



SPORT POLICY



IN CANADA



EDITED BY
LUCIE THIBAUT AND JEAN HARVEY

SPORT POLICY IN CANADA

SPORT POLICY IN CANADA

EDITED BY

Lucie Thibault, Brock University

and

Jean Harvey, University of Ottawa

Research Centre for Sport in Canadian Society
University of Ottawa

University of Ottawa Press
2013



uOttawa

The University of Ottawa Press acknowledges with gratitude the support extended to its publishing list by Canadian Heritage through the Canada Book Fund, by the Canada Council for the Arts, by the Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences through the Awards to Scholarly Publications Program and by the University of Ottawa.

Copy editing: Lisa Hannaford-Wong
Proofreading: Thierry Black
Typesetting: infographie CS
Cover design: Johanna Pedersen

Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Sport policy in Canada / edited by Lucie Thibault, Brock University;
and Jean Harvey, University of Ottawa.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Issued in print and electronic formats.

ISBN 978-0-7766-2126-5 (pbk.).--ISBN 978-0-7766-2095-4 (pdf).--

ISBN 978-0-7766-2096-1 (epub)

1. Sports and state--Canada. 2. Sports administration--Canada.

I. Thibault, Lucie, editor of compilation

II. Harvey, Jean, editor of compilation

GV706.35.S66 2013 796.06'9 C2013-907650-6
C2013-907651-4

© Lucie Thibault and Jean Harvey, 2013 under Creative Commons

License Attribution—Non Commercial Share Alike 3.0

(CC BY-NC-SA 3.0) <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>

Printed in Canada

List of Figures

Figure 1.1	Sport Canada's Contributions to Sport 1985–2013 (CA\$).....	29
Figure 1.2	<i>Canadian Sport Policy</i> 2012 Policy Framework	30
Figure 2.1	Mechanisms for Federal-Provincial/Territorial Government Collaboration	56
Figure 6.1	Canadian Sport Participation Levels and Medals Won in Olympic Games	189

List of Tables

Table 1.1	Sport Canada Legislation and Policies	12
Table 1.2	Canadian Ministers/Secretary of State for Sport 1976–2013	16
Table 1.3	Sport-Related Publications by the Government of Canada and Other Organizations 1985–2012	20
Table 1.4	Sport Canada’s Contributions to Sport Since 1 1985	28
Table 2.1	Provincial/Territorial Government Units Responsible for Sport, Recreation and Physical Activity	46
Table 2.2	Federal-Provincial/Territorial Agreements Relating to Sport and Physical Activity	48
Table 2.3	Areas of Responsibility on a Program-by-Program Basis	50
Table 2.4	Government of Canada Financial Contributions for Generic Bilateral Agreements (CA\$) 2002–2011	62
Table 2.5	Government of Canada Financial Contributions for Aboriginal Bilateral Agreements (CA\$) 2006–2011	63
Table 4.1	Canada’s Paralympic and Olympic Medal 1 Standings 2000–2012	100
Table 4.2	Stakeholders and Descriptions	104
Table 4.3	Sport Funding and Accountability Framework (CA\$)	108
Table 4.4	Sport Funding and Accountability Framework IV Summer NSO Assessment Weighting Grid	111
Table 4.5	Sport Funding and Accountability Framework Ranking and Sport Canada Funding for Summer Sport NSOs	112

Table 4.6	Sport Funding and Accountability Framework Ranking and Sport Canada Funding for Winter Sport NSOs	113
Table 5.1	Sport Canada Funding to Athletes and Canadian Sport Centres/Institutes from 2000–2012 (CA\$)	156
Table 8.1	Major International Multi-Sport Games Hosted by Canada	244

Abbreviations

AAP	Athlete Assistance Program
AAU	Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
ABC	American Broadcasting Company
ASC	Aboriginal Sport Circle
AWAD	Athlete(s) with a disability
BASM	British Association of Sports Medicine
CAAWS	Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity
CAC	Coaching Association of Canada
CAD	Canadian Dollars
CAN Fund	Canadian Athletes Now Fund
CBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CCES	Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFLRI	Canadian Fitness and Lifestyle Research Institute
CFTC	Children's Fitness Tax Credit
CGC	Commonwealth Games Canada
CGC IDS	Commonwealth Games Canada International Development through Sport
CICS	Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat
CIHR	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
COA	Canadian Olympic Association
COC	Canadian Olympic Committee
CODA	Calgary Olympic Development Association
COF	Canadian Olympic Foundation
CP-ISRA	Cerebral Palsy International Sport and Recreation Association

CPC	Canadian Paralympic Committee
CS4L	Canadian Sport for Life
CSC	Canadian Sport Centre
CSDP	Commonwealth Sport Development Program
CSI	Canadian Sport Institute
CSP	Canadian Sport Policy
CTV	Canadian Television Network
DMWG	Deputy Minister Working Group
FACE	Fuelling Athlete and Coaching Excellence
FCFA	Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada
FIFA	Fédération internationale de football association
FINA	Fédération internationale de natation
FISU	Fédération internationale du sport universitaire
FPTSC	Federal-Provincial/Territorial Sport Committee
GSS	General Social Survey
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federation
IBSA	International Blind Sport Association
IDS	International Development through Sport
IF	International Sport Federation
IICGADS	International Intergovernmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sport
INAS-FID	International Sports Federation for Persons with Intellectual Disability
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOSD	International Organizations of Sports for the Disabled
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
ISDO	Indigenous Sport Development Officer
ISRC	Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council

IWAS	International Wheelchair and Amputee Sport Association
IWG	International Working Group on Women and Sport
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered persons
LTAD	Long-Term Athlete Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSO	Multi-Sport/Service Organization
NAIG	North American Indigenous Games
NFC	National Fitness Council
NFL	National Football League
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOC	National Olympic Committee
NSERC	Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
NSO	National Sport Organization
NWT	Northwest Territories
OCASI	Ontario Council for Agencies Serving Immigrants
OCOG	Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games
OCOL	Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
OTP	Own the Podium
PAGS	Pan American Games Society
PARC	Federal-Provincial/Territorial Physical Activity and Recreation Committee
PASM	Physical Activity and Sport Monitor
P.A.Y.	Physically Active Youth
P.L.A.Y.	Promoting Life-Skills in Aboriginal Groups
PSO	Provincial Sport Organization
PTASB	Provincial/Territorial Aboriginal Sport Bodies
RTE	Road to Excellence
RTP	Right to Play
SCRI	Sport Canada Research Initiative

SDP	Sport for Development and Peace
SFAF	Sport Funding and Accountability Framework
SPARC	Sport, Physical Activity, and Recreation Committee
SPIN	Sport Programs in Inner City Neighbourhoods
SPRI	Sport Participation Research Initiative
SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
UK Sport	United Kingdom Sport
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNOSDP	United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace
USA	United States of America
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
VANOC 2010	Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games
WAAF	Women's Amateur Athletic Federation
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
WOAW	Women Organizing Activities for Women
WWII	World War II
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

Acknowledgements

The editors and authors would like to acknowledge public servants from all levels of government involved in sport as well as leaders of various national, provincial and local non-profit sport organizations for their availability and their willingness to answer our questions about the policies that affect them and their organizations. We would especially like to recognize the assistance of Sport Canada and, in particular, Dan Smith, Joanne Kay, David McCrindle and Steve Findlay for their answers to our questions and their suggestions. The views expressed in this book however, are solely those of the authors.

We would also like to thank the Research Centre for Sport in Canadian Society, University of Ottawa. A number of authors presented versions of their chapters at workshops hosted by the Research Centre. To this end, we wish to thank the workshop participants for their constructive feedback. We would also like to acknowledge the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and Sport Canada's Sport Participation Research Initiative for the funds which made the research of many chapters included in this book possible.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the universities and institutions to which we are affiliated. They provide the numerous resources that enable us to carry out our research. In alphabetical order, these are: British Columbia Centre of Excellence in Women's Health; Brock University; Loughborough University; Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages, Government of Canada; Queen's University; University of British Columbia; University of Michigan; University of Ottawa; University of Toronto; University of Windsor; Western University; and York University.

Introduction

Lucie Thibault, Brock University and
Jean Harvey, University of Ottawa

The purpose of this book is to provide a comprehensive overview of current Canadian sport policy. More than ever, in order to understand the role and meaning of sport in society, it is important to recognize the inter-relations between the sport system and the state, to realize that numerous sport issues are indeed also public policy issues in which the state has a key role to play. Given the current international trend toward devoting increasingly large sums of money to 'produce' Olympic medalists, to what extent should governments support high performance athletes, and through which channels? To what extent should municipalities provide access to sport infrastructures, free of charge or through user fees, to their citizens and community clubs? Should the federal government financially support national sport organizations (NSOs)? At what level? Under which conditions? Should governments establish public administrative bodies to control doping in sport, or should they mandate non-governmental organizations to do so? These are only a few examples of issues that first come to mind when one considers the role government plays in sport.

There have been prominent developments in sport in recent decades that reinforce government's central role in the field. Canadians remember the success of Canadian athletes at the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, as well as the massive investments of the federal government, the province of

British Columbia and the city of Vancouver which made the hosting of these games successful. Canadian sport leaders, with funding from the government and sponsorships from the private commercial sector, launched the creation of Own the Podium, an initiative that continues to establish specific performance targets and strategies to achieve these targets for upcoming Summer and Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Greater Toronto Area is preparing to host the 2015 Pan and Parapan American Games in 2015. As the lifespan of the 2002 *Canadian Sport Policy* was about to expire, a new Canadian Sport policy was adopted by sport ministers in June 2012. At the time of this book's writing, Canada is also preparing to host the Women's 2015 FIFA (Fédération internationale de football association) World Cup. Meanwhile, public health authorities are growing increasingly concerned over the alarming trend of Canadians' decreasing participation in sport, and as a result, a renewed vision of the role of community sport, as both a public good and a tool for social and economic development, has emerged as a central issue of the new 2012 *Canadian Sport Policy*.

The scene itself is rather commonplace: smiling politicians posing in front of media cameras alongside successful athletes in the hope of improving their own political capital; but there are various and more significant reasons why government should be involved in sport. As outlined by Harvey (2008, p. 227), governments perceive "sport as an instrument of social cohesion" whereby people from different backgrounds are brought together through sport's uniting force. As well, sport is considered "an instrument of economic development" where hosting international events, for example, is believed to contribute to the tourism sector and stimulate infrastructure development (e.g., transportation, technology, accommodations, sport facilities) in communities where events are held. Involvement in sport and sport policy are also considered to be important instruments of "foreign policy" and "international co-operation" (Harvey 2008, p. 227). Specifically, sport has often served as a strategy to foster economic and political relationships and generate goodwill among countries. Given sport's mass appeal and ability to transcend borders, culture, language, gender, race, religion and socio-economic status, sport may be considered an ideal medium to facilitate exchanges between various nations (Andrews & Grainger, 2007; Miller, Lawrence, McKay, & Rowe, 2001; Wertheim, 2004). Conversely, sport can be used as an instrument of political pressure against foreign governments, as

was the case with the international boycott of the former apartheid regime in South Africa. Another reason why governments choose to invest in sport is based on its perceived contribution to “social development and the promotion of social inclusion” (Harvey, 2008, p. 228). Sport’s connection to education and health and to the general well-being of individuals and communities would suggest that it serves an important function in society; however, as pointed out by Bloom, Gagnon and Hughes (2006, p. ii), “there is little evidence to support the anecdotal claims that high performance sport leads to social benefits such as building national pride, enhancing cultural awareness and encouraging healthy behaviours.” Along similar lines, Grix and Carmichael (2012) have noted:

isolated or (relatively) newly formed states, like Australia and Canada, have sought to use sport as a cornerstone of national identity creation, with the former often describing itself as a “sporting nation”, despite exhibiting many of the problems of other advanced capitalist states, for example high levels of obesity and low mass sport participation. (p. 86)

In light of these issues and motives justifying government involvement and investment in sport, this book aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the multi-faceted public sport policies in Canada, more specifically at the federal level, which we will discuss in greater detail below. In this book, we are exclusively interested in government policies (or public policies) and programs. What do we mean exactly by government policies or public policies and programs? There is currently no consensus in the literature on the definitions of these terms. As Page (2006, p. 210) has stated, “*policies* can be considered as intentions or actions, or more likely a mix of the two.”

Page (2006) argues that these intentions and actions can be viewed at four levels of abstraction. At the most general level, policy ‘intentions’ take the form of principles or general views about how to run public affairs. For example, in Western democratic countries, until the 1960s, the general view was that government should play a very limited role, if any, in what was then called amateur sports, while countries on the East side of the Iron Curtain were investing massively in their high performance system in order to demonstrate, through the Olympic Games, the superiority of their communist regime. The ‘liberal’ or non-interventionist vision of the state’s role

in sport has now overwhelmingly vanished from advanced industrialized countries. Indeed, the question is no longer should government intervene in sport, but rather what are the best policies to support such intervention. At the next level, somewhat more specific intentions take the form of policy 'lines,' or strategies about how to manage specific issues or topics. For example, a significant section of Bill C-12 is dedicated to establishing and laying out the operating rules for the Sport Dispute Resolution Centre of Canada, which is in charge of mediating disputes within the sport system. Moving, then, to the sphere of actions, "*measures* are the specific instruments [or tools] that give effect to distinct policy lines" (Page, 2006, p. 211). Among the policy instruments used by governments are, for example, subsidies, exhortation, taxes, regulations, and licensing systems operated by state agencies. Finally, "*practices* are the behavior of officials normally expected to carry out policy measures" (Page, 2006, p. 211).

Pal's (2010) definition of public policy is more encompassing than Page's insofar as it includes inactions as well as intentions and actions. Policies are "a course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a given problem or interrelated set of problems" (Pal, 2010, p. 2). It is important to emphasize Pal's point that a decision by a government not to act on a specific issue is often, in itself, a policy. Finally, Pal (2010) argues that there is a fine line between programs and policies. Policies are mostly "guides to a range of related actions in a given field" (Pal, 2010, p. 2), while 'programs' are the specific courses of action taken in order to fulfill the goals of a policy. In summary, for the purpose of our work, 'public policies' are defined as intentions, actions, or inactions by public authorities. Therefore, the chapters included in this book address not only explicit policies, programs and actions taken by government, but also implicit ones.

This book is not the first to be published in the area of sport policy and Canadian government involvement in sport, but the existing literature tends to be limited and, for the most part, dated. In 1987, a book written by Donald Macintosh, Thomas Bedecki, and C.E.S. Franks entitled *Sport and Politics in Canada: Federal Government Involvement Since 1961* was published. This book was followed by other works such as: *Not Just a Game: Essays in Canadian Sport Sociology* (Harvey & Cantelon, 1988), *The Game Planners. Transforming Canada's Sport System* (Macintosh & Whitson, 1990), *Sport and Canadian Diplomacy* (Macintosh & Hawes, 1994), and *Taking Sport Seriously:*

Social Issues in Canadian Sport (Donnelly, 1997, 2000, 2011) as well as numerous book chapters and articles (e.g., Cantelon, 2003; Comeau, 2013; Harvey, 1988, 2002, 2008; Harvey, Thibault, & Rail, 1995; Macintosh, 1996; Semotiuk, 1994; Thibault & Babiak, 2005). These works and others have contributed to our understanding of the nature and scope of the Canadian government's involvement in amateur sport for a period of more than 50 years. But as noted earlier, given the developments that have taken place during the past decade, almost all of this literature is now outdated.

This book provides the most recent and most comprehensive examination of sport policy in Canada published to date. Questions steering the content of the book include: What roles do various levels of government play in high performance sport and sport participation in Canada? What are the major issues facing sport policy in this country? What are the strengths and weaknesses of Canada's sport system? and What policies have been developed to guide the actions of government in sport?

Moreover, it brings together contributions from the largest selection of the best Canadian scholars in the field, providing an unprecedented depth and breadth of expertise on the various topics covered. In addition, it examines the most recent developments in Canadian sport policy, including the 2012 *Canadian Sport Policy*, which is set to cover the next 10 years. As such, this book provides readers with the most relevant and contemporary perspective on sport policy in Canada.

As is the case for all projects of such magnitude, this book is not without its limitations. First, as stated above, although this book focuses predominantly on sport policy at the federal level, some chapters address the involvement of provincial/territorial and local governments. Chapter II, for example, examines the inter-relationships in the sport policies of governments at the federal, the provincial/territorial, and local levels. Despite its comprehensiveness, however, a full account of sport policies at all levels of government was well beyond the scope of this project. To the extent that it focuses on public policies in sport, this book does not deal with the relationships between the state, professional sport and the commercial sport sector, primarily because these relationships are more relevant to industrial and labour policy rather than to sport policy. However, this delimitation does not prevent the authors in this book from making relevant observations on the impact of the private commercial sector

on sport, most notably through sponsorship, endorsement and/or the financial support of athletes and non-profit sport organizations as it may relate to their topic. Some readers may notice the absence of a single, overarching framework that might provide a unified point of analysis for all the chapters. One could perceive this as a shortcoming; however, we prefer to see it as a strength in the sense that the absence of such an overarching framework gave the authors the freedom to discuss their areas of expertise in the most effective way, affording them the opportunity to go into greater depth in their policy analysis.

The book's 13 chapters are organized into three sections: in Section I, the first three chapters of the book give an overview of sport policy in Canada. The first chapter by Lucie Thibault and Jean Harvey provides an historical overview of government involvement covering the period from 1961 to the adoption and implementation of the latest *Canadian Sport Policy* in 2012. The second chapter by Jean Harvey addresses the various levels of government involved in Canada's sport system and the bilateral agreements that have been developed to manage collaboration among governments. The third chapter, authored by Bruce Kidd, examines sport, international relations and Canada's role in sport for development.

In Section II, the major features of the *Canadian Sport Policy* are discussed. Chapter IV by Lisa Kikulis examines high performance sport and sport excellence in Canada. The following chapter, Chapter V, by Lucie Thibault and Kathy Babiak, highlights programs and services involved in the development and support of athletes. Chapter VI by Peter Donnelly investigates sport participation within Canadian sport and the role governments play in this area.

The third section of the text addresses the various policies within Sport Canada as well as policy issues affecting sport. Chapter VII by Rob Beamish discusses the history of Canada's policy against doping in sport. The following chapter, Chapter VIII, by Cora McCloy and Lucie Thibault, presents and analyzes Canada's policy and program for hosting international single sport and multi-sport events. Chapter IX is authored by Janice Forsyth and Vicky Paraschak and covers Canada's policy on Aboriginal peoples and sport. The following chapter, Chapter X by David Howe, examines Canada's sport policy for persons with a disability. In Chapter XI, Parissa Safai investigates Canada's sport policy for girls and women, while in Chapter XII Graham Fraser addresses official languages in Canada's

sport system. In Chapter XIII, Wendy Frisby and Pamela Ponio investigate the issue of inclusion in sport. In the last section of the book, we conclude with a synopsis and closing remarks and address future directions with regard to high performance sport and sport participation in the Canadian context. The book provides a comprehensive analysis of recent developments in Canadian sport policy. It also provides a solid foundation for understanding contemporary issues in Canada's sport system. We believe the current text fills an important gap in the existing literature on sport policy and provides an important overview of the involvement of both government and non-profit organizations in Canadian sport and the complex nature of the interactions between all sport stakeholders.

References

- Andrews, D.L., & Grainger, A.D. (2007). Sport and globalization. In G. Ritzer (Ed.), *The Blackwell companion to globalization* (pp. 478–497). Malden, MA: Blackwell.
- Bloom, M., Gagnon, N., & Hughes, D. (2006). *Achieving excellence: Valuing Canada's participation in high performance sport*. Ottawa, ON: Conference Board of Canada. Retrieved from <http://www.sportmatters.ca/files/Groups/SMG%20Resources/Reports%20and%20Surveys/2006-CBOC%20Benefits%20HP%20Sport.pdf>
- Cantelon, H. (2003). Canadian sport and politics. In J. Crossman (Ed.), *Canadian sport sociology* (pp. 172–189). Toronto, ON: Thomson Nelson.
- Comeau, G.S. (2013). The evolution of Canadian sport policy. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 5(1), 73–93.
- Donnelly, P. (Ed.) (1997). *Taking sport seriously. Social issues in Canadian sport*. Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing.
- Donnelly, P. (Ed.) (2000). *Taking sport seriously. Social issues in Canadian sport* (2nd ed.). Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing.
- Donnelly, P. (Ed.) (2011). *Taking sport seriously. Social issues in Canadian sport* (3rd ed.). Toronto, ON: Thompson Educational Publishing.
- Grix, J., & Carmichael, F. (2012). Why do governments invest in elite sport? A polemic. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 4(1), 73–90.
- Harvey, J. (1988). Sport policy and the welfare state: An outline of the Canadian case. *Sociology of Sport Journal*, 5(4), 315–329.
- Harvey, J. (2002). Sport and citizenship policy: A shift toward a new normative framework for evaluating sport policy in Canada? *ISUMA Canadian Journal of Policy Research*, 3(1), 160–165.
- Harvey, J. (2008). Sport, politics, and policy. In J. Crossman (Ed.), *Canadian sport sociology* (pp. 221–237). Toronto, ON: Thomson Nelson.

- Harvey, J., & Cantelon, H. (Eds.) (1988). *Not just a game: Essays in Canadian sport sociology*. Ottawa, ON: University of Ottawa Press.
- Harvey, J., Thibault, L., & Rail, G. (1995). Neo-corporatism: The political management system in Canadian amateur sport and fitness. *Journal of Sport and Social Issues*, 19(3), 249–265.
- Macintosh, D. (1996). Sport and government in Canada. In L. Chalip, A. Johnson, & L. Stachura (Eds.), *National sports policies. An international handbook* (pp. 39–66). Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
- Macintosh, D., Bedeck, T., & Franks, C.E.S. (1987). *Sport and politics in Canada. Federal government involvement since 1961*. Montreal, QC & Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Macintosh, D., & Whitson, D. (1990). *The game planners. Transforming Canada's sport system*. Montreal, QC & Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Macintosh, D., & Hawes, M.K. (1994). *Sport and Canadian diplomacy*. Montreal, QC & Kingston, ON: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Miller, T., Lawrence, G., McKay, J., & Rowe, D. (2001). *Globalization and sport. Playing the world*. London: Sage.
- Page, E.C. (2006). The origins of policy. In M. Moran, M. Rein, & R.G. Goodin (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of public policy* (pp. 207–227). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Pal, L.A. (2010). *Beyond policy analysis: Public issue management in turbulent times* (4th ed.). Toronto, ON: Nelson Education.
- Semotiuk, D. (1994). Restructuring Canada's national sports system: The legacy of the Dubin inquiry. In R.C. Wilcox (Ed.), *Sport in the global village* (pp. 365–375). Morgantown, WV: Fitness Information Technology.
- Thibault, L., & Babiak, K. (2005). Organizational changes in Canada's sport system: Toward an athlete-centred approach. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 5(2), 105–132.
- Wertheim, L.J. (2004, June 14). The whole world is watching. *Sports Illustrated*, 100(24), 72–86.

- World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA),
70, 109, 232–36. *See also* doping in
sport
- World Championships in Athletics
(IAAF), 2001, Edmonton, 32n7
- World University Games, 1983,
Edmonton, 259
- Yalden, Maxwell, 356–57
- Yukon: Aboriginal sport, 63t, 282–83;
funding for bilateral agreements,
62t–63t; ministry for sport, recreation
and physical activity, 46t
- Zambia and SDP, 80–81
- Ziegler, John, 219
- Zimbabwe and SDP, 77–78, 80