

# News Release



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Nedomansky and the Holik brothers go crazy in 1969

**NO TEAM** has, in modern times, dominated the IIHF World Championship as the "Big Red Machine" of the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is a bit strange that many of the world championship highlights come from games which the Soviets lost.

It's probably why they became unforgettable moments - the superior Soviets won so much over a span of 35 years that the few losses they suffered stick to ones memory because it took so much skill, luck and determination to beat them. This issue of the *IIHF News Release* highlights, among other things, the best games, the biggest upsets and the best goal in the history of the world championships. On all three occasions the virtually unbeatable Soviets were on the receiving end.

**WHO CAN** ever forget the two unbelievable games between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in Stockholm 1969? (See photo above from game 2) How about the tic-tac-toe goal in 1987 in Vienna when Sweden tied the Soviets to win their first gold in 25 years? Has there ever been a bigger hockey upset than Poland's 6-4 over the Soviets in Katowice in 1976?

Things are so much different in today's international hockey. The Czechs are no longer the underdogs. They are the three-time reigning world champions and they are the team to beat, while Russia has struggled for almost a century.

**HOCKEY IS** a sport full of heroes. Finn Raimo Helminen is one of them. After becoming the only hockey player to have participated in six Olympics, Helminen now wants to break the world hockey record in national team appearances. More about him on page five.

**CONNIE BRODEN** is another type of hockey hero. On the last page you can read about the now 70-year old Canadian who is the only one to have won the IIHF World Championship and the Stanley Cup in the same year.



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## Will the champions Czech-mate everyone else again, or will we see a... Changing of the guard?

**There will be at least seven very hungry teams coming to Sweden with the incentive to capture the IIHF World Championship trophy.**

Almost two months to the day after the Olympic men's final, the hockey family will gather in Sweden for the 66th IIHF World Championship. The roots of this annual international marquee hockey tournament can be traced to the Swiss village of Les Avants where the first European Ice Hockey Championship took place in 1910 and what later became the IIHF World Championship.

This makes our championship one of the strongest and most traditional in international team sports.

A lot of positive momentum and goodwill from the Salt Lake City Olympics will definitely carry over to Sweden. Some teams will surely want to bring over some of the momentum with them, while others may wish to start all over again. Personally, I can't recall any World Championship where so many teams will have the extra incentives to win the gold.

**Czech Republic:** Going into this season the Czechs had their grip on the three main men's hockey titles; the World Championship gold, the Olympic gold and the World Juniors gold. They lost the last two but the Czechs are still the three time defending IIHF World Champions. I know they will be doing everything to add a fourth straight win to their resume.

**Sweden:** As soon as Tre Kronor lost to Belarus in the Olympic quarter final, the broadcaster TV3 adopted "The Revenge of the Nation" as their theme for the World Championship. Also, Sweden has never won the gold when hosting the tournament. Do you think the Swedes are hungry for gold?

**Finland:** Team Suomi has lost three of the last four World Championship finals. Since 1998 Finland has three silver medals and one bronze. Last year in Germany, they were leading the final 2-0 after two



Photo: CITY PRESS, BERLIN

**A VERY TIGHT GRIP:** Since 1999 the IIHF World Championship trophy has known only one owner, the Czech Republic. Here, captain Robert Reichel holds on to the trophy assisted by Jiri Dopita. Will it be a fourth straight, or a changing of the guard in Gothenburg?

periods only to lose in overtime. Count on the Finns coming out hard to go for the gold.

**Russia:** There was tremendous disappointment in the Russian hockey community after Salt Lake City. A bronze medal is simply not good enough in this country that has such a great hockey tradition. Russia has not won a medal since their gold in the World Championships in 1993. Coach Boris Michailov's mind is set on putting an end to this streak.

**Canada:** The defending Olympic champions will try to prove that the victory in Salt Lake was not a fluke. Canada's world championship teams have not won a medal since claiming gold in 1997 in Finland. The Canadians would love to show the hockey world a double in 2002. This has actually never been accomplished!

**USA:** The Americans have won the World Championship once - in 1933. There is a bronze from 1996, their only World Championship medal in recent history. They were the best team in Salt Lake City - up until the final. They are hungry for more in Sweden.

**Slovakia:** Just like Sweden, Slovakia will do everything to put the disappointments of Salt Lake behind them, and they will try hard to repeat their success from St. Petersburg where Slovakia won silver. The proud Slovaks are on a mission to make the hockey world understand that the elite in our sport should be called the big seven and not big six.

Switzerland, Germany and Latvia, with their steady improvement, are in a process of establishing themselves as world powers.

As President of the IIHF, I want to extend my warmest regards to all ice hockey fans and welcome you to the exciting 66th IIHF World Championship.

**René Fasel**  
IIHF President

# Nothing equals the rivalry of the spring of 69

The 66th IIHF World Championship takes place in Sweden. What a splendid opportunity to look back at some highlights from the wonderful history of hockey's annual marquee tournament.

**Best games:** Nothing, absolutely nothing equals the two Czechoslovakia - Soviet Union games in the 1969 World Championships in Stockholm. It was six months after the Soviet Union and the rest of the Warsaw Pact nations invaded Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovaks played with a fury never earlier seen in international hockey. The Czechoslovaks, who had a very good team but not as good as the Soviets, managed to beat the world champions twice, 2-0 and 4-3. This was 120 minutes of unbelievable hockey and also so much more than just hockey. And there was simply no way the Czechoslovaks could lose any of those games. This was the only time when a team beat the reigning world champion twice and only came away with the bronze medal. The Czechoslovaks could not produce the same amount of adrenalin against the Swedes and lost twice to the hosts.

**Best team:** Soviet Union's in the 1981 World Championship in Gothenburg. Decisive gold medal game: Sweden - Soviet Union 1-13. Enough said.

**Biggest upset:** Poland - Soviet Union 6-4 in the 1976 World Championship in Katowice, Poland. (See more on this game on page 6 and 7).

**Biggest upset (sort of):** From 1973 through to the 1976 Olympics in Innsbruck, the Soviet Union won three World Championships and the Olympic tournament compiling a 34-1 won-lost record and 294-63 in goal differential. The only game that the Soviets lost during this period was a 7-2 decision against Czechoslovakia in the 1974 IIHF World Championship in Helsinki. In the 60s and 70s, Czechoslovakia was the only team that could now and then beat the Big Red Machine, but all games were close. In this game the Czechs were up 6-0 after two in what probably was the most perfect game any team ever played against the Soviet Union when they were in their prime.

**Biggest trouble maker of all time:** Canada's Wilf Paiement in the 1977 World Championship in Vienna. The IIHF rulebook was simply not pre-

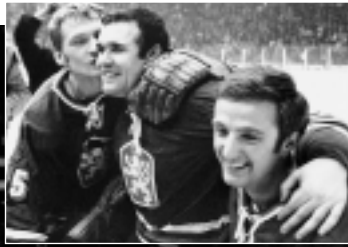


Photo: ROLLE RYGIN

**BEST GAMES EVER:** After defeating the Soviet Union 2-0 in the first game of the 1969 IIHF World Championships, the Czechoslovaks did it again in game two, 4-3. Jiri Holik grabs his head in disbelief as the celebrations begin. Evgeni Mishakov (far right) does not feel like joining in. *Insert:* Jaroslav Holik kisses super goaltender Vladimir Dzurilla who hugs spare goalie Miroslav Lacky. These were probably the best and hardest fought games ever in IIHF World Championship history. Despite losses, the Soviets still defended world title.

pared for the emergence of this Earlton, Ontario native when he and Canada re-entered the IIHF World Championship after a six-year hiatus. This guy was simply too much.

**Biggest dominance:** Soviet Union winning twelve world titles in thirteen years between 1963 and 1975.

**The second coming:** Wayne Gretzky's arrival at the 1982 World Championship in Finland after the Edmonton Oilers where eliminated early from Stanley Cup playoffs. Eventually the tournament resumed - and Gretzky went to win the scoring title in the only IIHF World Championship he participated in. Canada got the bronze.

**Most surprising emergence:** The Soviet Union coming to the 1954 World Championship in Stockholm as rookies - and running away with the gold.

**Longest wait I:** After 44 years as an elite pool nation, Finland finally won the gold medal in the 1995 World Championship in Stockholm. Not only did they win against their biggest rivals, but they did it in the capital of Sweden, beating the Swedes in the final with a Swede as Team Finland's coach. To really rub it in, the Finns "stole" the official Swedish world championship tune and adopted it as their own.

**Longest wait II:** Canada winning the gold medal at Milano, Italy in 1994 ending a 33-year long drought.

**Longest wait III:** USA has not won an IIHF World Championship since 1933.

**Best single effort in recent memory:** Mats Sundin taking the puck in his own end against the Soviet Union in the decisive game of the 1991 World Championship in Finland, skating through the entire Soviet team and scoring the gold medal winning goal (2-1) at 9.37 of the third period. Sundin, only 20 at that time, also won the tournament in scoring.

**He must have hated every second of it:** Sweden-basher Don Cherry coaching Team Canada in the 1981 World Championship in Sweden. In a very bad tournament for Canada, Cherry's team also lost to the hosts twice, 3-1 and 4-3. Ouch!

**Home advantage! What home advantage?** Sweden has hosted the IIHF World Championships eight times, not winning any one of them.

**Sweden? Almost like home:** Since entering the international hockey scene in 1954, the Soviet Union has won six out of seven world tournaments held in Sweden. Czechoslovakia captured gold in Stockholm in 1949 while Finland were victorious in the same city in 1995.

**Best goal ever:** Tomas Sandstrom's 2-2-goal against the Soviet Union in 1987 in Vienna. (See separate article on next page.)



# Was this the best championship goal ever?



Photo: BILDBYRAN, HASSLEHOLM

**HOW SWEDEN IT WAS:** Tomas Sandstrom finishes off the greatest goal action in the history of the IIHF World Championships. Goalie Evgeni Belosheykin has thrown his stick in sheer desperation, Alexei Kasatonov can't believe what is happening while Vladimir Krutov is a passive bystander. Sweden - Soviet Union 2-2.

■ ■ We don't have any voting or poll to back up this statement, and there is no one who can claim that he has seen all IIHF World Championship goals since the beginning of time, but we challenge anyone who would want argue this assertion:

**Tomas Sandstrom's marker in the 1987 IIHF World Championship against the Soviet Union in Vienna is the best goal ever scored in the history of the championships. Maybe the best goal scored in international hockey competition. Ever.**

The goal has all the criteria that make an unforgettable moment.

1. It was a beauty from the beginning of the action till the puck crossed the goal line.
2. It was history breaking.
3. It was scored against the toughest possible opposition.
4. It was scored in the dying moments of a crucial game.
5. It was a World Championship decider.

**Background:** The Soviet Union came into the

1987 World Championship as defending champions. Sweden hadn't won the World Championship in 25 years (since 1962). Sweden played the Soviet Union on May 1 in a four-team final round, round-robin playoff for the gold medal. The other two teams were Czechoslovakia and Canada.

**How it unfolded:** Soviet Union was on its way to another world title, leading Sweden 2-1 with less than one and a half minute remaining in the game. The Soviets had their best unit on ice: defensemen Vyacheslav Fetisov and Alexei Kasatonov and forwards Igor Larionov, Sergei Makarov and Vladimir Krutov. They had Evgeni Belosheykin in goal. Sweden answered with their best: Tommy Albelin and Anders Eldebrink on defence. Bengt-Ake Gustavsson centred wingers Hakan Loob and Tomas Sandstrom up front.

Gustavsson, arguably one of the finest centres in international hockey, got the puck from Anders Eldebrink and skated from his own zone up the middle, puckhandling around a couple of checking Soviets. Inside the blueline, he turned and made a drop pass to Tommy Albelin who crossed the puck from his right point position to Hakan Loob, who

was standing to the left of the Soviet goal. When Loob was checked by Kasatonov, he made an amazing turn-around backhand pass that surprised the entire Soviet defence, including the goaltender. The puck went straight to Tomas Sandstrom, who had pinched in deep into the zone and was standing to the right of the net. With the Soviet defence collapsed around Loob, Sandstrom could almost effortlessly chip the puck into the deserted net. All five Swedish players on the ice had touched the puck before it crossed the line.

**How it was depicted:** In the photo we can see how Belosheykin threw his stick as the last desperate effort to deflect the puck and possibly make the referee call a penalty shot. Kasatonov, when realising what had happened, threw out his arms in disbelief. The best five-man-unit in the history of the game was utterly outplayed. Time of goal: 18:39. Final score: 2-2.

**How it ended:** Had the Soviets won, they would have captured the gold medal. On May 3, Sweden rallied against Canada 9-0 while Soviet Union defeated the Czechs 2-1. Sweden was World Champion on goal difference.



**NO "WORLDS" POWER:** USA has not had many opportunities to cheer at the world hockey championships.

## USA wants to end a 69 year old drought

The USA is definitely the biggest under-achiever in the IIHF World Championship history. The only time Team USA has won the world championship gold, was back in 1933 in Prague.

The US is also officially World Champion of Squaw Valley in 1960 but in those days the Olympics also counted as world championships. The only "pure" hockey championship dates back almost 70 years. It is a little bit strange because the USA definitely is one of the hockey powers in the world. But in 1933 in Prague it was USA all the way. Not only did the Americans win the gold, but it was the first time a Canadian team was beaten in international hockey competition.

The team that crossed the Atlantic that year was known the Boston Olympics and was managed by Walter Brown, the founder of the NHL Boston Bruins and also of the NBA Boston Celtics. The team waltzed through the preliminaries beating Switzerland 7-0, Poland 4-0 and Czechoslovakia 6-0. Austria was no threat in the semi final (4-0) but in the final the Boston boys had to play the mighty Toronto Nationals who represented Canada. On the artificial ice rink (a sensation in those days) in Prague, the US defeated their archrivals 2-1.

Left wing Winthrop "Ding" Palmer was the star of the team, scoring nine goals in the five games. The only game he didn't score in was the final where Sherman Forbes and defenseman John Garrison were the scorers. Gerry Cosby was the goalie with the incredible 0,2 goal against average.

## By George...!

## Eight new inductees to the IIHF Hall of Fame will be celebrated in Gothenburg

■ The International Ice Hockey Federation IIHF inducts every season former ice hockey greats and honours their achievements, contributions and dedication to the game of ice hockey.

This year's induction will be sixth annual presentation and by adding this year's eight names to the IIHF gallery of IIHF Hockey Hall of Fame will add up the number of inductees to 111 representing 20 countries. The Induction festivities will be organised in Gothenburg, Sweden on May 3 during the 2002 IIHF World Championship.

### 2002 IIHF Hall of Fame Inductees

**Ernest Aljancic Sr.**, SLO. Pioneer of ice hockey in Slovenia, introduced the game to Ljubljana (his home town) in 1929, scored the very first goal in the first ever international game between Yugoslavian and Austrian team, represented his country in 25 seasons, finished playing at the age of 41 in 1957.

**Ivan Hlinka**, CZE. Former Czech National Team player with 256 national team games, 132 goals; 11 IIHF World Championship tournaments (3 gold medals) all-star in 1978, Olympics in 1972, 1976, coached Czech Republic to Olympic gold in 1998, IIHF World Championship title in 1999, manager of the Czech Olympic Team in Salt Lake City.

**Matti Keinonen**, FIN. Matti recorded 196 national team games, 71 goals, 9 IIHF World Championship tournaments, 2 Olympics, 18 seasons in the Finnish national league with 2 championship titles, the leading player in the Finnish upsets against Canada (1967), Czechoslovakia (1968) and Sweden (1965). Retired from his playing career in 1978.

**Nisse Nilsson**, SWE. 205 national team games, 161 goals, 9 IIHF World Championship tournaments, IIHF World Champion in 1957 and 1962, 3 Olympics, best forward at 1960 Olympics, all-star nomination at 1962 IIHF World Championship

**Peter Patton**, GBR. Founding member of the IIHF in 1908, established ice hockey to Great Britain, IIHF President 1914, Vice President 1910-11, 1913-14 and 1923-24, President of British Ice Hockey Association 1914 to 1934. Captain of his team

Princes and long time national team player for England. Played his last national team game in 1930 at the age of 54. Posthumous.

**Gordon Renwick**, CAN. IIHF Vice President from 1978 to 1994, Honorary President of Canadian Hockey Association has spend more than 30 years of promoting ice hockey in Canada and internationally. Former president of Galt Hornets, Canadian Amateur Champion Hockey Club in 1969 and 1971. Former chairman of IIHF Junior, Old-timers, Statutes and Bylaws, Rules and Marketing Committees.

**Thayer Tutt**, USA. Former president and vice president of the International Ice Hockey Federation between 1963 and 1986. Thayer Tutt was elected to Hockey Hall of Fame in 1978 and has received the Lester Patrick Award for his services to ice hockey in the United States. Posthumous.

**Vladimir Yurzinov**, RUS. Two-time IIHF World and European Champion as a player, started his coaching career 1974 with Dynamo Moscow, continued with Dynamo Riga, TPS Turku and EHC Kloten, Switzerland. National team assistant coach 1977-1991, several times head coach, also in Latvian national team, was an assistant coach to 2002 Russian Olympic team.

### 2002 Paul Loicq Award

The recipient of the 2002 IIHF Paul Loicq Award is **Mrs. Pat Marsh**. Pat Marsh has dedicated her life to the game of ice hockey serving in the office of the former IIHF president John Francis "Bunny" Ahearne for over 20 years. She also served as voluntary international secretary of the British Ice Hockey Association for 18 years and is still active in following the progress of ice hockey in her native Great Britain.

Paul Loicq Award was established in 1998 to honour the former IIHF president, who in his time between 1922 and 1947 served not only as an official, but also as an active player and referee. The former recipients of the Paul Loicq Award are Dr. Wolf-Dieter Montag (GER) in 1998, Roman Neumayer (GER) in 1999, Vsevolod Kukushkin (RUS) in 2000 and Isao Kataoka (JPN) in 2001.



**PRESIDENT'S MAN:** The President of Latvia, Mrs. Vaira Vike-Freiberga, presents the IIHF Medical Supervisor, Mr. George Nagobads, with Three Star Order for special achievements in promoting medical care, sports medicine and the Olympic movement in Latvia. George Nagobads, who resides in Edina, Minnesota, USA has been involved with the IIHF and USA Hockey for many years. Sitting to the left is the Prime Minister of Latvia, Mr. Andris Berzins. The award presentation took place in Riga, Latvia in November 2001.



# Helminen goes after next world record

Raimo Helminen is at it again. In Salt Lake City, the 38-year old Finn became the only player to participate in six Olympic hockey tournaments, and he is on his way to rewrite the hockey history books one more time.

If the Ilves Tampere centre is selected for the 2002 IIHF World Championship in Sweden (April 26 - May 11), Helminen can set a world hockey record for most national team appearances.

As this is being written, Helminen has played two exhibition games against Russia (April 5 and 7) and thus boosted his number of international games for Team Finland to 310.

The IIHF-approved record number of international games is 320 and belongs to Udo Kiessling of Germany. He is followed by Czechoslovakia's Jiri Holik (319) and Dietmar Peters of old East Germany (315).

Before the World Championships, Finland is scheduled to play three exhibition games and three games as part of the annual Karjala Cup tournament in Helsinki. In the World Championship, the most games a team can play is nine.

If Helminen gets a rest in some of the preparation games, he still should be able to tie or break the record at the end of the second round or in the quarter final, if he and Finland make it that far.

Apart from the six Olympics, Helminen has played in 10 IIHF World Championships, one Canada Cup and one World Cup.

In his 310 games for Team Finland, Helminen had 52 goals, 150 assists for 201 points and 70 penalty minutes.

Helminen had 7 goals, 34 assists and 12 penalty minutes this season for Ilves. He was +7.



**HELMINEN:** Eyes Udo Kiessling's world record of 320 national team games.

## Most international games

1. Udo Kiessling, Germany	320
2. Jiri Holik, Czechoslovakia	319
3. Alexander Maltsev, URSS	316
4. Sergei Makarov, URSS	315
4. Dietmar Peters, GDR	315
6. Vyacheslav Fetisov, URSS	314
7. Raimo Helminen, Finland	308
8. Alexei Kasatonov, URSS	299
9. Dieter Frenzel, GDR	296
10. Oldrich Machac, Czechosl.	293
11. Dieter Hegen, Germany	290
12. Vladimir Martinec, Czechosl.	289
13. Vladislav Tretiak, URSS	288
14. Valeri Kharlamov, URSS	287
15. Boris Michailov, URSS	282
15. Lasse Oksanen, Finland	282
15. Valeri Vasiliev, URSS	282
18. Vasil Pervukhin, URSS	280
19. Esa Peltonen, Finland	277
20. Vladimir Petrov, URSS	276
20. Vladimir Luchenko, URSS	276

What most hockey people already knew was confirmed through a study during the Olympic hockey tournament in Salt Lake City: Games do not present players with enough ice time nor puck possession time to develop fundamental skills.

The study was led by well-known Canadian coach George Kingston and was carried out on request by USA Hockey. George Kingston rose to international fame when he led Canada to the IIHF World Championship gold medal in 1994 in Milano, Italy. It was Canada's first world championship in 33 years. He also coached the national teams of Germany and Norway. Today, Kingston is an assistant coach for the NHL Florida Panthers.

Kingston holds a doctorate in philosophy, master's of arts, and bachelor's degrees in education and physical education from the University of Alberta.

Coach Kingston tells the IIHF News Release: "USA Hockey requested this study because they needed some ammunition to convince hockey people and others that young players need more practise time as opposed to playing games", said Kingston. "This is a common problem in both Canada and USA where kids practise too little and play too much."

And this study provided ammunition.

During the Olympics, Kingston led two crews of eight people in each and every game they studied, the crew selected three players whose puck pos-

## Olympic Study:

# Practise - not games - develop fundamental skills



**KINGSTON:** "We play too much, practise too little."

session time and ice time was scrutinized.

"We approached this study with a bias because we had a feeling that the puck possession time and ice time recorded by the best players would be more limited than most people think", said Kingston. "So if the superstars don't have the puck very often, the regular players have it even less. And that would show that games do not provide players with enough ice time or puck possession time to develop fundamentals like skating, passing and puck handling."

"We intentionally picked the best players who we knew beforehand would get lot's of ice time. We took players like Jaromir Jagr, Brian Leetch, Joe Sakic, Eric Lindros, Mats Sundin, and the best women players as well", said Kingston.

The average ice time of an Olympic superstar hockey player was 18 minutes and 40 seconds per game. The average puck possession time of the high calibre performers was 1 minute and 7 seconds.

In the Sweden-Canada men's game, Mats Sundin, who was by far the best player on the ice that

evening, had all in all 40.4 seconds of puck possession time.

This gives everyone an idea of how much the third or fourth liners carry the puck during a game.

With those figures at hand, Kingston says it takes playing between 150 and 180 games for young hockey players to acquire one hour of quality puck possession time.

"By looking at the skill level of an average North American player we can easily tell that Canadians and Americans do not practise the craft enough", says Kingston. "We produce great game players, but they lack fundamental skills. The junior development in Europe is much more efficient because they have a more sound practise-to-game ratio than in North America."

Kingston says that for players under the age of ten, you need up to five practises for one game. Over the age of ten at least two to three practises for every game you play. In Canada and USA youngsters often have a practise-to-game ratio that is close to one-to-one, according to Kingston.

"Our study gives support to the theory that skill is developed through repetition. So we must try to encourage our associations and youth programs to practise more and play less if we want skilled and offensively creative players in North America", concludes Kingston.

**Footnote:** This study was requested by USA Hockey and supported by the IIHF and Salt Lake City Organizing Committee, SLOC.

**SZYMON SZEMBERG**  
IIHF

For complete study go to:  
[www.usahockey.com/usa\\_hockey/observation/observation/](http://www.usahockey.com/usa_hockey/observation/observation/)

Katowice, April 8, 1976

**Poland - Soviet Union 6-4**

# The score that was heard around the world

Whatever Poland will accomplish in this 2002 World Championship, it probably won't come anywhere near what happened on April 8, 1976 in Katowice. On that remarkable day hockey fans around the world had to look twice, three times and once again at the score line to believe what they saw:

**Poland - Soviet Union 6-4.**

**Hockey upsets don't come bigger than that.**

In order to understand the magnitude of this win, which happened on day one of the 1976 IIHF World Championship in the Polish coal-mine city of Katowice, we must give a short recap.

The Soviet Union's Big Red Machine was virtually unbeatable in those days. Only two months earlier, the Soviets had cruised through the 1976 Olympics en route to their fourth straight Olympic gold hockey medal. In that tournament, on February 8, the Soviet Union beat Poland 16-1. Coming in to the Katowice tournament, the Soviets had won 12 out of the last 13 IIHF World Championships.

The CCCP boys had a team with super goaltender Vladislav Tretiak, defensemen Valeri Vasiliev, Vladimir Lutchenko and Gennadi Tsygankov and forwards Valeri Charlamov, Boris Michailov, Helmut Balderis, Aleksander Yakushev, Aleksander Maltsev, Sergei Kapustin, Viktor Shalimov and Viktor Zhlukov.

This was a team that had lost only one competitive game since 1972, had compiled a goal difference of 294-63 in the three last World Championships (-73, 74, 75) and the 1976 Olympics, and that had beaten Poland 9-3, 20-0, 8-3, 17-0, 13-2, 15-1 and 16-1 in the last seven championship games between the two teams.

In other words, what the 10,000 Polish fans at the Katowice arena were expecting on this spring Thursday was another slaughter. The goal: keep the score down. Everything under double digits was considered a success. A score like 4-2 Soviets would have been a dream. Suggesting a tie was not even funny.

Soviet head coach Boris Kulagin knew of course that his team would score at will and decided to start seldom used backup goaltender Aleksander Sidelnikov from the Soviet Wings. At 10.21 Mieczyslaw Jaskierski gave Poles the lead

and four minutes later Ryszard Nowinski made it 2-0, which was the score after the first period. The Polish crowd went wild but was silenced only 31 seconds into the second period when Boris Michailov put the Soviets on the scoreboard.

Now the Big Red Machine would surely come alive. They did. But on this day, the Soviets were in their white reserve jerseys. The underdog Poles were in red and they played like they believed that they were the world champions. Wieslaw Jobczyk, a totally unknown 22-year old forward who was about to play the game of his life, made it 3-1 just two minutes after Michailov's marker and 16 seconds later, 3:00 into the second, Jaskierski struck again with his second, 4-1 Poland.

Coach Kulagin, who was fuming on the bench, decided to pull Sidelnikov at the four-minute mark and Vladislav Tretiak got the call. It was just the medicine the Soviets needed. Boosted by the presence of their top goalie, Aleksander Yakushev scored at 5:14 to make it 4-2.

But this night would belong to Wieslaw Jobczyk. Just like after Michailov's first goal, the Poles replied immediately and Jobczyk got his second at 6:40. 5-2 to Poland and not even Tretiak's fort could hold back the home team, which was playing like they had divine support all night long.

The Soviets were trailing the whipping boys of international hockey 5-2 after two periods and coaches Kulagin and Loktev didn't even enter their locker room during the intermission. Now the crowd was going absolutely mad. They were singing constantly and the fact that Valeri Kharlamov scored to make 5-3 with seven minutes left didn't seem to affect them a bit. Goaltender Andrzej Tkacz made save after save at the other end and he kept his team in this dream.

With only 20 seconds remaining, with the Katowice arena being a complete madhouse, Jobczyk scored his third goal of the game and no one seemed to take notice when Kharlamov scored to make it 6-4 with five seconds left of the game.



**HERO FOR A DAY:** Goaltender Andrzej Tkacz deflected almost everything the Soviets threw at him.



The Soviets were shocked, the Polish almost too tired to find the words to sing the anthem but the crowd wasn't. That was fans' singing raised the roof.

The result affected both teams significantly. The Soviets could not recover. They lost to the Czechs and Swedes and finished second in the tournament. The mentally drained Poles could not bounce back. The next day they lost to Czechoslovakia, which tried to avoid relegation to the B division. It was a pretty good tournament after that. Going to the next year they needed only a tie against West Germany to avoid four team relegation group with Finland.





Photos: KAMERAREPORTAGE, GÖTEBORG

**WIESLAW... WHO?** Polish rookie Wiesław Jobczyk (nr 8, left) scores one of his three goals against Soviet Union on April 8, 1976 in Katowice. Goalie Vladislav Tretiak can not do much, neither can defenseman Sergei Babinov (nr. 4). Poland went on to win this game 6-4, arguably the biggest upset in IIHF World Championship history.

**Small picture:** Coach Boris Kulagin (far left) can't believe what he is witnessing. The whole Soviet bench is in a state of shock.



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Germany.

The Poles held on to a 1-1 tie until Reiner Phillip scored with 21 seconds remaining, losing 2-1. Poland finished the tournament with the same amount of points as Finland and West Germany but were relegated on goal difference.

# IIHF Learn To Play program to be introduced in Vienna



Photo: IIHF

**DRESSED FOR SUCCESS:** To teach kids fundamentals is the only way to a successful youth program in your country.

**The 2002 IIHF Learn To Play Program Seminar is scheduled to take place from June 14 to 16, 2002 in Vienna, Austria.**

## Objective:

The goal of this seminar is to introduce the new IIHF Learn To Play Program to our member National Associations.

## Program Outline:

The Learn to Play Program (LTP) is an educational initiative introduced within the Sport Development Program of the IIHF. The IIHF, in a partnership with the member national associations, is looking to use this Program to promote the global development of ice hockey, and introduce our sport to the youngest age levels.

The program is a cooperative effort, drawing on ice hockey experience and expertise from around the world. It promotes a youth-oriented educational approach to teaching the skills of ice hockey to the youngest children. The Learn To Play Program is aimed at teaching boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 9 basic skills of ice hockey. The program pro-

motes the equal involvement of the participants to create a fun environment for the children and their parents.

## Participants:

Two representatives from your national association to participate in the Learn to Play Program Seminar. To successfully introduce the IIHF's newest program, there are two key positions.

■ **Learn to Play Program Administrator.** This person is selected and assigned by the national association with the responsibility to manage and operate the program within the country. This individual should have a passion for youth development and be experienced and respected within the hockey community.

■ **Learn to Play Program Instructor.** This person is

selected by the national association in the role of an educator, to teach the essential components of the program to members within their country. This individual should have a strong teaching background as well as coaching experience within youth ice hockey.

## Seminar Outline:

The two day seminar will include classroom sessions as well as practical on-ice sessions to provide first-hand experience to the national association instructor. There will also be a demonstration tournament to showcase all parts of the program.

## New rules will be discussed at IIHF Seminar

**The 2002 IIHF New Rules Seminar will be held in Vienna, Austria from June 14 to 16, 2002.**

## Participants:

IIHF Referee Committee Members, IIHF Referee Supervisors and national association Referees-in-Chief

## Objective:

The goal of this seminar is to familiarise all participants with the rule changes, interpretations, and other topics concerning officiating.

## Seminar Outline:

The following topics will be discussed during the seminar:

- New rules, application and interpretations
- Use of IIHF Case Book
- Officiating supervision and evaluation
- Female officiating programs
- Responsibilities of national association Referees-in-Chief
- Information and statistics reports from national associations
- Use of the IIHF officiating development program

## URGENT REMINDER:

Registration forms for both Vienna seminars must be forwarded immediately to the IIHF Sport Department.

## Top coaches present their thoughts in Gothenburg

The 2002 IIHF International Coaching Symposium in Gothenburg (May 3 - 5) should be an outstanding success. More than 175 top-level coaches from all around the world are registered and will attend presentations from 15 top hockey coaches and well known presenters.

Some of the presenters include:

**Hardy Nilsson**, head coach of the Swedish national team will talk about "Torpedo hockey". The former coach of the Czech national team, **Ludek Bukac**, will talk about the "secrets" behind the success of the Czech national team



NILSSON: Torpedo theories

program. Canadian **Mark Aubry**, who is the IIHF's chief medical officer, will discuss how coaches can contribute to prevent concussions.

"Playing without goalkeeper" is the topic chosen by **Dave King**, the legendary coach of Team Canada in the 80s. **Curt Lindstrom**, the Swede who led Finland to the 1995 World Championship and who is head coach of Latvia, will hold a presentation on "How to handle superstars". **Erkka Westerlund** from Finland has "Teaching to play through the playing situation roles" as his subject, while the highly entertaining Swedish coach **Leif Boork** will talk about "Hockey worldwide."



# Learn-to-Play program taking shape in Norway and Italy

The clubs and coaches at the beginner's level in Norway are looking forward to the introduction of the IIHF Learn To Play program from the start of next season with great anticipation. "This program will give our coaches an excellent tool to ensure that the basic skills are taught in the proper way and at the right stage" says Norwegian coaching coordinator Audun Moun Larssen.

## NORWAY

Rules regarding children sports are in place for all sports in Norway, encouraging fun and learning and de-emphasizing competitions and the obsession with winning in the early stages. In this respect the Learn To Play program fits in perfectly, with its emphasis on skills development and giving more kids the chance to participate.

For the program to be successful, it has been necessary to translate the manual into Norwegian - no simple matter, but luckily the Norwegian Confederation of Sports has seen the significance of the program, and has given a grant that will cover the costs of the actual translation.

Clubs will be required to commit to the program by making their instructors attend the instructor's seminar that the Norwegian Icehockey Association will be running, as well as to follow the other recommendations that are an integral part of the program.

The Norwegian IHA is excited about this development. Like in many other countries, a large number of youth coaches have only limited hockey experience, and the way the LTP is constructed makes it an easy tool for these instructors to use in their coaching. The job of the Norwegian IHA will be to make as many instructors as possible acquainted with the program, and to give them the necessary background to be comfortable with using it in their coaching.

Further development will be to construct similar tools for coaches at the under 12 and under 14 levels, built on the principles of the LTP.



Photo and report: ROBERT GAMPER

**FORZA ITALIA:** The IIHF's "Learn to Play" program has been a splendid success in Italy. The Italian Ice Hockey Association (Hockey Italia Su Ghiaccio) reports that 40 teams are taking part in the program, for a total of 600 participants in the under-10 age group. The program is now being run in the northern regions of Piemonte, Aosta, Lombardia, Trentino, Alto Adige and Veneto. This photo is from a practise in the city of Toblach in the Alto Adige district. The "Learn to Play" program is run in tournament sessions with the cross-ice system and with mixed teams. A similar program is also active in the under-8 age group.

## Successful hockey development camp in Stavanger

Norway organized our first Hockey Development Camp (HDC) when we hosted the other seven participating countries for the Under 17 HDC in Stavanger in February. The event created a lot of interest in this "Oil Capital" of Norway, and the city sponsored both a cultural event as well as the banquet for all 200 participants.

All facilities were within walking distance of each other, including the virtually new hotel next door to the ice rink, which made everything easy for both organizers and participants. The Norwegian IHA had involved the local hockey community in the organization, which was a great success, not only for the camp, but also as a stimulating experience for everyone associated with hockey in this south-western outpost of the Norwegian hockey family.

**Report: JON HAUKELAND**

See more pictures and information from the camp at the following web address:

<http://www.hockey.no/t2.asp?p=18047&x=1&a=34920>

**The 2002 IIHF Asian Oceania Regional Development Camp, which will be held in Karuizawa, Japan from July 20 to 26, 2002 is rapidly approaching.**

The Asian Oceania Region includes the 12 national associations of Australia, China, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, The People's Republic of Korea, Singapore and Thailand.

The IIHF Sport Department in Zurich will coordinate the development camp in conjunction with the Japan Ice Hockey Federation. The event will be chaired by Mr. Shoichi Tomita, IIHF Vice President, with the support of IIHF staff, IIHF instructor's, IIHF mentor coaches as well as IIHF guest players from four of the leading hockey nations.

The camp will be held in the town of Karuizawa, Japan, located approximately 150 kilometers from Tokyo. All participants will stay in the Karuizawa Sengataki Onsen Hotel in close walking distance to all facilities.

## IIHF goes camping in Japan

"Partnership for Progress", and "Fair Play and Respect" two mottos promoted by the

IIHF, will be fostered throughout the entire program.

The event will encompass six sport development programs including:

- Player Skill Development & Game Program
- Game Official Skill Development & Game Program
- Coach Mentor Program
- Coach Instructor Seminar
- Referee Instructor Seminar
- Learn To Play Instructor Seminar

The participants and staff at the camp will be outfitted with IIHF team uniforms and clothing, as well as team material, supplied by Nike. Nike continues to show their outstanding support and commitment to IIHF Sport Development programs around the world.

Internet:  
<http://www.princehotels.co.jp/sengataki>

## IIHF World Championships\*

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Venue
1910	Great Britain	Germany	Belgium	Les Avants
1911	Bohemia	Germany	Belgium	Berlin
1912	Cancelled			
1913	Belgium	Bohemia	Germany	Munich
1914	Bohemia	Germany	Belgium	Berlin
1920	Canada	USA	Czechoslovakia	Antwerp (Olympics)
1924	Canada	USA	Great Britain	Chamonix (Olympics)
1928	Canada	Sweden	Switzerland	St. Moritz (Olympics)
1930	Canada	Germany	Switzerland	Chamonix/Berlin
1931	Canada	USA	Austria	Krynica
1932	Canada	USA	Germany	Lake Placid (Olympics)
1933	USA	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Prague
1934	Canada	USA	Germany	Milan
1935	Canada	Switzerland	Great Britain	Davos
1936	Great Britain	Canada	USA	Garmisch-Partenkirch. (Olympics)
1937	Canada	Great Britain	Switzerland	London
1938	Canada	Great Britain	Czechoslovakia	Prague
1939	Canada	USA	Switzerland	Zurich/Basle
1940-1946	No championships			
1947	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Austria	Prague
1948	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Switzerland	St. Moritz (Olympics)
1949	Czechoslovakia	Canada	USA	Stockholm
1950	Canada	USA	Switzerland	London
1951	Canada	Sweden	Switzerland	Paris
1952	Canada	USA	Sweden	Oslo (Olympics)
1953	Sweden	FR Germany	Switzerland	Zurich/Basle
1954	Soviet Union	Canada	Sweden	Stockholm
1955	Canada	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Krefeld/Dortmund/Cologne
1956	Soviet Union	USA	Canada	Cortina (Olympics)
1957	Sweden	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Moscow
1958	Canada	Soviet Union	Sweden	Oslo
1959	Canada	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Prague/Bratislava
1960	USA	Canada	Soviet Union	Squaw Valley (Olympics)
1961	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union	Geneva/Lausanne
1962	Sweden	Canada	USA	Colorado Springs/Denver
1963	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Stockholm
1964	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Innsbruck (Olympics)
1965	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Tampere
1966	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Ljubljana
1967	Soviet Union	Sweden	Canada	Vienna
1968	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Grenoble (Olympics)
1969	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Stockholm
1970	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Stockholm
1971	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Berne/Geneva
1972	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union	Sweden	Prague
1973	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Moscow
1974	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Helsinki
1975	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Munich/Dusseldorf
1976	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union	Sweden	Katowice
1977	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Soviet Union	Vienna
1978	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Prague
1979	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Sweden	Moscow
1981	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Gothenburg/Stockholm
1982	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Helsinki/Tampere
1983	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Dusseldorf/Dortmund/Munich
1985	Czechoslovakia	Canada	Soviet Union	Prague
1986	Soviet Union	Sweden	Canada	Moscow
1987	Sweden	Soviet Union	Czechoslovakia	Vienna
1989	Soviet Union	Canada	Czechoslovakia	Stockholm/Sodertalje
1990	Soviet Union	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Berne/Fribourg
1991	Sweden	Canada	Soviet Union	Turku/Helsinki/Tampere
1992	Sweden	Finland	Czech Republic	Prague/Bratislava
1993	Russia	Sweden	Czech Republic	Dortmund/Munich
1994	Canada	Finland	Sweden	Bolzano/Canazei/Milano
1995	Finland	Sweden	Canada	Stockholm/Gavle
1996	Czech Republic	Canada	USA	Vienna
1997	Canada	Sweden	Czech Republic	Helsinki/Turku/Tampere
1998	Sweden	Finland	Czech Republic	Zurich/Basle
1999	Czech Republic	Finland	Sweden	Oslo/Lillehammer/Hamar
2000	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Finland	St. Petersburg
2001	Czech Republic	Finland	Sweden	Cologne/Hanover/Nurnberg

## \*Notes:

1. The tournaments between 1910 and 1914 were European Championships
2. All Olympic ice hockey tournaments between 1920 and 1968 also counted as World Championships
3. In the Olympic years 1980, 1984 and 1988, no IIHF World Championships were staged.

**Gold medals:** Soviet Union/Russia 23, Canada 21, Czechoslovakia/Czech Republic 10, Sweden 7, USA 2, Great Britain 1, Finland 1.

## Canada still main exporter of hockey players, Germany tops the import rate

Canada is still the number one provider of hockey players to federations and leagues all over the world according to statistics from the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF).

More than 22 percent of all transfers registered by the IIHF during the period July 1, 2001 - March 5, 2002, have Canada as the exporting country. During that period 700 players (most of them Canadians) registered to play overseas.

At the same time German clubs from different levels recruited 681 players from other leagues or federations. That number amounts to 21.58 percent of all registered transfers. It should be noted that Germany's import has decreased significantly from last season, from 795 players (26.81 percent) to 681 players. The second biggest importing country is Great Britain with 327 incoming transfers, with Sweden placed third with 258 players coming in, but among those are many returning Swedes.

After Canada, the Czech Republic (327 players), Slovakia (317 players) and Finland (301) are the countries with most outgoing transfers. Numbers for USA: 203 players out, 99 in.

The list of the top five exporting and importing countries:

**Transfers out:**

Canada	700	(+ 39)
Czech Republic	327	(- 12)
Slovakia	317	(+ 11)
Finland	301	(+ 4)
Russia	245	(increase from 154 the season before, + 91!)

**Transfers in:**

Germany	681	(-114)
Great Britain	327	(+ 59)
Sweden	258	(+ 33)
France	193	(+ 25)
Austria	165	(+ 30)

The Sports department of the IIHF administrates and records all international player transfers between IIHF federations and also transfers between IIHF federations and the National Hockey League (NHL).

The total number of players who transferred to other federations and leagues during that 9-month period was 3,156.

## Poland shouldn't be able to compete on this level but does anyway

Poland, a nation of nearly 40 million people, is probably the best hockey country in the world if you consider the quality of the national team in relation to the player pool in the country. Poland, which is back in the elite group of the IIHF World Championship after ten years, has a pool of only 290 senior players according to the 2001 IIHF Survey of Players.

As comparison, Sweden with eight million people, has 21.314 senior players licensed while Finland, with five million, has a player pool of 13.261 seniors.

Canada has more indoor rinks (3.350) than Poland has players in all categories (1.931).



## Working overtime in international hockey

Here is the complete list of all overtimes (Sudden Victory and Game Winning Shot competitions) since those tie breaking procedures were introduced in IIHF tournaments in 1992.

### 1992 Olympics, Albertville

■ February 18, QF Canada-Germany 3-3. Canada won penalty shootout (Game Winning Shot competition) 3-2. Jason Wooley, Wally Schreiber and Eric Lindros (Game Winning Shot) scored for CAN. Michael Rumrich and Andreas Brockmann scored for GER. Sean Burke in goal for CAN. Helmut de Raaf in goal for GER.

### 1992 World Championship, Prague.

■ May 9, QF Finland-Czechoslovakia 2-2. Finland won penalty shootout 2-0. Jarkko Varvio and Keijo Säilynoja (Game Winning Shot) scored for FIN. Markus Ketterer in goal for FIN. Petr Briza in goal for CZE.

### 1993 World Championship, Munich

■ April 30, SF Sweden-Czech Republic 3-2. Thomas Rundqvist (ass: Mikael Renberg) scored sudden victory goal at 8.38 of overtime.

### 1994 Olympics, Lillehammer

■ February 23, QF Canada-Czech Republic 3-2. Paul Kariya scored sudden victory goal at 5.54 of overtime.

■ February 23, QF Russia-Slovakia 3-2. Aleksander Vinogradov (ass. Andrei Nikolishin) scored sudden victory goal at 8.39 of overtime.

■ February 27, F Sweden-Canada 2-2. Sweden won penalty shoot-out 3-2. Magnus Svensson, Peter Forsberg and Peter Forsberg again (Game Winning Shot) scored for SWE. Petr Nedved and Paul Kariya scored for CAN. Tommy Salo in goal for SWE. Corey Hirsch in goal for CAN.

### 1994 World Championship, Milano

■ May 8, F Canada-Finland 1-1. Canada won penalty shootout 3-2. Luc Robitaille, Joe Sakic and Luc Robitaille again (Game Winning Shot) scored for CAN. Jari Kurri and Mikko Mäkelä scored for FIN. Bill Ranford in goal for CAN. Jarmo Myllys in goal for FIN.

### 1995 World Championship, Stockholm

■ May 5, SF Sweden-Canada 3-2. Daniel Alfredsson (ass. Mikael Johansson) scored sudden victory goal at 8.17 of overtime.

### 1996 World Championship, Vienna

■ May 3, SF Canada-Russia 2-2. Canada won penalty shootout 3-2. Ray Ferraro, Paul Kariya and Yanic Perreault (Game Winning Shot) scored for CAN. Sergei Berezin scored twice for RUS. Curtis Joseph in goal for CAN. Andrei Trefilov in goal for RUS.

■ May 4, Bronze medal game USA-Russia 4-3. Brian Rolston (ass. Joe Sacco) scored sudden victory goal at 4.48 of overtime.

### 1998 Olympics, Nagano

■ February 20, SF Czech Republic-Canada 1-1. Czech Republic won penalty shootout 1-0. Robert Reichel (Game Winning Shot) scored for CZE. Theo Fleury, Ray Bourque, Joe Nieuwendyk, Eric Lindros and Brandon Shanahan all missed for CAN. Dominik Hasek in goal for CZE. Patrick Roy in goal for CAN.

### 1999 World Championship, Lillehammer

■ May 13, SF Czech Republic-Canada 6-4 (Game 2, CAN won first game 2-1). Czech Republic won penalty shootout 4-3. Martin Prochazka, Martin Rucinsky, Roman Simicek and Jaroslav Spacek (Game Winning Shot) scored for CZE. Brian Savage, Ray Whitney and Corey Stillman scored for CAN. Milan Hnilicka and Roman Cechmanek (coach Ivan Hlinka switched goalies midway through the shootout) in goal for CZE. Ron Tugnutt in goal for CAN.

■ May 13, SF Sweden-Finland 2-1 (Game 2, FIN won first game 3-1). Marko Tuomainen (ass. Teemu Selänne) scored sudden victory goal at 6.25 of overtime.

■ May 15, F Czech Republic-Finland 1-4 (Game 2, CZE won first game 3-1). Jan Hlavac (ass. Roman Simicek) scored sudden victory goal at 16.32 of overtime.

### 2001 World Championship, Hanover, Cologne

■ May 10, QF Canada-USA 3-4. Darby Hendrickson (ass. Doug Brown, Brett Hedican) scored sudden victory goal at 0.32 of overtime.

■ May 10, QF Sweden-Russia 4-3. Kim Johnsson (ass. Fredrik Modin) scored sudden victory goal at 6.03 of overtime.

■ May 12, SF Czech Republic-Sweden 2-2. Czech Republic won penalty shootout 2-1. Martin Prochazka and Viktor Ujick (Game Winning Shot) scored for CZE. Jorgen Jonsson scored for SWE. Milan Hnilicka in goal for CZE. Tommy Salo in goal for SWE.

■ May 13, F Czech Republic-Finland 3-2. David Moravec scored sudden victory goal at 10.38 of overtime.

■ **Footnote:** The longest overtime in major international hockey occurred in the 1996 World Cup. Canada beat Sweden 3-2 in the SF at Philadelphia on Theo Fleury's goal at 39.47 of overtime.

## Bern is the top hockey draw in Europe



For the first time in four years, the Kölner Haie (Cologne Sharks) of the German DEL league have lost the number one position among the European clubs with the best attendance figures. On top of the top 20 list is SC Bern of the Swiss Nationalliga A, which averaged 11,310 fans over 22 home games. This despite that Bern had, by their standards, a poor season finishing only eighth in the regular season standings, barely making the playoffs.

The biggest progress, attendance wise, was made by another Swiss club, Lausanne HC. After being promoted from the lower league, Nationalliga B, before this season, the club from the French speaking part of Switzerland increased their average attendance by more than more than 100 percent, from 3,910 in the 2000-2001 season to 8,731, which placed Lausanne fourth in Europe.

New arenas almost always spark fan interest. Russian Lokomotiv Yaroslavl, which wasn't on the list last year, this season plays in front of an estimated crowd of 8,700 in their brand new "Arena-2000". Swedish powerhouse Farjestad of Karlstad plays to almost 100 percent of the capacity in their new "Lofbergs Lila Arena", averaging 7,408 fans.

### Best attendance figures in European hockey leagues

*Last season's position within brackets*

1. (3) SC Bern	(SUI)	11,310
2. (1) Kölner Haie	(GER)	11,142
3. (2) Jokerit, Helsinki	(FIN)	9,662
4. (x) Lausanne HC	(SUI)	8,731
5. (x) Lokomotiv Yaroslavl	(RUS)	8,700 (est.)
6. (4) ZSC Lions, Zurich	(SUI)	8,507
7. (5) Frölunda, Göteborg	(SWE)	8,421
8. (7) TPS Turku	(FIN)	7,775
9. (x) Farjestad, Karlstad	(SWE)	7,408
10. (6) Djurgarden, Stockholm	(SWE)	7,230
11. (8) HC Pardubice	(CZE)	7,060
12. (17) HC Plzen	(CZE)	6,450
13. (9) IFK Helsinki	(FIN)	6,315
14. (12) Karpat, Oulu	(FIN)	6,097
15. (13) HV 71, Jonkoping	(SWE)	6,077
16. (10) Dusseldorf Metro Stars	(GER)	6,042
17. (11) Belfast Giants	(GBR)	6,012
18. (x) Tappara, Tampere	(FIN)	5,784
19. (x) HC Zlin	(CZE)	5,774
20. (15) Frankfurt Lions	(GER)	5,680

**OVERTIME? YES, BUT FOR HOW LONG?** A study made by the IIHF shows that working overtime in hockey often is a quick fix. The IIHF has gone through all sudden-death overtimes in the NHL since 1950 and also the Swedish and Finnish top leagues which have used the unlimited overtime system since 1975. The study showed that, on average, 40 percent of all overtimes end within the

first five minutes. 60 percent of all overtimes are over before the ten minute mark and only 10 - 15 percent of the prolonged games make it to the second overtime period.

The fastest overtime goal is from the 1986 Stanley Cup finals when Montreal's Brian Skrudland scored after nine seconds at Calgary.

The longest overtime: 116:30, Detroit vs Montreal Maroons 1-0 in 1936. Mud Bruneteau ended the pain well past midnight.



Photo: CITY PRESS, BERLIN

**PERFECT CZECH:** Martin Prochazka executes this penalty shot to perfection on Sweden's Tommy Salo at the 2001 World Championship in Germany. Czechs beat Sweden in the semi-final penalty shoot-out.

# Broden's feat will see no repeat

Fringe NHLer won IIHF World Championship gold and Stanley Cup in same year

**By SZYMON SZEMBERG, IIHF**

Connie Broden is the answer to one of the best hockey trivia questions ever: Who is the only player to have won the IIHF World Championship and the Stanley Cup in the same year?

He did it with Canada in Oslo in 1958, and one month later Broden won the Stanley Cup with the Montreal Canadiens.

Connie was the first and probably the last to have accomplished this elusive "double".



Photo: PHOENIX COYOTES

**BRODEN 2002:** Scouts and follows the game he loves.

Not only did Connie Broden capture the 1958 IIHF World Championships, the centre also won the Oslo tournament in scoring with 12 goals and 7 assists in 7 games. Today, at the age of 70, Broden lives in Islington in the greater Toronto area and does part time scouting for the NHL Phoenix Coyotes in Ontario.

Connie was quite surprised when the IIHF called him to remind him of his achievement 44 years ago, but he was happy to share his memories. "Yes, it was quite a feat when you look back to it", said Broden from his home in Islington. "But I was very fortunate. I was a fringe player at best at pro level and I was just lucky to be around when the Canadiens won the Cup. But I contributed quite a bit to Canada's victory in Oslo."

You can easily agree with Broden's assessment of his short, but remarkably successful elite career. In his three NHL seasons (1955 - 1958) Connie played all in all six NHL games, he scored two goals and one assist - and got his name on Stanley Cup twice, 1957 and 1958. Try to tell this to Brad Park or Ray Bourque...

In 1958, at the age of 26, Broden decided to retire. He had just graduated from university, he had a good job at the Molson Breweries waiting for



Photo: HOCKEY HALL OF FAME, TORONTO

**ON GUARD IN OSLO:** Connie Broden (right) as a member of the fabled Whitby Dunlops in 1958. Teammate George Samolenko is to the left.

him and there was no future in pro hockey for him. But the Whitby Dunlops, the amateur team that was about to travel to Oslo to represent Canada in the World Championship, needed players and approached Sam Pollock, the general manager of the Montreal Canadiens. Pollock told the Dunlops management: "Take Broden".

Connie jumped at the opportunity and ended up being an important part of the gold medal team. He scored at least one goal in every game of the World Championship. The Whitby team, led by Harry Sinden, steamrollered through the tournament until they had to face the mighty Soviets in the final game. Broden still remembers his goal that gave Canada a 2-1 lead. The Dunlops went on to win 4-2.

"I took great pride in winning that gold medal and beating the Soviet team", said Broden.

Canada was humiliated by the Russians in earlier tournaments and we were really the first team to win back the championship."

"I also remember the open arena in Oslo. Sometimes when we played we had a snowstorm and there I understood why we had to change sides midway through the third period."

In all, Canada outscored the competition 82-6. The Whitby boys hammered Poland 14-0, Norway 12-0, Finland 24-0, Sweden 10-2, Czechoslovakia 6-0 and the USA 12-1.

"It was not like it is in today's international hockey", noted Broden. "There is parity in the game today and every team is competitive."

When Broden returned from Norway, his momentum carried him back to the Canadiens. In the playoffs Connie played one game and that was enough to achieve this historic double.

Broden was asked to go back to the World Championships in 1959, but he declined the invitation.

"I thought that I had nothing to gain going back. I had gone through that once and I wanted to end my career on a high note."

As a veteran of international hockey, Broden did not miss any hockey action from the Salt Lake City Olympics. The Whitby Dunlop alumnus was impressed.

"It was just excellent", said Connie of the hockey performed in the Olympics. "It was so much better, so superior to the game we see on an every day basis in North America. There was no holding and clutching... too bad we don't see that kind of hockey more often. We should learn from this."

**Footnote:** Ken Morrow is the only player to have won the Olympic hockey gold and the Stanley Cup in the same year. Morrow was part of the 1980 US-team at Lake Placid and he won the Stanley Cup with the New York Islanders the same spring.

## Connel "Connie" Broden

**Born:** Montreal, Quebec, April 6, 1932

**Resides:** Islington, Ontario.

**Feat:** The only player who has won the IIHF World Championships and the Stanley Cup in one season, 1958.

**International career:** Won the gold medal with Canada's Whitby Dunlops at Oslo 1958 and won the tournament scoring title with 12 goals and 7 assists in 7 games.

**NHL career:** Won two Stanley Cups with the Montreal Canadiens, 1957 and 1958 having played only 6 NHL games in his three NHL seasons.

**Does today:** Works as a part time scout for the NHL Phoenix Coyotes.