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**SOUTH AFRICAN APARTHEID AND THE 1976 TORONTOLYMPIAD:
A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF INFLUENTIAL ACTIONS AND EVENTS
AFFECTING THE 5TH PARALYMPIC GAMES**

by

David A. Greig

**A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
through the Faculty of Human Kinetics
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Human Kinetics at the
University of Windsor**

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Abstract

The 5th Paralympic Games were hosted by the Borough of Etobicoke in the City of Toronto, August 3rd to the 11th 1976. Staged amidst great turmoil resulting from the participation of a team from South Africa, these games have been recognized by the founding father of the Paralympic Games, Sir Ludwig Guttmann, as the first Paralympic festival to be directly impacted by political forces. This paper identifies the events and actions that played a significant role in the development and eventual staging of the 1976 Paralympic Games. It highlights the perspective of influential agents and their roles in the organization of the games, outlines the relationship between the Canadian federal government and the Organizing Committee, and provides a chronological timeline of events leading up to the staging of the games.

Decision making processes, their actors, and resultant actions ultimately influencing the Torontolympiad are analyzed throughout this paper. Through in-depth semi-structured interviews, extensive archival reviews, and newspaper analysis, this paper highlights a frame in time that was important to the development and staging of the Torontolympiad. Archives utilized include the National Archives of Canada, the Province of Ontario Archives, and the City of Toronto Archives. Analysis reveals that although the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee defied the Federal Government by accepting the entries of the South African team, the outcomes of their decision had a positive impact on the Torontolympiad. The Torontolympiad forced the Canadian Federal Government to realize that disability sport was a legitimate state concern, and thrust the Paralympic Games into the spotlight of the Canadian media.

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As a child on the farm I learned that no one was going to do the work for me, no matter what it took, I had to get the job done myself. This knowledge has not left me, and its source still reminds me that it rings true. My source of inspiration has been my family. With unconditional love, unconditional support, and their grounding influence, I am forever in their debt. My parents Mel and Marg, your dedication to the earth and the betterment of the lives that surround you is amazing. To my brothers, Michael and John, your unwavering support, guidance, and honesty is always welcome. To Madeleine, my heart and soul, you just get it, I cannot ask for any thing more than that.

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Glossary of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------|--|
| BSAD | British Sports Association for Hetero-Disabled |
| COA | Canadian Olympic Association |
| CWSA | Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association |
| CPA | Canadian Paraplegic Association |
| CP-ISRA | Cerebral Palsy-International Sport and Recreation Association |
| ICC | International Coordinating Committee of World Sports Organizations for the Disabled |
| IOC | International Olympic Committee |
| IPC | International Paralympic Committee |
| ISMG | International Stoke Mandeville Games |
| ISMGF | International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation |
| ISOD | International Sports Organization for the Disabled |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |

Chapter One

Introduction

Hosted by the Borough of Etobicoke in the City of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, the 5th Paralympic Games were staged between August 3rd and 11th, 1976. Initially called the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, the festival marked the first time that the international disabled sports event, now referred to as the Paralympic Games, was staged in North America. With a large societal response in the form of attendance, and numerous world records broken during the games, the 1976 Paralympic Games were seen as a great success.¹ Expanding upon their initial mandate, these games became significant in the development of disabled sport as they were the first to include athletes other than those using wheelchairs. The Torontolympiad, as it was nicknamed by those involved, laid the foundation for the development of disabled sport in Canada and set the tone for all Paralympic festivals that would follow.

This research initiative identifies the events and actions that played a significant role in the development and staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. Throughout the document, a historical narrative voice is utilized to establish an understanding of the period in time from the awarding of the games in 1972 until their staging in 1976. Primary source materials such as archives, interviews, and newspaper clippings are analyzed through three levels of analysis to discern events of importance between the aforementioned frame of time. A more thorough explanation of the theoretical foundation of this study is developed within a later section of this document.

The 2004 Paralympic Summer Games in Athens, Greece, established a new benchmark for Paralympic Festival, the games had the largest international representation to date. At these Athens games, a total of 3,806 athletes representing 136 nations

participated in 19 events.² When compared to the first Paralympic festival held in Rome in 1960, at which 400 competitors from 23 nations competed in eight sporting events, it becomes apparent that the Paralympic Summer Games have grown significantly within their relatively brief 40 year history.³ A brainchild of British surgeon Dr. Ludwig Guttman, the Paralympic movement spawned from the International Stoke Mandeville Games (ISMG), a multi-sport festival offered for patients with spinal cord injuries by Guttman and his staff at the Ministry of Pensions Hospital in Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, England. In 1949, at the close of one of the earliest International Stoke Mandeville Games, Guttman expressed that “the time might come when this event would be truly international and the Stoke Mandeville Games would achieve world fame as the disabled men and women’s equivalent of the Olympic Games.”⁴ With the motivation of his vision of a parallel movement to that of the Olympic Games resonating in the background, Guttman worked with Antonio Maglio, Director of the Spinal Centre at the Italian Institute in Rome, to gain access to the same sport facilities used by the Organizing Committee of the 1960 Olympic Games.⁵ Guttman’s vision began to come to fruition when the first Paralympic Games were staged in the weeks following the Olympic Games.⁶ This initiative established the basis upon which a grand international disabled sport competition would be staged every four years. The festival as conceived by Guttman, would coincide with the Olympic Games and be hosted within the same country.⁷

Despite its brief history, the Paralympic movement has seen significant growth when compared to its more established Olympic cousin. Acknowledging the inherent value in establishing a working relationship, the Paralympic and Olympic movements have recently developed partnerships aimed at sustaining the Paralympic Games. With the

co-signing of a cooperation agreement on 20 October 2000 between the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the two movements have become inextricably linked.⁸ The agreement signed between the IPC and the IOC served to “strengthen their relationship and joint efforts to allow all to reach their full physical and intellectual potential.”⁹ Of late, a 2003 amendment to the agreement, concerned with television rights, aligned the two sport movements even closer, ensuring a parallel path for the two ventures for years to come.¹⁰ The synergy that developed in 2000 between the Paralympic and Olympic movements is a result of the motivation and years of persistence by the precursors to the IPC, namely the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF), the International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD), the Cerebral Palsy-International Sport and Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), and the predecessor to the now defunct umbrella organization that evolved into the IPC, the International Coordinating Committee of World Sports Organizations for the Disabled (ICC).

The first interaction between the IOC and the disabled sport movement came in 1956 when the IOC recognized the work of the ISMG by awarding it the Fearnley Cup.¹¹ On the occasion of the Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia, the Fearnley Cup was awarded to the ISMG for outstanding achievement in the service of Olympic ideals.¹² This recognition of the growing disabled sport movement and the organization at the forefront of the growth, the ISMG, symbolized a legitimization of disabled sport as a sport in its own right. The awarding of the Fearnley Cup added to the growing confidence of organizers and participants, encouraging the movement to broaden its international scope beyond that already achieved.

The Paralympic Games have always been more than just an international disabled sport competition. With its foundations grounded in rehabilitational sports for individuals with physical disabilities whose goals were based on reintegrating themselves back into society as tax paying citizens, the Paralympic movement took on the larger crusade of creating social understanding. An understanding that Games participants are not disabled individuals playing sports, but individuals who are athletes with disabilities competing at a high level of competition developed as a result of these efforts. This understanding has had a significant impact on the disabled population and general public alike as athletes have become role-models and spokespersons for the disabled sport movement. The portrayal of Paralympic athletes has engendered an understanding of individuals with disabilities, influenced national participation, and empowered an oft forgotten segment of the population around the world.¹³ Truly global in nature, the IPC now has over 160 National Paralympic Committees within its membership.¹⁴

One facet that has not mirrored the global expansion of the Paralympic movement is the volume of scholarly research focusing on the movement itself. As yet, only a small corpus of literature investigating the origins of Paralympic sport, its growth, the athletes, and the study of individual Paralympic festivals is present. Of the literary work that is in existence, one must actively seek it out within the collection of medical journals and scientific publications. The study of Paralympic sport from a historical standpoint has been left to a few individuals whose commentaries have gone unchallenged since the events that they have chronicled were staged.

In-depth analyses into the hosting of Paralympic festivals, with the exception of Atlanta 1996 and Sydney 2000, are virtually non-existent. In fact, the limited volume of research pales in comparison to the pantheon of research pertaining to the IOC's modern

Olympic Games. Despite the increasing television coverage, growing media interests, and the utilization of the Paralympic movement as an educational tool, there is an inherent gap in information pertaining to specific Paralympic events. This need for new research demonstrates the importance of fostering research on the origins, development, and impact of the disabled sport movement. Specifically within Canada, given the increasing awareness of Paralympic sport, the time for critical analysis has never been greater.¹⁵

The staging of a Paralympic and Olympic Games has special meaning to the host country as they are perceived to build nationalistic pride while showcasing the host city and nation to the rest of the world. Such has not always been the case when it came to the Paralympic movement. Throughout its history, the Paralympic movement has struggled to secure host countries. In the past, the Paralympic movement fought to be recognized as a legitimate sporting festival, often suffering at the fate of political ideals and cultural misunderstanding. Some countries, such as Mexico and Russia, have in the past refused to host Paralympic events along with those of the Olympic Games.¹⁶ Despite the lack of commitment on the part of these nations, many positive outcomes can be seen within the countries that have agreed to host both events. An example of these positive outcomes can be seen in the strong support of the Japanese government, Crown Prince Akahito and Princess Michiko.¹⁷ Within Japan, the hosting of the 1964 Paralympic games in Tokyo inspired a new labour movement. This movement specifically featured individuals with disabilities. As a result of the games, individuals with disabilities who were previously seen as second class citizens, were now viewed as valuable members of Japanese society who could give something back to the community.¹⁸ Resulting from this new understanding, factories were retrofitted to employ paraplegics and other individuals with disabilities. The staging of the Paralympic Games in Tokyo provided a positive platform

for the exposure of the physically disabled population of Japan. With the support of the Japanese government, this newfound entitlement brought about social change for a segment of the physically disabled population.

One of the most significant legacies from the hosting of a Paralympic festival can be found in Canada. Then called The Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, the hosting of the games in 1976 had a positive impact on the Canadian disabled sport system. This impact was a result of a series of events and circumstances prior to the hosting of the games and can still be viewed in the Canadian Paralympic system today. In essence, the 1976 Paralympic Games was the springboard for Paralympic Sport in Canada. Media exposure portraying the event as elite sport, and athletes portrayed as athletes themselves gave credibility to the movement as legitimate sport. Dedicated monies resulting from the games provided the foundation for the creation of a number of sport organizations which are still in existence today.

Despite the influence of staging the games in Canada, it is not the legacy of the 1976 Torontolympiad that is the focus of this study. The focus of this study spans the period of time between the initial bid to award the Paralympics to Canada in 1972 until the opening ceremonies of the Games on 3 August 1976. To garner an understanding of the disabled sport system present in Canada prior to the 1976 Torontolympiad, one must be cognizant of its development. As the development of disabled sport in Canada has been left relatively unwritten, the remainder of this chapter provides a cursory outline of the development of disabled sport in Canada prior to the staging of the 1976 Torontolympiad.

Emergence of Disabled Sport in Canada

Current studies have indicated that the first recorded sports competition for Canadian individuals with physical disabilities occurred in 1947 on the front lawn of the Deer Lodge Hospital in the suburb of St. James, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.¹⁹ Following an increase in the number of individuals with spinal cord injuries resulting from the atrocities of World War II, medical personnel searched for ways of rehabilitating the injured. Sport was viewed as a viable option. At first, emphasis was placed on the rehabilitative aspect of sport, but as disabled individuals became more competitive, sport was sought as a means of showcasing acquired skills. Moreover, the wheelchair was viewed as a means through which to participate in sports, and not simply yet another limiting factor of being “disabled.” The Deer Lodge competition featured events such as ring toss, milk bottle pitching, basketball throw, archery, croquet, and golf putting. The initial competition saw nine teams, each consisting of eight patients, compete against each other in a variety of events.²⁰

As the demand for organized programs across Canada became more prevalent, an organized form of recreational activities developed.²¹ Wheelchair basketball was the first sport focusing on the participation of individuals with spinal cord injuries to establish a following within Canada.²² The concept of wheelchair sport first gained the attention of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Paraplegic Association (CPA) in 1951.²³ With Douglas Mowat as its Executive Director, the organization threw their support behind a wheelchair basketball team based in Vancouver. Sponsored by Dueck Chevrolet Oldsmobile, an automobile dealer located in Vancouver, British Columbia, the Dueck Powerglides became Canada’s first wheelchair basketball team. Mowat, a quadriplegic himself, managed the team that was coached by Norman Watt of the University of British

Columbia.²⁴ Along with another team from Victoria, and two American teams, the Powerglides formed the Pacific Northwest Wheelchair Basketball league.²⁵

At approximately the same time in Montréal, organizer William Hepburn, along with Coach Harold Rabin, took the initiative to bring together a group of war veterans and created a team called the Montréal Wheelchair Wonders.²⁶ In 1953, having raised the necessary funds, the Wonders traveled to England to compete in the ISMG against teams from England, France, Finland, Israel, and the Netherlands.²⁷ As a result of this trip, the Montréal Wheelchair Wonders became the first Canadian disabled sport team to compete in Europe. The Wheelchair Wonders would follow up their inaugural international appearance with trips to the ISMG in 1954 and 1955.

Due to an increasing interest in wheelchair sports across the country, wheelchair sport clubs began to pop up in major Canadian centers. Cities such as Saskatoon, Edmonton, and Toronto all hosted a club. However, most of the clubs formed during the mid-1950s could not sustain their existence due to a lack of transportation and administration.²⁸

The 1960s saw an increase in competitive opportunities for paralyzed individuals throughout Canada. Wheelchair sport was revived in Manitoba in 1962 with the opening of the new Manitoba Rehabilitation Hospital facilities. In Edmonton, the Paralympic Sports Association was formed on 4 December 1965.²⁹ On the east coast, the Atlantic Wheelchair Sports Club was formed on 18 October 1966.³⁰ Many of the founding members of these newly created clubs were associated with the CPA.³¹

This increase in participants and organizations resulted in many firsts for wheelchair sport in Canada. For example, the first inter-provincial basketball game took place in Saskatoon in 1962. Canada sent its first athlete to compete at the Second

Commonwealth Games for the Physically Disabled in Jamaica in 1966.³² And, in 1967, with the increasing momentum of the wheelchair sport movement in Canada, the development of Canadian wheelchair sports exceeded all expectations.

On the occasion of Canada's Centennial birthday in 1967, surgeon Dr. Robert Jackson held a race for patients from the Toronto General Hospital who were in wheelchairs. The race was at the University of Toronto's Varsity Stadium.³³ This event led to the creation of a formal club called the Coasters Athletic Club.³⁴ The unprecedented growth in the number of clubs during the 1960s came as a direct result of a push from the CPA who had recognized the inherent marketability and promotional qualities of sport for the disabled. The network of CPA members stretched across Canada, and through the use of amateur "HAM" radio, a nationwide communication network between clubs was established. The HAM radio network, although illegal because it circumvented the Bell telephone system, served as the principal medium through which discussions of a national wheelchair sport association began.³⁵

Creation of a National Sport Organization

The Momentum of the Canadian disabled sporting community had been accelerating throughout the 1960s, and came to a head in 1967. With the increasing organization of events such as the 1963 inter-provincial basketball competition in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan between teams from Edmonton and Winnipeg, and the establishment of a network of clubs and organizers, the disabled sporting community sought to expand its participation and the reach of its organization.³⁶ Following a bronze medal by the only Canadian athlete at the second Commonwealth Paraplegic Games in Jamaica, a group of Winnipeg disabled sport organizers approached the Organizing

Committee of the 1967 Winnipeg Pan American Games (hereafter recognized as the Pan Am Games).³⁷ The disabled sport organizers, consisting of Tony Mann and Dr. Leslie Truelove, the Medical Director at the Manitoba Rehabilitation hospital, were seeking the inclusion of wheelchair competition at the Pan Am Games. Seeing the potential for the integration of athletes with disabilities at the games, a letter was written on 19 July 1966 by Mann to Culver Riley, the Chairman of the Pan Am Games. Within his letter, Mann noted that, “similar to able-bodied athletes, wheelchair athletes had the right to compete at a level that would give them proper recognition of their abilities.”³⁸ Despite the impassioned plea, the request for inclusion of a wheelchair basketball game was initially turned down. Not dissuaded by the outcome, a collection of disabled sport organizers recognized that they had to prepare for a difficult negotiation and arranged for a meeting at the Manitoba Monday Night Club in Winnipeg to address issues pertaining to the disabled population.³⁹ Issues such as transportation, accessibility, volunteerism, organizing and public fund-raising were addressed at the meeting. As a direct result of these efforts, interest to participate in a Pan Am Wheelchair Games was eventually expressed by teams from Argentina, Mexico, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United States of America. All of these countries aligned themselves with the belief of the Winnipeg disabled sport organizers that their participation within the games would “build up self esteem, the public acceptance and the credibility of people with a disability.”⁴⁰ Although it was recognized that inclusion within the Pan Am Games was not possible, due to “Olympic policies” that would not allow for the participation of wheelchair athletes, a formal protest outside of the hotel of the Pan Am Organizing Committee persuaded the committee to recognize a separate section of the Pan Am Games for wheelchair athletes.⁴¹

With the separate section secured, the Pan Am Games association provided a commitment in the form of facilities. However, despite the recognition, the inaugural Paraplegic Pan Am Wheelchair games would be recognized as a separate entity from the Pan Am Games planned for Winnipeg (see Appendix I). Despite the success, separation from the games raised immediate concerns with the fundraising and organization of the event.⁴² In an effort to address these issues, a letter written to the Honorable A. J. MacEachen, Minister of Health and Welfare at the time, by the Director of the Paraplegic Pan Am Games, Allan Simpson, requested financial assistance.⁴³ A grant was eventually awarded by Federal Minister John Munroe, but regulations stipulated that the grant could only be distributed to a national organization. In response, the CPA took it upon themselves to act as the temporary national association. Following negotiations with the office of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, a \$17,475.10 Federal Government Grant was awarded to the games.⁴⁴

Through the established HAM radio network, the CPA went about gaining support in the form of motivated, competent personnel to aid in the planning of the Wheelchair games.⁴⁵ The HAM network was utilized to allow organizers to co-ordinate entries, classifications, accommodations, travel, and other subtleties of the event.⁴⁶ As a result of the discussions over the radio network, interest in establishing a national sport organization grew. The occasion of the 1967 Pan Am Wheelchair Championships provided an opportunity for an initial meeting of the founding members of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association. On 10 August 1967, at a University of Manitoba residence, Doug Wilson of British Columbia presented a motion, seconded by Bob Fertile of Alberta and unanimously carried by those attending, to establish the first national wheelchair sports association in Canada.⁴⁷ Called the Canadian Wheelchair Sports

Association (CWSA), a draft constitution and by-laws were created and reworked at a meeting scheduled at the Centennial Wheelchair Games in Montréal later that same year.⁴⁸ On September 9th, at Loyola College in Montréal, elections were held and executive board members were named.⁴⁹

...the board officially ratified the name of the organization as the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (CWSA) and the membership fee was set at \$5.00 per year. CWSA was officially incorporated under the Federal Corporations Act: Corporate and Consumer Affairs Canada dated November 24th 1967.⁵⁰

The Development of a National Sports Program

Capitalizing on a government grant program supporting Canada's Centennial Year celebrations, the Centennial Wheelchair Games received \$25,000 in funding.⁵¹ These funds also served to support Canadian Paralympic teams seeking competition at the next International Stoke Mandeville Games to be staged in 1968 at Ramat Gan near Tel Aviv, Israel. That same year also marked the beginning of the annual Canadian National Wheelchair Games that was hosted by Edmonton (see Appendix II). These Games would serve the dual purpose of the National Games and the selection trials for the 1968 Paralympic team traveling to the Tel Aviv Paralympic Games in Israel.⁵² The annual wheelchair festival was hosted by cities across Canada until 1976 when it became the Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled. The change in the title of the championships reflected a new format that expanded its competition base to include blind and amputee athletes as well as the traditional wheelchair competitions. This format of Canadian Games stayed in place as a bi-annual event until 1987.⁵³

The CWSA began the 1970s with a severe funding shortage. However, in 1971 the organization was able to access Federal Government funds earmarked for national

sports organizations. This increase in funding, coupled with the symbolic recognition by the federal government, aided in Canada's second official participation in the Paralympic movement. The first government supported Canadian team was sent to the 1972 Paralympic Games in Heidelberg, Germany. The CWSA had also received recognition by the Federal Government following the 1968 establishment of the Task Force on Sport. As a result, the CWSA was included in the list of twenty-two National Sport Organizations (NSOs) who received administrative financial support from the government.⁵⁴

A major benchmark in the development of disabled sport in Canada occurred in 1973 when Eugene Reimer, a pentathlete from Abbotsford, British Columbia was named the Canadian Male Athlete of the Year.⁵⁵ This award signified that the efforts of the CWSA toward establishing a high level of competition for Canada's disabled population were coming to fruition. In maintaining its support for athletes seeking international competition, the CWSA sent a team to the Pan Am Paraplegic Games in Lima, Peru in 1973.

The success of the CWSA, combined with its expanding membership, resulted in organizational growing pains for the association. Squabbles between sports, teams, and athletes regarding opportunities to travel abroad were becoming a major concern for organizational officials. In seeking to alleviate these concerns, the CWSA sought alignment with the able-bodied sport system. As a result, an application for financial assistance available from the Olympic Trust fund of the Canadian Olympic Association (COA) was submitted. Given that the CWSA was not a recognized organization of the COA, their application was denied. Despite the setback, the previously mentioned recognition from Sport Canada as a non-resident sport in the National Sport Centre

allowed the CWSA to apply for federal funding that had previously been inaccessible.⁵⁶ With access to new funding opportunities, the CWSA had the enhanced capacity to partake in new initiatives.

Even though Canada was awarded the rights to host the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, this did not mean that the system as it was in the early 1970s was sufficiently established to support the event. With the expanded focus of the Torontolympiad, now including amputees and blind athletes, the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association had to take on the role of development of the entire system. The year 1975 brought the realization that recruitment of new athletes should be a priority for the CWSA. Two strategies were initiated to attract new members. The first strategy entailed communication of the opportunity to represent the nation at the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled through the CWSA newsletter. The second strategy reflected the inclusion of individuals with disabilities other than a spinal nature, such as amputees and those with visual impairments in the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.⁵⁷ Being the only national disabled sport organization in Canada, the CWSA logically tried to recruit athletes to fulfill the expanded classifications at the Olympiad. As a result of national recruitment initiatives, Canada fielded a team of 60 wheelchair, 14 blind, and 14 amputee athletes to the Torontolympiad. Their ability to do so indicated that the recruitment strategies of the CWSA seemingly worked.⁵⁸

The expanded, more inclusive format of participation at the Torontolympiad was new to the international disabled sport movement. Given that the Federal Government desired to have a strong showing from the Canadian team at the games, they supported a National Multi-disabled Games to aid in the preparation of athletes. The Canada Games for the Physically Disabled were staged in Cambridge, Ontario from June 21-27 1976,

two months preceding the scheduled Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. These more inclusive Games had developed from the Canadian National Wheelchair Championships. A total of 273 athletes took part in the Championships which served as the selection trials for the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.⁵⁹ Athletes from all across Canada represented their respective provinces. In total 53 athletes were from Ontario, 36 from British Columbia, 30 from Alberta, as well as representation from other provinces including Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Manitoba attended the Games.⁶⁰ Throughout 1976, the efforts of the CWSA membership were consumed by the hosting of the Olympiad and their intention to host the best Games ever.

Having provided the necessary foundational understanding of the Canadian disabled sport system established within this first chapter, Chapter II engages the existing literature regarding disabled sports through a historical analysis, an overview of the state of government and sport, as well as the impact that South African apartheid had on sport in Canada. This literature review is critical to demonstrate the clear lack of new resources pertaining to the Paralympic movement. The gaps that this research initiative begins to fill will become apparent throughout Chapter II.

Endnotes

¹ Robert Jackson, telephone interview by author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1 December, 2004.

² International Paralympic Committee, (Bonn, Germany, 2004 [cited 07 October 2004]); available from www.paralympic.org; INTERNET.

³ International Paralympic Committee, "Paralympic Summer Games," (Bonn, Germany, 2003 [cited 02 September 2003]); available from www.paralympic.org; INTERNET.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 150.

⁵ Professor Antonio Maglio was the Director of the Spinal Centre at the Italian Institute INAIL. See www.paralympic.org; Joan Scruton, "The Legacy of Sir Ludwig Guttmann," *Palestra*, Spring 1998 (1998): p. 45.

⁶ Joan Scruton, "The Legacy of Sir Ludwig Guttmann," *Palestra*, Spring 1998 (1998): p. 45.

⁷ The Paralympic games were hosted within the same city as the Olympic Games on two occasions prior to 1976. As mentioned, the 1960 games held in Rome, and then in 1964 when Tokyo, Japan hosted both festivals. In 1968 Mexico was approached to host the Paralympic Games. Due to various conflicting reasons such as the altitude of the venue and the government not wanting to fund the games, they were hosted in Tel Aviv, Israel. At the Israeli games, 750 athletes from 29 countries gathered for the competition. The 1972 Paralympics were hosted by the city of Heidelberg instead of the Olympic host city of Munich, Germany. Due to accessibility reasons regarding Olympic venues and athlete housing, Heidelberg was chosen instead of Munich. The 1980 Olympic Games were held in Moscow, Russia. It was rumoured that the Russian organizers refused to acknowledge that their country had disabled individuals, thus the games were hosted by the city of Arnhem in the Netherlands. The 1984 Games were divided between New York, New York, USA and Stoke Mandeville as organizers at the Los Angeles Olympics held demonstration wheelchair races at the games, wheelchair athletes had their games in Stoke, while amputee, les autre and for the first time, cerebral palsied athletes competed in New York. Since the 1984 Games, the Paralympics have been held at the same facilities as the Olympic Games (See Appendix III, a chronological history of Paralympic Games).

⁸ See Fred Mason, *Creating Image and Gaining Control: The Development of the Cooperation Agreements Between the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee*. (Unpublished paper, University of Western Ontario, 2002). See also: International Olympic Committee, "IOC and IPC Sign Cooperation Agreement," (Lausanne, Switzerland, 20 October 2000 [cited 03 September 2003]); available from <http://www.olympic.org>; INTERNET.

⁹ International Olympic Committee, "IOC and IPC Sign Cooperation Agreement," (Lausanne, Switzerland, 20 October 2000 [cited 03 September 2003]); available from <http://www.olympic.org>; INTERNET.

¹⁰ International Olympic Committee, "IOC and IPC Sign Amendment to 2001 Agreement," (Lausanne, Switzerland, 2003 [cited 03 September 2003]); available from <http://www.olympic.org>; INTERNET.

¹¹ The Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup was founded in 1950 by Norwegian, Sir Thomas Fearnley (IOC member 1927-1950, honorary member from 1950 until his death in 1960). It is awarded to "an amateur sport club or a local amateur sport association because of meritorious achievement in the service of the Olympic Movement." For a more concise history of the Fearnley Cup see: International Olympic Museum, "The Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup," (Lausanne, Switzerland, 2004 [cited 09 June 2004]): available from http://www.olympic-museum.de/awards/fearnley_cup.htm; INTERNET.

¹² The awarding of the Fearnly Cup was decided at the 53rd Session of the International Olympic Committee in 1956. Wolf Lyberg (Ed.), "Minutes of the 53rd Session, Melbourne, Nov. 19-21, Dec. 4, 1956," In *The IOC Sessions, 1956-1988* (Lausanne: IOC, No date), 14.; In 1975 Dr. Guttmann approached

Lord Killanin, president of the IOC at the time to “discuss the possibility of a closer tie between our two Organizations” Guttman, 1976, *Textbook*, p. 34.

¹³ This most recently exemplified through Canadian Paralympian Chantal Petitclerc. The winner of five gold medals at the 2004 Athens Paralympic Games, Chantal was named the co-winner of the Jack W. Davies Trophy from Athletics Canada, See Athletics Canada, “2004 Athletics Canada Performance Awards,” (Ottawa, Canada, 2004 [Cited 04 May, 2005]): available from <http://www.athletics.ca/article.asp?id=5059>; INTERNET. She was subsequently named as the “Canadian of the Year” By McLeans magazine, See McLeans.ca, “Canadian of the Year: Chantal Petitclerc,” (2004 [cited 24 January, 2005]): available from http://www.macleans.ca/topstories/canada/article.jsp?content=20041227_95949_95949; INTERNET. Named the Canadian Female Athlete of the Year, winning the Velma Springstead Award at the Canadian Sport Awards, See True Sport Lives Here, “2004 Award Recipients,” (Ottawa, Canada, 2005 [cited 04 May 2005]): available from <http://www.truesportpur.ca/index.php/category/119>; INTERNET. And awarded the prestigious Laureus World Sports person With a Disability award, See Laureus Sport For Good Foundation, “Grand Slam star Federer serves up his first Laureus; Kelly Holmes and Liu Xiang make it an Olympic double; Emotional moment as Zanardi wins Comeback award,” (London, United Kingdom, 2005 [Cited 14 July, 2005]): available from http://www.laureus.org/awards/media_centre/show_article.php-article-516; INTERNET.

¹⁴ See International Paralympic Committee, “Spirit in Motion,” (Bonn, Germany, 2003 [cited 19 February 2004]): available from <http://www.paralympic.org/ipc/whats/Final%20PDF%20Brochure%20for%20web.pdf>; INTERNET.

¹⁵ According to a 19 May 2003 IPC press release announcing the appointment of International Sport Broadcasting as the host broadcaster of the 2004 Paralympic games, nearly 100 broadcasters from around the world will cover the Athens Paralympic Games. The IPC expects even greater coverage than during the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games where 300 million television viewers watched the competition. See International Paralympic Committee, “ISB Secured as Host Broadcaster of 2004 Paralympics.” *The Paralympian 2* (2002). (Bonn, Germany, 2002 [cited 03 March 2004]) Available from <http://www.paralympic.org>; INTERNET.

¹⁶ Mexico refused to host the 1968 Paralympic festival. There is conflict in the literature regarding the reasons that Mexico did not host the games, Jackson and Fredrickson noted that there was a lack of governmental support, whereas Allan Ryan and David Legg claimed altitude as the reason for Mexico’s inability to host the 1968 games, Sir Ludwig Guttman stated it was a lack of ability to accommodate individuals with disabilities. See Allan J. Ryan, “Another Olympics, Another Flame; Different Athletes, Different Game,” *Physician and Sports Medicine 4*, no. 10 (October 1976): p. 133,135,137; and David F. H. Legg, “Organizational strategy formation in the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (1967-1997): a comparison to Leavy and Wilson (1994),” (Ph. D. diss., University of Alberta, 2000), p. 265.; Sir Ludwig Guttman, *Sport for the Physically Handicapped* (Paris: Unesco, 1976): p. 34; Russia refused to even acknowledge the fact that they had disabled citizens when their turn came up to host in 1980. As a result Arnhem, Holland stepped forward to accept the challenge of hosting the games.

¹⁷ See International Paralympic Committee, (Bonn, Germany, 2002 [cited 12 June 2004]) Available from <http://www.paralympic.org>; INTERNET.

¹⁸ See Guttman, 1976, *Textbook*, pp. 26-29. Guttman states “The Tokyo Games were outstanding in demonstrating the effect of sport of the disabled on society as a whole. The Japanese Government having realised [sic.] the capabilities of men and women in a wheelchair in the field of sport, and recognising [sic.] the immense value of sport in the social rehabilitation of the severely disabled, within six months set up a factory for paraplegic and other severely disabled workers.”

¹⁹ Deer Lodge Military Convalescent Hospital was commissioned on 29 June 1916, initially welcoming 88 injured soldiers from the First World War. In 1919, the hospital was purchased and converted into an

acute-care facility for use by the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment. More than three decades later, in the mid 1940s, there were 1,100 patients being cared for by hospital staff. *Deer Lodge Centre History*. Winnipeg: Deer Lodge Hospital [cited 05 May 2004]: available from http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/about_dlc/reflections.asp; INTERNET; David F. H. Legg, "Organizational strategy formation in the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (1967-1997): a comparison to Leavy and Wilson (1994)," (Ph. D. diss., University of Alberta, 2000), p. 260; Ian Gregson, *Irresistible Force: Disability Sport in Canada* (Victoria: Polestar, 1999), p. 108; Richard T. Loiselle, *Wheelchair Sports: Development in Canada and its Impact on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled*. (Unpublished Masters thesis, Dalhousie University, 1973), p. 12; Loiselle, (1973) sites the *Winnipeg Free Press*, June 12, 1947 as providing reference for this event.

²⁰ Legg, 2000, p. 260; Current research does not indicate a continuation of the Deer Lodge sports competition after the first in 1947.

²¹ Gregson, 1999, p. 9.

²² Established in 1945, the CPA was organized by a group of disabled veterans from World War II who were determined not to spend the rest of their lives in a hospital. The function of the CPA was to improve medical and rehabilitation services, better pensions, and increase awareness of individuals with disabilities. The CPA would not channel their attention toward disabled sport until British Columbia's Executive Director Douglas Mowat introduced wheelchair basketball to the organization.

²³ Legg, 2000, p. 261; Current research does not indicate if there were wheelchair sports being played prior to the CPA intervention in 1951.

²⁴ Loiselle, *Wheelchair Sports*, 1973, p. 16.

²⁵ Legg, 2000, p. 261.

²⁶ Montréal bus driver William Hepburn had been transporting Montréal's disabled population since 1948 when he arranged for the cities first specially adapted bus. Contacting passengers through the CPA and visiting chronic-care facilities, Hepburn organized outings to local fairs, boat races, picnics, shrines, as well as to McGill Redman and Montréal Alouettes football games. One day in 1950, Hepburn showed up with a basketball and suggested that a group of his passengers try playing. Knowing little about the sport of basketball, Hepburn sought the assistance of local Coach Harold Rabin of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Charlie Fidelman, "Working Wonders; 45 Years Ago, Bill Hepburn Brought Hope to Paraplegics," *The Gazette*, 7 January 1993; See also Loiselle, 1973, p. 15.

²⁷ Although formally trained in the sport of basketball, various members of the team also participated in other sports such as swimming, table tennis, archery, javelin, darts, billiards, and volleyball. Loiselle, 1973, p. 15.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 19. The Alberta Paralympic Association was formed as a result of a meeting at the Good Samaritan Hospital on 4 December 1964. The meeting was attended by Howell Williams, Lionel Fournier, James Littlefair, Joseph Reichert, Stuart Warrior, and Pierre Gariepy. At the meeting, the objectives of the soon to be formed Paralympic Sports Association were adopted as follows: 1) To provide recreation and sports activities for those men and women who have a degree of physical disability which would require the use of a wheelchair and; 2) to encourage those persons to strive for a degree of performance in athletics worthy of National and International participation. Elaine Ell, "Edmonton's Paralympic Sports Association," *News Wheel*, 1,1, Winnipeg, May, 1971.

³⁰ Ibid. The objectives of the Atlantic Wheelchair Sports Club were to: 1) provide recreation and sports activities for members; and to 2) encourage those persons who attain a significant degree of performance in

athletics worthy of National and International competition to participate therein. The first directors of the organization were William Atton, Joan Ferguson, Dennis Dolye, Joan Brown, and Cathy McDowall.

³¹ Once again, with the influence of Douglas Mowat as the Executive Director of the British Columbia branch, the CPA began to notice the inherent marketability of disabled sport. Legg, 2000, p. 263.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 79.

³³ Dr. Robert Jackson, personal email communication, 28 January 2004. On the occasion of Canada's Centennial birthday in 1967, he invited patients from the Toronto General Hospital to the University of Toronto's Varsity Stadium for an exhibition race. Fourteen individuals in wheelchairs showed up for the event at which Jackson's wife timed the races. At the end of the day, the group decided to try it again in a week's time. At the second gathering, 30 athletes showed up.

³⁴ Legg, 2000, p. 263.

³⁵ J. Milner, "Wheelchair Sports: Canada Leading the Way," *Rehabilitation Digest*, 21, no. 2 (1990): pp. 8, 10. Due to the fact that the HAM radio network circumvented the Bell telephone system in Canada this made the network established between CPA members illegal. In Milner's article, Dr. Robert Jackson claimed that Bell simply overlooked the network, thus enabling the CPA to maintain communication and eliminate costs.

³⁶ Gregson, 1999, p. 108; Also see, Canadian Wheelchair Basketball Association, "Brief History of the CWBA," (Ottawa, Canada, 2004 [cited 12 June 2004]):available from <http://www.cwba.ca/admin/history.html>; INTERNET.

³⁷ Gregson, 1999, p. 109. Winnipegger Ben Reimer was the first Canadian athlete to attend the Commonwealth Paraplegic Games. At the 1966 games, Reimer won a bronze medal in the Javelin.

³⁸ Loiselle, 1973, p. 21.

³⁹ The Manitoba Monday Night Club was a sports and recreation drop in centre for persons with a physical disability.

⁴⁰ Legg, 2000, p. 265.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 266.

⁴³ Loiselle, 1973, p. 23.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 24.; Also see Legg, 2000, p. 266. They were awarded \$17,475.10, although they had initially budgeted and requested a grant for \$32,000. Also see Canada (1969). *Fitness and Amateur Sport Program: Annual Report 1967-68*. Department of National Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa. p. 3. The report states, "One of the more unique Centennial events was the First Pan-American Paraplegic Games held in Winnipeg in August. Canadian paraplegics took the initiative in organizing these Games and 125 participants from six countries in the Americas took part. The total federal assistance amounted to \$17,475."

⁴⁵ Legg, 2000, p. 266.

⁴⁶ Gregson, 1999, p. 103.

⁴⁷ Legg, 2000, p. 267. Legg's source was the CWSA archives. Minutes of meeting of the board of directors, August 10, 1967.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 268.

⁴⁹ Ibid., pp. 268-269. Dr. Robert Jackson was named president, and Bev Hallam the Executive Director. Board members were named as follows: Chairperson-Robert W. Jackson; Vice Chairperson-Doug Mowat; Treasurer-Bob Hall; Executive Director-Bev Hallam; Recreation Director-Merv Oveson; Medical Director-Alan Kirby.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 269.

⁵¹ Ibid., p. 268.

⁵² Ibid., p. 273. A team of twenty was selected at the closure of the Edmonton games. The trip would be partially funded by the CWSA and the athletes would finance the difference out of pocket. Upon return from the games, the CWSA had to borrow \$14,000 from the B.C. branch of the CPA as they did not have the funds to pay their bills. This \$14,000 loan, according to Legg, almost destroyed the CWSA.

⁵³ An exception to the annual nature of these games occurred in 1970 when a lack of funds on the part of the CWSA resulted in two regional festivals, not one National championship. The Western Wheelchair Games were held in Penticton British Columbia, and the Eastern Games were held in Sheerwater, Nova Scotia.

⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 275. Although recognized to receive administrative support, the CWSA did not receive resident status in the National Sport Centre until 1976. With this recognition they received all the rights and responsibilities as the other NSO's occupying the building.

⁵⁵ After contracting polio at an early age, Eugene Reimer was left with minimal use of his legs. Utilizing a wheelchair Reimer became accomplished at many sports including weightlifting, archery, swimming, basketball, volleyball, and track and field. At the 1972 Heidelberg Paralympic Games, Reimer set a world record to win the pentathlon as well as winning gold in the discus, and silver in the 4x60m relay. For his accomplishments he was named as the 1973 Canadian Male Athlete of the Year.

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 280.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 311. According to Legg, Dr. Jackson decided to include athletes with disabilities other than those of a spinal nature after hearing a rumour that Sweden was sending athletes other than those in wheelchairs anyways. Jackson came to a realization that there was no reason not to include all types of disabled athletes.

⁵⁸ Montemurro, Barbara. Personal files. However, no documents have been found by this researcher to indicate the number of athletes within the system at the time the recruitment began.

⁵⁹ Nora McCabe, "Ceremonies colorful as disabled athletes open Canada Games," *The Globe and Mail*, 22 June 1976, p. 38.

⁶⁰ There was no mention of athletes from Saskatchewan. See "Ontario leads medal parade," *The Globe and Mail*, 26 June 1976, p. 40.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

This literature review consists of three sections of analysis. They are as follows: Section I: Disabled Sport Research; Section II: State of Government and Sport in Canada 1961-1976; and Section III: Apartheid and Sport in Canada. The materials presented in the following pages were deemed important in fostering an understanding of the topic of study as they are germane to the research initiative.

Section I: Disabled Sport Research

The development of disabled sport research has seen marked progression dating back to the late 1800s. Within the last half century, according to Karen DePauw, the focus of research has shifted from rehabilitation to competition.¹ Yet, even with this shift, the mainstay of current disabled sport research is found within recreation and rehabilitation related annals. Articles have been published within journals such as; *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly*, *Therapeutic Recreation Journal*, *Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation*, and *Rehabilitation Journal*. Disabled sport specific journals such as *Sports and Spokes* and *Palestra* also serve to facilitate the dissemination of information to the masses.² In 2001, the *Sociology of Sport Journal* dedicated a specific issue to the topic of disabled sport.³

Further analysis into the study of disabled sport reveals that the progression of research can be identified through six distinct phases: 1) The pre-war years; 2) War years and fallout, 1939-1949; 3) Global expansion, 1950-1968; 4) The 1970s; 5) The 1980s; and 6) The 1990s to 2003. The following sections will highlight the relevant phases to develop an understanding of the progression of research concerned with disabled sport.

Although the pre-war years phase of disability sport development is important to the understanding of the historical foundations of the Paralympic Movement, it finds no relationship with the central questions and thus can be found within Appendix IV.

War Years and Fallout, 1939-1949

Imperative to the knowledge of the disability sport researcher is an understanding of the antecedents to the initial conception of the Paralympic Games. Throughout the following frame in time, 1939-1949, a number of important articles were released by Ludwig Guttmann that serve as primary building blocks for the foundational understanding of how persons with disabilities could participate in sport. Guttmann's contribution revolutionized the perception of a person with a disability and provided his rationale for the beginning of the disability sport movement and thus the foundations of the movement in Canada.

Not only did World War II ravage the European landscape and decimate villages and cities alike, it had a severe impact on the population of the world. Beyond the destruction of property and the death of innocent civilians, an irreparable outcome of the War was the large number of injured veterans returning from the battle field. Many young men and women who had been sent off to war were returning home as paraplegics, amputees, or with other physically disabling injuries.⁴

Sir Ludwig Guttmann spearheaded research during the war years.⁵ After emigrating from Germany in 1939, Guttmann was subsequently hired by the British Government to head a new Spinal Injuries Unit at a Ministry of Pensions hospital in Stoke Mandeville, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire in 1944.⁶ With the development of the

Spinal Injuries Unit, ground breaking scientific research was published and disseminated through medical journals such as the *Medical Times* and *The Cord*.⁷

Guttmann's research focused on the usage of sport to facilitate rehabilitation of spinal paralyzed persons into "useful and respected citizens in the community."⁸ From both medical and organizational perspectives, Guttmann discussed the benefits of disabled sport to the disabled population as he chronicled the accounts of the Stoke Mandeville Games in his first article pertaining to the beginnings of the festival in 1949.⁹

Global Expansion, 1950-1969

This section serves to create an understanding of the expansion of disability research outside of the European hub. This expansion was reflected by the international nature of the Stoke Mandeville Games and the movement of the games to sites outside of Stoke Mandeville.

With the success of the Stoke Mandeville Games, a push for the worldwide growth of disabled sport emerged in the post war years. During this time, research on those with disabilities reflected an emphasis on participation and the beginnings of a social revolution for this oft forgotten segment of the population. In North America, books by Hunt (1955) and Pomeroy (1964) highlighted recreation opportunities for the handicapped population.¹⁰ Meanwhile in Europe, Guttmann continued his push to foster an awareness of the growing disabled sport movement with the publication of numerous articles extolling the values of sport and his international games that were now increasing in stature.¹¹ The 1960 International Stoke Mandeville Games in Rome, Italy, the 1964 Paralympic Games in Tokyo, Japan, and the 1968 edition of the festival in Tel Aviv, Israel marked a continuation of the international festival hosted outside of the European

hub of development and signified the true global expansion of the disabled sport movement.¹²

The 1970s

The first work dedicated specifically to the physically handicapped that included games and sports alongside of traditional exercise was written by Adams, Daniel, and Rullman.¹³ Published in 1972, the text titled *Games, Sports and Exercise for the Physically Handicapped* included chapters outlining the historical background of wheelchair sports, description of different disabilities, organization and administration, different forms of games, exercises, and methods of training. In 1976, the year of the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, Sir Guttman released two texts, *Sport for the Physically Handicapped* published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled*.¹⁴ In the first of the aforementioned books, Guttman's section titled "Aims of Sport for the Severely Disabled" includes subsections addressing: the therapeutic value of sport; the recreational and psychological value; sport as a means of social re-integration; as well as sections pertaining to major disability classes and the sports available to each. A historical component is also included in the International Organizations chapter. Within this chapter, Guttman discusses the development of the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF) and the International Sports Organization for the Multi-disabled (ISOD), the two international sport organizations for the disabled population prior to 1976.¹⁵

The *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled* begins with his reflection of sport in general, and follows with a chapter discussing sport and the physically handicapped. The

third chapter contains what this researcher would consider the seminal work in regards to disabled sport history. Guttman provides an analysis of the development of sport for the disabled from its medicinal roots, as previously alluded to, up until the publication of his 1976 textbook of sport. Guttman's book ties in the development of the earliest disabled sport organizations such as the English Disabled Drivers' Motor Club, The British Society of One-Armed Golfers, and The British Sports Association for Hetero-Disabled (BSAD) at a national level, as well as the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation and the International Sports Organization for Hetero-Disabled (ISOD) on an international scale. The development of the Stoke Mandeville Games is addressed in the following chapter, and is primarily concerned with wheelchair sports for spinal para and tetraplegics. This source proves vital for those seeking a historical view of the development of disabled sport in that it provides valuable references and sources upon which to further ones investigation of the topic.

Analysis of disabled sport from a Canadian academic perspective saw its initial development begin in 1973 when Richard T. Loiselle completed his master's thesis titled "Wheelchair Sports Development in Canada and Its Impact on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled."¹⁶ Although utilizing a relatively limited number of sources, this thesis still serves as a valuable resource in regards to the primary source data within the Canadian system. Other Canadian works during the 1970s focused on the Torontolympiad, and were produced by numerous authors, including: Robert W. Jackson; Jackson and Fredrikson; Witt; Ryan; Riley; and Weisman & Godfrey.¹⁷

Guttman's analysis of the 1976 games titled *Reflection on the 1976 Toronto Olympiad for the Physically Disabled* also provides insight into the conflict and controversies surrounding the games from an insider perspective.¹⁸ Other publications

produced by the Organizing Committee such as *A time to be together*, a commemorative book published after the games, provides a collection of pictorial details in regards to facility set-up, implements utilized, and the organizational aspects of the games.¹⁹

The 1980s

According to DePauw, the attention of researchers became more focused on sports for individuals with disabilities in the late 1970s and early 1980s.²⁰ This shift in attention fostered the growth of research interests into the realm of disabled sport and the various aspects concerned with the phenomenon. Research during the 1980s has been categorized by DePauw into the following ten areas: exercise physiology; biomechanics; classification systems; sport psychology; sport sociology; sport injuries; wheelchair design; effect of training programs/regimens; philosophy and future trends; and background of coaches.²¹ Having provided an extensive list, it is important to note the lack of mention of a need for historical analysis by DePauw at this juncture.

The 1984 Olympic Scientific Congress added to the corpus of disabled sport research through the publication of *Sport and Disabled Athletes*.²² This book served as the proceedings to one of the themes of the 1984 conference. It also included one of the very few analyses of individual Paralympic festivals written by an author other than Ludwig Guttmann. The 1984 Paralympic Games Director, Michael Mushett, provides an in-depth look at the games held in Nassau County, New York.²³ To the knowledge of this researcher, this is the first North American analyses of a Paralympic festival published since Jackson's 1976 analysis of the Torontolympiad.

A 1986 paper written by DePauw entitled "Research on Sport for Athletes With Disabilities," outlined seven specific areas of research identified as "...instrumental to

knowledge and understanding of sport for athletes with disabilities” by the 1985 Subcommittee on Research of the United States Olympic Committee’s Committee on Sports for the Disabled.²⁴ The areas identified are as follows: effects of training and/or competition; selection and training of coaches, volunteers, officials; technological advances in sport research; sociological/psychological aspects of sport; differences/similarities among disabled and able-bodied athletes; demographics of sport for the disabled; and legal, philosophical, and historical bases for sport. In 1988, DePauw added to this work by arguing that there should be a focus on the various factors that influence disabled sport.²⁵ Although having produced a paper herself titled “History of Sports for Individuals With Disabilities” in 1985, DePauw’s recommendations included research on the historical factors influencing sport and athletes with disabilities.²⁶

Claudine Sherrill’s 1985 compilation of material titled “Sport and Disabled Athletes,” began to fill the gaps in knowledge identified by DePauw. Furthermore, Craig Huber’s paper titled “An Overview and Perspective on International Disabled Sports Past-Present-Future,” published in *Rehabilitation World*, highlights a brief history of disabled sports. A review of this work finds numerous inconsistencies as he identifies Montréal as hosting the 1976 Paralympic games, and has not provided the reference material to support many of the claims strewn throughout the article. A commentary at best, this paper seemingly lacks a solid research framework, thus weakening the validity of its claims.²⁷

From a Canadian sport history perspective, disabled sport has been relatively neglected from published texts. The 1980s saw the publication of the first texts concerning the development of Canadian sport since Howell and Howell’s 1969 release of *Sports and Games in Canadian Life*.²⁸ Howell and Howell’s 1981 edited text, *History*

of Sport in Canada brought the first mention of disabled sport within a Canadian sport history text.²⁹ Other Canadian sport history focused work includes, the 1985 *History of Sport in Canada* edited by Howell and Howell, Alan Metcalfe's 1987 *Canada Learns to Play*, Machintosh, Bedecki and Franks' *Sport and Politics in Canada*, published in the same year, and Morrow et al. in 1989 with *A Concise History of Sport in Canada*.³⁰ Although these books claim to take into consideration the history of sport in Canada, yet they are silent on the history of sport for the disabled population of the nation. Granted the time frame delimited by the authors of most of these texts take place is prior to the initial conception of sport for the physically disabled the absence is indicative of the public's perception of sport for the disabled.

Within Howell & Howell's 1981 edited text, a chapter contributed by Gerald Redmond regarding the developments in sport from 1939 to 1976 broaches Canada's increasing role as a host of international sporting competitions. The following statement outlines his view of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

But immediately after this supreme event [The Montreal Olympics], another special and international "Olympics" took place in Canada, i.e. the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, from August 3-11, 1976, at the 260 acre Centennial Park in the Borough of Etobicoke, Toronto. The athletes were amputees, blind, or paralyzed in wheelchairs, but they were indeed highly-skilled competitors, well-trained, and eager to win the traditional gold, silver or bronze medals for their countries³¹

Redmond proceeds to outline accomplishments at the games. Disabled sport was not touched upon again until the publication of Machintosh, Bedecki and Franks' work.

Within this work the topic of the integration of athletes with a disability into mainstream sport and the carding of disabled athletes were addressed. Athlete assistance was also highlighted as being parallel to that found within the able body sport system.³² Despite these publications, from a Canadian standpoint, it is clear that an identifiable gap existed

in the literature at this point in time with regard to the study of sport for athletes with disabilities.

1990 to 2003

Disabled sport research during this period once again experienced a time of growth. The VISTA 1993 conference hosted by the University of Alberta focused on several facets of the Paralympic movement.³³ The legacy of this conference is two-fold. First, a positive outcome lies in the valuable proceedings that were published, including several papers that include full reference lists. This singular source provides an excellent starting point for the uninformed researcher. The second beneficial facet of the VISTA conference is one of legacy, in that the effort spawned several similar conferences since 1993.³⁴ These conferences have brought together scholars with similar interests and given them an opportunity to discuss issues relating to the field.

As yet, to the knowledge of this researcher, the works of Guttmann in regard to the foundations of the disabled sport movement have gone unchallenged. Although DePauw continues to produce material pertaining to disabilities and sport, including her 1995 work *Disability and Sport*, produced with Susan Gavron, and her relatively recent look at the Paralympic movement in 2001, entitled “The Paralympic Movement: Past Present, and Future,” her writings lack primary reference sources aside from Guttmann’s writings.³⁵ This repeated usage of the same sources indicates a clear void in new research focusing on the historical development of the Paralympic Games.

In Canada, research interest is emerging from the graduate and doctoral programs of a few Canadian universities. Papers such as those produced by David Legg (2000) and Fred Mason (2002) targeting specific historical aspects relating to disabled sport in

Canada and the Paralympic movement have emerged.³⁶ Legg's dissertation titled "Organizational strategy formation in the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (1967-1997): a comparison to Leavy and Wilson (1994)," contains a section charting the organizational history of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (CWSA). Through the usage of CWSA minutes and archives, as well as various interviews, this document adds to the historical foundation created by Loiselle in 1973. With Legg's focus on disabled sport research, and his current involvement in the Canadian Paralympic Committee (CPC), he has established himself as one of the foremost disability sport researchers in Canada.

The development of disabled sport research has seen continuous growth that could be argued mirrors the development of the Paralympic movement itself. With a small corpus of dedicated researchers producing new material, and the growing social awareness of the Paralympic movement, emphasis on disabled sport research will continue to grow. However, with this growth, a critical review of the early works of Guttmann and the foundations of Canadian disabled sport must take precedent if those writing on disabled sport are to have a solid foundation upon which to build their arguments. This research initiative begins to fill the void that currently exists within Canadian disabled sport research as well as focusing in on the analysis of a single Paralympic Games.

Section II: State of government and sport, 1961-1976

The following section highlights the frame in time encapsulating this research initiative. It will address the materials utilized to glean an understanding of government and sport in Canada as well as apartheid and sport at both national and international

levels. This section is not an all inclusive look at every document produced pertaining to the aforementioned issues, but it does review those relevant to the study at hand.

Brought forth by both the House of Commons and Senate in 1961, Bill C-131, *an Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport*, determined the structure for the Directorate and Advisory Council under the Minister of National Health and Welfare.³⁷ The act also established a program of encouragement, promotion, and development of fitness and amateur sport in Canada, and ultimately provided over \$5 million in funding. Seen as all-inclusive, Bill C-131 was touted as providing benefits that would be channeled to the masses.³⁸ Without mention of the disabled population of Canadian society within the act, the Federal Government's plan for the masses seemingly neglected a portion of the Canadian population.

In 1968, Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau promised to follow-up on the creation of Bill C-131 by creating a Task Force on Sport. Seeing the inherent value in sport as a nation-building tool, Trudeau identified the significance of national success in international sport. The follow-up report was released by the Task Force in 1969. With support from public hearings, interviews and concerned agencies, the report brought to light the lack of organization apparent within the volunteer run sport system in Canada. The report also concluded that the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport should be changed to the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Recreation, and a new non-profit organization to oversee the growth and support of elite competitive sport be created.³⁹ The new organization would be called Sport Canada. Another suggestion of the Task Force report was that Fitness and Amateur Sport establish a national sport centre based in Ottawa. The function of the centre was to house an identified group of National Sport Organizations (NSOs) and other sport related agencies. It was suggested that the net

result of this initiative would be a pooling of resources, knowledge, and decision-making power. It is important to note that there was no mention of disabled sport at any level within the 1969 task force report.

The 1970 *Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians* would lay the foundation upon which the federal government would base its involvement in sports during the 1970s.⁴⁰ According to Macintosh, Bedecki & Franks,

It was the source of the federal government's commitment towards direct administrative assistance to sport governing bodies and agencies (the Administrative Centre in Ottawa); the beginnings of in-house administrative reorganization (Sport Canada); increased subsidization of travel grants for athletes and officials; and the formal creation of the Canada Games.⁴¹

Sport itself was being seen as an important and significant endeavor worthy of government support. This ideology was reflected by a change in the role and significance of sport by Canadian society and emphasized through the election promises of Pierre Trudeau. The nationalistic value of sport was beginning to be felt and the prevailing sentiment encouraged the endorsement of Canada's athletes.⁴²

Although the role of sport in Canadian society was addressed within the *Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians*, it was not reflected across the totality of the Canadian population. The Policy did mention the economically disadvantaged sector of Canadian citizens, but there was no mention of sport for the physically disabled, not even at a grass roots, rehabilitational level. This consistent lack of consideration by the federal government indicated that disabled sport was not viewed as a viable sporting endeavor at that time.

In 1971, the Hon. John Munro, Minister of Health and Welfare, responsible for the portfolio of Fitness and Amateur Sport, announced that two separate directorates were

to be created: Sport Canada and Recreation Canada. Sport Canada was focused on international performances and the Canadian pursuit of excellence in competitive sport. Recreation Canada, on the other hand, was to deal with mass participation and the improvement of the fitness of Canadian citizens.⁴³

With the appointment of Marc Lalonde as Minister of Health and Welfare in 1972, the sport directorate was shifted from the welfare side of the Ministry of Health and Welfare to the health side of the directorate in 1973. The fitness and amateur sport directorate became a Branch within the organizational structure of the government giving the sport Branch its own minister. In the fall of 1973, Robert Giroux was named assistant deputy minister, replacing the acting assistant deputy minister Lou Lefave. Giroux, lacking expertise in matters specific to the branch, was replaced in 1974.⁴⁴ Lalonde subsequently added two more directorates to the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, whose functions were to provide Recreation Canada and Sport Canada with support through planning, research, evaluation, operation and administration.⁴⁵ Having undergone mass restructuring and reorganization, Recreation Canada and Sport Canada experienced a period of confusion and disorganization during much of the mid 1970s. The role of the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sports was described as “a council in search of a purpose” and its role in influencing the federal government was viewed as “minimal.”⁴⁶ The strong momentum of the late 1960s was hindered by political inconsistencies and lacked commitment at the federal level of government.

Throughout this frame in time disabled sport in Canada was clearly not on the agenda of the Federal Government. Although there is some evidence of an injection of money into the CWSA, it is the totality of the government’s commitment to disabled sport. The 1967-68 annual report of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program indicated a

\$17,475 grant to the Canadian Wheelchair Sport Association for the Pan-American Paraplegic Games, yet there was limited justification given for the grant in the report itself.⁴⁷ The following year the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association received additional funding in the amount of \$11,630,⁴⁸ and once again in 1969-1970 equaling \$17,505.⁴⁹ There were no funds indicated within the 1970-71 annual report, however, the 1971-72 report of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate indicated a \$9,355 allocation in 1970-71. The sum was increased in subsequent years to \$22,870 in 1971-72, and \$34,619 in 1972-73.⁵⁰ The 1973-74 annual report of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate indicated a block grant of \$55,230 for Canadian Wheelchair Sports.⁵¹ Despite the allocation of these funds, aside from those identified for the Pan-American Paraplegic Games, no mention of disabled sport at any level was made within the aforementioned annual reports.

Simply stated, the Federal Government was not prepared to make any more than a financial commitment to disabled sport at this point in time as the able bodied system was still struggling to define itself. This was evident through its restructuring and the growing investment in a more professional environment. As it sought to get its own house in order, the Federal Government seemed to only recognize disabled sport through financial means. As evidenced within the aforementioned Fitness and Amateur Sport annual reports, it was not considering disabled sport as a viable sporting pursuit worthy of government discussion, development, and review. Canada, in the eyes of the Federal Government, was not ready, or prepared to accept disabled sport at this time.

Section III: Apartheid and Sport in Canada

Important to the understanding of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled is the investigation of national and international political factors that influenced the staging of the games themselves. The establishment of the political climate within Canada, and furthermore, the world, aids in facilitating the development of that understanding. The 1976 Torontolympiad was recognized by Ludwig Guttman as the first Paralympic festival to be affected by a political agenda.⁵² This was due to the fact that the Canadian Federal Government withdrew \$500,000 in funding for the games because of the inclusion of a team from South Africa.

Although the national political climate surrounding the games has previously been established from a sport in Canada perspective, it is critical to consider Canadian foreign policy during the period within which the games took place. More specifically, a review of literature regarding Canadian relations with South Africa must be broached to facilitate an understanding of the political climate surrounding the 1976 Torontolympiad.

A review of the existing literature finds numerous scholars who have investigated Canada's sporting relationship with South Africa. Gord Olafson, in an edited chapter titled "Canadian international sport policy and the Gleneagles agreement," highlighted Canadian International Sport Policy and the Gleneagles Agreement.⁵³ A historical look at the development of the Canadian international sport policy up until the 1978 Commonwealth Games,⁵⁴ this analysis proved most useful in understanding the process and importance of the South African issue as it related to the Canadian Government in the mid-1970s. Macintosh and Hawes also considered the 1978 Commonwealth Games and political pressures exerted upon South Africa in the 1970s in their book *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy*.⁵⁵ Richard Lapchick asserts that the South African example of the

mixing of sport and politics is the most spectacular instance of such interaction.⁵⁶ Other authors have dedicated their research to the politicization of sport and government involvement, the culmination of which has resulted in the release of various books including, *Sport and Political Ideology*, *The Politics of Sport*, and *Sport and International Understanding*.⁵⁷

Government documents also aided in the understanding of the political climate during the period under review as they indicated the political sentiment of the day and outlined foreign policy. Documents pertinent to this research initiative include the Annual Reviews of the Department of External Affairs, and the *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, the White Paper of 1970.⁵⁸ An understanding of Canada's role in the United Nations was also gleaned from the Department of External Affairs publication, *Canada and the United Nations 1945-1975*.⁵⁹

There is an obvious and unsurprising lack of materials produced during the 1970s that pertain to Canadian disabled sport and the influences of apartheid upon its system. This is also reflected in the lack of researchers focusing on the issue from a disabled sport perspective. Within this study, Government documents were used to determine direct influences onto the disabled sport system. Coupled with existing literature pertaining to apartheid and sport in Canada, this research initiative begins to fill this void by generating an understanding of the influence of foreign policy onto disabled sport within Canada during the mid 1970s.

Endnotes

¹ Karen P. DePauw, "Research on Sport for Athletes With Disabilities," *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly*, 3 (1986), p. 292.

² Although *Sports and Spokes* and *Palestra* are disabled sport specific journals, they are more or less informative magazines and are not directly connected with academia.

³ See *Sociology of Sport Journal: The Sociology of Ability and Disability in Physical Activity* 18(1), (2001).

⁴ Craig A. Huber, "An Overview and Perspective on International Disabled Sports Past-Present-Future," *Rehabilitation/World*, (Spring-Summer 1984): pp. 8-11.

⁵ Born on 3 July 1899 in the township of Tost in Upper Silesia, Germany, Guttmann was raised in an Orthodox Jewish family. He attended the University of Breslau where he studied Medicine. Working in the department of neurology and neurosurgery at the Jewish Hospital in Breslau, he would eventually become Director of the hospital. In 1939, Guttmann accepted a grant from the British Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, and with their help he emigrated to England on 14 March 1939. Dr. Ludwig Guttmann was Knighted in 1966 for his contribution for the medical treatment of paraplegia and development of sports for the disabled. For material regarding Sir Ludwig Guttmann, see Joan Scruton, "The Legacy of Sir Ludwig Guttmann," *Palestra*, (spring 1998): pp. 24-27; 44-47, and Robert W. Jackson, "What Did We Learn From The Torontolympiad," *Canadian Family Physician* 23 (586), (1977): p. 66. For detailed descriptions of the early disabled sport movement see Sir Ludwig Guttmann, *Sport for the Physically Handicapped* (Paris: UNESCO, 1976); Depauw and Gavron, *Disability and Sport*, 1995.

⁶ Scruton, *The Legacy*, 1998, p. 27.

⁷ See Ludwig Guttmann, "New hope for spinal cord sufferers," *N.Y. Medical Times*, 7 (1949): pp. 318-326; Guttmann, "The Second National Stoke Mandeville Games of the Paralysed," *Cord*, 3, 24 (1949). *The Cord* was founded by Guttmann in 1947.

⁸ Guttmann specifically stated his faith in the full rehabilitation of the spinal paralyzed back into society. He incorporated this faith into the philosophy of the spinal injuries unit at the hospital in Stoke Mandeville. Guttmann states that, "[T]he basic principle of this new philosophy was to provide a comprehensive paraplegia and tetraplegia service to rescue these men, women and children from the human scrapheap and return most of them, in spite of permanent, profound disability –by clinical measures and psychological readjustment –to a life worth living, as useful and respected citizens in the community." See Susan Goodman, *Spirit of Stoke Mandeville: The Story of Sir Ludwig Guttmann* (London: Collins, 1986): p. 101.

⁹ Guttmann, "The Second National Stoke Mandeville Games of the Paralysed," *Cord*, 3, 24 (1949).

¹⁰ See Valery V. Hunt. *Recreation for the Handicapped* (Los Angeles: Prentice Hall, 1955); Janet Pomeroy. *Recreation for the Physically Handicapped* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1964).

¹¹ Guttmann, L. (1952) "On the way to an International Sports Movement for the Paralyzed," *Cord*, 5,3; "Olympic Games for the Disabled," Guttmann, L. *World Sport* (October, 1952); Guttmann, L. *Sport and the Disabled*. In Sports Medicine Ed. J Williams. London: Arnold, 1962: pp. 443-449; Guttmann, L. "The first ten years of the International Stoke Mandeville Games for the Paralysed," *Cord* 14, (1962): pp. 30-39; Guttmann, L. "The International Stoke Mandeville Games in Tokyo," *Journal of Physiotherapy*, 1, 64 (1964); Guttmann, L. "Reflections of sport for the physically handicapped," *Journal of Physiotherapy*, 2, 252 (1965); Guttmann, L. "Sport for the disabled as a world problem." (International Seminar, British Council of Rehabilitation, Brighton), *Rehabilitation*, 68 (1969): pp. 23-43.

¹² Although the 1960 Games in Italy were called the International Stoke Mandeville Games, they are now recognized as the first Paralympic Games.

¹³ R.C. Adams, A. Daniel, and L. Rullman, *Games, Sports and Exercise for the Physically Handicapped* (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1972).

¹⁴ See Guttman, *Sport* (1976), and *Textbook* (1976).

¹⁵ The ISMGF was formed in 1949 for the purpose of hosting international sporting events for individuals with spinal cord injuries. ISOD was founded in 1964 and was concerned in "developing international sport for amputees, blind and those with other disabilities." See Guttman, *Sport* (1976): pp. 35-36.

¹⁶ Loiselle, 1973, *Wheelchair Sports*.

¹⁷ Jackson, "What Did We Learn From the Torontolympiad?" *Canadian Family Physician* 23(586), (May 1977): pp. 66-69; Jackson, and Alix Fredrickson, "Sports for the Physically Disabled," *The American Journal of Sports Medicine* 7(5), (1979): pp. 293-296; Peter A. Witt, "The Other Olympiad: A Brief Report," *Leisurability* 3(4) (1976): p. 19; A.J. Ryan, "Another Olympics, Another Flame, Different Athletes, Different Game," *Physician and Sports Medicine* 4(10), (October 1976): pp. 133, 135, 137; J. Thomas Riley, "Reflections on Community Involvement of Disabled Persons," *Leisurability* 9(3) (1977): pp. 4-6; Marilee Weisman & Jan Godfrey, *So Get On With It: A celebration of wheelchair sports* (Toronto: Doubleday, 1976).

¹⁸ Guttman, "Reflection on the 1976 Toronto Olympiad for the Physically Disabled," *Paraplegia* 14(3) (November 1976): pp. 225-240.

¹⁹ Organizing committee, *Torontolympiad 1976 "A time to be together"* (Toronto: Organizing Committee, 1977).

²⁰ Karen P. DePauw, "Research on Sport for Athletes With Disabilities," *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly* 3, (1986): pp. 292-299.

²¹ See DePauw, "Sport for Individuals With Disabilities: Research Opportunities," *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly*, 5 (1988): pp. 80-89.

²² The 1984 Olympic Scientific Congress Proceedings Volume 9, Claudine Sherrill (ed.), *Sport and Disabled Athletes* (Champaign, Ill: Human Kinetics Publishers, 1984).

²³ Michael Mushett, *The 1984 International Games for the Disabled*, The 1984 Olympic Scientific Congress Proceedings, pp. 251-265. The hosting of the 1984 Paralympic Games were divided between New York, USA and Stoke Mandeville, England with Amputee, les autres, cerebral palsy and visually impaired athletes competing in New York, while athletes with spinal cord disabilities competed in Stoke Mandeville.

²⁴ See DePauw, 1986, *Research on Sport*. The Subcommittee on Research was chaired by DePauw herself. She was joined on the committee by Sue Gavron, Claudine Sherrill, and Julian Stein. DePauw, Gavron and Sherrill have been the greatest contributors to the study of disabled sport since the mid-1980s, with numerous articles and books regarding disabled sport.

²⁵ See DePauw, 1988, *Research Opportunities*, pp. 82-83.

²⁶ Ibid. See DePauw, "History of sports for individuals with disabilities," *Able Bodies* 4 (1985): pp. 1, 3.

²⁷ Huber, 1985. *An Overview*.

²⁸ Nancy Howell and Maxwell L. Howell, *Sport and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present*, (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1969).

²⁹ Howell and Howell, 1989, *History of Sport in Canada*, pp. 324-325.

³⁰ Maxwell, L. Howell and Reet A. Howell, *History of Sport in Canada* (Champaign, Ill: Stipes, 1981); Alan Metcalfe, *Canada Learns to Play: The Emergence of Organized Sport, 1807-1914* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1987); Donald Macintosh, Tom Bedecki and C.E.S. Franks, *Sport and Politics in Canada: Federal Government Involvement Since 1961* (Kingston: McGill-Queens Press, 1987); Don Morrow and Mary Keyes, Wayne Simpson, Frank Cosentino, Ron Leppage, *A Concise History of Sport In Canada* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1989).

³¹ Ibid.

³² Machintosh, Bedecki and Franks, 1987, *Sport and Politics*, pp. 139-140.

³³ VISTA '93 –An international conference on high performance sport for athletes with disabilities, was held from May 14-20, 1993 in Edmonton and Jasper, Alberta, Canada.

³⁴ See Robert D. Steadward, Ewan R. Nelson & Gary D. Wheeler (Eds.), *VISTA '93 –The Outlook* (Edmonton: Rick Hansen Centre, 1994).

³⁵ The reader is directed to DePauw and Susan J. Gavron, *Disability and Sport* (Champaign: Human Kinetics, 1995); DePauw, "The Paralympic Movement: Past, Present and Future," *International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance* 37(2) (2001): pp. 42-47.

³⁶ See Legg, 2000, *Organizational*, and Mason, 2002, *Creating Image*.

³⁷ Canada. *An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport*, (Ottawa, 1961).

³⁸ David F. Andersen. *A synthesis of the Canadian Federal Government Policies in Amateur Sports, Fitness and Recreation Since 1961*. (Ph. D. diss., University of Northern Colorado, 1974): p. 12. Also see, Victoria A. Paraschak. *Selected Factors Associated With the Enactment of the 1961 Fitness and Amateur Sport Act*. (Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Windsor, 1978): p. 84.

³⁹ Macintosh, Bedecki and Franks, 1987, *Sport and Politics in Canada*, pp. 59-60.

⁴⁰ Lalonde, M. (1970). Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare.

⁴¹ Macintosh, Bedecki and Franks, 1987, p. 63.

⁴² Morrow, et al. 1989, *Concise History of Sport*, p. 332.

⁴³ Munro, J. 1971. *Sport Canada/Recreation Canada*. Report presented to the National Advisory Council for Fitness and Amateur Sport. Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare. 7 May 1971.

⁴⁴ According to Machintosh et al., Giroux was a career public servant who had moved up through the ranks. His being named to the post of assistant deputy minister came as a direct result of his years of service. Giroux did not have the expertise in the matters specific to the branch and was replaced in 1974. See Macintosh, Bedecki and Franks, 1987, *Sport and Politics in Canada*, p. 80.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Canada (1968). National Fitness and Amateur Sport Program: Annual Report 1967-68. Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa. p. 3. The report states, "One of the more unique Centennial events was the First

Pan-American Paraplegic Games held in Winnipeg in August. Canadian paraplegics took the initiative in organizing these Games and 125 participants from six countries in the Americas took part. The total federal assistance amounted to \$17,475.”

⁴⁸ Canada (1970). *Fitness and Amateur Sport Program: Annual Report 1968-69*. Department of National Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa.

⁴⁹ Canada (1971). *Fitness and Amateur Sport Program: Annual Report 1969-70*. Department of National Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa.

⁵⁰ Canada (1973). *Fitness and Amateur Directorate: Annual Report 1971-73*. Department of National Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa. See also Canada (1974). *Fitness and Amateur Sport Program: Annual Report 1972-73*. Department of National Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa.

⁵¹ Canada (1974). *Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate: Annual Report 1973-74*. Health and Welfare Canada. Ottawa.

⁵² Guttman, L. (1976). "Reflection on the 1976 Toronto Olympiad for the Physically Disabled." *Paraplegia* 14(3): pp. 225-240.

⁵³ Gordon A. Olafson, Canadian international sport policy and the Gleneagles agreement. In Mangan, J.A. and Small, R.B. (eds.) *Sport, culture, society: International historical and sociological perspectives*. Proceedings of the VIII Commonwealth and International Conference on Sport, Physical Education, Dance, Recreation and Health. (1986): p. 140.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Donald Macintosh & Michael Hawes, *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy* (Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1994).

⁵⁶ Lapchick, R.E., "Sports and Apartheid: The world closes in," in Lapchick, R.E. (ed.) *Fractured Focus: Sport as a Reflection of Society* (Lexington: Lexington Books 1986).

⁵⁷ The reader is guided to the work of John M. Hoberman, *Sport and Political Ideology* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1984); the edited work of Lincoln Allison, *The Politics of Sport* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1986); and the book *Sport and International Understanding* edited by Maaret Ilmarinen, (Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1984).

⁵⁸ Information Canada, *Foreign Policy for Canadians* (Ottawa, 1970).

⁵⁹ Department of External Affairs, *Canada and the United Nations 1945-1975* (Ottawa, 1977).

Chapter Three

Methodology

Direction of the study

As argued by C. Behan McCullagh, “History enables us to understand our social and cultural inheritance, our institutions, beliefs and artifacts.”¹ The history of sport reflects the social forces that, over time, have influenced its events and benchmarks. An understanding of these social forces aids in the development of a clearer picture concerning the environment within which the historical event(s) existed. To truly understand the historical significance of an event, one must be aware of as much of the whole story as possible, and not a partial representation of the facts.² Noted sport historian Alan Metcalfe states that it is important to “...gain as much knowledge as possible about the nature of a problem,” while, at the same time, develop an understanding of the antecedents of a problem to fully solve a problem.³ Therefore, it is the researcher’s responsibility to engender a full understanding of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled through a strong methodological foundation. A strong methodology will enable the researcher to follow a clearly delineated progression of data collection and analysis.

This research initiative has utilized a historical narrative approach to enable a thorough understanding of the period between 1972 and 1976 in relation to the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. To properly identify the central issues in the development and staging of the Torontolympiad, three levels of understanding have been utilized for this study. The three levels of understanding developed for analysis are as follows;⁴ the first level deals with key personalities and individuals surrounding the Torontolympiad, these include various agents from the organizing committee,

international disabled sport movement, Canadian disabled sport movement, and governmental positions of power. Second, the identification of key national agencies and institutions that impacted the occurrence of the games, albeit within the Canadian disabled sport system, and the various levels of the Canadian government. Such groups include, but not be limited to, the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (CWSA), the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF), the International Sports Organization for Disabled (ISOD), Sport Canada, and the Department of External Affairs. The last level of understanding is concerned with international agencies and institutions that impacted the occurrence of the Torontolympiad. These agencies and institutions include the international disabled sport movement, and changed international circumstances that played a role in the outcome of the games. These agencies include; the United Nations, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the Kenya Sports Association for Sport for the Disabled, the South-African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, and the South African Sports Association for Paraplegics and Other Physically Disabled. International institutions include the societal view of athletes with disabilities during the 1970s as portrayed through media sources, and the portrayal of the games within the media. These influences are broached and framed within the context of the period of study.

A historical narrative voice is utilized to develop a chronological history of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. Although the historical narrative style can be seen as a form of storytelling, it is the researcher's position that this method is the most viable approach to developing the details of events before an analysis of the subject can be undertaken.

The concept of triangulation is utilized to further solidify the validity and reliability of data collected and, in turn, increase confidence in the findings of the study. Triangulation refers to the use of more than one source of data to substantiate a researcher's conclusions.⁵ According to Thomas and Nelson, "...[t]he internal reliability of qualitative research relates to interobserver agreement."⁶ Agreement between sources of primary data will establish a lineage of factually supported events. Furthermore, through the collection of data from archives, newspapers, and interviews, the researcher sought supporting documentation and reference points from which to develop a chronological sequence of events. These sources also aided in the understanding of the context of events. Since the researcher was not alive during the period under investigation, context has been established such that words are understood in relation to those that surround them, and not framed within the reference of contemporary usage apparent within the lifetime of the researcher.⁷

In utilizing primary data, the historical researcher has been cognizant of the source of primary data accessed for the purposes of this study. Furthermore, specific attention has been paid to the perspective of the author when reviewing documents, articles, and correspondence. This includes "who left the record, what a source's relationship to an event or group was, and even how the source collected the information."⁸ The concept of triangulation has aided this researcher in addressing any omission or free editing of information by source material. Free editing, according to Thomas & Nelson, is apparent when historical sources do not provide accurate accounts of complete information.⁹ In doing so, information may have been left out, different words may have been used, or conversations and actions may have been misrepresented. This researcher has utilized a

collaboration of primary and secondary sources to clearly establish the factual lineage of events and actions, and determine the significance of such events and actions.

Data Sources

Along with the use of secondary sources, such as texts and journal articles, a broad spectrum of primary sources has been utilized for this research initiative. These sources were accessed and reviewed to obtain the necessary information pertinent to the objectives of this study. This methodology includes the usage of archival material, a review of newspaper sources, and the use of exploratory, in depth, interviews (see Appendix V).

Archival sources include the primary source data found within the National Archives of Canada, the Province of Ontario Archives, and the City of Toronto Archives. Archives of members of the Organizing Committee for the games have also provided useful data that pertains more specifically to the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.¹⁰

A formalized and structured source of information, the National Archives of Canada contain correspondence between the Organizing Committee and the federal government, members of the federal and provincial governments, and also international correspondence. This material has highlighted the relationship between the government and the Organizing Committee, as well as intergovernmental discussions regarding the staging of the event, and Canadian foreign policy at the time of the event. A limiting factor in using the national archive is that some materials have been inaccessible under the Access to Information Act and thus take some time recovering through the standard archival review process.¹¹

Given that the provincial government served as the highest level of governance over the Torontolympiad, the Province of Ontario Archives housed the mainstay of information regarding the staging of the event. These archives hold correspondence between the Organizing Committee and members of the provincial government, as well as minutes of meetings and briefings regarding the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

The Torontolympiad was actually hosted by the Borough of Etobicoke within the greater City of Toronto. Therefore the City of Toronto Archives houses the Metropolitan Toronto City Council archival material. Materials such as minutes of Metropolitan Toronto City Council meetings were accessed within these archives. These minutes highlighted the decision making process of City Council, including their discussions concerning the Torontolympiad. Originally serving as the third level of government in the hosting of the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, the Metropolitan Toronto City Council altered their original agreement and aligned themselves with the provincial government to maintain their funding of the games.

Personal archives of Organizing Committee members contain minutes of meetings, internal correspondence and organizational charts. These materials provided an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the organization and the decision making channels utilized within the organization. Although rough and unorganized, this archival source has provided some of the most revealing results. This researcher utilized the archives of event volunteer Barbara Montemurro.¹²

Newspaper sources were utilized to engender an understanding of the social and political climate surrounding the Torontolympiad. According to Metcalfe and Salter, newspapers, if employed correctly, "...can serve as accurate barometers of social reality."¹³ Language utilized within newspaper articles aided in gaining insight into the

style and syntax predominantly employed within the time frame under investigation. Newspapers analyzed included the *Toronto Star*, the *Toronto Sun*, and the *Globe and Mail*. These newspapers all covered the development of the games, and carried special coverage of the Torontolympiad during the actual staging of the event.

The third component of primary research utilized within this research initiative was an exploratory interview process (see Appendix VI). Key agents identified through preliminary data analysis were contacted and interviewed through a semi-structured exploratory interview process. The researcher echoes Thomas and Nelson's statement that, "[t]he key to getting good information is to ask good questions."¹⁴ Exploratory semi-structured interviews provide a means for discovery and enable the researcher to probe the interviewee for further details pertaining to specific elements brought up during the interview. The interviewer may not have had prior knowledge of the details and would therefore prompt the interviewee to expand on their statements. Semi-structured exploratory interviews have also allowed the researcher to attach a greater understanding to the prior two components of the research methodology in that events within newspaper analysis and archival searches can be expanded upon through a line of directed questioning. The interview method was selected over that of questionnaires because it is more versatile in that the researcher can probe a line of questioning if new material comes to light during an interview. Interviewing composed the final stages of this investigation. Interviews were used in addition to, and in support of archival and newspaper material. For this study, there were five agents identified who had distinct roles in relation to the Torontolympiad. Of the five identified, three interviews were conducted. The three agents interviewed were: Dr. Robert Jackson, Chairman of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee; Marc Lalonde, the Federal Minister of Health and Welfare at the time of the

Torontolympiad; and Peter Szego, Executive Director of the Sports and Fitness Division of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation at the time of the Torontolympiad. Each interviewee provided valuable insight from their standpoint at the time of the Torontolympiad. Dr. Jackson's interview provided a glimpse into the ethos that guided the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee. His perception of the indecisiveness of the Federal Government was pervasive and still apparent. Emotion still stirred in his voice when he was questioned about the South African issue. Marc Lalonde provided a brief and forthright presentation of his memory of the Torontolympiad specifically stating that he remembered nothing of the event. Peter Szego's perspective, one of the provincial government, was more of an outsiders perspective in relation to the planning of the Torontolympiad. His association with the event came late in the planning stages yet the impact of his staff on the final product was extensive. The other two agents who were identified, despite repeated efforts, could not be secured for an interview.

Limitations

The limitations of this research initiative are a direct reflection of the literary techniques utilized combined with the means of data collection and access to resources. Through the usage of a historical narrative, the researcher aims to develop a flowing progression of events. Although the style is traditionally used to create suspense and arouse emotion within the reader, such is not the case in regards to this investigation. The course of this historical narrative is highlighted by indepth analytical passages aimed at providing a descriptive synopsis of the events.

Data gleaned from interviews must be compared to that found within other sources. It is recognized that a limiting factor of interviews is that material has been

filtered over the lifetime of the interviewee, and may not be recalled exactly as the events took place. The human component attached to interviewing adds an aspect of validity that needs to be addressed. Events are usually seen through the position of the individual and are portrayed through their own perspective. The researcher was cognizant of this as, according to Taylor and Bogdan, interviewers “have to be alert to exaggerations and distortions in their informant’s stories.”¹⁵ It is for this reason that the interview section of the methodology is seen as additive to, and supportive of, the chronology of events and the establishment of their significance.

This researcher recognizes the fact that primary source documents can only be utilized and reviewed if they are accessible. Although multiple avenues of searching out documents, sources, and individuals have been used, this research initiative is not an all encompassing review of material, but is intended to establish a foundation from which new research initiatives can begin.

Delimitations

This study strictly focuses on the events and actions pertaining to and directly reflecting significant influence upon the occurrence of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. The time frame that encapsulates this investigation consists of the years of, and those between, 1972 -1976. Given the identification of events and actions as significant, the term must be delimited. A significant event and/or action is something that, due to a causal relationship with the event, has a tangible and identifiable impact on the event itself. Actions can be undertaken by a person(s), organization(s), or collective group(s) onto or toward the Torontolympiad, its participants, and organizers. For the purpose of this study foreign policy is specifically concerned with the Canadian

governmental policies pertaining to South African apartheid practices. The time period within which this analysis is framed spans the years of, and between, 1972 and 1976. The study has as its primary focus the period leading up to the games and the interaction between organizations, individuals, and the Organizing Committee and not the results of events and performances at the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

Problem Statement

The study of the Canadian disabled sport system has seen few dedicated scholars focusing their time and efforts on researching the development of the system itself.¹⁶ But for a few facets, much of the historical foundations of disabled sport in Canada remain unquestioned. This research initiative begins to fill this gap by broaching the topic of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, and providing a foundation for further analysis. This research initiative seeks to engender an understanding of a significant period of time in the history of Canadian disabled sport. It seeks to answer the question:

What events and actions played a significant role in the development and eventual staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled?

A series of sub-questions were also addressed to facilitate an understanding of the subject area and aid in answering the main thesis question. These questions include:

1. What were the central issues in the development and staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled?
2. Who were the key personalities and individuals who had significant impact on the Torontolympiad?
3. What were the key national agencies and institutions that impacted the occurrence of the Torontolympiad?
4. What international agencies and institutions affected the development and staging of Torontolympiad?

A visual outline of the research project can be viewed in Appendix VII.

The sub-questions, when utilized with the aforementioned methodology, served to connect a variety of sources of knowledge regarding events preceding the hosting of the Torontolympiad that had a significant impact on the staging of the games. It is through these connections and the levels of analysis undertaken by the researcher that pertinent actions and those who performed them were gleaned from the source material. The actors, their influence on the Organizing Committee, and furthermore their impact on the Torontolympiad and its outcomes were established.

Endnotes

¹ C. Behan McCullagh. *Justifying historical descriptions* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984): p. 3.

² Herbert Butterfield, *History and Human Relations* (London: Collins, 1951): p. 237.

³ Alan Metcalfe, *A Theoretical Model For The Analysis of History Of Sport In Canada*. The Maxwell Howell Address Presented at 1st Annual Convention of North American Society for Sport History, Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1973, p. 16.

⁴ The three levels of analysis were adapted from those utilized by Macintosh, Bedecki and Franks. Donald Macintosh, Tom Bedecki and C.E.S. Franks, *Sport and Politics in Canada: Federal Government Involvement Since 1961* (Kingston: McGill-Queens Press, 1987).

⁵ Thomas, Jerry R. & Nelson, Jack K. *Research methods in physical activity 4th ed.* (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics, 2001): p. 345.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 339.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 209.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ The researcher has gained access to the archives of Barbara Montemurro, a volunteer at the 1976 Torontolympiad. Her reputation as a “packrat” was expressed to the researcher on numerous occasions as a viable source of information.

¹¹ Within the archival review process, there can often be an extensive waiting period. During the preliminary review of archival material at the National Archives of Canada a ten month waiting period for requested files was experienced.

¹² Barbara served as coordinator of the parade of nations. The Torontolympiad was her first exposure to disabled sport, she has continued her involvement and still sits as the President of the Ontario Wheelchair Sports Association.

¹³ Alan Metcalfe and Michael A. Salter. *Researching Sport History: The Newspaper*. North American Society for Sport History Proceedings & Newsletter (1977): p. 58.

¹⁴ Thomas & Nelson, *Research Methods*, p. 273.

¹⁵ Steven J. Taylor & Robert Bogdan, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: The Search For Meanings 2nd edition* (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1984): p. 98.

¹⁶ The reader is guided to the work of: David F. H. Legg, “Organizational strategy formation in the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (1967-1997): a comparison to Leavy and Wilson (1994),” (Ph. D. diss., University of Alberta, 2000); Richard T. Loiselle, *Wheelchair Sports: Development in Canada and its Impact on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled*. (Unpublished Masters thesis, Dalhousie University, 1973).

Chapter Four

Results

Preliminary Planning: 1972-1974

In 1972, Dr. Robert W. Jackson, the President of the CWSA and member of the Board of Directors of the ISMGF, attended the Heidelberg Paralympic Games in Heidelberg, Germany.¹ As Canadian athletes were actively competing against 43 other countries,² Jackson realized that according to Paralympic tradition, the Paralympic Games were to be staged in the same country as the Olympic Games. With the Games of the XXI Olympiad being held in Montréal, it only seemed logical to Jackson that Canada should be selected as host of the 1976 Paralympic festival.³ Shortly thereafter, and with the support of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association, Jackson offered to host the 1976 Paralympic Festival in Canada at a meeting of the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation.⁴ At the meeting, held in the boardroom of the Sir Ludwig Guttman Sports Centre in Stoke Mandeville, England, a vote took place, and the 1976 “International Stoke Mandeville Games,” or Paralympic Games, were awarded to Canada.⁵

Little did Jackson realize at the time, but through his efforts and the subsequent organization of the '76 Paralympic Games, the event would draw international political attention and introduce, for the first time into the Paralympic Games, the sphere of international politics. Although his intentions were admirable, at the time that Jackson approached the ISMGF he had secured little more than the desire of the CWSA to host the event.

Following his bid presentation, and the subsequent decision by the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation to award the games to Canada, Jackson set about the onerous task of setting up a volunteer Organizing Committee, seeking political support,

and securing a host city for the staging of the Games. Logically, in accordance with the tradition of hosting the Paralympic games in the same city as the Olympic Games, the city of Montréal was his first choice. But having enough problems to worry about with the Olympic Games themselves, according to Jackson, they showed no interest and the idea of holding the Paralympic Games in Montréal was quickly “rebuffed” by Montréal Olympic officials.⁶ With Toronto being the second largest city in Canada it seemed to be the next best choice or, according to Jackson, a choice of convenience as it was also his hometown.⁷

Upon being turned down by Montréal and redirecting his efforts toward Toronto as the host venue, Jackson began the process of securing the support of various government officials. He soon faced a roadblock that would become one of many before the Games would finally open on 3 August 1976. This initial barrier occurred when word of the awarding of the “1976 Stoke Mandeville Games” to Canada began to spread.⁸ A 9 February 1973 communication between Donald R. Martyn, Executive Director of the Community Services Division of the Province of Ontario, and Dr. J.D. Fleck, the CEO of the Office to the Premier of Ontario, broached the lack of information that the province had received regarding Jackson’s bid to host the 1976 Games. There was skepticism expressed by Martyn towards the legitimacy of the Games as a result of the fact that Jackson and the CWSA had not contacted Sport Canada, nor arranged an official Canadian bid proposal prior to committing Canada as a potential host country.⁹ In his letter, Martyn recommended that since Sport Canada was waiting for more information regarding the cost of the event, that the Province of Ontario should follow the same path.

For Jackson, as lead organizer in this event, his struggles were just beginning. He had witnessed the power of the Paralympic Games first hand, and recognized their

potential. But for the most part, Canadian's were unaware that such a sporting movement even existed. Jackson would not only take on the role of promoting the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, but he would also be introducing the concept of people with physical disabilities competing at high level within legitimate sport to Canada.

Gaining Support

On 18 September 1973, the Council of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto was approached with a recommendation on behalf of The Parks and Recreation Committee to support the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. Having received communication from Jackson on 28 May 1973 requesting financial assistance, combined with a presentation by Jackson on September 6th, the Parks and Recreation Committee recommended that:

- (1) The Metropolitan Corporation contribute an amount not exceeding \$500,000.00 for the staging in Metropolitan Toronto of 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, subject to Federal and Provincial Governments each contributing equal amounts.¹⁰

The report was adopted by the Metropolitan Council without amendment. This assured financial commitment from Metro Toronto, but this assistance depended on equal amounts from the Federal and Provincial Governments. Until this was attained, Jackson was forced to wait for confirmation that financial assistance would be forthcoming from all levels of government. In the meantime, a host location had to be secured. At a subsequent Council of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto meeting on 18 June 1974, the Metropolitan Executive Committee recommended that the Borough of Etobicoke be designated as the Metropolitan Municipality in which the 1976 Olympiad

for the Physically Disabled be held.¹¹ Having adopted the recommendation, the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled finally had a home. For Jackson, this decision indicated that the planning process would formally begin, and that his dream was becoming a reality.

Review of the archives related to the staging of this event indicates that there was little progress made in the organization of the 1976 Paralympic Games prior to 1974. A letter written on 27 May 1974 by R. E. Secord, the Director of Sport and Fitness Division for the province of Ontario, to Dr. R. Martyn, Executive Director, Community Services Division, speaks to this conclusion as he states that he was “absolutely amazed at the lack of planning done, the lack of financial commitment that has already been sought and the lack of sophistication in their knowledge of how to organize games of this nature.” He concluded his letter by stating that, “the organization committee should be left on its own to operate as it sees fit, with the full recognition that it is extremely likely that the games will either be a failure or not as successful as they could be.”¹² Despite Secord’s recommendation, John Thorsen, a Physical Recreation Consultant with the Sports and Recreation Bureau of the Province of Ontario was added to the Organizing Committee. In an effort to allay the fears of the Provincial government, Thorsen stated in a letter dated 10 September 1974 that “the Committee is now in control, and embarked on a sound working plan.”¹³

In seeking to increase the support of local government officials, a key political move taken by Jackson was to solidify the support of Etobicoke Mayor, Dennis Flynn. According to Jackson this was necessary as the target site for the games, and the best facilities in the City of Metropolitan Toronto at the time were located at Centennial Park within the Borough of Etobicoke.¹⁴ The CWSA took Flynn to Heidelberg in July 1974

where he was received by the Mayor of Heidelberg and given a royal tour. Following the meeting, he was shuttled to the birthplace of the Paralympic movement in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England to attend the Stoke Mandeville Games. According to Jackson, Mayor Flynn “became enthused for the potential of the event,” and became an unwavering supporter of the games.¹⁵ With the support of Flynn, and as a result of further meetings and debate in 1974, \$500,000 in funding was committed by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on June 18. This support was followed by equal funding from the Federal Government on October 18 and the Province of Ontario on 22 December 1974.¹⁶ Although the Metro Toronto funds were committed, they were not delivered until the Federal Government officially came on board.

Securing \$1.5 million in funding for their estimated \$2.5 million budget,¹⁷ the Organizing Committee, which had been incorporated on 4 June 1974, achieved the necessary financial momentum to truly start effectively planning their event and creating the most accessible facilities in the world. Having assumed the position of Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Jackson worked alongside of Executive Director Dick Loiselle and numerous other volunteer staff that consisted of disabled sport organizers, government officials, and newcomers alike, to undertake the task of organizing what was to be the largest disabled sporting event in the world to date.¹⁸ The Committee not only saw the games as an opportunity to host a world-class sporting event, but more importantly as an opportunity to leave a lasting legacy for the disabled population of Canada.¹⁹ The games, originally called the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, were nicknamed the Torontolympiad by the Organizing Committee to reflect its association with its host city.²⁰

As the Organizing Committee worried about housing, security, and technical details, another issue yet to be acknowledged had the potential to disrupt or even derail the Torontolympiad. Related to the invitations that were to be sent out to member countries of the ISMGF this issue would become the most corrosive of all. Among the invited countries was apartheid stricken South Africa. Despite the international trend of not supporting the supremacist run country, the Organizing Committee had intentions of inviting a South African team. On 27 May 1974, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde, released a statement informing all sport federations that the Federal Government would not fund athletes traveling to South Africa due to its apartheid practices.²¹ The political situation in South Africa had been a point of contention within the United Nations (UN) since the 1950s.²² The recognition of South Africa's apartheid practices of racial segregation and discrimination resulted in a Canadian foreign policy position outlined within the 1970 publication by Information Canada titled *United Nations: Foreign Policy for Canadians*. The position of the Federal Government was indicated through the statement that South Africa was seen as being “possessed by the cancer of apartheid.”²³

The South Africa Issue

South African apartheid had been of concern to the Canadian government since the 1950s.²⁴ Coupled with an international anti-apartheid movement in the 1970s, the pressure to isolate South Africa received increasing attention in Canada. The Canadian concerns reflected the ongoing discourse that had been taking place within the UN.

Governed by a white minority whose power lay in their command of resources and subordination of the black majority, the gaze of the UN became more focused on

South Africa in the early 1970s.²⁵ Although apartheid indirectly impacted sport in the 1940s, it was not until 1956 that the South African government released a comprehensive statement outlining government sport policy.²⁶ In essence, the South African government stated that Whites and non-Whites should organize their own sporting activities separately, inter-racial competition should not exist, mixed race teams should be avoided, and that this mandate should be respected by other countries as South Africa respects theirs.²⁷ Responding to South Africa's position, Canada, being a United Nations member, and conforming to the international standard which were laid out by other UN countries, adopted a stance of disapproval in 1959, and reinforced that stance in the early 1970s.²⁸

In 1970 the government of the day, led by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, rethought the Canadian approach to foreign policy and released its stance in the White Paper entitled *Foreign Policy for Canadians*. The government's foreign policy can be understood through the description utilized within that White Paper.

Foreign policy can be shaped, and is shaped, mainly by the value judgments of the Government at any given time. But it is also shaped by the possibilities that are open to Canada at any given time – basically by the constraints or opportunities presented by the prevailing international situation. It is shaped too by domestic considerations, by the internal pressures exerted on the Government, by the amount of resources which the Government can afford to deploy.²⁹

According to Olafson, “[t]he necessity to provide a coherent sport policy for Canada was recognized with the creation of a Task Force on Sport for Canadians (1969) and the formulation of a Proposed Sport Policy for Canadians (1970).”³⁰ With the hosting of the upcoming 1976 Olympic Games and the 1978 Commonwealth Games, the Federal Government was feeling the pressure to formalize a policy that they could fall back upon when questioned about the South Africa issue. The official policy of not tolerating any form of racial discrimination was being scrutinized as early as 1971 in the House of

Commons, such that it was agreed that “the sooner apartheid ends in South Africa the better the world will be.”³¹ The Department of External Affairs in its 1975 Annual Review reiterated the Canadian stance:

In accordance with the policy of seeking social justice through peaceful means, Canada has strongly condemned the practice of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. Canada’s views on these and other policies of the South African Government were reiterated in a statement delivered at the thirtieth session of the UN General Assembly on October 23 by Louis Duclos, M.P., who represented Canada in the debate on this subject. Canada’s opposition to apartheid in sports was strengthened during 1975 when the Government decided that, in addition to not providing financial or moral support for Canadian participation in athletic events in South Africa, it would not support any athletic event in Canada that allowed South African participation.³²

This stance signified a melding of Canadian foreign policy focused on social justice, quality of life, and international sport policy.³³ It was the first time that Canadian foreign policy had included international sport policy within a broader social context and as a means of asserting the stance of the government. As such, if South Africa was invited, the Federal Government’s policy would severely affect the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

Following up on the External Affairs statement found within the 1975 annual review, the Federal Government endeavored to clarify their position to the nation. On 11 May 1976 a statement in the House of Commons by the Minister for National Health and Welfare solidified the Canadian government’s position “...of not providing either moral or financial support to any event in Canada to which South African athletes have been invited.”³⁴ Clearly indicated, or so it seemed, any event within Canada that intended to invite South Africa would not receive any Federal Government support.

South Africa and the Torontolympiad

Lalonde's 27 May 1974 statement of non support for athletes competing in South African events was also disseminated in a letter to all sports federations on the same day.³⁵ The reaction was one of concern by the Organizers of the Torontolympiad as they were considering inviting the South African team. Their anxiety was reinforced at a August 19th Executive Committee meeting where the letter from Lalonde was discussed, and lead the Committee to acknowledge that the Federal Government does not want to get involved in any controversy involving South Africa in 1976.³⁶ Recognizing that the ISMGF had not barred South Africa, the committee decided to delve further into the issue. At a 9 September 1974 meeting, the Torontolympiad Executive Committee, aware of the South Africa concern from Lalonde's previous letter, revisited the issue and noted in the minutes that "enquiries were made of the government's position re South Africa competing in Toronto. This matter is now in the hands of the Department of External Affairs."³⁷ Jackson, directed by the Executive Committee, contacted Minister Lalonde to see if Canadian policy would have an effect on the Torontolympiad.³⁸ Lalonde replied in writing on 21 November 1974, urging the Organizing Committee not to invite the South African team. In his letter he stated that the presence of a South African team at the Torontolympiad would have embarrassing repercussions.³⁹ In reaction to Lalonde's letter, and not wanting to jeopardize the Games, the Management Committee decided on 9 December 1974 that "no invitations...shall be sent out to countries until certain problems and problems concerning the parent body of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled are resolved."⁴⁰ Jackson subsequently informed the South Africans that they would not be invited to the Torontolympiad. Despite what would appear to be

the apparent resolution to the problem involving South Africa, the issue was far from over.

Political Ping Pong

At a 7 April 1975 Torontolympiad Organizing Committee meeting, discussion once again focused on the participation of the South African team and their status within the ISMGF. Unlike the IOC, who had, after significant international pressure, banned South Africa from participation in the Olympic Games, the ISMGF recognized South Africa as a member organization thus inferring that they should be invited to participate in the Torontolympiad. Recognizing this and seeking further explanation of the Canadian government's point of view, Jackson, along with Dick Loiselle scheduled a special meeting with representatives at the Canadian Department of External Affairs.⁴¹ From an External Affairs point of view, records indicate that Jackson was informed that an invitation to South Africa would not reflect the stance of the Federal Government.⁴² Yet, at a subsequent Torontolympiad Management Committee⁴³ meeting on 5 May 1975, the report brought forth from the meeting with External Affairs indicated that "...after some discussions, it was agreed that an invitation be sent to South Africa stating they would be most welcome provided they had integrated trials and sent an integrated team to Canada."⁴⁴

Under the belief that South Africa was once again allowed to participate, barring that they had integrated trials to select and integrated team, discussion again focused on the issue at a 2 June 1975 Torontolympiad Management Committee Meeting. Following the meeting, a letter was sent by Jackson on June 20 to South African officials informing them that if their team was selected on a non-racial, totally integrated basis, the

Department of External Affairs would make a decision on whether or not to issue visas to their team.⁴⁵ Because Jackson had also sent a copy of this letter to the Department of External Affairs, an immediate response was received from officials at the Department. They informed the Organizing Committee that if they continued on their current course of action the eventual outcome would be the total withdrawal of the \$500,000 in Federal Government funding support for the Games.⁴⁶

The Federal Government bolstered their policy on sporting contacts with South Africa by formally adopting the stance that it could not fund events in Canada to which South African participants were invited. Lalonde reaffirmed the Federal Government policy of not allowing contact with South African sports teams through letters to all sports federations, including the Torontolympiad.⁴⁷ This policy was first applied to the World Masters' Track and Field Championships in August, 1975.⁴⁸ As Sir Ludwig Guttmann visited the Games facilities and met with local press, Jackson wrote Lalonde on 25 September 1975 seeking an audience to request that the Torontolympiad be exempted from the government's policy.⁴⁹ Jackson believed that he had enough proof from the South African Minister of Sport, citing integrated trials with the selection of a mixed race team, coupled with the full support of Guttmann, president of both the ISMGF and the International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD), to validate his request.⁵⁰

Lalonde claimed that Jackson's request did not warrant modification to the policy, citing that the integration of a single federation was not "...indicative of any fundamental change in the policy and practice of racial discrimination in South African sports."⁵¹ The position taken by the Federal Government was further solidified on 28 November 1975 when Canada co-sponsored UN Resolution 3411 against apartheid in sports.⁵² The UN resolution called upon all governments, sports bodies and other organizations "...to

refrain from all contacts with sports bodies established on the basis of apartheid or racially selected sports teams from South Africa.”⁵³ The resolution also stated in section 4 that it, “[C]ommends all sports bodies and sportsmen in South Africa which have been struggling against racism in sports.”⁵⁴ Dr. Jackson claimed that the organizers fully agreed with the resolution, but the problem lay in the attempt of the Organizing Committee to implement section four by including an integrated team of black and white athletes at the Torontolympiad. Although Jackson was correct in referencing section 4 of the resolution, it also stated that its purposes lay in, “[R]ejecting the attempts of the racist régime to gain acceptance for participation in international sports by superficial and insignificant modifications of apartheid.”⁵⁵ Although Jackson was sure he had proof that the Torontolympiad and South African disabled sport was not a superficial and insignificant modification of apartheid, the Canadian Federal Government in supporting the UN resolution, stood by their initial decision.

Jackson attempted to clarify the stance of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee through two letters sent on 17 December 1975 to the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Department of External Affairs. In the letter addressed to Minister Lalonde, he indicated, “...the organizing committee for the 1976 Olympiad will accept the government’s posture regarding South Africa’s participation and will proceed to inform the South African organizers that, as of the present time, they will be unable to participate in the Olympiad.”⁵⁶ Jackson, not satisfied with what he was being informed, yet again requested special consideration so that the sportsmen and women of South Africa could participate in the Torontolympiad.⁵⁷ A final letter was written to the South African Disabled Sport Representative, Mike Marcus, within which Jackson informed Marcus of the position of the Canadian Federal Government.⁵⁸ He indicated that

“[A]lthough it is true that visas will not be refused [to] South African individuals who wish to enter the country, financial support for the games would be withdrawn should South Africa participate.”⁵⁹ Citing no closure to the issue at the time, Jackson indicated that, “I will press for a decision by the end of February at the latest.” He closed the letter by stating that “[T]here is little else that I can say or do, Mike. I would dearly love to have South Africa represented. At the present time it is impossible, but I am always optimistic, and hope that, in the future, some change may be affected.”⁶⁰

Wanting to put an end to the South African ordeal, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, replied to Jackson’s letter on 8 January 1976, stating that upon careful examination of the issue “...I do not consider that the material represents sufficient evidence to justify a modification of this Government’s policy in your case.”⁶¹ Lalonde also replied to Jackson’s letter and set a deadline of 15 April 1976 for the Organizing Committee to indicate that the South African team was formally uninvited, or else, he warned, Federal funding would be withdrawn.⁶² South Africa was not about to lay down and concede defeat, despite Jackson’s latest letter, they still submitted their entries on 28 January 1976. In response, Jackson wrote to Menzo Barrish, National Vice-Chairman and Administrative Manager of Disabled Sports in South Africa stating that “we are prevented from accepting your entries, and are returning them.”⁶³

The stance of the Federal Government, as viewed by the Province of Ontario, was outlined within a 3 February 1976 letter to Peter Szego, Executive Director of the Sports and Fitness Division of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, from John Brady, Senior Intergovernment Affairs Officer of the Province of Ontario’s External Activities Coordination Secretariat. Responding to an earlier query from Szego regarding the Federal Governments preparedness to fund the Torontolympiad based on Jackson’s 18

December 1975 communication to Mike Marcus of South Africa,⁶⁴ Brady indicated that it was apparent that Federal authorities did not consider that the December 18 letter explicitly withdrew the previous invitation to the South African team. The letter, it was felt, merely served as a notification to the South Africans that an exemption to the Canadian Federal Government's policy was being requested by the Organizing Committee. Meanwhile, as indicated by Brady, Sport Canada was drafting a new agreement that was to have contained a clause stating that the Organizing Committee "agreed to abide by all immigration and visitors policies of the Government of Canada" and that the Organizing Committee will commit to refunding all Federal monies should it violate the agreement.⁶⁵ As these events unfolded, the Provincial Government found itself well aware of the political ping pong going on between the Federal Government and the Organizing Committee. A plan of alternative action needed to be determined if the Organizing Committee chose not to abide by the stipulations outlined by the Federal Government.

As the debate concerning South African acceptance continued between the Organizing Committee and the Federal Government, the municipal and provincial levels of government prepared for the worst-case scenario. On 6 April 1976, a recommendation was brought down at Metro Toronto Council to alter their original agreement since the Federal Government had indicated that it did not wish to continue its funding.⁶⁶ At the provincial level, a 9 April 1976 letter from the Minister of Culture and Recreation, Robert Welch, to Dr. Jackson regarding the Province of Ontario's financial contribution indicated the steady support of the government. The Provinces contribution, at that time totaling \$465,000, indicated their "...continued support of this most worthwhile event." Understanding the difficulties created by this situation, Welch stated, "...I can appreciate

your wishes to see an integrated South African team, and will await with interest news of any further developments on this subject.”⁶⁷ The support of the Provincial Government gave the Organizing Committee the confidence that they could stand fast by their decision of including the South African team in the Torontolympiad.

Within South Africa, however, Dr. Piet Koornhof, South African Minister of Sport & Recreation made a bold statement in the South African House of Assembly that caused additional concerns. Koornhof’s statement that the South African Springbok Emblem was to “apply only to White sport and White teams,” drew a written response on 30 March 1976 from an enraged Frank Lonsdale, the Secretary-Treasurer for the South African Sports Association for Paraplegics and Other Physically Disabled.⁶⁸ Lonsdale indicated to Koornhof that there were “sincere efforts” within South Africa to “eliminate separatist policies.”⁶⁹ He also asserted that the emblem for the S.A. Sports Association for Paraplegics and Other Physically Disabled, is based on the premise of “true Christian acceptance that all men are equal in the eyes of God, although their opportunities might in all cases not have been the same.”⁷⁰ He continued, stating that chosen representatives of his association have “proudly worn its Emblem at the only World Games at which South Africa is presently welcome,” and that statements such as Koornhof’s will serve to “drive another nail into the coffin of South Africa’s hope for re-acceptance by the world.”⁷¹

The April 15th deadline originally set by Lalonde passed without any incident or indication of the final position being adopted by either side. This was not for a lack of consideration from the Torontolympiad Organizers, at an April 14th Management Committee meeting Torontolympiad Executive Director Dick Loiselle made note during his report that 65% of his time over the past two weeks had been spent on the South African situation.⁷² Despite Loiselle’s commitment to the issue, there was still no

resolution in sight. On 6 May 1976 Lalonde issued a final deadline to Jackson of May 15. Lalonde wanted to ensure that there would be no team from South Africa invited to participate in the Torontolympiad. The April deadline was pushed back because of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa meeting in Kenya scheduled from April 27-29. It was at this meeting that it was expected to be determined if the South African team was integrated or not. Despite Jackson's hope, the specific issue of the integration of the South African team was never discussed.

One of the most vocal countries to oppose South African apartheid was Kenya. Their participation within the Torontolympiad hinged on the outcome of the same meeting of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. The Kenyan position on apartheid and sport was summarized in a statement made by the Kenyan Minister, Taaita Toweett. Toweett emphasized that "our quarrel is not who should represent South Africa. We do not mind whether sportsmen and sportswomen are black, white or coloured. Our concern is the method used in selecting the competitors. What we want is that teams must be selected on merit."⁷³ Having anticipated the Kenyan statement, E. Dorothy Hughes, the Chairman of the Kenya Sports Association for the Disabled, had sent Brian Harrison, a missionary representative to South Africa on 5 April 1976. Traveling between April 5th and May 10th, Harrison was to report on the state of South African sport by traveling throughout Transvaal, Orange Free State and Cape Province, visiting clubs, talking to competitors and officials and witnessing National Meetings and club events. Harrison reported that the able-bodied system had a long way to go to reach integration, but the paraplegic sport system "is factually integrated."⁷⁴ This alone, according to Hughes in a letter written to Sir Ludwig Guttmann, was reason enough to support the South African presence at the Torontolympiad with the endorsement of a Kenyan team.⁷⁵

In Hughes' letter to Sir Ludwig Guttmann dated 12 May 1976, Hughes outlined the Kenyan standpoint as disseminated by Toweett and added her thoughts in relation to Harrison's report and the South African issue. Hughes felt that the Supreme Council for Sport statements by Toweett "appear to open the door to our [Kenya's] participation with the blessing of the Supreme Council providing the considerable weight of our evidence [Harrison's report] concerning the methods employed by the South African Paraplegic Society." Hughes continued, to state "There is no doubt that Paraplegic Sport in South Africa meets the demands of ..." the UN, ISOD, ISMGF and the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. The demands, according to Hughes, consisted of a South African team that was to be selected on three premises;

- a) on merit
- b) at the same venue
- c) at the same meeting

These conditions, according to Harrison, had been met. Hughes further added in uppercase type for emphasis,

QUITE OBVIOUSLY OUR SUPREME COUNCIL CANNOT FIGHT
APARTHEID IN SPORT UNLESS THEY RECOGNISE AND ENCOURAGE
FACTIONS WHICH BREAK THROUGH THIS BARRIER. NOT TO DO SO
WOULD DEFEAT THEIR OWN OBJECTS.⁷⁶

Recognizing the "delicate situation of diplomacy" that the Canadian Federal Government found itself. Hughes notes that despite this, participation of the South Africa team in Canada would acknowledge a breakthrough in apartheid and strike at its core. Hughes asserted that the one major obstacle for the Organizing Committee to overcome to ensure South African participation was the attitude of the Canadian Federal Government.⁷⁷

In Canada, the Canadian Federal Government had been under fire within the House of Commons. On 11 May 1976, Otto Jelinek, M.P. from Halton, Ontario,

“referring to the obviously abrupt attitude the Department of National Health and Welfare has taken in respect of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled,” placed pressure upon the Federal Government’s Minister Lalonde during the House of Commons debate.⁷⁸ Claiming the government’s stance as “a hypocritically double standard position” since it will refuse funding to athletes and events with South Africans present, yet at the same time it “...allowed Canadian businessmen to import approximately \$180 million worth of South African goods” in the year prior, of which “...nobody has complained about.”⁷⁹ Jelinek concluded by offering thanks “...to this two-faced government for jeopardizing the dreams and hopes of nearly 2000 wheelchair, blind, and amputee athletes from around the world.”⁸⁰ The response from Lalonde failed to deny or even address the double standard. Citing the 1970 suspension of South Africa from the IOC which received “unqualified support” from the UN, Lalonde stated that the Federal Government had thrown its support behind the Torontolympiad from the beginning and that the Organizing Committee was aware of the position held by the Government.⁸¹ Lalonde also broached the Canadian policies regarding apartheid and sport presented over the past two years revealing “...the government has reviewed on a continuing basis reports from our mission in South Africa on apartheid in sports. We do not believe that circumstances in this country have changed materially, even though the South African government may allow modification in a particular case.”⁸² This stance, according to Lalonde, was reaffirmed by the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa. In short, and, as reasserted by Federal Government to the Organizing Committee, the only way the Federal Government would support the Torontolympiad would be if there was no South African team participating. The view of the government towards the integrated team put forth by South Africa was that it was a mere show of tokenism. Not long after Jelenik’s attack on

Minister Lalonde in the House of Commons, a letter of validation for the government's standpoint was received by Lalonde. The 19 May 1976 letter was addressed to the Canadian Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and sent by Sam Ramsamy, Chairman of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee. In the letter he stated that "the racists" of the South African team seeking to participate in the Paralympic Games had included two black athletes in the team as "only a token measure to justify the participation of the white racist South African Team."⁸³ Neither the Federal Government nor the Organizing Committee had solid proof to refute or support this claim, yet both stood by their decisions.

To Hell with the Federal Government

With the opening ceremonies less than three months away, the Organizing Committee decided that the time had come to make their stance final. There were more pressing logistical details that required their time, and they had to know what their financial obligations would entail. A Torontolympiad Management Committee meeting on 12 May 1976 finalized the stance of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee once and for all. Torontolympiad legal advisor Steve Posen moved that the entry forms of the integrated South African team be accepted and Jim McMahon, Management Committee member and chair of finance, seconded this motion. Following a successful vote, these actions assured the participation of South Africa at the Torontolympiad.⁸⁴ Having made a decision contrary to the stipulations set forth by the Federal Government, the moral and financial support of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the games. As a result, the Province of Ontario became the senior level of government sponsoring the games. On 15 May 1976 as the most senior level of government, the same John Thorsen that was

added to the Organizing Committee in 1974 to assure the Province of Ontario was well represented, drafted a letter to Jackson to “express some concerns related to our sincere interest in the success of the event, in every aspect.”⁸⁵ For the Province of Ontario this was their games now, and they were going to do everything to assure that they were staged without a hitch.

As readers of the *Toronto Star* flipped to the sports pages on 19 May 1976, the headline, “Disabled games will take place need \$1.2 million,” popped off of the front page.⁸⁶ Similarly, the *Etobicoke Guardian* informed their readers with the headline “\$\$\$ needed Feds pull out of Olympiad, can pledge.”⁸⁷ At a press conference held the same day, the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee made public their intention to invite the South African team despite the position of the Federal Government.⁸⁸ “To hell with the federal government!” was the rallying statement by Torontolympiad financial chairman Jim McMahon. Dr. Jackson also voiced his opinion, stating, “If the government seeks to effect changes [in South Africa], surely this can be done through business, not through people. It’s a form of financial blackmail.”⁸⁹

Finding themselves \$500,000 short of their fundraising goal, the Organizing Committee turned to the public for assistance. The Organizing Committee had hopes of selling three thousand executive passes at \$100.00 each, plus a myriad of souvenir products, including tee shirts, pens, and pins prior to and at the Games.⁹⁰ An optimistic Jim McMahon, claimed “...all it will take is \$10.00 from 50,000 Canadians and Canada will support the Games without the feds.”⁹¹ The Organizing Committee was assured that the games would go on by the Executive Board of ISOD and that any deficit would be assumed by its richer member nations.⁹² Following the press conference, as word of the discontinued support of the Federal Government spread, a media frenzy ensued as articles

popped up across Canada. Taking prominent position within the sports pages of the *Toronto Star* and *Globe and Mail* respectively, headlines read, “Organizers of Disabled Olympiad will defy Ottawa,” and “Olympiad officials go to public to obtain much-needed funds.”⁹³

A backlash of letter writing by Canadian citizens filled the mailboxes of Government and Organizing Committee representatives. Lalonde’s staff found themselves busied with replying to letters of support for the pro-Torontolympiad position. Support for the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee was also growing as Dr. Philip Jones, Chairman of Sport Ontario brought to light his concerns in a letter sent to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Another letter of concern was addressed to the Prime Minister by Donald E. Corren, Executive Director of Canadian Paraplegia Association.⁹⁴ The criticism of the Federal Government’s decision on the part of the Organizing Committee was reinforced within a number of media outlets. Despite this, there was also a notable contingent of sportspersons and organizations that supported the government’s decision. Anti-apartheid support came from such groups as the Urban Alliance on Race Relations, Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa, and BOOST, the Blind Organization of Ontario with Selfhelp Tactics, who all believed that the Federal Governments policies were sound and purposeful.⁹⁵ The anti-apartheid side of the story, when specifically concerned with the Torontolympiad, was not as pervasive within the media as it was with able bodied sport in general.

The support for the Federal Government’s anti-apartheid stance was positive overall. However when the issue was broached in regard to the Torontolympiad, it seemed that the most dominant point of view that came across in newsprint media sources was the pro-Torontolympiad side of the argument.⁹⁶ Thus, Lalonde defended his actions

in a 26 May 1976 letter to the editor of the Globe and Mail newspaper following a 24 May article titled "Ottawa's Inconsistent Policy Hits Olympiad for the Disabled."⁹⁷ In the letter Lalonde made public the facts utilized to support the rationale of the Federal Government's position. Persisting in his efforts to convince the Federal Government that the South African disabled sport system was totally integrated, Jackson forwarded the letter written by E. Dorothy Hughes to Lalonde on 11 June, 1976.⁹⁸ By sending the letter to Lalonde, Jackson was indicating his vested interest in the Torontolympiad and the Canadian participants at the Games. Further, these actions suggested that he believed that there was still hope that the Federal Government would overturn their decision of non-support and reissue their funds to the Torontolympiad.

The Canadian selection trials for the Torontolympiad were held in Cambridge, Ontario from June 21-27. At the trials, 273 athletes from across Canada vied for a spot on the 88 member Canadian team to compete at the Torontolympiad.⁹⁹ The newly named Canada Games for the Physically Disabled were co-sponsored by Mutual Life of Canada, the city of Cambridge, and Wintario at a cost of \$170,000.¹⁰⁰ The Federal Government provided \$75,000 for the cost of transporting athletes to the competition.¹⁰¹ Newspaper coverage of the Canada Games highlighted the accomplishments of participants and reflected the apparent concern of Torontolympiad organizers and Canadian team staff regarding the fact that the Federal government had withdrawn their support of the Torontolympiad as well as their commitment to cover the transportation costs of the Canadian team to the Games.¹⁰² Capitalizing on the opportunity that the Canada Games presented to them, amputee participants used the Games to establish a new national organization. The impetus behind the amputee push for their own national sports

organization was that the only national disability sports specific organization in existence up to this date was the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association.¹⁰³

Political Hardball

Following the withdrawal of the support of the Federal Government, it continued to apply pressure on the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee. A letter sent to Dr. Jackson on 4 June 1976 from Minister Lalonde officially advised Jackson that the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled was no longer eligible for financial assistance from the Government of Canada. It also demanded a refund of the \$50,000 advance that had been provided to the Organizing Committee from the Federal Government by June 15. Having already spent the \$50,000 advance, the Organizing Committee did not immediately respond to the request. This specific topic had warranted discussion at a Management Committee meeting on June 9th, at which time the decision as to the course of action was deferred until a meeting with Torontolympiad legal advisor, Steve Posen, could take place.¹⁰⁴ Conscious of the June 15 deadline laid out by Lalonde, a 14 June 1976 letter to Lalonde from Jackson addressed the financing issue stating that the previous letters had been received and duly noted. As the binding agreement that existed between the Federal Government and the Olympiad did not contain “any condition relating to the participation of South Africa,” Jackson suggested that any further discussion regarding the matter be taken up between their respective solicitors.¹⁰⁵ Despite Jackson’s last letter, another letter was sent to the Organizing Committee by the office of Lalonde on 21 June 1976, stating that, as

...the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled was not eligible for federal assistance for reasons clearly enunciated to you on several occasions. It also requested that our advance of \$50,000 be refunded before June 15, 1976. As I have not received

this payment as of this date and have not been notified as to your intention in this regard, I am informing you that this matter is now being turned over to the Department of Justice for legal recovery action.¹⁰⁶

The matter, however, was not dropped by the Federal Government until a 3 August 1976 letter from the Federal Government's Director of Legal Services Robert F. Lee on behalf of C.T. Mullane, to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sport, Paul Woodstock. The letter advised that pursuing a lawsuit for the \$50,000 could open the potential for a \$450,000 counterclaim. The rationale for this position lay in that the \$500,000 contribution to the Torontolympiad was approved prior to the July 1975 Federal Government policy of not supporting sporting events at which South African athletes were competing. As Federal Government policy prior to that date had only restricted financial assistance to those athletes who had been invited to events within South Africa.¹⁰⁷

Not only did the Federal Government withdraw the last \$450,000 committed to the Torontolympiad, but it also withdrew commitment of covering the cost of travel for Canadian team members participating in the Games which was over and above the \$500,000.¹⁰⁸ On 25 June 1976, Ontario Minister of Culture and Recreation, Robert Welch petitioned the other Provincial Ministers from New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia to cover the averaged transportation cost per athlete from each province.¹⁰⁹ An overwhelming return of support saw all provinces provide support for their athletes, ensuring each would have a chance to participate.

The final issue that the Canadian Federal Government was forced to deal with in light of their decision to withdraw moral and financial support from the Torontolympiad was the issuing of a commemorative stamp by the Post Office Department. Head of

Special Events at the Public Affairs Branch of the Post Office, Gordon Ferguson assured the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch that the stamp would not be given much publicity, yet it would still go into circulation.¹¹⁰ This was clarified to the Deputy Minister of Health, Jean Lupien, in a letter from Ferguson on 14 June 1976. Ferguson recognized that issuing a stamp would be an indirect contravention of Government policy of not morally supporting the Games, and such action would place the government in an “embarrassing situation.”¹¹¹ But, he would argue, the wheels were in motion and the stamp was very quietly released to the Canadian public on the opening day of the Torontolympiad (See Appendix XI).¹¹²

Endnotes

¹ Dr. Robert Wilson Jackson was born in 1932 in Toronto, where he was raised. Upon receiving his medical degree from the University of Toronto in 1956, Dr. Jackson completed a rotating internship at St. Michael's hospital of the University of Toronto. After a year of research he undertook two years of training in general surgery in Toronto, a year in orthopaedic research in Boston, 18 months of orthopaedic training at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in England and 12 months of additional training in Bristol. After which he and his wife Marilyn returned to Toronto and the Department of Orthopaedics at the University of Toronto. Within a year Dr. Jackson received a Markle Scholarship that provided him the opportunity to travel to Tokyo, Japan, where he met Dr. Masaki Watanabe and studied orthopedics as practiced in the Far East. Holding the position of orthopedic consultant to the Canadian Olympic Team at the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, Jackson heard of the ISMG that followed the Olympic Games and was impressed with the values inherent in the games, but disappointed to discover that Canada did not have a team participating. After a lengthy meeting with Sir Ludwig Guttmann, he promised that he would do all he could to have a Canadian team at the next ISMG in 1968. Upon returning to Canada, Jackson took up a position as orthopaedic surgeon and researcher at the Banting institute in Toronto. In 1967 he was one of the founding fathers in the formation of the CWSA, and he led the first Canadian team to compete at the ISMG in 1968, Jackson was appointed as Canada's representative on the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation. He held the position of Chairman of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association until 1972 when he resigned to channel his efforts into organizing the Torontolympiad. At the time of the games, Dr. Jackson was Associate Professor, Department of Surgery at the University of Toronto, and Chief of Orthopedic Surgery at Toronto Western Hospital, he put his practice on hold for the six months prior to the games so he could volunteer his time. See Jim Harris, "Robert Wilson Jackson, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.(C), Chairman 1976 Olympiad," *1976 Olympiad For The Physically Disabled, News Release*. Found in Organizational Folder of the personal files of Barbara Montemurro, Georgetown, Ontario; See also, Robert W. Jackson, MD, and William C. Roberts, MD, "Robert Wilson Jackson, Robert Wilson Jackson, OC, MD, FRCS, FRCSC, FRCS(Ed): a conversation with the editor," *Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings 15*, no. 2 (April 2002): p. 171-184.; available from http://www.baylorhealth.edu/proceedings/15_2/15_2_jackson.html; INTERNET.

² *Toronto Star*, Canadians smash records at Wheelchair Olympics. 8 August 1972. p. 18.

³ Robert Jackson, telephone interview with author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1 December 2004.

⁴ The Researcher has found conflicting information as to the actual date that the bid was made. According to personal communication with Dr. Jackson, he states that the bid was made at a ISMGF meeting in July 1973. Robert Jackson, personal communication with author, email, 20 September, 2005.; A memo found within the Archives of Ontario from D.R. Martyn to Dr. J.D. Plock indicates that the bid was made and awarded to Canada prior to 1973. Archives of Ontario, *1976 Olympiad for the Disabled*, RG65-16, Box 10, File: '76 Olympiad for Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.; The 18 September 1973 minutes of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council also indicate that the games were granted to Canada prior to 25 May 1973. Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council Minutes, *Report No. 14 of The Parks and Recreation Committee*, 18 September 1973, Appendix A, pp. 2028-2032. To find the actual date of the bid, one must gain access to the minutes of the ISMGF meetings in 1972-1973. This was beyond the capabilities of the researcher.

⁵ The Paralympic Games spawned from a tradition of the International Stoke Mandeville Games being staged in the same country as the Olympic Games every four years. Still struggling to define itself, this international disabled sport movement took on a number of various names until it settled on the Paralympic Games. Although the Paralympic title was first used by the 1964 Tokyo Paralympic Games, it was not until the 1988 Seoul Paralympic Games that the name stuck. The term Paralympic is used throughout this chapter for clarity and to alleviate confusion as the 1976 Paralympic Games was referred to with many different titles throughout its four years of planning. These titles include: International Stoke Mandeville Games, the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, and the Torontolympiad.

⁶ Robert Jackson, telephone interview with author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1 December 2004.

⁷ Robert Jackson, personal communication with author, email, 20 September 2005.

⁸ As the term Paralympics was not readily used, nor had the title Olympiad for the Physically Disabled been acquired as yet, the original name for the 1976 Games was the 1976 International Stoke Mandeville Games to reflect the origin of the Games in Stoke Mandeville, England. 9 February 1973 Memo to Dr. J.D. Plock, Chief Executive Officer, Office of the Premier of Ontario from D.R. Martyn, Executive Director, Community Services Division, regarding communication to the Premier of Ontario from G.J. Way, Executive Director of the International Stoke Mandeville Games, concerning the support of the provincial government and outlining the games. Archives of Ontario, *1976 Olympiad for the Disabled*, RG65-16, Box 10, File: '76 Olympiad for Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council Minutes, *Report No. 14 of The Parks and Recreation Committee*, 18 September 1973, Appendix A, pp. 2028-2032.

¹¹ Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council Minutes, *Report No. 29 of The Metropolitan Executive Committee*, 18 June 1974, Appendix A, p. 1621.

¹² Archives of Ontario, *1976 Olympiad for the Disabled*, RG65-16, Box 10, File: '76 Olympiad for Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Robert Jackson, telephone interview with author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1 December 2004. Centennial Park, a 260-acre sports facility situated on the western outskirts of the city of Toronto was to serve as the main competition area. A 2,700 seat outdoor athletics stadium owned by the borough of Etobicoke would be expanded for viewing of the track and field events. An all-purpose sports complex, including 50-metre swimming pool and gymnasium called the Olympium, was built specifically for the games. Also on the site, a twin pad arena facility was used to host archery, darts, fencing, weightlifting, and table tennis. Nearby Hillcrest School was transformed into a field hospital with rest center and scientific research facilities. Also within the Borough of Etobicoke, Seneca School would feature snookers, Etobicoke Bowling Green was to be used for Bowls, and the Metro Police Shooting range was accessible to host the shooting competition. Two local hospitals, Etobicoke General and Toronto General would also be brought on board in case of any emergencies.

¹⁵ Robert Jackson, telephone interview.

¹⁶ Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council Minutes, *Report No. 1 of The Parks and Recreation Committee*, January 27, 1976, Appendix A, pp. 123-130; Archives of Ontario, *1976 Olympiad for the Disabled*, RG65-16, Box 10, File: '76 Olympiad for Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.

¹⁷ A proposal to the Municipality of Toronto by the organizing committee stated a \$2.5 million budget, while other sources indicate \$2.0 million. See Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council Minutes, *Report No. 1 of The Parks and Recreation Committee*, January 27, 1976, Appendix A, pp. 123-130; Guttman, *Reflection*, p. 226.

¹⁸ Born in New Hampshire in 1938, Richard "Dick" Loiselle, B.A., M.Sc, moved to Nova Scotia in 1961 to take a position as the Assistant Director of Recreation for the City of Halifax. After a spell as the first Athletic Director at the University of Kings College, and Loiselle took his master's degree at Dalhousie writing a thesis titled "Wheelchair Sports: Development in Canada and its Impact on the Rehabilitation of the Physically Disabled," in 1973. Introduced to wheelchair sports in Halifax in 1968, Loiselle filled the position as a National Director of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association in the same year. Up until 1976, Loiselle has been an executive or coach of Canadian teams at 12 national and international games. He

was a member of the sports technical committee of the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation, of the Pan American Wheelchair Games Federation, and of the International Sports Organization for the Disabled. Loiselle joined Robert Jackson in 1972 to begin work on the 1976 Olympiad, and was named the Executive Director of the Organizing Committee in 1974. Barb Montemurro File From Press release issued by Jim Harris, Chairman of Public Relations of the 1976 Olympiad For The Physically Disabled. ND. The Organizing Committee structure for the Torontolympiad is outlined in Appendix VIII all committee members are outlined in Appendix IX.

¹⁹ Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, *Torontolympiad*.

²⁰ According to Jackson, the name “Torontolympiad” was presented to the Organizing Committee by Peter Robinson, a member of the Committee in charge of signage and graphics. Robinson also created the Torontolympiad logo. (see Appendix X) Robert Jackson, personal communication with author, email, 15 September 2005.; According to a 2 March, 1976 Toronto Star Article “Torontolympiad is a new word that will be come well-known in Metro during the next six months. The non-dictionary word is actually an easy way of describing the 25th annual international Games for the physically disabled which will be held Aug. 3-11 at Centennial Park in Etobicoke.” Arlie Keller, “Games for disabled to draw huge field.” *The Toronto Star*, 2 March 1976, p. C3.

²¹ The Honorable Marc Lalonde, born 1929, received his BA from St. Laurent College in Montréal in 1950, obtained Master of Laws degree from the Université de Montréal in 1955, another masters degree in Economics and Political Science from Oxford University in 1957, as well as a Diploma of Superior Studies in Law from the University of Ottawa in 1960. He began his political career in 1959 as a special advisor to the Progressive Conservative Justice Minister E. Davie Fulton, and practiced Law in Montréal until 1967, when the position as an advisor in the Prime Minister’s Office under Lester B. Pearson brought him back to Ottawa. Lalonde served under Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau as a Principal Secretary in 1968, and ran for a seat in the Canadian House of Commons in the 1972 federal election. Upon being elected as the Member of Parliament for the riding of Outré Mont, Lalonde was named to the Cabinet position of Minister of National Health and Welfare. A position he held until 1977. See. *Who’s Who 1991: An Annual Biographical Dictionary*, (London, 1991): p. 1054. Lalonde reinforced his statement by sending a letter to all sports federations informing them that the Government would not fund athletes traveling to South Africa on 27 May 1975. House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35 Vol 175 File 10: Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979. According to archival records, the issue was not addressed by the Organizing Committee until a 19 August, 1974 Executive meeting. Archives of Ontario RG65-16, Box 10, File ’76 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled 1972-1974.

²² Information Canada, *Report of the Department of External Affairs* (Ottawa, 1959): p. 3.

²³ Information Canada, *United Nations: Foreign Policy for Canadians* (Ottawa, 1970): p. 18.

²⁴ Information Canada, *Report of the Department of External Affairs* (Ottawa, 1959): p. 3.

²⁵ Information Canada, *United Nations: Foreign Policy for Canadians* (Ottawa, 1970): p. 18.

²⁶ Adrian Guelke, “The Politicisation of South African Sport,” in Lincoln Allison, *The Politics of Sport* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1986).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 119-120. The reader is guided to the work of Muriel Horrell, *South Africa and the Olympic Games* (Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1968).

²⁸ Within the UN during the 1950s, the question of apartheid had been addressed on a number of occasions, Canadian delegations a taken a stance of “disapproval of any form of racial discrimination.” Information Canada, *Report of the Department of External Affairs* (Ottawa, 1959): p. 3. According to a review of the Twenty Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly in the February 1971 edition of External Affairs, the

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs, Canada took a balanced approach to the problems of South Africa through Canadian involvement in the Special Political and Fourth Committees. Canadian delegates supported a number of resolutions dealing with an arms embargo against South Africa and also endorsed the work of the UN Educational Fund for Southern Africans. Department of External Affairs, *External Affairs, Vol. XXIII, No. 2* (Ottawa, February 1971): p. 49.

²⁹ *Foreign Policy for Canadians* (1970): p. 19.

³⁰ Gordon A. Olafson, *Canadian international sport policy and the Gleneagles agreement*. In Mangan, J.A. and Small, R.B. (eds.) *Sport, culture, society: International historical and sociological perspectives*. Proceedings of the VIII Commonwealth and International Conference on Sport, Physical Education, Dance, Recreation and Health, (1986): p. 140.

³¹ Canada, *House of Commons Debates*, Third Session, 25 November, 1971, p. 9912.

³² Department of External Affairs, *Annual Review 1975*, (Ottawa, 1976): p. 8.

³³ Olafson, 1986, *Canadian*, p. 140; Taylor identified interrelated conceptions of sport and politics on three levels, recognizing that the two cannot be mutually isolated, they are inextricably linked. The first is the idea that politics is simply a term for the matters involving governments. In this view, a matter becomes political when the State gets involved. A second, related view of politics is that it involves matters of power, of control and of influence over people's behaviour. A third view of politics is that it is not brought into being by government or by the existence of power relationships as such but by disputes. Politics then concerns the processes by which clashes of values, interests and strategies are resolved or eased. This conception of politics overlaps with the first two since those with power are best placed to resolve conflicts and governments obviously have power. See T. Taylor, *Sport and international relations: a case of mutual neglect*, in Allison, L. (Ed.) *The Politics of Sport* (Manchester University Press. Manchester, UK. 1986): p. 30.

³⁴ Canada, *House of Commons Debates*, First Session, 11 May 1976, p. 13428.

³⁵ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35 Vol 175 File 10: Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979.

³⁶ Minutes of Executive Committee meeting, 19 August 1974, Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, File: '76 Olympiad for the Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.

³⁷ Minutes of Executive Committee meeting, 9 September 1974, Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, File: '76 Olympiad for the Phys/Disabled 1972-1974.

³⁸ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979.

³⁹ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979.

⁴⁰ Minutes of Management Committee Meeting, 9 December, 1974. Provincial archives RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence 76 Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁴¹ Provincial archives RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence 76 Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁴² House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁴³ The members of the Torontolympiad Management Committee can be found within Appendix IX.

⁴⁴ Minutes of Management committee meeting, 5 May 1975. Provincial archives RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence 76 Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁴⁵ Minutes of Management committee meeting, 2 July 1975, Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence Olympiad for the Disabled; See also Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁴⁶ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁴⁷ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁴⁸ Ibid. In a 3 September 1975 Memorandum to R.E. Secord, Director of the Ontario Sport and Fitness Division, John Thorsen, Superintendent of the Ontario Sport and Fitness Division, broached the issue of the continued support of the Province of Ontario for the World Masters Championships despite the withdrawal of Federal Government funds. Showing concern that "Canada decides on the same policy vis a vis the Olympiad now, would we follow suit?" Secord followed the inquiry up with his own to Malcolm. Rowan, Deputy Minister, on 8 September. Indicating that the Province should make their position known now, Secord states that, "It is my opinion that the athletes are coming as athletes and are not representing their country, nor do they necessarily politically concur with the philosophy of their country. There has been no evident change in the apartheid policy because of the restriction place on participation of these athletes and I do not feel that sport should be a lever through which such a change would be effected." Rowan's reply in writing came two days later, it indicated that "we should continue to fund the '76 Olympiad without regard to country of origin. The above assumes we are funding through an organization, not direct." Rowan also naively states "I assume also South Africa & Rhodesian athletes are not banned from the Olympics?" Thorsen also took his concerns in a later 18 November letter to Peter Szego, Executive Director of the Sports and Fitness Division. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence 76 Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁴⁹ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁵⁰ Robert Jackson, telephone interview with author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1 December 2004.

⁵¹ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁵² See United Nations *General Assembly Resolutions 30th Session*, 20 November, 1975, p. 37 (New York, USA, 2005 [cited 13 September 2005]); available from www.un.org/documents/ga/res/30/ares30.htm; INTERNET.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid. See also Press release by the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, May 19, 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16 Box 10, *1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, August 3-11, 1976 Information Kit*.

⁵⁵ See United Nations *General Assembly Resolutions 30th Session*, 20 November, 1975, p. 37 (New York, USA, 2005 [cited 13 September 2005]); available from www.un.org/documents/ga/res/30/ares30.htm; INTERNET.

⁵⁶ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁵⁷ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁵⁸ Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: 1975 Correspondence 76 Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Letter to Dr. Jackson from Allan J. MacEachen 8 January 1976. Archives of Ontario. RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁶² House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35, Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁶³ Letter to Mr. Barrish from Dr. Jackson, 9 February 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁶⁴ Taken from a memorandum to Peter Szego from John Brady, found in, Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto council minutes, 6 April 1976, Appendix A, p. 123.

⁶⁷ Letter from Robert Welch to Dr. Jackson, 9 April 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁶⁸ Letter to Dr. Piet Koornhof, South African Minister of Sport & Recreation, from Frank Lonsdale, Secretary-Treasurer for the South African Sports Association for Paraplegics and Other Physically Disabled. 30 March, 1976 Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Minutes –Management Committee meeting 14 April, 1976. Archives of Ontario. RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁷³ Taken from a letter to Sir Ludwig Guttman from E. Dorothy Hughes, the Chairman for the Kenya Sports Association for the Disabled, 12 May, 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled. A number Letters from Harrison can be found within the Archives of Ontario. They outline his travels, the competitions that he viewed as well as his endorsement of the South African team. This researcher found them to be very revealing and a telling sign that things may have actually been changing. Harrison's sincerity and hope for Kenyan endorsement of the South African team can be sensed through his writing. Any researcher considering this subject would be remiss to leave this source out of their studies. 1976 Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Disabled.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid. Hughes' emphasis.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Canada, *House of Commons Debates*, May 11, 1976, p. 13427.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Ibid., p. 13428.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

⁸⁴ Minutes-Management committee meeting, 12 May 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁸⁵ Letter from Thorsen, to Jackson. 15 May 1976. Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

⁸⁶ Jim Kernaghan, "Disabled games will take place need \$1.2 million," *The Toronto Star*, 19 May 1976. p. C1.

⁸⁷ Jerry Crown, "\$\$\$ needed Feds pull out of Olympiad, can pledge," *The Etobicoke Advertiser-Guardian*, 19 May 1976.

⁸⁸ Jim Kernaghan, "Olympiad officials go to public to obtain much-needed funds," *The Toronto Star*, 20 May 1976. p. C2; Nora McCabe, "Organizers of Disabled Olympiad with defy Ottawa," *The Globe and Mail*, 20 May 1976, p. 50.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ *The Toronto Star*, Olympiad officials go to public.

⁹¹ *The Globe and Mail*, Organizers of Disabled.

⁹² Ibid.; *The Toronto Star*, Olympiad officials go to public.

⁹³ *The Toronto Star*, Olympiad officials go to public.; Nora McCabe, "Organizers of Disabled Olympiad with defy Ottawa," *The Globe and Mail*, 20 May 1976, p. 50.

⁹⁴ Pro-South African letters of support were sent by Dr. Philip Jones, Chairman of Sport Ontario on 10 March 1976, and by Donald E. Corren, Executive Director of Canadian Paraplegia Association on 5 July 1976. National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

⁹⁵ Letters supporting the Government were sent by Sam Fox & Wilson Head, Co-Chair's of the Urban Alliance on Race Relations on 7 April 1976, also by Peter Bunting, Chairman, Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa. National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.; Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: '76 Olympiad for the Disabled July 976.

⁹⁶ Jim Kernaghan, "Olympiad officials go to public to obtain much-needed funds," *The Toronto Star*, 20 May 1976. p. C2; Nora McCabe, "Organizers of Disabled Olympiad with defy Ottawa," *The Globe and Mail*, 20 May 1976, p. 50.

⁹⁷ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.; see also *The Globe and Mail*, May 31, 1976, p. 6.

⁹⁸ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

⁹⁹ Nora McCabe, "Ceremonies colorful as disabled athletes open Canada Games," *The Globe and Mail*, 22 June 1976, p. 38.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Nora McCabe, "Once terrified of water, Elaine Ell wins bronze," *The Globe and Mail*, 23 June 1976, p. S03.; "Wheelchair slalom to Joanne McDonald," *The Globe and Mail*, 22 June 1976, p. 38.; Nora McCabe, "Doug Lyons improves record for bench press," *The Globe and Mail*, 24 June 1976, p. 49.; "Jesse Owens impressed by athletes, watches wheelchair basketball game," *The Globe and Mail*, 24 June 1976, p. 49.; Nora McCabe, "Ceremonies colorful as disabled athletes open Canada Games," *The Globe and Mail*, 22 June 1976, p. 38.; "Amputee's high jump sets world record in Canada Games," *The Globe and Mail*, 25 June 1976, p. B15.; Nora McCabe, "Ontario Pledges \$54,570 transport grant to Olympiad for Physically Disabled in Etobicoke," *The Globe and Mail*, 25 June 1976, p. 35.

¹⁰³ A 25 June 1976 meeting of the 34 amputee participants, coaches and organizers at the Canada Games created two task forces for the newly named Canadian Amputee Sports Association. Murray Minshall, a sports consultant with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation was named chairman of the organization and development task force. The second task force was to concentrate on technical and medical research. See Nora McCabe, "Amputee athletes decide to form their own national group," *The Globe and Mail*, 26 June 1976, p. 40.

¹⁰⁴ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Despite removing their support from the Torontolympiad, the Federal Government still had to allocate the \$450,000 that they had dedicated to the games. Perhaps conceding to the political and social pressure, or seeing a way to turn some bad publicity into something positive, a news release on 28 July 1976 from Health and Welfare Canada days prior to the opening of the Torontolympiad outlined the intentions of the Federal Government to devote the funds destined for the 1976 Torontolympiad to sports and physical recreation activities for Canada's handicapped. A bittersweet success for Jackson and his colleagues, he recognized that although the monies would not help the Torontolympiad, it would serve to support the disabled population for years to come. Without the games even beginning and not without its lack of stress to the Organizers, the Legacy of the Torontolympiad was already evident in the allocation of the \$450,000 once dedicated to their event. The ripple of this Federal Government decision would be felt for many years as a 2 September 1976 memo from Bonnie Buchanan, Consultant for the Federal Programs for the Handicapped, to Roger Champagne, Manager of Budget, Planning & Accounting, verified that the funds for the handicapped allocated from the Torontolympiad could be used over a period of three years ending in 1979. "Ottawa gives \$500,000 to handicapped sports," *The Globe and Mail*, 29 July 1976, p. 47.; National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

¹⁰⁹ Archives of Ontario, RG 65-16, Box 10, File: Olympiad for the Disabled.

¹¹⁰ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

¹¹¹ National Archives of Canada, RG 29, Vol. 3239, File 7122-W561-5 Wheelchair Sports Association Canadian Paraolympic.

¹¹² See Canadian Postal Archives Database, (Ottawa, ON, 2005 [cited September 6, 2005]) Available from http://data4.collectionscanada.ca/netacgi/nph-brs?s1=0674&l=20&d=POST&p=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.collectionscanada.ca%2Farchivianet%2F020117%2F020117030209_e.html&r=1&f=G&SECT3=POST

Chapter Five

Conclusions

On Saturday July 23, 1973, a newspaper article written by Christie Blatchford and found on the front page of *The Globe and Mail* sports section began with the following passage:

Wheelchair athletes. “They don’t belong on the sports pages-maybe in the news section, anywhere but on the sports pages. I mean, they’re not really athletes are they?” That’s how one sports-writer-and a number of other people-reacted to a story on Canada’s wheelchair sports team.¹

Blatchford was emphasizing what she believed to be the generalized societal perception of athletes with a disability at the time. Throughout the article, Blatchford, a vocal supporter of the accomplishments of athletes with disabilities, continued to assert her case as to why wheelchair athletes deserved to be included within the sports section of the nation’s daily newspapers. This article was published at a time when the Paralympic movement was only vaguely familiar to the vast majority of Canadians. The premise of the article, to see athletes with disabilities, as athletes, not disabled persons, articulates a struggle that the Organizing Committee of the Torontolympiad was becoming familiar with in 1973. They, like Blatchford, found themselves in a similar role throughout the planning and organization stage of the Torontolympiad. They were educating the Canadian public about the Paralympic movement and creating awareness of a less prevalent segment of society.

In the preceding chapter, a number of major events and their actors within the history of the planning of the Torontolympiad were identified. The central issues, the personalities and individuals involved, as well as the key national and international agencies and institutions that played a role in the staging of the Torontolympiad, all

created the foundation for this study. The function of this final chapter is to summarize and determine what events and actions played a significant role in the development and eventual staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

Outcomes and Consequences

From the initial bid to the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF), it seemed that the Organizing Committee of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled found itself playing a game of catch-up. Although Canada had fielded a number of teams at international events, and were positively recognized by the disabled sporting movement enough to be trusted by the ISMGF with the awarding of the Paralympic Games, the lack of pre-bid preparation on the part of the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (CWSA) brought suspicion to the legitimacy of the Paralympic Games effort.² This suspicion resulted from a lack of education and understanding of the nature of the Paralympic Games by many of the stakeholders involved in the early stages of the planning process. These stakeholders, which include, the Canadian Federal Government, the Province of Ontario, and the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, all had to be educated before they were willing to lend their support to the games. This task could have been alleviated had a formal Canadian bid been submitted through Sport Canada. These additional efforts also demonstrate the lack in formalization that had yet to be established within the Paralympic bid process. The CWSA, lacking the resources to take on the games itself, was the driving force behind the bid, yet once the effort to secure the bid was successful, there was little mention of CWSA involvement. Had the proper channels been taken, and the major stakeholders been informed prior to the submission of the bid, the preliminary planning stages of the

Torontolympiad would have been more formalized. Planning would likely have progressed at a greater rate than what it did.

With a formalized structure, and the commitment of Federal, Provincial, and Metro Toronto funds in place, the Organizing Committee, and more specifically, Dr. R.W. Jackson, were forced to acknowledge that if they were going to successfully host the Paralympic Games, they would have to do so under the guidance of their funding agencies. This guidance was accomplished through the instillation of representatives from the stakeholders onto the Organizing Committee. These representatives included: A. J. Fraser from the Federal Government, J. Thorsen from the Province of Ontario, F. Kershaw from the Metro Toronto Council and Mayor Dennis Flynn, of the Borough of Etobicoke. Within this initiative, the Torontolympiad became part of the extensive bureaucratic system that Canadian Sport was known for during the 1970s. The involvement of stakeholders such as those identified was a new concept for any of the disabled sport organizers in Canada. Historically, they had received very little recognition by the various levels of government prior to this. The disabled sport system in Canada had remained under the political radar and basically did what they had wanted to up until this point. This new level of accountability resulted in a newfound sense of legitimacy, but for many it was a tough pill to swallow as they now found themselves responsible to someone outside of disabled sport.

The lack of any major Canadian political influence on the disabled sport system in the past may explain why conflict emerged early between the Organizing Committee and the Federal Government. This new level of accountability was a strange phenomenon for the members of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee who had previous experience in dealing with political influences on a friendly basis. With the international exposure of

the Torontolympiad combined with the large sums of money put forth by all levels of Canadian government, the Organizing Committee was the first to experience the pressure associated with being accountable for the best interest of their funding agencies. Lacking an understanding of the historical foundation of the Federal Government's position concerning South Africa, it was difficult for the Organizing Committee and Jackson to grasp the Federal Government policy concerning sporting events within South Africa. The subsequent announcement made by the Federal Government stating that it would not support any sporting event within Canada that invited South Africa brought a new reality to the disabled sport community, one that the government was not beyond imposing their policy on the Torontolympiad. The disabled sport community was built upon the premise of sport for all, and it did not discriminate against any of its members. With the inclusion of blind and amputee athletes at the Torontolympiad, these expanded Paralympic Games were set to establish the standard for all Paralympic Games in the future. The more inclusive format emphasized the fact that the Paralympic Games were built around the sport for all premise. For the Federal Government to impose restrictions on who can or cannot participate at these Games seemed to be in conflict with this very principle. It was for this reason that the Organizing Committee, led by Jackson, and influenced by the ISMGF and the International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD), challenged the Federal Government time and again. Politics had never played a major part in Paralympic sport prior to the staging of the games, and they questioned why the government would care so much now? During the 1970s, the Canadian Federal Government was actively involved at various levels of the United Nations. At the same time, it was highly visible in the international sporting community, hosting the XXI Olympiad in Montréal and the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton. The Federal Government had created anti-

apartheid policies as a means of avoiding major political controversies at these events. These policies were utilized as a fall back position when questioned about the involvement of a delegation from apartheid stricken South Africa.

South Africa, a country isolated for the apartheid policies of its government, was a recognized member of the ISMGF and ISOD. This, according to the Organizing Committee, warranted an invitation to the disabled sport participants of the country. Having traveled to South Africa in the early 1970s, Jackson argued that he had seen first hand that their disabled sports programs had avoided the negative influence of apartheid.³ Unwilling to accept the government's position, Jackson, with the support from sources such as the Chairman of the Kenya Sports Association for the Disabled, E. Dorothy Hughes, believed that the South African program was not influenced by apartheid. According to Jackson, the inability of the federal government to see that the South African team was integrated as early as two years prior to the UN resolution, and its failure to send an observer to the multi-racial trials, lead to a lack of understanding.⁴ The Federal Government did concede that although disabled sports in South Africa may be integrated, this single sample really did not represent significant change. Responding to the government's intransigence, Jackson claimed that the commendation directed at those groups fighting to break apartheid, outlined in the UN resolution of 1975, seemed to have no substance as that those who have succeeded in breaking apartheid are still denied the opportunity to participate by the Federal Government.⁵ The Federal Government viewed the integration of the South African team as tokenism, a cosmetic maneuver that was not indicative of any fundamental change in the application of apartheid policies and practices. Due to "overwhelming evidence" that South African sport was still fraught with racially discriminatory policies and practices, the Federal Government felt that the

isolated instance of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled did not justify an alteration of Canadian policy.⁶

The Federal Government, having taken a tough stance against apartheid and the participation of the team from South Africa, negated this position by allowing South African athletes into Canada. Considering that the Federal Government controls access to the country when visitors clear Canada Customs, they could have put controls in place to stop the entry of a South African team. By allowing the South African's into Canada, the apparent statement that the Federal Government was making was that the Torontolympiad really was of no significant importance to them at that time. One must ask if they even cared at all or were they just ensuring that due process had taken place? The Minister of Health and Welfare at the time, Marc Lalonde, indicated that the impact of the Torontolympiad was not as great as one might think, stating in an interview that he did not remember anything of the event at all.⁷ At the time, members of the Federal Government were not afraid to claim that the black participants on the South African team were on the team as a form of tokenism. The tokenism perhaps, did not take place on the part of the South Africans, but on the part of the Federal Government and their implementation of the anti-apartheid policies in the case of the Torontolympiad. They would enforce the policy as long as their money was invested in the venture, but as soon as the money was withdrawn, the government did not care about what happened.

The position of the Organizing Committee on the South African issue obviously differed from that of the Canadian Federal Government. The historical evidence indicates that the committee believed that the South African team should not be barred from the Torontolympiad. Having stood by that decision, the funding that was once committed by the Federal Government was withdrawn.

Another consequence of the decision to accept the South African team's participation was that many countries expressed their displeasure by participating in a formal boycott of the games. Teams from Jamaica, India, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya all withdrew from the games.⁸ Given the warnings received prior to allowing a South African team to participate, the Organizing Committee must have known that this boycott was going to happen. One would think that not having eight teams participate because of the inclusion of only one other team would be a greater blow to the international esteem of an event than taking a firm stance against the participation of one team. The number of athletes on the eight teams that did not participate was far higher than that of the South African athletes that would have had to stay home had they not been invited. The acceptance of the South African entries compromised the international scope of the event. However, one may see this as an opportunity for the Organizing Committee to reduce the cost associated with the housing, meals and transportation. Simply stated, it is far less expensive for a dozen or so athletes, coaches and support personnel than for the equivalent of eight other teams of approximately the same size. Interestingly however, the boycott issue, although breaking the ban on supporting South African sporting pursuits and causing great stress and tension between the Olympiad Organizing Committee and the Canadian Federal Government, generated substantial interest in the games. In the final analysis it was far more helpful than harmful to the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.⁹

The lifeblood of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee was its dedicated volunteers. It does not take long to recognize the contribution of Dr. R.W. Jackson to the Torontolympiad. Much like Peter Uberroth had a vision and reshaped the Olympic Games in 1984, Jackson had the foresight to include a greater number of athletes through the

inclusion of the blind and amputees. He saw the games as something more than rehabilitational, it was high performance sport. The portrayal of athletes with a disability as athletes first was emphasized throughout the planning process and was disseminated through media outlets. It crossed over from sport and served to influence the Canadian societal perception of persons with disabilities. Jackson's stance regarding the South Africa issue was clear as he stuck to his belief that the team had to be at the games. Eliciting the help of Dick Loiselle and volunteer Organizing Committee members such as Steve Posen, Jim McMahon, Roger Mondor, Jim Harris, Tom Riley, John Thorsen and Frank Kershaw, technical, logistical, and political issues were effectively addressed at various meetings during the three year existence of the committee.

Key political personalities are also visible throughout the planning and organization stages of the Torontolympiad. The two most prevalent members of the Federal Government that influenced the staging of the Torontolympiad were the Minister of Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde, and the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen. In the trenches with Jackson and Loiselle, political ally and Borough of Etobicoke Mayor, Dennis Flynn, was an early supporter of the games and saw them through to their completion. At the Provincial level, various personalities represented the Province of Ontario and were credited by Jackson with lending their organizational expertise during the final week and saving the Games.¹⁰ These included, R.E. Secord, Director of the Ontario Sport and Fitness Division who recognized the important role that the Province played as the highest level of political sponsor of the games. In addition to his personal involvement, Secord also directed his staff to work alongside the Organizing Committee. John Thorsen, Superintendent of the Ontario Sport and Fitness Division was placed on the Organizing Committee by the Provincial

Government during the infancy of the Torontolympiad. It was his responsibility to ensure that all planning details were being dealt with in a timely and efficient manner. The final Provincial personality that impacted the Torontolympiad was Peter Szego. Executive Director of the Sports and Fitness Division of the Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Szego stepped in during the final hours of the planning process and directed his staff to sort out technical issues and fine tune the operations of the games. From an international standpoint, Dr. Ludwig Guttmann, the President of both the International Stoke Mandeville Games Committee and the Internationals Sports Organization for the Disabled brought his influence through the positions of power he held. The inclusion of the aforementioned agents brought organizational expertise and professionalism to the Torontolympiad. Their knowledge in the specific area of planning major sporting events, combined with the technical knowledge of the other volunteer members of the Organizing Committee, ensured that the Torontolympiad would be a success.

There were a number of agencies and institutions that impacted the Torontolympiad in varying capacities. The most prevalent of the agencies and institutions would be the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee. Primarily governed by white males, this group of individuals came together with the common goal of organizing and staging a successful Games. Incorporated in 1974, this group of individuals comprising the Organizing Committee fluctuated in numbers as the months went by. As new areas of concern were recognized, experts were brought in to report on them and set about solving the issues at hand.

Canadian political forces also had a significant impact on the Torontolympiad. In relying on funds from all levels of governance in Canada, the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee had to accommodate the needs and wants of each level. This new level of

accountability and recognition was bittersweet for the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee as disability sport was finally being recognized and supported by the Canadian government. However, with the increased accountability came the conditional representation of the best interests of each level of government, and it was these best interests that often conflicted with what the Torontolympiad organizers wanted to do.

Representatives from the Borough of Etobicoke, City of Metropolitan Toronto, Province of Ontario, and Canadian Federal Government all sat on the Organizing Committee. With each level of government initially slated to contribute \$500,000 to the games, they had included clauses into their contracts ensuring that their funds would only match the amount of the levels above them. Following the removal of Federal Government support, the Provincial and Municipal Governments both chose to revise their contracts, solidifying their support of the Torontolympiad. Once the Province of Ontario took on the role as the lead governing institution, a visible transition can be clearly seen within the historical evidence. As their level of accountability for the Games increased, so did the amount of support in the form of staff and technical advice to the Organizing Committee.

A number of international organizations with varying political clout also influenced the Torontolympiad. Although the United Nations did not directly influence the Games, it was through their 1975 resolution against sport in South Africa that was supported by the Canadian Federal Government, that their influence on the Torontolympiad is seen. Similarly, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa also impacted the games. The April 15 deadline for the Organizing Committee was extended to May 15 because of the Council's meeting in Kenya where the topic of South African apartheid

was to be discussed. However, the specific issue of the Torontolympiad did not come up at the meeting and the extension in the deadline seemed to be moot.

Within Paralympic sport circles, the two main international institutions that impacted the Torontolympiad were its international sanctioning bodies, the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation, and the International Sports Organization for the Disabled. Both had an established set of standardized rules, classification system, and operating regulations which the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee adhered to. They lent their support to the South African stance taken by the committee due to the fact that the country was a member nation of their organizations. In addition to their moral support, they also assured that no financial loss would be incurred by the Torontolympiad as a result of hosting the games as any shortfall would be assumed by their richer member nations.

The last institution that played a significant role in influencing the Torontolympiad was the Canadian media. National media outlets with headquarters located in Toronto informed the public through the both television and print media about the Games, and their inherent benefit to its disabled participants. Due to the positive media portrayal of the Torontolympiad in relation to the South Africa issue, the Organizing Committee was seen as the proverbial David standing up to Goliath as they defied the Federal Government. There was little written against the position taken by the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee. Analysis of newspaper articles, editorials, and letters written to the Federal Government throughout the planning stages of the Torontolympiad revealed that the pro-Torontolympiad stance taken by the media led to overwhelming support from the Canadian public. The *Toronto Star*, *Globe and Mail*, and the *Toronto Sun* all ran extensive coverage of the games. Stirring images and athlete

biographies were found within sports pages and read nationwide by Canadians. Once the media came on board and recognized the legitimacy of the Torontolympiad, television and newsprint media served as an educational tool and an outlet for awareness for the Organizing Committee.

There were a number of forces asserting their influence on the Torontolympiad. Although hard to verify through specific analysis, the varied collection of external forces all influenced the development and staging of the games. The first major hurdle that the Organizing Committee had to overcome was one of social awareness in regards to societal perception of the disabled population in Canada. Within the early to mid 1970s, persons with physical disabilities were seen as cripples and were generally pitied by the majority of society. As alluded to at the beginning of this chapter, the media's portrayal of athletes with disabilities was virtually non-existent. Stories of sporting accomplishments by athletes with a disability resided within the lifestyles section or in a human interest area of the newspaper and rarely, if ever, could be found within the sports pages. There was also very little evidence of television coverage of athletes with a disability. The Torontolympiad provided a venue for Canadians to see athletes with disabilities doing great things. Cable television and newsprint media brought these images right into their homes and had the potential to make its viewers sit up and reconsider their preconceived notion of what they thought of a person with a disability.

There are two main events that stand out in the historical development of the Torontolympiad, and both had implications that altered the path of planning for the event and influenced the staging of the games. However, it must be acknowledged that both events stem from the same issue. The first event occurred on 27 May 1974, when Health and Welfare Minister, Marc Lalonde, released the Federal Government's first statement

informing all sport federations that they would not fund athletes traveling to South Africa due to its apartheid practices.¹¹ Although this statement signified a shift in the stance of the Federal Government, it aligned with current trends in international politics, and was the first in a series which would lead to the final decision of the Federal Government indicating that they would not support any event in Canada to which a South African team or athlete had been invited. Lalonde's statement raised concern for the Organizing Committee and was the spark that started the discourse between the Organizing Committee and the Federal Government. The ongoing dialogue ultimately led to the second event that played a significant role in the staging of the Torontolympiad.

The decision of the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee to accept the entries of the team from South Africa on 12 May 1976 reaffirmed and finalized the stance of the Organizing Committee. This departure from the stipulations laid out by the Federal Government provided grounds for the withdrawal of the \$500,000 in financial support as well as the moral support of the Canadian Federal Government. The Federal Government also indicated that it would withdraw its financial commitment to pay for the travel of all Canadian athletes to the games. Having already paid \$50,000 to the Organizing Committee, the \$450,000 that was yet to be paid to the Torontolympiad was earmarked for the development of disability sport within Canada. A legacy still felt within the Canadian disabled sport system, a number of National Sport Organizations including the precursor to the Canadian Paralympic Committee were created and benefited from these funds. The injection of these funds into the development of sport for persons with a disability in Canada served as a springboard for the system and jumpstarted its development.

The major outcomes and consequences outlined in this chapter hint at the growing pains suffered by the Organizing Committee of the Torontolympiad and the confusion surrounding their event. They also suggest that the Federal Government, recognizing potential for conflict, was forward thinking in establishing their anti-apartheid policies. These policies were intended to strike at the core of South African apartheid by not allowing any interaction with South African sporting bodies. Although the policies were fundamentally sound and their intent laudable, it was the act of enforcing these policies, and the amount of adherence to the policies that caused the misunderstanding. Aside from the Organizing Committee of the 1975 World Master's Track and Field Championships, the Torontolympiad was one of the only other sporting events/organizations to go against the Federal Government's position of non-support for events hosting participants from South Africa as stated on 23 October 1975 in the UN General Assembly by Canadian ambassador Louis Duclos.¹² Although Jackson agreed with the intent of the Federal Government's anti-apartheid policies, he believed that South African disabled sport was factually integrated. It seemed as though the Organizing Committee, and in turn, Jackson felt that the Federal Government had not given the time and respect that they believed the Torontolympiad deserved. Had Federal representatives met more readily with Jackson and the Organizing Committee, they may have been more willing to work with the Government instead of against them. However, acting in what it perceived as the best interest of all Canadians, the Canadian Federal Government had created their apartheid policies for a reason. Clearly, the Torontolympiad Organizing Committee and Dr. Jackson failed to acknowledge or accept the federal government's stance on this matter. The increased notoriety of the Paralympic movement in Canada ensured that the country's disabled population would no longer be left out. The outcome of the events surrounding

the Torontolympiad forced the Federal Government to realize that disability sport was a legitimate state concern. With the injection of funds into programming, the formalization process desired by many within the disabled sport system would begin.

Future Research

Throughout this research project, a number of areas for future research presented themselves. The burgeoning field of Paralympic sport research has yet to be explored by many scholars. Aside from preliminary analysis of each Paralympic Games since the staging of the 1996 Atlanta Games, individual Paralympic Games have not been scrutinized and charted as to their historical significance within the development of the Paralympic movement. Individuals involved in organizing these games have had a role in shaping Paralympic history. As such, their stories should be told. The influence of the International Stoke Mandeville Games Committee and its members, other than Sir Ludwig Guttmann, would provide an interesting glimpse into the preliminary establishment of the first international organization for Paralympic sport.

Historical analyses of the early years of disabled sport in Canada are required to determine the foundation upon which the entirety of the system was built. Given the importance of the issue, this analysis must take place as the sole topic of a research project, not as a sidebar or appendices to another. The organizers and participants during the infancy of disabled sport in Canada are getting older, while others have passed on. This study has revealed that an oral history should be established with a collection of archives. The window of opportunity to hear the unique stories of participants, organizers, and officials directly involved in the preliminary development of the Canadian disabled sport system is rapidly closing. The primary organization of disabled sport in Canada has

been roughly framed by numerous volunteers. Thus, personal resources of participants are the only source of information regarding the foundation of disabled sport in Canada. With very little record keeping and even less media interest in the early days, the option of using these methods of data collection does not exist. Therefore personal archives, memories, and memoirs are the best source for this data.

Utilizing this study as a springboard, the next logical step is to trace the path of the \$450,000 that the Federal Government withdrew from the Torontolympiad. How did this money reach the disabled population of Canada? What channels did it go through? Who was involved in this process? How has it specifically impacted today's system? These questions, along with others not mentioned should all be addressed in future studies. A look at the legacy of the Torontolympiad in the form of volunteers, organizations, resources, and the perception of Canadians with disabilities should also be considered.

There was extensive scientific research conducted during the staging of the Torontolympiad, this information should also be reviewed in relation to the knowledge of athletes with a disability and how it expanded that area. From scientific research to the sociological impact of the games, the broader social implications of the event need to be broached. The societal impact of the Torontolympiad was engendered through an aggressive media campaign, the media's portrayal of the games and its probable influence on society would make for an interesting socio-cultural research project.

International impact had to be evident with the boycott at the Torontolympiad. With eight countries boycotting the games, it is logical to assume that their programming and athletes were all affected in some way. A consideration of the international impact on Paralympic sport from the standpoint of the countries that were not given the chance to

participate would add to the legitimacy of this study and help access the true impact of the Torontolympiad. Did the Torontolympiad boycott and the support of a South African team hinder the Paralympic movement in Canada?

This study also begs the question of what was actually going on within South African disabled sport at the time of the planning of the Torontolympiad. It calls further analysis into their disabled sport system within the frame of time of this study. The key agents, their actions, the structure that they worked within, and the impact of apartheid on the South African disabled sport system would all be interesting topics of research studies.

This research initiative has addressed one of the many gaps identified at the outset of this research study. The historical path of Canadian Paralympic sport from 1947 until 1976 was revisited. A more specific look at the pinnacle event that served as a catalyst for the Paralympic programming that still takes place in Canada today was taken. The organization and staging of the Torontolympiad provides a clear benchmark in the history of disabled sport in Canada, this research study has provided the foundation for which further analysis into this area can begin.

Endnotes

¹ The Globe and Mail, Christie Blatchford, *Wheelchairs Belong*, Saturday July 28, 1973.

² With Dr. Jackson sitting on the board of directors of the ISMGF, there was a Canadian presence at the international disabled sports table. His efforts, combined with the support of Canada's only national disabled sport organization, the CWSA, were the driving force behind the bid. Jackson was the face of Canadian disabled sport at the international level and was at the forefront of the Paralympic movement due to his positions of power. Based on the informality of the bid, and the low profile of the Paralympic Games prior to 1976, the researcher speculates that the 1976 Paralympic Games were awarded to Canada as they may have been the only country to "bid" on them. The awarding of the 1976 Paralympic Games to Canada also aligned with the tradition of the Paralympic Games being hosted in the same country as the Olympic Games. In no means did the awarding of the Paralympic Games to Canada reflect the preparedness of the Canadian bidders, nor did it reflect an organized system within Canada at that time, as this was apparently not the case.

³ When questioned about the integration of the South African team during a telephone interview, Dr. Jackson's response was the following: "They always entered whites and blacks in every event at Stoke Mandeville, and I actually went to South Africa to lecture and visited their paraplegic units, where whites and blacks were side by side. There was no separation and there was no apartheid, when someone was severely physically disabled. We asked the Canadian government to check this out themselves, by visiting the qualifying games in SA for the Paralympic team. The Canadian ambassador said that he would go, but at the last minute he said NO, we're not in the business of certifying amateur sport. That was the official word, so they did not go, I thought it was a real blow, as they would have been able to see the athletes, black and white together, being chosen on merit and ability and not merely placing a few token blacks on a white team." On the topic of the state of sport for the disabled in South Africa during the time frame of the planning of the Torontolympiad, Jackson stated: "They were participating in Stoke Mandeville and in other games, very strongly. Most of their paraplegic athletes came from the mines. They were black individuals that worked under ground, where they often had rocks falling on them, breaking their backs. The Anglo-American or Anglo-British mining company who ran the diamond mines, were very supportive of all of these people. They would pay all of their expenses and help their families and so on, when injured. Special paraplegic units and rehabilitation units were set up around the country, which would also take white patients, so that there would be whites and blacks together, no segregation, and rehabilitation involved a lot of sport. They were great competitors at Stoke Mandeville and I observed them at was at every Stoke Mandeville games from 1968 until 1976." Robert Jackson, telephone interview by author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1, December, 2004.

⁴ Archives of Ontario, RG65-16, Box 10, File: *1976 Olympiad for Physically Disabled, August 3-11, 1976, Information Kit*.

⁵ Archives of Ontario, RG65-16, Box 10, File: *1976 Olympiad for Physically Disabled, August 3-11, 1976, Information Kit*.

⁶ Memorandum to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and all cabinet ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Cafik, M.P. 29 June 1976. National Archives of Canada, MG 32 B 35 Vol 175 File 10: *Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979*.

⁷ Marc Lalonde, telephone interview by author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 8, December, 2004.

⁸ Legg, *Organizational*, p. 214.

⁹ Jackson, "What Did We Learn From the Torontolympiad?" *Canadian Family Physician* 23(586) (May 1977): p. 69.; Organizing committee, *Torontolympiad 1976 "A time to be together"* (Toronto: Organizing Committee, 1977).

¹⁰ Robert Jackson, telephone interview by author, tape recording, Windsor, ON, 1, December, 2004.

¹¹ House of Commons Memorandum to Prime Minister Trudeau and all Cabinet Ministers and members of Caucus from Norm Caffik, MP. Ontario Riding. National archives MG 32 B 35 Vol 175 File 10: Handicapped Sports and Recreation 1976-1979. According to archival records, the issue was not addressed by the Organizing Committee until a 19 August, 1974 Executive meeting. Archives of Ontario RG65-16, Box 10, File '76 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled 1972-1974.

¹² Department of External Affairs, *Annual Review 1975*, (Ottawa, 1976): p. 8.

APPENDIX I

Pan American Wheelchair Games Chronology¹

- 1967Winnipeg, Canada
Paralegic Panamerican Games
- 1969Buenos Aires, Argentina
2nd Wheelchair Panamerican Games
- 1971Kingston, Jamaica
3rd Panamerican Wheelchair Games
- 1973Lima, Peru
IV Wheelchairs Panamerican Games
- 1975Mexico City, Mexico
V Panamerican Wheelchair Games
- 1978Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
VI Panamerican Wheelchair Games
- 1982Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
VII Panamerican Wheelchair Games
- 1986Aguadilla, Puerto Rico
VIII Panamerican Wheelchair Games
- 1990Caracas, Venezuela
IX Pan American Wheelchair Games
- 1995Buenos Aires, Argentina (Blind and Wheelchair)
X Panamerican Wheelchair Games
First Blind Panamerican Games
Mar Del Plata, Argentina (Cerebral Palsy)
First Cerebral Palsy Panamerican Games
- 1999.....Mexico City, Mexico
First Parapanamerican Games
- 2003Mar del Plata, Argentina
Second Parapanamerican Games

¹ The change in the name of the event reflects the names utilized and differing participating classes of disabilities at the games throughout its history. Current literature does not indicate a specific reason for the change in names.

APPENDIX II

Chronology of Canadian National Disabled Sport Championships

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Event / Location</u> |
|-------------|---|
| 1967 | Centennial Games, Montréal, PQ ¹ |
| 1968 | First National Wheelchair Games, Edmonton, AB |
| 1969 | Second National Wheelchair Games, Hamilton, ON |
| 1970 | Western Canada Wheelchair Games, Penticton, BC Eastern Canada Wheelchair Games, Sheerwater, Nova Scotia ² |
| 1971 | Third National Wheelchair Games, Montréal, Quebec |
| 1972 | Fourth National Wheelchair Games, Calgary, AB |
| 1973 | Fifth Wheelchair Games, Vancouver, BC |
| 1974 | Sixth Wheelchair Games, Winnipeg, MAN |
| 1975 | Seventh National Wheelchair Games, Montréal, PQ |
| 1976 | First Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, Cambridge, ON |
| 1977 | Second Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, Edmonton, AB |
| 1978 | Third Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, St. John's, NFLD ³ |
| 1980 | No Canadian Games Contested |
| 1981 | Fourth Canada Games for the Physically Disabled, Scarborough, ON |
| 1983 | Fifth Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, Sudbury, ON |
| 1985 | Sixth Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, Sault Ste. Marie, ON |
| 1987 | Seventh Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, Brantford, ON |

The National multi-disability, multi-sport championship competition ended after 1987. After 1987, separate sports / disability groups hosted their own national championship competitions. With the integration of some disabled sports into the able bodied system during the 1990s, a true national disabled sport festival, has not been held in Canada since the staging of the Seventh Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled.

¹ Unofficial first meeting of Canadian Wheelchair Championships.

² National championships not held due to financial reasons.

³ The games became bi-annual at this time.

APPENDIX III

A Chronological History of Paralympic Games

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Summer</i> | <i>Winter</i> |
|-------------|---|----------------------|
| 1960 | Rome, Italy | |
| 1964 | Tokyo, Japan | |
| 1968 | Tel Aviv, Israel | |
| 1972 | Heidelberg, Germany | |
| 1976 | Toronto, Canada | Örnsköldsvik, Sweden |
| 1980 | Arnhem, Netherlands | Geilo, Norway |
| 1984 | Stoke Mandeville, UK, New York, USA ¹ | Innsbruck, Austria |
| 1988 | Seoul, South Korea | Innsbruck, Austria |
| 1992 | | Lillehammer, Norway |
| 1996 | Atlanta, USA | |
| 1998 | | Nagano, Japan |
| 2000 | Sydney, Australia | |
| 2002 | | Salt Lake City, USA |
| 2004 | Athens, Greece | |
| 2006 | | Torino, Italy |
| 2008 | Beijing, China | |
| 2010 | | Vancouver, Canada |
| 2012 | London, England | |

¹ Originally the 1984 Paralympics Games were to be hosted by the University of Illinois, in Champaign, Illinois. After funds could not be raised, merely two months prior to the scheduled start of the games, Illinois backed out of their commitment. Stoke Mandeville, UK, hosted the wheelchair portion of the games, while New York, USA hosted the cerebral palsy, visually impaired, and les autres classifications.

APPENDIX IV

The Pre-War Years

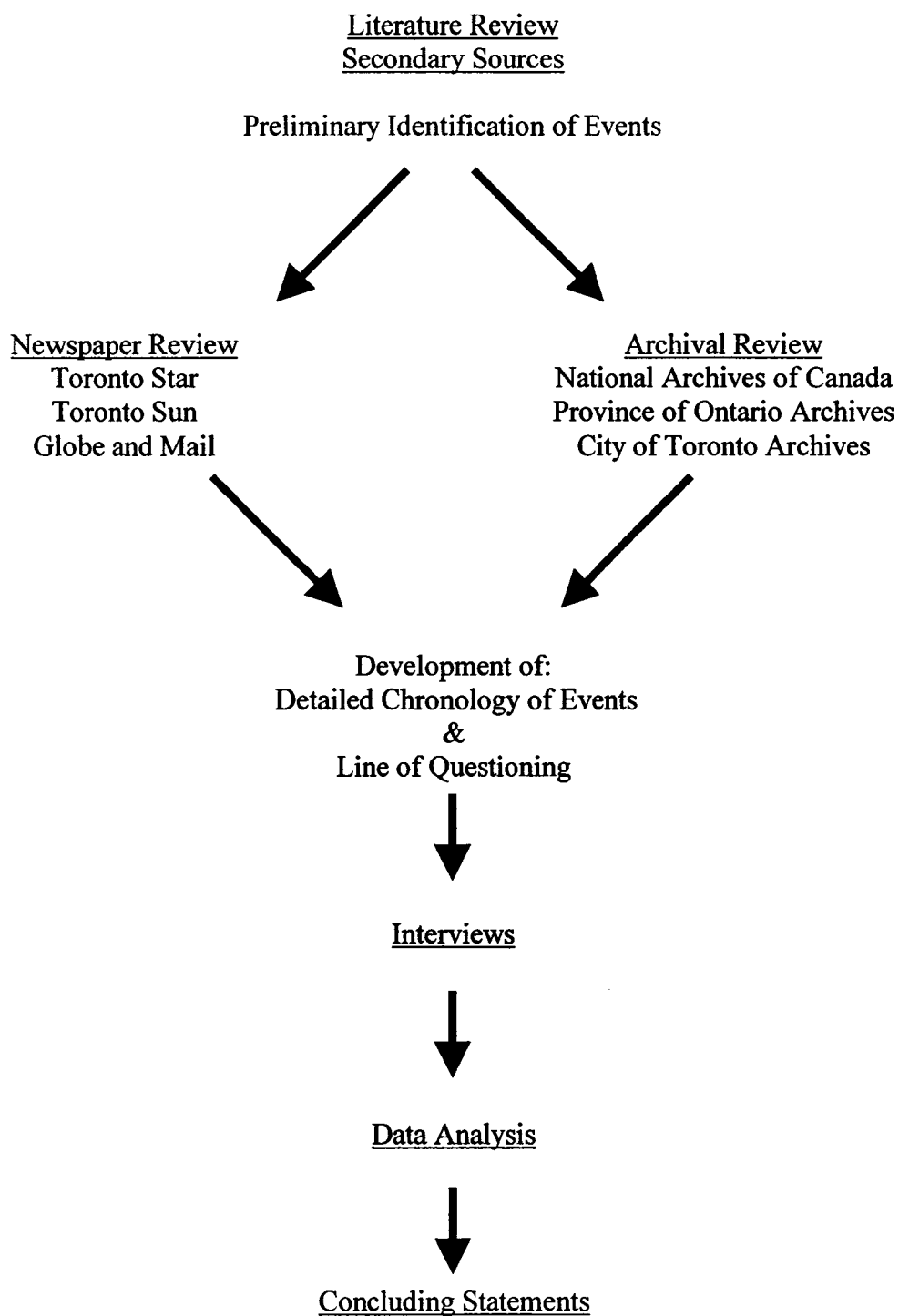
The pre-war years were dominated by exploratory research within the medical field. With the emergence of the industrial revolution, new means of coping with disabilities, developing treatment for disabilities, and methods of studying disabilities were being explored. As early as 1845, Johann Werner noted the importance of medical gymnastics for persons suffering from disabilities.¹ Klein followed up Werner's work with the book *Gynastik für Blinde* published in 1847.² According to Sir Ludwig Guttmann's *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled*, the consideration of physical activity for the disabled stems back to the early 19th century when John Shaw (1923) emphasized the beneficial effect of exercises for mild forms of scoliosis.³ The development of methods of rehabilitation through forms of various physical activities took place as the medical profession recognized the value of exercise in the treatment of disabilities. According to Guttmann, "since the first World War... interest in remedial exercise has vastly increased and medical specialties such as physical medicine and sports medicine have been created."⁴ This claim has been supported by the additional published work within the field.

¹ Johann Adolf Ludwig Werner, *Medizinische Gymnastik* (Dresden: Arnold Buchhandlung, 1838).

² I. W. Klein, *Gymnastic für Blinde* (Wein, 1847).

³ Guttmann, *Textbook*, 1976, p. 14.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

APPENDIX V**Methodology for Historical Analysis of:
1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled**



**A Historical Analysis of the Influential Events and Actions that
Impacted the 1976 Torontolympiad**

**A research study in partial fulfillment of a Masters Degree in Human Kinetics
at the University of Windsor**

Subject Profile:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Name: _____ | Title: _____ | |
| Address: _____ | | |
| Telephone #: _____ | | |
| Email: _____ | | |
| Interview Date: _____ | Time Started: _____ | Completed: _____ |

Debriefing Paragraph:

What will follow is approximately a 1 hour interview. Please note that you have the right to refuse to answer any of the questions. As stated in previous communication, your confidentiality will not be guaranteed as it is the perspective from your position that this historical analysis is targeting.

Debriefing Checklist:

Right to Refuse:

Informed

Please answer YES or NO to the following statements.

1. I _____ (subject name) consent to participate in this interview.

Signed Consent Received:

Yes

No

Verbal Consent:

Yes

No

2. I give consent for this interview to be audio taped.

Consent to Audio Tape:

Yes

No

3. I would like to review a transcription of this interview material.

Review of Transcript:

Yes

No

4. I would like to receive a copy of the results of this study.

Feedback of Results:

Yes

No

Questionnaire Outline:

For the purposes of this questionnaire, the terms 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, and, Torontolympiad, will be used synonymously.

General Information:

- What was your occupation between 1972 and 1976?

- Were you involved with disabled sport prior to 1976?

- If yes, how where you involved?

- When did you first become involved with disabled sport?

- Are you familiar with the Canadian disabled sport system prior to 1976?

- If yes, what components are you familiar with?

- In your opinion, what was the public's perception of disabled sport in the early 1970s?

- In your opinion, how did the media view disabled sport in the early 1970s?

- In your opinion, what was the state of sport in Canada in the early 1970s?

Torontolympiad

- Are you familiar with the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled, or, as it was commonly described, the Torontolympiad?

- When did you first become aware of the Torontolympiad?

- Were you involved in any way with the Torontolympiad?

- If yes, what was your role?

- How did you come into that role?

- Given your involvement with the Torontolympiad, what details stand out most vividly in your memory?

- From your perspective, describe any significant events in the four years leading up to the Torontolympiad.

- What do you know about the initial bid to host the Torontolympiad?

- In your opinion, was the Torontolympiad a success or failure?

- For what reasons do you consider the Torontolympiad a _____?

- In your opinion, what was the most significant outcome of the Torontolympiad?

- Why do you consider this significant?

- In your opinion, what organizations influenced the Torontolympiad?

- Were you affiliated with any of these organizations?

- If yes, what was your role with these organizations?

- In your opinion, what individuals had a significant impact on the Torontolympiad?

- Of the individuals you identified, who do you feel had the most influence on the staging of the games?

- Why do you think this person was so influential?

- What was your perception of the organizing committee of the Torontolympiad?

- In your opinion, what role did the media play in the staging of the Torontolympiad?

- Can you describe the media coverage prior to the games?

- During the games:

- After the games:

Government Relationship:

- In your opinion, what influence did the Canadian federal government have over the staging of the Torontolympiad?

- How did this influence affect the Torontolympiad?

- Can you outline the relationship between the organizing committee of the Torontolympiad and the Federal Government?

- Were you familiar with the state of sport in South Africa in the early 1970s?

- If yes, what was your perception of the state of sport in South Africa at that time?

- Prior to 1976, were you aware of the issue regarding South Africa's participation in the Torontolympiad?

- If yes, how do you perceive that this affected the staging of the Torontolympiad?

- Do you think that this should have affected the Torontolympiad?

- In your opinion, what other levels of Canadian government had an influence on the staging of the Torontolympiad?

- How did this influence affect the Torontolympiad?

Post Torontolympiad:

- In your opinion, how did the staging of the Torontolympiad influence the Canadian disabled sport system?

- From an organizational level:

- From a participation perspective:

- From a societal level:

- In your opinion, how did the staging of the Torontolympiad influence the athletes that participated in the games?

- How would you describe the Canadian disabled sport system after 1976?

Paralympic Movement

- Were you familiar with the Paralympic movement prior to 1976?

- If yes, how would you describe the Paralympic movement prior to 1976?

-
-
-
- In regards to Paralympic festivals, and in your opinion, what set the Torontolympiad apart from the earlier festivals?

-
-
-
- In the broader context of international disabled sport, and in your opinion, what was the significance of the Torontolympiad?

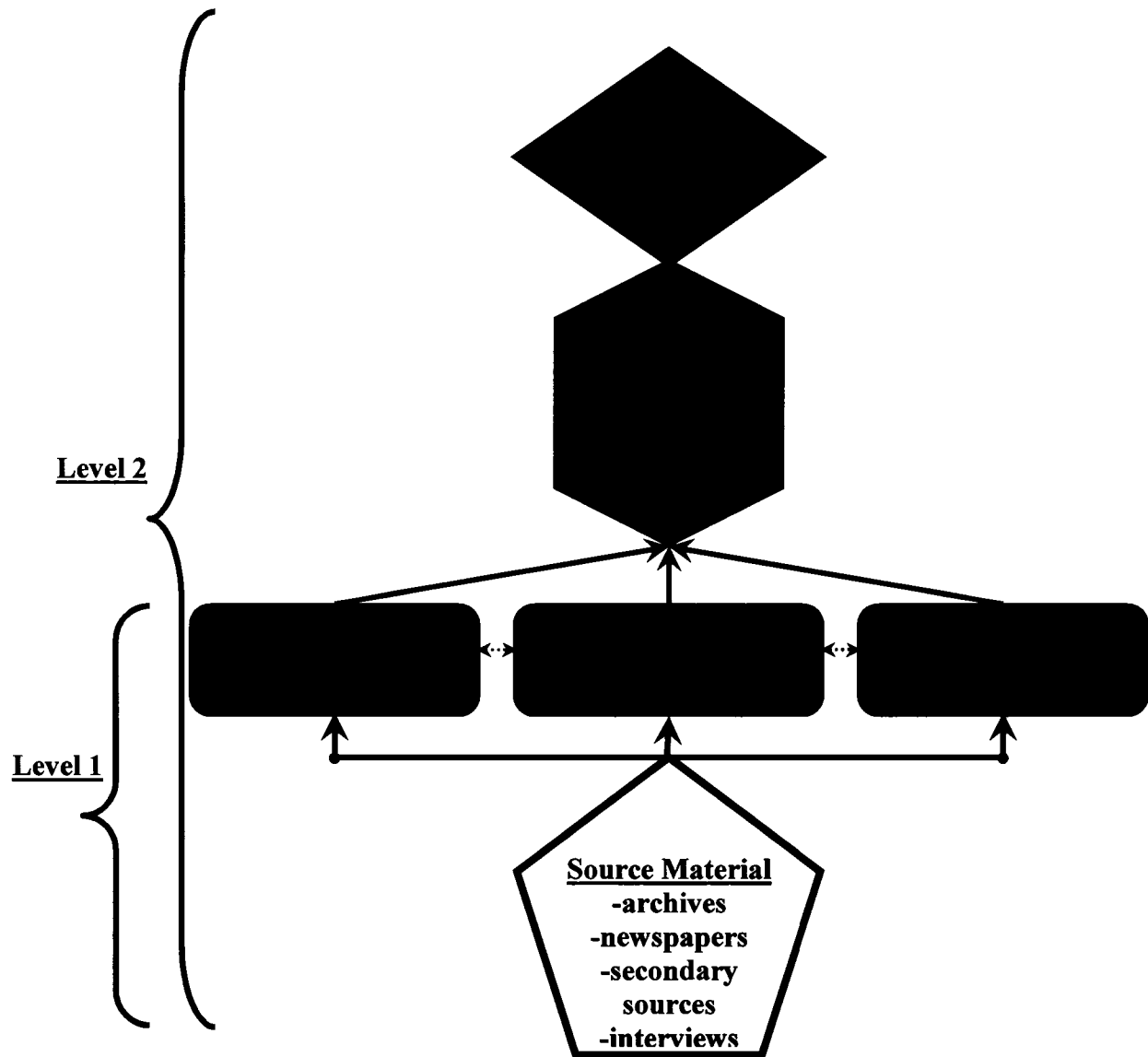
-
-
-
- How would you describe the Paralympic Movement after 1976?

Conclusion

- Is there anything concerning the Torontolympiad that you feel I did not touch on that you would care to make a comment on?

Thank you for your time, over the next few weeks I will transcribe this interview and, if you have chosen so, forward you a copy for your review and approval. Following completion of your review, please email (torontolympiad@yahoo.ca) or fax (519 973-7056) your approval, edits, comments and any other information that you feel pertinent to this study.

Model of Analysis for the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled



Level 1: addresses the following sub questions

Sub #1: What were the central issues in the development and staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled?

Sub #2: Who were the key personalities and individuals who had significant impact on the Torontolympiad?

Sub #3: What were the key national agencies and institutions that impacted the occurrence of the Torontolympiad?

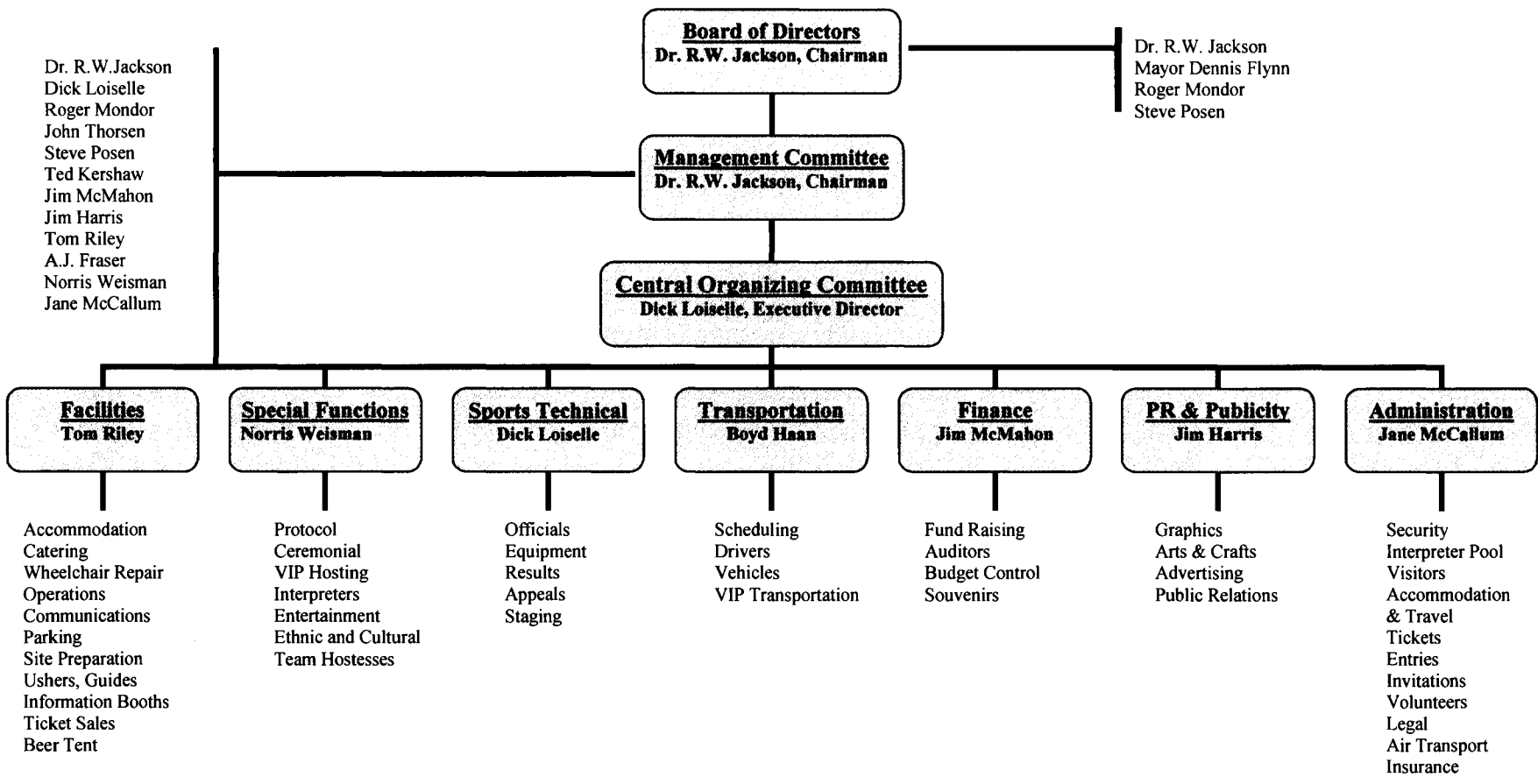
Sub #4: What international agencies and institutions affected the development and staging of Torontolympiad?

Level 2: addresses the main thesis question

Thesis Question: What events and actions played a significant role in the development and eventual staging of the 1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled?



APPENDIX VIII
1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled
Organizational Structure



APPENDIX IX

Torontolympiad Organizing Committee: Committee Structure and Members

(The names that are *italicized* were involved a great lengths and frequently referred to within meetings of minutes, non-italicized names appeared infrequently.)

Board of Directors:

Dr. R.W. Jackson-Chairman, Organizing Committee
Mayor Dennis Flynn-Mayor of Borough of Etobicoke
Roger Mondor-Director
Steve Posen-Legal Counsel

(Central) Organizing Committee: central as of Jan 75

Dr. R.W. Jackson-Chairman
Dick Loiselle-Executive Director/Sport technical
Jim Harris-Public Relations & Publicity
W. Jim McMahon-Finance
John Howe- Blind Sports
Al Bryant-Amputee Sports
Bob Lowe-Wheelchair Sports

Executive Committee:

-policy and decision making committee

Dr. R.W. Jackson-Chairman, Organizing Committee
Steve Posen -Director
Roger Mondor-Director
Dick Loiselle-Executive Director
W. Jim McMahon- Finance
Jim Harris- Public Relations
Jan Godfrey-Executive Assistant
Tom Riley- Borough of Etobicoke
J. Thorsen-Province of Ontario
(Ted) Frank Kershaw-Metropolitan Toronto Council
A. Fraser-Federal Government

Dennis Flynn-Metropolitan Toronto Council- off as of Jan 75

Andy Rancourt-Vice-Chairman, Finance Committee
Bridget Neidre-Chairman, Graphics

Management Committee:

Dr. R.W. Jackson -Chair
Dick Loiselle -Executive Director/Sports Technical
Roger Mondor -Director

John Thorsen-Accommodations
Jim Harris-Public Relations & Publicity
Steve Posen –Legal Representative
(Ted) Frank Kershaw-Opening Ceremonies
W. Jim McMahon-Finance
Tom Riley-Facilities
A.J. Fraser-Federal Government-off of the committee as of May 12 decision
Jan Godfrey- Executive Assistant –NON VOTING MEMBER
Norris Weisman-Special Functions-Added May 5, 1975
Jane McCallum-Administrative Assistant-Added May 5, 1975

Bud Fraser-Federal Government
Boyd Haan-Transportation
John Langdon-Transportation
 Mayor Dennis Flynn-Mayor of Etobicoke
 Robert Yuill-Alderman Borough of Etobicoke
 Andy Rancourt-Vice Chair Finance
 Barbara Naphthine-Secretary –Resigned March 14, 1975
 Ron Roncetti-
 Harold Woods-Facilities
 Kirk Murray-
 George Brown-
 Peter Robinson-signage & Graphics
 Betty Munro-
 Dick Baden-
 Don Payne-
 Dave Sweney-
 Ken Mclean-
 John Langdon-

Management Committee as of April 1976

Voting Members

Dr. R.W. Jackson –Chair
Dick Loiselle –Executive Director/Sports Technical
Roger Mondor -Director
John Thorsen-Accommodations
Jim Harris-Public Relations & Publicity
Steve Posen –Legal Representative
(Ted) Frank Kershaw-Opening Ceremonies
W. Jim McMahon-Finance
Tom Riley-Facilities
A.J. Fraser-Federal Government
Norris Weisman-Special Functions-Added May 5, 1975
Jane McCallum-Administrative Assistant-Added May 5, 1975
Mayor Dennis Flynn-Mayor of Borough of Etobicoke

Non Voting Members*Jan Godfrey- Executive Assistant**Andre Rancourt**Richard Baiden**Kirk Murray**Peter Szego-Province of Ontario –ex officio***Games Committee****-Executive Committee + one rep from each sub-committee****Sports Reps***John Howe- Blind Sports**Al Bryant-Amputee Sports**Bob Lowe-Wheelchair Sports***Sub Committee's**

Accommodations, Front of House, Security, Catering, Communications, Transportation, Arts & Crafts, Entertainment, Ceremonial, Voluntary Helpers, Medical, Results, Social, Medals, Equipment and Training, Travel Agency Visitor Accommodation, Hosting, Sport Controllers, Sports Technical, Information & Souvenirs, Hostesses, Interpreters, Wheelchair Repair & Display, Appeals

Administrative Staff*Dick Loiselle-Executive Director**Jan Godfrey-Administrative Assistant**Barbara Naphine –Admin-Resigned March 14, 1975**Jane McCallum-Admin-Added May 5, 1975**Yasmin Jamal-Secretary-Added July 24, 1975/ Resigned October 17, 1975**Pat Wakefield-Secretary-Added Oct 20, 1975*

APPENDIX X

1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled Logo¹

Peter G. Robinson

¹ Organizing committee, *Torontolympiad 1976 "A time to be together"* (Toronto: Organizing Committee, 1977).

APPENDIX XI

**1976 Olympiad for the Physically Disabled Stamp
Released 3 August 1976¹**

¹ See Canadian Postal Archives Database, (Ottawa, ON, 2005 [cited September 6, 2005]) Available from http://data4.collectionscanada.ca/netacgi/nph-brs?s1=0674&l=20&d=POST&p=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.collectionscanada.ca%2Farchivianet%2F020117%2F020117030209_e.html&r=1&f=G&SECT3=POST

GLOSSARY

For the purpose of this study the terms listed will have the following designated definitions:

Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association (CWSA): Canadian national sport body created in 1967 to oversee wheelchair sport within Canada, as well as Canadian participation internationally.

Department of External Affairs: The department of the state concerned with foreign policy and diplomatic contact between Canada and other countries.¹

Department of National Health and Welfare: The department of the state concerned with numerous programs relating to national health and welfare. This study is concerned with the physical fitness and sports and recreation departments.

Directorate of Fitness and Amateur Sport, or Directorate: The administrative and functional division of the Department of National Health and Welfare created by Legislative Bill C-131.²

Organizing Committee: A collection of individuals from the health, government, and voluntary sectors who had decision making power through their positions within the organizational structure laid out by the board of directors for the Torontolympiad.

International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF): The international sanctioning body for athletes with spinal cord injuries whose member nations are allowed participation within the International Stoke Mandeville Games. In this study, the International Stoke Mandeville Games are referred to as the Olympiad for the Physically Disabled.

International Sports Organization for the Disabled (ISOD): Functions alongside the ISMGF as a sanctioning body for athletes with disabilities other than that of a spinal nature. Their membership nations are permitted participation in the International Stoke Mandeville Games (ISMG).

Sport Canada: A subdivision of the "Directorate" that is delegated the development and administration of programs concerning national and international sports teams, agencies, activities, and events in which the Federal Government has input or jurisdiction.³

Notes

¹ The researcher experienced some difficulty in finding a definition for this department. This definition utilized was adopted from a statement in J.R. Mallory, *The Structure of Canadian Government* (Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1971): p. 79. The statement reads, "It was only when Canada began seriously to conduct her own foreign policy and have her own diplomatic contact with the world that it became essential to have a full-time minister responsible for the department."

² Canadian Government, Legislative Bill C-131, *An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport* (Ottawa, Queens Printer, 1961): p. 2.

³ This definition has been adapted from David Fredrick Anderson. *A Synthesis of the Canadian Federal Government Policies in Amateur Sports, Fitness and Recreation Since 1961*. University of Northern Colorado, Unpublished thesis Dissertation, 1974, p. 4.

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