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LA THÈSE A ÉTÉ
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THE HISTORY OF THE
CANADIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

A THESIS SUBMITTED
TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HOWARD F. STIDWILL

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PREFACE

There are enough irksome and troublesome things in life; aren't things just as bad at the Olympic festival? Aren't you scorched there by the fierce heat? Aren't you crushed in the crowd? Isn't it difficult to freshen yourself up? Doesn't the rain soak you to the skin? Aren't you bothered by the noise, the din and other nuisances? But it seems to me that you are well able to bear and indeed gladly endure all this when you think of the gripping spectacles that you will see!

¹Epictetus, "Dissertations, 16, 23-9" quoted by Judith Swadding. The Ancient Olympic Games. (London: British Museum Pub. 1980), Preface.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Play, games and sport have always been part of various civilizations and cultures. Gruneau¹ sees these activities being on a continuum, with play as a voluntary, non-utilitarian activity characterized by a freedom to innovate and a lack of externally exposed regulations; games as being more rule-bound and formalized and based on combinations of demands including competition, skill, pretense, chance and vertigo; and sports as being a range of activities which are instrumental, somewhat utilitarian, highly regulated and institutionalized and which feature some demonstration of physical exercise of skill.

As society has increased in complexity there has been, to a large extent, a corresponding progression from play to games and finally to sport in the physical activities played by man. This progression, as described by Gruneau, is quite evident in the rise of modern sport in Canada. This progression from play to modern sport has been investigated in a comprehensive manner in a number of doctorate dissertations dealing with sport from 1807 to 1863,² 1867 to 1900³ and 1900 to 1920.⁴

¹Richard Gruneau, "Sport as an Area of Sociological Study: An Introduction to Major Themes and Perspectives," Canadian Sport, Sociological Perspectives. (Don Mills: Addison-Wesley Ltd.), p.17.

²Peter L. Lindsay, "A History of Sport in Canada, 1807-1867," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.378.

³A.E. Cox, "A History of Sports in Canada: 1860-1900," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.460.

⁴Kevin G. Jones, "Sport in Canada, 1900-1920," Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1969, p.523.

Lindsay describes early recreational activities in Canada as being "simple, communal and spontaneous, requiring little organization".⁵ The games and contests associated with "bees" were informal, non-regulated and their nature depended on the inclination of the group, with dances often being held at the end of the day.⁶ As isolated pioneer settlements developed into rural communities, organized recreation became more evident. This was manifested in competitive events such as horse racing and ploughing competitions.

From confederation in 1867 to the turn of the century, industrialization and urbanization played key roles in the development of sport. As the cities developed, with an accompanying growth of manufacturing industries, an increasing number of people who worked regular hours obtained time off for recreational activities. Saturday afternoon became the focus of activity for an ever-expanding percentage of participants and spectators. This growth of spectatorism, along with factors such as urbanization and industrialization, stimulated the development of commercialized sports, particularly horse racing, baseball, football and lacrosse.⁷

Sport in this period became more democratized as the participation base broadened, and many of the more affluent of society moved into what one may consider the more exclusive sports, such as yachting, tennis and golf.⁸

⁵Lindsay, op. cit., p.378.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Cox, op. cit., p.7.

⁸Ibid., p.460.

Schools and universities played an important role in the diffusion of sports by competing with each other, as well as with teams from the community. Students graduating from schools or universities, moreover, aided this diffusion by taking sports out into the various regions of Canada.⁹

Inter-community competition increased in the 1860's with the construction of the railways. This increased competition necessitated in turn the formation of provincial and Canadian associations, and with them came the codification of uniform rules acceptable to all sections of the country.¹⁰

The continued growth of industry as well as increases in urban population, technology, transportation and communication were all responsible for many changes in sport during the beginning of the twentieth century.¹¹ With increased leisure-time, greater numbers of athletes had need for an access to mass-produced equipment. They could even travel to other countries and have their activities publicized by the telegraph and newspapers. The leadership of sport gradually shifted to individual national sport governing bodies as well as to more inclusive multi-sport organizations, such as the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the Young Men's Christian Association. These sport organizations became more necessary as:

⁹ Ibid., p.391.

¹⁰ Ibid., p.394.

¹¹ Jones, op. cit., p.523.

... continually improved methods of transportation made it possible for teams or individuals to travel readily to distant competitions. Widened competition brought with it the rapid expansion of many sports and focused attention on such problems as the need for more efficient interaction between clubs; the necessity of establishing and maintaining standardized rules of play; the need for a body that would arrange for national championship events and would organize international competition either for visiting athletes within Canada or for Canadians travelling to other countries; and the need for the establishment of guidelines to be used in determining the amateur or professional status of individuals.¹²

The formation of these organizations marked an important step in the evolution from the early concepts of play and games to institutionalized sport in Canada. It is in such voluntary associations that some of the basic underlying patterns of a society may be observed. These demonstrate who played, administered and organized sport.¹³ As well, analyses of such bodies afford the researcher the opportunity to examine the social characteristics of those individuals and groups in terms of ethnicity, occupation and religion.¹⁴ In such a manner, insights into the composition of society and leadership patterns are gained.

Several studies of sport organization have been completed. Morrow has written extensively on the evolution of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, which was the signal for the formation of formal rather than informal organizations.¹⁵ Mitchelson examined the development

¹² Nancy Howell and Maxwell Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present (Toronto: MacMillan, 1969), p.145.

¹³ Gruneau, op. cit., p.28.

¹⁴ Ibid., p.78.

¹⁵ Don Morrow, "The Establishment of an Institution, The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, 1881-1906." Paper presented at the Fourth Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., June 25, 1979, pp.1-16.

of the Young Men's Christian Association in Canada¹⁶ and how it had been instrumental in introducing basketball to Canada at the turn of the century. In turn, basketball helped introduce many young men to a more educated Christian and benevolent way of life.¹⁷ Lansley analyzed the development of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada¹⁸ and its influence on the development of amateur sport in Canada.¹⁹ Sporting bodies such as the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association,²⁰ the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada,²¹ and the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union²² are discussed, whenever relevant, in this study.

¹⁶ Hereafter designated the Y.M.C.A.

¹⁷ Barry E. Mitchelson, "The Y.M.C.A. Brings Basketball to Canada, 1892-1914," Proceedings of the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, May 13-16, 1970; p.278.

¹⁸ Hereafter designated the A.A.U. of C.

¹⁹ Keith Lansley, "The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and Changing Concepts of Amateurism." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, Edmonton, 1971.

²⁰ Hereafter designated the M.A.A.A.

²¹ Hereafter designated the A.A.F. of C.

²² Hereafter designated the C.A.A.U.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

While many studies have contributed a great deal to the understanding of Canada's sporting heritage,²³ there has, unfortunately, been a gap in scholarly material related to institutional components of international sport. Thus, there is a need to fill this void with an examination of sporting bodies related to international sport, such as the Canadian Olympic Association.²⁴ Such an examination affords the scholar with an understanding of how an organization evolved from early national concerns to ultimately meet the international demands of Olympic competition.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The purpose of this study is to trace the history and development of the Canadian Olympic Association from its inception until 1976.

HYPOTHESIS

It is hypothesized that the growth and development of the Canadian Olympic Association has primarily been related to the increased

²³S.F. Wise and Douglas Fisher, Canada's Sporting Heroes (Don Mills: General Pub. Co., 1974); Henry Roxborough, Canada at the Olympics (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1963); N. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit.; Peter Lindsay, op. cit.; Gerald Redmond, op. cit.; A. Cox, op. cit.; Keith Lansley, op. cit.; M.A. Hall, "Women's Sport in Canada Prior to 1914"; Reet Nurmberg, "Competitive Gymnastics in Canada"; M.L. Howell and F. Cosentino, "The History of Physical Education in Canada"; etc.

²⁴Hereafter designated the C.O.A.

growth and significance of Olympic competition rather than the promulgation of the Olympic ideal in Canada.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The limitations of this study are as follows:

1. The Canadian Olympic Association as an independent and autonomous body did not exist prior to 1950, therefore much of the early source material related to the growth of the Canadian Olympic Association is in reference to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
2. The Canadian Olympic Association alternated as a temporary committee and a permanent committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, with varying titles such as central committee, standing committee and association. It is difficult, therefore, to distinguish a degree of autonomy of the C.O.A. in these growing years.
3. Some materials, such as the 1907 Minutes of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and certain official Olympic reports no longer exist.
4. Due to the changing nature of the amateur ideal the concept of Olympism, as epitomized by the amateur ideal has, over the years, lost its original meaning. Olympism has not always been used correctly and thus the term has had different interpretations.
5. Due to the conciseness of the minutes of meetings full interpretation of source material is not possible. Subjective analysis is therefore present.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The delimitations of the study are:

1. The time period is established from the inception of an ad hoc committee of the C.A.A.U. to 1976.
2. The relationships of the Canadian Olympic Association to other agencies such as the International Olympic Committee are considered only in the context of this study when it is deemed that such bodies exert a significant influence on the functions or policies of the Canadian Olympic Association.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms will be used in the following context in this study.

Amateur. An amateur is an athlete who is eligible to perform in the Olympic Games and other amateur competitions.²⁵ Eligibility is defined by the Olympic Rules and Regulations which have varied throughout the years.

Amateurism. Amateurism is a concept which in the past has incorporated the fundamental belief that the values of Olympism can only be obtained when the athlete competes for intrinsic reasons, such as self-discipline, or commitment, while a professional basically competes for extrinsic

²⁵Jean Leiper, "The International Olympic Committee: The Pursuit of Olympism, 1894-1970," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, 1976.

motivations such as financial rewards.

The International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.). The I.O.C. is the supreme authority in all matters pertaining to the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games. Its regulations are found in the Olympic Charter published annually or as required.²⁶

National Olympic Committees (N.O.C.'s). The N.O.C.'s are the national representatives of the I.O.C. They are responsible for the propagation of the Olympic movement in their respective countries.²⁷

Olympiad. The Olympiad is the four-year period separating the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games are held in the first year of each Olympiad.²⁸

Olympic Games. The Olympic Games is the competitive international sports festival held once every four years to celebrate Olympism.²⁹

Olympic Movement. The Olympic movement refers to the diffusion of Olympism throughout the world. The Olympic Games are part of the Olympic movement.³⁰

²⁶ "Canada and Olympism", (Canadian Olympic Association Publication, 1980), p.3.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Leiper, op. cit., p.18.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

Olympism. Olympism is an idealistic concept based on personal values which may be attainable from participation in sport. These values include physical and character development; an attitude of respect between competing international athletes of various countries; and an aesthetic sensitivity to the beauty of movement and the concept of amateurism.³¹

Sport. Sport refers to competitive activities involving physical skills which are oriented to specific ends, which are more instrumental than expressive, are highly rational and subject to the influence of recorded histories and traditions.³²

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

Research techniques based on the historical method of research will be utilized. This will include an examination and analysis of both primary and secondary source material..

Primary source material will include:

1. The Minutes of the annual general meetings and the annual reports of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union (C.A.A.U.) and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada (A.A.U.C.) from the turn of the century to 1952.

³¹Ibid., p.24.

³²Gruneau, op. cit., p.17.

2. The minutes of the annual meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive meetings of the A.A.U. of C.
3. The minutes of the Annual General Meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Meetings of the C.O.A. from 1952 to the present.
4. The available official Canadian Olympic reports from 1908 to 1976.
5. Interviews with selected former and current officials of the C.O.A.

Secondary source material will include:

1. Dissertations dealing with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the International Olympic Committee.
2. Books dealing with Canada's participation in the Olympic Games.
3. Newspaper articles dealing with Canada's participation in the Olympic Games.
4. Articles dealing with the administrative growth of the C.O.A.
5. C.O.A. publications.
6. Theses and dissertations analyzing the evolution of sports and games in Canada.
7. General books on Canada and sport in Canadian society.

CHAPTER II

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CANADIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

The roots of the C.O.A. may be traced to the formation of the M.A.A.A. Formed in 1881, the M.A.A.A. was really an amalgamation of the Montreal Snow Shoe Club or Tuque Bleue (1840), the Montreal Lacrosse Club (1856) and the Montreal Bicycle Club (1878).¹ This confederation of clubs was symbolized in its winged-wheel emblem with the M.A.A.A. as the wheel's hub and the various clubs as the spokes.²

The M.A.A.A. encouraged cohesion and interest in physical activity through the promotion of high level competitive amateur sport as well as through the development of the lower levels of sport for those members who only desired friendly competition in such activities as chess, billiards, bowling and rifle and revolver shooting.³ Morrow concluded that: "It virtually alone, bridged the Victorian age of uncontrolled contests and the organized games of the twentieth century."⁴

¹Morrow, op. cit., pp.3-6.

²"M.A.A.A. Celebrates its Centenary," Montreal Gazette, January 17, 1981, p.57.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

It, indeed, weaned sport away from much of its previous reliance upon such social institutions as bees, garrisons, taverns and so forth.⁵

The men who organized, and belonged to, the various clubs in the association were primarily of the middle and upper-middle classes, being mostly merchants, small factory owners or professional people.⁶ They were generally either of English or Scottish stock and were usually devout Anglicans or Presbyterians.⁷ It is significant that the success of the M.A.A.A. could be attributed to the businessmen who had the organizational experience and competencies to efficiently run the club and who relied upon the annual credit or debit balances for most of their decisions.⁸

In the centres of Montreal and Toronto, there was now more leisure time for recreation. Sports and games were rapidly becoming a means of filling this leisure time rather than a source of diversion from stress and hard work.⁹ Sport was no longer the preserve of the upper class. The concept of the gentleman-amateur, a British tradition,¹⁰

⁵ Morrow, op. cit., p.8.

⁶ "M.A.A.A. Celebrates its Centenary," op. cit.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Morrow, op. cit., p.3.

⁹ Nancy Howell and Maxwell Howell, op. cit., p.134.

¹⁰ Bruce C. Bennett, Maxwell L. Howell and Uriel Simri, Comparative Physical Education and Sport, (Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1975), p.154.

was gradually being replaced or, at the very least threatened, by professionalism.¹¹

Coinciding with the rise of professionalism was the problem of "fixed" contests. This problem was particularly evident in track and field, where such fixed contests were prevalent and athletes were making side-bets.¹² With such a situation, the need to regulate sport in Canada became even more apparent. In 1884, the M.A.A.A. responded to this need and was instrumental in forming the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.^{13,14} Influenced by the M.A.A.A., the A.A.A. of C. sought to

... regulate such athletic sports as are not under the control of other associations . . . The aim of our association is mainly to regulate amateur competition on the cinder path ...¹⁵

The success of the A.A.A. of C. in dealing with amateur transgressions soon became evident. The annual championships of the A.A.A. of C., for example, became widely recognized, and in order to compete in these competitions athletes had to abide by the A.A.A. of C. rulings on amateur status.¹⁶ By 1885, championships conducted under the auspices of the A.A.A. of C. became recognized as being national meets

¹¹Lansley, p.23.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid., p.27.

¹⁴Hereafter designated the A.A.A. of C.

¹⁵Lansley, op. cit., p.29.

¹⁶Ibid., p.32.

and the winners were recognized by the association and its affiliated members as national champions.¹⁷

During this time many athletes from the United States who competed under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States¹⁸ competed in the A.A.A. of C. championships. In order to strengthen the relationships between the two bodies an alliance took place in 1897. It was hoped "that this alliance will result in the harmonious working of our respective association [sic] and should certainly result in the control of amateur sport throughout the continent."¹⁹ This "alliance" was, in fact, more an agreement rather than a union between the A.A.A. of C. and the A.A.U. of U.S. Moreover, only one delegate of the A.A.A. of C. was selected to the Board of Governors of the A.A.U. of U.S.²⁰

It was not until February 20, 1899, that the A.A.A. of C. changed its name to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.²¹ In this regard,

¹⁷ Ibid. p.34.

¹⁸ Hereafter designated the A.A.U. of U.S.

¹⁹ Minutes of 15th Annual Meeting, op. cit., p.5.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Various dates have been given regarding the founding of the C.A.A.U., (Lansley, 1898, Low, 1901). However, at the 14th Annual Meeting of the A.A.A. of C. held on September 25, 1897, it was reported that the matter of an alliance "would be taken up immediately. A committee to take up this question with full power to deal with [sic] matter was formed" (Minutes of 14th Annual Meeting of A.A.A. of C.; Toronto, September 25, 1897, p.256).

At the 15th Annual Meeting of the A.A.A. of C. September 24, 1898, it was reported that "shortly after our last Annual Meeting an alliance was formed between the A.A.U. and this Association" (Minutes of 15th Annual Meeting of A.A.A. of C.; Montreal, September 24, 1898, p.5).

Lansley notes "that the reason for the name change was not given but it may have been prompted by the affiliation with the A.A.U. of the U.S. and was an attempt to obtain conformity in the nomenclature of the two bodies."²² Also, at this meeting the bylaws of the constitution were revised with the

...membership of union ... limited to such amateur athletic clubs, associations, leagues and unions who have embodied in their by-laws the definition of an amateur as adopted by this Union and who agree to subscribe to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Union and to abide by the rulings of its Executive Committee.²³

Unfortunately, as this body was "a weak uninfluential body," as so described by its President, William Stark, in 1906, the attempt at regulating amateur sport was not successful.²⁴

In 1896, the Olympic Games were revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.²⁵ The First Games were held in Athens at which some 311 athletes from 13 countries competed in

²²Lansley, op. cit., pp.57-58.

²³Special Meeting of A.A.A. of C., op. cit.

²⁴"President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto, November 9, 1908, p.4.

²⁵While not part of de Coubertin's modern Olympic Games, the first "Olympic Games" in North America were held in Montreal, August 28 and 29, 1844, the Games were given the patronage and support of the Governor General, Sir Charles Metcalfe and the city corporation in Montreal. The Montreal Olympic Club won the bulk of the track and field events. (From Gerald Redmond, "The Olympic City of 1844 and 1976: Reflections Upon Montreal in the History of Canadian Sport," CAPHER Journal, March, April, 1976, Vol. 42, no. 4, pp.43-51.).

42 events.^{26,27} Most of the athletes came to Athens on their own initiative and at their own expense.²⁸ This low level organization was primarily due to the lack of National Olympic Committees²⁹ by many of the nations involved. Indeed, at the time of the 1896 Athens Games there were only six N.O.C.'s; however thirteen countries sent athletes.³⁰ Many of these initial N.O.C.'s were, in fact, temporary groups which gathered together for the single purpose of selecting athletes to send to the Games.³¹ The first six N.O.C.'s - France, Greece, Hungary, U.S.A., Australia and Chile - were mostly temporary units, but the I.O.C. now accepts the years from 1894-1896 as the founding dates for the N.O.C.'s of these nations.³²

²⁶ Lord Killanin and John Rodda, op. cit., p.21.

²⁷ The number of countries participating in the 1896 Games vary somewhat according to the source. For example, Cosentino and Leyshon report that these Games were attended by 12 nations. (From Frank Cosentino and Glynn Leyshon, Olympic Gold: Canada's Winners in the Summer Games, (Toronto, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1975, p.3.). However, the presence of 13 nations at the Athens Games is the generally accepted number.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Hereafter designated N.O.C.'s.

³⁰ Leiper, op. cit., p.109.

³¹ Ibid., p.109.

³² Ibid., p.109.

Financial problems beset these first Games; indeed a private citizen, George Averoff, provided funds to build the stadium.³³ Sports stamps were also issued to help finance the Games and this precedent has been continued to the present.³⁴

Due to financial difficulties³⁵ and a lack of interest at the administrative level,³⁶ Canada was not officially represented in the 1896 Games. The lack of Canadian participation was unfortunate for, as Roxborough notes, "the records made in the games conducted by the M.A.A.A. in 1895 were often better than the times and distances credited to the victors at the first modern Olympiad held one year later."³⁷ Low comments that despite extensive track and field activity at both the University of Toronto and McGill University, there were no national nor provincial organizations for Olympic sports.^{38,39} Also, no Canadian club could afford

³³R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.64.

³⁴Ibid., p.104.

³⁵Roxborough, op. cit., p.12.

³⁶There was no mention of the Olympic Games in any of the C.A.A.U. Minutes.

³⁷Roxborough, op. cit., p.18.

³⁸Some references support the assertion that F.B.R. Hellems, a fencer from the University of Toronto, participated in the 1896 Games, see T.A. Reed, The Blue and White, Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1944, p.255; see also Johann Louw, Canada's Participation in the Olympic Games. M.A. Thesis. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, 1971, p.26. This is also supported in Schrodtt, Barbara, Redmond, Gerald, and Baka, Richard, Sport Canadiana, (Edmonton: Executive Pub. 1980, p.63.) However, Low concluded from personal correspondence with Monique Berlioux of the I.O.C. that Hellems had not, in fact, participated in these Games.

³⁹Johann Louw, "A Look at Canada's Proud Heritage in Olympic Competition," Proceedings of the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport and Physical Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, May 13-16, 1975, p.308.

to send an athlete on a trans-Atlantic voyage to Greece.⁴⁰

Canada was also not officially represented in the 1900 Games held in Paris. Often termed the "Farcical Games,"⁴¹ they were simply an adjunct to the World's Fair of 1900. As such, they were billed merely as "the international contest in connection with the Exposition,"⁴² or as the "République Française, Exposition Universelle de 1900, Championnats Internationaux, Courses à Pied et Concours Athletiques."⁴³

While not representing Canada as such, George Orton, a Canadian by birth, won a gold medal in the 2500 metre steeplechase. At the Paris competitions he competed for the U.S.A. where he was captain of the University of Pennsylvania track and field team.⁴⁴ Alexander Grant, from St. Mary's, Ontario, also represented the University of Pennsylvania in the 2500 metre and 4000 metre steeplechase, while his brother Dick Grant, representing the Boston Amateur Athletic Association, competed in the Marathon.^{45,46}

⁴⁰ Ibid., p.28.

⁴¹ R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.104.

⁴² Low, op. cit., p.308.

⁴³ R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.104.

⁴⁴ Low, J. "Proud Heritage..." op. cit., p.308.

⁴⁵ Low, J. "Canada's Participation at the Olympic Games," M.A. Thesis, University of Alberta, pp.31-32.

⁴⁶ Some sources list Walter Ewing as the winner in the trap shooting events in the 1900 Games. However, as the event was staged for the first time in 1908, such claims certainly are in error. Ewing did, however, win a gold medal in trapshooting at the 1908 Games in London. (From Cosentino and Leyshon, p.45.).

The 1904 Olympic Games, originally scheduled for Chicago, created for Canada a greater awareness of the Olympic movement at the official level. Mr. Gordon Strong of Chicago, representing the International Committee of the Olympic Games of 1904, attended a meeting of the C.A.A.U. on September 20, 1904, and stated "that the object of his visit was to invite the C.A.A.U. to co-operate with the committee he represented in assisting to make the Olympic Games a success".⁴⁷ On October 20, 1902, C.A.A.U. Chairman W.B. Macaulay read communications from Henry Furber of Chicago, President of the Olympian [sic] Games Commission and moved the following resolution:

...this union is prepared to recognize the International Olympian [sic] games as the true proper unquestioned international championships; and to render every assistance within its powers and lend its hearty co-operation to the International Committee and to the association of 1904 toward making the International Olympian [sic] games, in fact, the great international and culminating contests of the athletes of the world.⁴⁸

When the first official United States Olympic Committee^{49,50} was formed in 1894, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and an avid sportsman, agreed to be the honorary president of the group and in 1904 he suggested that the games be shifted from Chicago to St. Louis.⁵¹

⁴⁷ Minutes of Annual General Meeting of C.A.A.U., Montreal, September 20, 1902, p.30.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ "The United States and Olympism," Olympic Review, September-October 1974, p.429.

⁵⁰ Hereafter designated the U.S.O.C.

⁵¹ Dick Schaap, An Illustrated History of the Olympics, (Alfred A. Knopf, New York: 1975, 3rd Ed.), p.72.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was being held in St. Louis in 1904 and Roosevelt felt that it would be foolish to conduct two major international events at the same time in two different American cities.⁵² James Sullivan, Secretary-General of the A.A.U. of the U.S., became chairman of the physical culture department of the World's Fair of 1904.⁵³ In a written communication to the C.A.A.U., in 1903, Sullivan asked specifically for Canadian co-operation in the athletic portion of the World's Fair.⁵⁴ It was suggested by members of the C.A.A.U.

...that if not conflicting with arrangements of the Olympic Games Commission [sic], that this Union should be empowered to add to the number of the Canadian Sports Committee [sic] already appointed in connection with Worlds [sic] Fair Meet.⁵⁵

In 1904, the Secretary of the C.A.A.U. reported that "he had written J.E. Sullivan re [sic] increasing [sic] number of Canadian Sports Committee for World's Fair [sic] but had received no reply."⁵⁶

As the third Olympic Games were once again an appendage to a world exposition or fair, widespread enthusiasm and interest were not generated by the public or by the athletic world. In addition, very few international athletes attended primarily because of the extensive

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ "The United States and Olympism," op. cit.

⁵⁴ Minutes of the Board of Governors, Montreal, October 31, 1903, pp.119-120.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Minutes of Third Meeting of the Board of Governors, Montreal, March 28, 1904, p.121.

transportation costs involved. In hopes of attracting overseas competitors, representatives from the U.S. had agreed to send a ship to Europe to pick up athletes, but a boat for such a purpose never materialized.⁵⁷ Further, de Coubertin himself did not attend,⁵⁸ and Canada, despite interest at the committee level, did not send an official team.⁵⁹ Representation by Canadian clubs and individuals did however occur. About 45 Canadians took part in the 1904 Olympics and four gold medals and one silver medal were won.⁶¹

Etienne Desmarteau, of the Montreal Police Athletic Association, won the 56 pound weight throwing contest. George Lyon won the golf contest, which was the first time in history that golf for men was played at the Olympic Games.^{62,63} In the team events, Canada's third gold medal was won by the Galt Football Club from Galt, Ontario. The Winnipeg Shamrocks won a gold medal in lacrosse while the Toronto Argonaut Rowing Club won

57) R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.104.

58
Ibid.

59) Low, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p.36

60) Ibid., p.37

61) Ibid.,

62) Cosentino, Frank and Leyshon, Glynn, Olympic Gold, Canada's Winners in the Summer Games, (Toronto: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Ltd., 1975), p.20.

63) Golf was on the program for the 1908 Olympic Games with George Lyon representing Canada. However, his entry application was the only one in order and therefore he became the only one eligible for a gold medal. The competition was abandoned and Lyon never claimed the medal. (From Cosentino and Leyshon, p. 21.)

the silver medal in the senior eights (Table 1).⁶⁴

TABLE 1⁶⁵

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Gold	The Winnipeg Shamrocks Lacrosse Club Etienne Desmarteau George Seymour Lyon The Galt Association Football Club	Lacrosse 56 pound weight thro Golf Soccer
Silver	Toronto Argonauts Rowing Club	Senior Eights

The moderate successes of Canadian participants in the St. Louis Games went mostly unrecorded in both the American and Canadian newspapers. The main reasons for the omissions were that the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 and the St. Louis Exposition took precedence in the readers' interest.⁶⁶ In addition, in the St. Louis press, all sports competitions held between May and November, 1904, including interscholastic, intercollegiate and Y.M.C.A. meets were simply called "Olympic Competitions."⁶⁷ Separating, and recording, the official competitions from the unofficial competitions is still a difficult task for sport historians.⁶⁸

However, despite the relative absence of recognition by the press, the C.A.A.U. acknowledged the efforts of several Canadian athletes with the statement,

⁶⁴ Louw, op. cit., p.310.

⁶⁵ Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.144.

⁶⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., p.26.

⁶⁷ R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.104.

⁶⁸ Ibid., p.104.

...that this Union place on record its gratification at the work of Messrs. Desmarteau, Deer, Peck and Lukeman in the competitions at St. Louis and that a copy of this motion be sent to these gentlemen.⁶⁹

The 1906 Olympic Games celebrated the tenth anniversary of the revival of the ancient Olympic Games.⁷⁰ As well, it was hoped that any financial gains from these games might help offset the losses accumulated from the 1896 Athens Games. They became known as the Interim Games as they fell between the 1904 and 1908 Games⁷¹ and therefore these Games do not have official status in the history of the Olympic Movement.⁷² While not official, they were referred to in the C.A.A.U. Minutes of 1905, and indeed, "a letter was read from the Committee of the Olympian [sic] Games to be held in Greece asking our president, Captain Gorman, to occupy a seat on the committee."⁷³

Only four Canadians represented Canada at these Games. They were Bill Sherring of Hamilton, a marathon runner; Elwood Hughes, a middle-distance runner; Ed Archibald, a pole-vaulter and Don Linden, the third Toronto athlete, who was a walker.⁷⁴ Sherring won the gold medal in the Marathon, while Linden won a silver in the 1500 metre walk (Table 2).

⁶⁹ Minutes of 8th Meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.A.A.U., Montreal, September 3, 1904, p.144.

⁷⁰ R. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.105.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.37.

⁷³ Minutes of the First Meeting of the C.A.A.U. Board of Governors, Montreal, October 4, 1905, p.153.

⁷⁴ Roxborough, op. cit., p.30.

It is significant that the athletes were not aided financially and had to cover all their own expenses. Cosentino and Leyshon state that the St. Patrick's Athletic Club assisted Sherring with 75 dollars and that, in turn, Sherring bet this sum on a horse and successfully won enough money to get to Athens.⁷⁵ Informal arrangements and self-financed efforts, such as these were to change in the next Olympic Games, scheduled for London in 1908.

TABLE 2⁷⁶

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, ATHENS, 1906

Gold	William Sherring	Marathon
Silver	Donald Linden	1500 Metre Walk

SUMMARY

The M.A.A.A., formed in 1881, sought to promote high level amateur sport, as well as more informal game-like activities. Sport had been transformed in Canada from unorganized gatherings to more organized and institutionalized contests. With the growth of industrialization, a larger middle class evolved and several sports, such as track and field, became increasingly professional in nature. Many of these contests became more democratized, with all classes of society in attendance. Betting, accompanied by this rise of professionalism, stimulated an urgent need to

⁷⁵ Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.31.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p.144.

regulate amateur transgressions. This need was met by the founding of the A.A.A. of C. in 1884. With the widespread recognition of the A.A.A. of C. championships, many athletes from the U.S.A. participated. Such international participation soon resulted in an amalgamation of the A.A.U. of U.S. with the A.A.A. of C., the latter changing its name to the C.A.A.U.

When the Olympic Games were initiated in 1896 Canada did not participate. As well, Canada did not participate in the Paris Olympic Games of 1900, although three Canadians competed for the United States, with George Orton winning a gold medal. Interest in the third Olympic Games held in St. Louis was, however, evident at the administrative level, with the C.A.A.U. corresponding with officials of the physical culture department of the World's Exposition. While not officially representing Canada, several Canadian athletes participated in these 1904 Games. Financial assistance given to the athletes by various clubs gave further impetus to Olympic participation by the members of the C.A.A.U. The 1906 unofficial Olympic Games in Athens also generated official approval, although the four Canadian participants were self-supported.

In this period, from 1881 to 1906, Canadian sport was slowly transformed from informal relationships to more formal and institutionalized activities. Although not officially involved in early Olympic Games competition, Canadian representation and participation increased with each Games. Olympic participation by Canadian athletes was, in the next period, to shift from unofficial to official Canadian approval.

CHAPTER III

THE FORMATIVE YEARS, 1907-1913

The Birth of the Canadian Olympic Committee

Prior to 1908, Canada was not officially represented in the Olympic Games. The Canadian athletes who had participated in these competitions were, in the main, financially self-supporting and they had no official Olympic Committee sanction related to their participation. Canada was not unique in this regard as, for example, at the 1896 Games only six official N.O.C.'s¹ were represented, although athletes from thirteen countries participated.² These N.O.C.'s were often temporary bodies which gathered together every four years for the single purpose of selecting athletes to send to the games.³ Despite this, the I.O.C. officially accepts the years 1894-1896 as the founding years for the establishment of permanent N.O.C.'s for these nations.⁴

¹These were France, Greece, Hungary, U.S.A., Australia and Chile. (From Leiper, p.109).

²Leiper, op. cit., p.109.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

Many of these temporary committees were part of more all-inclusive, powerful athletic bodies in their respective countries and thus did not become completely autonomous bodies until several years after the First Olympic Games. The U.S.O.C., for example, although listed officially by the I.O.C. as being founded in 1894 was, in fact, a temporary committee formed in the United States for the 1896 Games.⁵ This body was composed, in large part, of members from the A.A.U. of U.S., and the manager of the Olympic team was the secretary of the A.A.U. of U.S., James Sullivan. Further, this committee operated without a constitution, by-laws or rules of procedure until 1921.⁶ As well, it operated under several names until 1961 when it was officially designated the United States Olympic Committee.⁷

In a similar fashion, the British Olympic Association, founded in 1905, was composed of individuals who were members of various amateur clubs and organizations. For example, Charles Herbert, who was one of the founders of the British Olympic Association,⁸ was secretary of the powerful Amateur Athletic Association of England.⁹

The formation of an Olympic Committee under the auspices of the C.A.A.U. followed the patterns set by the United States and Great Britain. In 1907, the I.O.C., through Lord Desborough, who had been president of

⁵"The United States and Olympism," Olympic Review, September-October, 1974, p.431.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Hereafter designated the B.O.A.

⁹"Great Britain and Olympism," Olympic Review, January-February, 1976, p.56.

the B.O.A. and who was an I.O.C. member, wrote the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Earl Grey, asking him to appoint a "Canadian Committee."¹⁰

In October, 1907, it was announced that the Governor-General had nominated his secretary, Colonel John Hanbury-Williams,¹¹ to represent the B.O.A.

in Canada. In this position, Hanbury-Williams would co-ordinate the selection of the Canadian representatives participating in the Olympic Games of 1908.¹²

A central Olympic committee, composed of Colonel Hanbury-Williams, Mr. P.D. Ross and Dr. Bruce Macdonald, was formed.

In turn, the local representatives of the C.A.A.U. co-operated with the central committee in holding trial meets in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax. The athletes achieving the best results in each trial were sent by the local committee to compete in the final trials at Montreal and Toronto on June 6th, 1908. The results of these meets determined who would represent Canada in the 1908 Games.^{13,14}

After the selection of the representative team, the Central Olympic Committee appointed President William Stark, of the C.A.A.U., to represent it as its commissioner, with full powers, at the 1908 Games. In

¹⁰ Minutes of 3rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., November 25, 1911, p.67.

¹¹ Sir John Hanbury-Williams acted as the Governor General's Secretary and Military Secretary from 1904 to 1909. Upon completion of this post he returned to his native Britain as Brigadier-General in charge of administration, Scotland, from 1910 to 1914. With the outbreak of the First War in 1914 Williams served in several posts on the General Staff. (From Who's Who, 1947, London, Adams and Charles Black, p.1181.)

¹² Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto, November 9, 1908, p.4.

¹³ Ibid., p.18.

¹⁴ In a parallel development, the American Olympic Committee composed of A.A.U. of U.S. members, also inaugurated in 1908, the practice of tryouts for the selection of the national team. (From Schaap, p.105.)

addition to Stark, Mr. William Tasse of Ottawa and Mr. Leslie Boyd of Montreal were selected as honorary representatives for official functions.¹⁵ Mr. J.H. Crocker of Toronto became the manager of the team and Mr. W.J. Sherring the coach. Crocker wrote the first report of the Canadian Olympic team to the Central Committee.¹⁶

This first official representation for Canada at the London Olympic Games was, therefore, composed of athletes, managers, coaches, a central committee and an honorary committee. This Canadian delegation was partially financed by the Canadian Olympic Fund. This fund-raising campaign consisted mainly of track and field meets such as the Canadian Olympic Carnival at the St. Lawrence arena in Montreal.¹⁷ Athletes who could not compete in the trials and who had a good chance of representing Canada at the Games were allowed to compete in the London Olympics provided their own clubs paid their expenses. These expenses would be reimbursed if the showing of the athlete at London warranted such.¹⁸ In addition, the federal government offered a grant of \$15,000 to help defray the cost of this representation.¹⁹

The fourth Olympic Games were a significant departure from those held in Paris and St. Louis, where the Games had been part of a World's

¹⁵Ibid., pp.7-8.

¹⁶Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, 1908, Toronto, 1908, p.3.

¹⁷Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p.57.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Lansley, op. cit., p.113.

Fair or Exposition. Indeed, with a rich sporting tradition, the English public accepted the Games as pure athletic events, rather than mere appendages to an Exposition as had happened at the two previous Games.²⁰ Canada was represented at these Games by thirty-five athletes who won a total of 13 medals (Table 3).²¹

TABLE 3²²

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, LONDON, 1908

Gold	Bobby Kerr The All Canada Lacrosse Team Walter Ewing	200m Lacrosse Trapshooting
Silver	Garfield McDonald Cornelius Walsh George Beattie	Triple Jump Hammar Throw Trapshooting
Bronze	Bobby Kerr Ernest Archibald Calvin Bricker A. Cote Army Gun Team Canadian Cycling Team	100m Pole Vault Broad Jump Bantamweight Wrestling Army Gun Team Shooting Team Pursuit

Following the 1908 Games, Crocker, in making his report, concluded that two matters should be kept in mind when selecting a team to represent Canada in future Olympic Games.²³ First, that an athlete should not be

²⁰Killanin, op. cit., p.37.

²¹Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, 1908, Toronto, 1908, p.4.

²²Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.144.

²³Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, 1908, Toronto, 1908, p.5.

permitted to represent Canada if he did not do well in the trials. Second, he felt that only those who reached, or almost reached the World's standard in their respective events, should be sent.²⁴ By establishing such criteria for performance, Crocker, as a representative of the Olympic Committee, set the stage for the future role of this body in future Olympic competition. This attention to high performance was somewhat at variance with Crocker's initial sentence in the official report in which he stated that the Olympic contests were "not for the purpose of making great records ... nor...to come to a great athletic meet to win world's championships..."²⁵

During these games an incident involving the long distance runner, Tom Longboat, brought to a head a dispute between two rival amateur athletic associations in Canada, that is the M.A.A.A. and the C.A.A.U. Prior to the Games, the Quebec-based M.A.A.A. felt a less rigid interpretation should be placed on adhering to the amateur ideal; however, the C.A.A.U. felt duty-bound to maintain a strict adherence to the ideal. This dispute between the M.A.A.A. and the C.A.A.U. escalated and ultimately led to the M.A.A.A. breaking away from the C.A.A.U. and forming the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada (A.A.F. of C.) in 1907. This breakup became partisan in nature with the sporting bodies in Quebec joining this new structure and the Ontario-based bodies remaining with the C.A.A.U.²⁶

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid., p.3.

²⁶ Lansley, op. cit., p.68.

Fortunately, on the initiative of the Canadian Olympic Committee, a truce was called between the two bodies for the duration of the 1908 trials and the team selection.²⁷ However, prior to the start of the Marathon race at the Olympic Games, the United States protested the entry of Tom Longboat on the grounds he had accepted money for races in the United States and was therefore a professional.²⁸ Also, to the extreme dissatisfaction of the C.A.A.U.,²⁹ Mr. Leslie Boyd of the honorary committee and a member of the A.A.F. of C. lodged a similar protest.³⁰ However, the protest was dismissed by the host British Olympic Committee and Longboat ran in the Marathon. Unfortunately, Longboat collapsed during the race prompting the suggestion that he was drugged.³¹ Upon the return of the team from England, the Olympic Committee rescinded the agreement between the A.A.F. of C. and the C.A.A.U. and unilaterally gave itself "a free hand in the future athletic policy of Canada."³² This included the responsibility for future Olympic representation for Canada.³³

²⁷ Report of the First Canadian Olympic Athletic Team, 1908, Toronto, 1908, p.4.

²⁸ Roxborough, op. cit., p.41.

²⁹ Report of the First Canadian Athletic Team, 1908, Toronto, 1908, p.4.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid., p.5.

³² "President's Address," Minutes of the 25th Annual General Meeting, Toronto, November 9, 1908, p.8.

³³ Ibid.

However, it soon became evident that the administrative split between the C.A.A.U. and A.A.F. of C. was hampering amateur sport in Canada and an agreement between the two bodies was needed. On September 9th, 1909, it was resolved "that the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. amalgamate into an association called the "Amateur Athletic Union of Canada"³⁴ (A.A.U. of C.).

The formation of the A.A.U. of C.

...called for a certain degree of decentralization, with the formation of branches in all provinces. Each branch had jurisdiction over the athletes and championships within its domain. The newly formed Union also encouraged other sports-governing bodies to affiliate with it. These affiliated bodies maintained complete jurisdiction over their own members, but adhered to the interpretation of the amateur code as laid down by the A.A.U. of C.³⁵

Interest in future Olympic participation became an almost immediate concern when Secretary Norton H. Crow, at the First annual meeting, in 1910, stated that "they should at no distant date secure representation for Canada on the I.O.C....."³⁶

Emphasizing this concern, James Merrick, in his President's address of 1911, reiterated that, since the organization of the I.O.C., Canada had been without a representative on its board, and that previously representatives of Great Britain had safeguarded Canadian athletic affairs.³⁷

³⁴"Annual Report of the President," Minutes of the First Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 27, 1909, p.7.

³⁵N. Howell and M. Howell, op. cit., p.153.

³⁶Minutes of First Annual Meeting of A.A.U. of C., Toronto; November 26, 1910, p.20. (Two first annual reports of the A.A.U. of C. are recorded, 1909 and 1910.)

³⁷Minutes of Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 25, 1911, p.10.

Merrick felt that such representation would result in the conferring of nation status upon Canada by the I.O.C.³⁸ It was then decided by the committee to nominate General Sir John Hanbury-Williams to represent Canada on the I.O.C. His name was presented to the secretary of the British Olympic Association for presentation to the I.O.C. and subsequently Hanbury-Williams became the first representative of Canada on the I.O.C.³⁹

With such official recognition by the I.O.C., the Canadian Olympic representative no longer had to be nominated by the Governor-General and no longer fell under direct British direction. However, as Hanbury-Williams was, in fact, British, the C.O.A. had not yet gained the complete nation status Merrick had referred to.

Under this arrangement, the selection of the team to the Olympic Games was co-ordinated but not controlled by Hanbury-Williams.^{40,41} He named the representatives of the central committee which included President Merrick of the A.A.U. of C. as chairman, Mr. Brown, past President of the M.A.A.A. and Mr. Claude Macdonald, a member of Parliament.⁴² With respect

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p.10.

⁴¹ As indicated previously, Hanbury-Williams had left Canada for Scotland. It would appear that this position as Canada's representative to the I.O.C. was, in fact, more of an honorary position and the appointment of the central committee was carried out by the A.A.U. of C.

⁴² Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., p.67.

to the trial meets the central committee was associated with other committees as in 1908.⁴³ The duties of the committee in reference to the 1912 Games were: i) to select a team; ii) to secure financial aid from dominion and provincial governments, athletic organizations and private individuals; and iii) to make arrangements for the transportation and the accommodation of the athletes.⁴⁴

Despite gaining autonomy as a nation in Olympic affairs, the colonial nature of Canada's participation was still evident. For example, at a conference of the British Olympic Committee, held in London in 1911, it was suggested by British representatives that all the athletes from the British Empire form an all-British team. It was felt that "even if the different countries had to count independently as nations a united team would be extremely beneficial both in an imperial and athletic sense."⁴⁵ The concept of an Empire team for the 1912 Games was approved at a meeting of the A.A.U. of C.⁴⁶ Notwithstanding, this concept, however favourable it may have been to certain members of the A.A.U. of C.,⁴⁷ was "not well received by other members of the Empire" and was abandoned.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 23, 1912, p.7.

⁴⁵ "President's Address," Minutes of Second Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 25, 1911, p.10.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p.14.

⁴⁷ Several examinations of the A.A.U. of C. membership lists revealed that the A.A.U. of C. was almost completely composed of those of Anglo-Saxon origin. Indeed, Lansley noted that the membership of the A.A.U. of C. was made up of largely M.A.A.A. members who were of British origin. (From Lansley, p.76.)

⁴⁸ "President's Address," Minutes of 3rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 23, 1912, p.8.

The international importance of Olympic sport was ardently promoted by President James Merrick. As part of a financial appeal to Prime Minister Robert Borden he stated that

...from a commercial and advertising viewpoint the attendance of a representative team from Canada would be of great value, particularly at the present stage of our development. It would direct an attention to Canada that would be highly advantageous, particularly among continental peoples. It would have the effect of bringing Canada into the area of international affairs.⁴⁹

Merrick further noted that

...as Canada is in need of capital, population and foreign markets that this friendly and inexpensive means of centering the attention of the world on our country would be of the highest importance. We would urge the government the advisability of contributing generously for this purpose.⁵⁰

This appeal did not go unheeded as the Federal Government offered a grant of \$15,000 to the C.O.C.⁵¹ The sum was the same as that given to the 1908 team.

The Stockholm Games of 1912 were the success Baron Pierre de Coubertin had envisioned - a great international festival demonstrating sporting friendship and goodwill.⁵² Highly successful both from a social and financial standpoint, the Games were distinguished by a lack of unpleasant incidents or protests.⁵³

⁴⁹ Ibid., p.6.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Killanin, op. cit., p.41.

⁵³ Ibid., p.43.

Again Canada did quite well in these Games. George Hodgson, a member of the M.A.A.A., won two gold medals in the swimming events. In addition, George Goulding of Toronto won the 10,000 metre walk. Winning the silver medal were Cal Bricker of Winnipeg in the running broad jump, Duncan Gillis of Vancouver in the 16 pound hammer toss and William Hapeny⁵⁴ in the pole vault. Frank Lukeman came third in the pentathlon as did Ed Butler who came third in the single sculls rowing (Table 4).⁵⁵

TABLE 4⁵⁶

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, STOCKHOLM, 1912

Gold	George Goulding George Hodgson George Hodgson	10,000m walk 400m swim 1500m swim
Silver	Calvin Bricker Duncan Gillis	Broad Jump Hammer Throw
Bronze	William Hapeny Frank Lukeman Everett Butler	Pole Vault (tie) Pentathlon Single Sculls

⁵⁴Hapeny is listed under several different spellings. Cosentino spells his name Hapeny, Roxborough uses both Happenny and Happeny.

⁵⁵Roxborough, op. cit., p.51.

⁵⁶Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.144.

A Permanent Olympic Committee

Canadian participation in both the 1908 and 1912 Games had been administered by central or temporary committees. The central committee was, in turn, assisted by the Presidents of the various branches of the A.A.U. of C., who co-ordinated meets at the regional level. In this way, the entire country was represented and various Olympic sports were attended to.⁵⁷ However, during this period the C.O.C. had acted through the British Olympic Association.⁵⁸

With the appointment of Sir John Hanbury-Williams to the I.O.C. a permanent committee became necessary. The necessity for such a committee was emphasized in a letter to Hanbury-Williams from Baron de Coubertin, in which he stated, "that if the existing committee was not a permanent one, steps should be immediately taken to organize one on that basis."⁵⁹

At a general meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in 1912, it was argued that Olympic matters should receive the attention of the Olympic Committee not only a few months prior to each Olympic Games but during the intervening four years.⁶⁰ It was further stated that Canada would certainly be able to make a much better showing at future Olympic Games if a definite Olympic policy were adopted and carried out.⁶¹ This was underscored with

⁵⁷ Minutes of 3rd Annual Meeting, op. cit., p.12.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid., p.12,

⁶⁰ Ibid., p.21.

⁶¹ Ibid.

the view that a permanent Olympic Committee could very readily co-operate with the A.A.U. of C. in the encouragement of competition for the development of Olympic athletes and teams.⁶²

At this same meeting it was moved and carried that:

The principle of a permanent C.O.C. was approved and that the constitution of the committee rested in the hands of the board of governors; that the present chairman of the C.O.C. be chairman of the permanent Committee and the president of the A.A.U. of C. be the ex-officio member of the committee with others to be selected.⁶³

In 1913 a constitution was formulated for this permanent body which stated the following by-laws:

- 1) Name
This association shall be called the Canadian Olympic Association.
- 2) Objects
The objects of the Association shall be: To promote the participation of Canadians in the Olympic Games.
- 3) Membership
The Association shall consist of the following members:
 - a) Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.
Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.
Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League.
 - b) Such additional National Amateur Governing Bodies in Canada who are in affiliation with the A.A.U. of C. as shall be approved by the Council of the Association.
- 4) Government
The government of the association shall be by a council consisting of the following:

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid., p.51.

- a) The Canadian representative on the International Olympic Committee.
- b) A representative nominated by each of the following governing bodies who shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
 Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
 Canadian Amateur Swimming Association.
 Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.
 Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League.

- c) The Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.
 - d) Co-opted members, the council shall have the power to co-opt a number of members not exceeding three.
- 5) Officers
 The officers of the Association shall consist of a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer and shall be appointed by a Council.
- 6) Branch Committees
 Each branch of the A.A.U. of C. is empowered to appoint a Special Committee for its own branch to support and assist the Association. The President of each branch shall be the ex-officio chairman of the Special Olympic Committee of his Branch.
- 7) Central Committee
 For such period as may be deemed by the Council necessary immediately preceding an Olympiad and until they have completed their report after each Olympiad, a Select Committee of five shall be appointed to have complete charge of financial arrangements of trials, selection of teams, etc. This Select Committee shall be constituted as follows:

The Chairman of the Canadian Olympic Association.
 The Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Olympic Association.
 The President of the A.A.U. of C.
 The President of the C.A.A.O.
 One co-opted member to be selected by the Chairman.

8) Governing Association may change their representatives and notice must be given.

9) Meetings

At least one meeting of the Council shall be held a year at a time and place of the Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. Between meetings business may be transacted by mail.

10) Duty of Council

It shall be the duty of the Council to:

- a) Elect members.
- b) Appoint officers.
- c) Manage finances.⁶⁴
- d) Summon meetings.

It was also decided that the chairman of the C.O.C., namely James Merrick, would continue in that capacity and Dr. Bruce Macdonald would be the representative of the Union on the newly-constituted Canadian Olympic Association.⁶⁵

It is evident from these by-laws that the C.O.A., while permanent, was still greatly under the influence of the A.A.U. of C. It was, in fact, to become little more than a standing committee of the A.A.U. of C. in the acrimonious years to follow.

SUMMARY

In the Olympic Games prior to 1908, Canadian participation had been unofficial, as Canada did not have a National Olympic Committee. In 1907, Governor-General Earl Grey, acting on the directions of the

⁶⁴ Minutes of 30th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal, November 22, 1913, p.92.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p.93.

I.O.C., nominated Colonel John Hanbury-Williams to form a central Olympic committee for the selection of a Canadian Olympic team. Under the auspices of the C.A.A.U., trial meets in track and field were held in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax.

Following the Olympic Games, J. Howard Crocker, acting as team manager, stressed that no man should be permitted to participate who did not do well in the trials and that the athlete should be near the world standard in his event.

With the amalgamation of the C.A.A.U. and the A.A.F. of C. into the A.A.U. of C., nation status was granted Canada with regard to Olympic participation. Rather than being represented by Great Britain on the I.O.C., Sir John Hanbury-Williams became the representative of Canada on this committee. Canada, by no longer acting through direct British representation, had, in theory, been granted nation status on the I.O.C., though in actual fact Hanbury-Williams was British. With the appointment of Hanbury-Williams to the I.O.C. a permanent committee became necessary. In this manner a consistent Olympic policy could be formulated and with it, hopefully, improved performances. In 1913, a constitution was approved which essentially formed a permanent Canadian Olympic Association with authority to promote the participation of Canadians in the Olympic Games. Made up of several sporting associations, this new C.O.A. was still under the auspices of the A.A.U. of C., with President Merrick of the A.A.U. of C. acting as chairman of the C.O.A. Following World War I, the continuing control of the C.O.A. by the A.A.U. of C. would lead to several disputes, with consequent effects on the status of the C.O.A.

CHAPTER IV

A PERIOD OF DEVELOPMENT, 1913 - 1938

The outbreak of World War I caused the cancellation of the proposed Berlin Games of 1916. The war had a significant impact on the activities of the C.O.A. as the A.A.U. of C. ceased to function during this time period.¹ At the final meeting of the A.A.U. of C. prior to the war, it was, however, reported that Mr. James Merrick, in his role as chairman of the C.O.A., had attended the Olympic Congress in Paris, as the representative of the A.A.U. of C.^{2,3} This was to be the first time the N.O.C.'s participated "en masse" in such a Congress.⁴

¹Examination of the minutes of the A.A.U. of C. indicates this body did not meet from December 5, 1914 to September 25, 1919.

²Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa, December 5, 1914, p.1.

³Although Hanbury-Williams was the formal representative on the I.O.C., it appears that Merrick had, in effect, assumed the responsibilities associated with that position.

⁴Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.15.

At the following I.O.C. congress held at Lausanne, Switzerland in 1921, it was proposed by I.O.C. representative Merrick that the organizing country should be permitted to stage two additional sports, one of a national and the other of a general character, for demonstration purposes.⁵ This proposal is still in effect today.

During the war, a large percentage of athletes went overseas causing many of the sports clubs to be abandoned during this period. This decline in club activity notwithstanding, participation in sports increased, in many cases, with military teams competing against civilian teams. In addition, patriotic associations were formed in order to encourage physical fitness and morale.⁶ In this regard, Norton Crow, secretary of the A.A.U. of C., reported that:

...it is gratifying to report that many athletic contests of different natures have been held by and with the sanctions of the Union's Branches in aid of the war fund. The patriotic fund benefit held in Calgary was said to have been the largest sport carnival ever held there, over 1,000 athletes participating.⁷

After the war, sport developed rapidly with the introduction of Military Athletic Associations and the use of sport to rehabilitate both soldiers and civilians⁸ as well as other factors.

⁵Minutes of the 34th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, December 9, 10, 1921, p.28.

⁶Kevin Jones, "Sport in Canada, 1900-1920," Proceedings of the First Canadian Symposium on the History of Sport & Physical Education, May 13-16, 1970, p.54.

⁷"Secretary's Report," Minutes of the 31st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., p.5.

⁸Kevin Jones, op. cit., p.54.

Within a year of the conclusion of the war, the A.A.U. of C. met in Ottawa. At that meeting both the value of sport and the British heritage were extolled when President Boyd stated:

...we have emerged from the terrible conflict with arms unsullied and that the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race learned on the many athletic fields, of playing the game fair, has been upheld... the first to enlist were the members of the many athletic organizations affiliated with our Union throughout Canada who with their training had learned team play and obedience to command - two of the foremost essentials of any army.⁹

At this meeting tentative plans were outlined for participation in the Olympic Games to be held in Antwerp, 1920. A Central Committee was chosen to be in charge of financial arrangements and final selections in connection with the Canadian team.¹⁰

This selection process was assisted by Walter Knox, the coach of the Canadian Olympic team, who made an extensive seven-week tour across Canada in order to identify prospective athletes to represent Canada. These athletes then competed in the Olympic Trials on the 16th of July at the M.A.A.A. Grounds.¹¹ Due to these efforts the team was truly national in character and representatives from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were included on the Canadian Olympic track and field team.¹²

⁹"President's Address," Minutes of the 32nd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Ottawa, September 25, 26, 1919, p.5.

¹⁰Minutes of the 33rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, December 10, 11, 19, 20, 1920, p.14.

¹¹Louw, "Canada's Participation..." op. cit., p.95.

¹²Ibid., p.98.

Once again there were problems financing the Canadian team. A \$5,000 grant came from the Province of Ontario,¹³ with \$15,000 coming from the federal government.¹⁴ However, some competitors had to use personal funds in order to compete in the Games. Also, Roxborough notes that because funds were so scarce, competitors were transported to Antwerp in separate contingents to coincide with the dates of when their events were being competed.¹⁵

It was not until April, 1919, that the Seventh Olympic Games were awarded to Antwerp¹⁶ with only a year's time to plan, promote, erect a stadium and complete a track. The resulting athletic facilities and performances at Antwerp were understandably not outstanding.¹⁷ For example, the hastily prepared track was soft. In addition, many of the athletes had spent years in the armed forces, and therefore had little time for athletic training. As a consequence, the resulting times and distances were generally mediocre.¹⁸

Despite the rather poor conditions, Canadian athletes performed quite well. Earl Thompson of Saskatchewan won the gold medal in the 110m hurdles. In boxing, Canadian athletes made an outstanding performance

¹³Roxborough, op. cit., p.54.

¹⁴Richard Baka, "Canadian Federal Government Policy and the 1976 Summer Olympics," CAPHER Journal, March-April 1976, p.54.

¹⁵Roxborough, op. cit.

¹⁶Ibid., p.53.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Ibid.

winning a total of four medals, a gold by Albert Schneider in the welterweight division, a silver by C.G. Graham in bantamweight and another silver by Prud'Homme in the middleweight, a bronze by C. Newton in lightweight and a bronze by M. Herscovitch in the middleweight division. George Vernot won a silver medal in the 1500m swim (Table 4).¹⁹

TABLE 4²⁰

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, ANTWERP, 1920

Gold	Earl Thomson Albert Schneider	110m Hurdles Welterweight Boxing
Silver	C.G. Graham Prud'Homme George Vernot	Bantamweight Boxing Middleweight Boxing 1500m Swim
Bronze	C. Newton George Vernot M. Herscovitch	Lightweight Boxing 400m Swim Middleweight Boxing

The Winnipeg Falcons also won a gold medal in hockey. This victory, although recorded, was not considered official as the I.O.C. Congress later decided to begin a separate winter sports festival beginning at the 1924 Games at Chamonix, France.²¹

Following the Antwerp Games, certain strains soon became evident between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.O.A. At the 33rd meeting

¹⁹ Ibid., p.56.

²⁰ Ibid., p.167.

²¹ Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.176.

of the A.A.U. of C., it was moved that "as a general principle, the success of athletes was not furthered by a permanent organization and a complete reorganization of the constitution was desirable."²² It was emphasized that the Olympic Committee was a committee of the A.A.U. of C. and its duty was not to develop athletes but to select them and arrange for their presence at the Olympics.²³

In the following year, a special committee was appointed by President Merrick to revise the constitution of the Olympic Association.²⁴

It was recommended:

1. That the enactment of the Union issued on November 22nd, 1913, forming the Canadian Olympic Association be rescinded.
2. That the A.A.U. of C., do now amend the By-Laws of the Union so as to provide for a Standing Committee of the Union to be known as the Canadian Olympic Committee.
3. Means of appointing the committee:
 - a) Membership shall be composed of a representative of each Branch and from each Allied Body directly interested in the Olympic Games, plus the President and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.
 - b) The Committee shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer.
4. That each Branch of the A.A.U. of C. and each allied member be allowed to appoint a special committee for its own Branch, or body, to support and assist the Olympic Committee.

²² Minutes of 33rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., p.22.

²³ Ibid., p.26.

²⁴ Minutes of the 34th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, December 9, 10, 1921, p.21.

5. That the Standing Committee known as the Canadian Olympic Committee be appointed as soon as possible after the conclusion of one Olympiad and remain in office until the completion of the next Olympiad.²⁵

The above recommendations were adopted, but were not put into effect until 1923, when the C.O.A. gained the status of a Standing Committee of the A.A.U. of C. The officers of this newly formed committee included, P.J. Mulqueen of Toronto, Chairman, J.I. Morkin of Winnipeg, Vice-Chairman, and F.H. Marples, also of Winnipeg, Secretary-Treasurer.²⁶

It is quite possible that this attempt by the A.A.U. of C. to reduce the authority of the C.O.A. was based on the growing acceptance of the Olympic Games as an important international event and the fear that the C.O.A. may gain a pre-eminent position in A.A.U. of C. affairs. This view was indicated by P.J. Mulqueen, who commented that "probably the most important event of this Union during the next two years will be in connection with the Olympic Games at Paris in 1924."²⁷ It was further stated "that the National Olympic Committee should be organized at once so that Canada will be properly represented at Paris. With good organization we will, I am sure, make an excellent showing!"²⁸

²⁵ "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate the Constitution of the C.O.A.," Minutes of the 34th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., pp.21-22.

²⁶ Minutes of the 36th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Vancouver, September 28 & 29, 1923, pp.8 & 31.

²⁷ Minutes of the 35th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal, December 8 & 9, 1922, p.6.

²⁸ Ibid.

Consistent with the aforementioned aim, an Olympic training camp was held from June 7 to June 20, 1924, at McGill Stadium for those athletes who wanted to compete in the Trials.²⁹ The Track and Field trials were conducted at the M.A.A.A. grounds as were the Wrestling trials, on June 17 and 18th. In addition, separate trials were held for the sports of rowing, swimming, boxing, yachting and cycling. The expenses for these trials were borne by the A.A.U. of C. and the clubs the athletes represented.³⁰ In addition to the expenses for the trials, the federal government, the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario, the City of Toronto, the Canadian Hockey Association and the Ontario Athletic Commission³¹ subsidized the Canadian Olympic Team to the extent of approximately \$50,000 for the various Olympic expenses.³²

Unfortunately, the results of the Canadian team at the Paris Games of 1924 were not up to expectations. Although no gold medals were won, silver medals were won by the Vancouver Rowing Club (in the coxwainless fours), the University of Toronto Rowing team in the eights and the Canadian Shooting team in the team event. Douglas Lewis gained a bronze medal in boxing. In the first official Winter Olympics held at Chamonix, the Toronto Granites hockey team obtained a gold medal (Table 5).

²⁹ Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1924 Games, p.15.

³⁰ Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p.111.

³¹ Ibid., p.14.

³² Roxborough, op. cit., p.59.

TABLE 5³³CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, PARIS, CHAMONIX, 1924

Gold	Toronto Granite Hockey Club J. Cameron, E. Collett, A. McCaffrey, H. McMunn, D. Munro, W. Ramsay, C. Slater, R. Smith, H. Watson. F. Rankin, Coach.	Hockey
Silver	Vancouver Rowing Club Wood, McKay, Black, Finlayson	Rowing, Fours, without cox
	University of Toronto Bell, Hunter, Langford, Little, Smith, Snyder, Taylor, Rallace, Campbell, cox. W. Thompson (spare)	Rowing, Eights
	Canadian Shooting Team Sam Vance, George Beattie, P.J. Montgomery.	Shooting
Bronze	Douglas Lewis	Welterweight Boxing

Following the rather mediocre performances in Paris, the President of the C.O.C., P.J. Mulqueen, recommended the establishment of a national policy for sport in connection with the Olympics. Such a policy would make it possible to bring together every four years the best athletic representatives from the provinces, from whom Canada's Olympic team would be selected.³⁴ Consistent with this view, Dr. A.S. Lamb, in his position as Manager of the 1924 Olympic Team, saw the advisability of conducting more Interprovincial and International

³³ Ibid., pp.168, 171.

³⁴ Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1924 Games, p.5.

competitions, and the holding of a big National Meet one season in advance of the Olympic Games.³⁵

In addition to such a national policy, there was also a call for James Merrick, who had been Canada's representative on the I.O.C. since 1921,³⁶ to be replaced. This opinion was based on criticism of Merrick by Dr. Lamb, who reported that .

It was only through the most diligent application that we could get information as to when and where meetings were held or changes made in the program, and also to obtain other particulars concerning draws and heats. It was, at times, embarrassing to find it necessary to intrude in meetings to get necessary information for our coaches and competitors.³⁷

Following such criticism, it was resolved at the 37th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. to request the I.O.C. to give Canada additional representation on the I.O.C. These additional representatives were to be nominated by the A.A.U. of C. and the C.O.C. and were to have sole and complete jurisdiction in all matters affecting Canada.³⁸ However, as the I.O.C. reserves the right to decide on its own representatives³⁹

³⁵ Ibid., p.21.

³⁶ Minutes of the 34th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., p.28.

³⁷ Roxborough, op. cit., p.61.

³⁸ Minutes of the 37th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, September 25, 26, 27, 1924, pp.29, 30.

³⁹ Canada and Olympism, Publication of the C.O.A., 1980, p.2.

Merrick remained one of the two I.O.C. representatives until his death in 1946.^{40,41}

At this same meeting several amendments were made to the Constitution of the C.O.C. these included:

1. Each Branch of each province shall recommend to the A.A.U. of C. a C.O.C. representative.
2. Each Allied Body may appoint one representative.
3. The A.A.U. of C. may elect five members at large to the C.O.C.
-
5. The President and Secretary of the A.A.U. of C. shall be the ex-officio members of the committee.
6. It shall be the duty of the Olympic Committee to meet at the earliest date convenient and elect a Chairman and other officers with such committees as they think necessary to carry out the purpose of the Committee.⁴²

Although there were few substantive changes in the Constitution it is significant that more attention was being paid to the provinces. Perhaps this attention was the basis of President Mulqueen's comment in 1925 when he stated:

⁴⁰Ibid., p.40.

⁴¹Sir George McLaren Brown was Canada's I.O.C. representative from 1928 to 1939. Thus, Canada had two I.O.C. representatives from 1928 to 1939. This situation would later repeat itself with James Worrall and Richard Pound acting as Canada's representatives to the I.O.C. from 1978 to the present. (From Canada & Olympism, op. cit., p.16.)

⁴²Minutes of the 37th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., op. cit., p.35.

I am firmly convinced that through this Union and through the C.O.C. we can do a service to our country away beyond all thoughts that we previously had in our minds. We can help through this Union and the Olympic Committee to build up in Canada a better feeling between the different provinces. We can...⁴³ mould the character of the future citizens of Canada.

After the mediocre showing at the 1924 Olympics, Mulqueen felt that careful selection of Canada's Olympic team was imperative. This view is underlined with his statement that "the whole principle of this organization is to divide ourselves up into sections, get the winners of the 1927 meet, take them to the final meet in 1928."⁴⁴ Under such a policy, trials in several sports were held in various centres across the country. The men's track and field trials were conducted in Hamilton; the women's events were conducted at Halifax; boxers and wrestlers competed at Montreal; oarsmen competed at St. Catharines and the hockey team at Vancouver.⁴⁵ In addition, an incentive plan was devised by the C.O.A. whereby the committee paid half the transportation expenses of athletes who met or bettered standards set for them in 1927 and the remaining half was paid by the provincial Olympic committee.⁴⁶

⁴³"Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee," Minutes of the 39th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., St. John, December 9, 10, 11, 1926, p.45.

⁴⁴Ibid., p.44.

⁴⁵Roxborough, op. cit., p.68.

⁴⁶Minutes of the 40th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Edmonton, December 1, 2, 3, 1927, p.30.

Improved financial support from various governmental levels assisted the adoption of this national policy. For example, the federal government donated-\$26,000, while the governments of Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba all made contributions.⁴⁷

With virtually each province represented, Canada's national policy for team selection proved highly successful in the 1928 Olympic Games. Canadians won four gold medals, four silver medals and six bronze medals, for a total of 14. In addition, Canada won a gold medal in hockey at St. Moritz (Table 6).

TABLE 6⁴⁸

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, AMSTERDAM, ST. MORITZ, 1928

Gold	Percy Williams	100m
	Percy Williams	200m
	Ethel Catherwood	High Jump
	Women's Relay Team	400m Relay
	Fanny Rosenfeld, Ethel Smith, Florence Bell, Myrtle Cook.	
	University of Toronto Grads	Ice Hockey
	Dr. J. Sullivan, R. Taylor, J.C. Porter, L Hudson, D. Trottier, N. Mueller, H. Plaxton, F. Sullivan, F. Fisher, Bert Plaxton, C. Delahay, R. Plaxton, G. Gordon	
Silver	James Ball	400m
	Fanny Rosenfeld	100m
	O. Stockton	Middleweight Wrestling
	Jack Guest, Joseph Wright	Double Sculls

⁴⁷Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p.123.

⁴⁸Roxborough, op. cit., pp.168, 171.

Bronze	Men's Relay Team Alexander Wilson, Philip Edward, S.B. Glover, James Ball James Trifunov Raymond Smillic Relay Swim Team Bourne, Thompson, Ault, Spence Morris Letchford Ethel Smith Argonaut Rowing Club Hedges, Fiddles, Hand, Richardson, Murdock, Meech, Norris, Ross, Donnelly (cox)	1600m Relay Bantamweight Wrestli Welterweight Boxing 800m Relay Middleweight Wrestli 100m 100m Eights
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The successful performances at Amsterdam were particularly highlighted by the victories of the sprinter, Percy Williams, who achieved gold medals in both the 100 and 200 metre events ⁴⁹ and to this day is one of the very few who have achieved this double victory in the same events. Based on specific measurements Williams was to be later judged as the perfect athlete in Amsterdam.⁵⁰ In addition to Williams the women's track and field team, composed of Fanny Rosenfeld, Ethel Smith, Florence Bell and Myrtle Cook finished in first position defeating such nations as the United States and Germany.⁵¹

Following the Games the athletic successes of the women's team were marred by a dispute among A.A.U. of C. and C.O.C. officials. This dispute became known as the "Battle of Port Arthur," referring to the 41st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C. held in Port. Arthur.

⁴⁹ Killanin & Rodda, op. cit., p.51.

⁵⁰ Ibid., pp.51-52.

⁵¹ Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p.126.

Specifically, the dispute arose out of the second place finish of Bobby Rosenfeld to Miss Robinson of the United States in the 100 metre sprint. Both girls came over the finish together and as there was no photo finish it was difficult to determine the true victor. Following the race at Amsterdam, Mr. Mulqueen, President of the C.O.C. and Miss Gibb, Manager of the girl's team lodged a protest concerning the order of finish maintaining that Rosenfeld had broken the tape first. Dr. Lamb, however, would not support the protest and thus the American girl was awarded first place. Lamb was criticized in the press for not supporting the Canadian protest.

The disharmony among the parties concerned was underlined by Lamb who stated, "that there was a deplorable attitude of discontent suspicion and fault finding on the part of the Canadian officials... and the complete lack of any definite, positive contribution toward a better feeling between the representatives of the various countries."⁵² He further stated, "that it is my firm conviction that the Olympic Commission as now constituted, lacks the harmony and constructive idealism which alone can justify its existence and guarantee its future success."⁵³

While failing to resolve any specific issues, this dispute illustrated two divergent views of amateur sport. The position held by

⁵²Minutes of the 41st Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Port Arthur, December 6, 7, 8, 1928, pp.109-110.

⁵³Ibid., p.115.

Dr. Lamb was based on the amateur ideal of sport for sport's sake; while that of Mulqueen and Gibb was more in accord with the winning ethic. It would appear that the latter philosophy was consistent with that of many members of the A.A.U. of C. M.M. Robinson, for example, former manager of the track and field team and incoming secretary of the A.A.U. of C., referred to Canada's efforts at Amsterdam as "the 1928 invasion of Europe."⁵⁴ He further stated that the

...Olympic task is growing in magnitude and importance and we will need the assistance of every good sportsman in Canada to maintain the position Canada has at last won in the athletic world. ...You will ask what are the lessons of Amsterdam? ... We must train our contestants, in fact, give them plenty of competition under Olympic rules and must think in the Olympic sense at all times.^{55,56}

In addition to emphasizing these divergent philosophies, the foregoing disagreements served to point out both the increased significance being paid to the Olympic Games by the C.O.C., as well as the defects in the present organization. Attempts at remedying these defects were put into effect by several new articles implemented in 1929. The significant articles included:

⁵⁴Minutes of the 42nd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Hamilton, September 12, 13, 14, 1929, p.37.

⁵⁵Ibid., p.38.

⁵⁶It would appear from such sentiments that the "Olympic sense" referred specifically to success in competition rather than, or in addition to, the values of Olympism. This preoccupation with success is underscored by an absence of references to the Olympic ideals in any of the minutes.

1. There shall be a Canadian Olympic Committee to have general charge of matters pertaining to the Olympic Games.
2. The A.A.U. of C. at its annual meeting may elect ten delegates at large to the Canadian Olympic Committee.
3. In case any branch or allied body fails to name any representative on the Canadian Olympic Committee, the A.A.U. of C. may appoint a representative from the province, branch or allied body concerned to act until such appointment is made.
...
6. The President and Secretary of the A.A.U. of C. and all Presidents and Secretaries who held office as such since the previous Olympic Games shall be the members of the committee.
- 13b. The Committee shall have full power over all matters concerning the Olympics, including arrangements for finances, trials, selections of teams, transportation arrangements, appointment of sub-committees, where deemed necessary, selection of coaches, trainers and executive officers to attend the Olympic Games, and generally see Canada is adequately and fully represented at the Olympic Games. It shall have full control over all funds of the Olympic Committee.
14. ...it is expected that during the first two years the committee shall not have to meet together more than once annually, but that during the following years and especially during the year in which Olympic Games are held meetings will be more frequent.
...
19. The Committee shall, through its President submit a report of its work to each annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C.⁵⁷

⁵⁷Minutes of the 42nd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C.,
op. cit., pp.24-27.

It is evident from these organizational changes that the A.A.U. of C., while seeking to delegate matters pertaining to the Olympics to the C.O.C., was at the same time maintaining control over the body. Such attempts at control would come into further dispute in the following decade.

The Olympic powers ceded to the C.O.C. in section 13b of the 1929 Constitution came into dispute in 1930. President Loudon, of the A.A.U. of C., contended that the C.O.C. was a sub-committee of the A.A.U. of C. and that the President of the A.A.U. of C. was really the head of the C.O.C. He further contended that the A.A.U. of C., as the governing body of the track and field, boxing and wrestling associations, therefore had control over Olympic selection. This, in effect, nullified Clause 13b of the 1929 Constitution.⁵⁸ However, contrary to Loudon's position, the Constitution of 1929 was re-adopted and the autonomy of the C.O.C. with regard to the Olympic Games was preserved.⁵⁹

This autonomy was soon made apparent when a motion to hold the Olympic trials in Vancouver was amended with "the matter referred back to the British Columbia Branch and that they deal directly with the Canadian Olympic Commission."⁶⁰ The C.O.C. however, eventually

⁵⁸ Minutes of the 44th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, December 3, 4, 5, 1931, pp.97-98.

⁵⁹ Ibid., p.119.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p.123.

decided to hold the trials in Hamilton, thereby reducing transportation costs for athletes in the depression era.⁶¹

The 1932 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles proved a successful affair, with large attendance and superior athletic performances. However, as these Games fell in the midst of the depression, financial support for many of the nation's athletes was scarce. In order to reduce the living expenses, the concept of an Olympic Village was successfully implemented.

Canada sent 160 athletes to this 10th Olympiad. However, this large contingent, as well as the Lake Placid contingent, was largely financed by a "help those who help themselves policy."⁶³ On such a basis, the various sporting bodies raised most of their expense money from revenues produced by the Olympic trials and thus approximately \$28,000 of the \$40,000 needed for Olympic expenses was raised.⁶⁴

Canada's performance in these Games was quite successful, with 21 medals being won (Table 7). Gold medals were won by Duncan McNaughton and Horace Gwynne. Alexander Wilson, Hilda Strike, Daniel MacDonald and the yachting team, and the women's 4 x 100 Relay team won silver medals. Bronze medals were won by Alexander Wilson, Philip Edwards, Eva Dawes; Noel deMille, the men's relay team, the Hamilton Leanders in the eights and the yachting team.

⁶¹Ibid.

⁶²The Official Report of the Canadian Olympic Committee, 1929-1933.

⁶³Ibid., p.146.

⁶⁴Ibid., p.147.

In the Winter Olympic Games held at Lake Placid, six medals were won, five of them in skating and one in hockey. The Winnipeg hockey team gained a gold medal in hockey, Alexander Hurd won a silver medal in the 1500 metre speed skating event as well as a bronze in the 500 metre event. Montgomery Wilson gained a bronze medal in figure skating, with William Logan winning bronze medals in the 1500 metre and 5000 metre speed skating events.

TABLE 7⁶⁵

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALISTS, LOS ANGELES, LAKE PLACID, 1932

Gold	Duncan McNaughton Horace Gwynne Winnipegs Cockburn, Crowley, Duncanson, Garbutt, Hinkel, Lindquist, Malloy, Monson, Moore, Rivers, Simpson, Sutherland, Wagner, Wise, Wooley.	High Jump Bantamweight Boxing Hockey
Silver	Alexander Wilson Hilda Strike Women's Relay Team Mildred Fizzell, Mary Fizzell, Lillian Palmer, Hilda Strike Daniel MacDonald Yachting Team Alexander Hurd	800m 100m 400m Relay Middleweight Wrestling 1500m Speed Skating
Bronze	Alexander Wilson Philip Edwards Philip Edwards Men's Relay Team Raymond Lewis, Philip Edwards, James Ball, Alexander Wilson Eva Dawes Noel deMille, Charles Pratt Hamilton Leanders Taylor, Boal, Thoburn, Liddell, Fry, Stanyard, Harris, Eastwood, MacDonald (cox), Clark (spare)	400m 800m 1500m 1600m Relay High Jump Double Sculls Rowing, Eights

⁶⁵ Roxborough, op. cit., pp.168, 171.

Yachting Team	6m R. Class
Rogers, Wilson, Boulton, Glass	
Montgomery Wilson	Figure Skating
Alexander Hurd	500m Speed Skating
William Logan	1500m Speed Skating
William Logan	5000m Speed Skating

Despite the encouraging results of previous Olympic teams, criticism of the Olympic Committee and its manner of team selection was apparent. On July 30, 1930, for example, the Toronto Globe stated:

What Canada appears to need athletically are more competent ambassadors. Practically the same clique that mismanaged the 1928 team is in charge in 1932.⁶⁶

Such criticism was due to the existing structure of the C.O.C. The Olympic Committee, indeed, had changed very little in its composition from year to year and became practically self-perpetuating. For example, P.J. Mulqueen became President of the Olympic Committee prior to the 1924 Games and continued in that office during the 1928, 1932 and 1936 Olympics. Many other members apparently considered that they held lifetime appointments on the A.A.U. of C. and its branches. Such a situation was partially responsible for increased criticism of the Olympic Committee and of the Union, especially during and immediately after each Olympics.⁶⁷

Also there was increased criticism that selections to the team were not based solely on merit, but that favouritism and personal bias on the part of the Olympic Committee played a part.⁶⁸ This point of view

⁶⁶ Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.97.

⁶⁷ Olympic Activities in Canada from XIth Olympiad, 1936, to XIVth Olympiad, 1948, p.24.

⁶⁸ Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., pp.97-98.

was supported in the case of gold medallist Duncan McNaughton. Despite the fact that McNaughton's heights were better that year than those of anyone in Canada he was originally rejected as an Olympic team member. As a student in Los Angeles McNaughton, in point of fact, was able to finance his own participation in the Games.⁶⁹ His original rejection was based on a disqualification in the 1930 British Empire Games at which McNaughton had apparently dived over the bar.⁷⁰ Cosentino and Leyshon note that there were at least two other cases similar to McNaughton's. In one case, the mother of a girl swimmer prepared a formal protest over the non-selection of her daughter.⁷¹

With the exception of minor organizational changes within the C.O.C., very few significant events occurred immediately after the 1932 Olympic Games. Possibly in response to such as the aforementioned criticism and "to appeal more strongly and look better business to the people of Canada," the name of the C.O.C. was one again changed to the Canadian Olympic Association.⁷³ However, this name change was not put into practice as the committee title was only used internally. Despite this "public relations" gesture, things had changed little, for very similar misjudgements relating to the 1936 team selection occurred.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid., p.97.

⁷¹ Ibid., p.98.

⁷² Minutes of the 46th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Winnipeg, November 16, 17, 18, 1933, p.70.

⁷³ Ibid.

The 1936 Olympic Games scheduled for Berlin became a catalyst for change in the C.O.C. With international concern over alleged discrimination of Jews in Germany, many nations threatened to boycott the Games.⁷⁴ Although there was a public outcry from various parts of the country the Union recommended to the Olympic Committee that "the action of Great Britain in deciding to participate in the Olympic Games would be followed."⁷⁵ And thus Canada accepted the invitation to participate in these games.

Canada's participation in the 1936 Games was not particularly successful. Canada obtained only 10 medals, less than half the number won in 1932. Francis Amyot won the only gold medal. John Loaring, Harvey Charters and Frank Saker, as well as the Canadian Basketball Team, won silver medals. Bronze medals were won by Philip Edwards, Elizabeth Taylor, the Women's Relay Team, Joseph Schleimer and Harvey Charters. At the Winter Olympics held in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, a silver medal was achieved by the hockey team (Table 8).

⁷⁴Roxborough, op. cit. p.90.

⁷⁵Minutes of the 48th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Halifax, November 21, 22, 1935, p.59.

TABLE 8⁷⁶CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, BERLIN, GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, 1936

Gold	Francis Amyot	Canadian Singles Canoeing
Silver	John Loaring	400m Hurdles
	Harvey Charters, Frank Saker Canadian Basketball Team Stewart, Allison, C. Chapman, Wiseman, Aitchison, Peclon, A. Chapman. Canadian Hockey Team Moore, Nash, Murray, Kitchen, Milton, Neville, Farmer, Farqueharson, Deacon, Sinclair, Thompson, Haggerty, St. Germaine, Soxberg, Friday, Pudas (Coach)	Canadian Pairs Basketball Hockey
Bronze	Philip Edwards	800m
	Elizabeth Taylor Women's Relay Team Dorothy Brookshaw, Mildred Dolson, Hilda Cameron, Eileen Meagher Joseph Schleimer Harvey Charters, Frank Saker	80m Hurdles 400m Relay Middleweight Wrestling 1000m Canoeing Doubles

After the 1936 Games, the reports of the managers and officials once again reiterated the belief that "a greater need existed for the preparation and financing of future athletes."⁷⁷ President Mulqueen felt the responsibility for the Olympic team lay not so much with the C.O.C. but rather with the various governing bodies.⁷⁸

⁷⁶Roxborough, op. cit., pp.169, 172.

⁷⁷Minutes of the 49th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Regina, November 19, 20, 21, 1936, p.41.

⁷⁸Ibid., p.42.

Once again, criticism of the C.O.C. surfaced after Francis Amyot, who had previously won six Dominion titles, obtained a gold medal in canoeing. He, like McNaughton, was self-financed to the Olympics. A sports editorial condemned the C.O.C. with the comment

No credit for Amyot's victory should go to Mulqueen and his group. Not one dime of the \$10,000 entrusted to the Olympic committee by the government went to pay the expenses of Frank Amyot...⁷⁹

As in many times past, the C.O.C. "bet on the wrong horse."⁸⁰ It was later suggested by a government official at a banquet honouring Amyot, that a federal ministry of sport be established to prevent such future embarrassment to the Olympic Committee.⁸¹ In the face of such criticism, President Mulqueen quoted Pierre de Coubertin's aphorism that "the important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part. The essential thing is not conquering but fighting well."⁸²

At the fiftieth annual meeting of the A.A.U. of C. in 1937 it was suggested that a Canadian Olympic Committee independent of the A.A.U. of C. and other amateur organizations in Canada be formed. This

⁷⁹ Cosentino and Leyshon, op. cit., p.106.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid., p.108.

⁸² Canada at Eleventh Olympiad, 1936, in Germany, p.v.

committee would consist of prominent businessmen who were interested in amateur sport.⁸³

The duties of the C.O.C. would be:

- a) To budget, raise and disburse the required funds in proper time [for Olympics].
- b) To set the date and place of the zone and final trials for the Olympic Games.
- c) To set the standards for the final trials in Canada.
- d) To name the necessary officials and coaches in keeping with the recommendations of the interested amateur bodies.
- e) To arrange for the transportation of athletes, teams, officials and coaches to and from the place where the final games and meets take place.
- f) That the President of the A.A.U. of C. should be one of the representatives to attend the Olympic Games in the interests of amateur sport for Canada, all his expenses to and from the Games to be taken care of by the Canadian Olympic Committee.
- g) That the C.O.C. elect its own officers, executive committee as well as its own constitution in keeping with amateur sport.⁸⁴

This report was adopted and carried.⁸⁵ The provision for an Executive Committee was amended which clarified the representation of branches and sport governing bodies. Prior to this meeting it appeared that little or no distinction was made between the C.O.C. and its

⁸³ Minutes of the 50th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal, November 18, 1937, p.40.

⁸⁴ Ibid., p.41.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p.76.

Executive; the latter usually reporting to the A.A.U. of C.⁸⁶

In 1938 a further amendment specified the term of office of the various representatives as being four years, two years prior to, and two years subsequent to each Olympics. The Olympic Committee was then to cease to function and a new organization was to be established for the next Olympics.⁸⁷

It is apparent from the foregoing changes that the C.O.C. had, in theory, gained a large measure of autonomy in regards to Canada's representation at the Olympic Games. Coincidental to this growth in responsibility, the Canadian Olympic Committee was to be generally known as the Canadian Olympic Association.⁸⁸ However, the membership of the "association" contained such familiar names as P.J. Mulqueen, Dr. A.S. Lamb and James Merrick.⁸⁹

In 1938, the Executive Committee of the C.O.A. invited the I.O.C. to hold the 1944 Winter Games in Canada. In the same year,

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ The name of the organization that was responsible for the financing and control of the Canadian Olympic team had generally been referred to as the Canadian Olympic Committee prior to 1937. While technically still a committee of the A.A.U. of C. in 1937-38, it was henceforth known as the Canadian Olympic Association. (From Olympic Activities in Canada from XIth Olympiad, 1936 to XIV Olympiad, 1948, pp.24,25.)

⁸⁹ Ibid.

Canada informed the I.O.C. that Canada would not participate in the Tokyo Games as Japan and China were at war. The Games in Japan were cancelled in 1938 and the XII Olympiad was transferred to Helsinki, Finland, to which Canada forwarded an entry. However, with the outbreak of World War II the Helsinki Games were also cancelled in 1940.⁹⁰

With the cancellation of the XII Olympiad, the C.O.C. had very few technical functions to perform. It could not, however, be disbanded officially until it reported to the A.A.U. of C. at an Annual Meeting.

As the A.A.U. of C. did not meet, the officers and other available members of the Executive Committee of the C.O.A. held several informal meetings and maintained a skeleton organization during the war years and until the A.A.U. of C. met again in 1946.⁹¹

In the years following World War II, the C.O.A. would embark upon a substantive period of change. The C.O.A. would no longer be a committee of the A.A.U. of C., but rather an autonomous body ready to develop and implement its own Olympic goals.

SUMMARY

Following World War I, the C.O.A. was re-activated in the form of a Central Committee chosen to both finance and select the 1920

⁹⁰ Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.60.

⁹¹ Olympic Activities in Canada from XIth Olympiad, 1936, to XIVth Olympiad, 1948, p.27.

Olympic Team. Subsequent to these Games, the authority of the C.O.A. was reduced when the 1913 Act forming the C.O.A. was rescinded. Essentially, the C.O.A. regained its former committee status, with control of the C.O.C. resting in the hands of the A.A.U. of C. However, the C.O.C. activities encouraged the development of a national base with representation to the C.O.C. coming from provinces beyond that of Ontario and Quebec.

This representation evolved into a national policy for the 1928 Games. Trial meets were held across the country in Vancouver, Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax. Consistent with this national policy was greatly increased financial support from federal and provincial governments. Such a policy proved highly beneficial as the 1928 Olympic team was the most successful to participate in the Olympics.

Despite the successes of the 1928 team, the A.A.U. of C. continued attempts at controlling the C.O.C. in the 1930's. These attempts, notwithstanding, the C.O.C. maintained authority over team selection, financing and transportation to the Olympic Games.

Following the 1932 Games, public criticism of the C.O.C. was beginning to be heard. It was charged that the C.O.C. was an insular and self-perpetuating body whose membership had not changed from year to year. It was further charged that team selection was not based solely on objective criteria. The victory of Duncan McNaughton in the Olympic high jump in 1932 served to illustrate this point. Despite his superior performances prior to the Olympic Games, he initially was

not included on the Olympic team. Such criticism would later recur in 1936 when Francis Amyot, winner of the gold medal in canoeing, suffered from a lack of financial support from the C.O.C.

In 1937 and 1938, the C.O.C. again implemented further changes in its constitution which essentially provided for an Executive Committee which was less responsible to the A.A.U. of C. In addition, C.O.A. representatives had their terms of office limited to four years. In such a manner, the C.O.A. would be less likely to become "self-perpetuating." Such changes would set in motion the complete break-away of the C.O.A. from the A.A.U. of C. following World War II.

CHAPTER V

THE C.O.A. AS AN AUTONOMOUS INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

1939 TO 1976

With the outbreak of World War II much of the organized athletic activity in Canada ceased, the A.A.U. of C. holding no meetings from 1939 to 1945, inclusive.¹ In December, 1945, the Executive Committee of the C.O.A. notified the I.O.C. of the intention of Canada to participate in the 1948 Olympic Games in St. Moritz (Winter Games) and London (Summer Games).² During the war period James Merrick had died and J.C. Patterson was appointed in 1946 by the I.O.C. to be a member of the I.O.C.³ The following year, 1947, C.O.A. President Sidney Dawes was appointed to the I.O.C., replacing Sir George Brown who also had died.⁴

¹Nelson C. Hart, "Olympic Activities in Canada from XIth Olympiad, 1936, to XIVth Olympiad, 1948," p.27.

²Sidney Dawes, "Olympic Activities in Canada, 1936 to 1953," p.14.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid., p.15.

In March, 1946, the Executive Committee of the C.O.A. met in Toronto and several important decisions were reached. The Secretary, Nelson Hart, was to continue his efforts to secure representation on the C.O.A. for the Sports Governing Bodies. It was also decided to form provincial branches of the C.O.A. for the collection of monies.⁵ The committee was emphatic, moreover; that no time should be lost in making arrangements for Canada's participation in the 1948 Olympic Games.⁶

In concluding his report Nelson Hart, Secretary of the C.O.A., stated

...it has been claimed by some that the activities of the so-called "Acting-Executive" are unwarranted and that the members have no authority to act. This criticism may be somewhat justified but is subject to debate. It was felt that something should be done to initiate proceedings for the 1948 Games and it seemed that the C.O.A., still in existence, should accept that responsibility.⁷

It appears from the foregoing that while the C.O.A. was technically still a committee of the A.A.U. of C., it had, in reality, assumed control of Olympic affairs in Canada. This transition of authority was underlined by the proposed amendments to the 1937-38 Constitution.

⁵ Minutes of the 53rd Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Montreal, November 28, 29, 1946, p.13.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

The most significant proposals included:

- 1. There shall be an organization to be known as the Canadian Olympic Association which shall have general charge [of] matters pertaining to the Olympic Games.
- 22. The Executive Committee shall transact the business of the Canadian Olympic Association between meetings of that association. For this purpose it shall have full authority to form sub-committees to handle Publicity, Transportation, Budget, Uniforms and Equipment, Selection, Standards and such others as are deemed advisable.
- 23. The selection of teams, coaches, managers, etc., in general, the responsibility of the various Sports Governing Bodies, and of the National Committees of the A.A.U. of C. However, the final decision as to competitors and officials rests with the Canadian Olympic Association.⁸

As in the past the raising of funds was a difficult problem. In soliciting for monies, the objection that, "we do not know whether any of our athletes will be on the team," was frequently encountered.⁹ In addition, there existed considerable suspicion of Ontario and Quebec by the far East and far West in Canada.¹⁰ It was emphasized by the C.O.A. that:

Until local prejudices are eliminated and the spirit of "all for one and one for all," becomes prevalent. Canada can scarcely expect to have a successful and enthusiastic Olympic team.¹¹

⁸ Minutes of the 54th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Lethbridge, November 20, 21, 22, 1947, p.52.

⁹ Nelson C. Hart, "Olympic Activities... 1936 to 1948," op. cit., p.33.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

Notwithstanding such problems and prejudices, a sum of \$35,000 was donated by the Federal Government and additional contributions were received from all nine Provincial Governments. However, the goal of \$127,500 which was for 135 competitors and officials for the Summer Olympic Games and 51 for the Winter Olympic Games, was not met, and several Sports Governing Bodies were asked to raise funds to help defray expenses of their own teams.¹²

Despite the reasonably successful fund-raising campaign, Canada did not fare well in the London Olympics. According to the overall point standing, Canada occupied eighteenth position among the competing nations, but in actual fact it was Canada's poorest showing since 1924.¹³ The best achievements came in canoeing when Doug Bennett gained a silver medal in the 100m Canadian Singles and Norman Lane won a bronze medal in the 10,000m Singles. The Women's 400m Relay Team composed of Viola Myers, M. Mackay, D. Foster and P. Jones finished third (Table 8); whereas prior to the war a first in 1928 and a second in 1932 had been achieved in this event.

The Canadian showing at the Winter Olympics, when considering medals, was somewhat better. In figure skating, Barbara Ann Scott won a gold medal and Suzanne Morrow and Wallace Diestelmeyer placed third

¹² Ibid., p. 34.

¹³ Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., p. 207 ✓

in the pairs. The R.C.A.F. Flyers gained a gold medal in Ice Hockey (Table 8).

TABLE 8¹⁴

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, LONDON, ST. MORITZ, 1948

Gold	Barbara Ann Scott R.C.A.F. Flyers M. Dowe, B. Dunster, J. Lecompte, H. Laperriere, W. Halder, G. Mara, R. Schroeter, T. Hibbert, A. Renaud, O. Gravelle, P. Guzzo.	Figure Skating Hockey
Silver	Doug Bennett	Canoe, 100m Singles
Bronze	Suzanne Morrow, Wallace Diestelmeyer Women's Relay Team V. Myers, M. Mackay, D. Foster P. Jones Norman Lane	Figure Skating Pairs 400m Relay Canoe, 10,000m

As there had been an expectation of more medal performances, again it was decided by the C.O.A. that the main criterion in the selection of athletes in the future had to be a judgement related to their ability to make a creditable showing at these Olympic Games. Vital to this principle was the concept of establishing realistic standards in all measurable sports. It was evident from track and field in particular that the performances were generally not up to international standards. Some sports, such as rowing, canoeing and cycling, had neglected to establish any standards whatsoever.¹⁵

¹⁴Roxborough, op. cit., pp. 169, 172.

¹⁵Nelson C. Hart, "Olympic Activities... 1936 to 1948," op. cit., p.37.

In 1949, the C.O.A. came one step closer to complete official autonomy when the A.A.U. of C. approved "the formation of a National Sports Organization to be known as the Canadian Olympic Association, which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to the Olympic Games."¹⁶ At the next meeting of the C.O.A. on January 5th, 1950, a new Constitution for the C.O.A. was approved.¹⁷ According to this new constitution, the membership of the C.O.A. was to be as follows:

- a) The Canadian representatives of the I.O.C.
- b) The immediate Past President of the Association.
- c) One representative from each amateur sport nationally organized in Canada and on the programme of the current summer or winter Olympic Games. Such representatives are to be appointed in writing by the National Amateur Sports Governing Body in charge of each sport. A representative may appoint in writing as proxy a member of his Sports Governing Body or National Committee to represent him at any meeting at which he is unable to be present.
- d) A number of business and professional men, interested in amateur sports, not exceeding twenty in number, who shall be appointed at large by the C.O.A.¹⁸

It is apparent from such a membership criteria that no specific provisions were made for A.A.U. of C. membership. In such a manner the C.O.A. became an organization theoretically completely free of the A.A.U. of C., though in actual fact several of the members were also active in the latter body.

¹⁶ Minutes of the 56th Annual Meeting of the A.A.U. of C., Toronto, November 24, 25, 26, 1949, p.54.

¹⁷ Sidney Dawes, "Olympic Activities... 1936-1953," *op. cit.*, p.16.

¹⁸ Ibid.

On the 3rd of January, 1952, the C.O.A. was incorporated as a non-profit organization¹⁹ with its objectives as follows:

- a) To encourage and generally to stimulate interest and participation in all forms of amateur sports by the people of Canada with a view to improving the quality of Canada's participation at the Olympic Games;
- b) To enter into and carry out agreements and arrangements with I.O.C. and any other international or foreign athletic or sports association, body or agency and with Canadian athletic or sports associations or bodies with respect to the participation at the Olympic Games and other international or foreign games of Canadians and Canadian athletic or sports associations or bodies.²⁰

In 1953²¹ and 1954,²² the C.O.A. held several meetings at which Finance, Publicity, Clothing and Transportation Committees were established.²³ It was estimated that a budget of \$144,700 would be required to cover the expenditures for participation in the 1952 Olympic Games. A grant of \$40,000 was received from the federal government and various donations were received from the provincial governments. The

¹⁹Under an agreement all liabilities and assets were transferred from the old Association to the new Association for the sum of one dollar. (From Minutes of 2nd Meeting of the C.O.A., Montreal, March 29, 1952, p.12.)

²⁰Sidney Dawes, "Olympic Activities... 1936-1953," op. cit., p.18.

²¹In March 1953 Sidney Dawes retired as President of the C.O.A. and was replaced by Mr. Kenneth Farmer.

²²A revision to the Constitution of the I.O.C. was adopted in Athens whereby the member representation from Canada was reduced from two to one member. This precluded the appointment of a replacement for Mr. J.C. Patterson who had died. (From Minutes of Meeting of Directors of the C.O.A., Vancouver, August 5, 1954, p.42.)

²³Sidney Dawes, "Olympic Activities... 1936-1953," op. cit., p.16.

total amount collected amounted to \$136,896.61.²⁴ Moreover, precise standards were laid down for the selection of the 1952 Olympic team.

These included:

1. Only those will be taken who we believe will make a good showing as a representative of Canada.
2. In measurable sports those selected should have made in our Olympic Trials the standards laid down and as far as possible these standards should be equivalent to what the sixth competitor made at the last Olympic Games.
3. No competitor will be taken because he will pay his own expenses.²⁵

Despite these stricter standards Canada again did not do well with regard to medal performance in the 1952 Helsinki and Oslo Olympic Games. At Helsinki, only three medals were won with George Genereux winning a gold medal in Clay-Pigeon Shooting, George Gratton a silver in welterweight weightlifting and Norman Lane and Don Hawgood also a silver in the 10,000 metre canoe doubles (Table 9). At the Winter Olympics held at Oslo, the Edmonton Mercurys gained a gold medal in hockey and Gordon Audley obtained a bronze medal in 500 metre speed-skating (Table 9).

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid., p.17.

TABLE 9²⁶CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, HELSINKI, OSLO, 1952

Gold	George Genereux Edmonton Mercurys R. Hansch, E. Paterson, J. Davies, R. Meyers, A. Purvis, W. Dawe, D. Gauf, R. Watt, G. Abel, R. Dickson, D. Miller, F. Sullivan, L. Secco, W. Gibson, G. Robertson, T. Pollock, L. Holmes (coach).	Clay-Pigeon Shooting Ice Hockey
Silver	George Gratton Norman Lane, Don Hawgood	Weight-Lifting, Welterweight Canoeing, 10,000m Doubles
Bronze	George Audley	Speedskating, 500m

Though many athletes had personal bests at the Olympic Games in many of their events, it was becoming apparent that Canadian athletes generally were losing ground with respect to the leading athletes in other countries. In the final evaluation, medals won were more significant for the C.O.A. than personal bests.

There was relatively little C.O.A. activity in the years following the 1952 Games. Indeed the most "progressive activity" in this period seemed to be the investigation of criticism directed at the clothing, transportation, public relations and financial aspects of the 1952 Games.²⁷ With respect to the forthcoming Olympic Games, it was proposed that the number of competitors should be reduced in the light of Canada's poor performances at the 1952 Games and at international competitions since these Games.²⁸

²⁶ Roxborough, op. cit., pp.170, 172.

²⁷ E. Howard Radford, "Operations of the Canadian Olympic Association," 1953 to 1956, p.18.

²⁸ Ibid.

In 1954, the Second Pan-American Games to be held in Mexico City in 1955, came to the attention of the C.O.A.²⁹ In early 1955, the directors of the C.O.A. agreed to co-operate with an interim committee established by the Canadian Sports Advisory Council³⁰ to organize Canada's participation in the 1955 Pan-American Games. In this connection the C.O.A. agreed to approve the team and validate the entries, the C.O.A. being the only authority the organizing Mexican Committee could recognize as these Games fell under the auspices of the I.O.C.^{31,32}

²⁹As there was no organization specifically set up to participate in these Games, Canada had not sent a team to the first Pan-American Games in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1951. (From E. Howard Radford, "Operations... 1953-1956," op. cit., p.20.) This lack of official representation notwithstanding, several Canadian swimmers competed in these Games. Their results are, however, unavailable. (From Minutes of a Meeting of the Directors of the C.O.A., Montreal, January 7, 1956, p.64.)

³⁰In 1949, Canada's sports governing bodies assembled for a series of meetings which led eventually to the founding of the Sports Advisory Council (C.S.A.C.) in 1951 and incorporating in 1959. This was the predecessor of the Canadian Amateur Sports Federation (1963), later re-named the Sports Federation of Canada in January 1972. (From Gerald Redmond, "Development in Sport from 1939 to 1976," History of Sport in Canada, ed. M.L. Howell and Reet Howell, Illinois, Stipes Pub. 1981, pp.8,9.)

³¹E. Howard Radford, "Operations... 1953 to 1956," op. cit., p.19.

³²No official report of Canada's participation in the 1955 Pan-American Games was published. However, results of several Canadian swimmers appear in a Pan-American Games record sheet. It shows 10 medals being won, including four gold medals, four silver, and 2 bronze.

As the Pan-American Games Committee was a regional committee of the I.O.C., it became necessary for any future Canadian team to be organized, entered and supervised by the C.O.A. or an affiliated organization.³³ In response to this situation, as well as a growing interest in the Pan-American Games by various Sports Governing Bodies, the C.O.A. was stimulated to appoint a three man committee to study future Pan-American representation.³⁴

In 1957 the C.O.A. accepted and approved a recommendation submitted by the study committee, to set up a permanent sub-committee charged with the responsibility for organizing and supervising Canada's participation in future Pan-American Games. This permanent sub-committee was established in 1958³⁵ with meetings to be held in Vancouver.

With the establishment of this sub-committee, certain resolutions were adopted by the C.O.A. It was resolved that the duties and responsibilities of the Pan-American Games Committee would be:

- a) To assist in raising funds.
- b) To set quotas for participating teams.
- c) To approve standards for participating teams.
- d) To appoint such team officials as Chef de Mission, Assistant or Assistants, a General Chaperone if needed, and a Team Treasurer.

³³ Minutes of Meetings of Directors of the C.O.A., Montreal, January 7, 1956, p.64.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ E. Howard Radford, "Operations of the Canadian Olympic Association, 1957 to 1960," pp.12-13.

- e) To accept or reject competitors and officials of the various sports on teams selected by the various sports governing bodies.
- f) To formulate for Pan-American teams regulations and rules of conduct, which will be enforced by the Chef de Mission.
- g) To present a complete report of its activities at each Annual Members' Meeting of the C.O.A.
- h) To prepare a complete report on Canada's participation at each Pan-American Games for publication to the public by the Association.³⁶

In preparation for the 1956 Olympic Games a financial campaign to raise up to \$225,000 was undertaken in 1955. To this end, the federal government contributed \$97,250 and the provincial governments contributed \$94,250. As well, the various sports governing bodies contributed \$25,400 with the general public contributing the remainder.³⁷

Canada's performance in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Cortina d'Ampezzo and Stockholm improved considerably over the 1952 efforts. In the rowing events, two medals were earned with a gold medal by the University of British Columbia in the fours. The fours was composed of D.J. Arnold, W. d'Handt, L.K. Looner, and A.A. McKinnon. The University of British Columbia Eights composed of L.K. West, D.J. McDonald, W.A. McKerlich, D.W. Pretty, D.L. Helliwell, R.A. Wilson, R.N. McClure, P.T. Kueker and C.S. Ogawa (cox) won a silver. In shooting,

³⁶ Minutes of Meeting of Directors of the C.O.A., Montreal, April 27, 1957, p.99.

³⁷ Minutes of Meeting of Directors of the C.O.A., Montreal, June 15, 1956, p.93.

Gerry Ouellette earned a gold medal and Gilmour Boa won a bronze.

Irene MacDonald also obtained a bronze in the three metre springboard diving. At Stockholm, where the equestrian event was held due to quarantine regulations in Australia,³⁸ Canada's Equestrian Team composed of John Tumble, Brian Herbinson and Jim Elder won a bronze (Table 10).

In the Winter Olympics at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Lucille Wheeler placed third in the downhill race, and the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen also won a bronze in hockey. Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden added a silver medal in figure skating pairs (Table 10).

TABLE 10³⁹

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS

MELBOURNE, STOCKHOLM, CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, 1956

Gold	University of British Columbia D.J. Arnold, W. d'Handt, L.K. Looner, A.A. McKinnon Gerry Ouellette	Rowing, Fours, without coxswain Shooting, Small Bore Rifle
Silver	University of British Columbia L.K. West, D.J. McDonald, W.R.M. Mckerlich, D.W. Pretty, D.L. Helliwell, R.A. Wilson, R.N. McClure, P.T. Kueker, C.S. Ogawa (Cox) Frances Dafoe, Norris Bowden	Rowing, Eights Figure Skating
Bronze	Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen Brodeur, Brooker, Hurst, Laufman, Rope, White, Logan, Colvin, Klinck, Lee, Scholes, Woodall, Martin, Horne, Knox, McKenzie, Theberge, R. Bauer (coach)	Ice-Hockey

³⁸ Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.69.

³⁹ Roxborough, op. cit., pp.170, 172.

Bronze	Gilmour Boa Irene MacDonald John Tumble, Brian Herbinson, Jim Elder Lucille Wheeler	Small Bore Rifle, Prone Diving, 3 metre Springboard Equestrian, 3 day event Skiing, Downhill
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In the light of these improved results, Ken Farmer, President of the C.O.A., suggested that a much higher standard of physical fitness was required of Canada's athletes and that a more scientific approach to training competitors must be adopted if Canada were to maintain or improve its position among the competing nations of the world.⁴⁰

Consistent with such suggestions, the following years saw the C.O.A. gradually expand its interests to broader concerns than just the basic financing, clothing and transportation of Olympic and Pan-American athletes. During 1957, the C.O.A. associated itself with the Canadian Sports Advisory Council which had presented to the government and to the Canadian public a report on the relatively poor standard of physical fitness in Canada.⁴¹ Efforts such as these were factors which would later contribute to the passing of Bill C-131 "An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport" on September 29, 1961.⁴²

The concerns of general populace fitness levels were solidified in 1960 when the newly formed Sports Medicine Committee of the C.O.A. sought and received the support of the Deans of all the medical schools

⁴⁰Radford, "Operations... 1957 to 1960," op. cit., p.16.

⁴¹Ibid., p.12.

⁴²Redmond, "Development of Sport from 1939 to 1976," op. cit., p.9.

in Canada to further the scientific aspects of physical fitness research.⁴³ As well as making a contribution to the population at large, it was hoped that such research would further the training of Olympic athletes.⁴⁴

In 1958 it was decided to establish the headquarters for the Association's Pan-American Games Committee in Vancouver. The first meeting of this Committee was held in March, 1958, under the chairmanship of Allan M. McGavin. Between March 1958 and August 1959, the Pan-American Committee met regularly and successfully organized and equipped a team of 205 competitors and officials who participated in the third Pan-American Games in Chicago during August-September 1959.⁴⁵ At these Games, Canada won fifty-six medals, which included seven gold medals, twenty-one silver and twenty-eight bronze.⁴⁶ These results gained Canada a second place finish behind the U.S.A.^{47,48}

⁴³ Radford, "Operations... 1957 to 1960," op. cit., p.15.

⁴⁴ Report of the Advisory Medical Committee, July 23, 1960, p.179.

⁴⁵ Radford, "Operations... 1957 to 1960," op. cit., p.13.

⁴⁶ "Canada at the 3rd Pan-American Games," Chicago, August 27 to September, 1959. Published by Pan-American Games Committee.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ With the large number of medals being won at the Pan-American Games, individual and team efforts will not be recorded. For an accurate record of such results the reader is directed to official Pan-American Game Results, published by the Pan-American Games Committee under the auspices of the C.O.A. and the I.O.C.

The Pan-American team, as well as the 1960 Olympic teams were funded by a major financial campaign held in 1959, with an established goal of \$258,000. The federal government contributed \$60,000 with the provincial governments contributing \$36,000. The sports governing bodies contributed \$33,600 and private and corporate donations amounted to \$82,065. These monies combined with special donations achieved the desired budget.⁴⁹

Despite relatively good financial outlays, the medal achievements at the Olympic Games in Rome was a lonely bronze by the University of British Columbia Rowing Eights, composed of D. Arnold, W. d'Handt, N. Kuhn, J. Leckie, L. Loomer, W. McKerlich, A. MacKinnon, G. Mervyn and S. Biln (cox) (Table 11). Four years previously, the same University's team had won a gold in the fours event. Fortunately, Canada was more successful at the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley with four medals being won. Anne Heggtveit won a gold medal in skiing, as did Barbara Wagner and Bob Paul in the Pairs Figure Skating and the Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen obtained a silver medal in hockey (Table 11).

TABLE 11⁵⁰

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, ROME, SQUAW VALLEY, 1960

Gold	Anne Heggtveit Barbara Wagner, Bob Paul	Skiing, Slalom Figure Skating, Pairs
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⁴⁹Radford, "Operations... 1957 to 1960," op. cit., pp.19,20.

⁵⁰Roxborough, op. cit., pp.170, 173.

Silver	Kitchener-Waterloo Dutchmen Attersley, Benoit, Connelly, Douglas, Etcher, Forhan, Head, Hurley, Laufman, Martin, McKnight, Pennington, Rope, Rousseau, Samolenko, Sinden, Sly, R. Bauer (coach). University of British Columbia	Ice Hockey Rowing Eights
	D. Arnold, W. d'Hondt, N. Kuhn, J. Leckie, L. Loomer, W. McKerlich, A. MacKinnon, G. Mervyn, S. Biln (cox)	
Bronze	Donald Jackson	Figure Skating, Men's Individual

Following these Games there was the inevitable criticism and dismay regarding Canada's performance. Cognisant of this criticism, James Worrall,⁵¹ Chef de Mission of the Olympic team to Rome, offered some rather plain truths. He noted that despite the results, practically all competitors did at least as well as they had done in Canada.⁵² He further stated that in Canada

...sports which are on the Summer Olympic program, in most cases, have not reached the degree of development, participation and high standard of competition that will produce any number of sportsmen able to hold their own in high level international competition.⁵³

⁵¹On April 22, James Worrall was elected President of the C.O.A. succeeding Mr. Ken Farmer who had retired from this position after eight years. Worrall would be elected to the I.O.C. in May 1967. (From Radford, "Operations... 1961 to 1964," op. cit., p.23, and 1965 to 1960, p.23.)

⁵²Report of James Worrall, Chef de Mission, XVIIth Olympiad, 1960, p.188.

⁵³Ibid.

Worrall further maintained that a national fitness program and a greatly increased interest in amateur sport were absolute essentials if Olympic medals were sought.⁵⁴

In response to such pronouncements and other political pressures, the federal government in 1961 introduced in Parliament Bill C-131, which was to become the Fitness & Amateur Sport Act.⁵⁵ The objects of this Act were to

...encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada; and it called for the formation of a Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate within the Department of National Health and Welfare, and a National Advisory Council composed of not more than 30 representatives, at least one from each province in Canada. A maximum sum of \$5 million per year was allocated for the purposes of the Act.⁵⁶

In 1962, recognition by the federal government of the C.O.A. with respect to physical fitness and amateur sport became apparent with the appointment of several C.O.A. members to the National Advisory Council. This Council had been established to assist in the administration of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act. These members included Ken Farmer, James Worrall, A.M. McGavin, R.F. Osborne and Rev. Marcel de la Sablonniere.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Ibid., p.192.

⁵⁵ E. Howard Radford, "Operations of the C.O.A. 1961 to 1964," p.19.

⁵⁶ Redmond, "Development of Sport from 1939 to 1976," op. cit., p.9.

⁵⁷ Radford, "Operations... 1961 to 1964," op. cit., p.19.

In 1964, as a consequence of the C.O.A.'s commitment to physical fitness and amateur sport, the federal government, through the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act donated \$20,000 to the Medical Advisory Committee of the C.O.A.⁵⁸ This grant was to assist the Medical Advisory Committee in conducting examinations, tests and recording the results of Olympic athletes.⁵⁹

In addition to the C.O.A.'s interest in the "scientific" development of physical fitness and the application to athletes, the C.O.A. performed its customary duties related to Pan-American and Olympic preparation. The regional finance committees, as well as the clothing and transportation committees attended to their individual responsibilities. The financial committee successfully raised \$394,184.82 in 1964 with a large donation of \$186,000 coming from the federal government.⁶⁰

At the 4th Pan-American Games held in San Paulo, Brazil, Canada placed third behind the U.S.A. and Brazil with a total of sixty-three medals. These medals included eleven gold, twenty-six silver, and twenty-six bronze medals. This representation by Canada indicated a small decline in medal output in comparison to the 1959 Games.⁶¹

⁵⁸ Ibid., p.22.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p.25.

⁶¹ Official Report of Canada's Participation in the 4th Pan-American Games held in San Paulo, Brazil, April 20 to May 5, 1963, p.100.

Canada's performances in the 1964 Summer and Winter Olympic Games improved marginally over those of 1960. At the Summer Olympics held in Tokyo, George Hungerford and Roger Jackson won a gold in the rowing pairs. Silver medals were won by Bill Crothers in 800 metre running and Douglas Rogers in the heavyweight judo event; and Harry Jerome won a bronze medal in the 100 metre sprint (Table 12). In the Winter Olympic Games held at Innsbruck, Austria, the four man bobsled team composed of V. Emery, J. Emery, D. Anakin and P. Kirby gained a gold medal. Debbi Wilkes and Guy Revell were awarded a silver medal in the skating pairs (Table 12).⁶²

TABLE 12⁶³

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, TOKYO, INNSBRUCK, 1964

Gold	George Hungerford, Roger Jackson V. Emery, J. Emery, D. Anakin, P. Kirby	Coxswainless Pairs 4 Man Bobsled
Silver	Bill Crothers Douglas Rogers Debbi Wilkes, Guy Revell	800m Heavyweight, Judo Skating, Pairs
Bronze	Harry Jerome	Running, 100m

⁶²Both the Canadian Figure Skating Association and the C.O.A. list Debbi Wilkes and Guy Revell as silver medal winners, however, they are listed as bronze medal winners in The Olympic Games appendix. (From Killanin and Rodda, op. cit., p.255.)

⁶³Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., Appendix.

The four year period following the 1964 Games represents one of gradual change for the C.O.A. A matter of considerable import occurred on June 1, 1965, when a permanent national office was opened in the Dominion Square Building in Montreal.⁶⁴ Mr. Henk Hoppener was appointed manager of the secretariat with the title Executive Director and served in this position from June 1, 1965, until his resignation on September 8, 1967.^{65,66} In December 1966, a new symbol and crest embodying the I.O.C. and a maple leaf from the Canadian flag were adopted. This crest was to be used on clothing, letterheads, advertising, media, etc.⁶⁷ Also in 1966 the Hudson's Bay Company offered a grant of \$250,000 for the building of an Olympic House and the staging and managing of an Olympic exhibit at Expo '67. In addition, the Company donated another \$25,000 toward the conversion of the building for permanent use after Expo '67.⁶⁸

⁶⁴E. Howard Radford, "Operations of the C.O.A. 1965 to 1968," pp. 18,19.

⁶⁵Ibid., p. 19.

⁶⁶Following the resignation of Mr. Hoppener, James Carnie became an interim director of the C.O.A. In August 1972, Mr. A.A. Lee Crowell became Executive Director of the C.O.A. and presently remains in that position. (From Canada at the Olympics, 1972, p.9.) In addition to a full time director, Mr. Pierre Labelle became the full time librarian in October, 1970. He is presently head of the C.O.A. Information Resources Centre. (Ibid.)

⁶⁷Minutes of Meeting of Directors of the C.O.A., Ottawa, January 15, 1967, p.81.

⁶⁸Minutes of Meeting of Directors of the C.O.A., Montreal, August 27, 1966, p.53.

As a consequence of Expo '67 and this donation, the C.O.A. received considerable publicity. An Olympic Exhibition with the theme "Man at Play"⁶⁹ was organized with material on loan to the C.O.A. from the N.O.C.'s of Italy, the United States, the Soviet Union, Finland, Japan and from the I.O.C. Olympic Museum at Lausanne.⁷⁰ The climax of the C.O.A.'s involvement at Expo '67 was the celebration of Olympic Day on September 18, 1967, during which time there was a formal tour of Olympic House by thirty-five members of the I.O.C.⁷¹

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the 5th Pan-American Games held in Winnipeg in 1967 marked a significant event in the history of the C.O.A. Under the Chairmanship of Allan McGavin, the Pan-American Games Committee of the C.O.A. assembled and equipped a total of 438 competitors and officials.⁷² It appears, however, that C.O.A. activity in this regard was restricted to the funding of this large contingent of athletes. A sum of \$131,753.85 was donated for this purpose.⁷³ Canada's performance improved considerably in these Games placing second behind the U.S.A. A total of 108 medals were won which included sixteen gold, forty-two silver, and fifty bronze medals.⁷⁴

⁶⁹"Olympic House at Montreal," I.O.C. Bulletin, February, 1967, p.47.

⁷⁰Radford, "Operations... 1965 to 1968," op. cit., p.22.

⁷¹Ibid.

⁷²Ibid., p.20.

⁷³Ibid., p.27.

⁷⁴Official Report of Canada's Participation in the 5th Pan-American Games, Winnipeg, July 23 to August 6, 1967, p.152.

In the year following the Pan American Games, Canada participated in the Winter Olympic Games in Grenoble and the Summer Games in Mexico City in 1968. A strong financial campaign raised \$869,792.09,⁷⁵ far greater than any previous C.O.A. fund raising venture. However, the Canadian Olympic performances were again considered mediocre as only five medals were won. The Men's Equestrian Team composed of Tom Gaylord, Jim Day and Jim Elder won a gold medal, which was a first for Canada in this event. In the swimming events, Elaine Tanner achieved two silver medals, one in the 100 metre backstroke and the other in the 200 metre backstroke, Ralph Hutton placed second in the 4 x 100 metre free style, and the Women's Swim Team of Angela Coughlan, M. Corson, Elaine Tanner and Marion Ley won a bronze in the 400 metre free style relay (Table 13). Moreover, at Grenoble, Nancy Greene was a double medallist winning a gold medal in the giant slalom and a silver medal in the slalom. The hockey team obtained a bronze medal (Table 13).

TABLE 13⁷⁶

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, MEXICO CITY, GRENOBLE, 1968

Gold	Equestrian Team Tom Gaylord, Jim Day, Jim Elder	Grand Prix, Jumping,
Silver	Nancy Greene Elaine Tanner Elaine Tanner Ralph Hutton	Skiing, Giant Slalom Swimming, 200m Backstroke Swimming, 400m Freestyle Swimming, 400m Freestyle

⁷⁵Radford, "Operations... 1965 to 1968," op. cit., p.27.

⁷⁶Louw, "Canada's Participation...", op. cit., Appendix.

Bronze	Women's Swim Team	4 x 100m Freestyle Relay
	Angela Coughlan, M. Corson; Elaine Tanner, Marion Ley	
	Canadian Hockey Team	Ice Hockey
	R. Bourbonnais, K. Broderick, P. Conlin, B. Glennie, T. Hargreaves, F. Huck, M. Johnston, B. McKenzie, B. McMillan, S. Monteith, M. Mott, T. O'Malley, D. O'Shea, G. Pinder, H. Pinder, R. Cadieux, W. Stephenson, G. Dineen, J. McLeod (Coach)	

Following these Games, the C.O.A. was to enter into a period of profound change. Up to this point, in what had been called the era of "kitchen table top"⁷⁷ administration most of the executive boards had been small, executives often lived in close proximity to one another, the problems were relatively simple and were handled by volunteers on a part-time basis.⁷⁸

This next period of change that ensued was ushered in primarily as a response to the 1969 Task Force Report on Sport. The Task Force assessed the C.O.A. in the following terms:

We believe that the C.O.A. is symbolic of all the weaknesses we found in our study of almost every sports association in Canada: part-time workers, a lack of full time administrators, a concentration of directors and executives in one area, no long-term development plans, and a dearth of funds and fund-raising programs... The C.O.A.'s ability to raise funds from private donors has not been impressive considering the great advantage it has had of tax deductibility.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ P. Hollands and Richard Gruneau, "Social Class & Voluntary Action in the Administration of Canadian Amateur Sport," Working Paper in the Sociological Study of Sports & Leisure, Sport Studies Research Group; School of Physical & Health Education, Queen's University, Kingston, 1974, p.26.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Minutes of Meeting of Executive Committee of the C.O.A., Montreal, April 25, 1970, p.165.

Moreover, it was felt by many in sporting circles that the C.O.A. should be a more active force in organized amateur sports and its role should extend beyond that of a "travel agency."⁸⁰ It was further felt that initiatives had to be taken "in spite of our own doubts and the lingering traditions of what is clearly another era."⁸¹

In response to this call for new directions, the C.O.A. adopted another constitution in 1968.⁸² Although this constitution continued to be concerned with the transportation, accommodation, clothing, management and other support for athletes competing in Olympic and Pan-American competitions, it, in addition, sought to emphasize the promotion of the ideals of Olympism and amateur sport in Canada. The constitution further charged the C.O.A. with the task of raising and administering the funds required to achieve such objectives.⁸³ In addition to these changes in approach, the constitution called for an increase in membership in the C.O.A. from 40 to 225 people, the majority of whom were to come from the National Sport Federations.⁸⁴

⁸⁰ Executive Director's Report, Montreal, April 14, 1967, p.100.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² "President's Report," Minutes of Quadrennial Meeting of the C.O.A., Montreal, April 25, 1969, p.12.

⁸³ Canada and Olympism, C.O.A. Publication, 1981, p.5.

⁸⁴ "President's Report," Minutes of Quadrennial Meeting of the C.O.A., Montreal, April 25, 1969, p.12.

Also, there was an acceptance of functional committees with decision-making authority within their functional parameters.⁸⁵ By broadening its membership and decentralizing its power it is apparent that the C.O.A. was attempting to avoid past criticisms of it being "a closed and self-perpetuating body."⁸⁶

Subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution, the Olympic Trust was formed on September 23, 1970, in order to raise money from private donors and corporate subscriptions.⁸⁷ The Olympic Trust thereby assumed sole responsibility for raising and administering the funds required to fulfill the objectives of the C.O.A.⁸⁸ On its formation, the Olympic Trust assumed the C.O.A.'s bank indebtedness of \$100,000 and arranged a further bank credit of \$200,000. Since that time the Olympic Trust has generated revenue of over 20 million dollars.⁸⁹

This period of transition did not yield immediate results for both the Pan-American team at Cali in 1971 and the Olympic teams at Munich and Sapporo in 1972. At Cali, Canada's medal production had fallen

⁸⁵ Radford, "Operations... 1965 to 1968," op. cit., p.23.

⁸⁶ At the time of writing the Constitution is in the process of being amended.

⁸⁷ Canada & Olympism, op. cit., p.9.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ At present, revenue is obtained from four basic sources, donations 22%, sponsorship of programs and special promotions 60%, federal government grants 11%, interest and other 7%. (From Canada & Olympism, op. cit., p.9.)

from 108 medals won in Winnipeg, to 80 medals in the 1971 Games, which included nineteen gold, twenty silver, and forty-one bronze medals. This medal distribution placed Canada a distant third behind Cuba which achieved 105 medals.⁹⁰

Despite an increased budget of \$2,545,725⁹¹ Canada won only five medals at Munich and Sapporo and thus the achievements were very similar to those in 1968. Swimming again produced the best results with four medals, as silver medals were won by Leslie Cliff in the 400m Individual Medley and Bruce Robertson in the 200 metre backstroke and the Men's Swim Team of Erik Fish, Bill Mahony, Bob Kasting and Bruce Robertson in the 400 metre Relay. A bronze medal was also won by the Yachting team of John Ekels, David Miller and Paul Coté in the Soling Class (Table 14). At Sapporo, Karen Magnusson earned a silver medal in figure skating (Table 14).

TABLE 14⁹²

CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, MUNICH, SAPPORO, 1972

Silver	Leslie Cliff Bruce Robertson Karen Magnusson	Swimming, 400m Individual Medley Swimming, 100m Butterfly Figure Skating
Bronze	Donna Marie Gurr Men's Swim Team Erik Fish, Bill Mahony, Bob Kasting, Bruce Robertson Yachting Team John Ekels, David Miller, Paul Coté	Swimming, 200m Backstroke 4 x 100m Relay Soling Class

⁹⁰ Canada at the 6th Pan-American Games, Cali, Columbia, 1971.

⁹¹ "Canada at the Olympics, Sapporo, Munich, 1972," published by the C.O.A., p.10.

⁹² Ibid., p.75.

Canada's rather mediocre performance at previous Olympic Games evoked concern that Canadian athletes would do poorly again in 1976, when the Games would be celebrated in Montreal.⁹³ This fear prompted the joint creation of Game Plan, in 1973, by the C.O.A., the provincial governments and the federal government. Specifically, it involved financial assistance and scholarships for athletes, as well as additional support for national teams.⁹⁴ Initially, the C.O.A. allocated 2.5 million dollars to the program. Federal government expenditures through Sport Canada amounted to several times that amount.⁹⁵ The success of Game Plan was measured in 1976 when Canada moved from twenty-first position in Munich to eleventh in official point standings.⁹⁶

However, although Game Plan provided increased training, coaching and competition opportunities, it did not cover many of the expenses incurred by athletes in their preparation for Olympic competition. Nor was any account taken of loss of earnings when athletes often had to interrupt their working careers in order to train.⁹⁷ Conforming to the I.O.C. eligibility code, a program was devised covering three areas:

⁹³ Canada and Olympism, op. cit., p.6.

⁹⁴ "Partners in Pursuit of Excellence," A White Paper on Sport, published by Fitness & Amateur Sport, 1979, p.16.

⁹⁵ Canada & Olympism, op. cit., p.7.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

general training support, lost-time payments and special projects. This program was launched in July of 1975 and, by the close of the Montreal Games, 500 athletes had been assisted with a total expenditure of 1.4 million dollars.⁹⁸ Similar to Game Plan, the Athletic Assistance Program was initiated. However, it was obvious that those programs could not be funded by solely the C.O.A. in the long term. The C.O.A. could only afford to "seed" a program which might in turn hopefully be taken up by the government.⁹⁹

While Game Plan and the Athletic Assistance Program was aimed at high performance, other programs evolved which were aimed at mass participation and the promotion of the Olympic movement. Some of the programs which presently exist include:

Club Assistance. This involves partial subsidization of coaching expenses at those clubs which produce high performance athletes. It is hoped, however, that such assistance will aid in coaching staff expansion, ultimately assisting all athletes.¹⁰⁰

Junior Olympics. It is designed to create a strong and continuing interest in Olympic sports and the Olympic movement. This is accomplished by community competitions and grants to provide sporting clinics for youngsters within the community.¹⁰¹

Information Centre. This features a library specializing in information related to Olympism and amateur sport.¹⁰²

⁹⁸ Ibid., p.17.

⁹⁹ Ibid., p.7.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid., p.10.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., p.12.

¹⁰² Ibid.

International Olympic Academy. This is a scholarship program whereby five Canadians are selected annually to attend the Olympic Academy near Mount Olympia. Upon completion of this course the individuals are to contribute to the promotion and development of the Olympic ideals in Canada.¹⁰³

Olympic Youth Camp. Delegations of young people are sent to the Olympic Camp at the site of the Olympic Games. Like the Olympic Academy the camp seeks to promote Olympism, sport skills and leadership skills through lectures, seminars, cultural activities and Olympic sport activities.¹⁰⁴

Olympic Club Canada. This includes athletes and officials of former Olympic teams. Its objectives are to maintain the interest of its members in furtherance of the Olympic movement, and to support the C.O.A. in the achievement of its objectives.¹⁰⁵

Canada participated in the 7th Pan-American Games at Mexico in 1975, with similar results as in the previous Games, placing third behind Cuba. Canada obtained eighty-four medals with sixteen gold, thirty-five silver, and thirty-three bronze medals.¹⁰⁶ These results notwithstanding, Canada's performance at the Olympic Games held in Montreal in 1976 clearly indicated the success of programs like Game Plan. While the Co.A. had aimed for fifteenth place, the Summer team

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Canada at the 7th Pan-American Games, Mexico City, October 12-26, 1975, p.5.

surpassed this with an eleventh place finish in the unofficial team standings.^{107,108}

The swim team once again performed extremely well with two silver medals and six bronze medals. In addition, the swimmers had three fourth place finishes, four fifth-places and four sixth placings. In the unofficial point standings these results represent more than half of the points won by Canada at the Olympic Games.¹⁰⁹ In addition to the swim team, three individual silver medals were won, Greg Joy in the high jump, John Wood in the 500 metre Canadian canoe singles and Michel Vaillancourt in equestrian jumping (Table 15). In the Winter Games held in Innsbruck, Canada won three medals with Kathy Kreiner winning a gold medal in the giant slalom, Cathy Priestner a silver medal in speed skating and Toller Cranston a bronze medal in figure skating (Table 15).

¹⁰⁷"Canada at the Olympics, 1972 to 1976," Quadrennial Report of the C.O.A., p.63.

¹⁰⁸ Canada & Olympism cites Canada's performance in the 1976 Olympics as advancing from 23rd position at Munich to 10th position at Montreal (p.7).

¹⁰⁹"Canada at the Olympics, 1972 to 1976," op. cit., p.63.

TABLE 15¹¹⁰CANADA'S OLYMPIC MEDALLISTS, MONTREAL, INNSBRUCK, 1976

Gold	Kathy Kreiner	Giant Slalom
Silver	John Wood Greg Joy Cheryl Gibson Men's Swim Team Stephen Pickell, Graham Smith, Clay Evoms, Gary MacDonald Cathy Priestner	Canoeing High Jump Swimming, 400 metre Individual Medley 4 x 100m Medley Relay Speed Skating, 500m
Bronze	Nancy Garapick Nancy Garapick Becky Smith Shannon Smith Women's Swim Team Wendy Hogg, Robin Corsiglia, Susan Sloan, Anne Jordin Women's Swim Team Gail Amundrud, Barbara Clark, Becky Smith, Anne Jardin Tollar Cranston	100m Backstroke 200m Backstroke 400m Individual Medley 400m Freestyle 4 x 100m Medley Relay 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay Figure Skating

Canada's performance at the 1976 Olympic Games had vindicated the transition of the C.O.A. from primarily a volunteer organization to one of big business. It had become increasingly apparent that the administrative problems were more varied and complex and the administrative programs more sophisticated, usually requiring greater co-ordination than in the past.¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ Ibid., pp. 54, 60.

¹¹¹ Hollands & Gruneau, op. cit., p. 26.

Undoubtedly, the vehicle that enabled the C.O.A. meet these demands was the formation of the Olympic Trust. This fund-raising organ of the C.O.A. assured interest by the private sector in the Olympic movement in Canada. The C.O.A. was finally in a position to provide the necessary energy, focus and leadership in amateur sport. These changes were evident in improvements in the range and quality of services required in the Games Missions, the preparation of elite athletes through Game Plan and Athletic Assistance, culminating in Canada's improved performances in the 1976 Games. Also, through programs such as the Junior Olympics and Coaching Assistance, the goals of Olympism were being promulgated to Canada's young athletes.¹¹²

It is evident from this new sense of direction that the C.O.A. reacted to the pressures placed upon it by a changing society. It seems equally evident that if the C.O.A. continues to adapt to these continued societal pressures, it will continue to develop and grow into the 80's.

SUMMARY

The attainment of final independence and autonomy of the C.O.A. from the A.A.U. of C. was a gradual process in the post-war period. The first step in this direction related to Canada's participation in the 1948 Olympic Games, in which the C.O.A. acting independently of the

¹¹²"Canada at the Olympics, 1972 to 1976," op. cit., p.4.

of the A.A.U. of C., planned and organized Canadian participation. In 1949, the A.A.U. of C. approved the formation of the C.O.A. which was to be in charge of all matters pertaining to the Olympic Games. This was followed on January 5, 1950, by a new C.O.A. constitution, which contained no provision for A.A.U. of C. membership and signalled the formation of a new and truly independent organization, although co-operation between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.O.A. remained. In 1952, the C.O.A. was incorporated as a non-profit organization.

The following two decades came to be known as the "kitchen table top" era of the C.O.A. The C.O.A. was staffed by able and willing volunteers whose primary concerns were the selection, clothing and transportation of athletes. These interests expanded somewhat in the late 1950's to embrace the "scientific" aspects and concerns of physical fitness. It was hoped that such a direction would produce a high degree of fitness in the general public, and as well would provide a stimulus which might encourage future Olympic athletes.

Criticisms of the C.O.A. in the Task Force Report in 1969, supplemented by the prospect of hosting the 1976 Olympic Games changed the focus of the C.O.A. in the early 1970's. Rather than remaining a "kitchen table top" operation, the C.O.A. changed its approach to one of innovation and leadership. Assisted by the Olympic Trust, the C.O.A. funded such programs as Game Plan and Athlete Assistance. Other programs aimed at fostering the growth of the Olympic movement in Canada included programs such as Club Assistance, the Junior Olympics, a permanent information centre, the International Olympic Academy, the Olympic Youth Camp and the Olympic Club of Canada.

The improved performance of Canada at Montreal attested to the success of this new change in direction. The C.O.A. was no longer, strictly a volunteer organization but a full time organization which, with the assistance of volunteers, directed the growth of the Olympic movement in Canada.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study traced the history and development of the Canadian Olympic Association from its inception until 1976. It was hypothesized that the growth and development of the Canadian Olympic Association (C.O.A.) had primarily been related to the increased growth and significance of Olympic competition rather than the promulgation of the Olympic ideal in Canada. Research techniques based on the historical method of research were utilized. This included an examination and analysis of both primary and secondary source material.

The origins of the C.O.A. may be traced to the formation of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M.A.A.A.). Formed in 1881, the M.A.A.A. was instrumental in transforming sport in Canada from unorganized and informal gatherings to more organized and structured sport. It is significant that the M.A.A.A. was, to a large extent, composed of professional people who often had the organizational experience to run the M.A.A.A. as efficiently as many businesses.

Coinciding with the rise of organized sport was an increase in professionalism. With increased leisure time sport no longer became the sole preserve of the upper class, but gradually, it became available to those who wished to participate regardless of class. Many sports, such as track and field and rowing attracted an increasingly professional element, with athletes accepting money to participate and betting became prevalent.

In order to regulate this situation in Canada, the M.A.A.A. was instrumental in forming the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada (A.A.A. of C.) which, in turn, sought to deal with amateur transgressions. Soon competitions conducted under the auspices of the A.A.A. of C. became known as championship meets with the winners accepted as national champions. Many of these meets attracted athletes from the U.S.A., which ultimately resulted in an agreement between the A.A.A. of C. and the A.A.U. of the U.S. whereby amateur sport would be controlled throughout the continent. The A.A.A. of C. changed its name to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union (C.A.A.U.) on February 20, 1899. However, the C.A.A.U. was rather ineffective at controlling amateur sport as many transgressions continued.

In 1896 the Olympic Games were revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, however, Canada did not officially participate until the 1908 Games in London. Despite the lack of official representation and financial support, several Canadian athletes participated, as individuals, successfully in the 1904 and 1906 Olympic Games. Indeed, Canada's first Olympic gold medallist was at the 1904 Games.

In 1907, the I.O.C., through Lord Desborough of the B.O.C., wrote the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Earl Grey, asking him to appoint a Canadian Committee. Lord Grey nominated his secretary, Colonel John Hanbury-Williams, to represent the British Olympic Committee (B.O.C.) in Canada. A central committee was then formed for the selection of a Canadian team for the 1908 London Games. Trial meets were held in Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Halifax, with final meets being held at Montreal and Toronto. Following these trials an Olympic delegation composed of athletes, managers, coaches, and a central and honorary committee were sent to the London Games. This first delegation was financed by an Olympic fund, as well as by clubs, and there was some self-financing. The federal government also offered a grant of \$15,000.

Following Canada's successful entry into Olympic competition where thirteen medals were won, the manager of the team, J. Howard Crocker, emphasized that in future athletes who did not do well in the trials should not participate in the Olympic Games.

Following the 1908 Games, the C.A.A.U. amalgamated with the rival A.A.F. of C. to form the A.A.U. of C. in 1909. Olympic representation became almost an immediate concern for in 1911, Sir John Hanbury-Williams was nominated by the A.A.U. of C. to represent Canada on the I.O.C. This nomination was subsequently accepted and Hanbury-Williams became the first representative of Canada on the I.O.C. This appointment, notwithstanding, it appears that this appointment was an honorary one as Williams, a British subject, was situated in Scotland at the time of the appointment.

The selection of the 1912 Olympic team, while in theory co-ordinated by Williams, was, in fact, under the direction of the

A.A.U. of C. Again a central committee was formed whose duties in reference to the 1912 Games were to select a team, to secure financial aid from dominion and provincial governments, athletic organizations and private individuals and to make arrangements for the transportation and the accommodation of athletes. As a result of a financial appeal to Prime Minister Robert Borden by the A.A.U. of C. President James Merrick, the federal government again contributed \$15,000 to finance the team to the Stockholm games.

Following the 1912 Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin requested that, as Canada was represented on the I.O.C., previous temporary Olympic committees should be replaced by a permanent committee. This request coupled with the view that Olympic matters should receive the full attention of an Olympic Committee, resulted in a constitution for the C.O.C. being approved in 1913. This constitution essentially formed a permanent Canadian Olympic Association with authority to promote the participation of Canadians in the Olympic Games. Made up of several sporting associations, this new C.O.A. was still, however, under the A.A.U. of C., with President Merrick of the A.A.U. of C. acting as chairman of the C.O.A.

The outbreak of World War I caused the cancellation of the 1916 Games scheduled for Berlin. Following the war, a Central Olympic Committee was chosen to be in charge of financial arrangements and final selections for the 1920 Olympic Team. Once again funds were scarce, with many athletes having to use personal funds. The federal government again assisted the team with a \$15,000 grant. Despite this lack of financial support, the Canadian athletes did quite well, with eight medals

being won at the Antwerp Games.

In the period subsequent to these Games, certain strains became evident between the A.A.U. of C. and the C.O.A., with the A.A.U. of C. stating that C.O.A. activities should be restricted to selecting athletes and should not encompass their development. As a result of such criticisms, the 1913 constitution was rescinded, with the authority of the C.O.A. being reduced and the name Canadian Olympic Association being changed to the Canadian Olympic Committee. This change in title apparently had little effect on the actual organization of the Canadian contingent for the 1924 Games. Trials were held in Montreal with the expenses being borne by the A.A.U. of C. In addition the federal and provincial governments once again subsidized the team at these Games to the extent of \$50,000. Unfortunately, Canada only gained five medals in the Paris and Chamonix Games in 1924.

Upon the return of the Olympic team, the President of the C.O.C., P.J. Mulqueen, recommended the establishment of a national policy for sport in connection with the Olympic Games. Representatives from across the country, it was agreed, should be brought together for competition every four years from which the Olympic team would be selected. In addition, it was felt that more interprovincial and international competitions should be held. As well as endeavouring to improve the quality of Canada's Olympic performance, such a policy, it was believed, would build up in Canada a better feeling between the different provinces and shape the character of Canada's future citizens.

This policy of national representation was highly successful, for the 1928 Olympic team in Amsterdam was the most successful team in

Canada's Olympic history with fourteen medals being won. The women's track and field team finished first when point totals were evaluated defeating such powerful nations as the United States and Germany.

In the period subsequent to the 1928 Games, divisions within the ranks of the C.O.A. became evident. These divisions surfaced at a meeting in Port Arthur where the manager of the 1928 Olympic team, Dr. Lamb, was criticized for not supporting a protest regarding the second place finish of Bobby Rosenfeld in the 100 metre sprint. Dr. Lamb, in response, felt such attitudes as protesting a judge's decision contributed little toward the Olympic ideal, namely that of playing sport for sports sake.

The A.A.U. of C. continued into the 1930's its attempt at limiting the authority of the C.O.A. with strong representation by A.A.U. of C. members on this committee. These attempts, notwithstanding, the growing authority of the C.O.A. in Olympic affairs was apparent when, for example, a decision to hold the 1932 Olympic trials in Hamilton, rather than in British Columbia, was made by the C.O.A.

The 1932 Olympics served to point out a growing criticism of the C.O.A., namely that it was an insular, self-perpetuating body whose membership had not changed from year to year but rather had been static. It was further charged that the selection process was not solely based on merit but rather on the personal bias of the C.O.A. membership. This was illustrated by the original non-selection of eventual gold medallist Duncan McNaughton on the Olympic team, despite the fact he was Canada's best high jumper.

Such criticisms continued after Canada, following Great Britain's lead, participated in the 1936 Berlin Olympics. Francis Amyot, the gold medallist in canoeing at the 1936 Games, gained no financial

assistance from the C.O.A. and was, like McNaughton, self-financed.

In 1937-38 further changes were made in the C.O.A. constitution. These changes essentially provided for an Executive Committee which was less responsible to the A.A.U. of C. and reasserted the executive role of the C.O.A. in regards to Olympic affairs. In addition, C.O.A. representatives had their terms of office limited to four years, thereby reducing criticism of the C.O.A. as being an oligarchy.

With the cancellation of the 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games, the C.O.A. had few technical functions to perform during the war years. However, a skeletal organization was maintained and in 1945 the C.O.A. informed the I.O.C. of its intention to participate in the 1948 Olympic Games.

In March, 1946, the Executive Committee of the C.O.A. met in Toronto to organize Canada's participation in the first post-World War II Games of 1948. While technically still a committee of the A.A.U. of C. it was evident that the C.O.A. had, in reality, assumed control of Olympic affairs in Canada.

In 1949 the A.A.U. of C. approved the formation of a National Sports Organization known as the Canadian Olympic Association which was in charge of all matters pertaining to the Olympic Games. On January 5th, 1950, a new Constitution for the C.O.A. was approved. This constitution again reaffirmed the responsibility of the C.O.A. to carry out Olympic duties in Canada. These responsibilities were now completely independent of A.A.U. of C. control. The C.O.A. was incorporated as a non-profit organization on January 3rd, 1952.

The selection of the 1952 Olympic team was at that time based on precise standards set by the C.O.A. Despite such standards Canada did not do well in the Helsinki and Oslo Olympic Games with a total of five medals being won. It was evident from these results that Canada was losing ground in Olympic competition in relation to the other competing countries.

In 1954, the C.O.A. expanded its interests to encompass the Pan-American Games. The initial duties of the C.O.A. with regard to these competitions were to approve and validate Canada's entries for the 1955 Pan-American Games to be held in Mexico City. Following the adoption of several resolutions by which responsibilities for the Pan-American Games in 1959 were to be assumed, a permanent sub-committee was established in Vancouver in 1958. This sub-committee organized and equipped the athletes who competed in the Pan-American Games in 1959.

The performances of the 1956 Olympic team improved considerably over that of the 1952 team, with eight medals being earned. In light of these improved results it was suggested by Ken Farmer, President of the C.O.A. that a more scientific approach to training be adopted if Canada were to maintain such successes. This suggestion was followed by the encouragement of scientific research into physical fitness. In addition to the desire to contribute to the physical fitness of the population at large, it was hoped that such research would assist the training of Olympic athletes.


Despite relatively large financial outlays Canada earned only five medals in both the 1960 Summer and Winter Olympic Games. Following public criticism of these performances James Worrall, Chef de Mission

of the Olympic team to Rome, stated that Canada had not reached the high standard of competition needed to do well in international competition. Worrall further maintained that a national fitness program and an increased interest in amateur sport were absolute essentials if Olympic medals were to be the aim. With the introduction of Bill C-131, which became the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, the federal government contributed \$20,000 to the Medical Advisory Committee of the C.O.A. to assist in conducting examinations and tests on Olympic athletes.

The four-year period following the 1964 Games, in which Canada gained only six medals, represented one of gradual and important change for the C.O.A. As a result of a \$275,000 grant from the Hudson's Bay Company, the C.O.A. was able to open a permanent Olympic House in celebration of Expo '67. The opening coincided with the 60th anniversary of the first C.O.A. activities in 1907. As well, an exhibit celebrating the theme "Man at Play" was attended by the public at large as well as thirty-five members of the I.O.C.

In addition to the opening of Olympic House, the C.O.A. sponsored the Pan-American Games in Winnipeg in 1967. This marked the first time these games were held in Canada and was regarded as one of outstanding athletic achievements in Canadian history.

Canada's performance at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City and Grenoble again was considered mediocre, with only three medals being won. This performance, as well as increasing criticisms of the C.O.A.'s operation, caused a change in focus within the C.O.A. The C.O.A. shortly thereafter changed its focus concentration from what has been called a




"kitchen table top" operation to that of a full-time business. In 1968, a new constitution was introduced which, in addition to its traditional objectives of team selection and support, sought to promote the overall Olympic movement through various programs. There was also an increase in the membership of the C.O.A. which reduced the criticism of the C.O.A. being a closed, self-perpetuating body.

On September 23, 1970, the Olympic Trust was formed, which became the vehicle by which monies for C.O.A. programs were raised. This inroad to the private sector supported new programs such as Game Plan, which involved financial assistance and scholarships for athletes. Other programs, not aimed at the high performance athletes, included such as the Club Assistance, the Junior Olympics and the Olympic Youth Club.

The improved performance of Canada in 1976, whereby Canada moved from 23rd to 10th position in Montreal, illustrated the success of the C.O.A.'s change in direction. The C.O.A. had then gradually evolved from a temporary committee of the A.A.U. of C., through the "kitchen table top" operation of the 1950's and 1960's, to the present full-time, business-like organization of 1976.

It is evident from this historical overview that the growth of the C.O.A. was one of a gradual transition from that of being a temporary committee of the A.A.U. of C. to an autonomous fully volunteer type of organization and finally to the more professional and business oriented type of organization that exists today. These changes reflect changes in Canadian society. As the nation has changed so indeed has Canada's



organizational structures to accommodate to new pressures and demands.

It is also evident that the A.A.U. of C. was conscious of the growing importance of the Olympic Games and attempted to limit the increasing independence and authority of the C.O.A. by constitutional means. There was, indeed, a political tug-of-war taking place at certain periods to maintain power and prestige.

There also appeared, particularly in the early years, a willingness to follow Great Britain's lead in regard to Olympic affairs. This also reflects the society of the time. For example, Canada's first official Olympic participation was at the 1908 Games held in London; Canada's first member on the I.O.C., Sir John Hanbury-Williams, was from the British Isles; and the decision to attend the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin was based on Great Britain's decision to participate.

With respect to Canada's participation in the Olympic Games, the facts show clearly that Canada did well in the early days of the amateur sports festival when fewer countries were able to attend. This situation changed completely following World War II, when Canada's medal count declined sharply. The reorganization of the C.G.A. and the increased federal government assistance are attempts to reverse the downward trend.

It was hypothesized that the growth and development of the C.O.A. had been primarily related to the increased growth and significance of Olympic competition rather than the promulgation of Olympic ideals in Canada. It appears from this study that this hypothesis was not

fully supported. The desire, for Canada to perform well in the Olympic Games, on the one hand, was clearly indicated from the setting of Olympic trials and standards through the admission of more scientific training methods and to the establishment of programs such as Game Plan in the early 70's.

However, on the other hand, this emphasis on high performance was counteracted somewhat by certain C.O.A. members who insisted on "sport for sport's sake" in the early days of the C.O.A. Such idealism as this has, in recent years, been put into effect by several C.O.A. sponsored programs such as the Junior Olympics and the I.O.C. Academy. The C.O.A. has, therefore, in recent times attempted to promote both successful Olympic participation as measured by unofficial points or medals won, as well as the ideals of Olympism in Canada.

Suggestions for Future Research

In order to present a more complete picture of the development of the C.O.A., certain areas for further research are suggested. Of prime importance would be biographies on those men who shaped and directed the history of the C.O.A. These include individuals such as P.J. Mulqueen, Sydney Dawes, Ken Farmer, James Worrall and Richard Pound to name but a few.

It is also suggested that research on the development of other N.O.C.'s be undertaken as it would afford the historian with a broader base from which to make comparative judgements on C.O.A. development.

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Moreover, it is felt that greater efforts should be made to present historical analyses of other Canadian sport organizations. It is through such studies that a clearer picture of Canada's sporting heritage would be possible.

7

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E. INTERVIEWS

Mr. Lee Crowell, General Manager of C.O.A., Montreal, April 7, 1981.

Mr. Ken Farmer, Past President of the C.O.A., Montreal, April 7, 1981.

Mr. Richard Pound, President of the C.O.A. and I.O.C. Representative,
Montreal, April 7, 1981.

Purpose of the C.O.A.

The aims and objectives of the C.O.A. are in accordance with those set down under article 24 of the Olympic charter. They may be subsumed under four main areas. These include:

- 1) The development and promotion of excellence in Olympic and Pan-American game competition. This involves the selection of the most competent athletes for participation in such competitions.
- 2) To exercise exclusive jurisdiction over matters related to Olympic and Pan-American competition. This includes planning, transportation, accommodation and the clothing of athletes. This jurisdiction is extended to the organization of Olympic and Pan-American games held in Canada.
- 3) To develop and promote the aims and objectives of the Olympic movement throughout Canada. This includes the moral, physical, and cultural education associated with amateur sport.
- 4) The raising of sufficient funds to accomplish the above objectives.

Organization, Leadership and Method of Operation

The structure of the C.O.A. is composed of four representational categories, A, B, C, D, which total 225 to 250 members.

Category A members are named by the National Federations which govern sports on the Olympic and Pan-American programs. The N.F.s appoint up to five representatives each. Membership capacity in category A is 135 members. This number gives voting control to category A.

Category B members (members-at-large) are recruited from the general public. They are usually prominent in business, community affairs or amateur sport. There are 100 category B members who are elected by category A members.

Category C members are comprised of I.O.C. members in Canada. There are presently two.

Category D includes honorary members who have no right to vote. There is no limit on the number of honorary members.

All of the above members must be Canadian citizens.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors numbers 41, two of which are I.O.C. members in Canada and must by I.O.C. rules be named to the Board. Twenty-seven members are named by the N.F.s with twelve (members-at-large) nominated and voted into place by full voting membership. The Directors hold office for four years and meet three to four times annually. They direct policy, general guidelines and expenditures. This duty is accomplished by:

- appointing an Executive Committee to manage the business of the C.O.A. under its direction.
- appoint committees of the C.O.A., viz. Summer, Winter, Pan-American Game Committees as well as Finance, Medical and special committees.
- review actions and decisions of the Executive Committee in addition to other committees that report to the executive committee.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of the officers of the Association, namely the President, Immediate past president, the Vice-Presidents and Secretary Treasurer of the Association. It meets eight times annually and is responsible for the execution of policy, budgets, size and composition of Olympic and Pan-American Teams (upon advice of Committees), the direction and supervision of permanent staff, Olympic House and general business of the Association. As with the directors, the Executive Committee holds office no longer than four years with elections taking place at the first annual membership meeting of each Olympiad.

It is noteworthy that for all of the above duties the members do not receive financial remuneration for their services, with expenses often being paid for by themselves.

A General Manager's position exists which is responsible for all of the duties of Olympic House as well as specific duties and functions of the C.O.A..

APPENDIX BFEDERAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO THE
CANADIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1908	\$15,000	1962-63	\$ 80,000
1912	\$15,000	1963-64	\$106,000
1920	\$15,000	1964-65	\$134,500
1924	\$25,000	1965-66	\$ 30,000
1928	\$26,000	1966-67	\$ 30,000
1932	\$10,000	1967-68	\$ 86,953
1936	\$10,000	1968-69	\$150,137
1948	\$35,000	1969-70	\$ 4,650
1952	\$40,000	1970-71	\$ 30,779
1956	\$60,000	1971-72	\$333,054
1960	\$60,000	1972-73	\$229,978
1961-62	\$10,000	1973-74	\$ 12,000

(From Richard Baka, Canadian Federal Government
Policy & the 1976 Summer Olympics, CAPHER
Journal, March-April, 1976, p.54.)

APPENDIX CCANADIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMEN AND PRESIDENTS ¹

James Merrick, Chairman	1911 - 1922
Patrick J. Mulqueen, Chairman, President	1923 - 1946
A. Sidney Dawes, President	1947 - 1953
Kenneth P. Farmer, President	1953 - 1961
James Worrall, President	1961 - 1968
E. Howard Radford, President	1968 - 1969
Harold M. Wright, President	1969 - 1977
Richard W. Pound, President	1977 -

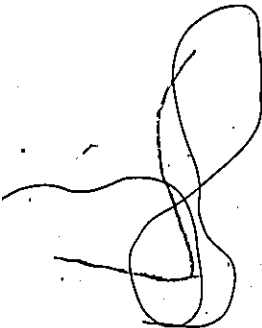
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN CANADA

Sir John Hanbury Williams	1911 - 1921
James G. Merrick	1921 - 1946
Sir George McLaren Brown	1928 - 1939
J.C. Patteson	1946 - 1954
A. Sidney Dawes	1947 - 1967
James Worrall	1967 -
Richard W. Pound	1978 -

(From Canada and Olympism, Appendix.)

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President William Stark of the C.A.A.U. represented the Union as its Commissioner during the London Games of 1908. (From Minutes of the 25th Annual Meeting of the C.A.A.U., Toronto, November 9, 1908, p.8.)


APPENDIX DINTERVIEWS*

Interview with Richard Pound, C.O.A. President and I.O.C. Representative, April 7, 1981.

1. How did you get involved in C.O.A. activities?

I had been an Olympic swimmer so therefore interested in the Olympic Movement. In late 1967 or 1968, I was asked to consider a position as Secretary to the 1968 Summer Games Committee. In 1973, at an I.O.C. Congress held in Varna, I made several interventions on behalf of the C.O.A. From these interventions, somewhat of an international profile was gained by myself. In 1977, I succeeded Harold Wright as C.O.A. President.

2. Briefly discuss your aims as the President of the C.O.A.



Basically to develop the C.O.A. from the "shoestring budget" type of operation of the late 60's to that of a business oriented type of operation. This involved getting the Olympic Trust working in 1972 and 1973, maintaining a balanced budget, and to get the government interested in high performance athletes. Other aims involved having the Games Missions run more smoothly and have team selection criteria firmly established.

*For the sake of brevity, the responses have been edited somewhat. Every attempt has been made to maintain the accuracy of the responses.

3. Did C.O.A. activities peak with the 1976 Olympics?

Yes it did in some respects as it provided a national focus for Canada to get into the top 10 standings. Following the Games, there appeared to be a drop in interest or resolve in this direction.

4. How did the Boycott of the 1980 Games affect C.O.A. activities?

The decision to boycott the Games took place over an extended period of time. In regards to the boycott per se, the Olympic Trust was generally in favour of it, while certain C.O.A. members, such as myself, were much less in favour of such a decision. In view of this disagreement, relations deteriorated somewhat between the C.O.A. and the Olympic Trust. At a subsequent annual meeting of the C.O.A., members voted approximately four to one in favour of the Boycott. Most of the Sports Governing Bodies voted in favour for fear of funding reprisals from the Olympic Trust and the Government.

In regards to the future, I feel that this was a "one shot issue", either strongly in favour or not in favour. There certainly appears to be no problem with future Olympic Trust support.

5. Is Olympism a viable philosophy today?

Yes, the basic ideas are more viable today as the original Victorian concept addressed itself to a minority of the population. The main problem is to take ideals expressed in Victorian terms and turn them into today's language so the young can understand. The advantage of such ideals is that they can be practised at any level, either at local

level or the elite level. The key is to strike a balance in life and not live sport twenty-four hours a day.

6. Where is the concept of Amateurism headed?

I feel that no distinction between the amateur and the professional will be made. The Olympic Games will be open to both, however, no prize money will be awarded. This change may be necessitated by the need to keep the quality of Olympic Competition high. If the quality declines, interest will be lost to the detriment of the Olympic Games.

Interview with Ken Farmer, Past President of the C.O.A., April 7, 1981.

1. How did you get involved in C.O.A. activities?

I had played hockey at McGill University and was selected to play at the 1936 Games at Berlin. Following the war, I pursued my interest in Olympic affairs as the Treasurer of the Quebec region in preparation for the 1948 Games in London. In 1949, I succeeded Nelson Hart as Secretary of the C.O.A. and in 1953 I succeeded Sidney Dawes as President of the C.O.A.

2. Briefly discuss your aims as the President of the C.O.A.

Due to my accounting background, my main aim was that of fund raising. This was consistent with Sidney Dawe's tenure as C.O.A. President, which assumed the athletes travelling expenses overseas for Olympic competition.

3. To what extent did C.O.A. develop from "kitchen table top" operation to the 1960's?

As a committee of the A.A.U. of C., funds were very scarce. Sidney Dawes put the C.O.A. on a different plane. As a businessman he could go to the leaders of industry for financial assistance, much like the Olympic Trust. The C.O.A. gradually got better organized.

4. Was there an overlap in Personnel in the A.A.U. of C., the C.O.A., and the Pan-American Committee?

In regards to the A.A.U. of C. and the C.O.A. there really was little overlap with the exception of an odd individual sport representative. There also was little overlap with the Pan-American Committee, although the President of the Pan-American Games had to be a member of the C.O.A. Almost all Pan-American representation came from British Columbia and Alberta, with early C.O.A. representation primarily from Ontario and Quebec. The C.O.A.'s main input to the Pan-American Games was financial assistance, with the remainder of the duties assumed by the Pan-American Committee.

5. How did concept of amateurism change from the A.A.U. of C. to the C.O.A.?

This was a gradual change primarily brought on by big gate attractions such as hockey in the 1920's and 1930's. Hints of financial dealings were opposed by such men as Dr. Lamb and Professor Loudon. However, the situation gradually got "murkier" leading to athletic scholarships and so on.

6. Has there been any critical period in the evolution of the C.O.A.?

No, nothing outstanding, rather I feel the C.O.A. has progressed steadily. Each President had achievements. For example, the building of Olympic House during Jim Worrall's term, the Olympic Trust during Harold Wright's term and now the Business people.

Interview with Mr. Lee Crowell, General Manager of the C.O.A., April 7, 1981.

1. How did you get involved in C.O.A. activities?

I responded to an ad in the Financial Post. The position offered a change and a challenge from my previous law and business experience. I felt that the affairs of the C.O.A. may benefit from professional administration.

2. As a full-time administrator, briefly what does your job entail?

The job is similar to being President of a small business. It involves building a sound staff, delineating areas of attention, determining what kind of activities may be beneficial to the C.O.A. and recommending it to the Executive Committee, budgeting the three Games Missions, and assisting in the logistics involved. In addition, it involves serving the two uppermost priorities of the C.O.A., that is, developing the high performance athlete and promoting the Olympic Movement through such programs as the Junior Olympics.

3. To what extent has the C.O.A. changed from the 1970's?

When I arrived at the C.O.A. the programs for the current Olympiad were already in place, so there was little time for innovation. Following this, and in preparation for Montreal, the sheer volume of activity allowed little time for thinking things through. One really couldn't change horses in mid-stream. The period following 1976 allowed more time and experience for innovation. Programs such as Athlete Assistance and new team selections came into existence.

4. Did C.O.A. activities peak administratively with the Montreal Olympics?

Yes, they peaked in a sense due to the inevitable levelling off of interest in the corporate field. Despite this decrease in revenue, we are still very active in areas less costly. President Pound has increased our role in the international scene and we are more active in relating to the sport governing bodies.

5. How did the Boycott affect C.O.A. activities?

As a final decision relating to a boycott was late in coming, it presented a difficult challenge for the C.O.A. We had to proceed with all our planning on the assumption of going to Moscow, however, we had to hedge our bets in case of a "no go".

After the boycott decision we had to organize a tribute for the athletes. It was almost a complete staging operation whereby banquets, plaques and television were effected.