Way!* in 1964. The album included "Universal Soldier." Sainte-Marie has said the song is "about individual responsibility for war and how the old feudal thinking kills us all." Though not a hit for Sainte-Marie, it was a year later for British singer Donovan. The song was popular as a peace anthem with the anti-Vietnam War movement. *It's My Way!* also featured "Cod'ine," which Sainte-Marie wrote after becoming addicted to codeine while recovering from bronchitis (the song was later covered by Janis Joplin); and "Now That the Buffalo's Gone," a protest song about the confiscation of Indigenous peoples' land. The album earned Sainte-Marie the Best New Artist honour from Billboard magazine.

Sainte-Marie released thirteen more albums through the 1960s and 1970s. Her sound evolved from acoustic folk to incorporate rock, country and electronic music. She also used a wider range of instrumentation to accompany her vibrato voice. Her 1969 release, *Illuminations*, was the first quadraphonic electronic vocal album ever recorded and it featured early synthesizers. Many of her early songs were included in *The Buffy Sainte-Marie Song Book* (Grosset & Dunlap, 1971).

In 1972, Sainte-Marie released *Moonshot*, the first of four albums she recorded with Nashville-based producer Norbert Putnam (Jimmy Buffet, Joan Baez, John Hiatt). The others were *Quiet Places* (1973), *Buffy* (1974) and *Changing Woman* (1975). Sainte-Marie's version of Townes van Zandt's "Mister Can't You See," from *Moonshot*, was a Top 40 hit in the US in 1972.

After leaving Vanguard Records following her album *Quiet Places* (1973), Sainte-Marie signed with MCA for two albums: *Buffy* (1974) and *Changing Woman* (1975). She then signed with ABC for *Sweet America* (1976), which she dedicated to the American Indian Movement. (See also Indigenous Political Organization and Activism in Canada; Pan-Indianism.) The song "Starwalker" marked the first time Indigenous and pop music were combined. Sainte-Marie dubbed it "powwow rock."

Following the release of *Sweet America* in 1976, Sainte-Marie took a sixteen-year sabbatical from recording to raise her son, Dakota Starblanket Wolfchild. She continued to perform occasional concerts in Canada and Europe, and also toured First Nations reserves and towns in Western Canada and Ontario. She sang with the Regina Symphony Orchestra under John Kim Bell, with the National Arts Centre Orchestra and at festivals, including the Elora Festival in 1997.

Sainte-Marie's strong stance on Indigenous issues and against the Vietnam War made her unpopular with the Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard Nixon administrations in the United States. As a result, her music was block-listed from radio stations and held back from reaching a wider audience. Sainte-Marie only discovered this upon seeing her FBI files in the early 1980s. Her many songs about Indigenous peoples and issues include "Starwalker," "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," "Generation "Ke Sakihitin Awasis," "Still This Love Goes On," "Eagle Man/Changing Woman," "Native North American Child," "Now That the Buffalo's Gone," "Soldier Blue" and "My Country 'Tis of Thy People You're Dying" and more. She rewrote the latter song to reflect specifically Canadian issues and she sang it in Ottawa at the closing day of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2015.

Though mostly known for her music, Sainte-Marie became involved in education and film and television in the late 1960s. When she appeared in a 1968 episode of the NBC TV series *The Virginian*, she insisted that Indigenous actors be cast in all the Indigenous parts. In 1969, she founded her Nihewan Foundation partly to overcome the stereotyping of Indigenous peoples in public media and education.

Sainte-Marie joined the cast of the popular children's television show *Sesame Street* in late 1975. She remained on the program until 1980. She also appeared on several CBC Radio and TV shows, including: *Superspecial* (1978), *Pascan: Pow Wow* (1982) and *The Many Moods of Buffy Sainte-Marie* (1983). She also composed the

score for the film *Spirit of the Wind* (1979), the theme song for the CBC TV series *Spirit Bay* (1984–86), and several other film scores in the US.

Sainte-Marie enjoyed huge commercial success with the song “Up Where We Belong,” which she co-wrote with Will Jennings and her then-husband, film composer Jack Nitzsche. The writing team for the song, which was featured in the hit film *An Officer and a Gentleman* (1982), won an Academy Award, a BAFTA and a Golden Globe for Best Original Song. The song was a platinum-certified number one hit in the US. It was later recorded as a duet by Cliff Richard and Anne Murray, as well as by Céline Dion.

Sainte-Marie also wrote and performed the music for the film *Where the Spirit Lives* (1989). It dealt with Indigenous children being abducted and forced into residential schools. She voiced the Cheyenne character, Kate Bighead, in the TV movie *Son of the Morning Star* (1991), which told the Indigenous side of the Battle of the Little Bighorn, and appeared with Graham Greene in the 1993 TV Movie *The Broken Chain*. Her 1996 variety special, *Up Where We Belong*, won her a Gemini Award.

She limited her work to scoring films, performing occasional concerts, composing, and painting in her home studio. She also wrote curriculum for her Nihewan Foundation’s main educational initiative, the Cradleboard Teaching Project. She was a pioneer in her use of Macintosh computers in making music. She has also used them in her digital art. Her paintings have been exhibited in museums and galleries across North America.

She resumed her recording career in 1992 with the release of *Coincidence and Likely Stories* - it was the first album to be delivered digitally via the fledgling Internet. Recorded at her home in Hawaii, she sent it via dialup modem to the London studio of producer Chris Birkett (Sinéad O'Connor, Steve Earle, The Proclaimers), with whom she would make four more albums. *Coincidence and Likely Stories* features both electronic backings and traditional Indigenous chants. It won Sainte-Marie a Charles de Gaulle

Award in France for Best International Artist. She followed that pioneering effort with *Up Where We Belong* (1996), a collection of new and previously recorded songs that combined elements of pop, protest and powwow music. It received the Juno Award for Best Music of Aboriginal Canada Recording in 1997. Sainte-Marie's lobbying had been instrumental in the creation of that award, which was first presented in 1994.

Between 1997 and 2009, Sainte-Marie dedicated her time and money to the Cradleboard Teaching Project. She travelled extensively and did not record, though she did perform during this time in Sweden, Denmark and France. She also appeared at the Ottawa Folk Festival in 2002. In 2005, her signature song, "Universal Soldier," was inducted into the Canadian Songwriters Hall of Fame.

Following Vanguard's release of the compilation album *The Best of the Vanguard Years* (2003), Sainte-Marie independently released *Running for the Drum* (2008), a collection of 12 new songs. It featured American blues musician Taj Mahal on piano and won the 2009 Juno Award for Aboriginal Recording of the Year, as well as four Canadian Aboriginal Music Awards. *Buffy Sainte-Marie: A Multimedia Life* (2006), an hour-long documentary featuring archival footage and interviews with several well-known musicians, was also nominated for a 2009 Juno Award for Music DVD of the Year.

In 2012, Blair Stonechild's award-winning biography, *Buffy Sainte-Marie: It's My Way*, was published by Fifth House. Sainte-Marie has lived in Hawaii for many years but continues to record and tour well into her seventies. Her album *Power in the Blood* (2015), recorded on her Gypsy Boy label and distributed by True North Records, won the 2015 Polaris Music Prize as well as 2016 Juno Awards for Aboriginal Album and Contemporary Roots Album of the Year. Sainte-Marie was also featured on the single remix of her song "Working for the Government" by fellow Polaris nominee A Tribe Called Red (now The Halluci Nation). In 2015, she received the Spirit of Americana/Free Speech in Music Award from the Americana Music Association.

Sainte-Marie's 19th album, *Medicine Songs* (2017), features a mix of new material, such as "You Got to Run (Spirit of the Wind)," a collaboration with Tanya Tagaq, and re-recorded older songs, including "Starwalker," "Little Wheel Spin and Spin" and "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee." The album drew positive reviews, with *NOW* magazine's Michael Rancic observing, "Another artist might show signs of disappointment or uncertainty when faced with the notion that not much has changed in half a century, but on *Medicine Songs*, in the face of the unchanging nature of the oppression she's expressed through her music, Buffy Sainte-Marie has chosen to be just as determined, unflinching and constant in her own art." *Medicine Songs* went on to win the 2018 Juno Award for Indigenous Music Album of the Year.

Sainte-Marie's fearless social commentary and advocating for Indigenous issues, both in her songs and in her life, have earned her many devoted fans and the respect of her musical peers. Many of her songs, from "Universal Soldier" to "Until It's Time for You to Go" and "A Soulful Shade of Blue," have been covered by hundreds of artists; they include Barbra Streisand, Neil Diamond, Jim Croce, Elvis Presley, Glen Campbell, Cher, Bobby Darin, Indigo Girls and Neko Case.

[Courtesy of Vogue and canadianencyclopedia.ca](#)

Number Eight - Loverboy



Loverboy is a rock band formed in 1979 in Calgary, Alberta. Loverboy's hit singles have become arena rock staples and are still heard on many classic rock and classic hits radio stations across Canada and the United States.

Awards: Juno Award for Album of the Year, Juno Award for Single of the Year, Juno Award for Group of the Year

Origin: Calgary (1979) - Vancouver

Nominations: Juno Award for Album of the Year

Genre: Rock, Hard rock, Pop rock, Alternative/Indie, Power pop.

Current members: Paul Dean – guitar, backing vocals; Matt Frenette – drums, percuss; Doug Johnson – keyboards, synthesizers, piano, saxophone, harmonica, backing vocals; Mike Reno – lead vocals and guitar; Ken "Spider" Sinnaeve – bass guitar, backing vocals.

Former members: Jim Clench – bass guitar - died 2010; Scott Smith – bass guitar, backing vocals died 2000.

Loverboy is another Western Canadian legendary rock band with many hit singles. "Turn Me Loose" and "Working for the Weekend", are songs that can be heard on any day on hundreds of radio stations through-out North America.

After being rejected by many American record labels, Loverboy signed with Columbia/CBS Records Canada and began recording their first album in March 1980. Loverboy's founding members were lead singer Mike Reno (previously with Moxy as Mike Rynoski); guitarist Paul Dean (previously with Scrubbaloe Caine and Street heart); keyboardist Doug Johnson; bassist Jim Clench (who was replaced after one gig by Scott Smith); and drummer Matt Frenette. Throughout the 1980s, Loverboy accumulated numerous hit songs in Canada and the United States, earning four multi-platinum albums and selling millions of record's. Except for a brief breakup from 1988 to 1991, the band has continued to perform live shows regularly and they are and have been for a long time, based out of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Reno stated that their name was chosen due to a dream by Paul Dean He came up with the name after spending the previous night with some of the bandmates, including Reno and their girlfriends, before going to the movies. The girlfriends were browsing through fashion magazines, where the guys in the band saw a Cover Girl advertisement. Cover Girl became Cover Boy, and then became Loverboy in Dean's dream later that night. After Dean told them about the dream the next morning, Reno agreed to try it out and it stuck. The group made its live debut opening for Kiss at Pacific Coliseum in Vancouver, B.C. on November 19, 1979 (this author's son was present at this event).

Originally rejected by all the major record labels in the United States, the band signed with Columbia Records of Canada, and on March 20, 1980, Loverboy went into the studio with producer Bruce Fairbairn and engineer Bob Rock to record what would be its self-titled debut album. Over that summer, the record became a huge hit with

eventually over one million records copies sold in Canada alone. The album made its American debut in November 1980 and would go on to sell over two million copies in the US. The band went on a touring spree that year putting on over two hundred shows with bands such as Cheap Trick, ZZ Top, Kansas, and Def Leppard. Their debut single, "Turn Me Loose", went on to hit number seven on the Canadian charts and No. thirty-five on the US Billboard Hot 100 in early 1981. "The Kid Is Hot Tonight" was also a single.

The band's follow-up album, *Get Lucky*, released in October 1981 when it was opening for Journey, included the hit tracks "Working for the Weekend", "When It's Over" and "Lucky Ones". It became the group's best selling album in the U.S., reaching number seven on the Billboard album charts and selling over four million copies. In the same year Loverboy received six Juno Awards (Canada's highest award for music) in one year, a record that still stands today. Loverboy released its third album, *Keep It Up*, in June 1983. Its first single "Hot Girls in Love" became their most successful to that date, reaching number eleven on the US Billboard Hot 100. The video for the song as well as for the follow-up single "Queen of the Broken Hearts" were hugely popular on MTV.

In 1984 Loverboy recorded the United States Team theme for the 1984 Summer Olympics, "Nothing's Gonna Stop You Now". The song originally appeared on *The Official Music of the 1984 Games* but not on any of its albums or compilations to date. The band would often play it on tour mixing it in during the performance of "Queen of the Broken Hearts". Also in 1984, Loverboy recorded a song called "Destruction" which appeared on the 1984 soundtrack of a re-edited version of the film *Metropolis* (1927). *Lovin' Every Minute of It*, the band's fourth album, and the first not produced by Fairbairn (it was produced by Tom Allom - best known for producing Judas Priest) was released in August 1985, with the title single written by Mutt Lange and "This Could Be the Night" co-written by Journey's Jonathan Cain becoming their first and second U.S. Billboard top 10 hits respectively. In 1986 the band recorded "Heaven in Your Eyes", a song featured in the movie *Top Gun*, which peaked at number nine on the Billboard

charts. However, Doug Johnson refused to appear in the video as he felt that the film glorified war, which Johnson was highly against.

The release of *Wildside*, the band's fifth album, followed in September 1987. While it scored a minor hit with "Notorious", co-written by Jon Bon Jovi and Richie Sambora, the album sold relatively poorly and the band broke up in 1988 due to tensions between Dean and Reno. Dean released a solo album, *Hardcore*, in May 1989 and a Loverboy greatest-hits album, *Big Ones*, was released later that same year, in October, to fulfill Loverboy's obligation to Columbia Records. The group briefly reunited in late 1989 to tour (with Geraldo Valentino Dominelli on keyboards filling in for Doug Johnson) to promote it but broke up again at the tour's conclusion.

On October 6, 1991 the band reunited again to join fellow rockers Bryan Adams, Colin James, Chrissy Steele and Bill Henderson of *Chilliwack* at a benefit show at Vancouver's 86 Street Music Hall to raise over \$50,000 for Henderson's former bandmate, Brian MacLeod, who was fighting cancer and undergoing treatment at a Houston medical clinic. The band members recalled that the concert was the most fun that they had had in years and decided that they wanted to do it again. They went on another live touring spree in Canada the following year before launching a 64-concert tour in the United States in 1993.

The band's record label released its second and third compilation albums, *Loverboy Classics* and *Temperature's Rising*, in 1994. *Loverboy Classics* went Gold by 1998, coinciding with another American tour. This was followed by the releases of *Six* and *Super Hits* in 1997. Keyboardist Richard Sera came on to fill in for Johnson in December 1996 through 1997. The band continued touring until November 30, 2000, when bassist Scott Smith was presumed dead after being washed overboard by a large wave while sailing in San Francisco Bay - he was only forty-five years old.

The band went on to release a live album, *Live, Loud and Loose*, in 2001, which consisted of refurbished early live concert recordings from the band's intense touring years from 1982 to 1986. The year 2001 also brought another round of touring, this time dedicated to Scott Smith. Ken "Spider" Sinnaeve, a former member of The Guess Who, Red Rider and Dean and Frenette's pre-Loverboy band Street heart, joined the band on bass prior to the tour.

Loverboy celebrated twenty-five years together in 2005 and began to perform in selected cities to commemorate this milestone. That tour continued with live concerts scheduled well into August 2006. Also in 2005, Loverboy was one of the featured bands on the American version of *Hit Me, Baby, One More Time*. It performed "Working for the Weekend" and a cover version of "Hero" by Enrique Iglesias on the show. In 2006 twenty-five years after its initial release, *Get Lucky* was remastered and re-released with several previously unreleased songs, including the original demo of "Working for the Weekend". The band was inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame during the 2009 Juno Awards. On February 21, 2010, the band performed at the 2010 Vancouver Olympics awards ceremony.

In June 2012 the band announced its album *Rock 'n' Roll Revival* would be released by Frontiers Records. The band was on tour with Journey and Pat Benatar/Neil Giraldo from July to November 2012 and it finished up 2012 on the same tour when Night Ranger took up the reins to replace Benatar. In 2013 Loverboy toured on and off during every month, except for the month of March. While continuing to tour in 2014, it was announced on the official Loverboy home page on June 19, 2014 that the band's newest album of all-original material, *Unfinished Business*, was expected to be released on July 15, 2014. The first single was already available for purchase on iTunes and the title of this song was "Countin' the Nights". The band toured during that summer, including at least two free shows.

In 2016 the band released two new singles, "Hurtin'" and "Some Like It Hot", was described by Paul Dean as "the first and only shuffle Loverboy has ever done", comes from the same late '70s period as several of the songs found on their previous album, 2014's Unfinished Business. "Giving it, all away/Living for today," with Mike Reno on the track – which originated as a demo, but was re-arranged and augmented by Dean, describing this latest as a "gift" from the band to its fans.

Dean went through more than two-hundred and thirty individual two-inch analog tapes he had transferred to digital, including this "gem" from the band's storied history. It follows the release of "Hurtin'" earlier this year. "The beauty of the Internet is the ability to make a song available right away, without waiting until you have the rest of the album done," says Dean. "It's a real boon to creativity. It's total grass roots, DIY. Like the lyrics to 'Some Like It Hot', we're not living for tomorrow or next year." The single, artwork and accompanying music video – with a montage of a Loverboy program from the band's 1983 Keep It Up tour – prominently features the late bassist, Scott Smith. "It was one of the first tunes we ever recorded," he said. "He's playing his ass off on it, I thought it was lost and gone forever and, I think it would be a really good addition to our set list!"

In 2016 a commercial and digital short for National Car Rental started airing that features the band and major fan Patrick Warburton, best known for his role as David Puddy in Seinfeld. After Warburton touts that four out of five National rentals result in a free upgrade, the group piles into the rental car with Warburton and drives home the commercial's message with the title of one of their many hits, "Lovin' Every Minute of It". There is also a digital short, specifically made available on National Car Rental's YouTube channel, with Warburton having the group autograph their Get Lucky album, and pledging his devotion.

In 2017 the band released a new single, "Stop the Rain" and appeared at the Rockingham Festival 2017, held at Nottingham Trent University, UK, between 20 and 22 October 2017. The band headlined on Sunday 22 October 2017. In 2022 the band released a new single, "Release" and toured with REO Speed wagon and Styx.

Sources include Goldmine Magazine, Wikipedia

Number Nine - Bruce Allen



Bruce Allen is a Canadian music band manager who stands for several popular Canadian musicians including Bachman-Turner Overdrive, Jann Arden, Anne Murray, Bryan Adams, Prism, Loverboy and Michael Bublé. He also manages music producer Bob Rock and American rock band The Offspring.

*Born: May 19, 1945 (seventy-seven years of age) in Vancouver, B.C.
Nominations: Canadian Screen Award for Best Entertainment Special,
Education: The University of British Columbia, Point Grey Secondary School
Awards: Canadian Screen Award for Best Entertainment Special, Juno Walt Grealis
Special Achievement Award.*

For more than thirty-eight years, Bruce Allen has been the keystone of the Canadian show-biz industry, guiding the careers of musicians, producers, and sports figures, many who are also legends in this book. Due to Allen's uncanny and shrewd judgment of talent, Bruce Allen Talent became one of the most influential and dominant management agencies in North America. A native of Vancouver's Dunbar neighbourhood, Allen attended the University of British Columbia, where he studied labour relations and considered a career as a union organizer. His love of music took precedent, and in 1966 he formed a booking agency and went ahead to build a company that controlled most of the live music in clubs, high schools and universities by the early 1970s. The company was the forerunner of Sam Feldman and Associates, the partner Allen brought into the company when his focus turned to management.

Bruce's clients include the likes of Randy Bachman, Bachman-Turner Overdrive, Loverboy, Bryan Adams, Martina McBride, Anne Murray, Michael Bublé, Jann Arden, & producer Bob Rock. His enthusiasm for sports also brought about relationships with Canadian Olympic boxing medalist Dale Walters; NASCAR Rookie of the Year driver Chad Little and the 2004 Olympic Bronze Medalists for women's curling, Team Law. In 2006, Bruce served as a board member for the World Junior Hockey Championships. He also sat on the creative team for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the 2010 Olympic Winter Games held in Vancouver.

Allen attended UBC where he studied labour relations. However, his love of music won out and in 1966 when he began Bruce Allen Talent which became the premier booking agency in Western Canada. In 1973, he took an interest in the fledgling band Brave Belt, which morphed into Bachman-Turner Overdrive, beginning his career in artist management. With Allen at the helm, BTO became one of the most successful bands of the 1970's. Allen repeated this feat in the 1980s with the pop-rock band Loverboy that sold ten million records and earned eight Juno awards under his tutelage. At the same time, he brought the talented Bryan Adams into his fold and in

1996 Allen took over management of Canadian legend Anne Murray, bringing new eagerness into her career and returning her to the U.S. and Canadian charts.

In 2003 he added Michael Bublé, a Burnaby native to his roster and a year later, Bublé won the Juno for Best New Artist. Allen also guides the career of renowned record producer Bob Rock (Metallica, The Cult, Bon Jovi, Michael Bublé, Bryan Adams, 311). Allen has contributed his time and talents to international causes, and in 1985, he spearheaded Canada's response to the Ethiopian famine crisis, bringing fifty-two famous Canadians together for Northern Lights for Africa, a recording project that raised millions with the song "Tears Are Not Enough."

Allen is also well known in Vancouver as an established radio presence. For sixteen years he was the host of "Sound Off with Bruce Allen" on CFOX Radio and hosted the weekly "Bruce Break" on JACK- FM along with his popular and controversial daily "Reality Check" commentary on CKNW.

Honours include Honour Roll award from The Music Managers Forum – Canada 2008; CCMA Leonard T. Rambeau International Award 2006; Country Music Association Board of Directors 1995; Jewish Community Centre Sportsman Dinner Board of Directors 2001-2008; 2010 Winter Olympic Bid Committee Board of Directors 2002; Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal 2002; Canadian Country Music Association's Manager of the Year 2001; B.C. Entertainment Hall of Fame "Star walk" 2000; Pacific Music Industry Award – Industry Builder 1997. BC Business Magazine – Entrepreneur of the Year – Pacific Canada – Services Category 1996; Performance Magazine – International Achievement Award 1992; Industry Hall of Fame Award – The Record 1991. Manager of the Year – The Record 1987; Walt Grealis Hall of Fame Award for outstanding achievement in the music industry (CARAS) 1987; Man of the Year – Vancouver's Brotherhood Inter-Faith Society 1986; Bruce Allen Day – proclaimed by Vancouver

Mayor Mike Harcourt-Feb.4th 1986; Manager of the Year – Billboard Magazine 1985
and Manager of the Year – The Record 1985.

Courtesy Vancouver Giants, Wikipedia and bcentertainmenthalloffame.com

Number Ten - Paul Brandt & Dean Brody (tie)



Paul Rennée Belobersycky, known professionally as Paul Brandt, is a country music artist. Growing up in Calgary, he was a pediatric RN at the time of his big break.

Born: July 21, 1972 (age fifty years of age) in Calgary, Alberta.

Spouse: Elizabeth Peterson (married 1997)

Parents: Claude Belobersycky, Edith Belobersycky

Children: Lily Abigail Brandt, Joseph Peterson Brandt

~

Dean Brody is a Canadian country music artist who has won sixteen CCMA Awards and two JUNO Awards. Originally signed to Broken Bow Records in 2008,

Brody made his debut later that year with the single "Brothers".

Born: August 12, 1975 (age forty-seven years) in Smithers, British Columbia.

Awards: Juno Award for Country Album of the Year

Brandt made his mark on the country music charts in 1996 with the single "My Heart Has a History", thrusting him to international success and making him the first male Canadian country singer to reach the Top ten on the Billboard Hot Country Songs chart in the United States since Hank Snow in 1974. Brandt although born in Calgary grew up in Airdrie, Alberta. The first time Brandt sang in front of an audience was when he sang "Amazing Grace" at his high School - he attended Crescent Heights High School from 1987-1990. He also graduated from Mount Royal University with a major in nursing during 1992.

Brandt's demo was one of many sent by A&Rs at the Warner Canada office to their colleagues at Warner Nashville with a purpose of finding a new project that the two branches could work on together. Nashville A&R, Paige Levy, singled out Brandt's recordings later mentioning to Hit-Quarters about his great potential as a songwriter. As a result, the artist started travelling down to Nashville to undergo development. He was matched up with various experienced songwriters whom he could relate to, work well with and who would help him to refine his writing skills. This collaborations resulted in a large part of the material for Brandt's debut album *Calm Before the Storm*.

Brandt's first single, "My Heart Has a History," was a number one hit in Canada, as was his debut album, "Calm Before The Storm". He followed up with the three hits "I Do" (which he wrote for his friend's wedding), "I Meant to Do That" and "Take It from Me." *Calm Before the Storm* was certified Gold by the RIAA in 1997. Brandt's second album, *Outside the Frame*, did not repeat the same success as *Calm Before the Storm* did. The album did have some hit singles, most notably "A Little in Love" and "What's Come Over You." Determined to put his stamp in Nashville, Brandt recorded his third album, *That's the Truth*, in 1999. It was not received as warmly as the previous two, but the songs "That's the Truth" and "The Sycamore Tree" became popular. After three albums, he released the Canada only greatest hits compilation, "What I Want to Be Remembered For", in 2000.

After the greatest hits album, Brandt left Warner / Reprise Records and started his own label, Brand-T Records. To date, every album that Brandt has released on Brand-T Records has garnered an Album of the Year award (Small Towns & Big Dreams (2002 CCMA's), This Time Around (2005 CCMA's), Risk (2008 Juno), and A Gift (GMA - Seasonal Recording of the Year).

As an unsigned artist, his live acoustic album Small Towns and Big Dreams went on to win the CCMA Album of the Year. His label's success has continued as the follow-up album This Time Around went on to win CCMA Album of the Year and a GMA Canada Covenant Award for the song "That's What I Love About Jesus" (2005). This Time Around went platinum in Canada and also produced the hit songs "Leavin'", featuring Keith Urban courtesy Capitol Records, and his remake of the trucker classic song "Convoy." His last single/video from the album was "Alberta Bound," a tribute to the people and places of that province. Despite the song's name, it is not a remake of the Gordon Lightfoot track.

In September 2007 Brandt released his album, Risk. On April 6, 2008, he won a Juno Award for "Risk" as Country Recording of the Year in his home town . The first single for this project, "Didn't Even See the Dust," was released to country radio in May 2007. The video was filmed in Barcelona, Spain. "Dust" was one of the 20 most played country music songs of 2007 in Canada. Brandt released the album Give It Away on September 13, 2011. He released his first gospel project called Just As I Am on October 16, 2012. It features songs which Brandt grew up on and based his life upon.

In 2015, Brandt released the single "I'm an Open Road" featuring Jess Moskaluke, which became his first single to be certified Gold by Music Canada. In 2018, he announced a two-part extended play series, with The Journey YYC, Vol. 1 being released in April 2018, and The Journey BNA, Vol. 2 following in November 2018.

Brandt and his wife, Elizabeth Peterson, were married on February 22, 1997, in Calgary, Alberta, at the Centre Street Church, and had their first child, a son in 2008, followed by a daughter in November 2010.

Brandt received an Honorary Doctor of Fine Arts from the University of Lethbridge in 2009 and he has also received an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity from Briercrest College and Seminary in 2010.

Brandt graduated in 1992 from Mount Royal University with a degree in Nursing and currently serves as the storyteller-in-residence for the institution. In 2019 while on tour in Lethbridge, Alberta, he requested for some shelter dogs be brought to his green room before his show. The Lethbridge and District Humane Society supplied a litter of puppies, one of which he adopted and named "Chief".

~

Dean Brody has won sixteen CCMA Awards and two JUNO Awards. Originally signed to Broken Bow Records in 2008, Brody made his debut later that year with the single "Brothers" - the song was a top forty country hit in the US and was the first single from his self-titled debut album, released in 2009 under the production of Matt Rovey. In 2010, Brody was signed to Open Road Recordings and released his second album, Trail in Life. In 2012, he released his third album, Dirt, earning the 2012 CCMA Album of the Year award and a 2013 Juno nomination for Country Album of the Year. Brody also won the 2012 and 2013 CCMA Male Artist of the Year award. Brody's fourth album, Crop Circles, was released in 2013. Brody's fifth album, Gypsy Road, was released in 2015. Brody's sixth album, Beautiful Freakshow, was released in 2016, and he subsequently earned the singer three Awards at the 2017 CCMA Awards show, including Fan's Choice, Songwriter of the Year and Top-Selling Canadian Single of the Year for "Bush Party". In 2020, Brody landed the record for the most played song ever in a single week at Canadian country radio with "Canadian Summer". He is the only

Canadian country artist to have headlined the Budweiser Stage in Toronto for six consecutive years.

Brody was born in Smithers, British Columbia and grew up in Jaffray, British Columbia. As a boy, Brody worked at a sawmill, also playing guitar in his spare time. By 2004, he had moved to Nashville, Tennessee to pursue his musical career. Although he found a song-writing contract, the end of his US work permit forced him to move back to Canada. Eventually, he returned to Nashville through the suggestion of his producer who helped him sign with Broken Bow Records in 2008. Brody released his debut single, "Brothers", late that year but shortly before its release, Brody was injured in a waterskiing accident on the Potomac River and had to undergo extensive reconstructive surgery.

The first single from Brody's second album, "Wildflower", was released in April 2010. A second single, "Roll That Barrel Out", was released in July 2010. The album, *Trail in Life*, was released by Open Road Recordings in August 2010. Other singles included the title track, "People Know You by Your First Name" and "Little Yellow Blanket". Brody lived in Windsor, Nova Scotia and Chester, Nova Scotia from 2010 to 2017. In 2020, he launched his own beer, "Hucklejack Canadian Lager".

Brody's third studio album, *Dirt*, was released by Open Road Recordings in April 2012. Its first single, "Canadian Girls", became Brody's first song to reach the top forty on the Canadian Hot 100 and his first certified gold digital single. Brody sold out his first headline *Dirt* Tour across Canada in 2012. Brody's fourth studio album, *Crop Circles*, was released in November 2013. The lead single, "Bounty", was released in August - it was followed by the title track in December 2013, "Another Man's Gold" in April 2014 and "Mountain Man" in September 2014.

Brody's fifth studio album, *Gypsy Road*, was released in April 2015. The lead single, "Upside Down", was released on February 9. The album's second single, "Bring

Down the House", was released to Canadian country radio in May 2015. The album's third single, "Love Would Be Enough", was released to Canadian country radio in October 2015. The album's fourth single, "Monterey", was released to Canadian country radio in March 2016.

Brody's sixth studio album, *Beautiful Freakshow*, was released in October 2016. The album's lead single, "Bush Party" released to Canadian country radio on 2016, and was certified Platinum by Music Canada. The album also included Brody's third number one hit "8th Day", as well as the Platinum-certified "Beautiful Freakshow" and Gold-certified "Time".

In 2017, Brody headlined the Budweiser Stage in Toronto, Ontario for the first time. In April 2019, Brody released the EP *Black Sheep*, which featured four singles, "Good Goodbye", "Dose of Country", the platinum-certified "Whiskey in a Teacup", and "Black Sheep", all of which charted in the top ten of the Canadian Country charts. He co-headlined a tour across Canada with fellow Canadian country artist Dallas Smith.

In February 2020, Brody independently released the single "Can't Help Myself" with The Reklaws through his own label, Scurvy Dog Music. The song reached number one on the Billboard Canada Country chart and number forty-nine on the Canadian Hot 100. It was officially the most played song ever at Canadian country radio in a single week on the Nielsen BDS charts with 1782 spins. In June 2020, Brody released the single "Canadian Summer". It would become his second consecutive number one at Canadian Country radio, and fifth overall, while breaking the earlier record at Canadian country radio set by "Can't Help Myself" with 1817 spins.

Brody released his seventh album, *Boys* on November 18, 2020. The title track "Boys" was released as the third single to country radio off the album and featured American country singer Mickey Guyton. The song would also reach number one on the Canada Country chart. "Lightning Bug" was released to radio as the fourth single off

the album in April 2021. Brody then collaborated with fellow Canadian country artist Jade Eagleson on "More Drinkin' Than Fishin'" and released "I'd Go to Jail" as the fifth single from Boys.

In May 2022, he released the new single "Where'd You Learn How to Do That". The song would go on to become Brody's eight number one in Canada, and he followed it up with the release of "You Got the Wrong Guy" in October 2022. Brody has run the "Dean Brody Foundation", which supports global initiatives, since the early 2010s.

Courtesy Issuu, saltwire, Wikipedia

Number Eleven - Carly Rae Jepsen



Carly Rae Jepsen is a singer and songwriter. After studying musical theatre, in 2007, Jepsen placed third on the fifth season of Canadian Idol. In 2008, Jepsen released her folk music-influenced debut studio album, Tug of War.

Born: November 21, 1985 (age thirty-seven years) in Mission, British Columbia.

Height: 5' 2"

Siblings: Katie Jepsen, Colin Jepsen

Movies and TV shows: Ballerina, Grease Live!, Canadian Idol

Nominations: MTV Europe Music Award for Best Song,

Jepsen was born to Alexandra and Larry Jepsen, the second of their three children - she is of Danish, English and Scottish descent and has an older brother, Colin, and a younger sister, Katie. She attended Heritage Park Secondary School and had a appetite for musical theatre, appearing in student productions of *Annie* where she played Annie and *Grease* where she played Sandy Olsson and *The Wiz* where she played Dorothy Gale.

Her parents and stepparents were teachers, so Jepsen considered a career in music instruction as a second choice. She applied to music-related programs, including those at Capilano University and the University of British Columbia, but at the advice of her high school drama teacher, she auditioned for the Canadian College of Performing Arts in Victoria, British Columbia and was one of twenty-five female students to gain admission into its year-long program in 2004. After graduation, Jepsen relocated to Vancouver's west side and held several jobs, including a barista, assistant pastry chef, and bartender. At this time, she slept on a pull-out sofa and wrote songs in her spare time.

Jepsen, by placing third on the fifth season of *Canadian Idol* in 2007, started her career with a bang and was then well on her way to becoming a legendary musician. She was convinced to audition for *Canadian Idol* by her high school drama teacher - in the audition, she performed her original song "Sweet Talker". In the competition, she finished in third place, which she considered the best possible outcome in retrospect.

Her demo recording attracted the attention of music manager Jonathan Simkin, who signed Jepsen to a management deal with 604 Records that year. Jepsen released her debut single, a cover of John Denver's song "Sunshine on My Shoulders", in June 2008. Her debut album, *Tug of War*, was released in September 2008, and sold 10,000 copies in Canada. The singles "Tug of War" and "Bucket" peaked in the top forty of the Canadian Hot 100, and she received gold certifications for sales of 40,000 units each.

"Sour Candy", a duet with Josh Ramsay of Marianas Trench was released as the final single.

Her breakthrough came in 2012, with her single "Call Me Maybe"; the song was the best-selling single of that year, selling eighteen million copies and reaching number one in at least nineteen countries. In 2014, Jepsen made her Broadway theatre stage debut, playing the titular character in Cinderella for twelve weeks. The following year, she released her third studio album "Emotion", influenced by 1980s music, dance-pop and synth-pop, and which included the singles, "I Really Like You" and "Your Type".

Jepsen's second album, *Kiss*, was released in September 2012 and reached top ten chart positions in Australia, the UK, Canada and the US. The album received music recording certifications of two times Platinum in the US and Gold in Canada. The album also included the singles "This Kiss" and "Tonight I'm Getting Over You". The same year, Jepsen became a spokesperson and model for clothing retailer Wet Seal and appeared on the fifth-season premiere episode of The CW primetime soap opera *90210*. At the 2012 Billboard Music Awards, Jepsen was the first Canadian recipient of the Rising Star Award while *Call Me Maybe* later received nominations for Song of the Year and Best Pop Solo Performance at the 55th Annual Grammy Awards.

Jepsen was based in Vancouver but moved to Los Angeles in 2019. She added a studio to her house in 2022. In March 2013, Jepsen, a "supporter of the LGBT community", dropped out of performing at the Boy Scouts of America 2013 National Scout Jamboree due its policy on homosexuals.

In January 2013, Jepsen became a spokesperson for clothing/footwear brand Candie's. In April 2013, at the Juno Awards of 2013, *Kiss* won the awards for Album of the Year and Pop Album of the Year. "Call Me Maybe" won in the Single of the Year category. In June 2013, *Kiss: The Remix*, a compilation album containing remixes and instrumentals of singles from *Kiss*, was released in Japan, and peaked at

number 157 on the Oricon albums chart. From June to October 2013, Jepsen embarked on The Summer Kiss Tour in North America and Asia.

In June 2014, Jepsen won the International Achievement Award at the SOCAN Awards alongside co-writers Josh Ramsay and Tavish Crowe. Jepsen released her third album's lead single, "I Really Like You", in March 2015. Accompanied by a music video in which actor Tom Hanks lip-synced to the song, it peaked at number fourteen in Canada and the top five in the UK. The album, titled *Emotion*, was released in June 2015. Although it was a relatively commercial failure compared to *Kiss*, it received critical acclaim and a cult following, attracting a more mature audience to her music. The album peaked at number eight in Canada and at number sixteen on the US Billboard 200. The second single, "Run Away with Me", was released in July 2015. In November 2015, Jepsen embarked on the Gimmie Love Tour in support of *Emotion*. Jepsen was also featured on a new version of Bleachers' song "Shadow" from their album *Terrible Thrills, Vol. 2* and shared a cover of Wham!'s perennial 'Last Christmas'. Jepsen also recorded the theme song for the Netflix series *Fuller House*, a remake of the theme to *Full House*.

In January 2016, Jepsen played Frenchy in *Grease Live*, Fox's live television presentation of the musical *Grease*. As part of her role, she performed a new song entitled "All I Need Is an Angel". In March 2016, she appeared on The Knocks' debut album 55.

In May 2017, Jepsen released the single "Cut to the Feeling". The song was originally intended for *Emotion*, but instead appeared in the animated film *Ballerina*, in which Jepsen voices a supporting role. It also appeared on the Japanese deluxe version of the *Side B* EP.

In an interview with CBC's Tom Powers, he reported that Carly Rae Jepsen may be a huge pop star, but like many of us, she spent a lot of time alone over the last

couple of years — and she's the first to admit that it wasn't always easy. She was separated from her family, mourning the death of someone close to her and dealing with the fear a lot of us felt during the pandemic. But on the flipside of all that, she used that time to explore and reflect on what it means to be lonely. Through that exploration she created her latest album, *The Loneliest Time*.

Between January and February 2018, Jepsen appeared as the opening act for Katy Perry's *Witness: The Tour*. "Party for One", the lead single from Jepsen's fourth studio album, was released in November 2018. Two more singles, "Now That I Found You" and "No Drug Like Me" followed in February 2019, with "Julien" and "Too Much" being released as the fourth and fifth respective singles, by then, Braun was no longer Jepsen's manager, although she was still signed to School Boy Records.

Her fourth album, *Dedicated*, was released in May 2019 with a tour beginning in June.

In May 2022, Jepsen returned following the Covid-19 pandemic with "Western Wind", the lead single from her sixth studio album *The Loneliest Time*. In July 2022, Jepsen released the non-album single "Move Me", a collaborative song with French producer Lewis Of Man. The second single from her sixth album "Beach House" was released in August 2022 and the third single "Talking to Yourself" was released the following month. The title track featuring Rufus Wainwright, was released as a single in October. The album charted at number eighteen on the Canadian Albums Chart and nineteen on the Billboard 200. It further debuted at number sixteen on the UK Albums Chart, becoming her highest-peaking album in the UK in ten years. In support of the album, Jepsen embarked on *The So Nice Tour*, which began in September 2022 and is scheduled to play forty shows in North America, Europe and Australia until March 2023.

In an interview with CBC's Tom Powers, he reported that Carly Rae Jepsen may be a huge pop star, but like many of us, she spent a lot of time alone over the last

couple of years — and she's the first to admit that it wasn't always easy. She was separated from her family, mourning the death of someone close to her and dealing with the fear a lot of us felt during the pandemic. But on the flipside of all that, she used that time to explore and reflect on what it means to be lonely. Through that exploration she created her latest album, *The Loneliest Time*.

Jepsen has received three Juno Awards, a Billboard Music Award, and an Allan Slaight Award, in addition to nominations for Grammy Awards, MTV Video Music Awards, Polaris Music Prize and People's Choice Awards.

Courtesy Wikipedia, CBC and other sources

Number Twelve - k.d. lang



Kathryn Dawn Lang OC AOE, known by her stage name k.d. lang, is a legendary pop and country singer-songwriter and occasional actress. Lang has won Juno Awards and Grammy Awards for her musical performances.

Hits include the songs "Constant Craving" and "Miss Chatelaine".

Born: November 2, 1961 (age sixty-one years) in Edmonton, Alberta.

Siblings: Jo Ann Lang, John Lang, Keltie Lang

Parents: Adam Frederick Lang, Audrey Lang

Awards: Juno Award for Album of the Year.

Kathryn Lang grew up in the very small village of Consort, Alberta where she became interested in music at a young age and began performing locally as a teenager and eventually adopted the stage name “k.d. lang.” While attending Red Deer College, she appeared in a stage production based on the life of American country music legend Patsy Cline which caused Lang to develop a deep interest in the singer, and, after graduating, she helped form the Reclines, a Cline tribute band. Their debut album, *A Truly Western Experience* (1984), garnered attention and resulted in Lang signing with an American label. In 1987 lang recorded *Angel with a Lariat* with the Reclines. That year she also had her first U.S. hit, “Crying,” a duet with country singer Roy Orbison; the song won the Grammy Award for best country vocal collaboration.

For *Shadowland* (1988), she reinterpreted classic country-and-western music. The album, which included such songs as “I’m Down to My Last Cigarette,” was a hit. Success continued with the edgier *Absolute Torch and Twang* (1989). Notable songs included “Full Moon Full of Love,” and the album received the Grammy for best country female vocal performance. In 1992 she released the pop-infused *Ingénue*, her first album without the Reclines. It proved to be her breakthrough, thanks in part to the hugely popular “Constant Craving.” The single introduced her to a wider audience, and it won the Grammy for best pop vocal performance.

In 1993 Lang recorded *Even Cowgirls Get the Blues*, the soundtrack for the motion picture of the same name. On *All You Can Eat* (1995) she continued to explore pop music, while *Drag* (1997) was a more humorous endeavour featuring song covers that were related to smoking. She returned to pop with the upbeat *Invincible Summer* (2000). In 2002 she collaborated with crooner Tony Bennett on *A Wonderful World*, and it garnered the Grammy for best traditional pop vocal album. Over the next several years, Lang released the solo albums *Hymns of the 49th Parallel* (2004), on which she performed songs by Canadian artists, and *Watershed* (2008), a collection of original material. The latter was her first album to appear on *Billboard’s* Top Ten list.

In 2010, Lang performed during the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Vancouver, singing "Hallelujah." With the backing band Siss Boom Bang, she then recorded *Sing It Loud* (2011), which marked a return to her country roots. She next collaborated with Neko Case and Laura Veirs in 2016. During the 2013 Juno Awards, Lang was formally inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame. She is notable for praising Canadians and "letting your freak flags fly" during her acceptance speech. Lang collaborated with Neko Case and Laura Veirs on the album project *case/lang/veirs*. She participated in the Leonard Cohen memorial celebration "Tower Of Song" in Quebec in November 2017, performing "Hallelujah". *Makeover* (2021) was a collection of remixes that Lang had recorded earlier in her career.

Kathryn is a vegetarian. Her "Meat Stinks" campaign in the 1990s created much controversy, particularly in her hometown, in the middle of Alberta's cattle ranching industry—she was banned from more than thirty Alberta radio stations. She appeared on the cover of the August 1993 issue of *Vanity Fair* - the cover featured her in a barber chair while model Cindy Crawford appeared to shave her face with a straight razor, which later she said was inspired by a French film. The issue had a detailed article which she thought that she would be ostracized by the country music industry when she came out as a lesbian. However, Nashville was accepting, and her records continued to sell. When she appeared in an ad for PETA, Nashville was less impressed, owing to the relationship between country music and cattle ranching. Lang spent time in Melbourne, Australia as a guest editorialist for *The Age* in April of 2008. This was in connection with her support for the Tibet human rights issues. She joined pro-Tibet protesters in Canberra as the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics torch relay made its way through the Australian capital.

In addition to her singing, Lang occasionally acted. Her notable credits included the films *Salmonberries* (1991) and *Eye of the Beholder* (1999). She also made guest appearances on the TV shows *Ellen* and *Portlandia* in 1997 and 2014, respectively.

A New York Times article in 2018 said, these days Ms. Lang is not particularly interested in parsing the iconography of her younger self. “I am who I am,” she said. “I have always been androgynous, so it comes naturally. Obviously when I came out it ‘was a big deal, but I did get tired of it’ — her reign as a butch sex symbol — “because it took the focus away from my music. Then I pulled back and changed my outer energy, my physical energy, so people could focus on the music. I think it’s karmic that I have the body and the physical appearance that I have. I think it’s challenging for the audience and for myself, and at this point I just live it.”

Courtesy dapper Q and [newyorktimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com) and [brittanica.com](https://www.brittanica.com)

Number Thirteen - Terry & Susan Jacks
(The Poppy Family)



The Poppy Family was a pop group based out of Vancouver, B.C. where they had international hit records in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Susan Pesklevits and Terry Jacks met in the band Powerline, they later married and formed the Poppy Family in 1968. Susan Jacks died on April 25, 2022, in Surrey, British Columbia - she was seventy-two years old.

Terrence Ross Jacks was born on March 29, 1944, in Winnipeg Manitoba.

She was only seventeen when the soon to be legend, Susan Pesklevits met Terry Jacks in the middle of the 1960s. He appeared as a guest on the national teen TV show Music Hop where Susan was a regular performer - she later called Jacks to accompany her on rhythm guitar for one of her live appearances. She continued to do solo shows on television (with the addition of Craig McCaw on lead guitar) and Susan decided that from that point on, all of her live performances would be as part of her newly formed trio. Jacks assumed guitar in his teens and at eighteen formed a band called The Chessmen with guitarist Guy Sobell - the group had four top-ten hits in Vancouver between 1964 and 1966.

Jacks and the Chessmen performed live on a Friday night in September 1965 for a "Back to School" event at the now-defunct T. Eaton Co. (Eaton's) department store at its Brentwood Mall store in North Burnaby, a municipality next to Vancouver. Pupils from Burnaby South Senior High School who followed music tuned in to CFUN 1410 AM, which advertised its "Request Line". Being skeptical about whether CFUN really listened to requests, they began phoning the Request Line and asked for the B side of the current Chessmen hit. To their amazement, CFUN began playing it and turned the record into a two-sided hit.

The name Poppy Family was picked when Susan, Terry and Craig were searching for a new name, in a dictionary they came across those two words, defined as "varied species of flowering plant", and felt it applied to them. Susan and Terry then went onto marry in 1967 and Susan Pesklevits became Susan Jacks. Craig McCaw later introduced Satwant Singh on Tabla drums from India and the Poppy Family's unique sound was complete.

With Susan Jacks on lead vocals, harmony vocals and percussion, Terry Jacks on rhythm guitar and occasional vocals, Craig McCaw on guitar/sitar and Satwant Singh on drums and other percussion, the group recorded their first album, from which came

their international hit "Which Way You Going' Billy?" (number one in Canada, number one in Cashbox and number two on the U.S. Billboard Hot 100). The album also produced "That's Where I Went Wrong" (number nine in Canada, number twenty-nine in the US). Both songs were top ten Adult Contemporary chart hits as well.

Their second and last album Poppy Seeds was recorded with studio musicians after Satwant and Craig both quit the band following their engagement at Expo '70 in Japan. Although the Poppy Family name continued to, Terry's participation as a musician and singer was limited. Poppy Seeds contained their hits "Where Evil Grows" (number six in Canada), "Good Friends?", "Bubbling Under, "Tryin'" (number twelve on the country chart in Canada), "I Was Wondering" (number three in Canada, "No Good to Cry" (number eight in Canada), and "I'll See You There" (number one AC chart in Canada). "Where Evil Grows" and "Good Friends?" both also hit the US AC chart. The Poppy Family's first two Canadian releases were "Beyond the Clouds" (1968), "What Can the Matter Be?" (1969).

At their career peak, Susan and Terry appeared on Bobby Darin's successful 1970 television variety special, The Darin Invasion, which was filmed in Canada. They also appeared on other variety shows including Rollin' on the River with Kenny Rogers and The George Kirby Special. During television appearances, Terry lip-synced the harmonies while Susan sang her own harmony vocals. When doing a song like Which Way You Going Billy - Terry's lip syncing would give them a real group like presence. Susan enjoyed performing live, but Terry did not want to tour anymore, and their career suffered.

The "Which Way You Going' Billy?" single earned the group two 1970 Gold Leaf (Juno) Awards as well as two Moffatt Awards in 1970 and the single version of "Which Way You Going' Billy" went on to sell a total of more than three and a half million records worldwide, and was awarded a million-selling Gold disc from the RIAA.

The name Poppy Family was dropped in 1972 and, although Terry had been releasing singles under his own name since 1970, together they recorded their solo albums, Susan's I Thought of You Again and Terry's Seasons in the Sun. Susan left the marriage in early 1973 before the albums were released.

"Where Evil Grows" was used in Season 2 Episode 4 of Killing Eve and was also used in the 2020 film Sonic the Hedgehog for a scene where the movie's villain, Dr. Robotnik, played by Jim Carrey, dances to the song. According to Carrey, he chose the song because it was one, he remembered from his childhood. In the late 1970s, Jacks gradually withdrew from the music world. In the 1980s, he became involved in the environmental movement, focusing on pulp mill pollution issues in Canada. His environmental work has earned him several awards including one from the United Nations Association in Canada and the Western Canada Wilderness Committee. In 1985 he became the father of a daughter.

He was awarded a lifetime achievement award in 1997 for his work, as well as the Eugene Rogers Environmental Award. The "Jacks" and in particular their band the Poppy Family belong as real Western Canadian musical legends.

Courtesy Deezer, allmusic.com and Wikipedia

Number Fourteen - Joni Mitchell & Jann Arden (tie)



Roberta Joan "Joni" Mitchell CC is a singer-songwriter and a painter. Drawing from folk, pop, rock, classical music, and jazz, Mitchell's songs often reflect on social and philosophical ideals as well as her feelings about romance, womanhood, disillusionment and joy.

Born: November 7, 1943 (age seventy-nine years) in Fort Macleod, Alberta.

Children: Kelly Dale Anderson

Spouse: Larry Klein (m. 1982–1994), Chuck Mitchell (married 1965–1967)

Genres: Folk, Country

~

Jann Arden CM is a Canadian singer-songwriter and actress. She is famous for her signature ballads, "Could I Be Your Girl" and "Insensitive".

Born: March 27, 1962 (age sixty years) in Calgary, Alberta

Siblings: Duray Richards, Patrick Richards

Parents: Joan Richards, Derrel Richards

Awards: Juno Award for Single of the Year,

Record labels: A&M Records, Universal Music Group

If ever there were ever two women from Alberta who could be referred to as legends it is the iconic Joni Mitchell and Jann Arden.

When it comes to Mitchell – she draws from folk, pop, rock, classical music, and jazz and her songs often reflect on social and philosophical ideals as well as her feelings about romance, womanhood, disillusionment and joy. She has received many accolades, including ten Grammy Awards and induction into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1997. Rolling Stone called her "one of the greatest songwriters ever", and AllMusic has stated, "When the dust settles, Joni Mitchell may stand as the most important and influential female recording artist of the late 20th century".

Mitchell began singing in small nightclubs in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and throughout Western Canada, before moving on to the nightclubs of Toronto - she then moved to the United States and began touring in 1965. Some of her original songs ("Urge for Going", "Chelsea Morning", "Both Sides, Now", "The Circle Game") were recorded by other folk singers, allowing her to sign with Reprise Records and record her debut album, *Song to a Seagull*, in 1968. Settling in Southern California, Mitchell helped define an era and a generation with popular songs like "Big Yellow Taxi" and "Woodstock". Her 1971 album *Blue* is often cited as one of the best albums of all time; it was rated the 30th best album ever made in Rolling Stone's 2003 list of the "500 Greatest Albums of All Time", rising to number three in the 2020 edition. In 2000, The New York Times chose *Blue* as one of the twenty-five albums that represented "turning points and pinnacles in 20th-century popular music". NPR ranked *Blue* as the number one on a 2017 list of Greatest Albums Made by Women.

Mitchell switched labels and began exploring more jazz-influenced melodic ideas, by way of lush pop textures, on 1974's *Court and Spark*, which featured the radio hits "Help Me" and "Free Man in Paris" and became her best-selling album. Mitchell's vocal range began to shift from mezzo-soprano to more of a wide-ranging contralto around

1975. Her distinctive piano and open-tuned guitar compositions also grew more harmonically and rhythmically complex as she melded jazz with rock and roll, R&B, classical music and non-Western beats. In the late 1970s, she began working with noted jazz musicians including Jaco Pastorius, Wayne Shorter, Herbie Hancock, and Pat Metheny as well as Charles Mingus, who asked her to collaborate on his final recordings. She later turned to pop and electronic music and engaged in political protest. She was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award at the 44th Annual Grammy Awards in 2002 and became a Kennedy Center Honoree in 2021.

Mitchell's albums were mostly produced or co-produced by her, and her album covers designed by her, describing herself as a "painter derailed by circumstance".

A critic of the music industry, she quit touring and released her seventeenth and last album of original songs in 2007.

~

Jann Arden was born in Calgary and moved as a child to small town Springbank, Alberta, where she attended the local High School. Her father was a construction contractor, and her mother was a dental assistant, and she is the middle child of three. Arden grew up in a troubled family, her father was a cruel alcoholic and her brother was convicted of first-degree murder and was incarcerated in 1992. After she graduated high school, Arden settled in Vancouver and sang with a series of bar bands. With these bands, she would sing cover songs of Led Zeppelin, Tina Turner, and Billie Holiday in a variety of locations including lounges, bars and ski resorts. During this time, she had tried to launch a solo singing career, but she also was battling a bout of alcoholism which held her back.

Arden was discovered in 1985 by Calgary manager Neil MacGonigill, who worked with her from 1985 to 1998, both managing her career and acting as executive producer of her earlier albums, they then became estranged. Arden released her critically

acclaimed debut album, *Time for Mercy*, in 1993, and followed with a single "I Would Die For You". Both were credited among the six Alberta Recording Industry Awards won by Arden in 1994.

Arden's 1994 album *Living Under June* featured her biggest hit to date outside of Canada, "Insensitive", which was released as a single from the soundtrack to the Christian Slater film *Bed of Roses* (number twelve on the U.S. *Billboard* Hot 100). Another single from that same album, "Could I Be Your Girl", has also had significant, and consistent airplay on Canadian adult contemporary radio since its release, and featured a dance remix version which circulated on pop radio at the time.

Subsequent albums include 1997's *Happy?*, 2000's *Blood Red Cherry*, and 2003's *Love Is the Only Soldier*. She also released a greatest hits album, *Greatest Hurts*, in 2001, and a live album, *Jann Arden Live with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra* (2002). In 2005, she released her eighth album (her sixth album of new material); self-titled *Jann Arden*. In 1998, respondents to *Chart* magazine's year-end reader's poll named Arden the Canadian celebrity most deserving of her own talk show.

Arden revealed that one of her brothers is serving a life sentence in prison, and that her song "Hanging" is dedicated to him. Arden released her ninth album, *Uncover Me*, on February 6, 2007. This album was her first comprising cover songs exclusively, except for one original piece, "Counterfeit Heart". This was followed by her *Uncover Me* Tour across Canada during the spring of 2007. In March 2007, Arden was admitted to intensive care for heart related concerns, diagnosed as Takotsubo cardiomyopathy, a condition commonly associated with acute stress and exhaustion. She latter had a 2007 USA summer tour with another legend, Michael Bublé and in 2010, they carried the Olympic torch - she co-wrote his 2013 song "Close Your Eyes".

In September 2009, Arden released her tenth album, *Free*, and its first single, "A Million Miles Away," in June. She then undertook a cross-country Canadian tour, which

began in November 2009. She toured with proceeds going to the "Raise-a-Reader Concert Series". In November 2010, Arden released her first ever live CD and DVD set, entitled *Spotlight*. Her latest autobiography, *Falling Backwards*, was released on November 1, 2011, along with a second album of cover songs, *Uncover Me 2*. Arden's thirteenth album, *Everything Almost*, was released in April 2014, through Universal Music Canada. In October 2015, Arden released her fourteenth and first Christmas album, *A Jann Arden Christmas*.

In addition to her music, she is also a writer of memoirs: *If I Knew, Don't You Think I'd Tell You?* (2002), *I'll Tell You One Damn Thing, and That's All I Know!* (2004), *Falling Backwards* (2011) and *Feeding My Mother* (2017). Published in 2017, Arden's book *Feeding My Mother: Comfort and Laughter in the Kitchen as My Mom Lives with Memory Loss*, relates her involvement with her mother while the latter was experiencing Alzheimer's. She discussed that era in the book: "I am a mother to my mother. It's a massive learning curve, not only because I didn't have children of my own, but because there isn't a handbook telling me what I should or shouldn't be doing. Alzheimer's is a different disease for every single person it inhabits. Everything is trial by fire."

Released in 2018, her album 'These are the Days' includes eleven songs about the most difficult time in her life. "My mom and dad both were diagnosed with basically dementia and Alzheimer's and a litany of other things. My health wasn't great. I was floundering," she recalled in a CBC interview. In 2018, she launched *The Business of Life*, a lifestyle podcast on topics such as entrepreneurship, motherhood, writing, relationships and navigating life challenges, which she cohosts with Arlene Dickinson.

In October 2018, it was announced that Arden had been confirmed as a celebrity judge on CTV's music series, *The Launch*. While on the show, Arden mentored Winnipeg based singer-songwriter Olivia Lunny. Arden has also worked as an actress, with

supporting or guest roles in the television series Robson Arms, Corner Gas, Hell on Wheels, The Detour, Working and Wynonna Earp. She received a Canadian Screen Award nomination for Supporting Actress in a Comedy Series at the seventh Canadian Screen Awards in 2019, for her appearances as Jane Carlson in Working' Moms.

In June 2018, CTV announced that Arden would star in Jann, a comedy television series based on a "fictionalized version" of her own life. The series premiered on March 20, 2019. During the promotion of the series, in which the fictionalized version of Arden is depicted as having recently broken up with a long-term female partner, Arden spoke openly to the press for the first time about having been in relationships with both men and women throughout her life. In March 2019, Jann's show was Canada's most popular comedy TV series, drawing more than one million viewers per episode. At the eighth Canadian Screen Awards in 2020, she received a nomination for Best Actress in a Comedy Series.

She has also performed on stage in productions of The Vagina Monologues, and had a voice role as R0-FL, the robot sidekick of Overlord, in the family sitcom Overlord and the Underwoods. Arden has received a total of nineteen Juno Award nominations to date. She has won eight of them, including solo artist of the year in 1994, Songwriter of the Year in 1995 and 2002, and Female Artist of the Year in 1995 and 2001. She has also won awards at the Much Music Video Awards, the Prairie Music Awards, the Western Canadian Music Awards and at the ARIA (Alberta Recording Industry Association) Awards. She has seventeen top ten singles from eight albums.

In March 2006, it was announced that she would receive a star on Canada's Walk of Fame. In November 2006, Arden received the National Achievement Award from the Society of Composers, Authors, and Music Publishers of Canada (SOCAN) for having six singles reach the 100,000-airplay mark on Canadian radio. She was awarded the prize at a gala in Toronto. In November 2007, Arden was inducted into the Canadian

Association of Broadcasters Hall of Fame, and was the winner of the International Achievement Award at the 2007 Western Canadian Music Awards. In 2012, Arden was awarded the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal. In December 2017, Arden was appointed as a Member of the Order of Canada for her 'achievements as a singer-songwriter and broadcaster, and for her extensive charitable work.'

In 2020, Arden was named by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences as its 2020 inductee into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame; however, due to the cancellation of the Juno Awards of 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic in Canada, she actually received her induction tribute at the Juno Awards of 2021. She won two Canadian Screen Awards at the 9th Canadian Screen Awards in 2021, for Best Host in a Talk Show or Entertainment News Show for her 2019 special Jann Arden One Night Only, and Best Host of a Live Entertainment Event for her role as host of the 2019 Giller Prize ceremony.

She has made a number of charity appearances, including appearances in Africa for World Vision, performing at Live 8 and the MAC Cosmetics Fashion Cares AIDS benefits. She also appeared in the opening segment of an episode from the sitcom *Ellen* starring Ellen DeGeneres, originally aired in January 1997. She toured with Michael Bublé on the US and European legs of his 2005 tour, and again toured with him on his 2007 US tour. She sang "O Canada" at the 2006 NBA All-Star Game. She was a judge on season three of *Top Chef Canada*, episode thirteen entitled "Wild Rose Finale", where she was the judge in the elimination portion of the episode.

At the 2006 Juno Awards, to counter host Pamela Anderson's (can you say – another legend) on-stage appeal against Maritime seal hunting, Arden generated cheers and controversy when she joked that her bra was "made entirely of seal eyelids". "Run Like Mad" was originally recorded to be the international theme song for *Dawson's Creek*, however it was only used for the first season. The song was used again on the

DVD sets from seasons three to six when Paula Cole's "I Don't Want to Wait" became too expensive to license. Other songs including "Good Mother" and "You Don't Know Me" were also featured on the Series.

Courtesy of Spotify, IMDb and Wikipedia

Number Fifteen - Sam Feldman & Bob Rock (tie)



The Feldman Agency is considered one of North America's premiere entertainment talent agencies. With over forty years in the entertainment business, the company Sam Feldman started has a wealth of experience in artist representation, talent, booking, event services and corporate consulting.

Feldman has represented hundreds of artists from around the world, from hot up-and-coming talent to critically acclaimed, award-winning musicians.

~

Robert (Bob) Jens Rock is a record producer, sound engineer and musician, best known for producing rock bands and music artists such as Metallica, Mötley Crüe, Bon Jovi, Aerosmith, The Tragically Hip and many more.

Born: April 19, 1954 (age sixty-eight years) in Winnipeg, Manitoba

Music groups: Payolas (Since 1978), Rockhead

Awards: Juno Award for Songwriter of the Year,

Sam Feldman has parlayed his unique hunger for rock 'n' roll music into a life-long-career that has embodied both the creative and corporate sides of the music and entertainment industry - he handles many of the legends found in this book and on behalf of them and music lovers everywhere we say, "stand-up Feldman and take a bow". He has grown his organization into a diversified entertainment company with a solid international reputation in music, film and television which makes Feldman not only a legend but also a legend maker.

Fresh out of high school, Feldman began promoting concerts and dances in and around Vancouver. He furthered his music business education by working as doorman and ultimately talent booker for an early seventy's nightclub. In 1971, Sam formed A&F Music with well-known talent manager Bruce Allen (yet another legend in this book). Among Feldman's first clients were Doug & the Slugs, Trooper, Headpins, Art Bergmann and the late Brian MacLeod.

Feldman's group of companies represents over two-hundred and fifty performers, ranging from international artists such as Robbie Williams, Dido, Coldplay and David Gray to major Canadian success stories such as Sarah McLachlan, Bryan Adams, Diana Krall, Nelly Furtado and Barenaked Ladies. In recognition of all his achievements, Sam was the recipient of the 1998 Walt Grealis Special Achievement Award as an Industry Builder by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (CARAS) at the 27th Annual Juno Awards. Sam was named the third biggest powerbroker on a top forty list of "People in The Canadian Music Industry You Need to Know" compiled by The Record. In September 2000 Sam was inducted into the B. C. Entertainment Hall of Fame and in March 2001, Sam was inducted into the Canadian Music Industry Hall of Fame in Toronto.

~

Bob Rock has produced the cream of the crop when it comes to rock bands and music artists. Some of the legends under his guidance (and again, many are in this book) include Metallica, Mötley Crüe, Bon Jovi, Aerosmith, The Tragically Hip, the Cult, 311, Our Lady Peace, Bryan Adams, the Offspring, Michael Bubl , Black Veil Brides, David Lee Roth, and Ron Sexsmith. Rock began his music career in Langford, British Columbia (a suburb of Victoria), as a guitarist playing with friends William Alexander and Paul Hyde in the former's household basement. After high school graduation, Rock left Victoria and became the co-founder of the Payolas, who became well known with the success of their 1980s hit, "Eyes of a Stranger", which was used as part of the soundtrack of the movie Valley Girl starring Nicolas Cage.

In 1983, the Payolas won the Juno Award for Single of the Year. Rock also worked as an assistant engineer at Little Mountain Sound in Vancouver. In 1987, the band (who had by then changed their name to Paul Hyde and the Payolas) again changed their name to Rock and Hyde and had two hit singles in Canada with the song "Dirty Water" (number twenty), which also charted on Billboard's Hot 100, and "I Will". In 2007, the Payolas became briefly active once more as a touring and recording act, releasing the EP Langford Part One.

Rock is well known as a producer for heavy metal bands such as Metallica and M tley Cr . He has also worked with Aerosmith, Bon Jovi, Blue Murder, the Moffatts, Cher, the Cult, David Lee Roth, Skid Row, V. Salt, Nina Gordon, the Offspring, 311, Our Lady Peace, the Tragically Hip, the Tea Party, Lost prophets, American Hi-Fi, Simple Plan, Tonic, Nelly Furtado, Jann Arden, and Ron Sexsmith.

Rock briefly returned to performing, forming the band Rockhead with ex-Payolas drummer Chris Taylor. The band released one self-titled album and two singles before splitting up. Rock produced the five finalist songs of Sports' Hockey Night in Canada Anthem Challenge in late 2008. In 1990, Rock was chosen to produce Metallica's

Diamond-certified (16× Platinum) self-titled album (commonly referred to as *The Black Album*). He would subsequently produce *Load* (1996), *Reload* (1997), the new material for the band's cover album, *Garage Inc.* (1998), and *St. Anger* (2003).

Rock also wrote and played all of the bass guitar parts on *St. Anger*, as Jason Newsted left Metallica in January 2001, and was the bassist for the band's few live performances until Robert Trujillo joined the band in February 2003. Rock was featured prominently in the 2004 documentary film *Metallica: Some Kind of Monster*, which dealt with Metallica's internal strife and their struggles with the creative process during the recording of *St. Anger*.

In February 2006, Metallica chose producer Rick Rubin to produce their next album, ending the band's long-time relationship with Rock. At Metallica's 30th Anniversary Concert on December 10, 2011, Rock joined Metallica onstage, and performed bass alongside Trujillo on the songs "Dirty Window" and "Frantic".

Rock's career both as a producer and musician was recognized at the 2007 Juno Awards ceremony in Saskatoon for his lifetime contribution to popular music. He was inducted into the Canadian Music Hall of Fame by the Canadian Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences (CARAS). "Bob is a musical craftsman whose wide range of talents show no signs of slowing," said Melanie Berry, CARAS President. "He has helped to define rock as we know it today, and we are very proud to recognize him in the Canadian Music Hall of Fame."

Rock has received 4x multi-platinum for "Wanted Dead or Alive" and 2x multi-platinum for "Livin' on a Prayer" by Bon Jovi. Rock confirmed his acceptance of the award: "It is an honour to join great producers like Bob Ezrin, Bruce Fairbairn, Daniel Lanois, Jack Richardson, and David Foster in the Canadian Music Hall of Fame" said Rock. "They are all giants of the industry, and to be recognized, means that I had to have worked with truly great artists. I thank them for their confidence and inspiration."^l

Rock has received nominations for seventeen Juno Awards in various categories, including "Producer of the Year", "Recording Engineer of the Year", "Composer of the Year", and "Entertainer of the Year". He has won on numerous occasions for both his production work and his work with Payola\$ and Rock and Hyde. Rock last won Producer of the Year in 2005 for Simple Plan's "Welcome to My Life". He was nominated for 2007 Producer of the Year for his work on The Tragically Hip's album World Container. In 2014, Rock won a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Pop Vocal Album for his work on Michael Bublé's album To Be Loved.

Sources include metal archives, Wikipedia, mfgt.com, B.C. entertainment hall of fame, canadianmuscianpodcast.com

Special Consideration

Mushroom Studios

Mushroom Studios was a legendary music recording facility located in Vancouver, British Columbia with a long history in making Canadian music legends (it has now been relocated to Toronto). The studio hosted the recording of many classic albums, by such legendary artists as Heart, Bachman–Turner Overdrive, Loverboy, Chilliwack, Doucette, Skinny Puppy, 54-40, Raffi, Spirit of the West, Jane Siberry, Sarah McLachlan, SNFU, Tegan and Sara, Mutators, Rymes With Orange and many more.

In 1946, aided by Al Reusch, a musician, big band leader, and one of the first DJs in Vancouver, opened one of the first recording studios in the country in Vancouver and christened it Aragon Recording Studios. By 1954, Reusch had bought sole ownership of the company and later built Mushroom Studios in 1966 at 1234 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver. Built from the ground up as a first class audio recording studio, the facility was originally an orchestral recording room for special sessions by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Author of *The Audio Cyclopedia* and award-winning acoustician Dr. Howard Tremaine consulted on the original acoustic design and equipment installation, which led to Diana Ross and The Supremes becoming one of their first clients, followed shortly by Led Zeppelin.

As Reusch apparently did not like the idea of recording post-Beatles rock and roll, he sold the facility within five years to Jack Herschorn, who had previously co-founded Studio 3 on West 12th Avenue with Tom Northcott. The sale materialized in the spring of 1971 and in a sponsorship deal, the studios were re-named "Can-Base Studios" with Herschorn appointing Mike Flicker as Chief Engineer, Howard Leese as program manager and Charlie Richmond as Head Technical Advisor.

In 1971, Herschorn brought equipment formerly in use at United Western Recorders to Vancouver and installed in Aragon, including the original Universal Audio vacuum tube mixing console custom-built by Bill Putnam. This recording console had been in use in United Studio A at 6050 Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood since 1957, and had recorded hundreds of hits by such artists as Bing Crosby, Nat "King" Cole, Frank Sinatra and Ray Charles.

In 1973, the Incredible Bongo Band recorded their version of "Apache" at Can-Base Studios, in order to take advantage of Canadian content laws. Can-Base was later re-named (again) to "Mushroom Studios" after the recording label that was originally housed there. The studio gained prominence when Heart's hit debut album Dreamboat Annie was recorded at the studio and subsequently released on their in-house label Mushroom Records. This is where the author of this book first came into contact with the organization's building on West 12th and some of its artists.

The studio was purchased by Charlie Richmond in 1980 and updated to accommodate over fifty musicians in semi-isolated concert format to do film scoring for dozens of feature films and movies of the week from Chuck Norris to a redo of The Dirty Dozen. The studio was recognized for the film score album of Top Gun. For the seven years between 2009–2016, John Wozniak of Marcy Playground fame owned and operated the studio.

In 2006, Rob Darch, owner of Hippo sonic, bought the building without its equipment and rechristened it to Hippo west. For four years, the original equipment remained at Hippo west for clients' use, but at the end of 2010, the console and all electronic gear were moved cross country to a new location in Toronto.

Sourced through Wikipedia and the author's memories.

Honorable Mentions

Diana Krall – Stampede – Northern Pikes – Chilliwack – Prism – Trooper –
George Fox – Terri Clark – George Canyon – Avril Lavigne – Nickelback – Alanis
Morrisette – Bachman-Turner Overdrive -Tom Northcott – Doug & the Slugs
Randy Bachman (solo) – Burton Cummings (solo) - Irish Rovers - Ian Tyson

Chapter Six

Leadership in Business Can Be a Difficult Place

Leadership in Canadian business is the capacity of a company's management to set and achieve challenging goals, take fast and decisive action when needed, outperform the competition, and inspire others to perform at the highest level they can.

It can be difficult to place a value on leadership or other qualitative aspects of a company, versus quantitative metrics that are commonly tracked and much easier to compare between companies. Leadership can also speak to a more comprehensive approach, as in the tone a company's management sets or the culture of the company that management sets up. Individuals with strong leadership skills in the business world often rise to executive positions such as CEO (chief executive officer), COO (chief operating officer), CFO (chief financial officer), president, and chair.

Leadership supplies direction for a company and its workers. Employees need to know the direction in which the company is headed and who to follow to reach the destination. Leadership involves showing workers how to effectively perform their responsibilities and regularly supervising the completion of their tasks. Leadership is also about setting a positive example for staff to follow, by being excited about the work, being motivated to learn new things, and helping out as needed in both individual and team activities.

Leadership involves setting and achieving goals, acting, and beating the competition, but it also relates to the tone of the company's management and what kind of culture is built for the employees. Effective leadership includes showing a strong character. Leaders show honesty, integrity, trustworthiness, and ethics. Leaders

act in line with how they speak and earn the right to manage others' success in the company. Strong leadership involves clear communication skills. Leaders speak with and listen to staff members, respond to questions and concerns, and are empathetic. Leaders use effective communication skills for moving the company forward and achieving new levels of success.

True leadership sees where the company is headed and plans the steps needed to get there. Visualizing what is possible, following trends in the industry, and taking risks to grow the business are all needed from leaders. Productive leadership shows optimism and supplies positive energy for staff. Good leaders are supportive and are truly concerned about the well-being of others. Leaders find answers to challenges and reassure and inspire workers when things go awry. Leaders find ways for staff to work together and achieve maximum results in an efficient and effective manner.

There are several qualities that a good leader should have. Among these include the ability to motivate individuals, a willingness to listen, being trustworthy, having competence, decisiveness, excellent communication skills, and selflessly understanding the goals of the team or organization. Not all leaders are effective, and even good leaders can have their faults. Some negative qualities commonly found in leaders include selfishness, quickness to anger, impatience, rudeness, inconsistency, micro-managing, and incompetence.

There are diverse ways to be an effective leader. One is to lead by example, showing others how to go ahead and coaching them. Another is to delegate tasks to others based on their skills and experience. A third is to direct others from a position of authority. Finally, a good leader can be supportive and help team members achieve their goals.

Courtesy of Investopedia

Legendary Western Business Leaders

The success of a company often rests in the hands of its leaders. Business leaders handle setting goals, motivating team members, and embodying the spirit and culture of the company that they work for. Becoming an effective business leader means having a diverse set of skills and qualities.

GOLD MEDAL- (Rank - Number One) - Jim Pattison



Jim Pattison was born in Saskatoon October 1st, 1928 – age ninety-four and raised in Luseland, Saskatchewan, then East Vancouver British Columbia.

The Jim Pattison Group is a Canadian conglomerate based in Vancouver. In a recent survey by the Financial Post, the firm was ranked as Canada's sixty-second largest company. Jim Pattison, a Vancouver-based entrepreneur, is the Chairman, CEO, and sole owner of the company.

Headquarters: Vancouver, B.C.

Number of employees: 48,000 (2020)

Founded: 1961, Vancouver, B.C.

There are hundreds of articles on business-man Jim Pattison, but one, by Quentin Case of the Financial Post in July 2021 is a particularly good one. Here is a part of it - how long has Jim Pattison run his namesake company, a sprawling collection of businesses with billions of dollars in annual sales and tens of thousands of employees? One sign of his longevity is the tenure of his administrative assistant, Maureen Chant — nearly sixty years and counting. She has been on-board since September 1963 as a night switchboard operator, and at that time she was getting only twenty-five cents an hour. “She was twenty-three when she came (to work) with me and now she’s eighty something,” Pattison said in an interview with the Financial Post from his Vancouver office. “She’s still my right-hand ‘man’.” Although, he noted teasingly, Chant has cut back her time in the office. “She used to work six days a week and now she only works five, which is disappointing.”

Pattison, meanwhile, says he is still in his office seven days a week, including full hours on Saturdays. On Sundays he attends church in the morning, so doesn’t arrive until 1 p.m. “I like going to work,” he said. “I’ve been going to work all my life.”

Pattison was ninety-two, a billionaire many times over and still ran the company as its Chief Executive and Chairman — the company he founded in 1961: the Jim Pattison Group. It would be difficult to find a Canadian entrepreneur with more diverse business holdings. The Jim Pattison Group owned one hundred per-cent by Pattison himself, is an umbrella company covering businesses in industries spanning agricultural equipment, signs, packaging, groceries, wine, West Coast fishing, and forestry. He even owns the Ripley’s Believe It or Not! franchise and Guinness World Records. According to Pattison, his group of companies recorded total sales of \$12.7 billion in 2020, while employing 51,000 workers, and doing business in ninety-five countries.

Pattison has been described as Canada's Warren Buffett, but he dismisses the comparison. "There is nobody in Canada like Warren Buffett or any place else that I'm aware of," he said. "It's just inaccurate - Warren Buffett is in a class all by himself."

The backbone of Pattison's empire has been the automotive industry. He left the University of British Columbia before graduating and washed used cars at a Vancouver dealership. He moved into sales and ended up working for ten years at the Bowell McLean GM dealership. "I started in the used car lot, wound up running the company, and they were kind enough to offer me a partnership," he recalled. "I declined it and struck out on my own."

In 1961, at age thirty-three, he borrowed forty thousand dollars from the Royal Bank of Canada to take over a small, struggling Vancouver GM franchise that sold Pontiac and Buick vehicles. "We started with a three-pump gas station and a two-car showroom," he said. "When you don't have any money and you want to grow, it takes the banks or somebody to loan you the money, and the Canadian banks have been very kind to me." The company's auto interests now include fleet management, corporate leasing, and heavy-duty truck sales. Its string of car dealerships sells Toyota, Lexus, Subaru, Volkswagen, Volvo, Audi and other brands. "Cars are the basis of our business," he added.

The Pattison business kingdom has been built in part, on industries rich in fossil-fuels emissions. Those businesses have made Pattison very wealthy — his net worth is \$9.6 billion, according to Forbes — but now represent a problem. He argues that any business harmful to the environment will soon go out of business altogether - (this ends the Financial Post article).

Pattison's parents resided in the rural town of Luseland, Saskatchewan, when he was born at the hospital in nearby Saskatoon. The family moved to East Vancouver, British Columbia when Pattison was six years old, but he returned to

Saskatchewan during summers. His first summer job was playing trumpet at a children's church camp and later picking fruit (raspberries, cherries, and peaches) during the summer while in high School. Pattison had many jobs while in high school, including selling doughnuts in the school parking lot, selling seeds door-to-door, delivering newspapers, and working as a page boy at the Georgia Hotel. He graduated from John Oliver Secondary School in 1947.

After high school, he worked in a cannery, a packing house, as a labourer building bridges in the mountains, and then for the Canadian Pacific Railway as a dining car attendant before accepting a job washing cars at a gas station with a small attached used-car lot. By chance, while the regular Salesman was away, Pattison sold one of the cars on the lot and found his profession. He parlayed that success into a job selling used cars during the summer at one of the largest used-car lots in Vancouver, using his earnings to pay for his studies at the University of British Columbia (although he did not complete his studies, being three classes short of a business degree).

During a break from university in summer 1948, Pattison was selling cars at Richmond Motors, although his primary duty was washing cars. In summer 1949, he worked for Kingsway, a used car dealer in Vancouver. "I worked there all summer and then [my boss] gave me a car to drive to university. I then started to sell used cars at UBC," Pattison told the reporter. And as stated a few paragraphs ago, Pattison using his sales skills was able to persuade a Royal Bank manager to lend him the forty-thousand which was significantly more than the branch's lending limit, to open a Pontiac dealership on Main Street in Vancouver near his elementary School. To complete the funding, he also sold his house, assigned the cash surrender value of his life insurance policy to General Motors and took a loan from GM for \$190,000 for preferred shares in the company. A quarter-century later, he was selling more cars than anyone else in Western Canada.

His company owned twenty-five car dealerships as of March 2018, Peterbilt truck dealerships, Overwaitea Foods, Save-On-Foods, Quality Foods, Ripley's Believe It or Not!, Guinness World Records, and radio and TV stations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Pattison entered the media business when he bought Vancouver AM radio station CJOR with five partners. The Broadcast Group was Canada's largest western-based radio and TV company in 2018, with forty-three radio stations and three TV stations. Pattison Agriculture is the second-largest John Deere dealer in Canada, with nineteen locations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. He also owned the Vancouver Blazers of the World Hockey Association.

Pattison led the organization of Expo 86 in Vancouver as the chief executive officer and president of the Expo 86 Corporation. When he was appointed to the Order of British Columbia, the award noted, "Although others may have had the initial vision for Expo '86, it was Jimmy Pattison who was the expediter – the one more than anyone else who made it happen. He demanded much of his team but no more than he himself was prepared to give. This he did, almost full-time over a five-year period, without compensation..."

On February 15, 2008, Jim Pattison Group announced the purchase of the GWR organization, the company known for its Guinness World Records franchise. Its annual book, published in more than one-hundred countries in thirty-seven languages, is the world's best-selling copyrighted book. Pattison, who owns approximately thirty per-cent of the shares of Canfor, was in a dispute over governance with money manager Stephen A. Jarislowsky, whose firm owned eighteen per-cent. Pattison won and ousted CEO Jim Shepherd over Canfor's poor performance and declining share price, replacing him for the interim with Jim Shepard.

He was involved with the committee for the 2010 Vancouver Olympics. Among other honours, Pattison is an Officer of the Order of Canada and a member of the Order

of British Columbia. He was also listed as number one hundred and seventy-seven on the 2015 Forbes list of the world's richest people - he was also listed then as the richest Canadian (at that time).

In September 2020, at age ninety-one, Pattison was continuing to look for fresh investment deals - at that time, a news item said that "Jim Pattison Group Inc. had \$10.9 billion in revenue and employed 48,000 people". Imagine Canada rated the Jim Pattison Foundation in 2008 as the eighth largest giver of charitable grants by a private foundation in Canada. On April 16, 2009, Jim Pattison announced that Save-On Foods donated \$100,000 to CBC Television in order to rent high-definition television trucks for away games during the Vancouver Canucks' 2009 1st round NHL playoff series against the St. Louis Blues. Prior to this donation, CBC said that it would not broadcast high-definition away games in St. Louis due to the cost of renting high-definition equipment during the current tough economic times and major cuts to funding for the CBC by the federal government.

Pattison is a well-known philanthropist, and an article in The Globe and Mail noted, "He has always given away ten per-cent of his income." In July 2013, he donated up to five million dollars to Victoria Hospitals Foundation (Victoria, British Columbia), to support its "Building Care Together" campaign to purchase new equipment for the new patient care tower at the Royal Jubilee Hospital. In recognition, the hospital named the ground floor lobby of the patient care tower "The Jim Pattison Atrium and Concourse." In 2011, Pattison contributed five million dollars to add his name and to match public donations for a ten million one hundred day fundraising campaign in Surrey, British Columbia for the new Jim Pattison Outpatient Care and Surgery Centre run by Fraser Health. Other donations in the past included twenty million Vancouver General Hospital in 1999 and five million dollars to the Lions Gate Hospital in 2008.

In March 2017, Pattison donated seventy-five million dollars to the construction of the new St. Paul's Hospital in Vancouver, a Canadian record for a private donation to a health care provider. In May 2017, Pattison and the Jim Pattison Foundation announced they were donating fifty million, the largest private donation in Saskatchewan history, to the new Children's Hospital of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon which opened in 2019. It was also announced that day the new hospital would be named Jim Pattison Children's Hospital in his honour.

During a March 2018 interview, Pattison made the following comment about his philanthropy. "We've got the base of our company – it's taken us fifty-seven years to build – where we can do some serious things and give serious money away as time goes by. The bigger we get the more money we make, and the more we can give away. We're just getting into it."

Pattison married Mary Hudson, whom he met at the Swift Current Saskatchewan church camp when both were thirteen, she was from Moose Jaw. Some sixty-six years later, Pattison commented, "The secret [to a successful marriage] is to marry somebody from Saskatchewan. Then you won't have a problem!" The couple has three children.

At a Los Angeles auction in November 2016, Pattison purchased (for \$4.8 million) the Jean Louis dress worn by Marilyn Monroe when she sang "Happy Birthday, Mr. President" to President John F. Kennedy at a celebration of his forty-fifth birthday. Up to age ninety, Pattison still enjoyed playing the piano, organ and trumpet.

Pattison was inducted into Canada's Walk of Fame in December 2018, having previously been appointed to the Order of Canada (1987) and the Order of British Columbia (1990), and receiving the Governor General's Commemorative Medal for the 125th Anniversary in Canada. Other recognition included being inducted into the Canadian Business Hall of Fame and the Canadian Professional Sales Association Hall of Fame, as well as Entrepreneur of the Year – Lifetime Achievement Award (2000), the

International Horatio Alger Award (U.S.A., 2004), and the Young Presidents Organization Canadian Icon Award (2007).

(Authors note: the writer of this book (Reed Turcotte) took on his first job in the summer of 1966. He took the names and phone numbers of people looking into the windows of vehicles on Pattison's Vancouver car lot on Sundays while the lot was closed. This author's father went to school with Pattison.)

Courtesy of BC Business, financialpost.com, Wikipedia and this authors memories.

Silver Medal- (Rank Number Two) - James Richardson & Sons



Winnipeg-based James Richardson & Sons, Ltd. (JRSL) is a Prairie powerhouse: This company handles more than a third of the country's grain trade, owns one of the top-performing Canadian mid-size oil and gas producers and co-owns one of Canada's largest independent wealth management firms.

The story of James Richardson & Sons becoming legendary started with James Armstrong Richardson, born in Kingston, Ontario in 1885, to Agnes (McCausland) and George A. Richardson.

He attended Queen's University and received his Bachelor of Arts in 1906. After graduation, Richardson entered the family business founded by his grandfather, James Richardson & Sons, who at the time was one of Canada's greatest grain exporters.

James Richardson & Sons Ltd. has had a long history of being ahead of the curve on business moves. In the face of weak oil prices a few years back, the company expanded its energy infrastructure holdings with the one-billion-dollar purchase of a pipeline system in Saskatchewan through one of its subsidiaries. The pattern stretches back more than one-hundred and fifty-nine years. The Manitoba-headquartered family firm ventured into financial services during the Great Depression. When its original line of business (grain handling and trading) looked threatened by drought a decade ago, the company bought more grain depots and loading facilities. Fifth-generation president and CEO Hartley Richardson bulked up its Tundra Oil & Gas subsidiary by buying five hundred and fifty wells in Manitoba from a retreating American operator, EOG Resources.

The company isn't solely focused on commodities, in partnership with True North Sports and Entertainment (in which David Thomson has a stake), the Richardson's undertook a four hundred-million-dollar mixed-use development in downtown Winnipeg. Headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba, its subsidiaries include Richardson International, which owns Richardson Pioneer, Richardson Oilseed, and Richardson Milling; Richardson Centre Ltd; Kingston Midstream; RF Capital Group, which includes Richardson Wealth; Bison Transport; Tundra Oil & Gas; and Wynward Insurance, as well as its philanthropic arm, the Richardson Foundation.

Founded in 1857 by the eponymous James Richardson, it is the heart of the Richardson family dynasty. The Richardson family has been synonymous with the grain industry in western Canada from the early days of European settlement to the present. James Richardson came to Canada from Ireland in 1822 or 1823. He started in Kingston, Ontario, with a tailor shop, and when he took payment in grain, he was forced into the grain business. Giving up his tailor shop, he and his two sons—George Armstrong and Henry Westman—formed James Richardson and Sons in 1857, ten years prior to the Confederation of Canada.

In 1867, the company purchased its first schooner ship to transport grain from Canadian farmers to American buyers. By 1868, James Richardson and Sons acquired enough capital to purchase a wharf and warehouse on the Kingston waterfront. Richardson began building their first grain elevator in 1882 in Kingston, which was finished in 1883 whereupon the company began shipping across the prairies on the newly-completed Canadian railway. Also in 1883, James Richardson became the first to arrange the initial shipment of wheat from western Canada through the lake system to Liverpool, England. Another elevator was built at Neepawa, Manitoba, in 1890. By this time, JRSL had hired its first female employee.

In the 1890s, the company relocated to Winnipeg Grain Exchange. In 1897, George opened a branch office in Toronto. Soon after, in 1910, James Richardson and Sons opened a location in Vancouver, followed shortly by Calgary, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge. In 1912, George's son, James Armstrong Richardson (I), was made Vice-President of the company. The following year, JRSL established the Pioneer Grain Company Ltd. to run the company's expanding collection of western country grain elevators. In 1917, JRSL constructed Richardson Terminal in Port Arthur. The Terminal would unload its first railcar of grain from the Prairies in January 1919, also that year, James Armstrong Richardson Sr. became President of the company.

In 1925, James Richardson & Sons established a radio station in Moose Jaw with the call sign CJRM-AM. The radio business was exited in the 1940s and is now 620 CKRM in Regina. In 1926, JRSL joined the Montreal Stock Exchange and a year later, acquired the Wall Street brokerage of E. A. Pierce & Co. In 1930, James Armstrong founded Western Canada Airways (later Canadian Airways), which was Canada's first commercial carrier. The two were later absorbed by Canadian Pacific Air Lines in 1942.

Following James Armstrong's unexpected death in 1939, his wife Muriel Sprague Richardson became JRSL's fifth President in 1940. As the first woman to run a major Canadian corporation, she oversaw JRSL's operations for the next twenty-seven years. In 1954, JRSL established Marine Pipeline Construction of Canada in Calgary, which would later go on to build the first forty-two inch pipeline and the first commercial natural gas pipeline north of the 60th parallel. At the height of the Cold War, JRSL was able to land a twenty million dollar grain sale to China, ending a long-standing ban by the Communist government on Western imports.

James and Muriel's son, George Taylor Richardson (GTR; named after his uncle), was appointed president in 1966, while his elder brother, James Armstrong Richardson Jr., was named chairman (later becoming a minister in the Pierre Trudeau government). Soon after, the company began putting its efforts towards repatriating the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), which was still chartered as a British corporation, with its board based in London. Upon the consummation of the deal, on HBC's three-hundredth anniversary, GTR became its first Canadian governor. (In 1979, however, the Richardson family ultimately sold their holdings for \$38.50 per share.)

In 1979, the 112,000-tonne Pioneer Grain port terminal was officially opened in Vancouver's north shore. In 1986, JRSL purchased fifty per-cent of Tundra Oil & Gas, which would later become a wholly-owned subsidiary in 2000. With GTR's retirement as

CEO in 1993, his son Hartley Richardson took the lead, with his cousin James Armstrong Richardson Jr. as vice-president. In 1999, James Richardson International acquired Canbra Foods Ltd., a fully-integrated canola processing and packaging facility in Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Winnipeg James Armstrong Richardson International Airport was opened in 2011, named in honour of James Richardson the first. In 2021, JRSL announced its acquisition of Bison Transport, a Canadian transport company that operates throughout North America. With all these businesses in their pockets it's no wonder that the Richardson family are truly legends in the world of Western Canadian commerce.

[Courtesy of canadianbuisness.com and Wikipedia](#)

BRONZE MEDAL- (Rank - Number Three) - J. R. Shaw

"The more successful you are, the more you need to give back. Only thing you really have in life is your reputation and what you've built. I hope that I leave behind a solid reputation." . . . J. R Shaw



James Robert Shaw OC AOE was a Canadian businessman. He founded Alberta-based Shaw Communications in 1966 and was the executive Chairman of the company.

Born: August 14, 1934, Brigden

Died: March 23, 2020

Spouse: Carol Shaw (married in 1956)

Children: Bradley Shaw, Jim Shaw

Education: Michigan State University, Eli Broad College of Business

Production company: Corus Entertainment

JR Shaw was an Alberta and Canadian legend who applied his business acumen to help shape the country's broadcasting and telecommunications industry while also devoting his life to fostering the quality of life that he wanted his fellow Canadians, particularly in the areas of education and health care to have.

James Robert (J.R.) Shaw was born on August 14, 1934, he grew up on the family farm in Brigden, a small community in the "clay country" region southeast of Sarnia, Ontario. Jim, his late elder brother Les and elder sisters Bertha and Dolly learned early lessons in the value of hard work - by observing their parents, Francis and Lottie Shaw. Jim, or JR as he is known today, also learned crucial lessons in business by watching Francis apply his natural entrepreneurial skill to a series of highly successful ventures. JR describes his father's strength as "being able to pick good people...and to forecast what was coming or what would be needed next." It was a strength that would also come to define JR's own career.

JR grew up immersed in the world of sports, playing hockey on frozen creeks and ponds in the winter and excelling at baseball or cheering on his beloved Boston Red Sox in the summer. He was also devoted to Carol Bulman, who went from being JR's childhood sweetheart to becoming his wife in 1956, midway through JR's studies at Michigan State University.

After graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Business Administration in 1958, JR started his career working for his father as the manager of the Shaw Pipe Protection plant in Hamilton. JR worked through various positions with the pipe coating company and eventually found himself making frequent trips to oversee newly established operations in Regina and Edmonton. JR saw enough of Alberta to know that he had found a new home. He appreciated the ethic of hard work, liked being close to the Rocky Mountains and wanted to be part of the exciting opportunities that were taking shape in Edmonton and across the province in the early 1960's. JR and Carol

moved to Edmonton with their son, Jim, and daughters Heather and Julie and after settling in Edmonton they welcomed the arrival of son Brad.

Although JR may have been drawn to Alberta by the province's many benefits, he was less than enamored of the TV choices available when he arrived. He was used to living close to the border where he could choose from the wealth of signals originating from major centres such as Detroit and Buffalo. In 1966, JR launched Capital Cable to fill what he rightly predicted would be an up-and-coming need in Alberta for increased channel choices. Although he was forced to wait some time for broadcasting regulations and technology to catch up with his vision, JR held fast. Capital Cable connected its first customer in 1971 and, over the next three decades, the company evolved into Shaw Communications and earned its status as one of Canada's largest and most successful communication companies. JR humbly credits the transformation to a simple combination of "hard work from good people with a great attitude, combined with the right technology and a little luck."

The ability to build a successful business wasn't the only legacy Francis Shaw instilled in JR. Francis set up the Shaw Foundation in 1970, with a mission of investing in the quality of life enjoyed by all Canadians. JR became President and Director of the Foundation and oversaw investments in a range of charitable organizations. He also set up a strong ethic of corporate citizenship within the Shaw Communications organization. Under JR's leadership, the company has supported a wide range of causes from learning technology for schools, to keeping children across Canada safe from harm and exploitation, to supporting affordable housing for the working poor.

In addition to encouraging a strong sense of social responsibility among Shaw team members, JR has also been highly successful in encouraging others to support a long list of Alberta fundraising initiatives. This includes his work as a driving force behind successful campaigns for Edmonton's Stollery Children's Hospital and Mazankowski

Alberta Heart Institute and his personal support for countless other campaigns and community initiatives over the years.

JR has supplied valuable guidance and leadership to post-secondary education in Alberta, particularly during his tenure as Chair of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology (NAIT) Board of Governors. His leadership and dedication as a fundraiser for the school were recognized in 2007 with the unveiling of NAIT's JR Shaw School of Business.

JR Shaw holds an honorary diploma in Business Administration from NAIT and honorary doctorates from the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary and Graceland University in Iowa. He is an Officer of the Order of Canada and recipient of both the Alberta and Saskatchewan Centennial Medals. Other honours include the National Business Leadership Award from the University of Alberta Faculty of Business, membership in the Junior Achievement Canadian Business Hall of Fame, the Ernst & Young LLP Entrepreneur Lifetime Achievement Award, the Gold Ribbon Award for Broadcast Excellence from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, the Ted Rogers Sr.-Velma Graham Award for contributions to the Canadian broadcasting system, the Entrepreneur of the Year award from Alberta Opportunity Company and the Milner Fenerty Pinnacle Award.

In the mid-1990's, JR moved the company to Calgary and passed the torch as CEO of Shaw Communications to his son, Jim. As Executive Chair of the company's board of directors he has the pleasure of watching the Shaw tradition of excellence in business and corporate citizenship flourish under the guidance of his four adult children: Jim, Heather, Julie and Brad. In JR Shaw they have an unparalleled role model of how to be both a consummate entrepreneur and a caring, successful community leader.

JR Shaw was celebrated as a passionate family man, business leader and philanthropist at a special gathering in April 2022. About eight hundred and fifty

family members, friends, dignitaries and community leaders gathered in Calgary's BMO Centre for a celebration of life for the founder of Shaw Communications. Over 1,000 others watched the ceremony online.

Shaw passed away peacefully on March 23, 2020, at the age of eighty-five, but the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the in-person tribute until later. The ceremony, emceed by Global Calgary's Linda Olsen, began with a video that embodied all that was JR Shaw: a humble man who put people first. "I love everybody. I hope I've treated people the best I can" his voice was heard in a recording that played over the speakers. Brad Shaw, executive Chairman and CEO of Shaw Communications, shared stories of his dad and what he meant to his family and community. "Dad taught us all — my brother and sisters and me — that you should never leave a table you can't come back to. He lived it," he said.

In philanthropy, JR Shaw connected community, giving back to initiatives related to health care, education, technological advancement and the arts. He helped create the Shaw Charity Classic; a stop on the PGA Tour Champions that has raised over seventy-five million dollars for Alberta charities to date. He also had a special place in his heart for The Shaw Bear Program, collecting half-a-million teddy bears for first responders to give to children during traumatic situations.

[Courtesy of alberta.ca and globalnews.ca](#)

Number Four - Daryl Katz

Katz has said he bought the Oilers because he saw Edmonton's need for a new arena as an opportunity to be the catalyst for the revitalization of Edmonton's downtown core.



Daryl Allan Katz is a billionaire businessman and philanthropist. Katz is founder and Chairman of the Katz Group of Companies, one of Canada's largest privately-owned enterprises, with pharmacy, sports & entertainment, and real estate development businesses.

Born: May 31, 1961 (age sixty-one years) in Edmonton, Alberta

Spouse: Renee Katz

Net worth: 4.3 billion USD (2022) Forbes

Children: Chloe Katz, Harrison Katz

Parents: Barry Katz, Ida Katz

Education: University of Alberta

Katz is founder and chairman of the Katz Group of Companies, one of Canada's largest privately-owned enterprises, with pharmacy, sports, entertainment and real estate development – they own the Edmonton Oilers hockey team, and led the development of Rogers Place and the Ice District. Katz himself is a former lawyer who continues to live in his beloved Edmonton. Katz father was a pharmacist who founded Value Drug Mart in Edmonton in the 1970s. Katz attended the Jewish day school, the Edmonton Talmud Torah during his elementary years and then graduated from Jasper Place High School, he then attended the University of Alberta, graduating with an arts degree in 1982 and with a law degree in 1985.

After school, he worked for a time at the law firm, Shocter - Mousseau and Starkman, and then started his own practice focusing on corporate and franchise law. In 1991, in a partnership with his father, Katz paid \$300,000 for the Canadian rights to the U.S.-based Medicine Shoppe drugstore franchise which had over one-thousand stores in the USA. In 1992, they opened the first Medicine Shoppe store and Katz founded the Katz Group of Companies which was to become the holding company for the group. In 1996, Katz purchased the storied but fading Rexall drugstore chain in Canada which at the time, only consisted of several dozen stores. The business grew and by 1998, the Katz Group consisted of eighty Rexall stores, thirty Medicine Shoppe outlets, and a few smaller independent retailers. In 1997, he purchased the Ontario-based one-hundred and forty-three-store Pharma Plus drug store chain from the supermarket operator Oshawa Group for one-hundred million dollars. Katz reportedly retains a small circle of highly paid executives who run Katz Group. Rexall Pharmacy is run from Ontario, while other subsidiaries of Katz Group keep private headquarters separate from Katz Group itself.

In 1999 he ventured into the U.S. with the purchase of the money-losing three hundred million dollar (in sales), Minnesota-based Snyder's Drug Store chain; in 2001, he purchased the U.S.-based Drug Emporium big-box discount chain. His foray into the

U.S. was not without failure: the Snyder's chain filed for bankruptcy in 2003 and its twenty-five stores were sold to Walgreens. In 2004, Katz purchased the naming rights for ten years to the new forty-five million dollar Rexall Centre, a 12,500-seat tennis and entertainment complex on the campus of York University. In January 2012, he sold Drug Trading Co. and Medicine Shoppe Canada to the U.S.-based drug distributor McKesson Corporation for \$1.2 billion. Katz Group sold its network of approximately four-hundred and sixty outlets to McKesson Corporation in 2016 for three billion dollars.

In May 2007, Katz made a one-hundred and forty-five million bid to buy the Edmonton Oilers franchise, which the owners of the team, the Edmonton Investors Group (EIG), quickly rejected, stating the team was not for sale. In July 2007, he made another bid for the Oilers of one-hundred and eighty-five million dollars which was also turned down by EIG. In December 2007, Katz made yet another offer of one-hundred and eighty-eight million which the board of the EIG announced that it would again recommend to its shareholders to reject this latest bid. In January 2008, Katz increased his offer to two-hundred million and extended the acceptance deadline to February 5, 2008, at which time Katz was notified by the EIG that all its members agreed to sell the Oilers to him, pending league and financial approval. On June 18, 2008, Daryl Katz received the final okay from the National Hockey League to purchase the Edmonton Oilers, and then on July 2, 2008, he was officially announced as the owner of the Edmonton Oilers during a Press Conference at Rexall Place, where he was presented with an Edmonton Oilers Jersey with the number "08" and his last name patched onto the back.

In June 2014, Katz Group announced that Bob Nicholson would join the organization as Vice-Chairman of Oilers Entertainment Group (OEG), a new sports and entertainment company that would manage the Katz Group's growing family of sports and entertainment assets, and operate Rogers Place, the new home of the Edmonton Oilers. In addition to the Oilers, OEG owns and operates the Edmonton Oil Kings (WHL),

and Bakersfield Condors (AHL) as well as Aquila Productions (film & production company).

Following public consultations and negotiations with the City of Edmonton, Katz Group and the city agreed to a public-private partnership to build Rogers Place arena, which would see the city retain ownership of the new arena, and Katz Group operate it (under OEG). Opened in September 2016, Rogers Place was marketed as one of North America's most advanced sports & entertainment venues, active year-round and featuring a 24,000 square foot grand entrance way called the Ford Hall which can be used as public/private programmable space.

With Rogers Place at its core, Katz Group has begun construction of the Edmonton Arena District (EAD), slated to be Canada's largest mixed-use sports and entertainment development. Twenty-five contiguous acres of downtown Edmonton, and a 50,000 square foot public plaza, two office towers, a JW Marriott Hotel, a Gateway casino, luxury condominiums and rental apartments, and 270,000 square feet of retail space at a total cost of approximately two and a half billion dollars. In 2014, it was announced that the City of Edmonton and Stantec would be the major tenants of the two respective office towers. The Edmonton Arena District was formally re-named the Ice District on July 13, 2015.

In October 2006 Katz announced a seven-million-dollar donation to the University of Alberta Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences and Faculty of Law. Matched by the province, the gift was the largest donation ever to a Canadian pharmacy School. The west wing of the Health Research Innovation Facility at the corner of 87th Avenue and 114th Street in Edmonton is named - The Katz Group Centre for Pharmacy and Health Research. In 2009 Katz donated twenty million dollars to Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto and founded The Daryl A Katz Centre For Urgent And Critical Care. Between 2005 and 2010, Katz and his wife have donated "over fifty million dollars" to

organizations and institutions across Canada. As of November 2022, Katz' net worth was reported at US\$4.2 billion, according to Forbes.

Katz is married to Renee Gouin who is the daughter of Jean Yvon (Ivan) Gouin. In 1952, her father founded the North American Construction Group which became one of the largest mining and heavy construction companies in Canada. The couple have twin children, Chloe and Harrison, who are the founder of the non-profit Hockey Helps Kids organization.

In 2019, the Oilers Entertainment Group released a statement confirming that Katz has been suffering from a life-threatening, antibiotic-resistant bacterial sinus infection. Sportsnet hockey analyst John Shannon tweeted that Katz carried an IV bag around-the-clock during Edmonton Oilers' playoff run in 2017. He also underwent three surgeries in ten months to battle the infection that has a fifty-fifty survival rate, and his current prognosis looks positive.

Sources include Wikipedia, forbes.com and katzgroup.ca.

Number Five - Calvin Ayre



Calvin Edward Ayre is a Canadian entrepreneur based out of Antigua and Barbuda. He is the founder of the Ayre Group and Bodog entertainment brand. In 2000, Ayre launched online gambling company Bodog, the success of which, made him a billionaire.

Born: May 25, 1961 (age sixty-one years) in Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Education: University of Waterloo, City University of Seattle

Organizations founded: Bodog, Bodog Fight

Calvin Edward Ayre is the founder of the Ayre Group and Bodog entertainment brand and as such, is a Saskatchewan and British Columbia business legend. In 2000, Ayre launched the online gambling company Bodog, which took off and made him the billionaire he is today. Ayre's infamy increased in the mid-2000s as online gaming's popularity surged, landing him on the cover of Forbes magazine's 2006 annual billionaires edition and Star magazine's "Most Eligible Billionaire Bachelors" list in late 2007.

Ayre grew up on a farm outside Lloydminster, Saskatchewan and graduated from high school in Salmon Arm, British Columbia. His parents were grain and pig farmers. Calvin launched his first business fresh out of high school, renting a truck and running fresh fruit from lush orchards in British Columbia up to his friends in northern communities that were too cold for that type of agriculture. In 1984, he received a Bachelor of Science (BSc) in general sciences from the University of Waterloo, adding an MBA in management finance from City University of Seattle in 1989.

In 1992, after reading a newspaper article about a Caribbean-based company offering betting services over the telephone, Ayre concluded that gambling was tailor-made for the internet. Having taught himself network design by studying Cisco Systems manuals, Ayre converted his Vancouver-based Internet incubator company into a software support firm for online gambling, which became Bodog. He was able to license his software to several online casinos but soon realized the real money was in running his own gaming operation. His gambling business was setup in 1996 and was based in Costa Rica. Bodog.com was set up in 2000.

Canadian Business reported "the Bodog name is part of an ambitious branding strategy that Ayre envisioned from the start. He came up with it while typing potential brand names into an Internet domain-registration search engine one night. He chose the appellation like a major corporation would pick the name of a new car or brand of soft

drink: it had to have six letters or less, be easy to spell and remember, have some personality and be unlike any competitor's moniker. The last criterion was easy to fill since most of Bodog's rivals prefer straightforward brand names such as PartyPoker.com or Sportsbook.com." As the face of the Bodog brand, Ayre's public profile increased as online gaming's popularity surged.

Ayre chose to make himself the focus of Bodog's marketing strategy, creating a public profile designed to highlight the trappings of a jackpot-winning lifestyle. He hosted lavish parties in Costa Rica and Antigua, with bikini clad "Bodog Girls" and armed bodyguards in attendance, and the media noted his reputation as a man who likes to party. The Bodog website and press materials are filled with photographs of Ayre drinking on yachts with scantily clad models, partying with celebrities and living what he called "the Bodog lifestyle." Ayre claims that the 'bad boy adventurer' image projected in Bodog marketing only worked because it was based on something genuine. "The lifestyle I sell is about eighty per-cent the reality of what I live." The business expanded rapidly, recording turnover of US\$7,300,000,000 and revenue of US\$210,000,000 in 2005. As Bodog grew in prominence, Ayre appeared on episodes of MTV Cribs, VH1's Fabulous Life of..., Extra, and ABC Nightline. In 2006, Ayre was named one of People magazine's forty hottest bachelors and appeared on the cover of the Forbes Billionaires issue.

In a 2009 interview, Ayre stated that following the passage of the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA) in 2006, the organization that he led and that had been accepting customers from the United States withdrew from that market, instead licensing the brand to the Morris Mohawk Gaming Group, which then operated its own online gaming website servicing the US under the Bodog brand until December, 2011. On 14 December 2011 MMGG announced that it would no longer operate Bodog-branded websites and transitioned all customers to its new site.

The news media has also reported on Bodog's alleged skirting of Internet gambling laws in the United States and other countries. Forbes reported his "taunting analysis of the law: we run a business that can't actually be described as gambling in each country we operate in. But when you add it all together, it's Internet gambling." In a 2006 feature, The Register called Ayre "something of an outlaw."

Ayre expressed his admiration for Virgin Group founder Richard Branson's use of his personal brand to promote his companies. Using him as a model, Ayre sought to build Bodog into not only one of the largest online gambling brands but also a "mainstream 21st-century digital entertainment conglomerate". As Bodog grew, Ayre launched several non-gaming properties under the Bodog brand.

In 2003, Ayre organized BodogConference.com in Las Vegas for sports handicappers, at which National Football League Hall of Fame quarterback Joe Montana was a special guest. The conference became an annual event, attracting gambling industry executives and figures from the sports world. In 2005, Ayre launched the Bodog Music record label. This led to the Bodog Music Battle of the Bands television series on Fuse TV, in which celebrity judges including former Sex Pistols singer John Lydon traveled across America to find the country's best unsigned bands.

Ayre also launched Calvin Ayre Wildcard Poker, a televised poker series on Fox Sports Net featuring pro and celebrity players facing off against online qualifiers. In March 2006, filming of party scenes for the first-season finale at Ayre's compound outside San Jose, Costa Rica was raided by an estimated one hundred police who were under the mistaken impression gambling was taking place. Ayre, who was not charged, used the media spotlight provided by the raid to promote the series and the Bodog brand. He made light of the raid, claiming the police "ate half my buffet." Bodog branched out into sports with the launch of Bodog Fight, a mixed martial arts league incorporating a television series and live pay-per-view events. The 2007 finale in St.

Petersburg, Russia, was attended by Russian President Vladimir Putin, former Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi and actor Jean-Claude Van Damme. In August 2017, Ayre was appointed as an Economic Envoy for Antigua and Barbuda to advise on developments in blockchain technology.

In 2018, Ayre revealed plans to build a one-hundred million dollar five-star resort on Antigua's Valley Church beach. He claimed that the project would be entirely funded by profits he made from trading Bitcoin, of which he was an early investor. In 2006, the online gambling industry underwent realignment as US authorities made high-profile arrests of several online gambling executives. Ayre sold Bodog's US-facing online gambling business to the Morris Mohawk Gaming Group of Kahnawake, Quebec, with Ayre retaining rights to the Bodog brand. He later announced his retirement from the online gambling business.

In November 2019, Ayre opened Canada Place, a forty million, five-story office complex in St. John's, Antigua. Antigua and Barbuda Prime Minister Gaston Browne called Canada Place, which features a solar panel array, "easily the most impressive building on the island, hands down." In February 2012, Ayre and three other individuals were indicted by the US Attorney for Maryland on charges of illegal gambling and money laundering related to conduct that occurred before the 2006 passage of the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act (UIGEA). Ayre released a statement via CalvinAyre.com saying he viewed the formal accusation as "abuse of the US criminal justice system for the commercial gain of large US corporations." Ayre also noted that the US Attorney had seized Bodog.com, a domain that had been dormant since the Bodog brand revoked its licensing agreement with MMGG the previous year.

In July 2017, US federal prosecutors dropped the remaining charges against Ayre and Bodog after Ayre pled guilty to a single misdemeanor charge and admitted to an accessory after the fact charge related to the transmission of gambling information in

violation of the federal Wire Act. The Bodog.com domain has since been returned to its owners with an accompanying payment of one-hundred thousand dollars, after it had been seized by US federal prosecutors as part of the criminal case. Judge Catherine Blake sentenced Ayre to one year of unsupervised probation and a five hundred thousand dollar fine.

In September 2017, think tank Democracy Institute published Patrick Basham's case study slamming US trade hypocrisy over online gambling dispute with Antigua-Barbuda. The report calls the US government's prosecution of Ayre highly irregular, ill-advised, and unsuccessful. The study states that Ayre's conviction ran afoul of the WTO's ruling as to America's General Agreement on Trade in Services obligations. The WTO's Appellate Body Report found America undertook a commitment to supply open and non-discriminatory market access for recreational services, "including online gambling services."

Critically, it found that The Illegal Gambling Business Act, which made it illegal for anyone to conduct a gambling business, was explicitly in conflict with America's commitment under subsection 10D. Hence, the Appellate Body Report concluded that America was in violation of its obligations under its GATS Schedule by keeping and enforcing these laws. The review claims that law enforcement officials tried to intimidate Ayre years before the indictments against him were filed and that prosecutors "...covertly reached out to Ayre through respective third parties ... including Ayre's known business associates and industry contacts, to 'encourage' Ayre to make a US\$350 million payment to the US Treasury."

The government of Antigua and Barbuda welcomed Ayre's vindication as part of the failure of the US to follow World Trade Organization ruling on Internet Gaming. The twin islands government said in a statement, "In light of the WTO ruling in Antigua and Barbuda's favour, prosecutions by the United States of licensed gaming entities and

their principals in Antigua and Barbuda, such as Calvin Ayre, are completely contrary to binding international agreements. In this context, Calvin Ayre and all other Antigua and Barbuda licensed gaming operators, who were indicted in the United States on Internet Gaming charges, are victims not culprits.

In June 2016, Andrew O'Hagan published a writer's account of the background behind Craig Wright publicly asserting himself to be Satoshi Nakamoto, the inventor of Bitcoin cryptocurrency, which made the news in May 2016. He revealed Ayre to be part of the business operation behind this affair, possibly even its ultimate organizer and the financial backer of the thirty-million-dollar acquisition and development of Craig Wright's assets. In August 2017, Ayre bought cryptocurrency news site Coingeek.com.

In 2020, Ayre sold his Bitcoin mining operations to Canadian firm TAAL Distributed Information Technologies Inc. Ayre briefly supported the Bitcoin Cash (BCH) blockchain but withdrew his support in 2018 because the chain was preparing to make changes to the protocol that Ayre opposed. Ayre maintains that although Bitcoin SV (Satoshi Vision) trades under the ticker BSV, it is the original Bitcoin protocol because it hasn't undergone the significant deviations from the Bitcoin white paper that have been imposed on the BCH and BTC blockchains. Ayre predicted that the BTC token, which he refers to as "the Segwit coin that's erroneously still called 'bitcoin,'" would "go to zero value as it has no utility, it does not do anything and [its supporters] are intentionally anti-scaling."

Ayre and Bodog have supported charitable causes including the LA Lakers Youth Foundation and actress Shannon Elizabeth's Animal Avengers organization. In 2005, Ayre formalized his charitable efforts under the banner of the Calvin Ayre Foundation, which focused on areas including animal welfare, the environment and education for the disadvantaged. The foundation has supported needy families, elementary schools and physical rehabilitation centers in Costa Rica, worked with groups to combat bear

bile farming in Asia, and provided funding to enable individuals to pursue higher education. In 2010, the foundation matched funds raised by the online gambling industry for relief efforts tied to the devastating earthquake in Haiti.

In 2006, Ayre produced Bodog Salutes 'The Troops', a weekend of entertainment for US military personnel in Hawaii, footage of which appeared in a one-hour special on Spike TV. The event, which consisted of a poker tournament and a live musical concert featuring Snoop Dogg, was intended as a benefit for the Fisher House Foundation. Following the extensive damage Typhoon Haiyan inflicted on the Philippines in November 2013, Ayre donated two hundred thousand dollars to local relief efforts. The Calvin Ayre Foundation also pledged to match gaming industry members' individual donations to typhoon relief up to one million dollars.

In 2016, Ayre's foundation was running in Antigua, where Ayre is based and the Philippines, supplying relief and rehabilitation assistance to a school and communities devastated by typhoons in Northern Samar located in central Philippines, and donating \$200,000 to a fund dedicated to ensuring deserving Antiguan students get access to premier education. In July 2018, during the "Wings of Charity" ceremony held in London by the Halo Foundation, Antigua and Barbuda's Governor General Sir Rodney Williams presented Ayre with the foundation's special award for his philanthropic efforts in support of the vulnerable and underprivileged in Antigua and Barbuda.

On November 14, 2019, Antigua and Barbuda Governor General His Excellency Sir Rodney Williams presented Ayre with the Faithful and Meritorious Service Cross award in recognition of Ayre's philanthropic efforts and contributions to the country's (now Ayre's home base) national development.

Courtesy of Twitter and Wikipedia and other sources

Number Six - Izzy Asper



Israel Harold "Izzy" Asper OC OM QC was a Canadian tax lawyer and media magnate. He was the founder and owner of the now-defunct TV and media company CanWest Global Communications Corp.

Born: August 11, 1932, Minnedosa, Manitoba

Died: October 7, 2003, Winnipeg

Children: Gail Asper, Leonard Asper, David Asper

Siblings: Hettie Lofchy

Party: Manitoba Liberal Party

Education: University of Manitoba, Kelvin High School

Organizations founded: Canadian Museum for Human Rights.

Asper was born to a Jewish family in Minnedosa, Manitoba, the son of musicians Leon Asper and Cecilia Swet, who had emigrated from Ukraine in the 1920s. He married Ruth Miriam "Babs" Bernstein on May 27, 1956, at Shaarey Zedek Synagogue in Winnipeg. He then attended the University of Manitoba Law School, where he received his law degree in 1957 and was called to the bar shortly thereafter, eventually receiving a Master of Laws in 1964. On October 7, 2003, Asper died in St. Boniface Hospital at the age of seventy-one after suffering a heart attack and was buried in the Shaarey Zedek Cemetery in Winnipeg in the presence of 1,500 mourners, including Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and leading politicians. He founded the firm of Asper, Freedman & Co. in 1959, and was also a partner and co-founder of the firm Buchwald, Asper, Henteleff (now Pitblado LLP) along with Harold Buchwald and Yude Henteleff.

In 1970 Asper was elected leader of the Manitoba Liberal Party, he represented a right-libertarian strain within the party and in the Manitoba election of 1973, he promoted a laissez-faire economy, and advocated the elimination of the welfare state. He also advocated the public financing of election campaigns, to ensure that politics would not be dominated entirely by monied interests. Moreover, as leader of the Manitoba Liberals, he supported the provincial Bill of Rights, and would go on to seek inclusion of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Constitution Act of 1982. His Liberals won only five seats, and Asper was elected in Wolseley by only four votes. He resigned as party leader and MLA in 1975, though he continued to support the Manitoba Liberal Party in later years.

His media empire subsequently began with the Winnipeg television station CKND-TV in 1975. Shortly after, in 1977, Asper formed CanWest Global Communications Corporation, which grew to encompass the Global Television Network, among other assets. In 2000, CanWest bought the media holdings of Conrad Black's Hollinger Inc. for \$3.2 billion, allowing Asper control of the Southam

newspaper group, over sixty Canadian newspapers (including the daily National Post) as well as several important offshore newspapers and journals.

Asper was noted for his fierce loyalty to Manitoba and western Canada (thus making him a legend among legends), refusing enticements to move east to Toronto. He was also a noted philanthropist, making major donations to the areas of culture, arts, and education; to expand on these endeavours, the Asper Foundation was established in 1983 in Winnipeg. In 1997, to focus on his philanthropic career, Asper resigned as CEO of CanWest to become Executive Chairman and in 2001, Asper donated five million dollars to the St. Boniface Hospital & Research Foundation.

He was a prominent member of Canada's Jewish community as well, and a vocal supporter for the State of Israel, in this regard, among other positions, he was a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Foundation of Manitoba; an Honorary Governor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; and an Honorary Chairman of the Jewish Community Campus of Winnipeg Inc. (The Asper Campus).

Asper was also a close friend of many of Canada's prominent political and business elite, including Jean Chrétien and Paul Martin. Controversially, Asper's newspaper chain fired journalist Russell Mills when he wrote an article that was critical of Chretien and demanded he resign.

As a youth, growing up in Winnipeg, Asper joined the socialist-Zionist youth movement Hashomer Hatzair which supported the creation of a binational state in Mandatory Palestine. As a result of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War, Asper's views on Zionism swung to the right and he came a supporter of Jabotinsky and Irgun leader Menachem Begin and an opponent of Labour Zionism, and remained so for the rest of his life. Asper said of his views ""because the Labour Zionists got control of the educational institutions, and of the government - I utterly supported Begin from

the time I was twelve or thirteen. Without him and his guerrilla revolt against the British, there would be no Israel."

Israel Asper first came with the idea to build the Canadian Museum for Human Rights (CMHR) on 18 July 2000. Asper spent the next three years towards making the CMHR a reality and had a thorough feasibility study conducted by museum experts from around Canada. In 2003, Asper established a private charitable organization to build the CMHR, called the Friends of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights. On April 17, the twenty-first anniversary of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, an event was held at The Forks in Winnipeg where Asper first publicly announced the intent to create the CMHR. The announcement included considerable funding commitments from the governments of Canada, Manitoba, and Winnipeg, as well as land donated by the Forks Renewal Corporation. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien committed the first thirty million dollars towards the capital cost, and private fundraising was soon overseen by the Friends of the CMHR. Later that year, in October, on his way to announce the architectural competition in Vancouver for the CMHR's design, Asper died suddenly. His family along with the Asper Foundation's executive director vowed to continue to develop the museum, within two weeks, the ground breaking ceremony was held at The Forks (in Winnipeg) and the architectural competition announced.

In an October of 2009 article, Steve Maich of Macleans magazine wrote about Asper, in it he said - Izzy Asper was a bold and energetic deal maker who thought big and had the fire to make it happen. But his primary achievement was to amass a collection of regional television stations in an era when broadcast permits were government-issued licences to print money. He filled his airtime mainly with American network programs, onto which he would graft Canadian ads. That was smart business and it made him phenomenally rich—but let's not confuse this with visionary entrepreneurship. In fact, the problems really began when Izzy started dreaming big.

He was not content for Canwest to be a wildly profitable player, secure in its Canadian niche. The empire was called Canwest Global, and he was determined to make the second part mean something. He openly mused about creating an empire to rival NewsCorp and Viacom. His ambitions led him to expand to Ireland, New Zealand, Australia and elsewhere. It led to the direct-marketing businesses, film production, cable specialty channels, various Web ventures. And, of course, it led him to newspapers and Conrad Black.

Leonard became CEO in 1999 but, as he would often acknowledge, Izzy remained the driving force behind Canwest until his death in 2003. The deal to buy the bulk of Hollinger's Canadian newspaper business in 2000 for \$3.2 billion was unquestionably Izzy's deal. It marked a quantum leap forward in Canwest's prominence and influence in Canadian media, and it marked the beginning of the company's long, losing struggle against the weight of its debt. A company that owed \$549 million in 1999 owed \$3.8 billion by the end of 2001.

It's all forgotten now, but in the three years after Izzy's death, Leonard fought hard to pare down the debt load—whittling it to \$2.6 billion. But then came the deal that everyone will remember as his undoing: the mind-bogglingly complex purchase of specialty channels including Showcase, the Food Network and HGTV from Alliance Atlantis. They were good assets, in the one part of the broadcast business that was growing rapidly. Even then, plenty of suitors would have loved to pry them from Canwest's cold, dead hands. But the deal came with another one billion dollar in debt, and a shotgun clause that always made investors nervous. Those jitters gave way to full-on panic as the economy stumbled and the advertising business went into recession.

In 2014, a stretch of road in front of the CMHR was named Israel Asper Way. Tributes and accolades include: 1975 – appointed Queen's Counsel 197 – recipient of University of Manitoba Alumni Jubilee Award, Outstanding twenty-five Year Graduate -

1989, 1991 – elected Manitoba Business Entrepreneur of the Year - 1992 – Canadian Association of Broadcasters Gold Ribbon Award for Broadcast Excellence - 1993 – recipient of B’nai Brith International Award of Merit - 1995 – inducted as an Officer of the Order of Canada - 1995 – inducted into the Canadian Broadcast Hall of Fame - 1996 – chosen Western Canadian Entrepreneur of the Year - 1997 – inducted as Laureate of Canadian Business Hall of Fame - 1997 – recipient of International Distinguished Entrepreneur Award, University of Manitoba, School of Business - 1999 – inducted into Winnipeg Citizens Hall of Fame - 1999 – recipient of North American Broadcasters Association International Achievement Award - 2000 – inducted as a Founding Member of the Order of Manitoba - 2000 – The Faculty of Management at the University of Manitoba renamed itself the Asper School of Business. - 2001 – recipient of the Edmund C. Bovey Award presented by the Canadian Business and Arts Council - 2001 – recipient of Outstanding Philanthropist of the Year Award from the Association of Fundraising Professionals, Manitoba Chapter - 2001 – recipient of Winnipeg Philanthropist of the Year Award - 2002 – awarded Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Medal - -2004 (posthumous) – received a lifetime achievement award from the Radio Television News Directors Association of Canada. - 2014 (posthumous) – a stretch of road in front of the Canadian Museum for Human Rights was named Israel Asper Way.

The Asper Foundation is a philanthropic organization claiming to be founded on the Jewish philosophies of tzedakah ('charitable giving') and tikkun olam ('repair of the world'), the Foundation provides general support to Winnipeg's Jewish community as well as supporting the broader community, particularly in western Canada, in areas of culture, education, medical research, community development, and human rights. The Asper Foundation received its heraldic emblem by the Canadian Heraldic Authority in January 2003. As of 2019, the Foundation has one-hundred and ninety-two million dollars in assets, and is one of Canada's largest private foundations. The Foundation was established in 1983 by Israel and Babs Asper, created from the wealth

they had generated via CanWest, to build upon theirs and their family's philanthropic endeavours. In 1997, to focus on this philanthropy, Israel Asper resigned as CEO of CanWest, remaining as Executive Chairman instead.

Some initiatives in Winnipeg supported by the Foundation include the Asper Foundation Human Rights and Holocaust Studies Program, the Asper School of Business at the University of Manitoba, the Asper Jewish Community Campus, the Saint Boniface Hospital Clinical Research Institute, Winnipeg Harvest, the Lyric Theatre in Assiniboine Park, and several programs with the United Way in Winnipeg. In November 2000, the Foundation donated ten million dollars each to The Winnipeg Foundation and the Jewish Foundation of Manitoba. In October 2019, the Foundation announced a gift of five million to the University of Manitoba to establish the Asper Foundation Entrance Bursary, a one-thousand dollar entrance bursary program available to students in any faculty or School. The Asper Foundation also created and sourced the funding for Canada's fifth national museum, the Canadian Museum for Human Rights. The Foundation's projects in Israel include the Centre for Entrepreneurship at HUJI, Community Action Centres and 'Edible Gardens' across Israel, a New Media Centre at Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, and Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies.

Sources include asperfoundation.com, Wikipedia, Canadian Museum for Human Rights & Macleans .ca

Number Seven - Anthony von Mandl



Anthony von Mandl is the founder and chief executive of the Mark Anthony Group, an alcoholic drinks producer and the maker of Mike's Hard Lemonade. The Vancouver-based company distributes wines, spirits and beer and has annual sales of about \$4.6 billion. Von Mandl also owns wineries in Canada's Okanagan Valley.

He began his career in the Canadian wine business as an importer in the 1970s at age twenty-two - he is now seventy-two.

When Anthony von Mandl bought his first winery in 1981, there were only forty-five wineries in all of Canada – in 2021 there were more than seven hundred and according to the Wine Growers of Canada it was a nine-billion-dollar industry, with von Mandl credited as a factor behind both the growth and the elevation of the industry. Von Mandl started in the alcohol business “penniless” and today, thanks to his lucrative creation of both Mike’s Hard Lemonade and White Claw Hard Seltzer, is a multi-billionaire business. The 2021 Forbes list of global billionaires, von Mandl has, as of October that year, a net worth of US\$7.1 billion (down from US\$8.7 billion in April of that year).

A well written article in the financial post.com said this about von Mandl, “I had a passion for wine, food, and adventure,” he told an audience at the Idea City conference in 2003. “And I had a dream.” Considering his wealth and the popular products he’s developed, von Mandl is not a well-known figure in Canada. “I’m a private person,” he told his audience in 2003. “This is not a story I tell often.” A spokesperson for his private, Vancouver-based company, Mark Anthony Group Inc., said its founder and CEO “does not conduct business-related media interviews.”

According to a bio on the Mark Anthony Group website, von Mandl was born in Vancouver to European parents. The family returned to Europe when he was nine years old, but von Mandl eventually came back to Canada and graduated from the University of British Columbia with an economics degree. Then twenty-two years old and “penniless,” von Mandl was unimpressed with the few, mediocre import wines available in B.C. in the early 1970s. So, he apprenticed in the wine trade in Europe before trying to become the Canadian importer for various international wineries. “Of course, no one in the industry would give a twenty-two-year-old kid the rights to their wines,” he recalled.

His only clients were vintners “who didn’t know where Canada was or didn’t care,” and he worked out of an office in Vancouver next to a Greyhound bus station. Despite some first success selling white wines to Canadian airlines, von Mandl got burned in Los Angeles — where he’d set up a shabby warehouse — when he delivered 80 cases of wine (using his station wagon) to a store in receivership. “I’d been had,” he recalled. “I was absolutely naïve.”

In 1981, von Mandl fulfilled his ambition of owning a winery, buying with partners an estate on Mission Hill in B.C.’s Okanagan Valley, which he viewed as “a Napa Valley with a 90-mile lake running through it.” My friends thought I was crazy,” he recalled. “My competitors thought I was absolutely mad.” Surveying his new purchase, von Mandl found it full of dirt and fruit flies. “I barely slept that night, wondering if I’d made the biggest mistake of my life.”

He tried to add a twelve-storey bell tower, blasted underground cellars out of volcanic rock, added hundreds of acres to his holdings, and greatly improved the wine. In 1994, Mission Hill Family Estate’s 1992 Grand Reserve Chardonnay won best chardonnay at the International Wine and Spirits Competition. “That, in a big way, put the Canadian wine industry on the map,” said Dan Paszkowski, president and CEO of the Wine Growers of Canada, in an interview. “We were a very young industry at the time, and that... supplied a halo effect not just for the Okanagan, but the entire Canadian wine industry... He’s showing that we can produce some of the best wines in the world, not just ice wine.”

Mission Hill has since won international awards for best Pinot Noir in 2013 and best Canadian red in 2017 and the winery has been voted one of the top fifty vineyards in the world. “There are literally hundreds of thousands of different wine brands around the world. So, to be in the same stratosphere as some of the best recognized estate wineries in the world in such a short period of time is really difficult to do. And he’s

managed to do it,” Paszkowski added. “The investments that he’s made, the innovative techniques, and the risks that he’s taken have paid off.” Von Mandl has used the more profitable — though less cultivated — aspects of his liquor business to help fund his wine ambitions. “It’s a really tough industry,” he said. “To make a small fortune in the wine business, you have to start with a large one. I certainly didn’t have that option.”

In 1986, he launched Corona beer in Canada. Ten years later, he created Mike’s Hard Lemonade, a beer alternative that he later said was the source of fist fights at liquor stores in Ontario when supply dwindled. He took Mike’s Hard Lemonade to the U.S. in 1999, and in 2015, Labatt Breweries bought the Canadian rights to the popular drink (and a few other Mark Anthony Group brands) in a US\$350-million deal. More recently, he delivered another beer alternative hit: White Claw Hard Seltzer, which in the U.S. in 2019, according to Bloomberg, outsold every craft beer and even huge brands such as Budweiser for stretches at a time.

The company has at times struggled to keep White Claw in stock. “Everything I created was an example of having to invent something new or at least put a twist on something existing,” von Mandl noted in 2003. As Bloomberg put it: “Von Mandl has since made a fortune creating genre-defying alcoholic beverages.” Von Mandl has in recent years bought new wineries (he now owns five in Canada, according to Forbes), and is investing in a facility in Arizona to boost production of White Claw and other ready-to-drink products.

Back in 2003, von Mandl said he sometimes rises before dawn, leaves his house at Mission Hill, just below the winery, and starts walking. “I walk up Mission Hill and I go through the entry arch, and I walk through the piazza, and I climb the stairs of the bell tower,” he said. “And I wait for the sunrise. And I reflect on what I’ve achieved over the years, and where I’ve been and where we’re going and what lies in the future.”

Sources include, Wineanorak, forbes.com and financialpost.com.

Number Eight - Arlene Dickinson



Arlene Dickinson is a businessperson, investor, author, and television personality. She is the general partner of District Ventures Capital and CEO of Venturepark.

*Born: October 8, 1956 (age sixty-six years) in Germiston, South Africa
She is a Canadian - South African (raised in Calgary, Alberta).*

Dickinson is the general partner of District Ventures Capital and CEO of Venturepark and if anyone in Western Canada deserves the business moniker - legend - it's her. Dickinson started her luminary status when she joined the cast of the CBC business reality show Dragons' Den during its second season in 2007. She left in the ninth season in 2015 and then returned to continue with the Dragons for the twelfth season in 2017. She was selected to perform on the series after she won numerous awards, including Calgary Business Owner of the Year, PROFIT magazine's Top 100 Women Business Owners, the Pinnacle Award for Entrepreneurial Excellence, Top 25 Canadian Immigrant Awards and Canada's Most Powerful Women Top 100. The show describes her as a self-made multi-millionaire.

Born in Germiston, Union of South Africa, and raised in Canada, Dickinson graduated from high school in Calgary, Alberta. She married at age nineteen, had four children and was divorced at thirty-one - she has seven grandchildren. Politically, Dickinson identifies as non-partisan. When her former Dragons' Den co-star Kevin O'Leary entered the leadership race for the Conservative Party of Canada, she responded by saying that he "has this notion that greed is good." Afterwards, she criticized O'Leary for confusing the national debt with the deficit.

Dickinson joined Venture Communications in 1988, taking sole ownership in 1998. In October 2012, she launched Arlene Dickinson Enterprises (ADE) to fund and target Canada's entrepreneurs. Over the years, Dickinson has served on boards including Ad Rodeo, Kids Help Phone, and the Calgary Municipal Lands Corporation. She sits on the advisory committee of the Stratford Institute at the University of Waterloo, the Leadership Council of the Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics as well as the editorial advisory board of Marketing Magazine. In October 2016, Dickinson was appointed to the board of directors of Aphria, a licensed medical marijuana producer.

In 2011, Dickinson published her first book, *Persuasion*, her autobiography. Her second book, *All In*, subtitled "You, Your Business, Your Life", was released in 2013. In 2019, Dickinson released her third book, *Reinvention: Changing Your Life, Your Career, Your Future*. In 2012, Dickinson guest starred as a past version of herself on the Canadian TV series *Murdoch Mysteries*, in the episode called "Invention Convention", as a possible investor. She has also appeared as a judge on *Recipe to Riches* in the 2014 season.

In 2017, Dickinson hosted *Under New Management*, a television special in which she guided aspiring new entrepreneurs in the process of purchasing a business. In 2018, Dickinson and singer Jann Arden debuted as cohosts of *The Business of Life*, a lifestyle podcast on topics such as entrepreneurship, motherhood, writing, relationships and navigating life challenges. Her company *Venture Communications* was noted as one of the 2001 winners on the list of Canada's Best Managed Companies sponsored by Deloitte, CIBC, National Post, Queen's School of Business and MacKay CEO Forums. Dickinson was the national spokesperson for Breakfast Clubs of Canada to help raise awareness of the importance of children having a nutritious start to the day. In 2013, she joined on as a champion of the Give a Day campaign, in support of Dignitas International and the Stephen Lewis Foundation. In November 2022 Dickinson struck a merger deal to create a marketing and communications 'super firm' – a sign that she is not slowing down anytime soon.

Sources include, Elevate and Wikipedia

Number Nine - The Louie Family

(Tong & Brandt)



*Brandt Channing Louie OBC is a Canadian accountant and businessman. He is the President and CEO of H.Y. Louie Co. Limited, and Chairman of London Drugs.
Born: July 5, 1943 (age seventy-nine years), in Vancouver, B.C.*

*Net worth: 1.5 billion USD (2022)
Education: The University of British Columbia, UBC Sauder School of Business*

In an era (1903) when streetcars wound their way down the city of Vancouver's streets (Lions Gate bridge was still a dream), a ferry linked the cash-strapped municipality of West Vancouver to the city and the Vancouver School Board was pushing for racially segregated schools. Because of the political climate of the day, doing business in British Columbia was not easy for Hok Yat Louie or his sons – but he persevered and in 1927 Yat began his wholesale business, H.Y. Louie Co. Ltd. At the time, it is unlikely that anyone could have predicted that within a few decades Tong (the son) would go from being a Chinese grocer's son to one of the wealthiest businessmen to ever influence British Columbia's economy - and its culture.

Tong Louie not only went on to expand his father's business, but he became a bridge between the Chinese and non- communities in Vancouver. His business savvy led him to owning London Drugs, IGA and Dominion stores across British Columbia, while his vision of a multicultural society led him to be among the first Chinese Canadians to move out of Chinatown and into a white neighborhood where his dignity and quiet determination gradually gained him acceptance. In later life, he donated generously to various causes and institutions, including Simon Fraser University and St. Paul's Hospital.

After practicing as a chartered accountant, Tong's son Brandt Louie in 1972 decided to join his family business. He was eventually named Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of London Drugs in 1998. As CEO and Chairman, Louie also oversees the Tong and Geraldine Louie Family Foundation and the London Drugs Foundation. In 2010, he was appointed Chairman of Grosvenor Americas Board of Directors.

In 2002, Louie replaced Evaleen Jaeger Roy as Chair of the Simon Fraser University Board of Governors. A few years later, in 2005, Louie was appointed chancellor of Simon Fraser University (SFU). In 2009, Louie was made a Member of the Order of British Columbia. In 2012, he was inducted into the Canadian Business Hall of Fame. The following year, the University of Victoria honoured him as a Distinguished

Entrepreneur. A few years later, he was the recipient of the EY Family Business Award of Excellence. In 2016, he was the recipient of an honorary degree from UBC.

In a Vancouver Sun story published in March of 2022, Brandt C. Louie wrote. “While not widely known prior to 1947, Chinese people born in Canada or who immigrated to Canada before 1947 could not become citizens. They were considered resident aliens with no rights enabled by Canadian citizenship. In the case of my family, I was born in 1943 at St. Paul’s Hospital. My parents were born in Vancouver in 1914 and 1919, and both were graduates of UBC in 1938 and 1940. But all of us were denied Canadian citizenship until 1947. When my family moved to the west side of the city, neighbours protested and fought them buying there.

These and similar stories are the norm for many generations of Chinese Canadians and is in part why Carol Lee and others created the Chinatown Storytelling Centre, which opened in November 2021. The Storytelling Centre is an integral part of the community and a repository of stories of Chinese immigrants, those who succeeded and those who did not. It is important these stories be told, so all understand those who came before us paved the way for present and future generations. The people featured in the exhibits, and the stories they tell, are reclaiming our history and changing the narrative on our future.

My father, Tong Louie, taught me a valuable lesson: He said, “We can forgive, but we should never forget.” By renewing Chinatown and educating all Canadians on the contributions of the Chinese who have made Canada their home, we are saying we will not forget who contributed to building this country. From the tent maker during the Gold Rush, the cook on Pender Street, the merchants on Keefer, and the railroad labourers, to the soldiers who died for a country that wouldn’t claim them as their own, we will remember them all.”

This book could not end this ranking with out giving a shout-out to Sam Bass, the founder of London Drugs (thus the tie into the Louie family) who was the man (legend) who hired this book's author (Reed Turcotte) in the year 1971 and then promoted him to manager of his New Westminster store about a year later.

Going back to the beginning it was 1945 when Sam Bass, pharmacist bought a 1,000-square-foot pharmacy store on Main Street in Vancouver, British Columbia. At that time, the business was bringing in twenty-five thousand dollars a year. The economic climate was right for opening a new business due to the end of World War II - Canada was then entering a period of economic optimism. Sam Bass named his new store London Drugs because he thought that the name sounded patriotic.

At the time that Bass bought the drug store on Main Street in Vancouver, he had no cash and no credit rating. However, the owner of the drug store was eager to sell, so he agreed to sell the store on June one and collect payment on July one. That gave Bass one month to raise the cash. He promptly offered a clearance sale and started a policy of low-percentage markup on prescription drugs, instead of a flat fee as was used by other pharmacists. Also, as owner of the pharmacy, Bass found he had lines of credit available to him from manufacturers, thereby allowing the pharmacist to restock the store after the sale.

Business boomed when customers discovered that the low prescription prices were permanent and not loss leaders and by July the cash was available to make the purchase payment. At the end of his first year, Bass's store had brought in eighty thousand dollars with customers coming from all over Vancouver to take advantage of the economically priced prescription drugs.

Bass understood that his store needed a competitive advantage over other pharmacies. The pharmacist thus implemented what was viewed at the time as an outrageous new idea - he offered extended shopping hours from nine a.m. to midnight,

seven days a week. The move started a battle with the Pharmaceutical Association and with city hall, the first of many such battles that have occurred throughout the course of London Drugs' early history.

By 1953, Canada was in a period of postwar recession and most competitors were using modest business plans, but the controversial Sam Bass opted instead to diversify his product mix, another strategy that became standard operating procedure for London Drugs. The corporate Web site reports that the company "sent shockwaves through the pharmaceutical industry by offering discount photographic equipment and supplies." In 1958, Bass once again startled the pharmaceutical industry by price-cutting dispensing fees on prescriptions. He also began advertising on CJOR radio, and the ad campaign was effective, and sales increased accordingly.

In 1961, Bass implemented the first of London Drug's Optical Departments. Bass had been interested in the concept since 1957, when the income tax appeal board ruled that substantial sums of monies received as kickbacks from optical firms must be taxed as income and not as capital gains, as the doctors had been claiming. (In mid-1959, the British Columbia Supreme Court ruled that the doctors in question had acted ethically.)

It took Bass until 1964 to persuade two opticians to use the same concept of merchandising that had worked so well for London Drugs--that is, using a low-percentage markup in dispensing a prescription. The idea proved equally successful. Bass supervised the pricing and quality of the merchandise in the Optical Departments, but Western Optical Ltd. manufactured the lenses. Ten years later, nine London Drugs' stores in the Lower Mainland offered Optical Departments

In 1963, London Drugs entered a period of expansion when Bass opened a new store in downtown Vancouver at the corner of Georgia and Granville. This store eventually achieved the highest per-square-foot sales of any drugstore in Canada. In 1968, Bass sold his company to a U.S. firm, the Daylin Corporation. Bass himself

remained on as president until 1976. Under Daylin's ownership, the company continued to grow. The third store opened in 1969 in New Westminster, British Columbia. At 9,000-square-feet, the store was thought to be among the most spacious drug stores in Canada.

In 1976, Sam Bass was replaced as president of London Drugs by the senior vice-president, Stanley H. Glazier. Few details are known about the reasons for Bass's leaving. Spokespersons from Daylin Inc. reported that Bass had left for "personal reasons," while Glazier reported that Bass's leaving was "the result of a decision by the board of directors." Around the same time as Bass's exit from the company, Daylin Inc. started bankruptcy proceedings and offered Pay-Less Drug Stores of Oakland, California, the option to purchase London Drugs for nine million dollars. The deal did not come to fruition, however, and London Drugs was then sold to Tong Louie of H.Y. Louie Co. Ltd.

Sources include, Kent Kallberg, Wikipedia, Tong – the story of Tong Louie, Vancouver Sun and
referenceforbusiness.com.

Number Ten - George Tidball & Hy Aisenstat (The Steak Restaurateur Giants)



The Keg is a Canadian-owned chain of steakhouse restaurants and bars found in Canada and the United States. The original "The Keg and Cleaver" restaurant was founded by George Tidball, in 1971, at a location in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

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Hy Aisenstat (pronounced eye–zen–stat) was born in Alberta in 1923, the son of Russian Jewish immigrants. Hy's family was like most new immigrant families: relatively poor, sometimes prosperous, and like most immigrants, Hy worked hard. He was admitted to the University of British Columbia as a pre-law student, but when his father was killed in a level crossing accident, Hy had to return to Calgary to support his family.

Long-time Greater Vancouver businessman George Tidball, founder of the Keg restaurants and of the Thunderbird equestrian centres with his family, died on June 3 in 2014. He was eighty-three. The descendant of pioneers and war veterans, George Tidball started his career not as a restaurateur but as an accountant working for Alcan Aluminum and was already the father of three young children – he then went to Harvard University from 1959 to 1961 and majored in economics.

While pursuing further studies in Chicago, Tidball and his wife first discovered the then-new concept of a fast-food restaurant, and it was called McDonalds. He introduced the chain to Western Canada in 1967.

By 1969, the family had bought acreage suitable for horses, near Fort Langley thereby starting a life-long passion with horses. A few years earlier, their oldest daughter Kathy had wanted a horse and after driving past a ski hill in Penticton and feeding a horse, George and his wife Dianne had bought it for her.

In a story in the April 2022 issue of the North Shore News journalist Andy Prest had a brilliant story on George Tidball and his Keg restaurant – it said - today the Keg is an international powerhouse brand, a restaurant synonymous with big steak dinners and milestone celebrations at more than one-hundred locations across Canada and the United States. But half a century ago it was a small diner in the bottom floor of an old industrial building in North Vancouver’s Lower Lonsdale neighbourhood.

George Tidball who was described as “a visionary and a cowboy” opened the Keg ‘n Cleaver restaurant in 1971 at 132 Esplanade West in North Vancouver (where this books author and his wife of the time spent almost every Friday night waiting in line along with a hundred others, on the sidewalk outside the restaurant). That location is no longer there – in fact, North Vancouver is now one of the largest Lower Mainland municipalities without a Keg restaurant – but the casual fine dining vibe that Keg diners know today was created in that little space in North Vancouver.

“It was a very unique concept at the time, because there was hotel dining and then there was White Spot and McDonalds, and nothing in between,” said Tidball’s daughter Kathy Robbins, who worked various jobs in the Keg chain before becoming a kindergarten teacher. Robbins was nineteen years old at the time the first Keg opened, and she remembers it as a place that had tasty food and great energy. “What I recall mainly is The Keg was a huge party place,” she said with a laugh. “There was as much alcohol as you could drink, and as much food as you could eat, and all the young people working there were university students, so it had the energy level. Like, it just vibrated.”

In the early days of The Keg, Tidball took a meeting with famed restaurateur Hy Aisenstat (thus the legends tie-in), founder of the Hy’s Steakhouse chain, and came away with a useful piece of advice. “Hy said if you’re going to do cheap drinks, make them really cheap,” said Robbins, adding that her dad put that into practice in the early days of The Keg. “The drinks were sixty cents, and the special drinks like martinis or Spanish coffees were a buck.”

The original Keg ‘n Cleaver location had around one-hundred and twenty seats, and staff prided themselves on turning over those tables as quickly as possible, said Robbins. She recalls the restaurant humming along as a well-oiled machine on busy weekend nights. “The busboys used to have competitions to see how many tables they could clear, and the hostesses would try to seat people as soon as the last setting was put down,” said Robbins. “It was just geared for high-volume, high-energy entertainment. ... You wanted a job at The Keg. You made great money, terrific tips. There were a lot of people that made their way through university working at The Keg.” Servers were sometimes known to finish off a guest’s leftover highball or make someone’s uneaten chunk of steak disappear on the way back to the kitchen, said Robbins about those early North Vancouver days. The restaurant also often filled with song, as staff members serenaded guests celebrating milestones, sometimes even tying people to their chairs and hoisting them into the air, said Robbins.

“There didn’t seem to be as many rules,” she said with a laugh. “I think the people that they hired were really important – they were very energetic people. ... It was just a really fun place to be. That's what I remember more than anything. And the food was always really good.”

Tidball’s run as owner came to end in the 1980s when he sold The Keg to U.K.-based company Whitbread. In the 1990s, the chain changed hands again, with David Aisenstat, Hy’s son, getting The Keg and beefing it up. In January 2018, it was announced that Canadian food industry giant Cara Operations was purchasing KRL for two hundred million dollars. The deal closed in February 2018, with Fairfax Financial and David Aisenstat sharing one-hundred and five million plus 3.8 million Cara subordinate voting shares. Aisenstat joined the Board of Directors of Cara and assumed executive oversight of the higher-end brands within the nineteen different restaurant chains then held by Cara.

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In the early fifties, friends of Hy Aisenstat opened one of Alberta’s first full-service steakhouses called The Steak Loft, in Edmonton and Hy saw an opportunity in Calgary to open up his own steak restaurant due to an under-developed restaurant market. At the urging of his good friend Peter Bronfman, he found a location, raised about twenty-thousand dollars and opened the first Hy’s Steakhouse over a women’s clothing store in 1955.

Hy knew next to nothing about running a restaurant, but with the help of his girlfriend, Barbara Mathewson, who soon became his wife, and Chef Fritz Dobernig, he succeeded slowly but surely. The very first night, there was only a party of four - the next night, there were eight customers, and things grew from there.

Barbara would later say that it was her husband's charming and gregarious personality that made up for the restaurant's early shortcomings, like burlap-covered chairs that caused low lighting. "People just loved to see him," she would always say. With nothing more than word of mouth marketing, the first Hy's was a success. The business Hy thought would be a sideline to his profession as a stockbroker became his calling for the next thirty-three years.

By 1958, Hy opened a branch in Winnipeg in collaboration with his friends at The Steak Loft. In 1960, Hy and Barbara moved the family to Vancouver and opened the first Vancouver location, Hy's at the Sands in the city's West End neighbourhood. A few years later they expanded to Hy's Encore Steakhouse in downtown Vancouver, which was the first Hy's to open for lunch - the Encore is still at the same location today. Though it has been updated, it keeps much of its original décor from the early '60s as designed by Arthur Fishman.

More locations opened across Canada and in the United States between the sixties and eighties. Lethbridge, Victoria, Saskatoon, Regina, two locations in Toronto, Chicago, Ottawa and Beverly Hills - there was even a pub and a prime rib restaurant. Hy's was publicly traded for about ten years on the Vancouver and Toronto stock exchanges and for a while, offered a Hy's credit card.

Business was so good that by the early seventies, when Barbara returned to work after having raised sons David, Neil and John, Hy launched Hy's Fine Foods Ltd, which produced coffee, sauces and seasonings. Much of Hy's and Barbara's family joined in to help the enterprise, running locations and working the front and back of the restaurants. Hy's also invested in a casual dining steakhouse chain founded by Hy's friend George Tidball (once again – a tie-in) - it was then called The Keg and Cleaver, but it's known today as The Keg. When Hy passed in 1988, the business was restructured with Barbara and Hy's three sons as sole owners, and David, as President and CEO.

The three Aisenstat brothers continued to focus on the Canadian market, having sold the US locations. They opened a location in Whistler, relocated Hy's Winnipeg, and spectacularly redesigned the Toronto location to reinterpret the tradition of rich steakhouse décor. Barbara passed in 2008, and now with partner, Rob Macdonald, Neil runs the business as President and CEO.

Courtesy of Langley Times, nsnews.com and Surrey Leader

Number Eleven - Robert Andjelic
(The ultimate Prairie landowner)



Robert Andjelic, Entrepreneur and Owner of Andjelic Farms Inc., Andjelic Land Inc. and Sun-X Properties Ltd., has been recognized for showing dedication, leadership and excellence in agriculture.

Mr. Andjelic studied at the Daniel McIntyre Collegiate Institute from 1962 to 1964

Robert Andjelic is a prairie legend when it comes to ownership of farmland in Western Canada and as such, fits perfectly into this business category. A Winnipeg Free Press story by journalist Martin Cash spelled his life out - it went something like this. When Robert Andjelic sold his Winnipeg industrial real estate company, Sun-X Properties, in 2007, even he could not have predicted that in the next fifteen years he would become the single largest owner of farmland in the country. The only other person who owns more farmland in North America is Bill Gates, and not by much.

But while Gates' investment may be a diversification play, Andjelic sees no need to hedge against a potential downturn in the agricultural space. Asked if he considers investing in other assets, he said, "No. I don't think you can be in a better industry."

As a long-term global thinker, Andjelic, seventy-six (at the time this story appeared), is not so much driven by wealth accumulation — his holdings are likely worth at least half a billion dollars — so much as he is committed to bolstering the food production capacity in the Prairies, the strategic importance of which has been emphasized because of the impact the war in Ukraine is having on global food security. The vast majority of his tenants are also landowners. They lease other land from Andjelic to enhance their own economies of scale. For example, large agricultural equipment is designed to be perfected servicing as much as seven to ten thousand acres.

"Right now, I'm happy to say that a lot of my tenants are friends as well and they are some of the best producers in the Prairie provinces," he said. Andjelic said he declines many interview requests. He only agreed to a lengthy recent piece in the Globe and Mail to highlight the strategic importance of Prairie agricultural production and its commitment to efficiencies, something he fears could be hampered by federal government directives on reductions to greenhouse gas emissions from fertilizers.

Andjelic maintains that precision farming and other techniques already minimize fertilizer application. After he sold Sun-X, the largest industrial real estate portfolio in the city at about two million square feet, he said he thought he'd try retirement, but that didn't take. He did some commodity trading — copper, aluminum, lots of gold and rare earth metals. In addition to cashing out his property holdings right before the real estate bubble burst in 2008, he also expected the growing demand for rare earth metals that are needed in the manufacture of batteries and made a lot of money in that.

Those who knew him understood how smart he is and that he had a singular way of doing business. If they were to think about it, they might conclude, as Andjelic has, that investing in agricultural land the way he did is the best investment you could make. Martin McGarry, an industrial developer and long-time player in the Winnipeg commercial real estate market, said it was always a “pleasure” dealing with Andjelic. “He was so easy to deal with as a landlord,” McGarry said. “There were no transactional, adversarial landlord-tenant issues. He just made it so easy. Everyone won. I don't think he has ever taken advantage of anyone, ever.”

Sandy Shindleman, the CEO of Shindico, has also known Andjelic for a long time. “He was always so accommodating,” he said. “He'd be moving tenants up and down if they needed more space. We all wanted tenants to sign ten-year leases, but they wanted five and Bob had no problem with that. He was always a man of his word.”

His private Regina-based company called Andjelic Land now owns about 225,000 acres of farmland in Saskatchewan, about seventy-five per cent of which was acquired in the first half of the last decade. And he now spends much of his time visiting the producers that work that land. He figures he puts 80,000 to 100,000 kilometres a year on his Dodge truck. “The one I have now is three months old and it has thirty-thousand kilometres on it already,” he said.

With his cowboy boots and modest lifestyle — he said “anybody with ordinary wage could afford” his Calgary residence — he used to strike a distinctive figure in the high-stakes real estate development world. McGarry said, “When we were doing deals with large institutional investors, Bob would be in his cowboy boots drinking coffee, eating a doughnut and they would ask, ‘Who is this guy?’ I would tell them, ‘He is the guy that makes it all happen.’”

In a long telephone interview with the Winnipeg Free Press, Andjelic said his pace of acquisition has slowed because the price of agricultural land has increased so much, especially in Saskatchewan. The self-taught entrepreneur — he said he doesn’t think he finished Grade eleven — started buying land in Saskatchewan around 2011 for about four hundred to five hundred dollars per acre. At the time, farmland in Manitoba was twice as much and in Alberta it was three to four times as much.

The price of farmland in Saskatchewan was lower largely because of legislation that existed in that province until early this century that restricted the purchase of farmland to Saskatchewan residents. Since that legislation was changed, allowing all Canadian residents to buy land, prices have risen, as much as twenty per cent per year at times. Andjelic slowed his pace of acquisition after land prices started hitting fifteen-hundred dollars per acre — they’re now north of three thousand (at that time – more now) in Saskatchewan.

Andjelic is not put off put by the rising prices. He said he’ll only buy now if it means acquiring the last quarter to complete a full section or acquiring some land in an area he has targeted for a certain type of crop. He’s also starting to look at Manitoba and Alberta. Andjelic said he does not get in the way of the farming operations of his two hundred and fifty to three hundred tenants but does advise them on financial decisions. But he said he is active in the industry in promoting investment in processing

because of the potential for job creation in the region and because it provides his producer tenants another opportunity to sell their production.

For instance, he said he was an early proponent of the current boom in plant-protein extraction. Although he has shied away from direct investment in processing operations to avoid conflicts of interest, he is now in discussions with some potential such investments. “In the initial stages I working with a (plant protein) company from California as an investor. I wanted to get the ball rolling,,” he said. But since that industry is now flourishing, he backed off. “I wanted my producers to have other buyers,” he said. “I didn’t want them exporting product for one dollar and then buying back a finished product for twenty dollars.” McGarry said, “He’s committed to making every dollar he has for the improvement of farmland.”

Sources include winnipegfreepress.com.

Number Twelve - Gaglardi & Aquilini Families



R. Thomas Gaglardi is a business executive, and the owner of the Dallas Stars of the National Hockey League.

Born: December 7, 1967 (age fifty-five years) in British Columbia.

Spouse: Brittney Gaglardi

Children: Charlie Gaglardi, Bennett Gaglardi, Wilson Gaglardi

Siblings: Andrea Gaglardi, Mitch Gaglardi, Devonna Gaglardi

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Francesco Aquilini is a businessman, investor, and philanthropist and is the current chairman of the Vancouver Canucks. He is a managing director of Vancouver-based Aquilini Investment Group, the parent company of several diverse subsidiaries.

Born: 1969 (age fifty-four years) in Vancouver

Spouse: Taliah Aquilini (married 1994 to 2011)

Education: University of California, Los Angeles,

Parents: Luigi Aquilini, Elisa Aquilini

Siblings: Paolo Aquilini, Roberto Aquilini

Sometimes these two prominent Vancouver families seem like they are joined at the hip while on other occasions they act more like the Hatfield and McCoy's, but whatever, both families are 'legends from the West'.

Tom Gaglardi is president of Northland Properties Corporation, headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, which he and his family own - the company operates hotels and restaurants in Canada and employs more than ten thousand people. The Sandman Hotel Group is a hotel chain owned by Northland Properties. The company currently has forty-seven properties across Canada under the brands Sandman Inns, Sandman Hotel & Suites, and Sandman Signature Hotels & Resorts. Three Sandman Signature properties now operate in the UK based in Newcastle, Aberdeen and London Gatwick, alongside a stunning resort in Ireland – the Portmarnock Hotel & Golf Links.

In 1967, the first Sandman Inn opened in Smithers, British Columbia with the company rapidly expanding, opening at least one property every year. In 1976, a new tier of hotels was added to the company profile with Sandman Hotel Vancouver. In 2007, the Sandman Signature brand was added as a higher end brand. Gaglardi also serves as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Sandman Hotels, Inns & Suites and Moxie's Grill & Bar. He has been a Director of Leading Brands, Inc. since October 1998 and Secretary since June 1999.

In 2004 Gaglardi showed an interest in purchasing a National Hockey League team when he and business partner Ryan Beedie made a bid to purchase fifty percent of the Vancouver Canucks from then-owner John McCaw, Jr. A competing bid by a former partner of both Gaglardi and Beedie, Francesco Aquilini, was accepted by McCaw; Aquilini would acquire full ownership of the Canucks in 2006, but a high-profile legal battle would ensue between the former business partners over the ownership of the team, with the Supreme Court of British Columbia ruling in Aquilani's favour in July 2009.

In April 2010, Gaglardi proposed purchasing the Atlanta Thrashers and relocating the team to Hamilton, Ontario. This potential move, although it never drew the amount of opposition that Jim Balsillie's similar efforts have provoked, never happened, and True North Sports & Entertainment purchased the team instead, moving it to Winnipeg to become the second and current incarnation of the Jets.

Not taking no for an answer, Gaglardi purchased the Dallas Stars hockey team and was introduced as the new owner of the hockey team in November 2011. He first expressed an interest in buying the Stars in 2009 and spent more than a year going through the process of completing the deal for the team, which went through a bankruptcy proceeding. As the new owner, Gaglardi's first move was bringing back former Stars president Jim Lites to take the reins once again as team President & CEO.

He also is part of the ownership group of the Kamloops Blazers of the Western Hockey League and, as of 2014, owner of the Texas Stars, the Dallas Stars' AHL affiliate. His grandfather, Phil (flying Phil) Gaglardi (who this book's author knew during the author's teenage years as vice-president of the youth wing of the Social Credit Party) was a politician in British Columbia and responsible for bringing a modern highway system to the province. His mother is a native of Longview, Texas and he said he has "serious University of Texas relatives" who live west of Fort Worth, Texas.

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Francesco Aquilini was born and raised in Vancouver. attended Templeton Secondary School and went on to graduate from Simon Fraser University with a degree in Business Administration. He later earned an MBA from UCLA. His father (the patriarch of the family) - Luigi Aquilini, emigrated from Travagliato, Brescia, Italy, to Vancouver in 1953 where he started the Aquilini Investment Group (in the 1960s) and is still active in the company operations and decision making. Having come to Canada from Italy in the mid-1950s, Luigi started his own construction company, working in East Vancouver

during the 1960s and 1970s. In the 1980s, he bought and sold older buildings in Vancouver, Ontario and Quebec. He then began buying land to build new condominium towers. Francesco and his two brothers, Roberto and Paolo, began working in the company during the 1980s and are now all managing directors.

Aquilini, along with his brothers and father, oversees several subsidiaries: The best known would be the Canucks who are a professional ice hockey team based in Vancouver. On November 17, 2004, Aquilini purchased a fifty per-cent share in Orca Bay Sports and Entertainment (the owners of both the Canucks franchise and Rogers Arena) from John McCaw, Jr. In November 2006, Aquilini purchased the remaining fifty per-cent of the Vancouver Canucks and Rogers Arena. In May 2007, Gaglardi and Beedie's civil lawsuit over Aquilini's purchase reached the Supreme Court of British Columbia. The court ruled for Aquilini, in January 2008. The court held that there was no legal partnership between Aquilini, Beedie, and Gaglardi, and that McCaw was free to sell the team to anyone he wished. Aquilini and Gaglardi knew each other from the many joint family events they had attended over the years. Their fathers (Luigi and Bob) were long-time friends and commercial allies. Both families are still majority partners in the proposed Garibaldi at Squamish Resort north of Vancouver.

Aquilini Developments owns and develops real estate, primarily focused on Vancouver and the Lower Mainland, but has holdings across Canada, in the US, and Italy. Recent residential and mixed-use developments in Greater Vancouver include Tsawwassen Shores in Delta, Seymour Village in North Vancouver, and the Willingdon Lands redevelopment in Burnaby. The company has also built two residential towers around Rogers Arena. Other recent acquisitions include an acre of land in downtown Moncton, New Brunswick and a golf course redevelopment and commercial land in Chilliwack, BC.

Aquilini Properties owns and manages hotels and other income-producing properties across Canada. Aquilini Properties owns five office towers across Canada and has half ownership of Halifax-based Pac rim Hospitality Services, which owns and manages thirty hotels across Canada. These include the Embassy Suites hotel in Montreal, the Holiday Inn Express in East Vancouver. The division also owns all forty-eight Pizza Hut locations in BC. The company previously owned one of the largest rental complexes in Canada, the West Edmonton village.

Golden Eagle Group operates a variety of recreational and agricultural businesses within 5,000 acres (2,000 ha) of prime agricultural land. This is the single largest land holding in the Greater Vancouver Area. This includes two eighteen-hole golf courses, a western town movie set, real estate, and a four-hundred-acre hardwood tree nursery. The Group also owns and manages one of the world's larger blueberry and cranberry growing and processing operations.

Aquilini Renewable Energy, led by John Negrin, is looking for opportunities in green energy, including waste-to-power and wind power. The division earned community and media attention for a proposal in 2008 and 2009 to build a petroleum waste reduction and recycling plant near Christina Lake, a lake that is popular with summer vacationers. Despite underpaying migrant workers at a family-owned berry farm in Pitt Meadows, Aquilini has undertaken philanthropic work in British Columbia, through both his personal contributions and the charitable organizations founded by his family through their various business ventures.

Aquilini is the Chair and primary sponsor of the Italian Gardens (Il Giardino Italiano) in Hastings Park. His company has given significant support to the BC Children's Hospital. Francesco is also a regular participant and contributor to the East End Boys Club, which provides mentorship for at-risk young men in BC. The Aquilini Investment Group also supports land conservation and wildlife habitat protection, including

contributing to the purchase of the Codd Wetlands in Pitt Meadows to protect the area. Additionally, a one-hundred- and four-hectare (260-acre) site adjacent to Blaney Bog Regional Park was renamed the Aquilini Land Conservancy to recognize their significant financial contribution that helped permanently protect the area.

Under the Canucks brand, Aquilini has hosted many charity groups at Canucks games and supports a number of charitable organizations, including: the Canucks for Kids Fund, to support childhood health and wellness, with specific programs aimed at issues like childhood diabetes; the Canucks Autism Network (CAN), which provides adaptive sports, recreational, social and arts programs for children, teens and young adults living with autism in British Columbia; and the Canuck Place Children's Hospice, which provides care for sick children in BC.

As this book was heading to the world-wide-web (on January fourteen) Aquilini and his Vancouver Canucks hockey team were in twelfth place in the NHL West with thirty-seven points while Gaglardi's Dallas Stars were in first place with fifty-seven points.

Sources include Wikipedia and others including Canadian business and CBC.

Number Thirteen - Bill Comrie



William H. Comrie was a Canadian businessman - he is the founder of The Brick, one of Canada's largest volume retailers of furniture, mattresses, appliances and home electronics.

Born: June 29, 1950 (age seventy-two years) in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Spouse: Roxanne Huisman (married in 1994), Theresa Comrie (married 1971 to 1990)

Children: Eric Comrie, Mike Comrie, Paul Comrie, Ty Comrie, Cathy Robinson

Organization founded: The Brick

Grandchild: Luca Cruz Comrie

Comrie played junior hockey with the Moose Jaw Canucks, a Chicago Blackhawks farm team, and later the Edmonton Oil Kings, but retired from hockey in 1968 to enter into the family furniture business following the death of his father Herb. Comrie is known as one of the most successful retailers in Canadian business history - among his many accolades and awards, he is an inductee in the British Columbia Sports Hall of Fame; has an honorary doctorate in laws degree from the University of Alberta; has a Lifetime Achievement Award from The Retail Council of Canada and is an Officer of the Order of Canada, which is the highest civilian honor bestowed on a Canadian Citizen.

As a retail pioneer, Comrie founded the furniture chain The Brick Warehouse Corporation in 1975 following his successful turnaround of his family's Alberta furniture store. Comrie expanded The Brick across Canada, taking the company public in July 2004. Prior to the public offering, he stepped down as chairman and CEO though not before personally distributing bonus checks totaling forty-five million dollars to his 6,000 employees as a way of showing his gratitude and appreciation to all those who helped him along the way for their hard work, dedication and commitment. Leon's Furniture, The Brick's largest competition bought The Brick and took the company private in 2013. Combining Leon's nine hundred million dollars in sales and The Brick's \$1.5 billion makes it the second largest furniture company in the world.

Comrie was named Ernst & Young's Canadian Entrepreneur of the Year in 2004. The Governor General of Canada also presented Comrie with one of the highest awards a civilian can receive, an Officer of the Order of Canada in February 2007. This award recognizes outstanding achievement and service in various fields of endeavor for one's country. The Retail Council of Canada presented Comrie with The Lifetime Achievement Award in June 2008. This award recognizes retailers who dedicate their lives to the betterment of retail in Canada.

An avid sports fan, Comrie was a member of the board of directors for the Edmonton Eskimos Football Club of the Canadian Football League for six years. He also owned the San Diego Gulls of the International Hockey League from 1993 to 1995. Dr. Comrie also took over the BC Lions Football Club in 1992. The bankrupt football team, which had a record of only three wins and fifteen losses and had been averaging fourteen thousand fans per game, won the Grey Cup in front of a sell-out crowd of fifty-nine thousand fans in BC Place two years after his takeover.

Comrie served on the board of directors for Nova Corporation of Alberta and for Junior Achievement. In addition, he was a member of the Young Presidents' Organization, the Alberta Cardiac Institution Strategy Council, and the Edmonton Police Foundation. Dr. Comrie is also deeply involved in charity work, including Stollery Children's Hospital Foundation, Mazankowski Alberta Heart Institute, and the Super Novice Hockey Tournament.

Somewhere on the end of a winding road in Newport Coast, California, is a mansion (Comrie's home) that sits at the edge of the canyon, there you'll find an interesting slice of Edmonton. On a wall of Bill Comrie's office, you can see a certificate that confirms Comrie as a Chancellor and Principal Companion in the Order of Canada. Around it is news clippings, photos and plaques, celebrating his work in helping to launch the Mazankowski Heart Institute and the Stollery Children's Hospital. Then, you look out the window to a scene that is not Canadian in any way; past the palm trees, past the putting green, over the canyon edge and down towards where the bright blue of the Pacific Ocean meets the pale blue sky.

Sources include National Post, smassist.com and edifiedmonton.com.

Number Fourteen - Chip Wilson



Dennis J. "Chip" Wilson is a businessman and philanthropist, who has founded several retail apparel companies, most notably yoga-inspired athletic apparel company Lululemon Athletica Inc. - Wilson is widely considered to be the creator of the athleisure trend.

Born: 1955 (age sixty-eight years) in San Diego, California.

Net worth: 5.8 billion USD (2022)

Spouse: Shannon Wilson

Children: JJ Wilson, Brett Wilson, Duke Wilson, Tor Wilson, Tag Wilson

Books: Little Black Stretchy Pants

Education: University of Calgary

Wilson was born in San Diego, California in 1955 - both of his parents were athletes at college, and his father in later life was a physical education teacher. In 1980, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Calgary.

According to Wilson's own words, on his website 'chipwilson.com' - "I was born in California and moved to Calgary, Alberta at the age of five. I moved to Edmonton for university in 1973 and then relocated to Alaska to work on the oil pipeline in 1975 where I read the top one-hundred books of all time while trading my life in for money. My dad remarried Cath, an Air Canada employee and as her stepson, I received five free annual flights anywhere in the world. By the age of nine I might have been the wealthiest, most travelled and best-read boy in the world. I finished my BA in Economics at the University of Calgary in 1979 then worked as an economist while starting my first company Westbeach Surf Company.

The mistake that led to my success was an inability to sell my long, baggy, wild patterned shorts to wholesalers, consequently, I was forced to open my own store. Because I owned my manufacturing and my stories, I took triple the profit and created vertical retailing. In 1985, I moved to Toronto to set up a store and East Coast presence. In 1986, I permanently moved to Vancouver, BC."

In 1979, Wilson founded his first retail apparel company, Westbeach Snowboard Ltd, which sold apparel targeted at the surf, skate, and snowboard markets. He sold Westbeach in 1997 and founded Lululemon Athletica Inc in 1998. As of 2016, his personal and business interests are maintained through Hold It All Inc. Wilson served as CEO of Lululemon until 2005, when he sold a forty-eight per-cent stake to private equity firms Advent International and Highland Capital Partners. In 2007, an IPO was offered by Lululemon Athletica Inc. on Canadian and US exchanges. In January 2012, Wilson retired from his executive post as chief innovation and branding officer but remained chairman

of the board of directors. In December 2013, he stepped down from his role as non-executive chairman.

In June 2014, Wilson raised concerns that the Lululemon board was not aligned with the core values of product and innovation on which the company was founded, and on which it thrived. Six months after the board's reconstitution, the company's share price rose from a June 2014 low of \$36.26 to \$65.33, a change in market capitalization of over \$4 billion.

In August 2014, Wilson sold 13.85% of his ownership in Lululemon to Advent for approximately \$845 million. In February 2015, Wilson stepped down from Lululemon's board of directors, saying, "I have achieved the goals I set when I came back, and after careful thought, I believe that now is the right time to step away from the board. I leave behind a new and talented management team and new board construct." In December 2015, in an interview with Bloomberg Business, Wilson said, "Three years ago, when I was chairman and Lululemon was worth twice as much as Under Armour, I personally was thinking of buying Under Armour."

In June 2016, Wilson published an open letter to shareholders of Lululemon stating that it had "lost its way" and given up market share to Nike and Under Armour, after he was denied the opportunity to speak at the company's annual meetings. In 2016, Wilson created Hold It All, a holding company that includes Wilson Capital, Wilson 5 Foundation, and Low Tide Properties, with a vision to "create possibilities for people to live longer, healthier, more fun lives."

In 2019, Wilson sold millions of shares while the stock rallied, further reducing his stake in the company. Wilson has five sons, two from his first marriage to Nancy. He is married to Shannon Wilson, one of the original designers of Lululemon and co-founder of Kit and Ace, along with his son JJ Wilson. They reside in Vancouver, BC. Wilson was diagnosed with a subtype of muscular dystrophy called facioscapulohumeral muscular

dystrophy at age thirty-two. He has donated one-hundred million Canadian dollars towards research.

In 2004, Ernst & Young named Wilson its Canadian Entrepreneur of the Year for Innovation and Marketing. As of 2012, Forbes ranked Wilson the 10th-wealthiest Canadian and 401st in the world, with an estimated net worth as of March 2013 of \$2.9 billion. In 2012, Wilson was named Distinguished Entrepreneur of the Year by University of Victoria's Gustavson School of Business, with Gustavson stating that "Chip Wilson exemplifies the values of a visionary entrepreneur...We tell our students to do something they are passionate about. Chip is an excellent role model for them — he's built an enormously successful organization doing what he loves."

In 2014, Wilson and his wife, Shannon Wilson, received honorary doctorates from the Emily Carr University of Art and Design. One year later, they received honorary doctorates from the Kwantlen Polytechnic University. In 2018, Wilson was inducted into the Business Laureates of British Columbia Hall of Fame. Wilson is listed on the Forbes World Billionaires List, currently ranked the 574th richest person in the world. He is also credited by Business Insider and Forbes as being the eighth richest person in Canada. Wilson is a partner with Anta Sports, a sportswear company based in Jinjiang China, with whom he purchased Amer Sports after looking to acquire Amer on his own. Wilson acquired a 20.65% stake in the joint venture that acquired Amer, along with Anta and FountainVest Partners. While no longer the CEO of Lululemon, Wilson remains the largest individual shareholder in the company, with 10,955,225 shares or 8.75%, as of July 2, 2021.

In 2007, Wilson and his wife, Shannon Wilson, launched imagine1day, a charity dedicated to improving education conditions in Ethiopia. The organization's goal is for all Ethiopians to have access to quality education free of foreign aid funding by 2030. As of June 2016, imagine1day had 487 partner schools, thirty-five of them built from the

ground up by its team. The Chip and Shannon Wilson School of Design at Kwantlen Polytechnic University is a thirty-six-million-dollar project. Chip and Shannon Wilson pledged twelve million to the school with the goal of solidifying the future of BC's technical apparel industry. Lululemon, Kwantlen Polytechnic University, and the Province of British Columbia serve as additional financial partners. The school broke ground in fall 2013 and includes new teaching studios, gallery space for student exhibitions, and a "usability lab" where students can design, prototype, and market product concepts.

Wilson and his wife are sponsors of the annual Child Run. The Child Run is the largest family fun run in Vancouver, with a five km for runners and walkers on a route through Queen Elizabeth Park and a one km fun run, followed by a carnival celebration. Proceeds support British Columbia's Children's Hospital and its fight against childhood cancer. In 2014, the run had over six thousand participants and raised over one million. In 2013, Wilson and his spouse launched Whil.com, a website designed "to convince professionals to meditate a few times a day in increments of just sixty seconds" by making it more accessible.

Frequently involved in the funding, acquisition, and donation of public art, Wilson has donated a number of public artworks he has funded. In 2014, it was announced that Wilson would receive an honorary doctorate from Emily Carr University, along with his wife. In 2020, he spoke to Vikas Shah Mbe at Thought Economics, touching on how he spots and invests in trends, the growth of specific trends and markets, and the future of retail. In 2021, after a lengthy search for investment, the BC Parks Foundation acquired three at-risk, bio-diverse islands in British Columbia, with a four-million-dollar donation from Wilson and his family. The islands - West Ballenas, Saturnina, and part Lasqueti - will not be developed, as a result.

Wilson has often mentioned the influence of Ayn Rand on his businesses and personal philosophy, in particular the novel *Atlas Shrugged*. This influence was so strong at Lululemon that they once produced shopping bags with the phrase "Who is John Galt?" printed on them - a reference to the protagonist of *Atlas Shrugged*. Lululemon's company culture was based around a collection of ideas, philosophies, and books prized by Wilson, from Landmark Forum and the work of Brian Tracy, to *The Secret*, which make up their "internal constitution."

Wilson has often discussed his business influences and how he creates the framework for his businesses, including a reliance on face-to-face interactions, the distinction between "athleisure" and technical apparel, and "trusting your gut. Wilson has (as previously mentioned) a rare form of muscular dystrophy and had never spoken publicly about it until 2022 in a *Financial Post* interview. According to Wilson, it has rapidly progressed from being a condition he has tried to ignore to one that seems determined to put him in a wheelchair. As this book was going to press, media stories came out that revealed his Kitsilano (Vancouver) home based on market valuations in July 2022 was at a staggering seventy-four million dollars – not bad for what started out as an oil pipeline worker.

Sources include Daily Hive, chipwilson.com and Wikipedia.

Number Fifteen - Nygård

(Legend - a famous or *notorious* person - especially in a particular field)



Peter J. Nygård is a Finnish Canadian fashion executive who in 1967 founded Nygård International, a Winnipeg-based company that made women's apparel.

Born: July 24, 1941 (age eighty-one years) in Helsinki, Finland.

Children: Bianca Nygård, Kai Zen Bickle, Scarlet Nygård, Trey Nygard, Jessar Nygård, Mika Nygård, Xar Nygård, Åliå Nygård

Siblings: Pirjo-Liisa Nygård Johnson

Education: University of North Dakota

Full name: Pekka Juhani Nygård

Parents: Hilikka Nygård, Eeli Nygård

His most famous clothing brands were Tan Jay, Nygard Slims and ALIA.

At one time Winnipeg's Peter Nygård was considered one of the greatest businessmen in Canadian history - he was both a genius and a scoundrel - and all at the same time. He was part Hugh Hefner and part Howard Hughes, and he made this book as the final (number fifteen) legend because of such. In 1967, he founded Nygård International, a Winnipeg-based company that made women's apparel and it took the fashion world by storm. However it all came undone in 2020 when Nygård was accused of long-term sex trafficking, rape, and racketeering after the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) raided his company's offices in New York City.

Later that year, he was formally charged and was arrested on sex trafficking and racketeering charges, including allegations of sex trafficking involving minors. In October 2021, Nygård was charged by Toronto police with multiple counts of sexual assault and forcible confinement in incidents that occurred between the mid-1980s and mid-2000s; accusations of sexual misconduct by Nygård date as far back as 1968. As of September 2022, Nygård's criminal trials are ongoing, and he has not been convicted of any crimes.

Peter Nygård was born Pekka Juhani Nygård in Helsinki, Finland, on July 24, 1941. His parents emigrated to Deloraine, Manitoba, in 1952, when Nygård was around eleven years old. In 1964, Nygård graduated from the University of North Dakota with a business degree. Nygård established Nygård Apparel Manufacturing Company, later rebranded Nygård International, in Winnipeg in 1967. The company's Canadian headquarters were located on King Street in Toronto, Ontario, while its world headquarters were located in Times Square, New York, New York, United States. Times Square was also the location of Nygård's fashion concept retail store, which opened in November 2009.

In February 2020, the headquarters of Nygård International was raided as part of a sex trafficking investigation against Nygård by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation (FBI). The company filed for Chapter 15 bankruptcy in New York on March 18, 2020, and a Manitoba judge ordered a group of Nygård companies into receivership the following day. In April, a Canadian judge authorized an accounting firm to sell off part of the business.

Nygård has ten children with eight women and has been a long-time sponsor of amateur sports in the Bahamas. In June 2010, he was the main sponsor of the Amateur Boxing Federation of the Bahamas team for Continental Elite Boxing Championships, an invitation-only event in Quito, Ecuador. In 1984, he purchased a beach bungalow for 1.76 million dollars. In 1987 Nygård built a 14,000-square-metre (150,000 sq ft) compound at Lyford Cay in the Bahamas. On April 14, 2010, Nygård announced he was planning a fifty-million-dollar renovation of Nygård Cay, which would take two years to complete and repair the damage and employ two hundred construction workers. A letter from the Bahamian prime minister's office rejected his construction application, citing the improper expansion of his property through intentional accretion of land over the seabed. In September 2018, Nygård Cay was seized by the Supreme Court of the Bahamas as part of a legal battle surrounding Nygård's efforts to dredge the sea floor around the estate and in 2022 the property is in a general state of disrepair.

In 2012, Nygård was awarded a Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal. In 2002, Deloraine, Manitoba where Nygård grew up, unveiled a commemorative plaque and named a park in his honour. In May 2020, the park's name was changed to Prairie Sentinels Park, after Nygård was arrested under charges of sex trafficking and rape. On December 15, 2020, Nygård was arrested in Winnipeg, Canada, under the Extradition Act. As of the writing of this book (late December 2022) he was in jail awaiting extradition proceedings, and a potential extradition to the US.

Sources include CBC and Wikipedia among others.

Honorary Mentions

Ted Newell, Frank Giustra, N. Murray Edwards, Gary Schwartz, Frank Griffith, Jack Gallagher, Stewart Butterfield, David Black, Allan Markin, Mark Chipman, Jim Trevlin, Brett Wilson, Ron Joyce, Clay Riddell, Nat Bailey, Ghermezian family, Ronald Southern, David Cheriton, Sam Grippio, Ralph Martin Erwin and the Toigo family

G.O.A.T.

The Number One Western Canadian Legend - David Suzuki



David Takayoshi Suzuki CC OBC FRSC is an academic, science broadcaster, and environmental activist. Suzuki earned a PhD in zoology from the University of Chicago in 1961 and was a professor in the genetics department at the University of British Columbia from 1963 until his retirement in 2001.

Born: March 24, 1936 (age eighty-six years) in Vancouver, B.C.

Children: Severn Cullis-Suzuki, Sarika Cullis-Suzuki, Tamiko Suzuki, Troy Suzuki, Laura Suzuki

Education: The University of Chicago (1961), MORE

Spouse: Tara Elizabeth Cullis (m. 1973), Setsuko Joane Sunahara (m. 1958–1965)

Grandchildren: Tamo Campos, Midori Campos

Siblings: Geraldine Suzuki, Marcia Suzuki, Jenny Suzuki, Dawn Suzuki

Suzuki is a scientist, television personality, author, and environmental activist (lets be honest – a genius – thus the number one ‘greatest of all time’) who is known for his ability to make scientific and environmental issues relevant to the general public, especially through his television series *The Nature of Things* and for his ongoing efforts in environmental conservation.

Suzuki is a third-generation Japanese Canadian, and was among those thousands of Japanese and people of Japanese descent in Canada and the United States who, in the wake of the December 1941 attack launched by Japan on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, were sent to internment camps.

Suzuki was five years old when his family was ordered to leave their home, and he spent four years living in a camp in the Slocan valley of British Columbia. After World War II ended, the Suzuki family settled in Ontario, where David embraced an early love of nature and collected specimens in a swamp near their home. He went on to study in the United States, earning a bachelor’s degree in biology (1958) at Amherst College in Massachusetts and a Ph.D. in zoology (1961) at the University of Chicago. After graduating, Suzuki took a research associateship at Tennessee’s Oak Ridge National Laboratory (1961–62) and later taught genetics at the University of Alberta (1962–63). He moved to the University of British Columbia in 1963 as an assistant professor of zoology, becoming a full professor in 1969 and professor emeritus in 2001.

Seeing an opportunity to communicate his scientific findings and concerns with the public, Suzuki began appearing on television in the 1960s, giving commentary and reviews. His first show, *Suzuki on Science*, aired on Canadian Broadcast Corporation (CBC) television from 1971 to 1972. He quickly became a media personality. In 1975 he began hosting both the CBC television program *Science Magazine* and CBC

Radio's Quirks and Quarks. In 1979 Science Magazine was merged with another CBC show called The Nature of Things, and the conglomeration became Suzuki's own hour-long program, The Nature of Things with David Suzuki. He continued to host that program for more than three decades, in addition to other TV and radio appearances. He created and hosted various television specials, including the highly praised A Planet for the Taking (1985), The Secret of Life (1993), and The Brain (1994). A long-time activist to reverse global climate change, Suzuki co-founded the David Suzuki Foundation in 1990, to work "to find ways for society to live in balance with the natural world that does sustain us." The Foundation's priorities are: oceans and sustainable fishing, climate change and clean energy, sustainability, and Suzuki's Nature Challenge. The Foundation also works on ways to help protect the oceans from large oil spills such as the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Suzuki has also served as a director of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association from 1982 to 1987.

Suzuki was (is) also a prolific writer and has published hundreds of articles and penned several regular newspaper columns. Over the course of his career, he published more than fifty-two books, most of them about genetics or ecological sciences, including the popular textbook, An Introduction to Genetic Analysis (1976; with Anthony J.F. Griffiths). He also wrote several books for children and the autobiography David Suzuki (2006).

An outspoken advocate for the environment, in 1990 he co-founded the David Suzuki Foundation, its aim being to work toward environmental conservation by providing research and information for government, businesses, and individuals. Toward the end of the 20th century, Suzuki became one of the first major voices to call for action in the fight against global warming, and in the early 21st century he slowed down his touring and speaking efforts because of concerns about greenhouse gas emissions from frequent air and car travel.

Suzuki has been a forceful spokesperson on global climate change. In 2008, he urged McGill University students to speak out against politicians who fail to act on climate change, stating "What I would challenge you to do is to put a lot of effort into trying to see whether there's a legal way of throwing our so-called leaders into jail because what they're doing is a criminal act." Suzuki is unequivocal that climate change is a very real and pressing problem and that an "overwhelming majority of scientists" now agree that human activity is responsible. The David Suzuki Foundation website has a clear statement of this: The debate is over whether, or not climate change is real. Irrefutable evidence from around the world – including extreme weather events, record temperatures, retreating glaciers, and rising sea levels – all point to the fact climate change is happening now and at rates much faster than previously thought. The overwhelming majority of scientists who study climate change agree that human activity is responsible for changing the climate. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is one of the largest bodies of international scientists ever assembled to study a scientific issue, involving more than 2,500 scientists from more than one-hundred and thirty countries. The IPCC has concluded that most of the warming observed during the past fifty years is attributable to human activities. Its findings have been publicly endorsed by the National Academies of Science of all G8 nations, as well as those of China, India and Brazil.

Suzuki was the recipient of dozens of awards for his work, notably the United Nations Environment Programme Medal (1985), UNESCO's Kalinga Prize for the Popularization of Science (1986), and the Right Livelihood Award (2009). He was made an officer of the Order of Canada in 1977 and a Companion of the Order of Canada in 2006. Suzuki was awarded the Right Livelihood Award in 2009. His 2011 book, *The Legacy*, won the Nautilus Book Award. Suzuki has been awarded honorary degrees from over two dozen universities around the world and is a Companion of the Order of

Canada. In 2004, Suzuki ranked fifth on the list of final nominees in a CBC Television series that asked viewers to select The Greatest Canadian of all time.

Sources include – Vancouver Public Library, Britannica.com and Wikipedia

G.O.A.T.

The Number Two Western Canadian Legend - Louis Riel



Louis Riel was a Canadian politician, a founder of the province of Manitoba, and a political leader of the Métis people. He led two resistance movements against the Government of Canada and its first prime minister John A. Macdonald.

Born: October 22, 1844, Saint Boniface, Winnipeg

Died: November 16, 1885 (by hanging) in Regina, Saskatchewan

Siblings: Sara Riel, Marguerite Riel, Alexandre Riel, Joseph Riel, MORE

Parents: Louis Riel Sr., Julie Lagimodière

Spouse: Marguerite Monet (m. 1881–1885)

Children: Marie-Angélique Riel, Jean-Louis Riel

Grandparent: Marie-Anne Gaboury

There have been countless articles, papers, books, and scholarly writings on Louis Riel. The author of this book has read forty-nine of these submissions and that mounted to more than a thousand pages. The best of the lot though, appears to be by Lewis H Thomas and this article on Riel goes exclusively to his writings, at least a large part of it does. For the full meal deal you the reader can go on-line and read it all, although we have covered much of Riel's life in this article by Thomas.

Riel was a Métis spokes-man and is regarded as the founder of Manitoba – he was a teacher, and leader of the North-West rebellion and he is one of the most controversial figures in Canadian history and to the Métis he is a hero, an eloquent spokesperson for their aspirations. In the Canadian West of 1885, most of the settlers regarded him as a villain; today he is seen there as the founder of those movements which have protested central Canadian political and economic power. French Canadians have always thought him a victim of Ontario religious and racial bigotry, and by no means deserving of the death penalty. Biographers and historians over the years since Riel's death have been influenced by one or other of these attitudes. He remains a mysterious figure in death as in life.

Riel was the eldest of eleven children in a close-knit, devoutly religious, and affectionate family. Both his parents were westerners, and he is said to have had one-eighth First Nations blood, his paternal grandmother being a Franco-Chipewyan Métisse. Louis Sr, an educated man, had obtained land on the Red River, where he gained a position of influence in the Métis community. In 1849 he organized the community to aid Pierre-Guillaume Sayer, a Métis charged with violating the Hudson's Bay Company's trade monopoly, Sayer was later released, an action which resulted in the end of that monopoly.

While he was being educated in the Catholic schools in St Boniface, Riel attracted the attention of Bishop Alexandre-Antonin Taché. Anxious to have bright Métis boys

trained for the priesthood, Taché arranged in 1858 for Riel and three others, including Louis Schmidt, to attend school in Canada. At the Petit Séminaire de Montréal Riel showed himself to be intelligent and studious, with a capacity for charming others, but he could also be moody, proud, and irritable. The news of his father's death, which reached him in February 1864, was a traumatic shock for Riel. Always an introvert, subject to moods of depression, he seemed to have lost confidence in his qualifications for the priesthood and withdrew from the college in March of the following year without graduating. Hoping to support his family in Red River, whom Riel Senior had left impoverished and in debt, Louis became a clerk in the Montreal law firm of Toussaint-Antoine-Rodolphe. But the subtleties of the law bored, and annoyed Riel and he decided, to return to the Red River area (now Winnipeg). He worked at odd jobs in Chicago and St Paul (Minnesota) before arriving at St Boniface in July 1868.

The Red River that Riel had left ten years earlier was an isolated society of English-speaking mixed-bloods (the country-born), Scottish settlers, and the French-speaking, Roman Catholic Métis. During the early 19th Century, the Métis, the largest group, had developed a vigorous sense of nationality based on a distinctive culture which combined Indian and French-Canadian elements. For the most part, the Métis were indifferent to farming, preferring the excitement of the buffalo hunt far out on the western plains. These annual hunts were superbly organized and disciplined affairs under the control of democratically elected leaders, and Métis adherence to the hunt was dramatically reflected in their quasi-military social organization. In contrast to the Métis, the country-born were predominantly Anglican, proud of their English culture, and settled on the land. The Scots settlers had adhered strictly to the Presbyterian church.

Riel found many changes on his return with religious antipathies that had become a notable feature of the settlement – but at the same time the political climate was both uncertain and volatile. The settlement, part of the Rupert's Land held by the

HBC, was still administered by a governor and the Council of Assiniboia, established by the HBC. The need for a new constitutional arrangement was acknowledged, but the issue was far from settled. Moreover, the old inhabitants now recognized that although their settlement was still isolated, it was the object of expansionist aspirations on the part of both the United States and Canada. Indeed, during Riel's absence the settlement had grown to almost twelve thousand and the village of Winnipeg had emerged, largely populated by Canadians and a handful of Americans. In fact, what Riel found at Red River in July 1868 was an Anglo-Protestant Ontario community, hostile to Roman Catholicism and the social and economic values of the Métis.

Meanwhile, a grasshopper plague in 1867–68 had caused much distress in the settlement. The Canadian government had proposed providing relief by financing the building of a road from Upper Fort Garry (Winnipeg) to Lake of the Woods; because the government anticipated that the country would soon be annexed it felt the road, named “the Dawson Road” after engineer Simon James Dawson, would be essential. But the project was poorly administered, and the survey party assembled in the settlement by John Allan SNOW, head of the project, and Charles Mair, its paymaster, who arrived together from Ontario in October 1868, included no French-speaking members.

At St Vital, an idle Riel had initially decided “to wait on events, quite determined just the same to take part in public affairs when the time should come.” When the substance of Mair's articles became known to the settlement, Riel defended the Métis against this unjust criticism in a strong reply published in *Le Nouveau Monde* (Montreal) in February 1869. He attended and spoke at a meeting called in July by well-established leaders of the Métis community, such as Pascal Breland and William Dease, to discuss growing Métis fears about the course of events.

In July 1869 Métis suspicions had increased when McDougall ordered a survey of the settlement. The head of the survey party, Colonel John Stoughton Dennis, was given

specific instructions to respect the river lots of the settlers. Nevertheless, he received a cool reception in Upper Fort Garry and St Boniface after he arrived in August, and his close association with Dr Schultz increased Métis fears. William Mactavish, the governor of Assiniboia and of Rupert's Land, believed that "as soon as the survey commences the Half breeds and Indians will at once come forward and assert their right to the land and possibly stop the work till their claim is satisfied."

As tensions mounted among the Métis it was clear that strong leadership was needed and it was Riel's experiences during the past ten years that had produced a lifestyle very different from that of the buffalo-hunting Métis, but it was these people he now aspired to lead. The older, more established leaders had had little success and had shown little initiative. Riel – ambitious, well-educated, bilingual, young and energetic, eloquent, deeply religious, and the bearer of a famous name – was more than willing to provide what the times required.

Late in August 1869, from the steps of the St Boniface cathedral, Riel declared the survey a menace. In October a group of Métis, including Riel, stopped the survey. A week later, the National Committee, with John Bruce as president and Riel as secretary, was formed in St Norbert with the support of the local priest, Noël-Joseph Ritchot*. This association of the clergy and the Métis is not surprising: a people surrounded or threatened by an alien culture frequently find in their church the chief sustainer of their traditions and aspirations. The able Bishop Taché had already put into print his understanding of and sympathy for the Métis as an integral, and now threatened, part of the settlement.

On 25 October Riel was summoned to appear before the Council of Assiniboia to explain his actions. He declared that the National Committee would prevent the entry of McDougall or any other governor unless the union with Canada was based on negotiations with the Métis and with the population in general. However, by the

thirtieth of October McDougall had reached the border at the village of Pembina (N. Dak.) and, despite a written order from Riel, he proceeded to the HBC Pembina post (West Lynne, Man.). On November 2nd McDougall was met by an armed Métis patrol, commanded by Ambroise-Dydime Lépine and ordered to return the next day to the United States. Also on the 2nd, Riel, with followers reported as numbering up to four hundred, who had been recruited from the fur-brigades recently returned to the settlement for the season, took possession of Upper Fort Garry without a struggle. It was a brilliant move on Riel's part – control of the fort symbolized control of all access to the settlement and the northwest.

In November Mactavish, as governor at Red River, issued a proclamation requiring the Métis to lay down their arms. In response Riel proposed a further step to the convention on 23 November: the formation of a provisional government to replace the Council of Assiniboia and to negotiate terms of union with Canada. He did not succeed in rallying the English-speaking parishes behind this move. Nor did they approve the "List of Rights" which Riel presented to the convention on December the first after McDougall issued a proclamation stating that the northwest was part of Canada as of that day and that he was its lieutenant governor. The "List," probably composed by Riel, consisted of fourteen items. It proposed representation in the Canadian parliament, guarantees of bilingualism in the legislature, a bilingual chief justice, and arrangements for free homesteads and Indian treaties. When the "List" was later printed and widely distributed many of the English-speaking population were converted to the view that the Métis demands were not unreasonable.

More serious opposition was mounted by Schultz, Dennis, and the Canadian element of the settlement. McDougall had requested Dennis to recruit a force to arrest the Métis occupying Upper Fort Garry, a threat Riel took seriously, but most of the English-speaking settlers refused to respond to Dennis' call to arms and he retired to Lower Fort Garry. Schultz, on the other hand, had fortified his house and store, and

recruited about fifty followers as guards. He proposed to Dennis that he be allowed to attack Upper Fort Garry and capture Riel. Before this could happen, Riel's soldiers surrounded Schultz's store and demanded his surrender. Realizing their position was hopeless, in December the Canadians gave in and were imprisoned at Upper Fort Garry. The next day Riel established the provisional government, and Bruce was named president. On December the eighteenth McDougall and Dennis left Pembina for Ontario, having been informed that the Canadian government had in fact postponed union until the British government or the HBC could guarantee a peaceable transfer.

After Christmas, at the settlement, Riel took over as president of the provisional government, and on the same day Donald Alexander Smith, appointed by Macdonald's government as a special commissioner, arrived quietly with his brother-in-law Richard Charles Hardisty, ostensibly on HBC business. When Salaberry in his turn reached the settlement on 5 Jan. 1870 he and Thibault met with Riel and the Métis council. It was apparent then that they had no authority to negotiate terms of union; moreover, Thibault's discussions with the priests of the settlement converted him to the Métis viewpoint.

In August Riel learned that the soldiers were planning to lynch him, but he vacated Upper Fort Garry only a few hours ahead of them. Accompanied by O'Donoghue and a few others, Riel crossed the Red River to Taché's palace in St Boniface. He told the bishop he had been deceived, but added: "No matter what happens now, the rights of the Métis are assured by the Manitoba Bill; it is what I wanted – my mission is finished." Riel then proceeded to his home in nearby St Vital, where his mother lived; but growing more apprehensive about his safety he took refuge at St Joseph's mission, about ten miles south of the border in Dakota Territory.

The new lieutenant governor, named in July 1870, was Adams George Archibald, a father of confederation from Nova Scotia and a member of parliament. He arrived in

the settlement in early September and was at once confronted with the problem of maintaining order. Winnipeg was a place of riotous turbulence. Faced with this difficult situation Archibald went about the business of establishing a civil administration. Fluent in French, he formed a first provincial cabinet which was strictly bi-racial in character and had no members from the Canadian party. Alfred Boyd became provincial secretary and Marc-Amable Girard provincial treasurer.

Riel was pleased with the results of the first provincial election, held in December 1870, in which a majority of the elected members seemed well disposed towards him. He must have been particularly pleased that Donald Smith defeated Schultz in Winnipeg, though Schultz was subsequently elected to the House of Commons, along with Smith and a Métis, Pierre Delorme. In February 1871, however, Riel became seriously ill, mentally overburdened with concern about his personal safety and with finding financial support for his family. It was not until May 1871 that he was strong enough to return home to St Vital.

Riel's old associate, O'Donoghue, had by this time rejected his former chief; the parting of ways had occurred in Sept. 1870 when, at a meeting at St Norbert which Riel attended, the latter had opposed O'Donoghue's pleas to ask for the intervention of the United States in favour of the Métis. By October 1871 he had become the leader of a band of Fenians based across the international boundary. Having secured the support of John O'Neill* of Ridgeway fame, and counting on general support among the Métis, O'Donoghue planned to invade Manitoba. In early October he and some thirty-five followers crossed the border and captured the small HBC trading post of Pembina. But the Métis did not join them. Indeed, two Métis took O'Donoghue prisoner and turned him over to the American authorities. The invasion had lasted one day. However, the many rumours in Winnipeg concerning the seriousness of the Fenian threat had caused Archibald to issue a proclamation on the fourth calling on all loyal men "to rally round the flag." Several companies of armed horsemen were recruited, one of them under the

command of Riel. Archibald went to St Boniface to review the volunteers, was given a cordial reception, and shook hands with their leaders, including Riel. Archibald's gesture was what Riel's lay and clerical friends had hoped for, because it implied that he would no longer be an object of persecution. There were few in the province who thought of hanging Riel.

For Macdonald it was essential to avoid a Quebec-Ontario confrontation over the Riel question, or any other question, before the 1872 general election. Tension would subside, he believed, if Riel could be induced to stay out of Canada for a time. Taché was to be the agent of this maneuver. Macdonald gave him one-thousand dollars and when Taché returned to the northwest he persuaded Smith to add to the expense fund for Riel's needs and the support of his family. Although he was bitter over his treatment, Riel accepted voluntary exile. He and Ambroise-Dydime Lépine made their way to St Paul, where they arrived on the second of March 1872. From St Paul Riel carried on an extensive correspondence with his friends in the settlement, particularly with Joseph Dubuc, who had moved to St Boniface from Quebec in 1870 at the urging of Riel, Ritchot, Taché, and Cartier. But Riel felt increasingly insecure in St Paul, a centre swarming with Ontarians en route to Manitoba who could easily be induced by Schultz and the Ontario government's reward to effect his arrest. Believing he would be safer among his friends, Riel returned to his beloved Red River in late June.

Dubuc and others now urged Riel to be a candidate for the riding of Provencher in the September 1872 federal general election. He agreed, despite warnings that he would be murdered if he set foot in Ottawa. But there was a new turn of events: Cartier was defeated in Montreal East early in September and Macdonald turned to Manitoba to find a seat for his Quebec lieutenant. Riel agreed to withdraw his candidature, as did his opponent Henry Joseph Clarke, in favour of Cartier, on condition that a settlement be reached on the guarantees made to the Métis regarding land. The question of amnesty he was prepared to leave for Cartier, whose sympathy on this point was a

matter of record. In mid September Cartier was elected by acclamation, but a mob of Canadians wrecked the offices of the two pro-Riel newspapers, the *Weekly Manitoban* (Winnipeg) and *Le Métis* (St Boniface)

For the next few months Riel was inactive. In Ottawa, a renewed effort was made to secure the promised amnesty, but Macdonald was adamant; his political position was too weak after the election. The kaleidoscope of politics changed once again when Cartier died on the twentieth of May 1873 in London. The champion of French rights in Manitoba, and the chief proponent in cabinet of an amnesty for Riel, was gone.

The death of Cartier meant a by-election would have to be held in Provencher, and Riel agreed to let his name stand, even though some of his friends predicted that he would never be allowed to take his seat and might well be killed; in fact, a warrant was issued at Winnipeg in September for Riel's arrest, as well as that of Ambroise-Dydime Lépine, for the "murder" of Scott. Lépine was arrested at St Vital, but Riel escaped after being warned by Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne. Riel was determined to plead his own case in parliament, where he knew he would have fanatical support among the French-Canadian members. In the October by-election he was unopposed. Riel made his way to Montreal where Honoré Mercier and two other friends conveyed him to Hull. At the last moment, however, Riel lost his courage and did not enter Ottawa, probably because he feared assassination or arrest on the murder charge. He returned to Montreal and at the proper time made his way to Plattsburg, N.Y., where he stayed with Oblate fathers. Here he was near Keeseville, a French-Canadian lumber town, and, tired and depressed, he was warmly received by the parish priest, Fabien Martin, dit Barnabé.

In November 1873 the Macdonald government resigned because of the Pacific Scandal; Alexander Mackenzie became Liberal prime minister and called a general election for February 1874. In this election, which the Liberals won, Riel easily defeated Joseph Hamelin, the Liberal candidate in Provencher and a Métis who had not

participated in the movement of 1869 to 1870. Dubuc and Ritchot had campaigned actively on Riel's behalf. He travelled to Ottawa where he signed the oaths' book, but he was soon expelled from the house on the motion of Mackenzie Bowell, seconded by Schultz. In September 1874, with the encouragement and support of Alphonse Desjardins, Emmanuel-Persillier Lachapelle, and the ultramontane Conservatives in Quebec, Riel was re-elected in the by-election in Provencher. He now saw his election as not only a victory for the Métis cause but also for the assertion of French and Catholic rights in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. However, he did not take his seat. Instead, he settled with Abbé Martin, Keeseville being close enough to Montreal to permit easy return to Canada. Here he learned that he had been expelled from the house for a second time.

Riel, exiled and with little apparent future, became more preoccupied with religious than political matters. During the strain of the previous five years, he had suffered from bouts of nervous exhaustion, but now his mental and physical behaviour often revealed an obsession with the idea of a "mission": he saw himself at once as the guardian of the spiritual well-being of the Métis and as the prophet and priest of a new form of Christianity. He based much of this belief on a supportive letter he received from Bishop Ignace BOURGET of Montreal in July 1875, in which the bishop stated: "I have the deep-seated conviction that you will receive in this life, and sooner than you think, the reward for all your mental sacrifices. . . . For He has given you a mission which you must fulfil in all respects." Riel already had experienced a mystical vision and an uncontrollable emotional seizure during a visit to Washington, D.C., in December 1874, and at Keeseville, Abbé Martin's household was being terrified by Riel's continuous shouting and crying. Unable to give him solace, the kindly priest appealed for help to Riel's uncle, John Lee, who lived near Montreal. Riel stayed with the Lees for several months, until his continued religious mania finally resulted in the interruption of a church service. The unbearable strain on his household induced Lee to consult Riel's

political friend, Doctor Lachapelle, who arranged for Riel's admission to the asylum at Longue-Pointe Hôpital Louis-H. LaFontaine, Montréal) in early March 1876, under the name Louis R. David.

The supervising doctor, Dr Henry Howard, agreed that confinement was the only course available to Riel's friends. However, Howard was much impressed by Riel's intelligence and knowledge of classical philosophy, the varieties of Christian belief, and Judaism. In commenting on Riel's peculiar theological ideas, he later wrote: "I never could satisfy myself thoroughly as to whether this sort of talk was not acting a part or an hallucination." During his brief stay at Longue-Pointe Riel continued to alternate between periods of lucidity and irrationality. The sisters in charge of the asylum feared that his political enemies would discover his presence and in May 1876 Lachapelle certified that Riel required constant attention and treatment which could only be provided in the Beauport asylum (Centre hospitalier Robert-Giffard) outside Quebec City. At Beauport Riel brooded on his mission and occasionally became violent and excited. He wrote notes elaborating his theological principles, which were a fantastic mélange of Christian and Judaic ideas. But in time, although he could still be irrational on religious and political subjects, rest and calm had their effect. After a little more than a year and a half the medical superintendent of Beauport, Dr François-Elzéar Roy, discharged Riel with a warning to live a quiet life – if possible, an outdoor life.

For the balance of 1877 and much of 1878 Riel was at Keeseville and other centres where he hoped to find work. Late in 1878 he went to St Paul. He discovered that many of the Métis in Manitoba had sold their land to Winnipeg land speculators because they had no funds or skill to farm and had moved to the valleys of the Saskatchewan and upper Missouri to hunt the now scarce buffalo. Riel travelled to the Canadian border, where he was visited by friends and members of his family; he learned that the Métis did not believe he had ever been insane, despite his sojourn in two Quebec asylums. He confided to a few friends that he had pretended to be mad.

With his exile still a year to run, Riel joined those Métis who, along with Indigenous people of the Canadian plains, were wandering in the upper Missouri area of Montana territory, and he became a trader and interpreter. He found widespread economic hardship and demoralization among the Métis in this turbulent frontier area. At this time Riel, bearded and handsome, was in the prime of life. In 1881 he married a Métis girl, Marguerite Monet, dit Bellehumeur. He had had a passionate love affair with Évelina Martin, dit Barnabé, sister of the parish priest of Keeseville, but despite her desire to join him in Montana, Riel had broken the engagement, apparently because he could offer her no suitable home in the circumstances under which he was forced to live. In March 1883 he became an American citizen.

But his people in the northwest did not forget him. It is not clear who in the District of Lorne was most influential in soliciting Riel's assistance with their grievances against the Canadian government. Gabriel Dumont, the famous buffalo hunter, who had met Riel at Red River in 1870, had been the recognized leader of the Métis community at Saint-Laurent (Saint-Laurent-Grandin, Sask.) since the early 1870s. His agreement with those who wished to solicit Riel's help, namely the Ontario settler William Henry Jackson and English-speaking mixed-blood Andrew Spence of Prince Albert (Sask.), carried great weight, especially when he himself became one of the delegates who went to Montana to contact Riel in June 1884. The invitation to come to the South Saskatchewan offered Riel an opportunity to lead his people, a mission he had cherished for a decade. He agreed to assist in presenting the grievances of the district to the Canadian government and added that he would use this opportunity to pursue his personal claim for land in Manitoba. The delegation accepted these terms, and Riel left Montana confident that God would give him the success he longed for and that he would return home in September to continue his fight for the Métis there.

When Riel reached Batoche (Sask.) in the District of Lorne at the beginning of July 1884 he found an unhappy and angry population – white, Indigenous, and Métis.

The relocation of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line in the southern prairie region had produced a collapse of land values in nearby Prince Albert. Settlers did not hold clear title to their land despite the fact that many had lived for over three years in the district. For the more than 1,400 Métis in the area, the questions of unextinguished Indigenous rights to the land and the land surveys were the significant issues. These Métis had been semi-nomadic hunters, living far west of the Red River, who had not participated in the events of 1869 and 1870.

Frustrated by the lack of federal action, Riel was, in fact, having a renewed period of mental disturbance. But the appeal of his charismatic personality was strong, and by this time his more militant followers were seizing shotguns, rifles, and ammunition. In March, hearing a rumour that five hundred North-West Mounted Police were advancing towards them, Riel and approximately sixty supporters ransacked stores and seized a number of people, including Indian Agent John Bean Lash, near Batoche. Riel announced that "Rome has fallen" and that Bourget was the new pope. That evening at Saint-Laurent he signed his name Louis "David" Riel, and the next day he formed a provisional government, composed of fifteen councillors, known as the "exovedate," which meant "those picked from the flock." Riel was not a member; to be one would not have fitted his role as a prophet by divine sanction.

Riel was nevertheless the undisputed leader of the movement, Dumont being the military head. Their intention was first to take Fort Carlton, and they tried without success to enlist the active support of the English-speaking mixed bloods. Needing supplies for his troops, Dumont ransacked a store at Duck Lake in March. He then proceeded West, and the next day encountered by chance a force commanded by NWMP Superintendent Lief Newry Fitzroy Crozier. Even though the Métis were protected by natural cover and occupied high ground, Crozier, an impetuous and excitable officer, gave the order to fire. Of the government's one-hundred men, twelve were killed and eleven wounded. The Métis lost only five of about three-hundred men.

If Riel, who had given the order to return the fire from the police, had not stopped the fighting, the government forces would have been annihilated. Riel and his followers spent the rest of the day in prayers for their dead, returning to Batoche on the last day of March.

By early April Riel had given up hope of support from the English half-breeds and the whites, although he did still expect to be able to make alliances with the various Indian groups, who by this time had also taken up arms. At Battleford, Poundmaker's followers had broken into the buildings in the town, and the residents had been forced to take refuge in the NWMP barracks. At Eagle Hills the Stonies had killed a white farm instructor. On Big Bear's reserve the war chief, Wandering Spirit, had displaced Big Bear and led the band in the violent attack on Frog Lake (Alta) in early April, where nine people were killed [see Léon-Adélard Fafard]. Riel sent messages to the Indigenous people to join the Métis movement, but chronic factionalism among the various First Nations groups and a lack of understanding of Riel's goals produced only a few recruits. The First Nations movement itself was never able to put up a united front, despite Big Bear's efforts in this direction, and lack of concerted action was a major cause of its collapse.

The events at Frog Lake, although the responsibility of the First Nations people and not the Métis, aroused horror and hatred of Riel throughout English Canada. That both Métis and First Nations people had legitimate grievances was ignored. Macdonald decided to crush the revolt, calling on Major-General Frederick Dobson Middleton, then commanding the Canadian militia, to take the field. Middleton formulated a simple plan: he would march on Riel at Batoche from Fort Qu'Appelle in Saskatchewan; at the same time Major-General Thomas Bland Strange would march from Calgary to engage Big Bear, and proceed to join forces with Middleton; and Lieutenant-Colonel William Dillon Otter was to relieve Battleford. Otter was successful but suffered a serious setback at Cut Knife Hill at the hands of Poundmaker's warriors. Middleton was fired on

by the Métis at Fish Creek Saskatchewan in April and was not able to continue his march to Batoche until early May.

The Métis were preparing their defences at Batoche, a series of pits skilfully hidden in the bush. Dumont, too realistic to believe that his forces could defeat the Canadians, had hoped that a well-conducted guerrilla campaign would force the government to negotiate. Riel had opposed these tactics and had decided upon concentrating their forces, about one-hundred and seventy-five to two-hundred men, at Batoche – in his mind the city of God. When Middleton's force of more than eight-hundred men advanced on the village on the ninth of May, the result was a foregone conclusion despite what the English Canadian press later called the heroics of the militia led by Colonel Arthur Trefusis Heneage WILLIAMS. The battle, and the rebellion, was over on May the twelfth.

Dumont fled to the United States; in mid May Riel, "cold and forlorn," chose to surrender to the scouts of the NWMP, who described him as "careworn and haggard; he has let his hair and beard grow long; He is dressed in a poorer fashion than most of the half breeds captured. While talking to General Middleton as could be seen from the outside of the tent, his eyes rolled from side to side with the look of a hunted man; He is evidently the most thoroughly frightened man in camp. On the following day the minister of militia, Adolphe-Philippe Caron, instructed Middleton to send Riel to Winnipeg under guard for trial, but Macdonald and his cabinet came to realize that if the trial was held in Winnipeg a unanimous verdict might not be secured, a distinctly unpleasant prospect for the government. When the party reached Moose Jaw on the CPR, it was redirected by Caron to Regina, where it arrived on the twenty-third of May 1885. In the territorial capital and its neighbourhood, hostility to the prisoner prevailed.

The difference in site also meant a different court procedure. Under Manitoba law a prisoner was entitled to a twelve-man jury and half the jury might be French-

speaking. On the other hand, the federal law governing court procedure in the territories called for only a six-man jury, with no assurance of bilingual rights. Moreover, at a trial held in one of the provinces the case would be heard by a superior court judge whose independence was guaranteed by law and practice. Instead, Riel was tried in Regina by a stipendiary magistrate who held office at the pleasure of the federal government and could be dismissed without cause at any time.

It was clear from the start that the trial would be a political one, and there is indisputable evidence that Macdonald's objective was to fix exclusive responsibility on Riel and to secure his conviction and execution as soon as possible. It was an understandable reaction to the inflamed opinion of Ontario, which cried for vengeance for the killing of Thomas Scott, the whites at Frog Lake, the men at Duck Lake, and the militiamen under Middleton's command. But Macdonald sadly misjudged the explosion of emotions in Quebec. In the event, the government's conduct of the case was to be a travesty of justice.

When Riel was brought to Regina, he was imprisoned in the NWMP barracks in a very small cell and shackled with ball and chain. All the defendants who were charged, including Jackson who had joined the Métis movement, were held incommunicado by the police until the chief prosecuting attorneys arrived on the first of July. In the interval, the government's lawyers were sifting the evidence against Riel and the others, and preparing the formal charges, utilizing the documents which had been retrieved from Riel's headquarters and on the battlefield.

The presiding magistrate was to be Hugh Richardson, an Englishman who had been named a stipendiary magistrate by the Mackenzie administration in 1876 and who was a member of the Council of the North-West Territories and legal adviser to the lieutenant governor of the North-West Territories. He was not bilingual. The five prosecuting attorneys were the deputy minister of justice, George Wheelock Burbidge,

as well as leading members of the bar of eastern Canada: Christopher Robinson, Thomas Chase-Casgrain, Britton Bath Osler, and David Lynch Scott. François-Xavier a successful criminal lawyer, was one of those who agreed to defend Riel, along with Charles Fitzpatrick, Thomas Cooke Johnstone, and James Naismith Greenshields, also leading members of the bar in the east.

In retrospect, the defence lawyers' handling of Riel's case left much to be desired. They did not ask for dismissal on grounds of insanity, despite the fact that Jackson had been so acquitted a few days before. They also denied Riel the right to cross-examine witnesses, even though (as Riel put it during the trial) "they lose more than three-quarters of the good opportunities of making good answers, because they did not know the witnesses and the local circumstances. All this was a serious invasion of the prisoner's rights by his counsel. Lemieux also declared that the defence counsel would not be responsible for anything the prisoner might say during his first address to the jury. It is curious that Riel's lawyers did not demand that he be tried under the Canadian statute of 1868, which would have allowed a charge of treason-felony with life imprisonment as the penalty. Of the eighty-four trials held in Battleford and Regina for participants in the rebellion, seventy-one were for treason-felony, twelve for murder, and only one, Riel's, for high treason. The charge against Riel was under the medieval English statute of 1352, which carried a mandatory death penalty.

The trial opened on the twentieth of July with the reading of the indictment, followed by arguments by Riel's counsel challenging the jurisdiction of the court and the trial procedure. Richardson rejected the defence arguments. Riel pleaded not guilty. On the following day, the defence counsel argued for a postponement of the trial, on the grounds that they would be unable to conduct a defence in the absence of certain witnesses, including several alienists in eastern Canada. Richardson granted postponement for one week. Riel had asked for three witnesses who had fled to Montana, Gabriel Dumont and two other Métis, Napoléon Nault and Michel Dumas.

Father André and his associate Father Fourmond did appear as defence witnesses, but not Lawrence Vankoughnet, the superintendent-general of Indian affairs, and Alexander Mackinnon deputy minister of the interior, who, Riel argued, were custodians of documents which detailed Métis grievances. The third day's proceedings began in late July with the empanelling of the jury. As a measure of the inevitability of the final outcome it should be noted that of the thirty-six persons summoned by Richardson for jury service only one was French-speaking, and he was prevented by an accident from appearing. The crown challenged one prospective juror, the only Roman Catholic on the list. Thus, even though French Canadian and Métis jurors could have been secured from among the population of the territories, Riel was tried by a jury comprised entirely of English-speaking Protestants.

A perusal of the evidence indicates clearly that the crown selected witnesses who would testify that the prisoner had used his great influence with the Métis to lead them to arm themselves, and subsequently had determined the strategy of the uprising. Dumont, the witnesses implied, had been responsible only for the tactics adopted in the engagements. The prosecution elicited opinions from its witnesses that Riel's deep religious fervour was calculated to impress a simple-minded folk who had become his dupes and it made much of Riel's negotiations with the First Nations people. It also represented the prisoner as a self-seeking villain who was prepared in return for \$35,000 to abandon the cause of the Métis. The prosecution sought to discredit witnesses called by the defence and objected to the admission of evidence on the failure of the federal government to deal with long-standing complaints. It may well have feared the effect of such evidence on the jurors because even at this early date most westerners felt alienated by policies made in Ottawa for the benefit of central Canada.

Both Father André and Father Fourmond, questioned on Riel's behaviour, politics, and religion, were unshakeable in their opinion that Riel was insane. Defence

counsel's star witness was Dr François-Elzéar Roy, superintendent of the Beauport asylum, who stated that Riel suffered from megalomania (today often referred to as paranoia). Roy was subjected to a savage cross-examination by Osler, whose questions implied that Roy had a financial interest in keeping patients in his custody.

Dr Daniel Clark, superintendent of the lunatic asylum in Toronto, testified that Riel was insane, but admitted he would have to have him under observation for some months before he could be positive that he was not malingering. Clark was highly critical of the McNaughton rules; this legal precedent established that a defence of insanity could be accepted only if it could be proved that the accused did not know the difference between right and wrong. To combat the impressive evidence of Riel's insanity the crown counsel resorted to extraordinary measures. Dr James Wallace, medical superintendent of the insane asylum in Hamilton, Ontario, testified that Riel was sane, on the basis of about half an hour's interview and listening to the trial proceedings. Not only was his examination superficial, but defence counsel Charles Fitzpatrick elicited that Wallace had never read the works of the leading French authorities on megalomania. Dr Augustus Jukes, the NWMP surgeon, was forced to admit under defence questioning that one could converse with a man and not be aware of insanity. With its case in such a precarious state, the prosecution recalled General Middleton and four other laymen who had had brief contacts with Riel.

The defence counsel could have made better use of Dr Clark's evidence, though it may have been that they had little or no experience in dealing with cases of insanity, or they may have had too little time to prepare their defence or to consult alienists in advance. Yet another curious feature of the conduct of the case was that the defence did not attempt to subpoena the diary which Riel kept between March and May 1885, and which was picked up on the battlefield along with his other papers and shipped to the Department of Justice in Ottawa. The Toronto Globe had published most of this

diary by the time the trial began in Regina. The diary displays a curious mixture of prayers and pious assertions with religious interpretations of the events of the rebellion.

Fitzpatrick summed up the case for acquittal in perhaps the most passionately eloquent address ever heard in a Canadian courtroom. The first part was devoted to an exposition of the historic role of the Métis in the northwest, and the disabilities under which they had suffered. The remainder dealt cogently with Riel's actions during the rebellion, which were held to be incompatible with those of a sane man. The address had a profound effect on those present in the court, including the jurors. The judge then called on Riel, asking him whether he had anything to say. Riel would have preferred to defer his remarks until after the crown counsel had made its summation, but the judge denied the request. Riel then proceeded to address the court. The intense religiosity of the prisoner, a notable feature of his personality, was evident from the beginning and throughout his remarks. He spoke in a clear, eloquent, and earnest manner and dealt particularly with the question of his insanity. The address was quite rational in its description of the undemocratic institutions which prevailed in the territories.

Robinson's summation for the prosecution was relatively brief and unemotional and was chiefly concerned with the defence that Riel was insane. "My learned friends," he sagely observed, "must make their choice between their defences. They cannot claim for their client what is called a niche in the temple of fame and at the same time assert that he is entitled to a place in a lunatic asylum." Riel, he continued, "is neither a patriot nor a lunatic." How could a man live for eighteen months as the most prominent man in the district without his insanity being detected? Robinson could find no evidence that Riel controlled his mania and used it for his own purpose. Finally, Robinson was dissatisfied with the evidence that had been provided by the defence concerning the circumstances of his incarceration in the two asylums.

The judge's charge to the jury was clearly biased against Riel. Richardson reiterated his claim that the court had full jurisdiction. In dealing with the question of insanity he suggested that Riel's claim for \$35,000, and the disappearance of his irritability when brought to Regina, were facts which demonstrated reasoning power. Richardson concluded by asking the jury to apply the McNaughton rules to the case. On 1 August the jury returned a verdict of guilty with a recommendation of mercy. Richardson passed the death sentence.

But before delivering the sentence Richardson asked Riel the customary question of whether he had anything to say to the court. Riel seized the opportunity to deliver a much longer speech than the one he had made the previous afternoon. It was an entirely secular argument, except for three brief references to the Deity, to his prophetic mission, and to the spirit which had guided his activities. He began by expressing satisfaction that he had not been regarded as insane. He then turned to a recital of the Manitoba disturbances of 1869 and 1870, two-thirds of his remarks being devoted to this theme. Turning to his ambitions for the northwest, he described the policy he would follow if he were federal minister of immigration and his programme for settling the prairies. In essence it was a not unreasonable programme for creating a multi-cultural society. At the same time the address has shrewd observations and moving passages which typify the rhetorical power that had given him such an influence in the Métis community.

The verdict was appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba (the appeal court for the territories), and subsequently to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but the appeals were dismissed. Meanwhile, petitions for the commutation of the death sentence flooded into Ottawa from thousands of French Canadians in Quebec, Massachusetts, and Manitoba. A considerable number of counter-petitions were sent from Ontario. The commutation petitions were based on the argument that Riel was insane and hence not responsible for his actions during the rebellion, or that his

crime was a political one for which civilized nations no longer exacted the death penalty. Riel's fate had become a national issue that threatened to divide the cabinet, indeed the country, and a vast amount of editorial commentary was produced on the subject. Ontario newspapers favoured the execution and at least one, the *Toronto News*, went as far as to begin advocating polarization of politics on racial lines. On the other hand, Quebec journalists were highly critical of Macdonald and his cabinet, especially his French-Canadian colleagues. Despite the immense pressure from mass meetings in Quebec, Chapleau, Hector-Louis Langevin, and Caron did not resign, perhaps saving the country from further racial and religious conflict.

As a result of the insistence of Macdonald's French Canadian cabinet colleagues, he nevertheless agreed to have Riel re-examined. On 31 Oct. 1885 three doctors were instructed to report to the government on whether the prisoner was a reasonable and accountable being who could properly be executed. They were Dr Jukes of Regina, Dr François-Xavier Valade, a well-known general practitioner of Ottawa, and Dr Michael Lavell*, a specialist in obstetrics and warden of the Kingston penitentiary. Lavell and Jukes reported that Riel was sane. Valade's conclusion was that Riel was not an accountable being, that he was unable to distinguish between right and wrong on political and religious subjects. The whole consultation was undertaken in the utmost secrecy. Valade's testimony was falsified by the ministry in the report submitted to parliament in 1886 to make it appear that he had in fact agreed with the other two.

In general, the treason charge was a legal rationalization. But even if treason had been a sound charge, there were grounds for commuting the sentence in view of the conflicting testimony on Riel's sanity, the dictates of mercy, and the political character of the prosecution. In its political calculation, the government sadly misjudged the situation. French Canadians understandably would be suspicious of court decisions which had acquitted the two white settlers, Jackson, and Thomas Scott, both tried for treason-felony, while finding 20 Métis and numerous Indians guilty. Perhaps nothing

else could have been expected from the seventy-year-old Macdonald, bereft of an outstanding French-Canadian colleague. On the sixteenth of November at the NWMP barracks in Regina, Riel was hanged, meeting his death with dignity, calmness, and courage.

The execution of Riel caused not only an outcry in Quebec but a notable change in local and national politics. Shortly after, the Parti National was organized in Quebec, led by Honoré Mercier, a brilliant orator. This party won the provincial election of 1886. In the federal election of 1887 there was a significant loss of Conservative seats to the Liberals, setting a trend which culminated in Wilfrid Laurier's victory in 1896 and a fundamental realignment in Canadian national politics.

Sources include -Encyclopedia Britannica, Wikipedia, Lewis H. Thomas and Dictionary of Canadian Biography

G.O.A.T.

The Number Three Western Canadian Legend - Terry Fox



Terrance Stanley Fox (CC- OD) was an athlete, humanitarian, and cancer research activist. In 1980, with one leg been amputated due to cancer, he embarked on an east-to-west cross-Canada run to raise money and awareness for cancer research.

Born: July 28, 1958 in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Died: June 28, 1981, Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster

Siblings: Darrell Fox, Fred Fox, Judith Fox

Place of burial: Port Coquitlam Municipal Cemetery

Full name: Terrance Stanley Fox

Height: 5' 8 and 1/2"

At eighteen Terry Fox (who some say was the greatest Canadian of all time) from Port Coquitlam, British Columbia never saw himself as remarkable - he did display an unusual determination to achieve the goals he set for himself, but his circle was local – family, school, sports and friends. But Terry’s cancer diagnosis of osteogenic sarcoma just above the knee, the subsequent amputation of his leg and experience in the children’s cancer wards changed all that. A newly nurtured reservoir of compassion, combined with a fierce determination to bring an end to the suffering cancer causes, set Terry on a path that, quite simply, changed the world. (Courtesy of the terryfox.org website).

Fox (the legend) was an athlete, humanitarian, and cancer research activist. In 1980, with one leg amputated due to cancer, he embarked on an east-to-west cross-Canada run to raise money and awareness for cancer research. Although the spread of his cancer eventually forced him to end his quest after one-hundred and forty-three days and 5,373 kilometres (3,339 mi), and cost him his life, his efforts resulted in a lasting, worldwide legacy. The annual Terry Fox Run, first held in 1981, has grown to involve millions of participants in over sixty countries and is now the world's largest one-day fundraiser for cancer research; over eight-hundred and fifty million dollars (Canadian) million has been raised in his name as of September 2022.

Fox was a distance runner and basketball player for his Port Coquitlam high school, now named after him, and Simon Fraser University. His right leg was amputated in 1977 after he was diagnosed with osteosarcoma, though he continued to run using an artificial leg. He also played wheelchair basketball in Vancouver, winning three national championships. In 1980, he began the Marathon of Hope, a cross-country run to raise money for cancer research. He hoped to raise one dollar from each of Canada's twenty-four million people. He began with little fanfare from St John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, in April and ran the equivalent of a full marathon every day. Fox had become a national star by the time he reached Ontario; he made numerous public appearances

with businessmen, athletes, and politicians in his efforts to raise money. He was forced to end his run outside Thunder Bay when the cancer spread to his lungs. His hopes of overcoming the disease and completing his run ended when he died nine months later.

Terry Fox was born on July 28, 1958, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Rolland and Betty Fox. Rolland was a switchman for the Canadian National Railway. Fox had an elder brother, Fred, a younger brother, Darrell, and a younger sister, Judith.

His family moved to Surrey, British Columbia, in 1966, then settled in Port Coquitlam in 1968. His parents were dedicated to their family, and his mother was especially protective of her children; it was through her that Fox developed his stubborn dedication to whatever task he committed to do. His father recalled that Fox was extremely competitive, noting that he hated to lose so much that he would continue at any activity until he succeeded. Fox attempted to join his school's basketball team, though struggled because of his height. His coach suggested that Fox try cross-country running, which Fox did as he wanted to impress his coach. Fox continued to improve on his basketball skills, and in grade twelve he won his high school's athlete of the year award. Fox was unsure whether he wanted to go to university, but Fox's mother convinced him to enrol at Simon Fraser University. He studied kinesiology with the intention of becoming a physical education teacher. He was also a member of the junior varsity basketball team.

In November 1976, Fox was driving to the family home in Port Coquitlam when he was distracted by nearby bridge construction and crashed into the back of a pickup truck. Fox injured his right knee in the crash and felt pain in December but chose to ignore it until the end of basketball season. By March 1977, the pain had intensified and he went to a hospital, where he was diagnosed with osteosarcoma, a form of cancer that often starts near the knees. Fox believed his car accident weakened his knee and left it vulnerable to the disease, though his doctors argued there was no connection. He

was told that his leg had to be amputated, he would require chemotherapy treatment, and that recent medical advances meant he had a fifty per-cent chance of survival. Fox learned that two years before, the figure would have been only fifteen per-cent; the improvement in survival rates impressed on him the value of cancer research. With the help of an artificial leg, Fox was walking three weeks after the amputation. Doctors were impressed with Fox's positive outlook, stating it contributed to his rapid recovery. Fox endured sixteen months of chemotherapy and found the time he spent in the British Columbia Cancer Control Agency facility difficult as he watched fellow cancer patients suffer and die from the disease.

In the summer of 1977, Rick Hansen (an honorable mention legend), working with the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association, invited Fox to try out for his wheelchair basketball team. Although he was undergoing chemotherapy treatments at the time, Fox's energy impressed Hansen. Less than two months after learning how to play the sport, Fox was named a member of the team for the national championship in Edmonton. He won three national titles with the team and was named an all-star by the North American Wheelchair Basketball Association in 1980.

The night before his cancer surgery, Fox had been given an article about Dick Traum, the first amputee to complete the New York City Marathon. The article inspired him; he embarked on a fourteen-month training program, telling his family he planned to compete in a marathon himself. In private, he devised a more extensive plan. His hospital experiences had made Fox angry at how little money was dedicated to cancer research. He intended to run the length of Canada in the hope of increasing cancer awareness, a goal he initially divulged only to his friend Douglas Alward.

Fox ran with an unusual gait, as he was required to hop-step on his good leg due to the extra time the springs in his artificial leg required to reset after each step. He found the training painful as the additional pressure he had to place on both his good

leg and his stump led to bone bruises, blisters and intense pain. Fox found that after about twenty minutes of each run, he crossed a pain threshold, and the run became easier.

In September 1979, Fox competed in a seventeen mile (twenty-seven kilometre) road race in Prince George. He finished in last place, ten minutes behind his closest competitor, but his effort was met with tears and applause from the other participants. Following the marathon, he revealed his full plan to his family. His mother discouraged him, angering Fox, though she later came to support the project. She recalled, "He said, 'I thought you'd be one of the first persons to believe in me.' And I wasn't. I was the first person who let him down". Fox initially hoped to raise one million dollars, then ten million, but later sought to raise one dollar for each of Canada's twenty-four million citizens.

In October 1979, Fox sent a letter to the Canadian Cancer Society in which he announced his goal and appealed for funding. He stated that he would "conquer" his disability, and promised to complete his run, even if he had to "crawl every last mile". Explaining why he wanted to raise money for research, Fox described his personal experience of cancer treatment: "I soon realized that that would only be half my quest, for as I went through the sixteen months of the physically and emotionally draining ordeal of chemotherapy, I was rudely awakened by the feelings that surrounded and coursed through the cancer clinic. There were faces with the brave smiles, and the ones who had given up smiling. There were feelings of hopeful denial, and the feelings of despair. My quest would not be a selfish one. I could not leave knowing these faces and feelings would still exist, even though I would be set free from mine. Somewhere the hurting must stop....and I was determined to take myself to the limit for this cause."

The Cancer Society was skeptical of his success but agreed to support Fox once he had acquired sponsors and requested, he get a medical certificate from a heart

specialist stating that he was fit to attempt the run. Fox was diagnosed with left ventricular hypertrophy – an enlarged heart – a condition commonly associated with athletes. Doctors warned Fox of the potential risks he faced, though they did not consider his condition a significant concern. They endorsed his participation when he promised that he would stop immediately if he began to experience any heart problems.

A second letter was sent to several corporations seeking donations for a vehicle and running shoes, and to cover the other costs of the run. Fox sent other letters asking for grants to buy a running leg. The Ford Motor Company donated a camper van, while Imperial Oil contributed fuel, and Adidas his running shoes. Fox turned away any company that requested he endorse their products and refused any donation that carried conditions, as he insisted that nobody was to profit from his run. Fox's path crossed eastern Canada and he began his run at St. John's on the east coast and ran west.

The Marathon began on April 12, 1980, when Fox dipped his right leg in the Atlantic Ocean near St John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, and filled two large bottles with ocean water. He intended to keep one as a souvenir and pour the other into the Pacific Ocean upon completing his journey at Victoria, British Columbia. Fox was supported on his run by Doug Alward, who drove the van and cooked meals.

Fox was met with gale-force winds, heavy rain, and a snowstorm in the first days of his run. He was initially disappointed with the reception he received but was heartened upon arriving in Channel-Port aux Basques, Newfoundland and Labrador, where the town's ten thousand residents presented him with a donation of over ten thousand dollars. Throughout the trip, Fox frequently expressed his anger and frustration to those he saw as impeding the run, and he fought regularly with Alward. When they reached Nova Scotia, they were barely on speaking terms, and it was arranged for Fox's brother Darrell, then seventeen, to join them as a buffer.

Fox left the Maritimes on June 10 and faced new challenges upon entering Quebec due to his group's inability to speak French and drivers who continually forced him off the road. Fox arrived in Montreal on June 22, one-third of the way through his 8,000-kilometre (5,000 mile) journey, having now collected over two-hundred-thousand dollars in donations. Fox's run caught the attention of Isadore Sharp, the founder and CEO of Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts, who lost a son to melanoma in 1978 just a year after Terry's diagnosis. Sharp gave food and accommodation at his hotels to Fox's team. When Fox was discouraged because, so few people were making donations, Sharp pledged two dollars a mile and persuaded close to one-thousand other corporations to do the same. Fox was convinced by the Canadian Cancer Society that arriving in Ottawa for Canada Day would aid fundraising efforts, so he remained in Montreal for a few extra days.

As Fox's fame grew, the Cancer Society scheduled him to attend more functions and give more speeches. Fox attempted to accommodate any request that he believed would raise money, no matter how far out of his way it took him. He bristled, however, at what he felt were media intrusions into his personal life, for example when the Toronto Star reported that he had gone on a date. Fox was left unsure whom he could trust in the media after negative articles began to emerge, including one by The Globe and Mail that highlighted tensions with his brother Darrell and claimed he was running because he held a grudge against a doctor who had misdiagnosed his condition, allegations he referred to as "trash".

The physical demands of running a marathon every day took their toll on Fox's body. Apart from the rest days in Montreal taken at the request of the Cancer Society, he refused to take a day off, even on his twenty-second birthday. He frequently had shin splints and an inflamed knee. He developed cysts on his stump and experienced dizzy spells. At one point, he had a soreness in his ankle that would not go away. Although he feared he had developed a stress fracture, he ran for three more days before seeking

medical attention, and was then relieved to learn it was tendonitis and could be treated with painkillers. Fox rejected calls for him to seek regular medical checkups and dismissed suggestions he was risking his future health. By late August Fox described that he was exhausted before he began the day's run. In September then first outside Thunder Bay, he was forced to stop briefly after he had an intense coughing fit and experienced pains in his chest. He resumed running as the crowds along the highway shouted out their encouragement. A few miles later, short of breath and with continued chest pain, he asked Alward to drive him to a hospital. The next day, Fox held a tearful press conference during which he announced that his cancer had returned and spread to his lungs. He was forced to end his run after on-hundred and forty-three days and 5,373 kilometres (3,339 miles). Fox refused offers to complete the run in his stead, stating that he wanted to complete his marathon himself.

Fox had raised one point seven million (equivalent to five million dollars in 2021) when he was forced to abandon the Marathon. A week after his run ended, the CTV Television Network organized a nationwide telethon in support of Fox and the Canadian Cancer Society. Supported by Canadian and international celebrities, the five-hour event raised \$10.5 million (equivalent to thirty-four million dollars in 2021). Among the donations were one million dollars each by the governments of British Columbia and Ontario, the former to create a new research institute to be founded in Fox's name and the latter an endowment given to the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation. Donations continued throughout the winter, and by April over twenty-three million dollars had been raised (equivalent to sixty-six million in 2021).

Supporters and well-wishers from around the world inundated Fox with letters and tokens of support. At one point, he was receiving more mail than the rest of Port Coquitlam combined. Such was his fame that one letter addressed simply to "Terry Fox, Canada" was successfully delivered. In September 1980, Fox was invested in a special ceremony as a Companion of the Order of Canada; he was the youngest person to be so

honoured. The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia named him to the Order of the Dogwood, the province's highest award. Canada's Sports Hall of Fame commissioned a permanent exhibit, and Fox was named the winner of the Lou Marsh Award for 1980 as the nation's top athlete. He was named Canada's 1980 Newsmaker of the Year.

The Ottawa Citizen described the national response to his marathon as "one of the most powerful outpourings of emotion and generosity in Canada's history"

Fox remains a prominent figure in Canadian folklore. His determination united the nation; people from all levels of society lent their support to his run and his memory inspires pride in all regions of the country. A 1999 national survey named him as Canada's greatest hero, and he finished second to Tommy Douglas in the 2004 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation program The Greatest Canadian. Fox's heroic status has been attributed to his image as an ordinary person attempting a remarkable and inspirational feat. Others have argued that Fox's greatness derives from his audacious vision, his determined pursuit of his goal, his ability to overcome challenges such as his lack of experience and the very loneliness of his venture. As Fox's advocate on The Greatest Canadian, media personality Sook-Yin Lee compared him to a classic hero.

Fox was the youngest person named a Companion of the Order of Canada and won the 1980 Lou Marsh Award as the nation's top sportsman. He was named Canada's Newsmaker of the Year in both 1980 and 1981 by The Canadian Press. Considered a national hero (a legend), Fox has had many buildings, statues, roads, and parks named in his honour across the country.

Courtesy of terryfox.org and Wikipedia

Epilogue plus Musings and Thoughts

Commentaries in this book are related to legends of Canada's West, but not a genre of folklore that consists of a narrative featuring human actions perceived or believed both by teller and listeners to have taken place within human history. Narratives in this type of genre (can you say Sasquatch or a flying, fire-breathing Dragon) may demonstrate human (or animal) values, and possess certain qualities that give the tale verisimilitude (authenticity).

Legend, in its other form, includes no happenings that are outside the realm of "possibility," but it may include miracles. Legends may be transformed over time, in order to keep them fresh, vital, and realistic. Many legends (the second kind) operate within the realm of uncertainty, never being entirely believed by the participants, but also never being resolutely doubted. This type of legend was not part of this book.

Yet another form of legend is the urban legend, which are a modern genre of folklore that is rooted in local popular culture, usually comprising fictional stories that are often presented as true, with macabre or humorous elements. These legends can be used for entertainment purposes, as well as semi-serious explanations for mysterious events, such as disappearances and strange objects. The term "urban legend," as used by folklorists, is used to make two points: first, that legends and folklore do not occur exclusively in so-called primitive or traditional societies, and second, that one could learn much about urban and modern culture by studying such tales. This form of mythical legend (Ogopogo as an example) was also not used in this book.

In this book all "legends" that were presented - were real people, completing real tasks and events. But in Western Canadian many people and or events bordered on other forms of legendary. Take Bill Miner and Chief Peguis for example, both men

flourished (or in Miner's case spent time in prison) during their time in Western Canada and in both cases, due to the stories told, one would say that they qualify for legendary status. Even though these two people did not make this book as true legends, they, like hundreds more are indeed legendary. Let us start first by delving into the story of Bill Miner and Chief Peguis, so you dear reader can decide if you think their feats make them a legend in the almost category.

Ezra Allen Miner (born circa 1847 to September 2, 1913), more popularly known as Bill Miner, was a bandit, originally from Bowling Green, Kentucky, who served several prison terms for stagecoach robbery. Known for his unusual politeness while committing robberies, he was widely nicknamed the Grey Fox, Gentleman Robber or the Gentleman Bandit. He is reputed to have been the originator of the phrase "Hands up!".

Legend has it that Bill Miner admonished his cohorts to fire their guns when in danger of capture but "do not kill a man". He was arrested for the first time in 1866 in San Joaquin County, California and served time there. He was shortly released but served more time at Placer County, California and later at Calavera's. He was discharged in 1880. He then formed a partnership with Bill Leroy (as W. A. Morgan) to rob a stagecoach. Leroy was caught and lynched, but Miner escaped. He was later caught for another robbery in Tuolumne County, California and was released from San Quentin in 1901.

After his third prison term, Miner moved to the province of British Columbia in Canada, where he adopted the pseudonym George Edwards and is believed to have staged British Columbia's first-ever train robbery on September 10, 1904 at Silverdale about thirty-five kilometres (twenty-two miles) east of Vancouver, just west of Mission City. It is claimed that Miner was the robber, but neither he nor his accomplices were ever tied conclusively to the Silverdale heist. It is also widely reported that Silverdale's train robbery was the first in Canada, but Peter Grauer's definitive study ("Interred With

Their Bones", 2005) cites a train robbery in Port Credit, Ontario thirty years prior as the first.

Miner was eventually caught after a botched payroll train robbery near Kamloops at Monte Creek (then known as "Ducks"). Choosing the wrong car, they managed only to rob fifteen dollars plus a bottle of kidney pills that Miner picked up off of a shelf. Miner and his two accomplices - Tom "Shorty" Dunn and Louis Colquhoun, were located near Douglas Lake, British Columbia. After an extensive man hunt a posse surrounded them while they were lunching in the woods. Miner presented himself as George Edwards and claimed that he and his cohorts were prospectors. The officer in charge of the posse suspected he had encountered the nefarious train-robbing gang and challenged the claim, putting them under arrest.

Dunn attempted to fire at the police and was shot in the leg and he gave up quickly after being wounded. Colquhoun was disarmed by an officer standing nearby and Miner never drew his weapon. Miner's arrest and subsequent trial in Kamloops caused a media spectacle. The most damning evidence against him was the bottle of kidney pills that Miner had picked up during the Ducks robbery. Upon his conviction, he, Dunn and Colquhoun were transported by train to the provincial penitentiary in New Westminster. By that time, Miner's celebrity status had risen to the point that the tracks were reputedly lined with throngs of supporters, many of whom expressed satisfaction with the fact that someone had taken the very unpopular CPR to task.

While serving time in the B.C. Penitentiary, Miner escaped in 1907 and was never recaptured in Canada. He moved back to the United States, becoming once again involved in robberies in the South at Gainesville in 1909. There, he served more prison time, and escaped twice. He died in the prison farm at Milledgeville, Georgia, of gastritis, contracted from drinking brackish water during his previous escape attempt.

Miner's time in British Columbia (not enough years to be eligible as a “real” legend in this book) propelled his celebrity in many ways since. British Columbia restaurant chain, the Keg Steakhouse & Bar (who’s original owner is a legend in this book), have named drinks and their Billy Miner Pie after the train robber. Their early decor also showed many photos of Miner. A mural depicting Miner's robbery near Monte Creek has been painted on the exterior south wall of Cactus Jacks Saloon & Dance Hall located in the building at the corner of 5th Avenue & Lansdowne Street in Kamloops, British Columbia.

Maple Ridge, British Columbia features the Billy Miner Pub which is located in historic Port Haney on the bank of the Fraser River. The pub is located in the original Bank of Montreal building built in the early 1900s. It has been speculated that Miner left a hidden cache of loot in the forests south of Silverdale after the first robbery and local historians believe he used these monies to fund his escape, while others surmise that today there is still hidden loot to be found there. Miner was also the subject of the 1982 Canadian film ‘The Grey Fox’ - in which he was played by Richard Farnsworth.

Mount Miner near Princeton, formerly Bald Mountain or Baldy, was renamed in Bill Miner's honor in response to a motion by the Princeton Board of Trade in 1952. Miner had lived on the ranch owned by Jack Budd, which was on the other side of this mountain from Princeton, while planning the robbery at Ducks. Tin Whistle Brewing Co. a microbrewery from Penticton B.C. launched a Red Ale titled "Hands Up!" as a commemoration to Miner.

So - if it is safe to say that if Miner is an infamous legend than maybe Chief Peguis is the opposite - a famous legend. Born in the Great Lakes area, Peguis was among the Saulteaux, or Ojibwa, who migrated west with the fur trade in the late 1790s, settling on Netley Creek, a branch of the Red River south of Lake Winnipeg. He welcomed the first settlers brought to the Red River area by Lord Selkirk in 1812 and is

given credit for aiding and defending them during their difficult years. When the main group of settlers arrived in 1814 to find none of the promised gardens planted or houses built, Peguis guided them to Fort Daer (Pembina, N.D.) to hunt buffalo. The children, weak from the journey, were carried on ponies provided by the Indians. The Saulteaux showed the settlers how to hunt and brought them along on their annual trek to buffalo country.

Peguis sided with the Hudson's Bay Company during its dispute with the North-West Company, and after the Selkirk settlers had been attacked at Seven Oaks in June of 1816. The future grandmother of Louis Riel (one of the three G.O.A.T.s in this book), the first white woman resident in the West, Marie-Anne Gaboury, whose husband was away when the Nor 'Westers occupied Fort Douglas, was rescued by Peguis, and she and her children were kept safely in his camp for several weeks. Before the other settlers fled north to Norway House, they were befriended and fed by Peguis.

On 18 July 1817 Peguis was one of five Saulteaux and Cree chiefs who signed a treaty with Lord Selkirk to provide an area for settlement purposes. This included a strip of land two miles wide on each side of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, beginning at their confluence within the present city of Winnipeg and extending up the Red to what is now Grand Forks (N.D.) and up the Assiniboine to Rat Creek. Plots of land reaching six miles in each direction from Fort Douglas, Fort Daer, and Grand Forks were also included - in exchange, each tribe was to receive annual payments of one-hundred pounds of tobacco. This land treaty was the first to be signed in Western Canada.

Colin Inkster, a Manitoba politician, writing in 1909 remembered Peguis as "short in stature, with a strong, well-knit frame, and the voice of an orator." He was "clad in a cotton shirt, breech clout, red cloth leggings and over all a blanket wrapped loosely about him, his hair hung in two long plaits studded with brass ornaments, his breast decorated with medals." One of the latter was a medal presented to him by Lord Selkirk

as a confirmation of the agreement of 1817. Peguis' appearance, however, was disfigured as part of his nose had been bitten off during a tribal quarrel in about 1802. As a result, he was known to some settlers as "The Cut-Nosed Chief."

Peguis and his followers, who in 1816 numbered sixty-five men, lived by raising corn, potatoes, barley, and other grain at their village on Netley Creek, as well as by hunting. Peguis was met at this village by Anglican missionary John West in 1820 and later he supported missionary work among his followers. In 1836 St Peter's mission was built nearby to serve the Christian Indians, and on 7 Oct. 1840 Peguis gave up three of his four wives so that the Reverend John Smithurst could baptize him. He and his remaining wife took the names William and Victoria King, and their children later adopted the surname of Prince.

Peguis was recognized and honoured by the HBC throughout his life, and in 1835 Governor George Simpson gave him an annuity of £5 a year in recognition of his contributions. Peguis also carried with him a testimonial from Lord Selkirk which stated that he was "one of the principal chiefs of the Chippewas, or Saulteaux of Red River, has been a steady friend of the settlement ever since its first establishment, and has never deserted its cause in its greatest reverses."

Peguis was a welcome visitor to the Red River Settlement and, even after the threat of native hostilities had passed, his earlier support was remembered. However, in 1860 Peguis became dissatisfied with the white settlers when they began using lands not surrendered by his tribe, and he made a formal protest to the Aborigines' Protection Society. He also stated that the tobacco payment instituted in 1817 had been simply a goodwill token and that arrangements for the formal surrender of the land had never taken place. In addition, he questioned the right of the governor and Council of Assiniboia to make any laws which affected the un-surrendered area until after a further treaty was made. No action was taken by the authorities to rectify the situation until

after the area was transferred to the Dominion of Canada in 1870 - then Peguis' son negotiated Treaty No.1, Mis-koo-kee-new, also known as Red Eagle or Henry Prince, in August of 1871. Peguis did not live to see the treaty as he died in September of 1864 and was buried in the graveyard of St Peter's Church - in 1924 a monument honouring the chief was erected in Kildonan Park, Winnipeg.

As mentioned earlier in this epilogue, it is possible to add more legends (how about Rick Hansen, James Gladstone or Charles Allard as three more worthy examples), but we decided on fifteen (a few more due to ties) per category. Because of this, numerous suitable people and mystical beings did not make the grade (legends) – and for this, the author is regretful.

Sources include biographical.ca and Hugh A. Dempsey

The Last Word

This book on Western Canadian legends cannot end without a special shout out to someone who seems to be conspicuously absent from either the Sports or G.O.A.T. category –and that someone as you must have puzzled about by now is - Wayne Gretzky. If this book were on hockey or Canadian legends - ‘the Great One’ would have been front and center. But this book salutes the legends of Western Canada and under this authors definition, Mr. Gretzky does not qualify. Why? Because Gretzky was well on his way to being famous before he landed in Edmonton, and he was not born in the West and has not lived here in a very long time.

But because of the incredible pizzaz and scoring, not to mention the trophies and Stanley Cups that he compiled while he was with the Edmonton Oilers and that most everyone calls him the greatest hockey player ever, we give the name Gretzky our last word. Well maybe not; when you think of Western Canadian Legends, does one not think of Mr. Hall of Fame Lanny McDonald - the pride of Alberta or how about Frank Giustra – the founder of Lionsgate Entertainment. These two men are legends through their line of work and philanthropy. Maybe it is also Rider Nation, those lovable crazies who wear carved out watermelons on their heads and drink ice cold Pilsner beer - the football fans of the Saskatchewan Rough Riders. It is all the above – for these are ALL Legends of the West.

ABOUT THIS AUTHOR

Due to his passion for the print media, ink has flowed through this author's veins causing Reed Turcotte to spend the last forty-nine years happily publishing newspapers, magazines and more recently books. Leaving North Vancouver at the age of twenty-four, Turcotte started his print career with a little start-up newspaper called the 'Quesnel Tuesday News' and has not looked back since.

Turcotte has owned and published nine community newspapers, seven magazines and eight other books; Reed-All-About-It...Memoirs of a Controversial Publisher; Gold, Indians & War...Rock Creek & Colville 1859-1861; Greenwood...The Early Years of Canada's Smallest City, When Canadian Newspaper Publishers Were King; Three Down Football - Past Present & Future; Canada's Beautiful Game; Retire - Reset & Reload and a Touch of Fake News. He has resided in West Kelowna for the past nine years with his wife over-looking beautiful Lake Okanagan.

At one time this author, publisher, editor, journalist, and historian had publications that could be found all over Western Canada and the US Pacific Northwest, and it all started in Quesnel, B.C. in 1974. Turcotte has written and published over two million words and his small media empire has promoted thousands of worthy individuals (and some not so praiseworthy) - something he is immensely proud of.

