

## History of Canadian Sport & Accomplishments of Athletes CAN

<i>1961</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.</li> </ul>
<i>1964</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Government grants to National Sport Organizations.</li> </ul>
<i>1965</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athletes organized Canadian representation to University Games.</li> </ul>
<i>1968</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mexico City Olympics –“Black Power Salute”.</li> </ul>
<i>1969</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Report of the Task Force on Sport for Canadians.</li> </ul>
<i>1970</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Sport and Recreation Center created camps.</li> </ul>
<i>1973</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Game Plan 1976 - identified national coaches, training camps, etc. (NOTE: the office building precedes the training program).</li> </ul>
<i>1976</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Montreal Olympics (Athletes had threatened to boycott without an assistance program - AAP type program created).</li> </ul>
<i>1976</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First Federal Minister of Sport - Iona Campagnolo.</li> </ul>
<i>1980</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Canadian Olympic Association (COA) creates Athletes Advisory Council (AAC). (Note: AAC created in response to athlete reaction to boycott of Moscow Olympics).</li> </ul>
<i>1981</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Calgary awarded 1988 Olympic Winter Games - Best Ever Winter program (\$25 million).</li> </ul>
<i>1984</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Los Angeles Olympics and Best Ever Summer program (\$37 million).</li> </ul>
<i>1985</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athlete Assistance Program (AAP) stipends increased to \$650 A, \$550 B, \$450 C.</li> </ul>
<i>1988</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Calgary hosts 1988 Olympics.</li> <li>▪ Ben Johnson tests positive at 1988 Seoul Olympics.</li> </ul>
<i>1990</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dubin Inquiry - ended general public acclaim for athletes – the ethics and commercialism and credibility of sport system questioned.</li> </ul>
<i>1992</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Canadian Athletes Association (CAA) is formed.</li> </ul>
<i>1993</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAA hosts first Athletes Forum.</li> <li>▪ Fitness and Amateur Sport Ministry disbanded - sport enters Canadian Heritage.</li> </ul>
<i>1994</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAA had worked with the Major Games organizations to establish an Athlete Advocate position for all future Games. This position was in place for the 1994 Commonwealth Games Team and the 1996 Paralympic Games Team.</li> </ul>
<i>1995</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athlete Assistance Program stipends increased 25% and tuition credit deferral program initiated (largely because of lobbying by CAA).</li> </ul>
<i>1996</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CAA changes its name and becomes Athletes CAN.</li> <li>▪ The Sport Solution, a joint project between Athletes CAN and the Dispute Resolution Center at the Faculty of Law, University of Western Ontario, is created to provide athletes with legal information and assistance.</li> <li>▪ COA commits to create an Athlete Fund following a proposal from Athletes CAN.</li> </ul>
<i>1997</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IMG becomes the marketing representative of Athletes CAN.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN Connect Program, sponsored by Bell Mobility and Mobility Canada partners, is launched.</li> <li>▪ COA Athlete Fund grants 199 awards, worth \$648,000 to athletes in Olympic and Pan American sports.</li> </ul>
<i>1998</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased funding to sport - Federal government invests \$10 million per year for five years, in areas of training and competition opportunities for athletes, coaching support and direct assistance for athletes.</li> <li>▪ The 20% Solution - according to Sport Canada’s Minimum Expectations for</li> </ul>

	<p>athlete-centredness, a system-wide goal for 2001 proposes that key NSO committees related to high performance sport decision-making should have 20% athlete representation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Network of National Sport Centres includes Calgary, Victoria, Montreal, Winnipeg, Toronto, Vancouver and Atlantic Canada.</li> <li>▪ Funding cuts lead to closure of Sport Medicine and Science Council of Canada.</li> <li>▪ 1st annual Athletes CAN OmniLogic Golf Classic held at Redtail Golf Course near London, Ontario.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN and Commonwealth Games Association of Canada partner to create new process to select Flag bearer for Team Canada.</li> <li>▪ COC selected Vancouver Whistler as the winning national Bid city to represent Canada in the global competition for the 2010 Winter Games.</li> </ul>
<b>1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Release and widespread support of Mills Report on amateur sport, titled “Sport: Everybody’s Business”.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN is represented at the Canada Games in Newfoundland and at the Pan American Games in Winnipeg.</li> <li>▪ Denis Coderre is named Secretary of State for Amateur Sport.</li> <li>▪ Lori Johnstone, Chair of Athletes CAN, is named as Policy Advisor to Secretary of State</li> <li>▪ International Olympic Committee (IOC) scandal on issues of member corruption, site selection and commercial properties - creation of IOC 2000 and IOC Ethics Commission.</li> <li>▪ Creation of OATH, an international athlete advocacy organization committed to IOC reform.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN launches website.</li> <li>▪ <b><i>Team Investors Group Amateur Athletes Fund is launched.</i></b></li> </ul>
<b>2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Federal government injects \$7.5 million additional dollars in direct aid to athletes and an additional \$2.4 million for coaches, Paralympic Athletes and final preparations for Sydney Olympics.</li> <li>▪ New carding system and stipends: Senior \$1,100 /mo, Development \$500 per month.</li> <li>▪ Secretary of State (Amateur Sport) Denis Coderre launches a Pan-Canadian sport consultation process consisting of six regional sport conferences to be held across Canada to develop a Canadian policy on sport. The conferences will be followed by a National Summit on Sport in Ottawa in April, 2001.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN releases the Discussion Paper on the Development of a National Sport Policy.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN hosts the Athlete Round Table meeting to provide athlete input into the development of new National Sport Policy.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN releases the Position Paper on the Development of a National Sport Policy.</li> </ul>
<b>2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sport Summit: Regional &amp; National.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN efforts result in 25% increases in AAP funding support.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN newsletter “Fast Forward” goes on line.</li> <li>▪ Toronto 2008 for Athletes by Athletes loses to Beijing.</li> <li>▪ Ian Bird is named to federal Minister’s “Advisory Committee on Sport”.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN athletes on COA legal committee.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN office relocates to Ottawa, hires first Executive Director - Thomas Jones and new Administrative Assistant - Jasmine Northcott.</li> <li>▪ Board nominations are made online for first time.</li> <li>▪ First athlete with a disability on Executive of Athletes CAN.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Paul DeVillers named new Secretary of State for Sport.</li> <li>▪ Carla Qualtrough, Athletes CAN Board member, is named as policy advisor to DeVillers.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN organizes first Canada Games “Athletes Forum’ at 2001 Games in London, ON.</li> </ul>
<b>2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lane MacAdam replaces Dan Smith as DG of Sport Canada.</li> <li>▪ Canadian Athletes win most medals in many years at 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN becomes actively involved in team selection issues for Salt Lake Games.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN testifies at Senate and Parliamentary hearings for Bill C-54, a bill to promote sport and physical activity. Bill is passed into law and new Sport Act is formed.</li> <li>▪ 14 Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments agree on a new Canadian Sport Policy.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN embarks on “shared leadership” model of Board operation.</li> <li>▪ Canadian athletes create first ever “Athlete Declaration” at Forum 2002 in Quebec City. Forum theme was “Effective Athlete Leadership”.</li> <li>▪ Athlete advocates at Manchester Commonwealth Games are Athletes CAN Board members.</li> <li>▪ Canadian athletes launch MP blitz and “Call to Action” around 2002 Federal budget.</li> <li>▪ Hamilton launches bid to host 2010 Commonwealth Games.</li> </ul>
<b>2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Athletes CAN and athletes meet with Prime Minister to communicate sport messages.</li> <li>▪ Small increase in sport budget causes Athletes CAN to lead athlete response by meeting with FPT Sport Ministers, mobilizing athletes and partners to speak to media and government officials.</li> <li>▪ Lobbying and budget response results in federal sport budget increase of \$25 million over 5 years, from an increase of \$10 million over 2 years.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN delivers Athlete Forums at Canada Games in Bathurst, NB.</li> <li>▪ Athletes named to Coaching Implementation Committee, FPT Excellence Working Group and ADR Steering Committee.</li> <li>▪ Tom Scrimger replaces Lane MacAdam as new DG of Sport Canada.</li> <li>▪ Vancouver wins right to host 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.</li> <li>▪ Athlete CAN Board members serve as athlete advocates at Pan American Games.</li> <li>▪ Athletes CAN Forum theme was “Effective Athlete Advocacy”.</li> </ul>