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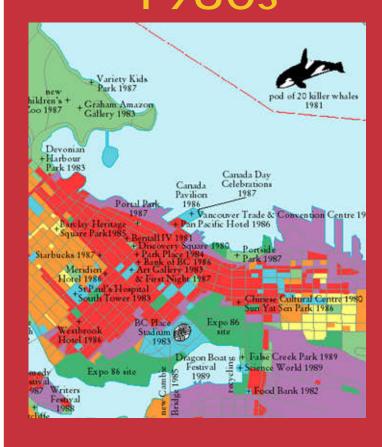
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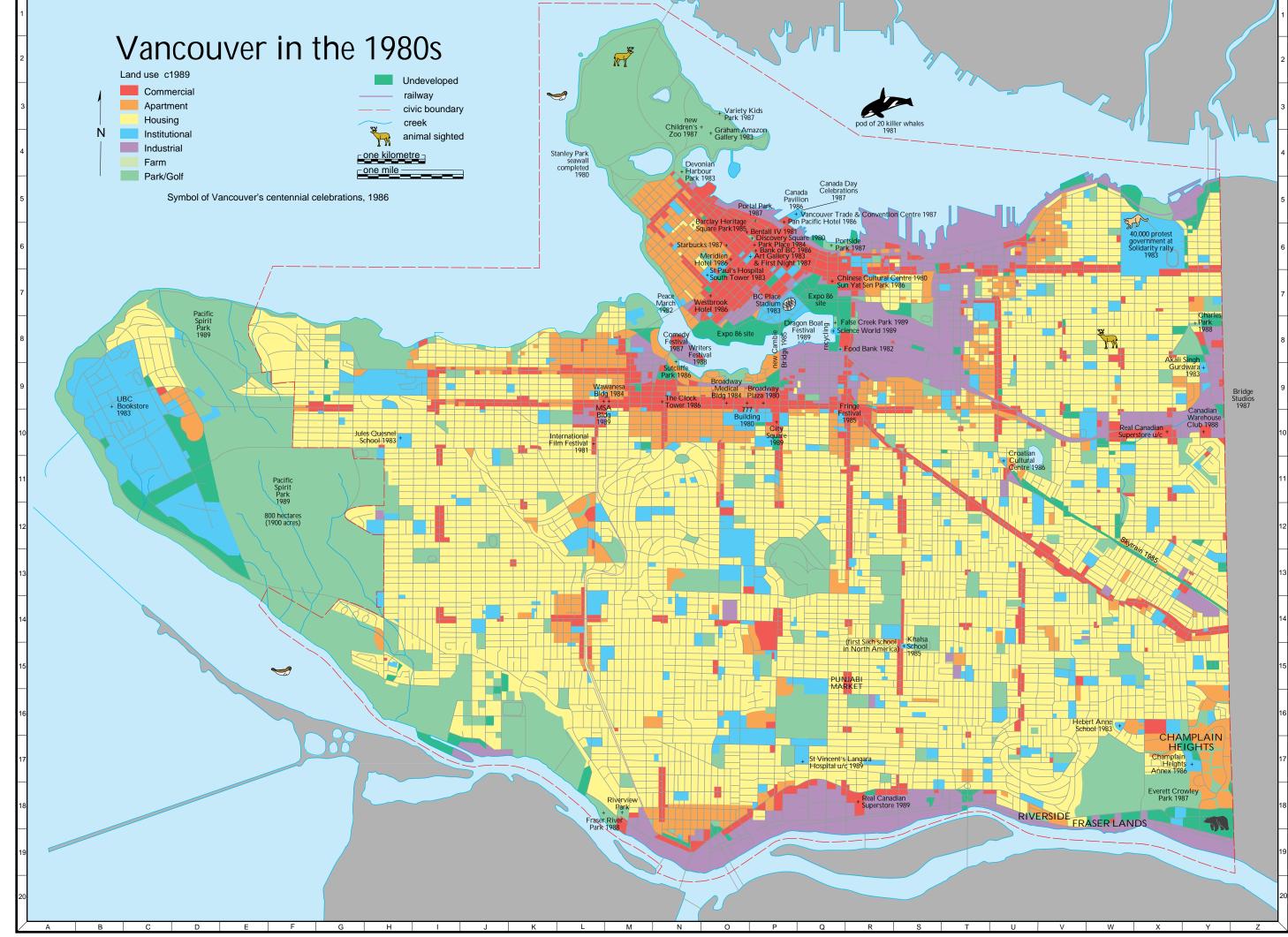
CENTENNIAL VANCOUVER

As Vancouver entered its second century in the 1980s the city underwent considerable change in its downtown core (P6) and along its shorelines, while the last remaining large pieces of undeveloped land were built on or designated as parks. False Creek, at one time the industrial heartland of the lower mainland, had its north shore transformed into the site of one of the world's largest international events of the decade, Expo 86. This exposition left the city with 3 major public amenities. The former Canada Pavilion (P5) with its distinctive sail-like roofs became a convention centre and cruise ship facility; the former Expo Preview Centre became the home for Science World (Q8) in 1989; and the former BC Pavilion (P8) and nearby entertainment and office facilities were sold, while all other Expo buildings were removed. Just to the north the 60,000-seat BC Place Stadium (P7) was constructed in 1983, providing the heart of the city with a major entertainment, sports and convention facility. In 1988 the vacant Expo site (O8, Q7) was sold to Li Kashing of Hong Kong in the largest real estate deal in Canadian history. Li intends to have this area developed into many residential and office towers under the direction of his son, Victor Li.

Vancouver's industrial lands entered a period of change as industries relocated to cheaper suburban land where expanded markets also existed. In the 1980s other industrial areas began to be converted to commercial use, such as along the Grandview Highway (X10) and Southeast Marine Drive (R18) where a number of "superstores" were introduced to the city. These huge stores, built on land still zoned for warehousing or storage purposes, blur the old distinction between retail and wholesale

In areas previously zoned for apartments, much of the housing built before World War I was torn down in the Fairview slopes (O9) and Grandview (T9) and replaced with condominiums. The conversion of residential areas into apartment areas was almost completed in the West End (N6), 16th Avenue (O10), Dundas Street (V6) and Marpole (O18). In some areas older 3-storey rental walk-ups were torn down and replaced with high-priced concrete condominiums. In Kerrisdale (L14) tenants protested and demanded that long-term residents not be forced out of their own neighbourhoods. Following the trend begun during the 1970s, many apartments were built on land previously zoned industrial, such as in the False Creek area (N8, P9). In the late 1980s this pattern was initiated along the southeast shore of the city in a new neighbourhood called Riverside (V18), to be followed by similar development next door in the Fraser Lands (W18). In Champlain Heights (Y17) the last large piece of relatively virgin land was used to build a planned community that combines a careful mix of imaginative forms of compact housing, parks, commercial and community facilities.

By far the largest change in land use in the 1980s was the creation of Pacific Spirit Park (D8, F11) out of part of the University of British Columbia's University Endowment Lands (UEL) in 1989. Although part of the UEL had been designated a park in the 1970s, Pacific Spirit Park is a 750-hectare (1,900-acre) regional park under the jurisdiction of the Greater Vancouver Regional District. In 1923 the provincial government had designated the UEL as an ongoing source of income for the university, but most of it was never developed for this purpose. For at least 3,000 years it had been the territory of Native peoples. The undeveloped part of the UEL formed the least disputed part of the Greater Vancouver land claim filed by the Musqueam. The designation of the area as a provincial park helped to reduce the possiblity of a future transfer of raw land to the Musqueam as part of a settlement.



Sam Belzburg (Shaughnessy, N11) Amin Lalji (West Vancouver) Hassan Khosrowshahi (West Point Grey, F8) \$350 million Peter Bentley (Southwest Marine Drive, L16) \$300 million Edgar Kaiser Jr. Caleb Chan (Shaughnessy, M11)

Frank Griffiths (West Vancouver)

(Residence)

Victor Li (residences in many cities)

Jim Pattison (West Vancouver)

Narrows (N1).

Name

\$200 million - 500,000 400,000 300,000

MAP NOTES

Exposition ever staged in North America. Its "Man in Motion"

theme focused on transportation and communication and served as a showcase for the technical achievements of more than 100

countries, corporations, states and provinces.

• Expo 86 (O8, Q7) was the largest special category World

• In 1986 Vancouver also formally celebrated its centennial

After Britain and China agreed in 1984 that Hong Kong

with 3 months of events in recognition of itself as the "city of the"

would revert to China in 1997, Asian investment in Vancouver

increased, and, by the end of the decade, it was estimated that

Asians owned 90% of the land in Downtown South. This area,

east of Granville Street (O7) and south of Robson Street (P7), is

targeted by City Hall for redevelopment into high density

large part of the city is covered in an urban forest of some

400,000 trees. This new forest consists in part of 140,000

boulevard trees—80,000 shade trees and 60,000 flowering trees. It

is said that Vancouver has more flowering ornamental cherries and plums than Tokyo, which holds an annual holiday

celebrating the blossoming of the trees. A very dense, mature

urban forest covers old Shaughnessy (N11), and it remains an

exceptional example of the "garden city" realized—the ideal of

• The Vancouver Food Bank started in 1982 as a temporary facility to distribute donated food to needy people. In 1989 the

office at 1650 Quebec (Q8) was distributing food through 6

• Today's well-loved Stanley Park seawall was started in 1917 but wasn't completed until 1980 (L4). The 9-kilometre (5.5-mile)

wall skirts the entire seaside perimeter of the park. Although

over 2,300 men laboured on the wall in 1920, much of it was built

by master stonemason Jimmy Cunningham, who hefted

thousands of the 45 kilogram (100 pound) blocks into place over

only covered stadium in Canada and the largest air-supported

English Bay Beach, fell victim to an arson and was torn down.

The same year saw the demolition of the Sweeney Cooperage

First Avenue and Nanaimo Street (W8) in 1985. Deer sometimes

swim across Burrard Inlet to northeast Vancouver from the

Second Narrows (Y4), or to Stanley Park (M2) at the First

THE WEALTHIEST RESIDENTS OF **GREATER VANCOUVER, 1989**

(from Equity magazine)

Est. Net Worth

\$700 million

\$600 million

\$500 million

\$400 million

\$250 million

\$210 million

• A tranquilizer gun was used to subdue a confused deer at

• When completed in 1983, BC Place Stadium (P7) was the

• In 1981 the Englesea Lodge (M5), the last large building on

creating a city as much like a garden as possible.

depots to over 15,000 people per month.

domed structure of its kind in the world.

(P8), one of the oldest industries on False Creek.

• A modern aerial photo of Vancouver readily confirms that a

Fig. 1. New to the Vancouver skyline in the 1980s were



Canada Place with its distinctive white sails covering the V

ancouver Trade and Convention Centre; to the right, the

dome-topped Pan Pacific Hotel; in the middle, the square

top of the 35-storey Park Place tower and, above the rest,

Fig. 2. The 1986 Hongkong Bank of Canada Building, built originally as the Bank of British Columbia—a symbol of the



Fig. 3. Expo 86 (accented in white) on the north shore of False Creek in 1986. In the 1980s tourism was one of the largest



Fig. 4. Skytrain—Vancouver's first modern rapid transit system was opened in 1985 along much of the route of the city's first public transit system, the 1891 interurban.

On April 6, 1986, the City of Vancouver celebrated its 100th birthday. From its beginning as a one block long frontier village nestled against a sawmill, Vancouver has become an ever-growing metropolis of varied populations, lifestyles, buildings and businesses, occupying 5,500 city blocks and surrounded by expanding suburbs. These changes occurred in a single human lifetime and were largely witnessed by Aldyen Hamber, the daughter of local lumberman John Hendry (Fig. 6, 1900s). Mrs. Hamber's life spanned the development of the city from its creation in 1886 until 1989, when she died at the age of 103 years. What further enormous changes will occur by the end of our lifetimes?

Vancouverites experienced shock waves from the eruption of Mount St. Helens in 1980, from interest rates of almost 23% in 1981 (when the average selling price of a home almost doubled in a year) and from double-digit unemployment from 1982 to 1988. Through the decade AIDS and organ transplants were big news and many homes acquired microwaves, VCRs, computers and compact disc players. Numerous city restaurants began placing cafe tables outdoors during the summer, reflecting Vancouverites' love of their fair weather.

The 1980s brought a sense of Vancouver taking its place in the world as visitors from all over the globe converged on Expo 86 and the city happily played host. Afterwards Vancouver became even more internationalized. Immigration increased and the number of languages spoken among school students increased to 60. In 1989 almost threequarters of the immigrants from outside Canada to settle in Vancouver were from Asia. In this decade Vancouver became identified as the "Peace Capital of Canada," declaring itself a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and inaugurating a huge Peace March against the nuclear arms race in 1982. This annual event grew to be the largest of its kind in

North America with up to 100,000 participants. GROWTH (Fig. 13) Enrollment in Vancouver schools dropped significantly, while the increased density of the residential areas resulted in an overall population rise of 9% to 451,000 in 1989. Skytrain (Fig. 4) facilitated the movement of people to and from the city, contributing to the increase in density that had previously been inhibited by the absence of a freeway system

By the end of the decade the Port of Vancouver became the largest in North America in terms of tonnage of imports and exports. For the first time it shipped almost as many goods to Asia as to the United States, with about 30% of all exports going to Japan. The port handled more lumber, grain and coal than any other port in Canada, with over 3,000 foreign vessels docking in 1989.

In the 1980s Vancouver's pop/rock music business became a music industry and the area's TV production and movie industry became the fourth largest in North America. With the boost from Expo 86, tourism became one of the city's largest industries and the West Coast became the fourth most popular destination in the world for cruise ships. Vancouver's world-famous speculative stock exchange zoomed to a volume of nearly \$7 billion in 1987, but Forbes magazine referred to the self-regulated exchange as "the scam capital of the world." Experts predicted that in 20 years Vancouver's population would grow to 550,000, but the city would fall to the second largest population centre in BC behind Surrey's projected 600,000, and that Greater Vancouver's population would steadily increase by one million to 2.7 million. GREATER VANCOUVER (Fig. 14) The largest mega-project in Greater Vancouver was the \$330 million Westminster Quay redevelopment along the New Westminster waterfront. By 1990 the _ower Mainland contained the following numbers of businesses: 2,200 restaurants: 1,200 real estate firms: 1,000 auto-repair shops: 800 beauty

shops; 800 insurance businesses; 700 travel agencies; 600 construction

firms; 600 women's clothing and specialty stores; 600 computer and

data-processing businesses; 600 furniture stores and 500 drug stores.

Lam, a banker by profession, was born in Hong Kong into a family active in the Baptist Church. In 1967 he and his family immigrated to Vancouver and lived off his modest savings in the Cove Motel while he looked for work. Just 16 years later he retired with a real estate fortune of about \$100 million and began giving away over \$1 million per year to worthy causes. In 1988 he was appointed BC's 25th lieutenantgovernor. He accepted the position "to show that Canada has come of age ... that we recognize that Canada is a land of immigrants, that we recognize immigrants for what the

are and not what they look like."

was still \$600 million

lived in Kitsilano (K8)

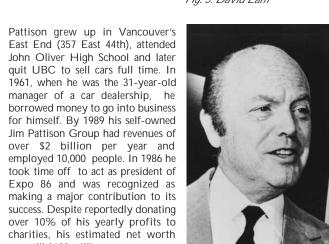


Fig. 6. Jim Pattison

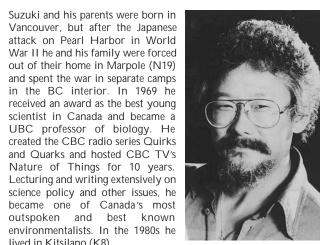


Fig. 7. David Suzuki

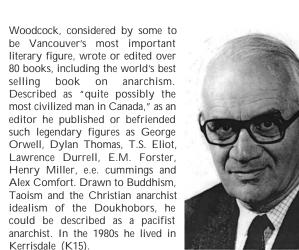


Fig. 8. George Woodcock



ung was born in Vancouver, fourth-generation Canadian. In the 1984 Olympics she won the first ever singles Olympic gold medal in the new event of rhythmic gymnastics. In 1985 she was nducted into the BC Sports Hall of Fame and she received the Order of Canada. After winning 6 straight Canadian rhythmic gymnastic senior titles she retired in 1988 and became a rhythmic gymnastics coach. Her home was at 2406 Renfrew Street (W9) and later she lived in Renfrew Heights (V12).

ne founder of the Mus-queam

Veavers, a group formed to revive

ne art of weaving at Musqueam

wool were among the most valued

entury, Grant's great-great-

Fig. 10. Lori Fung



the "hot-line capital of Canada, became Vancouver's most successful interview/phone-in talk show host. In 1978 he switched to television, where, Scottish accent still intact, he continued to caiole and bluster, the twinkle in his eve now visible to his fans. Often speaking on behalf of the little guy, his sense of humour and compassion made him a favourite with many Vancouverites.

Harcourt was born in Edmonton

Born in Scotland, Webste

mmigrated to Canada from England

in 1947 and later became the city

editor for the Vancouver Sun. After

being fired he moved to radio and, in

Fig. 11. Jake Webster



attended Sir Winston Churchil High School (P16) and graduated rom UBC as a lawyer. He was a founder of the first storefront lawyer program in Canada and a director of the Legal Aid Society of BC. In the 1970s he topped the polls as a TEAM alderman on city council. He an successfully for mayor as an independent, serving from 1980 o1986. In 1986 he won a seat in the provincial legislature. In the October 1991 provincial election he led his party to a landslide victory over the Socreds and became BC's second

Fig. 12. Mike Harcourt

Grant became chief of the THE BC ECONOMY (Fig. 15) The graph for this decade shows Musqueam Band in 1987. She was BC's Gross Domestic Product by industry (at market prices less indirect taxes and subsidies) subdivided into goods and services. This gives a more complete picture of the economy than the previous graphs of exports but does not indicate the ups and downs of the economy as H16) where a sophisticated weaving dramatically. Most Vancouverites do not work directly in the resource echnology flourished at least 3,000 years ago. In traditional Coast Salish extraction industries responsible for the bulk of the \$17 billion in culture, blankets of mountain goat exports that left BC ports in 1989. Nevertheless, many Vancouver businesses depend on the primary industries of forestry, mining, fishing possessions. Just after the turn of the and agriculture. The service industries, in 1989 making up 70% of the BC economy, first arose to cater to the people who had come to BC to grandmother was the last known veaver at Musqueam. In the 1980s extract its natural resources. These gold miners, coal miners, fisheries weaving was again thriving and workers and forestry workers dominated the early economy of the

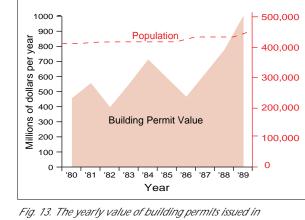
In 1989 the equivalent "goods producing" sector, consisting of the resource extraction industries plus manufacturing, construction, and utilities, comprised only 30% of the province's GNP compared to about 40% in 1969. The "service producing" sector continued to grow in relative importance and approached the \$50 billion level in 1989. Included in this category is the substantial tourist industry whose revenues reached \$4 billion. A clarification of the goods producing sector in Fig. 15 (the lower 3 categories in the graph) for the year 1989 is as follows: Construction, less than \$5 billion; Other, about \$6 billion, represents the combination of mining (\$1.9 billion), utilities (\$1.8 billion), forestry and logging (\$1.7 billion), agriculture (\$0.6 billion) and fishing and trapping (\$0.3 billion). Manufacturing, which includes the output of sawmills and pulp mills, was almost \$10 billion. In the service producing sector (the upper part of the graph) the 1989 values with their unabbreviated titles are as follows: Public Administration and Defense, under \$4 billion; Transportation, Communication and Storage, almost \$7 billion; Wholesale and Retail Trade, over \$8 billion; Finance, Real Estate and Insurance, \$13 billion; and Community Business and Personal Services, over \$15 billion.

Following the 1981 recession the provincial government under Bill Bennett recognized the importance of making the BC economy less dependent on a single factor, resource extraction, and threw open the door to foreign investment. The result was a huge inflow of investment from Asia, which reached a total of \$6 billion in the 3 years between 1988 and 1990—a period when an economic downturn struck most regions of Canada. Compared to the rest of the country, BC weathered the recession of the late 1980s with relative ease.

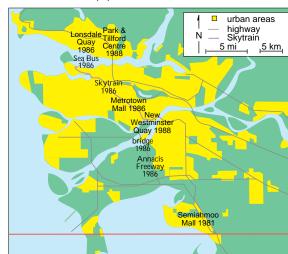
POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES (Fig. 16) Vancouver's new MPs in the 1980s were Margaret Mitchell, a social worker; Pat Carney, a UBC graduate, born in China, who was later a business writer, economic consultant and the minister of energy, mines and resources; and 3 law-yers: Ian Waddell, an assistant city prosecutor, SFU criminology professor and head of the Vancouver Legal Aid Society who was born in Scotland; John Turner, a Catholic who attended UBC the University of Paris and was a Rhodes Scholar, who became prime minister of Canada for 3 months in 1984; and Kim Campbell, who attended UBC, the University of Oregon and the London School of Economics, and was justice minister and attorney general of Canada.

Provincially, the new MLAs were Mike Harcourt (Fig. 12); Glen Clark, a union organizer and resource policy consultant who attended Notre Dame High School (Q10), SFU and UBC; Darlene Marzari, who attended the University of Toronto, the London School of Economics and UBC and worked at City Hall; Kim Campbell, who resigned to run federally and was replaced by Dr. Tom Perry, a physician and environmentalist who attended University Hill School (E10), UBC and McGill; Russ Fraser, a Vancouver-born engineer who was a president of the Association of Professional Engineers of BC; Doug Mowat, who graduated from Lord Byng (H10) and was a rehabilitation counsellor and executive director of the Canadian Paraplegic Association; and Peter Hyndman, a graduate in law from UBC and in economics from Harvard who taught in the Commerce and Economics Department of

Vancouver's mayors were Mike Harcourt (Fig. 12) and Gordon Campbell, a developer who had worked for CPR's Marathon Realty. the company originally in charge of developing the north side of False Creek.



Vancouver and the population in the 1980s.



14. The Fraser delta region in the 1980s showing the extent of urban development in 1989.

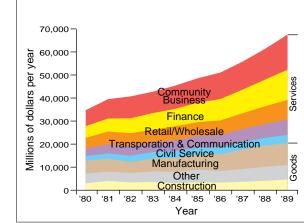
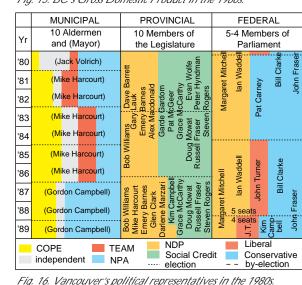


Fig. 15. BC's Gross Domestic Product in the 1980s.



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