



INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY

ΣΤΑ.ΙΟΛΥΜΠΕΩΝΧΙΛΗ



THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION
5th – 18th JULY 1995

ANCIENT OLYMPIA

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**REPORT
OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION
5th JULY- 18th JULY 1995
ANCIENT OLYMPIA**

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INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY AND OLYMPIC EDUCATION**

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FOREWORD

This has been a year filled with extremely interesting events which covered practically all topics related to the Olympic Movement. All the events organized by the Academy were highly successful. The effective organization of the events, the new conference centre which facilitated proceedings, the addition of a contemporary and specific bibliography to the library, the Academy's link to Internet, are just a few of the elements that contributed to the successful and improved promotion of the Olympic Movement.

Special mention should be made of the success of the post-graduate seminar and the 2nd joint session for educationists, which have certainly brought to the Academy the necessary academic recognition. These two events confirm the high scientific level of the Academy's work.

It is certainly a fact that the scientific level varies from event to event. However, this should be seen as a positive difference. The Academy has to cover a wide range of events. It has therefore adjusted its programme to the requirements of the Olympic Movement. As a result, we have to move between two poles providing, on the one hand, simple information and, on the other, specialized knowledge of a high academic level.

As for every other year, once again the prologue of this report gives a summary presentation of all the IOA's activities.

Events began with the 2nd Symposium of EOC Secretaries General (10-12 April). At the meeting, the subject of the athletes' participation in the Olympic Games was discussed and participants were briefed on the new Wild Card system. The different National Olympic Committees presented the selection criteria for competitors.

The Secretaries General also discussed the question of NOC autonomy and their right to select competitors as stipulated in the Olympic Charter. Cooperation models with Federations were presented in respect of the participation of athletes in the Olympics, as well as thoughts and ideas about NOC financing (Olympic shops, lotteries, state subsidies, sponsoring, etc.). The risk associated with sponsoring were highlighted, while mention was made of a specific country where the Chairmen of large enterprises have effectively replaced the Presidents of National

Federations. It is worth noting that for the preparation of an NOC's programme for the Olympic Games (which includes the programme's structure and philosophy, target-setting, conditions, analysis and evaluation of experience), one of the selection criteria for competitors is the respect they show for the Olympic Spirit.

The IOA's work continued with the Training Course for Greek Secondary Education Teachers (1-4 May). At the course on Olympic education, teachers introduced a new further training method by restricting the number of presentations and setting up working groups assigned different objectives. One group visited the archaeological museum and the museum of the Modern Olympic Games and prepared a report; another group visited the archaeological site and another the Cronion hill where it recorded vegetation; a fourth group inspected the Academy facilities and examined vegetation and cleanliness. Photography and painting groups were also set up, as well as a group which recorded the region's geological data. They also considered the limits to man's intervention in nature and the environment without negative effects. They used new teaching methods and techniques in which they too were directly involved.

The course's programme was successfully implemented and all teachers were very involved, taking part in all the seminar's work and activities.

The programme was excellent. Participating teachers could play the role of multiplying agents for the dissemination of the Olympic Idea.

This year, the 1st Symposium of the IOC's Commission for the IOA and Olympic Education was held at the Academy on 5-9 May. Specialists from all over the world were invited to present their views on the subject of Olympic Education. The main topics on which presentations and discussions focused can best be presented by a series of questions which came up, such as: What is Olympic education? How do you teach Olympic education? What is Olympic education's target audience? What are the strategies used in the education process within the context of Olympic education and finally, who should be the main promoter of Olympic education?

It was agreed that the main promoter of Olympic education is the physical educator who can act as a multiplying agent for the propagation of the idea. For that reason, National Olympic Academies should train educationists who are the people directly involved in the promotion of Olympic principles.

The proposal according to which the relevant NOCs or the IOC should appoint "Olympic Lecturers" should also be seriously considered: the sole duty of these lecturers would be to teach the Olympic idea and Olympic subjects in a national context.

During the symposium there was also a meeting of the IOC's Commission for the IOA and Olympic Education. The members of the Commission said that a number of sectors to be addressed by the Commission, through the IOA, should be identified. The ideas that were developed were: more involvement-cooperation with the organizations with which we maintain direct relations (National Olympic Academies, National Olympic Committees, International Federations, etc.), com-

munication and cooperation with athletes, contacts with schools, direct cooperation between National Olympic Academies, so that the stronger can support the weaker.

The interest in new National Olympic Academies and the wish expressed by many people to work for the National Olympic Academies were also stressed, together with the fact that there are many National Academies which are doing an outstanding job.

The question of selection criteria for participants was discussed and it was proposed that NOAs should make an effort to select the most qualified participants; following their participation in the sessions and seminars of the International Olympic Academy, they should be motivated to work with the National Olympic Academy, which should maintain contact with them and closely follow their development.

One solution that was proposed for Olympic education training at national level was the establishment of Internal Schools supervised by specialists in Olympic Education from the National Olympic Academies. This is why all Academies must select good people. In addition, International Federations should include in their planning the question of Olympic education and appoint a person who will coordinate all Olympic-education related activities for each IF.

The need for closer cooperation with the Olympic Museum and the IOC's Research Centre in Lausanne was also underlined.

The following lectures were presented during the symposium:

- Nikos Filaretos (GRE), "Introduction to the aims of the Symposium";
- Fekrou Kidane (IOC), "International cooperation in the Olympic Movement";
- Nadia Lekarska (BUL), "Family educational programmes for children up to seven years of age";
- Carol Anne Letheren (CAN), "World Olympic youth - Olympic education for the young";
- Mohamed Zerguini (ALG), Coordination of actions for the worldwide dissemination of Olympic education.

The third International Postgraduate Seminar on Olympic Studies of the International Olympic Academy was held this year from May 15 to June 30 in Ancient Olympia and was extremely successful. It was attended by 29 students from various countries. As in previous years the Seminar was not just restricted to academic courses but combined educational visits to archaeological sites and other events, to acquaint participants with the archaeological sites they had been studying during the seminar and introduce them to the lifestyle and culture of modern Greece.

The seminar was divided into four parts. The first dealt with the Olympic Games and sports in ancient Greece and other ancient civilizations; the second with the history of the revival of the Olympic Games and the modern Olympic Movement; the third part focused on the sociological and the fourth on the philosophical aspects of this phenomenon. Lectures by supervising professors were com-

bined with papers by students and discussions in working groups and in the plenary sessions. At the end of the seminar's work and during the last plenary session, participants were divided into four working groups depending on their specialized subject and presented the conclusions of the corresponding course period. These conclusions, together with the summaries of all lectures and papers are contained in a volume entitled "International Olympic Academy: Minutes of the Third Postgraduate Seminar on Olympic Studies", which was distributed at the end of the Seminar.

The combination of courses with educational activities proved very useful, especially for the first two periods. The programme included visits to the Acropolis of Athens, Sounion, Isthmia, Nemea, Epidaurus, Mycenae, the archaeological site of Ancient Olympia, the Archaeological Museum and the Museum of the Modern Olympic Games in Olympia, the archaeological site of Elis, Delphi, the Archaeological Museum of Sparta, Mani and Mystras, under the supervision of the author and the professors concerned. We were guided by the archaeologists who had been appointed, at our request, by the different archaeological services.

In the opinion of the professors, the seminar was most successful, the best to be organized so far. In their overwhelming majority students were highly qualified and promising researchers; they prepared excellent papers during the seminar which we keep in our files and worked very well with the teaching staff. Furthermore, any cultural and linguistic differences which were observed in previous years had practically been eliminated this year. As a result, the participants' group showed a high degree of cohesion and cooperation. And as they themselves reported in answer to our questionnaire, they were completely satisfied with the academic level and the whole atmosphere of the seminar which they saw as a significant moment in their academic careers.

It should finally be noted that cooperation between lecturers and students during the seminar was impeccable and this of course contributed a lot to the warm and friendly atmosphere which prevailed during the 45 days of its duration.

The professors who taught at the Seminar were: W. Decker (GER), I. Mouratidis (GRE), J. McAloon (USA), K. Georgiadis (GRE), I. Jobling (AUS), M. Messing (GER), R. Barney (CAN), J. Parry (GBR), L. Bartzeliotis (GRE), N. Yalouris (GRE), A. Panagopoulos (GRE), S. Miller (USA).

In conclusion, it is important to emphasize, once more, the great success of this year's postgraduate seminar. The postgraduate seminar of the IOA has become established by now as an institution and as one of the most important and successful events organized by the IOA. Another important aspect is that the seminar is not merely a high level academic event for participants, but it also introduces the foreign students to the Greek situation and culture.

I am totally convinced that the IOA's postgraduate seminar with the experience accumulated during the last three years, will be just as successful in future, providing participants with academic qualifications, while contributing significantly to the promotion of the international Olympic Committee and the International

Olympic Academy.

Finally, among the incentives given to postgraduates, we should mention the IOC's scholarships for top-grade students.

The International Session for Journalists (May 30 - June 4) was one of the best organized these last few years, from the point of view of attendance and scientific level. These sessions for journalists could be further developed, combining topical journalistic issues with questions related to the Olympic Movement.

During the session journalists were informed about the IOC's press office which is equipped with all up-to-date information systems so as to meet the requirements of the modern Olympic Movement. The relation between the Olympic Movement and the written and electronic sports press and their cooperation in the last 100 years of their coexistence were very well analyzed. Changes in sport reporting during this last century were identified, both in respect to the mass media and the sports editor's profession, within the context of the Olympic Movement. Concepts like "media and market", "commercialization" "TV rights" etc. were aired without frightening us. The Olympic Movement is united and strong as never before and this strength fans the media's interest in the Olympics.

It was suggested that this session should become an opportunity for further information and learning on the Olympic Movement, the history and philosophy of the Olympic Games.

The session's lecturers were: K. Georgiadis (GRE), J. Sotelo (IOC), E. Sporidis (GRE), J. Hackforth (GER), A. Lunzenfichter (FRA).

By general admission of all those who have been attending the Academy's events these last years, the interest and involvement of participants at the 35th Session for Young Participants (6/18 July) was extraordinary. Their level of knowledge was probably the best we have had all these years. This is due, in part, to the more careful selection of participants by the (73) National Olympic Academies to ensure that they would represent their country adequately and, in part, to their higher average age as most of them had completed their university education. Attendance at the other events on the Academy's programme, such as the dance, painting, sculpture workshops, the poetry and literature society and sports and social activities was also most impressive.

The subtopics of this year's session had been chosen from the four main themes of the Centennial Congress. Of course we did not just copy the themes of the Congress, but gave lecturers specific subtopics to develop so as to cover all the Congress's vast material. Professors H. Shaddad (SUD) and Sigmund Haugsjaa (KEN) delivered lectures on the first theme "The contribution of the Olympic Movement in modern society" which covered Olympism and its moral values, sport and the environment, international understanding, the programme and future of the Olympic Games. In his lecture, Professor Shaddad appealed for the reinstatement of the term "amateur" and spoke of the negative phenomena plaguing the Olympic Movement today: superathletes, nationalism, racial discrimination, aggressivity, rule violation, drug abuse, victory at all costs, professionalism and com-

mercialization.

Professor S. Haugsjaa described the contribution of the Olympic Movement to modern society through the United Nations' environmental programmes. In his excellent presentation he referred to the Olympic Movement and its efforts to promote the ideals of peace and universality in the field of environmental protection. He also mentioned the Olympic Charter's references to environmental issues under the slogan "Healthy athletes need a healthy environment". He described in detail the ecological problems that threaten our planet and proposed a specific co-operation strategy between national and international federations and associations for their control.

IOC members, Dame Mary Glen Haig and Dr Un Yong Kim, developed the themes of the Congress, "Olympism and its ethics", "the structure of the Olympic Movement" and "the Olympic Movement and international understanding".

In her lecture, Dame Mary Glen Haig analyzed the "spirit of chivalry", nobility and generosity, which permeates the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement. She focused her analysis on man, the heart of the Olympic Movement as she defined him, who represents groups, associations, committees, organizations.

She referred to the opening ceremony and analyzed its symbolic meaning for the universality of sport differences in sports facilities among states, the NOCs' limited scope of operation and predefined role, calling the National Olympic Committees the gearwheels of the Olympic Movement.

She said that the problem areas of the Olympic Movement should be defined and questions asked, as a first effective step against its critics. She described as comforting the worldwide concern about drug abuse. She emphasized the need to avoid any kind of categorizing within the Olympic Movement and to reject discrimination. Closing her lecture, she spoke of the contemporary educational programmes in which the role of the media and cooperation with them become more and more necessary. In her view, the Olympic Movement cannot and should not want to lose the media's attention. It should, however, check their motives.

Dr Un Yong Kim's presentation focused on the relations between the Olympic Movement and International Federations. In his view, IFs should make sure that their activities are compatible with ethical rules; he noted that constant changes in our modern world require continuous adjustments to the values of the Olympic Movement. For that reason, the IOC and the IFs should jointly lay down a code of conduct to be followed by all involved in the Olympic Movement. He then defined the values which are contained in the Olympic Idea today: understanding, mutual respect, the struggle against racism, doping and violence. He also talked about juridical aspects and the creation of the International Sports Arbitration Council by the IOC to settle the affairs of the IFs.

He attributed the IOC's prestige and strength to its independence from any political, economic and religious power. He spoke about the relations of the IOC with the IFs, participation quotas at the Olympics, the selection of host cities, the Olympic programme, advertising restrictions introduced by the IOC during the

Games, financial agreements and rights and, finally, about economic solidarity.

The presentations by the two IOC members were very well received. Participants were also able to put questions to them and ask for clarifications on the different decisions of the IOC.

The speakers on the second main theme of the international congress of Paris, "The modern athlete", were Professors Hai Ren (CHN) and Eduardo de Rose (BRA) who lectured, respectively, on "The position of athletes in the Olympic Games of the 21st century" and "Sports medical problems of top athletes in our society".

Professor Hai Ren (CHN) began his research by presenting the athletes' position in the 20th century Olympics and trying to predict their future status. He referred to the emancipation of athletes which started in the middle of the 20th century and the roles attributed to them in today's society (flawless individual, role model, advertiser, diplomat, promoter of his country's image, social reformer). He stressed the absence of the necessary preparation for athletes to take over these roles, as a result of lack of means and appropriate social background. He spoke of the isolation of top athletes from the rest of the world as they are geared only to the achievement of top performances. He also analyzed the reasons behind the athletes' emancipation, focusing on the strong impact of materialism, the emphasis on the result to the detriment of the method and the tendency for athlete to become the means instead of the end. He then mentioned some basic factors which have influenced or could influence the question of the athletes' equality, such as a) the change in social values, b) the development of sport, c) educational reforms and d) democratization.

Professor De Rose (BRA), spoke about sports medicine, pre-competition control of top athletes, the history of doping in the summer and winter Olympics and related medical problems. All the issues which he addressed were highly specialized. Nevertheless, students showed considerable interest in his paper to which they listened attentively. The success of Dr Rose presentation was certainly also due to the fact that he spoke without a text and showed many slides.

The third main theme of the Paris congress was "Sport in its social context".

Professor Stolyarov (RUS) developed the subject, "Political developments in the world and their impact on the Olympic Movement. Can political changes be influenced by Olympic education?" He referred to the numerous changes that are taking place at a geopolitical level and affect the Olympic Movement. He considered as extremely important the change witnessed at the level of the clash between sociopolitical forces and movements and the joint search for cooperation patterns in order to solve the vital problems of mankind. The Professor's position reflects the importance of the mission and the weight that is and will be given in future to the work and role of the Olympic Movement as a geopolitical factor of stability and promotion of major values and ideals on a world scale. As a result, the IOA's role and work as an international centre for the advancement of humanitarian ideals takes on a special significance. Professor Stolyarov underlined the three factors which support this view: a) for the first time, the Olympic Movement has a so-

cial base for its development, b) there is a general demand to strengthen the humanitarian outlook of the Olympic Movement, c) the emergence of new national and patriotic movements (chauvinism). The Professor then identified the major components of the Olympic education concept and described the relation between Olympic education and politics. Finally, he listed the ways and means to increase the effectiveness of Olympic education.

Professor Peter Donnely (CAN) referred to the two dominant sports ideologies of the 20th century: Olympism and professionalism. He presented a convergence model of the two concepts and examined their differences ranging between exclusion and participation, conduct and outcome. To justify the changes that have taken place in respect to these two concepts, he mentioned sponsors, the involvement of the media, international television in particular, in the Olympics. He described the convergence between Olympism and professionalism using the expression, "between the devil and the deep blue sea". He defined the present stage of sports ideology as "Prolympism", from professionalism and Olympism. He also analyzed the phenomenon of TV domination and commercialization of the Olympic Games, drawing attention to its negative effects and proposed alternative options like sport for all. In his conclusions, Professor Donnely supported the view that the whole development of sport is going through a crisis.

Professor Montserrat Llines presented the subject, "The media's contribution and influence in the Olympic Games" which was the first main theme of the international congress. Mrs Llines described the numerous communication aspects of the Olympic Games and the increased participation of media representatives in the Olympics through the years. She also mentioned the different approach to information one finds in individual countries. Mrs Llines also spoke of the influence of the media in the staging of the Games and their financing. Finally, she briefly referred to Olympism and Sport as "mediatization phenomena" asserting that television has replaced the former "athletes-spectators" pattern with a more complex system consisting of the competitors, spectators, the media and TV viewers.

In his lecture, Mr Charles H. Battle, International Relations Director of the Atlanta Organizing Committee had been invited to inform us on the preparation for the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr Battle presented the goals of the Organizing Committee which, as he told us, is a private, non profit organization with the object of financing, organizing and staging the Games. Very briefly, the Committee's goals are: a) to stage the Centennial Games with sensitivity, b) to present the spirit of America to the world, c) to leave a positive physical and cultural heritage. He then described in detail the number of competitors, journalists etc. who are expected in Atlanta. Participation with 197 countries attending the Games, will be the largest ever. 3700 women competitors are also expected, a much higher figure than in Barcelona. He also said a few words about the programme and ceremonies to be held during the Games. Participants showed a great deal of interest in this presentation which was made in the best possible way, I think.

Professor A. Kalpaxis presented an outstanding lecture on the history and philosophy of the ancient Olympic Games.

The overall level of lectures and speakers was very high. I should, however, point out that many of the lecturers were rather "conservative" in their contacts with students.

As we know, the IOA's sessions are not limited to scientific lectures. Once again, the dance workshop was a tremendous success, with a large number of participants attending its courses which lasted more than 12 hours. Under the supervision of Professor Elizabeth Hanley, students were taught traditional Greek dances and modern steps which they presented at the social evenings and during a special event jointly organized by the dance and painting workshops and the dead poets society.

The dead poets society held two 2-hour meetings which were attended by 20 and 25 people respectively. On the initiative of coordinator S. Blatsis a climb to the Cronion hill was also organized, so that participants could watch the sunrise. Participants wrote many excellent poems during their stay in Olympia. The poems were evaluated by a jury which selected the three best which will be sent to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne. This activity has developed steadily through the years and has become established as a permanent cultural institution by now which will certainly be pursued in future.

The presence of Kevin Whitney at the head of the painting workshop for the last ten years has greatly contributed to making it one of the Academy's most important activities. As in previous years, students once again devoted themselves to painting under his supervision. Their works were judged by a jury which chose the three best to be sent to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne.

Sports events were also very efficiently organized and were attended by practically all participants. Sports competitions and games were staged, as well as mini Olympic Games. For all games, special rules were laid down by the working group coordinator.

The work of the discussion groups was also very important. The questions for discussion by the groups had been selected from the subtopics of the 12th congress. As in previous years, the first cycle included questions related to Olympism and ethics. This is done to give students the possibility to discuss about Olympism first and through dialogue and self-learning to assimilate the principles of Olympism (basic knowledge), before moving to more specialized issues.

The results of both rounds were stored on the computer, photocopied and stapled and then distributed in time to all participants without any problems. We should once again emphasize the excellent cooperation of the Academy's staff with assistants and group coordinators.

The activities of the IOA continued with the Alumni Session of the IOA (18-23 July).

This is an institution which needs to be supported. Young academics mostly, from all over the world, come to Olympia at their own expenses to attend the se-

minar which is held every two years. Today the Alumni Association has about 300 members. If this number goes on increasing then, every two years, a larger event could be organized, in cooperation with other local associations and this would make the seminar a kind of "pilgrimage" of the friends of Olympia and the Academy. I must point out that participants in the seminar make good use of the opportunity and present several scientific papers.

The IOA's international activities ended this year with the Joint Session for Educationists (24-31 July). The educational aspects of Olympism and the Olympic Movement and the pedagogical role of the Paris Congress were examined at the session and there was a debate on the moral values and the contribution of Olympism to modern society. The effects of sport practice were assessed and the extent to which participation in Olympic sports can be beneficial and educational or harmful. Criteria were presented for the promotion and rewarding of Olympic competitors, as well as recommendations to ensure that athletes and coaches remain at the centre of Olympism's educational concerns.

The humanitarian and cultural value of sport and its ideals was also analyzed in contrast to everyday reality, as well as the role of competition sport for social and moral development through the concept of fair play. We also discussed the question of self-improvement. The need for educational strategies for the young, with emphasis on procedure, was equally underlined. The results of sport cannot be left to chance.

We also extensively discussed sport education as it has developed recently, through another philosophical approach intended to teach students the skills, values and direction of good sport, so as to inculcate a healthier and more positive attitude in athletes and sports fans. Ethical aspects were also addressed, together with the physical educator's role in encouraging his students to practise sport in conformity with ethical rules. We also considered the educational values of modern Olympism and the relation between Olympism and sport as a form of education, in the light of the evolution of Olympic values and in relation to the concepts of mutual understanding, ecological awareness, harmonious development of the individual and sports values.

The following invited lecturers presented papers at the Session: Kostas Georgiadis (GRE), "International Olympic Academy: the history of its creation, aims and activities", Sotiris Giatsis (GRE), "Political, religious and cultural aspects of the ancient Olympics", Vladimir Podichenko (RUS), "The 12th Congress of Paris: results, conclusions, comments", Bruce Kidd (CAN), "For an Olympic Movement education", Doris Corbett (USA), "Methods and techniques for teaching the educational dimension of sports activities", Otto Schanz (GER), "The educational values of modern Olympism", Peter Arnold (GBR), "How can educationists ensure that the practice and organization of sport will truly reinforce the educational aims which they supposedly serve?", M. Ajisafe (NIG), "Sport and international understanding", P. Gremer (PER), "Olympic educational programmes for developing countries".

Finally, a very positive development that should be stressed is that more and

more National Olympic Academies organize their seminars in the IOA's facilities. This year we hosted in Olympia the session of the Hungarian Olympic Academy, the educational session for teachers of the German National Academy, the students' seminar of the Olympic Society of Germany, the session of the Latvian Olympic Academy. The Academy was also visited by members of the Olympic Committee and Academy of Denmark and Sweden.

The Dean of the IOA and the professors who were accompanying the groups presented lectures at all these seminars. Various events were also organized in the conference room and facilities of the Academy (educational games) and at the Coubertin grove, in honour of the reviver of the modern Olympic Games. The event staged at the Coubertin grove by the National Academies of Hungary and Germany, where texts by Pierre de Coubertin were presented, was very moving.

Another significant event worth mentioning is the programme of the Athens Children's Museum on Olympic education which started with the IOA's support. It is a wonderful idea, part of the celebration of the centennial of the modern Olympic Games. The programme is intended for children from 4-6 and 7-12 years of age and its purpose is to initiate the children to the Olympic spirit, it includes Olympic designs, such as symbols and mascots and games of knowledge, memory and painting.

As I have already mentioned, annual additions of contemporary reference books to the Academy's library, from the Olympic Solidarity grant and the link to Internet have significantly upgraded its contribution to the work of the Academy.

The library's transfer to the new Conference Centre, combined with the new computer technology acquired thanks to the Leventi grant create new prospects for its further contribution to the programme of sessions.

As we know, the Hellenic Olympic Committee celebrated, with pomp, the IOC's centennial and the first 100 years since its own establishment on 12/24 November 1894. Celebrations for the centennial of the modern Olympic Games continued in 1995 and 1996 with great success and included sports competitions in the Panathinaikon Stadium, the meeting of the IOC's Executive Board in the facilities of the IOA, exhibitions on the revival of the Games, the International Exhibition of Olympic Stamps and a special event at the old parliament building of Athens, in the presence of the President of the Hellenic Republic, Constantinos Stefanopoulos and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. The ceremony for the lighting of the Olympic Flame for the Olympic Games in Atlanta was also held with great pomp in the presence of the First Lady of the USA, Mrs H. Clinton. The ceremony was attended by more than 15'000 spectators in Olympia's ancient stadium. The next Academy report, when the celebrations will be over, will certainly contain more detailed information on this magnificent anniversary.

In total, 40 events were organized at the Academy and attended by about 2'500 people. All participants had the opportunity to learn about and feel the true Olympic spirit as it is promoted through the Academy's work.

With the support of the IOC and the HOC, the Academy has completed this

year 35 years of contribution to the Olympic Movement. Throughout these years it has worked closely with the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees and National Olympic Academies to develop a programme of studies which really meets the requirements of the Olympic Family.

In conclusion, it is our duty to thank once again the IOC and the HOC for their support to the IOA's work.

by Kostas Georgiadis,
Dean of the IOA

LIST OF IOA ACTIVITIES - 1995

April

4/4	Elia District School Teachers	53 persons
10-12/4	2nd Symposium of Secretaries General of European Committees	45 persons
14-16/4	International Seminar of Volleyball Coaches	26 persons
18-18/4	Swedish Olympic Academy	19 persons
29-30/4	Greek Post Service (EL.TA)	15 persons

May

1-4/5	Educational Seminar of of Second Grade Teachers	45 persons
4-5/5	National Olympic Committee & Sports Confederation of Denmark	15 persons
4-10/5	1st Symposium of the IOC Commission for the IOA and the Olympic Education	34 persons
9-13/5	Students of Physical Education Department of Thessaloniki University (Basketball)	42 persons
15/5	Central Union of Greek Municipalities and Village Councils	200 persons
15-19/5	Students of Physical Education Department of Thessaloniki University (Volleyball)	31 persons
15/5-30/6	3rd International IOA Post Graduate Seminar on Olympic Studies	46 persons

19-21/5	3rd Meeting of Greek Association of Sports Journalists	25 persons
21-25/5	1st Greco-italian Congress of vascular and cardio-vascular surgery	66 persons
28-29/5	Centre of Sports Journalism	50 persons

June

30/5-4/6	8th International Seminar for Sports Journalists	70 persons
11-15/6	Sirocco Congress on the subject: "Computer Science"	28 persons
20-26/6	Educational Seminar of Elia District students	121 persons
25/6	University of Rhode Island Kingston	25 persons
26-27/6	Theology Faculty of Athens University	5 persons
30/6-2/7	General Assembly of Hellenic Football Federation	200 persons

July

5-18/7	35th International Session for Young Participants	227 persons
8/7	NATO	40 persons
18-23/7	4th Session of the International Olympic Academy Alumni Association	53 persons
24-31/7	2nd Joint International Session for Educationists and Staff of Higher Institutes of Physical Education	105 persons

August

11-16/8	6th International Symposium of the International Centre for Philosophy and Interdisciplinary Research	37 persons
18-22/8	Session of the Hungarian Olympic Academy	25 persons
25-27/8	1st Intellectual Symposium of Greeks	60 persons
28/8-2/9	Educational Seminar of German teachers	107 persons

September

2-4/9	Clinic of Greek Stomatologists' Society	200 persons
6-10/9	3rd International Congress of the Technical Commissions of the International Association of schoold sport (Ministry of Education)	66 persons
10-14/9	International Congress of Police officers	121 persons
15-17/9	Seminar of the Greek Equestrian Federation	137 persons
20-25/9	German Olympic Society	27 persons
20-25/9	Latvian Olympic Academy	39 persons
21-25/9	Greek Children's Museum	17 persons
25/9-1/10	World Fencing Federation	31 persons

October

2-7/10	Founding Congress of the Balkan Union of Statisticians	91 persons
7-8/10	Athens Medical Association	80 persons
12-16/10	European Congress of Special Olympics	150 persons



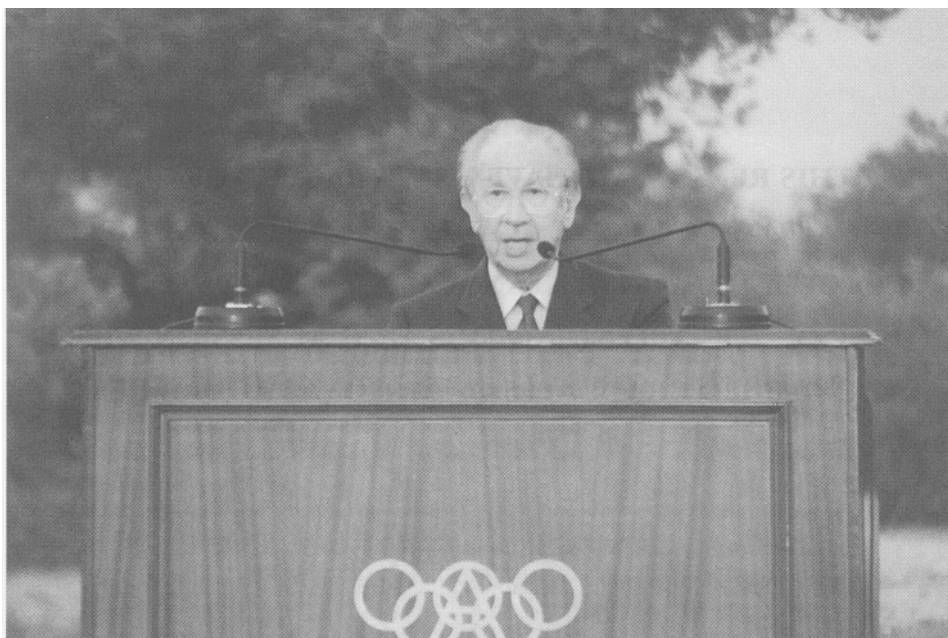
Mr Andreas POTAMIANOS is the recipient of the IOC Olympic Trophy - 1995 for his most significant contribution to the Olympic Movement's Unity.



Prof. John Talbot POWELL (CAN) was honoured with a commemorative plaque for his most significant contribution to the works of the IOA for the last 30 years. The award was presented by Mr George LIANTS, Undersecretary of State for Sports.

**"FOR THIS REASON, WE HAVE ENCOURAGED THE CREATION
OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMIES SO THAT OLYMPISM
CAN BE TAUGHT IN ALL LANGUAGES. PERHAPS ONE DAY,
THOSE OF YOU ATTENDING THIS ANNUAL SESSION WILL BE
PRIVILEGED GRADUATES OF NATIONAL ACADEMIES."**

**Quotation from the address of the IOC President for the
opening of the 35th International Session of the
International Olympic Academy for Young Participants.**



H.E. Mr Juan Antonio SAMARANCH while addressing the attendees during the Opening Ceremony of the 35th Session.



Mr Dimitris A VRAMOPOULOS, Mayor of Athens delivering his speech.



H.E. Mr Juan Antonio SAMARANCH, IOC President and Mr Costas GEORGIADIS, IOA Dean with some participants in the Session on the Hill of the Pnyx.

**OPENING CEREMONY
OF THE 35TH SESSION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY
HILL OF THE PNYX
5th July 1995**

Address
by Mr Freddy Serpieri (GRE)
President of the International Olympic Academy

Mr Prefect,
Mr Mayor of Ancient Olympia,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I welcome you to Ancient Olympia, this paradise which gave birth to the Olympic philosophy.

The first 100 years of its revival were a critical period of change for modern society, since there were huge transformations in terms of politics and economics and major disputes regarding human values.

It is in this era of deep and radical change that you, the youth of the entire world, are called upon to preserve your calm, make a constructive study of past events and fight for the survival of the Olympic ideal internationally, viewing the future of humankind with optimism.

The fundamental principles of learning are enthusiasm and admiration. The radiance and fascination of the history of the Olympic Games, with which you will become acquainted during your brief stay at this Centre for Olympic Studies, will provide you with unique experiences and indelible memories of a magical world. This is how we believe we can attain the aims of peaceful coexistence, equal opportunity and social discipline.

Look for the links to history and tradition so that the thoughts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, as he conceived them 100 years ago, can be subjected to contemporary interpretation and analysis; this will give you the opportunity to provide yourselves first of all, but also your friends, your country and the entire Olympic family, with the knowledge of Olympism as it is summarized in the phrase "citius, altius, fortius".

The impressive statue of NIKE which will be in few days at the entrance of the new Conference hall - will be the symbol of the Olympic philosophy: victory in the stadium, victory in our difficult course through life.

Spread your wings of youth and look for the true victory in human relations which pays attention to human existence above anything else.

I thank you and wish you all a pleasant stay.

Address
by H. E. Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch (ESP)
President of the International Olympic Committee

We are here once again on the Hill of the Pnyx, surrounded by the young participants on their way to Olympia for an educational pilgrimage to the International Olympic Academy.

The fact of being in Greece, the root of several civilizations and Olympism, and especially in Athens, where the first Olympic Games were staged, is already the start of a history lesson linking ancient times with the contemporary world.

For several years, hundreds of young people from the four corners of the world have followed this Olympic journey of knowledge.

The Olympic Movement is essentially an educational one. Outside the period of the Olympic Games, the activities of the International Olympic Committee revolve around educational programmes. Thus, in 1994, Olympic Solidarity administered 443 training courses for almost 90000 athletes and coaches. Each year, many seminars, symposiums and conferences are organized on various themes.

Olympic Solidarity also finances the work of the International Olympic Academy and part of the costs of those attending the annual session.

We do this because we are certain that sport, organized according to Olympic ethics, can develop human values whose basic elements are tolerance, generosity, solidarity, friendship, non-discrimination and respect for others.

We must constantly extend the capacity of sport to open the souls and minds of young people to relationships of cordial friendship and mutual respect.

We are also studying ways to enable the young participants at sessions of the International Olympic Academy to become active ambassadors of the Olympic ideal in their respective countries.

For this reason, we have encouraged the creation of national Olympic academies so that Olympism can be taught in all languages. Perhaps one day, those of you attending this annual session will be the privileged graduates of national academies.

At this point, as in customary in my speeches, I should like to stress the im-

portance that we attach to the unity of the Olympic Movement, without which we would not have become a social force in the world today.

By way of conclusion, allow me to express, on behalf of the Olympic Movement, my sincere thanks to the Greek government authorities and to my colleagues. IOC members Messrs Nikos Filaretos and Lambis Nikolaou; the NOC President, Mr Antonios Tzikas; the president of the International Olympic Academy, Mr Fernandos Serpieris; and the staff and lecturers of the International Olympic Academy for their cooperation and contribution to promoting the Olympic ideal.

Address
by Mr Dimitris Avramopoulos (GRE)
Mayor of Athens

Before the crucial battle of Plataea, a Persian officer who had learned the details about the Olympic Games from some Greek prisoners, asked his General, Mardonius: "Whom are we going to fight against: how can we defeat these strange people who hold fierce competitions for an olive shoot?"

This phrase sums up the ideal of Homeric heroes, as expressed in the most absolute way in the age-old institution of the Olympic Games: the man who surpasses himself in the games is crowned by glory. Being an unqualified, metaphysical value, glory cannot be measured in terms of money or other material goods.

The purpose of the Olympic Games is, in my opinion, for all of us to join our forces and work like brothers to stop every war and conflict and make a deal: to compete to surpass one another with the ultimate aim of becoming better. This is the best way to pay tribute to our God or our ideal: for we should not forget that the Games in antiquity were held in the honour of gods.

Athens, the historical capital of modern Olympism, has its gates open for the Olympiad which will mark the beginning of a new era through the return to the primary values and the fulfilment of the Olympic moral imperative.

As Mayor of the City of Athens, I will be in Atlanta next year to convey the messages of Athens - the city of all those who share the same values and principles. Messages of love and respect for the ultimate value of the Athenian Democracy as well as of Olympism: MAN. It is a high and noble value which makes all people, irrespective of race or religion, feel that they are Athenian, too.

Welcome to our city, have a pleasant stay in Athens and every success with the 35th Session of the International Olympic Academy.

Address
by Mr Antonios Tzikas (GRE)

In an atmosphere that is always festive and full of esteem and love we, the representatives from all over the world and the President Mr Samaranch, gather on the hill of the Pnyx to pay tribute to friendship, peace and the fraternity of our Global Sports Community.

Many political, social, economic, scientific, artistic, athletic and cultural organizations are looking for ways towards happier societies.

The United Nations, the European Union, the International Olympic Committee and all the other social and political organizations, national and international, are anxiously searching for answers to the issues of peace, understanding and fairer communication among individuals and nations.

Naturally, all these organizations have man as the focus of their efforts and aims; and the question arises of how this dominant and decisive factor, man, should prepare in order to function under a broader social perspective rather than out of personal or national motives.

While all viewpoints converge with no major discord towards the notion that Social Education - starting as early as in the nursery school, if possible - is able to mould people with a deep feeling for friendship and contribution to the community, the question remains as to why our efforts are not channelled into a universal confrontation of the problem.

Olympic Education, with its inexhaustible wealth of social, humanistic and cultural messages, has already become the basis of social education in many countries with positive results.

Mr President, I must say without a trace of flattery, which I detest, that you are recognized as an indisputable universal celebrity. Your prestige affords you the opportunity to promote the view which you are already cultivating within the IOC, that Olympic Education should become the main point of reference for the pedagogical and social education of the young, after adjusting and updating it to the current norms.

In order for this aim to be attained, it is imperative that the Code of Olympic Education be prepared and followed in all countries of the world, perhaps after some appropriate adaptation. There have been endless discussion, recommenda-

tions and reports, but it is my impression that the time has come for us to decide upon how Olympic Education should be expressed and implemented in primary education.

The messages from the inexhaustible Olympic History and Philosophy which can prepare the kind of man we are anxious to mould should be sought and determined. A whole series of issues, including the age at which children should be taught these things and by whom, should be dealt with by a special Working Group encompassing various specialists and personalities and attached to the IOC.

The centenary celebrations in 1996 would be an excellent opportunity for preparing the Code of Olympic Education and submitting it to the United Nations so that it can be implemented all over the world - provided, of course, that it is clearly worked out.

I am fully aware, Mr President, of the difficulties of such an undertaking, but it is no exaggeration to say that only you can make it happen.

I am not attempting to carry coals to Newcastle, for I know that you feel strongly about this issue and it is among your highest priorities. I considered it my special duty to join the voice of the Hellenic Olympic Committee and, what is more, to promise you that we are at your disposal for any assistance we might be asked to provide.

The Olympic Games will be held in Atlanta while the Ceremony will be celebrated in Greece, the latter being the foremost choice of the speaker and the Hellenic Olympic Committee. We are glad that the Olympic Community has recognized this morally and historically infeasible right of ours.

Our impeccable cooperation with the Atlanta Committee, as is natural among people who have turned the Olympic Ideals into a life experience, guarantees that both the Atlanta Games and the Centennial celebrations in Greece will be dedicated to the Olympic visions and the youth of all the world.

The Olympic Games constitute an existential point of reference by now. They have survived through the centuries to enlighten and inspire humanity.

This grand and unique event has long surpassed the limits of a simple athletic competition; it is a hymn made of light, hopes and expectations; it is a Universal Feast awaited by everyone with love and respect.

1996 marks the beginning of a new 100-years period, and I sincerely hope that it will be a period in which everybody will dedicate themselves whole-heartedly to Olympic Social Education, since it is a one-way path to a better world.

Thanking you all for your kind and valuable attendance, I declare open the 35th Session of the International Olympic Academy and I wish you all success in your proceedings.



Young girls wearing Greek traditional costumes at the foot of the Acropolis



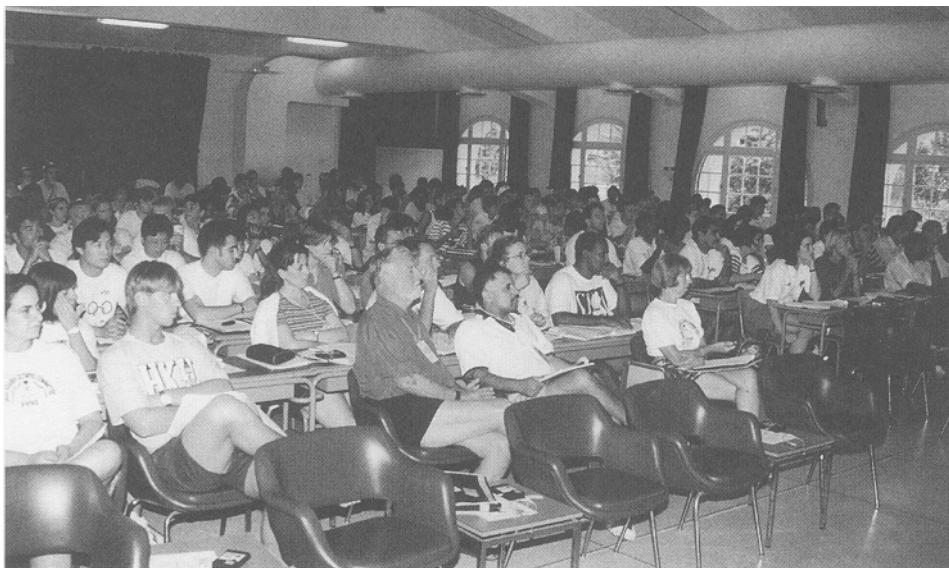
Laying a wreath at the commemorative stele inside which Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN'S heart is buried.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 35TH SESSION
AT ANCIENT OLYMPIA**

The opinions of the lecturers do not necessarily reflect those of the International Olympic Academy.

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We would appreciate it if the source of such articles were mentioned.



A general view of the lecture hall



Panel discussion with all the lecturers of the Session.

Address
by Mr Freddy Serpieris (GRE)
President of the International Olympic Academy

It is now a very short time before we reach the first centenary from the revival of the Olympic Games.

I am certain that the minds of all members of the Olympic family are on the alert as everybody is seeking, pointing out and analyzing the course of the Olympic Movement to this day in preparation for the new millennium.

In this corner of the Earth, where the Olympic philosophy first saw the light of day and where the Greek culture gave birth to the ideal of "*a healthy mind in a healthy body*", the International Olympic Academy is throbbing in tune with the grandeur of these moments and striving to carry out its work which bears hope for the Olympic family.

You, the youth of this world, are here for a few days in order to contribute to the arduous task of building up knowledge and disseminating a philosophy which must not die out in a society inundated with problems of technological evolution, environmental damage and, most significantly, existential concerns, all of which have serious implications for the entire world.

Let me remind you, on the occasion of this gathering at the sacred hill of the Pnyx, that the International Olympic Academy is the scientific link for the Olympic Academies of all over the world, co-ordinating a chain of scientific activities in the field of Olympism; and you are the link of unity and friendship in the Olympic family. This is the difficult task of a mechanism of thought which is full of optimistic messages for humankind. The International Olympic Academy, with moral and overall support from the International Olympic Committee and financial aid from the Hellenic Olympic Committee, has already started a series of wideranging Olympic education programmes, especially in countries where the local surveys and studies are not sufficient.

These programmes will serve as pilot studies for the education of schoolchildren of all ages; for it is clear that the acquisition and assimilation of knowledge should start at an early age, when the personality begins to take shape.

We must intervene in the building of this personality, as guardians of a universal philosophy with principles and ideals oriented always towards what is "beautiful, grand and real".

Bear in mind that this year, one more of the Olympic family's invaluable congresses will take place in ancient Olympia. University teachers from all over the world and researchers representing all the Olympic Academies will gather to study in depth the glorious international course of Olympism from a purely educational point of view and assess the potential for a contribution from education. It is certain that the findings of this congress will provide a vast educational material which will be used to the benefit of the Olympic community.

Wishing to support even more its steps into the field of Olympic education, the International Olympic Academy is planning to start a programme of scientific co-operation and exchange with Universities and Institutes active in this field; next year, it will designate the first "visiting professors" - an honorary title for those people who have been modestly active in the area of Olympic education and have aided for years the International Olympic Academy in its difficult task.

Also from next year, the International Olympic Academy is planning to introduce the institution of "honorary awards" for all those people who have provided it with scientific support all these years, passionately involved in promoting the Olympic philosophy all over the world.

The period of time from this day till next year will be a period of preparing for a splendid anniversary - not only the 100 years from the revival of the Olympic Games, but also the 35 years of operation for the International Olympic Academy.

Through a series of formal events and activities, the International Olympic Academy intends to organize a journey of remembrance and tribute to all those people who helped in founding this Centre for Olympic studies and devoted themselves to supporting such a nucleus, having foreseen so early the universal need for the existence of Olympic education and for ways to safeguard the Olympic philosophy.

I will conclude by inviting all of you who represent the youth of the entire world to make good use of the knowledge you will acquire during your stay in ancient Olympia; to work with interest and enthusiasm and go back home as ambassadors of the Olympic idea, so that we can join forces and attain our aim: *"Citius, altius, fortius"*.



OLYMPIA - THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF ANTIQUITY

by Prof. Ath. Kalpaxis (GRE)

The history of the Olympic Games in Antiquity has been recorded and analyzed in dozens - if not hundreds - of books, as you all know, some of which are of outstanding scientific merit. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that one can contribute something new on this theme in the course of a brief lecture. Then again, limiting oneself to presenting a mere summary of what has been said on the subject is at best extremely boring, both for the speaker and those who have honoured him by investing some of their valuable time in listening to him.

In order to evade - as far as possible - this dilemma I was confronted with as soon as I accepted the Olympic Academy's kind invitation, I decided to limit my talk to a presentation of a purely subjective image. In other words, I am not going to talk about the history of the ancient Olympic Games in general; I will talk about some specific elements of history which I find thrilling and try to explain the reasons why. Thus I believe my talk will have that aspect of originality which is essential for leading us into a fruitful and lively discussion at the end.

Let us take time a few centuries back. The Olympiad of 456 B.C. was the 81st, according to the ancient count, and must have been named after Polymnastos from the remote Kyrene, as tradition has it that the Games were given the name of the winner of the stadium - a race of approximately 200 m. The spectators of that year were undoubtedly awed by the sight of the newly completed temple of Zeus, in the middle of the holy enclosure of Altis. The unusual size of the building, its dazzling white marble roof and the rich sculptural decoration must have dominated their daily conversations. The Games were held around mid-July, and there are written testimonies to the fact that it was as unbearably hot as it is today for the spectators and, of course, the athletes; in search of some coolness, some of them must have sought shelter in the arcade formed by the peristyle and must have raised their eyes to admire the metopes of sculpted marble along the narrow sides of the temple. They were bound to recognize immediately the theme of the decoration - the twelve best known labours of Hercules - and most of them must have

understood the reasons for this choice of theme. Hercules was not only a son of the highest divine figure of the Greek pantheon to whom this temple was dedicated, but also one of the mythical figures whom the Greeks credited with the establishment of the Games. He was also said to have been the one who planted the wild olive tree in the holy area, the tree that was later named Kallistephanos; its shoots, cut off during a sacred ritual with a golden pair of scissors by a young boy whose parents should both be living, were used for making the garland. This garland, the kotinos, was placed on a gold and ivory table in the temple of Hera until presented to the winners as the only prize for their feat, as the wisdom of a Delphic oracle had specified

The better informed among the admirers of the sculptures would have realized that the mythical association of Hercules with the origins of the Olympic Games was not the only reason why this theme was chosen. After all, many other gods and mythical heroes laid claim to founding the Games, like Pelops and other kings of Elis and Pisatis - the two cities neighbouring the sacred precinct which alternated as its guardians throughout its history and were therefore responsible for organizing the games. Included in this circle of mythical founders were Zeus himself, who had wrestled with Kronos and won in this very spot, and Apollo, who had won a race with Hermes. Of all these, however, Hercules was established in the conscience of Greek people as having introduced specific sports and, hence, competition rules; as we shall see, the latter was to become a crucial parameter of the Games in historical times.

Furthermore, with the feats attributed to him by myth and because of the moral stance he had displayed by placing his powers in the service of gods and men without ever asking for anything in return, Hercules was recognized as the model of the perfect athlete. His success in dealing with the dangers for humankind - which the vivid imagination of Greek myth makers depicted as frightening beasts - was seen not so much as a result of his physical power but rather of his resourcefulness in using these powers ingeniously. Thus, he killed the Nemean lion by blocking it into a cave; the Stymphalian birds by frightening them out of their hiding place, clashing a pair of castanets; the Erymanthian boar by chasing it in the snow so that it was exhausted; the Lernaean Hydra by burning the stump left after he cut each head. There is no doubt that this resourceful Hercules, who had the idea of diverting a river in order to clean the Augean stables, was the one who was most admired in Olympia.

However, physical and mental powers were not sufficient for success according to ancient Greek thinking - not even for a mythical hero of this calibre. Equally necessary was divine favour and assistance, as depicted in some of the metopes through the discreet presence of Athena, the goddess who protected Hercules; and this was an important lesson for the viewer - or, rather, the reader of these reliefs.

Finally, some of the temple's visitors, perhaps the most sensitive among them, would have realized by the end of their walk around the peristyle that the artist

who had executed one of the reliefs on the west side was trying to convey one more message. The theme he had chosen was used frequently in Greek art, the killing of the Nemean lion. The difference here is that the scene is not that of the struggle with the beast. This is over, and the lion is dead, yet Hercules does not appear to be triumphant; although at a young age, he looks exhausted, leaning forward with his head bent over his arm. This symbolic gesture in Greek art shows that his thought is turned to the future; what weighs upon his shoulders is not only the fatigue from the struggle but also the prospect of incessant exertion for someone whose fate is to perform labours.

I am certain, dear friends, that as our fictitious visitor of the sanctuary was heading to the stadium to watch some famous runners or to the nearby hippodrome to watch the spectacular chariot races, he had been taught in a most direct way the essence his society ascribed to the Olympic Games. Let us try to follow his thoughts and mental associations on the basis of the few issues we have touched upon so far - for there are many more we could add if only time would permit.

We talked briefly about competition rules, some of which the Greeks attributed to Hercules, others to the mythical king Oxylyus and others yet to his descendant, Iphitus. Their scope goes far beyond the smooth running of the games. Their main purpose was to create an atmosphere of mutual respect, i.e. the foundation of what we describe today with the term "civilization". The athlete should be in Olympia one month before the games - the slightest delay could lead to his being disqualified - so that the umpires could judge whether he would compete in the men's or boys' competitions and whether he had trained during a minimum of ten months, and so that he could continue his training under supervision from the officials. During that period of time he would be assessed in terms of character as well as fitness - murderers and sacrilegious offenders were not eligible in the first place - and he would be taught all he needed to know about the games. In other words, the organizers strove to prepare a perfect spectacle for the viewers from every corner of the Greek world and, to ancient Greeks, it could not be perfect if it was limited to athletic performance alone - if there was a large gap between the athletes' morality and performance.

The athletes who went successfully through the final month at the gymnasia of Elis and were selected in the games did not have the right to withdraw at the last moment. Their candidature constituted an automatic commitment to the rules of civilized behaviour towards the spectators, the organizers as well as their own city. The latter had already honoured them by sending a delegation of eminent citizens to attend the games. Needless to say that any attempt to deceive the umpires or break the rules in any other way would result in heavy fines or corporal punishment. The severity of the fines becomes clear by the fact that whipping, which was humiliating for the athlete, was considered the most lenient punishment. As we know from the few cases mentioned in literary sources, the fines could be as high as the life earnings of an average working man; if the athlete was unable to pay the fine, as was the norm, his city would have to pay it for him, thus assuming the

indirect responsibility for his bad education. The fine proceeds were used for erecting statues of Zeus at the entrance to the stadium, the pedestals of which bore inscriptions like "The Olympic Games are contests of personal merit, not money", their obvious purpose being to be seen by the athletes on their way to the stadium.

The importance of civilized behaviour in human relations and, consequently, in the Games, is most directly evident in the choice of the scenes depicted on the pediments of the temple of Zeus. The west pediment showed the battle between Lapiths and Centaurs which resulted from the uncivilized behaviour of the Centaurs; they were invited to the wedding of the Lapith Pirithus and broke the sacred rules of hospitality by getting drunk and attempting to molest the women. The pediment of the temple's facade depicted the moment before the chariot race between Pelops and Oenomaus. The king Oenomaus used to trick his daughter's suitors into chariot racing competitions which they had no hope of winning, since he had winged horses; Oenomaus would overtake them with ease and then have them killed. His cheating was turned against him by the clever Pelops, who convinced Oenomaus's charioteer to loosen the axles of the wheels: during the race between them, Oenomaus fell off the chariot and was killed. Of course, the pediment was not meant as attribute to cheating. The theme was selected to remind its viewers of the crucial difference between unfair competitions and fair ones, like those established by Pelops in honour of his opponent, even though Oenomaus was planning to cheat, or those introduced by Hercules and which entailed clear and fair rules.

Allow me to digress at this point. We all know that the Olympic Games were open only to Greeks — that is, until the Roman occupation. The same restriction applied to all the other panhellenic games - the regular competitions held from very early at the sanctuaries of Apollo in Delphi, Poseidon in Isthmus and Zeus in Nemea. However, this exclusion of the "barbarians" should not be interpreted as xenophobia or racial arrogance. It should be noted that the games, local or national, were not athletic events in the current sense but, above all, rituals expressing a specific cultural concept, as evidenced by the choice of venues and their origin - mainly from the traditional burial rites. Participation in these rituals presupposed the acceptance of their significance; and this could only be felt by those who were part of the culture. Therefore, the distinction between Greeks and "barbarians" was not a racial one but, as put by Isocrates already in the 4th c. B.C. - "Greeks are those who partake of our education or our common nature", a purely cultural one.

It is only the realization of this cultural dimension of the games as an expression of cultural notions that can lead to an understanding of the complex phenomenon of the Olympic truce. This institution - the result of a treaty among the kings of Elis, Pisa and Sparta - provided for all hostilities to cease for the period of time necessary for visitors to travel to Olympia and back with safety; some people say one month, others talk about three months. The immediate purpose of the truce was therefore not to put an end to wars. Of course, warfare was an ex-

tremely undesirable socio-cultural phenomenon for ancient Greeks, as indicated by the characterization of Ares [Mars] as the most hated of the gods of Olympus. But the Greeks were also realists and knew how insufficient their means were for abolishing this phenomenon which was essentially part of their everyday reality. However, making peace for a limited period of time was proved feasible, mainly because it was based on the convincing argument of allowing the participants the opportunity to respond to an invitation extended by the organizers in the name of Zeus. So the truce was not an independent political act; it was an integral part of the sacred games and its violations were punished in the same way as the violations of the rules by athletes - by huge fines or disqualification of the offending city.

We have discussed in brief the ingeniousness of Hercules in dealing with his opponents by cleverness as well as force. This was how the Greeks saw the ideal athlete. The poet Pindar chose to compare a winner of the tough sport of pankration with a fox in terms of cleverness as well as to a lion in terms of courage. It was also resourcefulness on the part of a runner from Megara which led to the introduction of competing in the nude: during the race, he let his loin cloth to fall and was thus able to run more freely.

This cleverness as a necessary quality of an athlete automatically excluded the element of cruelty. True, the spectacle in Olympia was often extremely harsh, especially in wrestling (as described vividly by Plutarch), boxing and pankration — a combination of the other two. Injuries were quite frequent and there were even very few, isolated cases of death during these sports throughout the long history of the games. This did not mean at all that an athlete could aim at doing away with his opponent; it would be totally incompatible with the spirit of the games according to Greek people. Suffice it to mention the famous duel between the epic heroes Aias and Diomedes in which the spectators intervened and stopped the fight when the former was about to be fatally injured. In Olympia, when the boxer Diogenetos from Crete won a match by using foul blows and killing his opponent he was denied the award and expelled from the Games.

We should add at this point that the rulings of the judges - the Hellanodikai - were final. Their authority had its roots in the early days of the institution when the Hellanodikai were initially the kings themselves, while the position was hereditary and for life. Later on, the increased number of sports led to the need for more umpires; it seems that their number was finally fixed at ten and they were appointed by drawing lots among all citizens of the organizing city. Their prestige remained undiminished, however, as borne by their right to appear dressed in royal red gowns, because among their other obligations they had to undergo a ten-month training session and supervise the training of the athletes for one month. On the basis of this concept, the Hellanodikai could be fined by the parliament if a decision was found to be wrong or unfair, but their initial decision remained unchanged.

The Greek word for Hercules' labours, *athloi* has the same root with the word athlete and *athla*, the latter signifying all kinds of contests - athletic, martial or ar-

tistic. An athlete, therefore, is not simply a person exercising his body but someone who achieves something extraordinary - a feat, like a victory over an opponent of at least equal ability which would make him the best among the best; this is the phrase used by the poet for describing the famous wrestler Milon from Croton, Italy, who was six times an Olympic winner. This is why in the ancient Olympic Games only the first was honoured — the one who would beat all of his opponents - and also why, in case of a draw, the laurel was dedicated to the god instead of being shared between the two opponents. This is a point where we have a totally different concept from what seems to be accepted in our times in which, as rumour has it, what matters is the honour of taking part in the Games. In fact, the wrestlers in the Olympic Games in Antiquity had the right to withdraw before the contest if they were matched against a fearsome opponent whom they did not believe they could beat. This opponent could not be proclaimed a winner without having fought at least once - without having his body covered in dust, as the ancient Greeks put it.

We have already said that the Games were rituals belonging to the worship of the gods of Olympus. This must have been the reason why the emperor Theodosius ordered their abolishment in 393 A.D., by which time the Christian religion was well established. It was also the reason why the games started with sacrifices to the gods, performed by the athletes themselves as well as the official representatives of the cities, so that they would have their support throughout the contests. There were also sacrifices to local gods of special significance, like the fearsome Taraxippos who lurked by the most dangerous curb of the track to frighten the horses. However, what is most indicative of the mentality of the event was the sacrifices to the divine figures of Luck and Time - the fleeting elements of an opportune moment; it shows that the success of an athlete depended upon three factors: his own ability, support of the gods and taking advantage of the right moment. It is in front of one of the numerous altars within the Altis that our fictitious visitors must have stopped - in the evening, perhaps, on his way back to one of the tents where visitors used to sleep - and expressed his gratitude for having partaken of this ritual.

Dear Friends,

I do not think it matters so much whether the Olympic Games really started in 776 B.C. or whether it is a conventional date, being the first Olympiad for which we have the name of the stadion winner. It is also not so important to know how long the games lasted one day and when they were turned into two-, three- or five-day events, i.e. when it was that the sports of wrestling, boxing and pankration were added, the pentathlon (consisting of disk throwing, javelin throwing, racing, long jump and wrestling) and the various equestrian sports. And it is a trivial, although interesting, detail of whether a citizen from Armenia bearing the non-Greek name Varasdates was the last Olympic winner. The history of the Olympic Games cannot be understood as a series of events but as the record of a mentality which was so deeply rooted in the conscience of ancient Greeks as to last far over

a thousand years, despite the huge changes that took place in the meantime; a mentality forged within that particular concept of social ethics which was cultivated around the arcades of the Greek gymnasia.

I believe that the contemporary Olympic Games are abandoning this way of thinking at an increasing pace - and this has nothing to do with any attempt to modernize them. It would be a great labour indeed if we could reintroduce into the Games the notion of Olympism and give a more prominent position to the element of social ethics. And there is no one more suitable for performing this feat than you, the ones who were here today and displayed the patience of an accomplished athlete in attending this lecture.



**VALUES, AIMS AND REALITY OF
TODAY'S MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES
"A CALL FOR THE RETURN OF THE
TERM AMATEUR AND THE REJECTION
OF THE OLYMPIC MOTTO"**

by Dr. Kamal Hamid Shaddad (SUD)

Olympism, being a philosophy of life contains a) belief about the nature or essence of sports, b) beliefs about values and ideals, about what is good, or desirable or worthy of pursuit in practising sports and c) norms and rules laying down what ought to be done and what not to be done within the Olympic Movement.

The distinction between what constitutes the nature or essence of sports and what constitutes its values and ideals is often overlooked by scholars; and because many of them have treated the values and the ideals as essential characteristics of sports constituting its essence, the Olympic Movement had to face a serious problem and a dilemma when some of those values and ideals were either completely dropped or belittled and overshadowed by the practices and realities of the Olympic Movement during its recent history. For it is difficult to maintain a clear and distinct conception of "Sports" unless all its basic essential characteristics remain intact.

Modern Olympism, from the time of Baron de Coubertin, the founder, up to the time of president Avery Brundage, emphasized a set of ideals, namely Amateurism, Fair Play, Internationalism, Peace, Equality of Opportunity, Mutual Respect, Mutual Understanding, Friendship and the value of taking part over winning. Those were by no means intrinsic values of sports but were expressions of Victorian Liberal ideals imposed by de Coubertin on the Olympic Movement (Prof. Jim Parry - 1988 p 81).

To achieve those ideals the Olympic Charter of either times laid down rules and norms protecting the ideals and guarding them against contradictory characteristics such as Nationalism, Politics, Discrimination of all types, Aggression, Violence, Cheating, Drug-taking, Winning at all costs, Professionalism and Commercialism.

Amateurism which was considered by de Coubertin and Brundage as the main pillar of the Olympic Movement, understood as a form of self-sacrifice, self-giving, self-discipline and commitment, a process of purification that gave sport all the

characteristics of nobility and chivalry, has been devalued now under the pretext of the necessity to comply with the realities of our present time and the updating of the rules and norms of the Olympic Charter.

The term "Amateur" was thus removed from the Charter, and what were considered before as evils or vices because they contradicted the ideal of Amateurism, namely Professionalism and Commercialism, received renowned recognition and respect from all-corners of the world. "Amateurism" denotes today, they say, "a non-specialized, ignorant person who can not reach the summit of achievement in any sphere of social life particularly in sports".

The dropping of "Amateurism" as an ideal has been countered by greater emphasis on Excellence as an ideal. Winning or victory has become the sole important thing in competitions overshadowing the ideal of taking part. The Olympic Movement overwhelmed by the ideal of Excellence has forgotten that "the important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle, the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well".

Contrary to this maxim, the majority of the National Olympic Committees are today threatened to be kept out of the Olympic Games because of their poor chances of winning. They are told that the Olympic Games is to display maximum excellence and as such it should be exclusively opened to the very few professionals and elites who are at the very top. Yet a few years back in Seoul the Olympic Movement was extremely disturbed and annoyed because a very few athletes from some very small National Olympic Committees were denied participation due to boycott. This, unfortunately, is what Olympism of present and the future is about. This alarming attitude is justified by the Olympic Motto "Citius, Altius... Fortius" which was used by Pierre de Coubertin though he was not its author.

To save the Olympic Games from becoming a sheer spectacle where super athletes perform for the sole purpose of winning medals and breaking records, the Olympic Motto, being the source of such negative attitude, should be dropped from the Olympic Movement and eliminated from the Olympic Charter. Not only does the Olympic Motto not conform with some of the ideals of Olympism referred to at the beginning, but it contradicts its essential characteristics of universality.

The basic essential characteristics of sports, constituting its nature or essence and without which we do not have too clear and distinct a conception of sports are those of Movement: Play, Fun and Universality. Inseparable from the nature of sports are the necessary characteristics of Performance, Competition, Courage and Beauty. The distinction between the essential attributes of sports and the necessary attributes of sports justifies subdividing the Philosophy of Sports into a philosophy of play and a philosophy of competition. Excellence is primarily an ideal of philosophy of competition while Amateurism is an ideal of philosophy of play.

Though it is not possible to turn back the clock to uphold Amateurism in the Olympic Games, where we are concerned with a very high level of competition, I

believe that Amateurism, as a state of mind, a form of self-sacrifice and self-discipline and commitment, remains an important ideal for the practice of sports in general and, in particular, for "sports for all". It is also vital for Olympic Education which uses sports as a medium of instruction to achieve the perfection of man based on a harmony between the soul and the body.

Let us hope the term "Amateur" will make a comeback into the Olympic Charter, not as part of the Rule on Eligibility for the Olympic Games but as part of "Fundamental Principles" in relation to the general practice of sports, to "sports for all" and to sports or Olympic education.



THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT TO MODERN SOCIETY

by Prof. Sigmund Haugsjaa (KEN)

On behalf of UNEP and its new partner in encouraging a novel cooperation between Sport and the Environment - the International Olympic Committee - let me tell how pleased I am to be talking to you today. I shall begin my talk by providing you with a short introduction to the common challenges that the sporting world and the environment face today. I may add that there are a number of opportunities too.

The Olympic Movement

For the last hundred years, the Olympic ideal, nurtured in your beautiful city, has travelled to every continent. In doing so, it has brought to life aspirations of countless young people the world over. What were the driving forces of this movement? The vision of this movement: transmission of the ideals of peace, mutual respect, universal brotherhood and sisterhood. These have served to bring about a renaissance of sports. Is it then surprising that today more countries belong to the International Olympic Committee than to the United Nations? For hundred years, the Olympic movement has served the cause of world peace through the competitive efforts of the athletes. The time has now come when this movement can provide the impetus and inspiration for development of the minds of young people, conditioning them to a way of life that is in harmony with their environment.

Healthy Athletes need a healthy environment. Almost all children and young persons, who represent three quarters of the world's population, play some form of sport. Sporting values like fair play, teamwork, solidarity, excellence, grace, beauty etc. greatly influence their attitudes and their actions. By paying attention to the impact of sport on the environment and by outlining certain basic guidelines, the sporting world can go a long way in ensuring that you, the future generations, inherit a healthy Planet.

The Olympic Charter

It is clear the principles of the Olympic Charter encapsulate many truths funda-

mental to the environment. Thus by definition the athlete should be an ecologist, who needs pure air, water and clean ground on which to train and compete at his or her optimum level.

You will be pleased to learn that at the IOC's Centennial Olympic Congress held in Paris in September 1994, the IOC amended its Charter to include several principles relevant to good environmental stewardship.

And to follow up on this new vision on Sports and the Environment a cooperation agreement between IOC and UNEP was signed last year. I am now working on this programme, and I want to explain why we feel this collaboration gives us new opportunities to solve common environmental problems.

Sport and the Environment - a perfect match

Environment like sports knows no frontiers, no territorial borders. It transcends ideological cleavages. It does not recognize artificial distinctions between North and South or East and West. The Olympic Movement as an idea and as an institution has continuously evolved. It is its ability to change with the times which has earned it such a large following.

An overall concern

The complex web of life on the Earth and the support systems shrouding our planet is the only known haven of life. The flux of forces within that environment, including the sun's warmth, the water cycle and the interaction of natural forces, sustain all life on Earth. In natural circumstances the balance of forces that give rise to the life-giving environment would continue, largely undisturbed, as long as the sun continues to shine. Only humankind can upset the balance of nature. And only humankind can restore the balance. Care for the environment must not only become the overall primary concern, but also form the basic framework for the development of cities as well as rural areas. The goal is to make host cities of Olympic Games and major sports events as showcases of development without negatively affecting the ambient environment.

The environmental challenges

You as athletes and leaders of the sporting world can make concrete contributions by helping solve global environmental challenges such as:

- The greenhouse effect
- The depletion of the ozone layer
- Threats to biodiversity
- Air, water and soil pollution
- Over-consumption of natural resources
- Waste.

The specific ways in which we can contribute varies. For instance, the organizers of the Sydney 2000 Games want to work towards the following objectives:

1. Energy conservation and use of renewable resources;

2. Water conservation;
3. Waste avoidance and minimization;
4. Protecting human health with appropriate standards for air, water and soil;
5. Protecting significant natural and cultural environments.

Sustainability - what is it?

The World Commission on Environment and Development, in its 1987 report, Our Common Future, defines Sustainability as:

"development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

You and I, who represent the sporting world, can contribute to the realization of this goal.

A strategy

International and national Sports Federations as well as local sports clubs must be committed to general principles of ecological sustainable development, namely

The "Cradle-to-Grave" principle

The precautionary principle

The polluter pays and prevention pays principle.

The "Cradle-to-Grave" principle means that one's effort should be aimed at using renewable resources and construction materials which minimize toxic emissions, greenhouse gases and other environmental impacts during manufacture, use and environmental disposal refuse.

The precautionary principle is a principle that means if we are not sure of the environmental impact of a choice or an action, it should be avoided or given up. The third principle, the polluter pays and prevention pays principle will prevent and minimize negative environmental impacts when planning and running major sports events.

A Winning Team

Organizing sport and sports events involves many collaborators, and these partners are a unique team which can act to create a healthier planet.

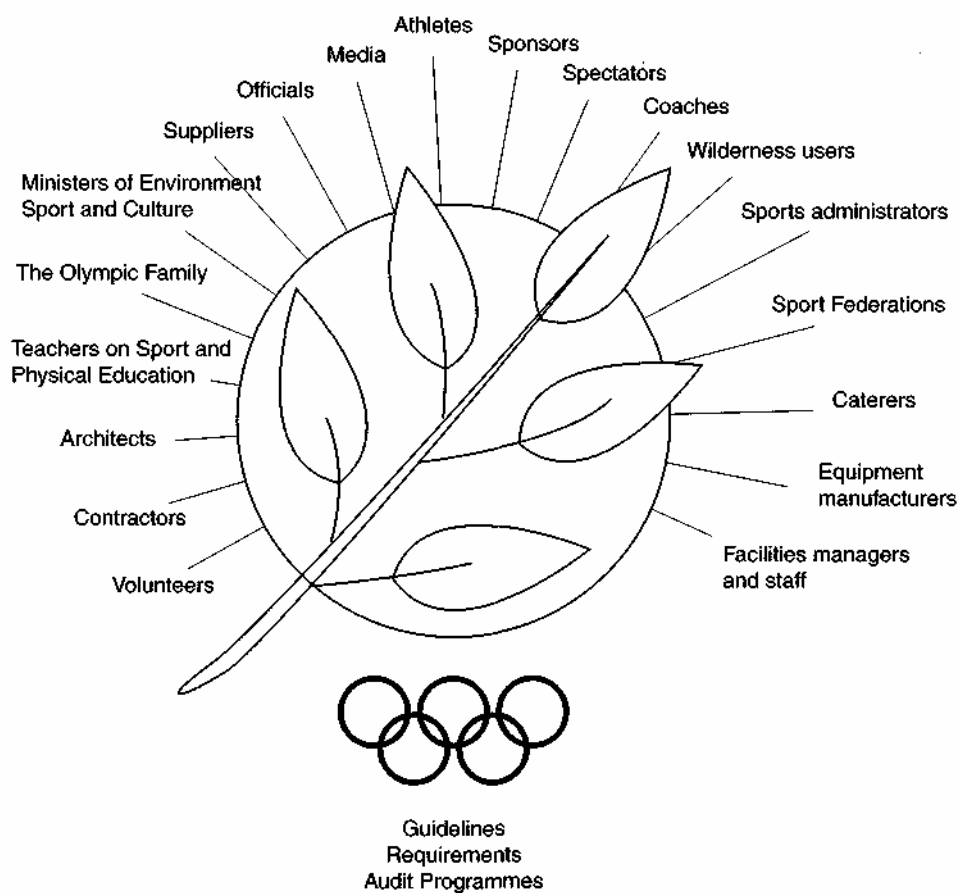
This team can become a winning team if each one contributes in an environmentally sustainable manner. And I suppose you, my young friends, should have a lot of suggestions on how they can act. Finally I shall give you an example on practical actions, namely a sport and environment-project in a slum area in Nairobi, Kenya (The Mathare Youth Sports Association).

Like in team-sports we have to collaborate to become a winning team.

Let us join forces towards

- A Healthy Planet
- A Healthy Local Community, and
- Healthy Human Beings

Together we can make our dreams come true.





**SPORT MONOCULTURE:
CRISIS OR OPPORTUNITY?**
by Peter Donnelly (CAN)

Sociology is a critical science. Such criticism is often misunderstood as being purely abstract or destructive. However, it is usually motivated by concern, and the belief that the object of criticism may be improved. As Senator John Fulbright stated:

To criticize one's country is to do it a service and pay it a compliment :
it is a service because it may spur the country to do better than it is doing,
it is a compliment because it evidences a belief that a country can do better than it is doing (cited by Sage, 1990, p. 11).

If we substitute sport, in general, or Olympism, in particular, for "country" in Fulbright's statement we discover the position of critical sport sociologists. Most have a deep appreciation for sport, and many appreciate the basic principles of Olympism, but they believe that improvements can be made. The criticisms of Olympic sport that I offer today are made in this spirit.

In this paper, I propose to briefly consider the two dominant sport ideologies and their influence on the development of sport; present a model to indicate the convergence of the two ideologies; and consider the limitations and opportunities presented by this convergence.

The two dominant sport ideologies of the 20th century are Olympism and professionalism. While there are alternatives, these two have dominated as evidenced by the media and public (and academic) attention they have received. They have tended to become the yardstick by which other forms of sport are judged.

Olympism is one of the best known philosophies of sport, and there are numerous descriptions of its tenets (e.g., Eyquem, 1966; Segrave, 1988). The movement developed from the Victorian codes of sportsmanship/fair play, exclusive amateurism [1], and muscular Christianity. The modern Olympics emerged in the first phase of globalization, when the first international movements were developed (Robertson, 1992), and; in a paradox that has haunted the movement throughout its recent history, at a time when nationalism was becoming a significant so-

cial force (Hobsbawm, 1983). Most of the sports in which we have all participated - school sport, youth sport, university sport, and recreational sport - have been heavily influenced by these ideals of Victorian and Olympic sport. This is a very utilitarian view of sport, based on the principle that sport is meaningful in terms of the social and educational benefits that derive from it rather than it just being "fun", and it is still given a great deal of currency in school and youth sport charters (although there is little evidence that these levels of sport in North America currently live up to their charters). Also, there is still evidence of support for the notion of amateurism in terms of non-professionalism and the "right" to play badly (cf., the popularity of Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards). But there is little evidence that the original ideals of Victorian and Olympic sport still exist in the Olympic Movement.

Although professionalism is not associated with a distinct philosophy in the same sense as Olympism, it is currently associated with the belief that "some form of economic reward is justified and necessary in order to achieve at the highest levels" (Gruneau, 1984, p. 14); and with the idea of "playing to win". Professionalism has changed in the modern era of sport from its origins where individuals used their athletic skills to win prizes or sold their athletic labour as journeymen, to the idea that professionalism was a form of prostitution (in contrast to the "purity" of amateurism), to its current status where the profession of athlete is considered to be as meritorious as any other profession. Professionalism only achieves full meaning because of, and in relation to strictly enforced exclusive amateurism. While some sports were highly intolerant of professionalism (e.g., rugby, tennis, track and field), others were more tolerant (e.g., football), and some even reached an accommodation (e.g., cricket, golf). There are differences between individual and team sports in terms of the development of professionalism. However, their origins are similar in terms of prize and/or appearance money. Team sports have tended to shift from this to wage labour, and subsequently to free agency (Wilson, 1991). Nowadays, in both individual and team professional sport we find the dominance of sponsors and entrepreneurs, and athletes as commodities who only maintain value insofar as they are successful.

Dominant ideologies represent themselves as the way of thinking and behaving, rather than a way - a choice among numerous alternatives that is, in itself, subject to change. As such, the effect of the two dominant sport ideologies on the overall conduct of sport has been pernicious. For example, with regard to Olympism, wherever state policy has, since the 1950s, attempted to reconcile the aims of elite sport and participation sport (i.e., high performance sport and Sport for All), it has failed consistently. Such reconciliations are usually modelled as a pyramid with mass participation at the base and high performance at the peak. However, Foldesi (1991) and Riordan (1990) have demonstrated the problems with this model as it existed in Eastern Europe; Cuba, which reputedly had one of the best mass sport systems, employed a two-tier model of high performance sport and Sport for All, rather than a pyramid (Sugden, Tomlinson & McCartan, 1990); and

Kidd has pointed to the way in which the Canadian government has reinforced "the legitimacy of high performance as the ultimate measure of cultural validity in sports" (1992, p. 153) by funding sport on the basis of an inverted pyramid - the vast majority of funding going to high performance sport. [2] Thus, both professional and high performance Olympic sport are based on an extremely limited definition of excellence (Kidd), which tends to discourage rather than encourage mass participation in sport. When so many young people are cut from sport because of their limited skills; when they see the vast majority of resources (money, coaching, facilities, etc.) going to the few talented athletes; and when they are continually presented with only two models of sport which emphasize such a limited definition of excellence (rather than being the best you can be, excellence is restricted to being better than everyone else), it is inevitable that many of them will begin to see sport as something that you watch rather than something that you do. In the past, however, Olympism and professionalism have represented two different ideologies - two different ways of thinking about and behaving in sport. It now seems that these two have merged into a single dominant sport ideology.

Olympism and professionalism have interacted in a number of ways in the last 100 years. In addition to the accommodations between amateurism and professionalism in some sports, there are numerous examples of athletes playing as "amateurs" in one sport and "professionals" in another. Jim Thorpe lost his Olympic medals because of his "naivete" regarding the rules of the amateur sport structure. "Whereas other school or college athletes played as amateurs in one sport and as professionals in another, Thorpe did not understand that one was to play the lamer under an assumed name" (Zakus, 1992, p. 345). Such hypocrisy has been characteristic of the relationship between the two ideologies for a long time - until very recently, amateur rugby union (once an Olympic sport) clubs refused to permit professional rugby league players to enter their club premises, while permitting other professional athletes to enter.

However, the main interaction between Olympism and professionalism has been in the mutual flow - of players from Olympism to professionalism, and ideas from professionalism to Olympism. In the past, almost all athletes received their early training and apprenticeships under Olympic codes of sport before being recruited into the professional ranks. [3] On the other hand, changes in the Olympic codes of sport almost always resulted from ideas developed by professionals. Retired professionals have worked as coaches and trainers for amateurs since the days of prize fighting, and have introduced ideas about training, sports medicine, and playing to win, on a continuing basis. The convergence of the two ideologies is, in part, a consequence of this mutual exchange.

A Model of Convergence

Providing a model of the convergence of Olympism and professionalism in a forum such as this involves enormous simplification of what is, in fact, an extremely complex process involving numerous interconnected elements. However,

the following development of a simple two-dimensional model does give some sense of the processes involved.

The two dimensions are those between exclusive and inclusive, and between process and outcome. Exclusivity concerns the exclusion of persons from involvement in sport, primarily on the basis of skill, but also on the basis of social characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender, and social class. Inclusivity is, of course, the opposite. Process emphasizes the way a sport is played and the experiences of the players, while outcome involves a single-minded emphasis on the result [4] (Figure 1). Professionalism as an ideal type clearly enters the model between the dimensions of exclusivity and outcome orientation, while Olympism as an ideal type involves exclusivity and process orientation. To fill out the model, it is possible to find sports played in a way that is both inclusive and process oriented - for example, the Workers' Olympics as an ideal type [5]; but inclusive and outcome oriented sports are unlikely. Sport for All would clearly range from the Olympic dimension, perhaps even into the unlikely dimension (Figure 2).

If we focus only on the top part of the model, where the two dominant ideologies are located, we may add a time line, based on Olympiads from 1896 (Athens) to 2000 (Sydney), to indicate changes over time from the ideal type. During this period there have been no major changes in professionalism as far as this two-dimensional model is concerned (Figure 3). However, it is quite evident that significant changes have occurred in Olympism during the period covered here.

Quite where Olympism began to diverge from the ideal type is difficult to pinpoint. The St. Louis Olympics (1904) were reputedly a very commercial affair; and it is unlikely that Jim Thorpe was the first Olympian to have violated the amateur code when his Stockholm (1912) medals were taken back. However, if we follow the advice that "Deep Throat" gave to Woodward and Bernstein during the Watergate Affair - "Follow the money" - then 1928 becomes the turning point. In that year Coca Cola, now recognized as the most significant Olympic sponsor, first sent 1,000 free cases of the beverage on the ship carrying the American team to Amsterdam [6]. If sponsors began the turn to an outcome orientation (because sponsors expect results for their investment), the involvement of media, particularly international television, completed the process. Television became particularly important in 1976 when the American ABC network paid significantly more than had been the case previously to televise the Olympics, with a winning bid of \$25 million. Large scale television coverage brought more money into Olympic sport, and provided an even larger forum for sponsors who brought even more money. By 1978, sports such as track and field were allowing large amounts of money to be paid to clubs, but not directly to the athletes. However, the final turn toward outcome orientation clearly came in the 1980s. The IOC removed the term "amateur" from the Olympic code in 1981 in anticipation of the first open appearance of professionals at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Los Angeles was, in turn, the most commercially oriented Olympics to that time. "By the 1988 Games, practically no one was ineligible - except for professional boxers, NBA basketball players,

and soccer players over the age of twenty-three" (Guttmann. 1994, p. 166). By 1992, the increase in performance standards which reduced the number of participants in Barcelona, and the composition of the United States basketball team, pointed to the fact that there was, in fact, very little difference left between Olympism and professionalism.

Between a Rock and a Hard Place

The convergence of Olympism and professionalism to create a single dominant sport ideology, one that we might term prolympism, has an enormous impact on all forms of sport. The impact of this combined ideology is that it tends to reinforce and reproduce itself; it marginalizes alternatives; and it creates a momentum that tends to draw all sport in that direction to be caught between, as the American expression states, "a rock (Olympism) and a hard place (professionalism)" (Figure 4). The evidence that all sport is being drawn into a single dominant sport ideology, and that we are witnessing the emergence of a global sport monoculture based on an ideology of prolympism is quite compelling. This trend is evident in the following examples of: 1) the televisualization and commercialization of sport, which are both a cause and an effect of the convergence of Olympism and professionalism; and 2) the difficulties experienced by indigenous and alternative sport ideologies which are a consequence of the emerging global sport monoculture.

1. Televisualization and Commercialization

While it is apparent that most professional sports survive and/or flourish because of their television contracts, this has increasingly become the case for the Olympics. Several years ago, Juan Antonio Samaranch (IOC President), speaking with reference to sailing, stated that any sport which could not command a television audience had no place in the Olympics (CBC Radio, 1992). With regard to the proposed removal or reduction of wrestling, darts, snooker and bowls from the British television schedule, Tomlinson (1992) noted that television companies "were complying with the demands of advertisers for higher income, bigger spending and younger audiences," and that the "relationship between sports and the broadcast media has become a major influence on the world of sport itself and marks a fundamental shift in the social development of many leisure sports" (p. 193). [7]

This trend toward sports (both Olympic and professional) that attract a specific and desirable (i.e., high consumers) television audience is reinforced by constant rumours about which sports are to be dropped from the Olympic schedule; the recent addition of sports to the Olympics with a proven television audience (e.g., baseball, tennis); and the type of sports that are lobbying actively for inclusion in the Olympics (e.g., both golf and bowling, sports with proven television audiences, were reportedly paying Robert Helmick, the former member of the IOC from the United States, to lobby on their behalf (Simson & Jennings, 1992). In addition to the problem of sports that are defined as unattractive to Olympic television audiences, there is the problem of athletes who are not defined as world class, and

are therefore presumably less attractive to those audiences. The IOC began to deal with this problem by increasing the qualifying standards for the Barcelona Olympics. If this trend continues, it will lead inevitably to a substantial number of countries who will not be able to qualify any athletes for the Olympics. Richard Pound, an IOC Vice President, has reportedly proposed that underrepresented countries be permitted to send athletes who will only be permitted to march in the Opening Ceremonies as "honorary Olympians". Since many of the world class athletes are also professional athletes, we are witnessing an increasing number of professional competitors, blurring the Olympic/professional distinction even further. [8]

In addition to the commercialization of sport engendered by television, sponsorship also has an enormous commercial impact on sport. This has now seeped down to the lowest levels of organized sport. My own children have played in a recreational soccer league for some 10 years; during that time they have never played without a sponsor's name on their uniform shirts. At the other extreme we find actual corporate teams, for example, the Visa decathlon team in the United States and the Avis decathlon team in Germany who competed in 1993. Given the cut-backs in public spending by many governments, which is forcing all sports that previously relied on state funding to seek corporate funding, such corporate teams may represent the future of sport. Will future Olympics be composed of a combination of national and corporate teams?; or all corporate teams? [9] This emphasis on commercialization is confirmed by all of the new sports - free style skiing, mountain biking, windsurfing, competitive rock climbing, etc. — which immediately became professional and never progressed through an amateur stage. Sponsorships and prize money were acceptable as soon as they became available.

2. Indigenous and Alternative Sports in Trouble

Paraschak (1982) and Whitson (1983) have pointed out the negative effects of the dominant sport culture on indigenous games. Even with the best of intentions, the all-embracing nature of dominant sport cultures brings to people ways of playing and understanding sport, equipment, facilities, etc., that can result in the destruction of existing sport cultures. For example, the Sri Lankan game of *ellay* is similar to the game of baseball except that the only scoring is by home runs, and players have to be hit by the ball while running in order to be out. A group from Baseball Canada visited Sri Lanka in 1991 as part of a sport development programme, donating baseball equipment and teaching the game. While the Canadians were thrilled to discover that Sri Lankans have an excellent grasp of the fundamental principles of baseball, they noted that the players would have to "unlearn" *ellay* in order to become good baseball players. On a much larger scale, Olympic Solidarity provides similar outreach programmes - coach and athlete development, sports medicine, clinics, facilities, equipment, travel funding - to developing countries in an attempt to avoid the problem, noted previously, of athletes failing to qualify for the Olympics under the new standards. Since this is frequently the only sport development funding available in many new and developing nations, it is eagerly accepted by governments who see membership in the

United Nations and marching in the Opening Ceremonies of the Olympic Games as a twin confirmation of nationhood (MacAloon, 1986). However, such interventions have the inevitable consequence of usurping and marginalizing indigenous sport and game cultures. Various attempts to promote indigenous games (e.g., the GANEFO Games) have been unsuccessful in combating the Olympic juggernaut. [10] The limitations of prolympism become very evident when we see that judo is still the only Olympic sport that is non-Western in origin.

In Western societies there are a number of alternatives to the dominant sport culture. Various sports festivals, masters' competitions, international youth sport exchanges, the Gay Games, and various new sports began as deliberate alternatives to Olympism and professionalism. However, many of these are being incorporated into the dominant sport culture, particularly as a result of the momentum created by the convergence of Olympism and professionalism. Donnelly (1988, 1993) has described how many of the countercultural activities such as freestyle skiing, surfing and skateboarding (see also Beal, 1995) have, to a great extent been incorporated into the dominant sport culture. Similarly, Midol (1993) and Midol & Broyer (1995) examined the recent incorporation of "whiz sports" in France. [11] In North America, international youth sport exchanges (e.g., the CANUSA Games between the cities of Hamilton, CANADA and Flint, USA; or the Burlington International Games between the cities of that name in Ontario and Vermont) were deliberately established some 25 years ago in order to emphasize fun and friendship; the results of the competitions were not recorded. The organizers are currently having difficulty finding sponsors because of the lack of local media coverage (the quid pro quo of sponsorship). Sports reporters object to covering the Games because they are not given results (they always want to know if Canada or the United States "won") or records; community and lifestyle reporters object to covering the Games because "it's sport!". In order to continue, and to receive sponsorship in order to fund the Games, organizers may be obliged to place more emphasis on outcome rather than process. The Gay Games have experienced similar pressure to emphasize competitiveness because of an internal split among the organizers:

Some argue that the Games should exist primarily as a public relations gesture, showing the world that lesbians and gay men are just like everyone else. These people think that the Games will show this best by being structured along the same lines as the Olympics and other mainstream sport; they should be highly competitive and downplay sexuality. The other group believes that the Games are an opportunity for lesbians and gay men to celebrate their own culture and to appropriate sport as an expression of their cultural difference. They argue against a highly competitive structure and want to see the homo-sexuality of sport celebrated (Pronger, 1992). Further evidence of incorporation into the dominant sport culture derives from many of the Masters' competitions which are fiercely competitive; and, together with a number of the new sports and disabled sports, they are lobbying for inclusion in the Olympics.

Thus, the twin related pressures of television and commerce, combined with

the convergence of Olympism and professionalism, is having the effect of marginalizing indigenous and folk sports, and of incorporating sports that were, in many cases, deliberately established as alternatives to the dominant sport culture. Such sports have clearly found themselves caught between a rock and a hard place.

A Perfect Hegemony?

Is this a perfect hegemony? Has a way of understanding sport become the way of understanding sport? Have all available alternatives been marginalized or incorporated to the point where no new alternatives are apparent or even considered necessary? Has a single sport ideology - prolympism - become the order of the day? While the situation does not appear to be favourable for other ways of engaging in sport, we should aware of the tendency toward cultural diversity and make note of the fact that all hegemonies are "leaky". For example, Levi-Strauss provides hope for those who despair of growing Americanization and globalization (or perhaps, Disneyfication and McDonaldization), and the emergence of a sport monoculture: We can easily now conceive of a time when there will be only one culture and one civilization on the entire surface of the earth. I don't believe this will happen, because there are contradictory tendencies always at work - on the one hand towards homogenization and on the other towards new distinctions. The more a civilization becomes homogenized, the more internal lines of separation become apparent; and what is gained on one level is immediately lost on another. This is a personal feeling, in that I have no clear proof of the operation of this dialectic. But I don't see how mankind can really live without some internal diversity (1978, p. 20). With regard to such hegemonies, Williams has pointed out that the position of the dominant culture "has continually to be renewed, recreated, defended and modified. It is also continually resisted, limited, altered, challenged by pressures not all its own" (1977, p. 112).

Alternatives have been apparent, to a greater or lesser extent, throughout the period of domination by Olympism and professionalism. During the 1920 and 1930s, for example, there was the development of workers' sports (e.g., Workers' Sports Associations, Clarion Clubs, Workers' Olympics), women's sports (e.g., Women's Olympics (Hargreaves, 1984)), an outdoor movement (e.g., wandervogel, hiking, cycling), and the development of other alternative aspects of body culture (e.g. naturism). And in the 1960s and 1970s, aspects of the counterculture such as anti-colonialism, and the women's, civil rights, peace, and environmental movements, all had their counterparts in sport. Donnelly (1993) has pointed to: the fitness movement; the "greening" of sport through the new environmental activities; the countercultural and new games activities which also affected the conduct of physical education and youth sports; and the folk and indigenous games revivals — all of these presented themselves as significant alternatives. [12] These alternatives came under threat during the conservative 1980s, but most have not yet been completely marginalized, or incorporated into the global sport monoculture. The Sport for All movement was a product of the various democratic concerns of the

counterculture, and emerged out of the notion of the right to participate in sport and physical activity expressed in various Charters (e.g. "Sports as a Right Means" - Sports for the People, 1980; "Bill of Rights for Young Athletes," Martens & Seefeldt, 1979; "European Sport for All Charter," Council of Europe, 1975; "International Charter of Physical Education and Sport," UNESCO, 1978).

However, for most people throughout the 1970s there were already apparent, though limited, alternatives available in the form of Olympism and professionalism. Olympism, although it had begun to turn away from the ideal type, was still seen as an alternative to professionalism. During the 1980s, however, the changes in Olympism did not pass unnoticed:

While focus group participants indicate they watch the Olympics and other high-profile international competitions, some group members indicate disillusionment with these events due to cheating, banned substance usage, and commercialism (Décima Research, 1991; cited Best, Blackhurst & Makosky, 1992)

Older people in particular, who remember a more pure form of Olympic amateurism and sportspersonship, see problems with the change. Reactions to Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards, the one-person British ski jumping team at the Calgary Winter Olympics, provide a case in point. For many, Edwards was a joke (together with the Jamaican Bobsled team); and the British officials who took their professionalized (government supported, corporate sponsored, outcome oriented) sport very seriously vowed that he would never again compete for Britain in the Olympics. [13] But for some there was a genuine and nostalgic affection for his *apparent* representation of a type of "authentic" amateurism - in the sense of "amateurish", the right to participate badly. [14] In an apparent paradox, many of Edwards' admirers also applauded the fame and (temporary) wealth that he achieved as a result of his poor performance. There is evident support for even limited achievement if athletes are seen to have struggled and sacrificed to attain it; but support for the "Simon-pure" amateurism of Avery Brundage has all but disappeared in favour of the right to make a living, and cash-in on publicity.

Perhaps this element in favour of "amateurishness" should be kept in mind by those who advocate a fully professionalized Olympics. However, it may just represent some residual sentiment that is not generally shared by younger people, the main consumers and therefore the main target of television programmers. Many young people seem to share the philosophy of Malcolm X at his most radical - win "by any means necessary." [15] When students are presented with examples of courageous gestures of sportspersonship/fair play, they are often perceived as futile, inappropriate, and embarrassingly old fashioned. In other words, many young people have abandoned all responsibility for the process of participation in favour of an outcome orientation in which the ends justifies the means. As such, they are fully in accord with the new dominant sport ideology of prolympism.

Crisis or Opportunity?

The Olympics have been described becoming a "World Championship of World Championships." Few of the old professional sports still remain outside of this current Olympic family of sports — cricket, several codes of football and wrestling, horse and dog racing. Bowling and golf are reportedly seeking admission to the Olympics. Sports which have no real professional level and little presence on television (e.g., sailing and fencing) are rumoured to be in trouble with regard to their continuing presence at the Olympics.

I have argued throughout the paper that this emergent sport monoculture represents a crisis for the development of sport in general. This crisis results from the following: 1) The promotion of an extremely limited definition of excellence, and a single way of participating in sport, based on the notion of beating an opponent, rather than on the idea of playing as well as one is able, or assisting others to play as well as they can (cf., the cooperation between opponents in the Inuit Games), or playing while having a minimum impact on the environment. 2) The result of this single way of playing is a momentum that tends to draw all resources (government and corporate) in terms of personnel and facilities, etc., in that direction. Such sport attracts the most media coverage, and therefore the most sponsorship; and it tends to attract the most talented athletes while rejecting or marginalizing those less talented. This has serious consequences for mass participation, Sport for All, and other democratizing tendencies in sport, and tends to encourage spectatorship rather than participation. 3) Not only is the meaning of participation limited, but also the forms of participation. When the whole range of sports are considered, those represented by Olympism and professionalism are extremely limited. Despite this, such sports attract the vast majority of resources, as noted previously. But further limitations are now becoming evident. Sports that are unable to attract media coverage/sponsorship have their survival at stake; and sports that depend, at least in part, on government sponsorship are finding that governments are reluctant to spend limited resources on sports in which a country is unlikely to achieve success. Thus, the emerging sport monoculture is comprised of limited forms of sport, and a form of participation that is only meaningful in terms of seeking victory. If we draw an analogy with biology, there are even more problems evident in such a limited sport culture. Biologists and environmental scientists are now becoming aware of the problems associated with the loss of biodiversity (genetic diversity). The restricted numbers of agricultural products in the new forms of farming are proving to be extremely vulnerable to disease and natural disasters; the loss of habitat is being blamed for the emergence of new diseases such as AIDS and the Ebola virus; and the ongoing loss of plant and animal species in the rain forests and other habitats is now being seen as resulting in the loss of natural chemical compounds that have potential for medical and other uses. In other words, there is evident strength in (genetic) diversity, and loss of biodiversity has all kinds of unintended, and possibly dangerous consequences. Similar thinking is now being applied to cultural diversity. Attempts are being made to restore and re-

trieve languages, forms of technology, music, art, medical practices, and other forms of thinking and behaving that are the result of human cultural diversity. This movement has also included games (e.g., the Flemish Folk Games Project in Belgium). It is a movement that goes beyond curiosity, nostalgia, and knowledge for its own sake - it is based in the belief that there is strength in (cultural) diversity, and that unknown dangers may result from the loss of such diversity. Concerns about Americanization, globalization, and mass consumer culture reflect a concern for loss of cultural diversity, and also imply a danger that individuals sharing a single and relatively static culture are vulnerable to social control. Embracing cultural diversity represents a celebration of past cultural production in the belief that former cultural meanings and forms may provide a powerful basis for current and future cultural production.

The emergent sport monoculture represents a loss of cultural diversity in sport. In addition to the other aspects of crisis noted previously, it may signal dangers for the future of sport. However, there are also reasons to believe that the current situation also represents an opportunity for the future development of sport. Theoretically, Williams' "leaky hegemony" and Levi-Strauss' hypothesized "dialectic" provide reason for hope. In addition, if we return to the two dimensional model described previously, we find that the convergence of Olympism and professionalism has created a great deal of ideological and cultural space for the development of alternative forms of sport (Figure 5). Now that the Olympics has ceased to be an alternative to professional sport, it no longer poses a challenge to various aspects of Sport for All and other alternatives which may now more fully occupy the space available.

There are reasons to be optimistic, and evidence that some of the vacant cultural space is being occupied. For example, Laberge (1995) has pointed to the Sport for All movement and the Gay Games as emancipatory activities, and both Laberge (1995) and Harvey & Houle (1994) identify the new Québécois sport of inter-crosse as a significant alternative activity: the form of the game was inspired by pacifism and feminism. Inter-crosse promotes four values: the value of movement and activity for everyone; the value of autonomy and freedom for everyone; the value of respect for opponents; the value of communication with partners and opponents (Harvey & Houle, 1994, p. 350). Harvey & Houle also make note of the Velo Quebec inspired Tour de l'Ile of Montreal, "an annual one day event celebrating mass participation in sport" (1994, p. 350), and promoting the environmental advantages of the bicycle. Awareness of sport and the environment is also evident in the growing critique of ski resorts, and by the Global Anti-Golf Movement's promotion of alternative, and more democratic uses for golf courses. Young people will continue to explore alternative forms of physical culture (e.g., in-line skating, hockey sack), and continue to rebel against the status quo by rejecting prolympism; older people and women will continue to find alternative forms of physical activity in which to participate; the folk games revival continues in a number of European countries; and the "baby boomers" of the counterculture

are now moving into positions of power where they will begin to have a moral influence on the future.

Even within the Olympic movement there is evidence of openness to cultural diversity. The IOC has established a Sport for All Commission, and it is to be hoped that the Commission will actually support the democratic aspects of the Sport for All movement rather than incorporating Sport for All into the ideology of prolympism. [16] Also, the Olympic Movement requires a cultural festival to be held in conjunction with every Olympics. These cultural festivals celebrate local, regional, and indigenous cultures, and cultural diversity. Sponsoring cultural diversity in areas such as dance and music, while promoting the development of a sport monoculture represents a contradiction that must be resolved by the Olympic Movement. There are a number of possibilities for such a resolution. Organizers of Games could be permitted to select all of the Olympic events to recognize and celebrate the sporting culture of their country. Olympic Games could be open to a great many more different sports. Or, in conjunction with the cultural festival, there could be a parallel sport festival which celebrated mass participation. The Olympic Movement, which is now a part of the problem, could also be a part of the solution. The available cultural space is going to be colonized, and it is easy to imagine a time when prolympism will be a marginalized alternative. Now is the time to critically examine our current practices in Olympism, and to consider alternatives.

Notes

1. Exclusive amateurism achieved its strictest enforcement in the Olympics with the confiscation of Jim Thorpe's medals, and the exclusion of Karl Schranz from participation in the Sapporo Olympics. Both have since been reinstated by the IOC. See Kidd (1991) for a proposal concerning Olympism without exclusive amateurism.

2. A ratio of 8: 1 is usually estimated in Canada, with eight times more money being provided by Sport Canada to high performance sport than to mass participation.

3. See Gruneau & Whitson (1993) regarding the way in which amateur ice hockey organizations controlled entry to the professional levels of the game.

4. While an outcome orientation may place some emphasis on the way a sport is played, that emphasis is usually for the experience of the spectators (e.g., making the game "faster" or "more entertaining") and not the players.

5. The Workers' Olympics encouraged open participation. At the Vienna Olympics in 1931 there were 80,000 participants and 250,000 spectators. Running heats for the 100m. took an entire day (Riordan, 1984).

6. Simson & Jennings (1992) followed the money from Horst Dassler (Adidas) in order to explore the commercialization and professionalization of the Olympics.

7. Deford (1992) makes a similar point comparing the new found popularity

of basketball with the decline of soccer where the "sport suffers from an ageing fandom with the wrong demographics" (p. 29).

8. In fact, a number of observers have suggested that the Olympics now sees itself, and would like to be seen as, a World Championship of World Champion ships.

9. The film *Rollerball* was based precisely on this premise.

10. However, the Arctic Games may be somewhat more successful in combining indigenous and modern (Western) games in an open and cooperative atmosphere.

11. "Whiz" sports involve, "speed, fluidity, entertainment, freedom linked to the imaginary notion of "kick" which stands for new sensations, a sense of harmony, of risk, a taste for the extreme" (Midol, 1993, p. 23). They include, snow, surf, and skate boarding, paragliding, parascending, bungee jumping, extreme skiing, etc.

12. Several of these have been developed from Eichberg (1984).

13. The eligibility rules were changed to ensure his absence from Albertville and Lillehammer.

14. Similar feelings are associated with the film *Cool Runnings*, the purported story of the Jamaican Bobsled Team at the Calgary Olympics. The team are true amateurs (in the sense of "amateurish") with a reformed coach who had cheated in his own career in an attempt to win. Thus, the Olympics are declared to be open to any participants who strive to be there, and provide redemption for the coach.

15. This philosophy appears to be appropriate in the struggle for human rights, but it takes on extremely problematic connotations in sport.

16. There are reasons to be cautious about the Olympic Movement's commitment to Sport for All. The European leaders of Sport for All were unable to attend the opening ceremonies of the 1990 World Congress on Sport for All in Finland because they had to attend an important IOC meeting in Barcelona.

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THE CONTRIBUTION AND EFFECT OF THE MEDIA ON THE OLYMPIC GAMES by Prof. Montserrat Llines (ESP)

At the end of this century, the Olympic Games cannot be understood without considering their close relationship with and even dependence on the media.

The most significant effect of this unique synergy is today's worldwide, mass media feature of the Olympic Games. There are very few events on an international scale that manage to reach the same level of diffusion as the Olympic Games, particularly if we focus on events of a peaceful nature.

We are able to find all the registers and levels of modern communication in the preparation of the Olympic Games. Thus, the globalization of the Games brings all the possible uses of telecommunications up to date (satellites, fibre optic, cables, etc.). The complexity of the organization requires the most sophisticated computer programmes whilst its spectacular nature demands the generalized employment of all the mass media and their potential (special cameras, immediate production and broadcast, etc.), and security and risk management requires the use of the most advanced technology for the transmission of signals and security circuits; together, their commercial repercussions generate greater sponsoring and demand the articulation of marketing and symbology, etc.

As a result of all the above, we can state that today the media define the modern Olympic Movement to a great extent, though it is also true to say that the Olympic Games themselves offer the media one of the greatest opportunities of putting their transformation potential to the test, thus constituting a paradigmatic case of the technological, economic and communicative complexity of modern cultural phenomena.

The Multiple Communicative Dimensions of the Olympic Games

Some figures that we could give about the attention paid to the Olympic Games by the media are frankly very impressive.

In this way, for instance, information coverage of Olympic Games such as

those held in Barcelona in 1992 involved about 13'000 media professionals, representing more than 1700 mass media from all over the world.

The information revolves around the hub of the Olympic reality, from the Olympic host to the rest of the world via the international media present in the host city.

The media end up being, at least in part, the major protagonists of the Olympic Games of the Modern Era.

By saying this we do not intend to create any hypothetical competition between the athletes and the journalists. Both are irreplaceable actors in the modern web of the Games. In terms of numbers, however, and this is certainly significant, the total number of accredited journalists tends to be higher than the total number of participating athletes.

Accredited Media Professionals - Summer Games (some examples)

Olympic Host City	Number of Media Professionals
Rome 1960	1442
Press	943
Radio	153
Television	143
Tokyo 1964	3984
Press	1268
Photographers	239
Television/Radio (International)	512
Local Television	1965
Munich 1972	8000
Press	3300
Television/Radio	4700
Los Angeles 1980	8200
Press	4000
Television/Radio	4200
Seoul 1988	15740
Press	5380
Television/Radio	10360
Barcelona 1992	16168
Press	4880
Television/Radio	11288

In Rome (1960), in what we could call initial stages of Olympic Games transformation as a result of the effects of communication, the total number journalists was 1442 as compared to a total of 6000 participating athletes. In Mexico, just eight years later, the number of accredited journalists had spectacularly multiplied and reached 4374 as compared to a total of 8069 athletes.

Since the Rome Games, the number of accredited journalists has not stopped growing. The first time it actually exceeded the total number of athletes was in Montreal 1976.

More and more journalists, more and more radio television professionals, and more and more photographers are accredited. That is why the International Olympic Committee has found it necessary to announce that these figures have reached saturation point and measures have begun to be taken to avoid further growth and, in all, to put the brakes on the "gigantic" trend.

The presence of media professionals obviously generates a major flow of information that mainly revolves around two hubs: firstly the athletes themselves (that is, the athletes from the country of origin of each of the journalists) and secondly the diary of anecdotes relating to the conditions under which the Games are taking place and their context.

Thus, different studies have shown that the media tend to focus their attention - to provide more emphasis - on the activities of the local or national athletes. A bronze medal of a compatriot may be deserving of greater emphasis and presence in the news than most of the athletic feats of an athlete from an unknown country. This means that a whole range of informative discourses are generated, all of which follow the same logic, a logic that is based of the spectators' involvement with the athletes.

This behaviour provokes one of the significant differences in terms of news coverage of the Olympic Games, but there is yet another type of behaviour that is becoming common: the point where many discourses generated by the Games actually come together.

The common element that unanimously deserves to receive attention from all the media that have congregated in one place is the setting for the Olympic event: the host city.

One of the basic reasons behind so many cities' interest in becoming Olympic hosts is precisely that, the fact that the Olympic Games assures them of a place in the international calendar, both during the preparation period and whilst they are going on, and allows them to place their bets on the construction of a positive image for the future.

However, despite finding itself in the international news calendar, with all the opportunities for promotion that offers, the host city is also in a situation of risk because, needless to say, it cannot control all the semanticization processes that are generated under these circumstances: any journalist who considers him/herself highly is forced to look beyond the new material that is put together in a biased way by the organizers of an event, to ensure good coverage of it.

Games Financing and the Media

The importance of the media in the organization of modern Olympic Games has other spheres of influence. Undeniably, one of them is financing.

We could say that the media do not come to the host cities simply to inform, but that they indeed come to finance the event.

As time goes by, the aspects relating to communication - that is, television rights, advertising, sponsoring licences, etc. - are becoming more important as sources of Games' organization financing.

The main financial contribution of communication to the Olympic Games is provided by television. Since the Moscow Games, revenue from the sale of television rights has constituted the major source of Olympic revenue.

To this direct contribution, to which the popularization of the Games can be attributed, we should add the indirect contribution to business from sponsoring.

Television's participation in the Financing of the Games

Olympic host	Participation in %
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Montreal 1976	7.7
Moscow 1980	8.2
Los Angeles 1984	44.3
Seoul 1988	26.0
Barcelona 1992	33.5
Atlanta 1996	35.1

The main difference between revenue from television in Montreal in 1976 (7.7 %) and Los Angeles in 1984 (44.3 %) highlights the change in the way the Olympic Games are marketed, the principal role of television in this charge and, perhaps, the major deficit of the Montreal experience.

The smaller revenue figure for Seoul (26 %) in comparison to Los Angeles (44.3%) can be explained by the importance of the lottery in the 1988 budget and its absence from the 1984 one.

The figure for revenue from television rights in Barcelona (33.5 %) and the Atlanta 1996 estimates (35.1 %) in some way represents a stabilization at a time considered to be transitory; prior to the generalization of television picture distribution via cable.

In fact, the overall growth in income from television has followed an outstanding upward curve:

Evolution in overall income from summer Olympic Games' television rights

Olympic Host	Total Revenue in \$
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Tokyo 1964	1,577,778
Mexico 1968	7,516,000
Munich 1972	11,609,000
Montreal 1976	33,862,200
Moscow 1980	101,182,000
Los Angeles 1984	276,000,000
Seoul 1988	407,000,000
Barcelona 1992	635,000,000
Atlanta 1996	555,500,000

Although to a lesser extent than in general sport, television rights revenue has tended to lead the way in comparison to ticket-sales revenue from the Olympic Games.

Whereas ticket-sales revenue from the Tokyo 1964 Games accounted for up to 18.8 %, this revenue - even though it fluctuates in every new edition of the Games - is always much lower than television revenue.

The role of ticket-sales revenue in the last Olympic Games varied considerably. The 18.8% accounted for by this revenue in Tokyo fell to 6.5% and 3% in Montreal and Seoul, respectively, with a major hiccup in that downward trend in the Los Angeles Olympic Games which registered 20 % ticket-sales revenue.

In Barcelona 1992 the revenue was 9.454 million Pesetas from ticket-sales, accounting for 4.8 % of COOB'92's revenue.

The financial role of television is rapidly taking over from the ticket-sales logic.

Television viewers are now in the front row.

Worldwide audiences of the Olympic Games beat all the records for television audiences. Such audiences arouse advertisers' interest and encourage commercial sponsoring.

We are now experiencing something that is above all what could be termed as "mass mediatization".

Television and sponsoring have made ticket-sales revenue look small, have relegated the live sporting event to second place and have turned Olympism and sport into "mediatization" phenomena.

Television could be considered, and quite rightly so, as Games' the first spectator. Through television, millions of people tune in to and follow the events. It is only logical, therefore, that major organizational efforts are put into that broadcast, which transforms the host city and its sports facilities where the event are held into large, modern television studios.

Olympism and Sport. "Mediatization" Phenomena

Television has caused the former binomial "athletes-spectators" to be replaced

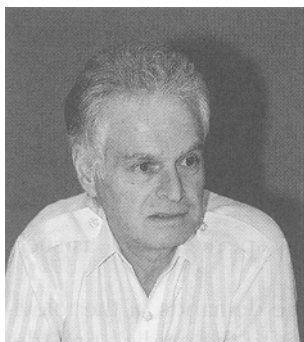
by a more complex, four-sided description made up by athletes, spectators, the media (commentators, cameras, microphones, etc.) and television viewers.

Only a minority witness the Olympic Games live. And, what television viewers actually experience is not the sporting event alone, but a televisual recreation of the event. Whereas other media do not restrain themselves when it comes to describing, commentating and interpreting the Games, they "broadcast" them or, in other words, "produce" or transform them.

Consequently, television is the co-author of the Olympic spectacle and, as such, exerts an enormous influence over that spectacle.

The sporting calendars are moulding themselves to the demands of the television calendar; sporting timetables are adapting themselves to the media's time demands of priorities, particularly to "prime time" television; the sporting event is becoming international; changes are occurring in the popularity of some sports (as the popularity of a sport is no longer solely determined by the sports spectacle in itself, but by the spectacular nature of the television pictures); the stadia are more and more like television studios (the architecture of new stadia must allocate space for television cameras which can run into hundreds for a major events); the presence of television cameras has an indirect influence on the iconography of the stadia, etc.

These new relationships do carry considerable risks with them but, despite that, they open up new perspectives for the Olympic Movement which is now unable to plan its future if it does not take this new communicative situation all over the world into account. If the Olympic Movement wants to maintain its uniqueness and its role as world leader for sport, it must try to understand the internal logic of the media without renouncing its own logic or, in other words, the principles of education, participation and universality.



**THE WORLD POLITICAL EVOLUTION
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR
THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT.
CAN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT
INFLUENCE POLITICAL CHANGES
THROUGH OLYMPIC EDUCATION?
by Professor Dr Vladislav Stolyarov (RUS)**

1. Introduction

The theme specified in the name of my lecture is not included into the program of this session of International Olympic Academy by chance.

Modern society is characterized by very important, crucial changes including political ones. In this situation, as pointed out by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, in his appeal to the participants in the conference on "the Olympic Movement and social process" which took place in our country in 1992, it is very important to keep following the traditions of the Olympic Movement, its moral and educative values.

At the same time, we must develop an opportunity for critical self-reflection, with a constant readiness to apply "Cartesian hesitation" to ordinary stereotypes, and also a readiness to demonstrate again and again an ability to exercise "Kantian productive imagination" when faced with new questions which have not arisen before, or old questions arising in a new form.

All those to whom Olympism is dear, cannot, in particular, help thinking about the consequences for the Olympic Movement of deep political reforms in the modern world, and also about whether this Movement can itself influence these processes and, if so, how.

For me it is a great honour to give a lecture before a discussion on this extremely difficult, complex and relevant topic.

As can be seen from the lecture's title, it includes two concrete issues:

- 1) world political developments and their consequences for the Olympic Movement;
- 2) can the Olympic Movement influence political changes through Olympic Education?

2. World political developments and their consequences for the Olympic Movement

There are genuine reasons for considering the modern epoch to be turning point. It is characterized by processes that critically change all aspects of reality: people's mode of life and their behaviour, culture, economic activity, etc. There are major changes in political sphere also.

These changes are various. However we are interested only in those that have major importance for the Olympic Movement.

From this point of view, it is important to mention one considerable peculiarity of world political developments: confrontations between socio-political forces, directions and movements are being modified by the search for ways of integrating them and achieving cooperation between them to solve the present problems of humankind.

This process is developing in the framework of a more wide and fundamental process of renewal of the modern society on the basic of the ideas of humanism.

During previous epochs of history, humanistic ideas, ideals and principles have arisen that possess universal and enduring importance for humankind. In relation to politics, the first was the idea of free elections of all the main power institutes, the creation a system of "checks and balances" in the mutual relationships of these institutions, and separation of powers. We speak about the ideal of the rule of law in a state whose organs would have full powers - within the framework of laws adopted by democratic process, - and at the same time would be under real control of the people and the press.

The essence is in the principle of equal rights of all citizens before the law, which presupposes the right to exercise the main freedoms of conscience, speech, association, etc. for each person, and in the principle of tolerance of different opinions and defence of minority rights. We also mean a social, ideological and psychological orientation which pays great attention to individual self-actualization and personal development and highlights the different abilities of a human being, his autonomy and freedom, his rights and possibilities to define his life values and activity himself, taking personal responsibility for the results of this activity, etc. Within the framework of international relations, we mean the principles of new political thinking which presuppose an understanding of the priority of human values, the integrity and the indivisibility of the world as a historical reality (with all the existing political, ideological, economic and other differences), the humanization of international relations and the elimination from the moral and psychological atmosphere of the world community of the whole legacy of spiritual conflict, mutual suspicion, national prejudices and so on.

Francis Fukuyama and other scholars refer to the whole complex of such humanistic ideas, ideals and principles which encompasses such notions as "modern Western liberalism" and "Western liberal democracy". Of course, Europe, the USA and Canada, embodying "the West", have played the leading role in the develop-

ment of humanistic and democratic ideas. However, at the end of 20th century, when the interconnection and unity of world history are most clearly revealed, the conditional character of linking such strong achievements of humanistic and democratic understanding culture only to one region is evident. The contemporary world includes a huge number of countries with rich and varied cultural traditions and intellectual and spiritual strivings.

It is especially important to stress that the global problems and difficulties faced by mankind on the eve of the 21st century have created a desire not only to proclaim humanistic ideas but to try to *realize* them in practice in all spheres of life. It is increasingly being understood that, if mankind would like to survive, it must place in the foreground civilization and humanism as reflected by the modern system of values, and aspire not to domination over other people but to solidarity with them.

Of course, the social organization of different states and the behaviour of people, groups and nations do not reflect to the same degree these human ideas, ideals and principles. However we can hardly deny that any modern society has to make every effort to realize them if it wishes to achieve a high degree of dynamism and stability in its development and a higher level of welfare and comfort for the majority of its members and to make the relations between its members more civilized and the member themselves healthier both physically and morally.

For many years, the theory that the international system is characterized by conflict was popular in academic circles. Hobbes' view of politics was applied to international relations: aggressiveness and insecurity were thought of not as a product of historical conditions, but as universal characteristics of society. The latest events refute these views.

Mankind has entered a world free of ideological grounds for serious national conflict, and, consequently, the use of armed force is becoming increasingly inappropriate. In the modern period of the development of civilization, the most important thing is no longer confrontation of different social systems and political forces but the opportunity to increase material wealth and distribute it fairly, and, on the basis of progressive science and high technology, to revive and defend together the resources necessary for the survival of mankind.

This does not mean at all that there is are no longer any grounds for socio-political conflicts. Democratic procedures can certainly do much to mitigate concrete conflicts, but they cannot preclude conflicts which arise from overflows in mass mood, from outbursts of passion and emotion and the spread of various forms of social pathology (alcoholism, drug addiction, psychic illnesses, crime, terrorism). It is quite possible that Palestinians and Kurds, Sikhs and Tamils, Irish Catholics and Protestants, Armenians and Azerbaijanis etc. would keep up their offensives and that ethnic and national prejudices would still fuel rivalry and conflicts.

The above processes in political sphere are extremely significant for the Olympic Movement.

We can point to at least three aspects of this significance.

Firstly, this movement has acquired, for the first time, an adequate social basis for its development. The Olympic Movement has always brought together people for whom sports and their development have been not ends in themselves, but a means to accomplish definite social aims and to fulfil general human ideals and distinctively humanistic values [1]. The confrontation of different political systems and forces which endured for a long period of time severely opposed this orientation of the Olympic Movement. The social environment in whose framework it is now being developed and which is developing within it, does not oppose but helps its efforts towards realization of human ideals and values. The actions of the Olympic Movement in this direction are organically linked with the united efforts of mankind towards a humanization of the system of social relations and of all spheres of people's activity.

Secondly, there is a demand for a strengthening of the humanistic orientation of the Olympic Movement. Although the modern Olympic Movement is aimed at achieving humanistic goals, it is not consistent enough in this respect, and sometimes even contradicts them. One of the expressions of this is the fact that the main focus within the Olympic Movement is on propagating and encouraging (including with money) high-level sports achievements, records and victories at the Olympic Games. It encourages the expression of nationalism and results in the desire of sportsmen and coaches to win at any cost, even at the expense of violation of moral norms and principles, using coaching methods that mutilate sportsmen both morally and physically.

One more very important aspect of the matter under discussion was pointed out by IOC President J.A. Samaranch. In his speech before the participants in the conference "Olympic Movement and social processes", referred to above, he stressed that one of the consequences of swift political changes in the contemporary world is the development of new forms of national and patriotic movements. In this situation, it is necessary to help the Olympic Movement in countries seeking to become independent. However the Olympic Movement must not encourage chauvinism. It should encourage a desire to respect others.

Let us turn to another question contained in the lecture topic: can the Olympic Movement influence political changes through the Olympic education?

The analysis of this question requires first of all a definition of the notion "Olympic education". Firstly, the answer to the question depends on the way we understand this notion. Secondly, analysis of scientific works, reports and speeches of scientists, state and public figures at scientific congresses and symposiums, and also the real practice of Olympic education [2] reveals not only serious disagreements but also quite serious mistakes in the understanding of the aims, tasks and contents of this activity.

3. What do we mean by "Olympic education"?

Let me point several most important and principal moments regarding understanding of Olympic education.

1) It is well known that the main aim of Olympic education is to draw youth to humanistic ideas of Olympism and to its spiritual and moral ideals and values.

However, the main shortcoming of the contemporary theory of Olympic education, from my point of view, is that it isolates single aspects, blocks or components from this complex and difficult process. In practice, it results in a situation whereby, in order to draw youth to the ideals and values of Olympism, single events are held that are not linked up with other actions and events.

At the moment, there is a demand for understanding and practical realization of Olympic education as a definite system.

2) Within the framework of this system, we can define three closely connected but nevertheless separate (independent) directions of activity, which aim to form among young people:

- a definite system of knowledge,
- a definite system of motivation - interests, needs, value orientations, attitudes,
- a definite system of abilities, habits.

Olympic education is often characterized in terms of the first approach connected with conveying to young people a corpus of knowledge.

3) There are two extremes in the understanding of the knowledge to be formed during Olympic education.

The first is too wide an understanding of this knowledge, which some think should include all knowledge in any way connected with sports training, physical education, maintaining and strengthening a man's health and so on. Such an understanding of the task of Olympic education is, for example, the basis for the majority of programs of Olympic education for schoolchildren and students which have been worked out and are applied in practice in many countries. Explained in this way, Olympic education loses its specific character and is indistinguishable from physical education, sport training, etc.

Another extreme is to limit the task of Olympic education to forming knowledge of the history and the modern state of the Olympic Games and Olympic Movement and of the ideals and values of Olympism.

In my opinion, the task of Olympic education is forming and developing among youth three main groups of knowledge:

- about the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement, their history, aims and tasks, and the main ideals and values of Olympism (including the principles of "Fair play", the ideal of the harmoniously developed athlete and so on);
- about the humanistic, socio-cultural potential of sport, about its possibilities for positive influence on man's moral, aesthetic, communicative and ecological culture, on his intellectual, creative and other abilities, and about ways of realizing them;

- about the conception and main ideas of humanism overall, its ideals and values in connection with relationships between people and personality.

4) The tasks of Olympic education include forming and developing among youth not only knowledge but also a definite system of interests, needs, value orientations and so on.

By this, I mean forming and developing among young people:

- an approach to sport which finds it attractive neither as an opportunity to observe and express violence, aggression and crude physical power, nor as an opportunity to earn money and acquire fame, nor simply as a possibility to win a victory over a rival (one country, nation over another), but first of all and primarily as a sphere for expressing aesthetics, morality, culture, entirely human communication and a human attitude of people towards each other and towards nature, testing physical and mental abilities of a man, etc.;

- a desire to participate actively in sport, to use this knowledge not only for improving sports skills but also for harmonious, all-round personal development, improving both physical and spiritual (intellectual, moral, aesthetic and other) abilities;

- an interest in the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement;

- a desire to participate in Olympic contests and to demonstrate at all times honest, noble, chivalrous behaviour (in accordance with the principles of "Fair Play");

- modelling oneself on an Olympic athlete, chosen as an ideal (for emulation), whose personality fully corresponds to humanistic ideals of Olympism;

- a desire to be a participant in the Olympic Movement, to explain and propagate the ideas of Olympism, to assist its development;

- a sense of personal responsibility for the of humanistic values in and through sport, for excluding antihuman displays, and for the successful development of the Olympic Movement.

Analysis of works devoted to the issue under discussion and also the real practice of work for Olympic education of youth shows that many of these tasks are often left out.

5) One more group of tasks to be performed within the framework of Olympic education is connected with cultivating and developing among youth an ability to behave in a definite way, that is:

- the possibility of organizing sports training so that it does not damage health and results in harmonious and complete rather than one-sided and defective development of personality;

- the habit of always competing honestly and fairly, showing courage and control in sport and sport competitions, and also instilling the conviction that such behaviour is the only correct kind in sport;

- the ability to see, feel and understand correctly beauty and the other aesthetic values of sport, to behave in sport "according to the laws of beauty" and depict them by means of art;

- skills and habits of communication with other sportsmen, coaches, referees, journalists, spectators, etc.;
- skills and habits of attitude to nature during training that meet the requirements of high ecological culture;
- the ability to explain and propagate the ideas of Olympism.

The performance of these tasks is one of the weakest links in pedagogical activity among youth as it is being carried out now within the framework of the Olympic Movement.

4. Olympic education and politics

When elucidating the connection between the Olympic education and politics, it may be necessary to look at general relations between the sports sphere and politics.

This extremely difficult problem has on several occasions been the principal subject of discussions, both in scientific works or at scientific conferences, symposiums, etc. (e.g. it was keenly discussed at the special section "Sport and politics" of the first official Olympic scientific congress in 1984) [3]. There are different and even completely opposing views, which range from assuming inseparable links between sport and politics to the statement that "sport is outside politics".

My point of view in relation to this matter can be summed up in brief as the following main theses.

1) Politics is a sphere of activity connected with relations between states, as well as classes, parties, nations and other social groups. The central question of political activity is how to conquer, maintain and use power.

2) Sport as a system of sport competitions (the human, ludic model of competition situations in real life) and preparation for them in this sense is not political activity as such.

3) Nevertheless, sports competitions, meetings and other actions in the sphere of sport can, independently of the will and desire of their organizers, somehow influence (even greatly, as evidenced by real history) the solution of particular political problems, relationships between different social groups, nations, states, etc.

4) Sport and different sport events are often consciously used with definite political aims - humanitarian (e.g. for strengthening peace and friendship between different countries) as well as selfish (e.g. for enhancing the prestige of particular political figures, parties, systems and so on).

We may deduce from these observations regarding relationships between sport and politics, and the above mentioned aims and tasks of the Olympic education, that they are not political in nature.

However, through the system of the Olympic education, the Olympic Movement can influence the political sphere and lead to definite political changes.

What are the characteristics of this political influence of Olympic education?

Olympic education seeks to form and improve among youth a definite, huma-

nistic, sports-related system of knowledge, abilities, interests, needs, etc. If Olympic education is applied effectively, it can, in the long term, come to occupy so firm a place in the whole system of a man's personal characteristics that it becomes the "philosophy of life" underlying all his deeds and actions, his relationships with other people independently of race, nationality, ideological and political views, etc., leading him to give priority to human freedom and dignity, cooperation and other spiritual and moral values.

In this way, the Olympic Movement, through the system of Olympic education, can assist in the above process of moving away from confrontation between political forces, directions and movements towards the search for ways of achieving their integration and cooperation in solving the current tasks of humankind.

In order for it to take this opportunity, appropriate means are necessary if it is to provide Olympic education on a sufficiently effective and large-scale basis.

5. Ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of Olympic education

An analysis of the state of Olympic education of youth worldwide reveals a lack of effectiveness, especially regarding the orientation of youth towards such spiritual and moral values of Olympism as "Fair Play", the importance of victory over oneself (*se ipsum vincere*) rather than over a rival, harmonious development of the personality of an Olympian (motto of Coubertin - "*Mens fervida in corpore lacertoso*", etc.).

Many young people do not think that they are one of the most important values of Olympism at all. For instance, sociological surveys conducted in our country in 1990 by my project showed that less than 2 % of senior pupils mentioned "fair play" among the important aims of the Olympic Movement. A survey of West German schoolchildren aged 10-19 conducted by the FRG NOC in 1987 revealed that less than 10 % of those questioned mentioned any connection between Olympism and "fair play" [4]. Surveys of various population groups (including young people) in Budapest and Warsaw, conducted by Foldesi G. and Krawczyk Z., showed that less than 27 % of Budapest citizens and less than 43 % of Warsaw citizens saw the principles of "fair play" as one of the main values of Olympism [5].

Sometimes young people include the principles of "fair play" and other spiritual and moral values in the Olympic ideals, but barely apply them in their real behaviour in concrete situations in sport [6].

One of the important reasons of this situation is, in my opinion, that Olympic education is characterized by too great a passion for the instructive, educative approach. Unjustified hopes are placed in the theory that, by means of explanatory work, lectures and talks during "Olympic lessons", "lessons of Olympic knowledge", "Olympic hours", etc., and by slogans and appeals only, it is possible to solve the problem of drawing youth to the spiritual and moral ideals and values of Olympism.

Active work towards explaining these ideals and values of Olympism must

occupy an important place in the system of Olympic education. In this connection, encouragement can be given to attempts such as those undertaken in the USA, Canada, Switzerland, Germany, Australia and other countries to work out and implement in practice special programs of Olympic education for schoolchildren, students and other groups of young people in education, aimed at explaining to them and teaching them the ideas of Olympism.

However, the main task of Olympic education is to ensure that the participants in the Olympic Movement not only know and understand in the right way the ideals and values of Olympism, but aspire to be guided by them in their real behaviour and direct their efforts towards their realization in life. Real encouragement is needed to bring this about.

This being so, it is very important to consider the model for the organization and conducting of Olympic competitions.

As is well known, the most often used is the traditional model whereby:

- participants in a competition are organized into groups (on the basis of sex, age, level of preparation, disability and its type, etc.) and take part in separate competitions within these groups;
- there is keen competition, strong rivalry of the participants;
- there is a strict hierarchy of places occupied by the participants in competitions on the basis of comparison of their results, taking the smallest differences in these results into account;
- when the Games' winners are presented, only the results they obtained in competitions are mentioned without reference to the moral and other aspects of their behaviour;
- fame and encouragement (also prizes of considerable material value) are only given to the people who come first, and the others receive only reproaches, sneers, etc.;
- competitions are conducted in accordance with rules that strictly define the apparatus (ball, puck, racket) to be used in competitions and how;
- sports competitions are separated from artistic and other creative contests. This model for organizing and holding Olympic competitions helps to resolve successfully several social tasks: it stimulates activeness on the part of the participants, develops in them a desire for constant improvement of results, makes competitions entertaining and attractive for many people, gives athletes the opportunity to earn money and acquire other material wealth, etc. But this model is also connected with significant negative phenomena. Despite the slogans and appeals of competition organizers, it may not assist but prevent the practical realization of the spiritual and moral ideals and values of Olympism. Research undertaken at different times and in different countries (Mantel, R.C. & Vander Valden, L., 1974; Heinila, K., 1974; Allisonn, M.T., 1982; Régnier, G., 1984; Mugno, D. & Feltz, D., 1985; Goncalves, C., 1988; Vinnik V.A., 1990; Barinova I.V., Gutin A.E., Samusenkov O.I., Segal J.P., Stopnicova E.V. in the project and with the guidance of Stolyarov V.I., 1982-1992, etc.) show, in particular, that active and regular practice of

sport (using the above model) does not raise but actually decreases the tendency towards moral behaviour in sport. Those who do not participate regularly in sports competitions express more desire to defend the code of "fair play" than participants in competitions.

The above investigations show that the traditional model of sport:

- put in the foreground external stimulus: victory over a rival and, connected with the victory, valuable prizes, awards, other material wealth, fame, etc.;
- develops among sportsmen a desire to win at any cost, even at the expense of health, one-sided development and violation of moral principles, to achieve victory, demonstrate one's priority over others;
- stimulates violence, aggressive behaviour, nationalism, etc.;
- develops among losers a lack of self-confidence, a sense of inferiority, a fear for participation in competitions because of a dread of reproach and ridicule;
- by separating people with limited physical or intellectual abilities (invalids) into a single group, it contrasts them with the ones without such limitations, stresses their "defectiveness" and this way reinforces their social alienation;
- because of strict rules, limits the display of creative abilities by the participants;
- as a result of separating (in a definite sense) sport from art and other kinds of creative activity, fosters one-sided development of the participants, detracts from the entertaining character of competitions, their attractiveness to a lot of people, etc.

For that reason, it is extremely important to look for ways of humanizing sport, to use in practice new models for the organization and staging of Olympic competitions, which are more in keeping with the aims and tasks of Olympic education.

Let me present a number of interesting and, in my view, promising suggestions and programs aimed at heightening the humanistic potential of sports competitions.

1) Encouragement of chivalrous behaviour by sportsmen on the basis of definite prizes and awards (e.g. prizes of the International "Fair Play" Committee; prizes such as those awarded in some countries for generosity and courage shown by sportsmen; a special "Fair Play" prize to be set up at championships in different kinds of sport).

2) Not only encouragement of high moral behaviour among sportsmen but also reference to their behaviour when presenting the winners (e.g., in mini-basketball for children aged 8: 12-13, the International basketball federation has established special additional points: for the appearance of a team, for discipline, for coaches' behaviour and so on).

3) In order to "humanize" the system of presenting the winners, it has been suggested (for example by the German philosopher and Olympic champion H. Lenk) that, instead of using the "strict" model of this system based upon more and more exact measurement and where only one winner and the participants

occupying the next places are established, we use a more "soft" model, in the framework of which only small differences in the participants' results are considered and the winners are all those who have achieved high results [7].

There are also ideas for highlighting the winners in team rather than individual competitions, defining results in terms of increases over one's previous results rather than the results of others, etc.

4) It is worth considering the suggestion for the creation of conditions where rivals possess equal opportunities for victory by means of handicaps, a review of competition rules and so on.

This approach is closely connected with the work towards the development of so called "new games". Sometimes they are called "cooperative sports", "Vertrauensspiele", "playfair", etc. Unlike the traditional model of sport, these games are free of the division of the participants into winners and losers; competition is replaced by cooperation between the participants, whereby they help each other in achieving a common goal [8].

5) It should be noted that several attempts have been made to connect sport and art: organization of meetings between sportsmen and people in the arts; staging of festivals of sport and art, cultural sport, etc.; organization of exhibitions and contests among painters, sculptors, etc. on sports themes: festivals of sports cinema and so on, and also exhibitions of works of art by sportsmen [9].

6) In 1990 I worked out the Olympic project "SpArt". The name derives from three English words: "Spirituality", "Sport" and "Art". This project, which is based upon many years of investigations [10], proposes a whole complex of means for drawing young people to the spiritual and moral values of Olympism. The focus of the project is a new model for organizing and conducting Olympic tournaments.

Its main characteristics are as follows:

- their program is complex; it includes not only various sports competitions, but also tests of physical preparation, creative, artistic and intellectual contests (including contests among "experts" in sport, Olympism and art) and so on;
- the program includes competitions and contests providing for unusual (not traditional) combinations of sport and art;
- the composition of the program provides for participation and competition on an equal footing of people with limited health abilities (disabled persons) and healthy people, children and adults, male and female;
- the definition of the winners in the sport competitions (especially in sport games) takes into account not only the results of the participants' performances, but also the moral and aesthetic aspects of their behaviour (following principles of "fair play", aesthetic culture, etc.);
- the definition of the winners of the tournament in general takes into account the participants results not only in sport competitions but in artistic, intellectual and other contests on the program as well as the participants' behaviour;
- use is made of both the ordinary system of defining the winners whereby, on

the basis very exact measurements and evaluations, only one winner and the participants occupying the following places are singled out, and an alternative system considering only small differences in results, whereby everybody showing high results is encouraged, there can be no losers, etc.;

- a special system of rewards and prizes is applied for encouraging the participants who sacrifice victory, show courage, willpower, generosity, demonstrate chivalrous behaviour, beauty of actions and deeds, etc. (the opinions of special jury, the spectators and participants themselves are taken into account);

- competitions are organized in which each participant has the task of "winning a victory over himself" but not over others (they establish the degree of improvement over the participants' own previous results, not the degree to which they exceed the results of others);

- together with ordinary competitions with winners, "new games" are conducted without any division of participants into winners and losers;

- practically each participant in the tournament receives some kind of prizes and awards; they are encouraged by valuable prizes;

- as a rule, competitions are not held among teams consisting of representatives of only one city, region, country, nation, etc.; "mixed" teams are organized;

- if the time-frame of the tournament allows, the participants are trained in a "SpArtan (Olympic) school", where, under the guidance of experienced teachers, psychologists and coaches, they become acquainted with the ideas and history of Olympism and the principles of "fair play", raise their knowledge and skills in the sphere of sport, art, technical creativeness, methods of self-actualization, self-perfection and so on.

The "SpArt" Olympic tournaments, Olympic tournaments of the knights of SpArt, SpArtian Games and other Olympic competitions, conducted by such a program, guide their participants towards spiritual and moral values: prevent the desire to win at all costs and expressions of violence, rudeness, aggressiveness, nationalism, etc.; instil a desire to aspire to harmonious development and high moral behaviour and encourage not only competition but also cooperation, unity and communication among the participants, etc.

As well as developing and using a new, humanistically oriented model for the organization and holding of Olympic competitions, the "SpArt" Olympic project proposes a number of other actions for drawing young people to the ideals and values of Olympism. These actions are as follows:

- creation of "SpArt" Olympic clubs for organizing communication between the participants in the Olympic Movement who are guided by the principles of "fair play" and Coubertin's ideal of the harmoniously developed Olympian;

- presenting these principles and ideal as a concrete spiritual and moral code of behaviour which could be an exact reference point for the participants in the Olympic Movement, and promulgating this code among them;

- organization of a special educational course for the Olympic Movement's participants, permitting them to improve the level of their knowledge in the sphere of

Olympism, to achieve self-fulfilment and self-perfection, and to develop harmoniously;

- applying within the framework of the Olympic Movement a special system of rewards, stimulating chivalrous behaviour and harmonious development of the participants, and so on.

The "SpArt" Olympic project has been running successfully in our country since 1991.

To improve the efficiency of the system of Olympic education, it is necessary to attract to this work not only specialists in the sphere of sport and physical education. An important role in drawing young people to the ideals and values of Olympism can be played by famous sportsmen, Olympians, people of science and culture, famous painters, writers, artists, political figures, etc..

However, it is a mistake to think of youth only as an object of Olympic education. Developing an effective system for this work presupposes a considerable increase in creative and active participation by young people themselves in the dissemination and implementation of the ideals and values of Olympism within the Olympic Movement.

This calls for the application of the principles of humanistic pedagogy and psychology: greater attention to the personality as the greatest social value; making the pupil, who was formerly treated as the object of the teacher's socio-pedagogical influence, a subject of active and creative action by developing internal motives such as the desire for self-perfection, etc.

An important role in increasing creative activity among young people within the framework of the Olympic Movement can be played by Olympic clubs organized on a self-governing basis.

Needless to say, I have touched upon only some of the possible directions, ways and means for increasing the effectiveness of Olympic education so as to enable it to contribute significantly to political developments in the world, leading to a humanistic renewal of humankind.

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The traditional commemorative photo on the IOA main stairs.





THE PLACE OF THE ATHLETES IN 21st CENTURY OLYMPIC GAMES by Prof. Hai Ren (CHN)

The place of athletes in the Olympic Games has a great influence not only on the athletes themselves but also on the future of modern sport and the fate of the Olympic Movement, because athletes are the standard-bearers of all kinds of values pertaining to sport and the Olympism - the very essence of the Olympic Games.

The place of Olympic athletes in the 21st century may be predicted in many ways. This paper is intended to discuss the general trend which will determine their place in sports and the Olympic Games in the future. It seems logical to start our inquiry by observing the athletes' place in the 20th century's Olympic Games and then to predict their future place in relation to all the social phenomena that will develop based on their current status.

1. Manipulated athletes in the 20th century

Modern sports have experienced a series of significant changes during the 20th century and reached their climax on the eve of the 21st century owing to various promoting factors over the past hundred years. Nowadays, no one can deny that sports in general and the Olympic Games in particular are one of the most spectacular social phenomena and that Olympic athletes, as the most popular figures, are worshipped by millions of enthusiastic admirers, especially the young people, around the world.

However, what cannot be overlooked easily is the dilemma faced by the athletes in the 20th century, caused by a great gap between what is expected of them and what they can actually offer. Our athletes have struggled in a contradictory situation from which they have no way to escape, but this dilemma seems to have been ignored by the general public.

1.1 "Superman" and "Superwoman" of the industrial society

The 20th century's athletes have been burdened with manifold social roles to play, and these roles are so diverse and heavy that their peers in any other social groups would find them hard to imagine. Athletes are required to be an ideal role model for society, perfect in every way.

Biologically, they are required constantly to challenge the limits of human possibilities, becoming faster, higher, stronger, day in and day out, and acting as a physical model.

Mentally, they are expected to show a high quality of intelligence and wisdom through their faultlessly elegant performances on the playing field and gentlemanly behaviour outside the sport arena, and to act as a spiritual model.

Morally, they are asked to set a standard in respecting fundamental social ethics and to act in accordance with predominant social norms, thereby providing a living social model.

In addition, their role of being a perfect individual alone has obviously not satisfied 20th century society, which has forced more roles on to them such as promoters of new products, diplomats in international relations, national image makers, social reformers, etc.

Apparently, the social roles assigned to this particular social group relate not only to all aspects of individual development, but also to basic social spheres with their different value-orientations. The difficulty and complexity of these roles would be a great challenge to anyone, and is even more so to athletes, as the great majority of them are adolescents who have not yet fully matured either physically or mentally. In other words, the athletes in the 20th century are expected to be "supermen" or "superwomen". The highly developed mass media have tried everything to create such images.

1.2 Lack of the necessary approach for such roles

Ironically, even though unrealistically high roles have been assigned to athletes, the 20th century is not able to provide athletes with either the necessary means to reach such roles or a proper social environment in which to play them. On the contrary, it has actually created various obstacles impeding athletes from become such role models.

Nowadays, athletes, especially those with potential talent for the Olympics, are not able to go through the same normal educational process as their peers do owing to their early specialized systematic sports training which demands a great input in terms of both time and energy. Moreover, owing to increasing training loads and more frequent competitions, they are in constant risk of damage, physical and mental.

Their life-style has been highly routinized, narrowed in the scope, and isolated from the rest of the world because of concentration on yielding high perfor-

manes. This isolation has been psychologically aggravated by the powerful mass media which have made them "superstars" with exceptionally high status.

Even though they are expected to be standard-bearers of sportsmanship, the current social practice of connecting their sports performances with huge monetary profits is tantamount to an attempt to degenerate them into money making machines.

Moreover, high performance sports have been becoming more and more a sort of professional activity during the 20th century. But any sports event, by its inherent nature, cannot be taken as lifetime job, and a career as an athlete is very brief no matter how brilliant it may be. All athletes including the greatest superstars have to retire from their sport careers some day, mostly before middle-age, to pick up unfamiliar jobs and return to a normal social life. Unfortunately, the 20th century has not prepared them for such a deep and painful shift in their lives.

Consequently, a huge gap has appeared between the ideal and reality of the athletes in the 20th century.

Although society requires the Olympic athletes to be supermen/superwomen, it actually cares nothing for how they reach these roles. This fundamental contradiction has made the manipulation of athletes inevitable.

Therefore, in reviewing athletes in the 20th century, we can hardly deny that they have mainly functioned as tools for various purposes, while their fundamental value as human beings has been ignored, although louder and louder voices from among the athletes have been heard and some organizations have been set up to represent their interests. Connected with this manipulation, directly or indirectly, many serious problems have arisen such as drug abuse, commercial abuse, political interference, moral decline and other issues, which drew great attention from many speakers at the Centennial Olympic Congress held in Paris in 1994.

One may ask the reasons for the dilemma faced by the athletes in the 20th century as well as why it is so difficult to solve.

2. Reasons for athletes being manipulated

All social phenomena are integrated into the social context in which they exist. The dilemma related to the status of athletes in modern sport and the Olympic Games is deeply rooted in the social environment of the 20th century, and mainly its social value system in the following three aspects.

2.1 Dominant social value of materialism-orientation

The industrial revolution, initiated in the 18th century, has reached its peak in the latter part of the 20th century. The industrial society is apt to value the pursuit of material goods much higher than all other preceeding societies, and to some extent it may be referred to as a society geared to producing, consuming and pursuing material benefits, and a society in which material wealth determines every-

thing. Widespread materialism has placed material enjoyments above spiritual ones, external purposes above internal ones, and material gains before the values of mankind itself.

2.2 Emphasizing outcome and neglecting the process

In the sports arena, the materialism-oriented value judgement places extreme emphasis on the outcome of sport competitions or games, namely, win or lose, while the process of competitions or games themselves are neglected. It reflects the alienation of sport from its intrinsic values because the educational and cultural values of sport mainly lie in the process of competitions or games, instead of their outcomes. This value judgement of sport has inevitably diminished the educational and cultural functions of athletes, and this definitely lowers the status of athletes in the Olympic Games.

2.3 Athletes as means instead of the end

Owing to materialism-oriented social value judgements and preference for outcome rather than process in sport activities, neither society nor modern sport regard the sound development of athletes as the ultimate end of sport; instead, athletes are treated merely as a means for economical or political ends and other external purposes.

Because athletes' sporting skills and physical prowess are the most useful properties for these external objectives, the industrial society attempts to focus on only these two aspects, which inevitably leads to unbalanced development between the physical and mental aspects of athletes, something Coubertin seriously criticized one hundred years ago.

The unsatisfactorily low place of athletes in modern sport and the Olympic Games of the 20th century may be an unavoidable problem in a long historical evolution. However, as the 20th century is getting close to its end and human society is on the threshold of the 21st century, some encouraging signs have already indicated that the place of athletes in sport and the Olympic Games will undergo a profound change.

3. Athletes' equal place in the 21st century

Although it would be arbitrary to say anything detailed on the place of the Olympic athletes in the next century, it seems certain that a positive trend has been gathering its forces for the final solution of the dilemma of athletes at the present time. Athletes will no longer be manipulated and they will be involved actively in various decision-making processes on equal terms with sports administrators. This significant change is not only important to athletes themselves but also essential for keeping the Olympic Games on the right track of serving humanity as the

founder of Olympism pointed out one hundred years ago.

As the 21st century approaches, a post-industrial society is gradually taking shape and has begun little by little to take away the territory of the industrial society which has dominated the 20th century. This broad and deep social change is bound to have a remarkable impact on the status of athletes and the Olympic Games, opening up a new perspective for the development of the Olympic Movement.

4. Reasons for athletes' equality

4.1 Social value shift

In the industrial era a person's social status is marked by various factors, mostly external ones such as material gain, reputation, and especially monetary earnings. People have indulged in the pure pursuit of material wealth, social fame, security and hierarchical rank at the cost of harmonious development of human being themselves. (1) Now this materialism-oriented social value has been seriously questioned and challenged with the approach of the 21st century, and a non-materialism-oriented value system has slowly but firmly appeared, stressing interesting jobs, good health, close friends, happy family relationships, self-esteem and other non-material values. The social value judgement is shifting more and more towards a humanist orientation.

The changed social value judgement will not tolerate the position of athletes merely as a tool of utilitarianism, but will demand a harmonious development of athletes through sports. This change, of course, will enhance athletes' status and their place in the Olympic Games.

4.2 Sports development

Reviewing the development of modern sport up to this date, we may find three stages: the first was the so called "genius" stage in which athletes' performances relied purely on their genetic sporting talents; the second one was the "hard training" stage in which a very heavy work load was stressed; and the third is the "scientific training" stage at the present time, in which all the latest technologies and scientific methods are applied.

In all these stages athletes, in general, were no more than passive followers, while their own creativity was repressed. Such passive participation of athletes will not allow any further significant progress in sport. The next stage of sports development demands the active and creative involvement of athletes. So the future development of sport will be inclined to improve the status of athletes in the future Olympic Games.

4.3 Educational reform

It would be hard for us to foresee the illustrious place of athletes in the Olympic Games of the next century, as our imagination has been confined so long in the old framework based on the industrial social background. Nevertheless it would be reasonable to expect that athletes in the 21st century will move towards a balanced whole of harmonious development in their physical, mental and social dimensions, which have been torn apart in the 20th century.

Whether or not Olympic athletes can reach the above mentioned status will depend, to a great extent, on their own capacity, closely associated with their education. With the appearance of multimedia telecommunication networks based on computer technology, athletes will regain their right to normal education which they lost in the 20th century. A. Toffler, a futurist, pointed out that there are six characteristics of the future information system. It will be: interactive (two-way transmission of information under a moveable user's control), moveable (portable and moveable), changeable (information can be changed into various forms), connectable (all computing apparatus easy to connect to a network), universal (spread all over the world and penetrating all levels of social and economic lives) and global (on the scale of whole world). (2)

The multimedia telecommunication network has been gathering force day by day ready to make a big breakthrough from the rigid forms of traditional education. A new pattern of education with high flexibility, selectivity and adaptability is on its way. This fundamental reform in education will finally resolve the contradiction between academic study and sports training, a problem that has bothered athletes for so many years. Equality in education would make athletes real masters of their own sports training as well as in all aspects of their lives. The significant impact of this change on the place of athletes in the future Olympic Games can hardly be overestimated. We have reasons to expect that the 21st century will see the revival of the scholar-athletes of ancient Greece.

4.4 Democratization

Democratization is a great social trend in modern society, which seeks to provide all members of society with social equality. Coubertin tried to draw people's attention to the democratic trend in sport as early as one hundred years ago. (3) With the 21st century approaching, the democratization of sport means not only equal opportunity for sport participation, but also equal rights in decision making. It is encouraging to see that a democratic trend has rapidly developed in the Olympic Movement, especially since 1980s, and more voices have been heard and taken into serious consideration from the female sex, developing nations, different sports organizations, non-European cultures and so on. The status of athletes has also been improved against this background and a most remarkable evidence of this is the formation of the IOC Athletes' Commission.

5. Summary

In the industrial society of the 20th century, athletes have struggled with the contradictions between the ideal and reality. The prevailing materialism-oriented value system of society has made manipulation of athletes unavoidable. Athletes at present have a relatively low place in the Olympic Games, though they may enjoy brilliant public images.

With the advent of a post industrial society in the 21st century, athletes will take an active part not only in the sports arena but also in decision making on Olympic affairs. This developmental trend is based on a shift of the dominant social value towards a humanist orientation, the demand for future development of sport, the educational reform associated with the formation of multimedia networks, and democratization in the Olympic Movement.

(1) Alan Raymond, *Management in the Third Wave*, Chinese translation, Beijing: Chinese Translation Co. 1992, p.223.

(2) Alvin Toffler, *Powershift*, Chinese translation, Beijing: The Press of Social Science, 1991, p.383, p.394.

(3) Pierre de Coubertin, *The Olympic Idea*, Carl-Diem-Institut ed., Verlag Karl Hofmann, 1967, p.9.



SPORTS MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELITE ATHLETE IN OUR MODERN SOCIETY

**by Prof. Eduardo Henrique De Rose (BRAZ)
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Introduction

The topic of this presentation is very complex and may be focused on from many different angles. As a sports physician, and active member of the IOC Medical Commission since 1994, I believe that it is very important to understand the history and development of Sports Medicine, to synthesize the medical assessment of top athletes and to conclude with the problem of doping and its consequences.

Sports Medicine - an overview

From a scientific point of view, Silvy considers that Sports Medicine started in 1900, with the book "Hygiène des Sports". The impact of this publication on the medical field was very considerable and, as a consequence of it, the "First Congress of Medicine and Sports" was held in 1915 in Paris, France.

The 1st World War interrupted the beginning of this new medical science and only after the end of the war was the International Federation of Sports Medicine (FIMS) founded, during the second winter Olympic Games in Saint-Moritz, Switzerland. Physicians from 11 countries participated in an official meeting held on 14 February 1928, with the purposes of further development of national associations, and exchange of information and experiences in the care of athletes.

Today, it is possible to divide the medical development of Sports Medicine into three periods: from 1928 to 1939, between the 1st and 2nd World Wars, Sports Medicine was merely a European activity. After 1946, FIMS was recognized by the International Olympic Committee and by the World Health Organization as the international organization responsible for the clinical and scientific aspects of sports participation. The third period starts after the Games of the XX Olympiad held in Munich, Germany in 1972. After those Games, Sports Medicine started to organize its own FIMS World Congress of Sports Medicine, independent from the Olympic Games, and the attention of the national member associations was turned not only to the problems of the athlete, but also to the problems of the non-athlete. The in-

fluence of exercise in the modern society was an important point of focus and Medicine of Sports and Medicine of Exercise started to co-exist within the International Federation.

At the same time, the International Olympic Committee started its own Medical Commission, founded by Prince Alexandre de Merode in 1967. The first purpose of this Commission was to supervise the medical controls at the Olympic Games but, today, the activities of the commission encompasses activities in education and science as well as medical controls.

More recently, different International Federations started their own Medical Commissions, some of them, such as the IAAF, FINA, UIT, FISA and IWF, being extremely active. Most of these activities are concentrated in the fight against doping but also some action can be observed in the area of education of sports physicians.

To conclude, modern Sports Medicine has many roots. The first and oldest one is the International Federation of Sports Medicine and the affiliated national member associations, multinational associations and individual members. The second one is Olympic Sports Medicine, coordinated by the IOC medical Commission, its continental and national organizations. The third one is the International Sports Federations and their national branches.

According to Hollmann, the term "Sports Medicine" is a traditional name that no longer corresponds today to the scope of this specialization. According to this author, the present definition of Sports Medicine, proposed in 1958, is: the theoretical and practical branches of Medicine which investigate the influence of exercise, training and sports on healthy and ill people, to produce useful results for prevention and treatment disease and rehabilitation, and in the performance of the athlete.

The first text that shows the influence of exercise in the treatment of diseases is the Ebers Papyrus, written by the Indus physician Susrota in the year 1550 BC., in the area now called Punjab Province. This very well known physician from the time of the Moghul Empire, one of the most important ancient Indus civilizations, already knew how to treat diabetic patient with exercise and how important exercise was for the health of the human being.

Pre-competition medical assessment of the elite athlete

When it is necessary to establish a training program for an elite sportsman, we deal with a number of aptitudes and limitations, generated by the genetic profile, the degree of health and the nutritional status, the capability to perform physical activities, previous motor experiences and psychological structures. It is necessary and important to establish qualities and deficiencies, to compare with previous references, and to define a strategy to increase performance through training. This process is called functional assessment of the athlete and is based on the analysis of the variables of performance. These are genetic factors, health and nutrition and the science of sport.

Among the different classifications referred to in the sport literature, we will discuss in this paper the following one proposed by Astrand and Rodahl and modified by De Rose :

The sciences of sport include kinanthropometry, applied physiology, biomechanics and sports psychology. In sports medicine, the most important task of the physician is to assess the status of the elite athlete's health, considering the trinomial of physical, psychological and social plenitude.

To fully perform the medical screening of the sportsman, it is important to understand the classification of the different types of sport proposed by Venerando and Dal Monte. This classification defines the principal characteristics of each sport type and the main physical requisites for performance. Based on this classification, and considering the factors of performance, the physician will define the main elements of the medical assessment of the elite sportsman in each type of sport.

The International Federation of Sports Medicine has established, through its Scientific Commission, a recommendation on the minimal requirements for the pre-season examination of the athlete, and this policy aims to prevent injury, illness and death, to assess the relationship between the athlete and his sport and to collect material for future research.

The proposals for the pre-season examination include a medical questionnaire, a physical examination form, an anthropométrie form, an ergonomic form, a routine laboratory analysis and a final summary with the opinion of the physician responsible. This opinion should state whether the athlete is apt to perform his sport and whether the training intensity is high, adequate or could eventually be increased.

The medical questionnaire requests personal data and data on the sports performed, the volume of training, family health history, present health conditions and medical history.

The examination form is a comprehensive physical examination of the head, neck, trunk and limbs. Special attention should be given to vision, ears, nose, mouth, bones and muscles. Anthropometry (body composition, somatotype), spirometry (FVC, FEV1s, EIA) and ergometry with electrocardiography (rest, stress ECG, V02 max.) should complete the examination and, if necessary, the athlete should be referred to a specialist.

The minimal routine for laboratory analysis should include urine and blood (total number of red cells, haemoglobin, eosinophiles, lymphocytes, monocytes, glucose, urea, creatine, bilirubin, cholesterol, triglycérides).

This examination should be conducted at any age upon entering competitive sport and it is desirable to perform it annually, and also after injury, illness and in response to special requirements.

History of drug abuse in the Summer Olympic Games

The first document related to the use of doping agents is a painting of the Chinese emperor Shen-Nung, from 2,700 BC, showing him with leaves of "ma-chuang" (ephedra) in his hand. The leaves were used to prepare a tea used for the stimulation of the emperor and his aides.

In the ancient Olympic Games, according to Philostratus, the athletes believed that drinking herbal teas and eating mushrooms could increase their performance

during the competitions. Another interesting form of doping at this time was a powder prepared with the oil, dust and sweat adherent to the skin of the athlete after the competition. This mix was removed in the dressing room with the "strigil", a metallic instrument with the shape of an "L". The athlete sold it to other participants, who believed that by drinking the mix they would acquire the same physical capabilities as the champion.

The Modern Olympic Games were inaugurated by Pierre de Coubertin in the city of Athens in the year 1896. Up to 1932 nine Olympic Games were regularly held, excluding the years of the I World War. At that time, doping was not common, and was restricted to some contamination in cycling. The mix most used to increase performance was a cocktail containing cocaine, caffeine and strychnine.

From 1936 to 1964 six Olympic Games were held, excluding only the period of the II World War. The important aspect of this cycle was the use of the games as a political instrument, to promote races, political systems and religions. This tendency distorted the ideal of Coubertin and the philosophy that to compete was more important than to win. The substances most used at this time were amphetamines and, after 1954, anabolic steroids. To control the use of doping agents, the International Olympic Committee set up a Medical Commission and this commission, under the chairmanship of Prince Alexandre de Merode, started medical controls at the Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968.

From 1968 to 1980 four Olympic Games were held, and the first list of banned pharmacological classes included psychomotor stimulants, sympaticomimetic amines, stimulants of the central nervous system, and narcotics analgesics. After 1975, just before the Olympic Games in Montreal, anabolic steroids were added to this list. During this period, positive cases were found in small number, at every Olympic Games except in Moscow 1980. The IOC Medical Commission conducted a total of 5,620 doping controls. The number of positive cases was 19, 11 of them for stimulants and 8 for anabolic steroids.

The last three Olympic Games, from 1984 to 1992, should be considered separately, considering the high number of positive cases and important changes made in the list of banned pharmacological classes and methods implemented by the IOC Medical Commission.

In Los Angeles the cases of doping increased, probably because of professionalism and marketing of the Games. Now athletes were obliged to win at any cost and the consequences were a great number of positives (11 cases) as well as false medical certificates for hypertension to justify use of beta-blockers in shooting; blood transfusion in cycling; and manipulation of the urine by physical, chemical and pharmacological methods. For this reason, after Los Angeles, in 1987, the IOC Medical Commission modified the list of banned pharmacological classes, including beta-blockers and diuretics. Restricted substances and forbidden methods were also included, to prevent the use of local anaesthetics and corticosteroids, as well as blood transfusions and manipulation of the urine.

In Seoul, a total of nine cases of doping were detected, and the exclusion of Ben

Johnson had a great impact in the media all over the world. After those Games, and considering the evidence of the use of erythropoietin (EPO) and growth hormone, the IOC Medical Commission included peptide hormones in the list of banned pharmacological classes. Marijuana was also added to the list of restricted substances.

In Barcelona, the total number of positive cases was only five, but the cases of clenbuterol brought about a new change in the list of banned pharmacological classes and methods. The concept of "related substances" was changed to include not only chemical structure but also pharmacological action. For this reason, a new class of anabolic agents was established, including the anabolic androgenic steroids and also beta-2 agonists. The pharmacological class of beta-blockers was removed from the banned group and changed to the restricted group. The most important decision after those Games was to include the possibility of blood sampling to permit a better detection of use of hormones, in conjunction with urine sampling.

On the basis of the history of doping controls, it is possible to conclude that very soon, perhaps even at the next Olympic Games to be held in Atlanta in 1996, peptide hormones should be detectable in the laboratory, in urine and blood. But, at this time, perhaps other methods will have been developed to try to beat the doping controls and to help athletes to increase their performances in an unethical way.

Medical problems related to doping agents

The use of doping agents may put at risk more than the health of the athlete. Today, all international sports federations have agreed on a harmonization of penalties, and a positive dope test result may lead to a two- to four-year exclusion from athletic life, with a severe impact on the sponsors of the athlete. Besides that, civil laws, in many countries, condemn the use, possession and sale of doping agents. Society itself will punish the doper severely through rejection by his peers and family problems.

The discussion of the medical problems of the athlete who uses doping agents should be based on the different pharmacological classes and methods. The purpose of this paper is to discuss each one of them.

The effects of stimulants are aggressiveness, anxiety, tremor, increased blood pressure, increased heart rate, brain haemorrhage, stroke, arrhythmias, dehydration, electrolytic imbalance, heat exhaustion. In particular, it is important to define the problems related to the use of amphetamines. In this case, dependency and addiction may occur, and possible consequences are a transition to hard drugs, mental disorders, anxiety and depression, circulatory failure, and death.

The narcotic analgesics may cause dose-related respiratory depression, a sensation of false invincibility, a higher pain threshold, injury aggravation, perception of danger as safe, and physical dependence.

Diuretics may cause the following effects in the athlete: decreased electrolyte level, increased dehydration, loss of strength, heat exhaustion, cardiac arrhythmias, and even a heart attack.

Anabolic steroids should be analyzed in three different situations: the physical

effects on the adult male, on the adult female and on the adolescent. In adult males the effects will be atrophy of the testicles, breast enlargement, acne, deepening of the voice, liver disjunction, increase of blood pressure, liver tumours, increased sex drive, impotence, sterility, and aggressiveness. In an adult female, the physical effects are masculinization, excessive permanent hair, irregular menstrual cycles, enlargement of clitoris, deepening of the voice, increased sex drive, and aggressiveness. In adolescents, it is possible to observe a premature closure of the growth centres and stunted growth and development.

Beta-blockers are no longer a banned pharmacological class, but still are forbidden in some sports like archery, shooting, modern pentathlon and swimming (diving and synchronized swimming). In principle, they do not cause clinical problems if misused in sports.

The misuse of peptide hormones may cause, in the case of growth hormone, cardiomyopathy, hypertension, diabetes mellitus and acromegaly when given in high doses for a long period of time. The contamination of the growth hormone preparation of human origin may cause Creutzfeldt Jacob disease, a fatal neurological condition. In the case of misuse of erythropoietin (EPO), sudden death may occur for cardiovascular reasons.

Regarding doping methods, in the case of blood transfusion from a different individual, it is possible to observe the development of allergic reactions or even an acute haemolytic reaction with kidney damage, if incorrectly typed blood is used. A delayed transfusion reaction, transmission of infectious diseases (hepatitis and AIDS), overload of the circulation and metabolic shock may also occur.



THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATLANTA
by Mr Charles H. Battle, Jr (USA)
Managing Director, International Relations
The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games

It is a great honour and privilege for me to be able to participate with you in this 35th International Session of the International Olympic Academy for Young Participants. It is especially exciting to be here in Olympia. I have been involved with the Olympic Movement for almost eight years, but this is the first opportunity I have had to visit this historic site of the Ancient Olympic Games. I can assure you that being here with all of you marks an important milestone in my life.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the reviver of the Modern Olympic Games, once wrote that visitors to Olympia "make a pilgrimage to the past and a gesture of faith in the future". Certainly the world of the International Olympic Academy, and especially this Session for Young Participants, bears witness to that statement. During this Session, each of us have had the opportunity not only to discuss and analyze the historical development and contributions of the Olympic Movement but also to dedicate ourselves to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport in a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

It is of special importance for young people to become students of the Olympic Movement. It is your generation which must safeguard the values and objectives of Olympism. It is you who must, by example, show the world the importance of using the Olympic Movement to bring us closer together - as individuals and as nations. I envy the future that you and the members of your generation will have and the opportunity which has been given you to influence and shape the Olympic Movement for much of the next century. Looking around this room today, I am confident in your ability to serve the Olympic Movement well.

My specific challenge today is to inform you of the preparations for hosting the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. Next week, we will mark the one year anniversary before we welcome the world to Atlanta for the Centennial Celebration of the Modern Olympic Games.

Baron de Coubertin referred to each city given the great honour and awesome responsibility of hosting the Olympic Games as a "new Olympia". We in Atlanta

welcome this challenge and understand the unique responsibility we have in hosting the Centennial Celebration of the Olympic Games - a responsibility which involves the obligation not only to pay great tribute to the past century of the development of the Olympic Movement but also to lead this Movement into the next century and indeed, as we look forward to the year 2000, the next millennium.

The challenge of hosting this magnificent event is being undertaken by The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, a private, non-profit corporation, created for the purpose of financing, organizing and conducting the Games of the XXVI Olympiad to be held in Atlanta, Georgia during the period from July 19 to August 4, 1996. In this effort, The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is proceeding with the inspiration provided by its mission statement: to conduct the Centennial Olympic Games with sensitivity, integrity, fiscal responsibility and commitment to the needs of the athletes. To share with the world the spirit of America, the experience of the American South, and the vision of Atlanta. To leave a positive physical and spiritual legacy, and an indelible mark upon Olympic history by staging the most memorable Olympic Games ever.

How are we progressing in fulfilling the goals set forth in our mission statement? In the short time I have with you today, I can do no more than highlight some of our accomplishments and plans but I am hopeful that I can give you a sense of what the world can expect when the Olympic Games take place in Atlanta next year. The Atlanta Olympic Games will certainly be the largest Olympic Games ever. Almost 11,000 athletes and over 5,000 team officials will be representing the 197 nations who are expected to take part in this celebration of sport. Over two million visitors are expected in Atlanta during the Games, including some 40,000 members of the Olympic Family representing the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, the International Sports Federations, the Sponsors of the Olympic Games and many other organizations represented in the Olympic Movement. More than 5,000 journalists and some 10,000 television broadcasting personnel will come from all over the world to send the message of the Centennial Olympic Games and it is expected that over 4 billion people will watch the events on television.

The International Olympic Committee continues to be concerned about the potential for the unlimited growth of the Olympic Games. Therefore, in an effort to provide for a reasonable and manageable number of athletes, participation in the 1996 Olympic Games will be controlled by a newly implemented system of quotas and qualification procedures. Recognizing the uniqueness and universality of the Olympic Games, however, each of the 197 countries included in the Olympic Movement are entitled to enter up to six athletes without regard to the qualification requirements. Furthermore, this effort to manage the size of the Games has not prevented the effort to increase significantly the participation by women athletes in the Atlanta Olympic Games. More than 3,700 women are expected to participate in the 1996 Olympic Games which represents almost 1,000 more than the number of women who competed in the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona.

The Olympic Games is first and foremost a sporting event and the programme for the Atlanta Olympic Games includes 26 sports involving 37 disciplines and 271 separate sporting events. These sporting events will take place in 41 separate venue locations, 21 of which will be located in an area of downtown Atlanta known as the Olympic Ring, an imaginary circle with a radius of 1.5 miles (2.5 km) emanating from the centre of the City. Twelve of the remaining venues are located within the metropolitan Atlanta area, all within a one-hour's drive of the Olympic Village, and seven venues are located outside the Atlanta area, including yachting in Savannah, Georgia, Softball in Columbus, Georgia, slalom canoeing in Ocoee, Tennessee and preliminary football competitions in Birmingham, Alabama, Orlando, Florida, Miami, Florida and Washington, D.C.

In an effort to prepare for hosting these many sporting events, The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is hosting over two dozen test events, the first of which was successfully completed less than three weeks ago when the United States Rowing National Championships were held at our new rowing course on Lake Lanier. We will continue to host these test events during the coming months including a multi-sport festival of 14 events called Atlanta '95 which will take place in August of this year. All of these test events will be extremely helpful to The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games in allowing us to test our facilities, our staff, our volunteers and our organizational plans for conducting the sporting events during the 1996 Olympic Games.

To provide outstanding facilities for conducting these sporting events, The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games has undertaken a very ambitious program for the construction of new facilities, the installation of temporary facilities and the adaptation of existing facilities. This five hundred million dollar construction programme which officially began in July, 1993, includes the construction of 13 new facilities which will be used as Olympic venues. The centrepiece of our construction effort is the new Olympic Stadium. This magnificent, 85,000 seat stadium will be used for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the athletics competition and, following the conclusion of the Games, will be reconfigured as a "state of the art" 48,000 seat baseball stadium for our Atlanta Braves baseball team. In addition to our Olympic Stadium, we are building an aquatics centre, an equestrian centre and horse park, and a shooting range, as well as new facilities for tennis, archery, cycling, basketball and field hockey. We also will have new facilities for yachting, rowing and sprint canoeing, slalom canoeing and beach volleyball. The athletes who will come to compete in Atlanta have every right to expect to be able to do their very best and we will have done our very best to ensure that the facilities they use will be the best in the world.

While it is important for the Olympic athletes to perform in excellent facilities, it is equally important for these athletes to feel they are "at home" while they are in the United States. I am confident that our Olympic Villages will accomplish this goal.

The Main Olympic Village, located within the Olympic Ring on the 320-acre

campus of Georgia Tech, will house as many as 14,000 athletes, coaches and team officials. In addition to providing comfortable and convenient housing in air-conditioned, university-style residence halls and apartments, this Village will feature an International Festival Area, which will include refreshment and information stations, an amphitheatre, cultural pavilion, a coffee house, dance club, museum, arcade, cinema and many more diversions for the comfort and entertainment of the Village residents. Six dining sites providing international cuisine will also be located throughout the Village site. Olympic Villages will also be located in Savannah and Columbus, Georgia; Ocoee, Tennessee; Birmingham, Washington, D.C.; and Miami and Orlando, Florida. These Villages will provide housing for the athletes competing in yachting, softball, slalom canoeing and football, respectively, and will provide the same level of accommodation and services as the Main Olympic Village in Atlanta.

Our efforts to make the Olympic athletes feel welcome in 1996 extends beyond our preparations for the Olympic Village. In a unique and unprecedented initiative, The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games has involved over 130 communities throughout the south-eastern United States in an effort to host athletes from the various participating countries to train prior to the 1996 Olympic Games. We are pleased that almost 160 teams from over 60 countries have entered into agreements to train in these communities and we are working hard with all of the National Olympic Committees to provide an opportunity for all of the participating athletes to visit other communities in this area prior to coming to Atlanta, to acclimate themselves to this region and its people and to experience the hospitality of citizens throughout the south-eastern United States.

Just as important as the planning and organizing of the sports competitions and the housing of the athletes are the staging of other events which form an integral part of any Olympic Games. One of the great traditions of the Olympic Games is the organization of the Cultural Olympiad. In celebrating the Centennial Olympic Games in 1996, The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is committed to the most expansive Cultural Olympiad in history - a four year, multi-disciplinary arts and cultural festival which will culminate in the 1996 Olympic Arts Festival. This Festival will begin in June, 1996 and continue, in some cases, through October, 1996 and will present a spectacular showcase of dance, music, theatre, film, folk art, literature and visual art featuring international artists as well as those of the American South. The program of the Olympic Arts Festival will be developed around two themes: "Southern Celebrations" and "International Connections Celebrating the Centennial."

Another important focal point of every Olympic Games is the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games is developing an outstanding programme of Ceremonies which will focus on not only presenting to the world the American South and its diversity but also paying great tribute to the Centennial Celebration of the Modern Olympic Games as well as honouring the youth of the world as represented by the athletes participating in this magnifi-

cent event.

We also look forward to returning to this sacred site of Olympia next year for the traditional lighting of the Olympic Flame and the beginning of a memorable Olympic Torch Relay which will culminate with the lighting of the cauldron in the Olympic Stadium in Atlanta on July 19, 1996. The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games has been working closely with the Hellenic Olympic Committee in planning this sacred ceremony in Greece. We are excited about our plans for lighting the flame in Olympia next April and conducting an Olympic Torch Relay in Greece which will end with the lighting of the flame in the Panathenaic Stadium on April 6, 1996 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the opening of the first Modern Olympic Games in Athens on April 6, 1896. We also look forward to announcing next week, our specific plans for a comprehensive Torch Relay in the United States which will last 84 days, cover over 40 states and involve some 15,000 torch bearers. This historic event, as it always does, will truly mark the beginning of the celebration of our Olympic Games.

While planning and organizing the Olympic Games is a monumental task, one of our biggest challenges is our commitment to finance the 1996 Olympic Games without financial assistance from the government. We are extremely grateful to the private sector for its support in providing the revenues required to host the Centennial Olympic Games. In this endeavour, however, we are always mindful of the importance of balancing the need to obtain income with the need to promote the ideals of the Olympic Movement. As we develop our commercial relationships, we continue to emphasize the importance of a philosophical identification with the Olympic ideal and are committed to assuring that the resources which are generated will prevent the Olympic Games from becoming an oppressive public burden on the taxpayer while also assuring that the Games do not become a private financial bonanza for the privileged few or an event which is controlled and exploited by commercial interests at the expense of the ideals of the Olympic Movement.

The planning stage for the Olympic Games seems to last a very long time and then suddenly a corner is turned and you reach those last eventful months before the Games actually begin. In Atlanta - we are there.

On May 1, we began the sale of 11.2 million tickets to Olympic events. The response has been dramatic and gratifying and we are confident that the world will, indeed, come to the Atlanta Olympic Games.

We have begun the important process of training nearly 40,000 volunteers who will assist our visitors and serve as our ambassadors. It is they who will best tell you who we are. It will be their warmth, friendliness and knowledge which we hope will symbolize our City's gracious Southern hospitality and will make you want to visit us again and again.

As we complete the construction of our new facilities, one of the most important legacies of our Games is taking dramatic shape. Our Centennial Olympic Park, more than 21 tree-lined acres of park space, including fountains, amphitheatres,

works of art and much more, will serve as an important gathering place for our guests from all over the world. In a metaphor I believe speaks well for the meaning of the Olympic Movement, we are turning what was once an underdeveloped, under-utilized section of our City into a vibrant, welcoming green space which will serve for generations as wonderful reminder of the Centennial Olympic Games and their importance to our lives.

When asked to comment on his gold medal winning performance in the 100-meter dash in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, the great Jesse Owens replied "It's a lifetime of training for just ten seconds." At The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, we often feel that we are involved in years of planning and preparation for just 16 days of competition in 1996. However, just as those ten seconds changed the life of Jesse Owens, the 16 days of the Centennial Olympic Games will change forever the way the world views the City of Atlanta, the State of Georgia and the entire south-eastern United States. But more important than even those magic 16 days, the hosting of the Olympic Games in Atlanta has created outstanding legacies which will forever be examples of the power and strength of the Olympic Movement.

We will have created a physical legacy in the form of 13 new sports facilities constructed by The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games and donated to various governmental and educational institutions in the city, new and renovated dormitory housing at our Olympic Village in Georgia Tech, and significant infrastructure improvements throughout the city, including a magnificent downtown park for use by generations to come.

We will have provided a social and cultural legacy through the efforts of our cultural programme which has created long-term cross-cultural relationships among the world's artists and arts organizations and enhanced the artistic and cultural community in our city; through our youth and education programme which has provided an Olympic curriculum in all of our schools in the State of Georgia to promote the knowledge and understanding of different countries around the world as well as the pursuit of excellence in all areas of the lives of our young people - academic, cultural and athletic; and through our volunteer programme which has energized over 500,000 volunteers in the Atlanta area to do community service projects throughout the city as part of their commitment to becoming volunteers for the Olympic Games.

We will have left an economic legacy as a result of the dramatic economic impact of hosting the Olympic Games on this entire region. This impact can be seen in the increase in business opportunities, the expansion of tourism, the provision of thousands of jobs and the implementation of specific job training programmes for the Olympic venues, providing needed skills and jobs for the citizens of our city.

But most important, we are creating a spiritual legacy by making the Atlanta Olympic Games an event which endeavours to bring people together not only physically but spiritually. I use the word "spiritual" because it is my belief that the

magic of the Olympic Games is that the events and the participants truly uplift us all. They raise a contest between athletes to a higher plain by dramatizing their courage, their commitment to excellence and the purity of their perfection. No other modern movement, social cause or institution has been as successful as the Olympic Games in embodying the idea that nations of the world can come together in peace and harmony, blending their flags and cultures in a celebration of the human spirit.

There are many cities of the world capable of handling the physical and material challenges of hosting an Olympic Games, and certainly many cities have in the past hosted these Games with great success. But do the citizens of these cities have anything other than the memories of the athletes' performances and the facilities that the planners erected? Were they able to use the spirit embodied in the Olympic Games to transform themselves and their communities? More than an athletics event, more than an economic development project, more than a spectacle or a pageant, the Centennial Olympic Games in Atlanta must be nothing less than a celebration of friendship, commitment to excellence and peace among people of all nations. It is the dream of peace -the essence of the ideology of the Olympic Movement - that has always given the Games their enduring power and global appeal.

As I reflect on this dream of peace, I am constantly reminded of the words of the refrain of a song written for Atlanta's presentation to the International Olympic Committee as part of its bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games.

The world has one dream
To play as one team
Against all odds,
Let all men seek humanity.
The world has one dream
The flame must survive
One people playing as one team
The world has one dream.

It is my sincere hope that each of you will share in this dream by dedicating yourselves to the ideals of the Olympic Movement and by daring to dream and make a difference as we all work together to keep the flame of the Olympic Movement burning bright. As long as that flame burns, the flame of peace will live in the hearts and minds of all humanity.



THE COMPONENTS OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

by Dame Mary Glen Haig DBE (GBR)

Honorary IOC Member

To examine the components of the Olympic Movement may I suggest that we should scrutinize the philosophy which gave birth to what we now call "Modern Olympism". Useful phrase that - for it can allow avoidance of what was, under the cloak of what is. But avoidance is not my intention today. So - what was (and is) the object, the *raison d'être* of the Movement? It may help if I quote from the Olympic Charter: "Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles".

It was in 1894 that Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived the Olympic Games - there had been a gap of over fifteen hundred years! The International Olympic Committee was formed with the task of holding an international sports competition every four years; the first Games were held in Athens in 1896.

Today the Olympic Movement is still governed by the International Olympic Committee, and aided by the National Olympic Committees and the International Sports Federations. The Olympic Oath promises that "We shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship". At one time the phrase "spirit of chivalry" features, but one has to accept that today that sounds a bit old fashioned — after all, we are concerned with Modern Olympism. Nevertheless, it might be worth remembering that "chivalry" mirrors good manners, courtesy and generosity, and I am sure we would all like to believe that the Olympic Movement is the embodiment of such fundamentals.

At the heart of the Olympic Movement is one word "People":

Competitors,

Parents,

National Governing Bodies of Olympic Sports and their Member Clubs,

Administrators,
Managers,
Coaches,
National Olympic Committees,
The International Olympic Committee,

all contributing to the intricate network of the Olympic Movement — men and women alike - they should and they must, take (and give) equal responsibility in this sphere.

In the space of my allotted 20 minutes, I shall have to be selective so forgive me if I have not time to pinpoint precisely each and every segment.

Overall, the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games is the most heart-warming, soul-stirring happening. The mixture of renowned faces, "new" faces, dignified excitement, the flags, the colours, the sound, the moments of quiet, the flame, the sense of belonging and the hope, almost tangible. Those on the terraces are united with those parading - the bond is unmatched: no one is any "better" or "worse", more important, or less important than anyone else. How unique! Surely, this is evidence of four years of concentrated work. There may have been exhaustion, strain, disappointment on the way, but there will also have been encouragement and exhilaration. That's life! It highlights the fact that sport works if and when people make it work for the benefit of all, rather than the few. The parade may number hundreds, but behind them are millions who will never compete at high level but for whom the Sport for All concept is so important. And, make no mistake, many of that last-named group are "educated" followers of the sport of their choice, the Olympic Movement providing the showcase by the way of the Games. As an aside, may I remind that - however far reaching - that Movement is, of itself, but a component of Sport in total. And that is where you will come in. Openings for your varying contributions will, doubtless, cover the full gamut, and that means "the whole range or scope of anything". The very fact that we all enjoy personal rights and freedoms demands reciprocal obligations, and accepting responsibility. We all have favourite words, don't we? I've just used "freedom" - we toss that word around as if it were a ball - it is not! It is only worth having when entwined with service, with accountability, with exercising discretion, and properly handling one's self : anything less is not "freedom". Think about it! And let us keep the Olympic Movement "free" and open. Then Sport can serve as balm, as a source of reparation; it can heal and bind. It is, it would seem, an instrument of harmony - a panacea. Of course it is not solely the possession of the Olympic Movement: it is complementary to the Olympic ideal.

The universality of sport allows for great variety of interpretation and it is worth examining the differences in national sporting structures. Are these sufficiently appreciated vis-à-vis the Olympic Movement? I am not implying that all countries need to move towards Olympism in identical fashion. On the contrary: what may suit Australia as a sporting sub-structure, may be quite different from (even inappropriate for) that which might be right for Zimbabwe. In some places, the fabric

of sport has been woven over a long period of time, and differing agencies, of which the National Olympic Committees is but one, have their specific and well identified roles to play. While dialogue between such organizations is vital, to attempt pseudo mergers one with the other (alias take-over the responsibilities) can reduce potential impact on the national community concerned. Each National Olympic Committee needs to keep close to its own terms of reference and fulfil its own job, for by no means all major games and sports come within the purview of the Olympic Movement.

If a National Olympic Committee activates the desire to expand regardless, thus overlooking or usurping the rightful roles of the other national or international bodies, then the time has come for self-examination and reassessment. The best results are unlikely to obtain where power is the yardstick.

There are, of course, those nations where, were it not for the NOC, there would be little outlet for sporting progress of any kind. Even so, the role is defined and lies within declared boundaries with the primary objective of providing for and presenting a national team at the Olympic Games.

This requires effective Committee and Departmental structures, including vital fund-raising, covering sponsorships; equipping the Olympic team, and ensuring their presence wherever in the world the games are held - a massive overall exercise for each country. There is also a liaison with the national governing bodies of Olympic sports, and dialogue with relevant governmental or other national bodies, although these groupings will have their separate functions unallied directly to the Olympic Games. There is a visible network, yet the national governing bodies need to stand proud and maintain their individual identity. Each National Olympic Committee is, as it were, a cog in the wheel of the Olympic Movement. I would urge constant reinspection, detailed analysis and re-evaluation of fundamental terms of reference by all parties. And what of those other sporting agencies with specific albeit differing remits? Many sporting considerations are best left in their hands for they can competently handle sundry facets of sporting provision. Where no such agencies exist, there may be opportunity for those within Olympism to offer guided assistance - not to take over!

The Olympic ideal is a wide open niche for whomsoever wishes to compete in an Olympic Sport. By no means all will appear in the Olympic arena; indeed, to many that thought may not at first occur, yet the desire to play sport and then to compete; to be given the opportunity to rise in the competitive hierarchy; to wear the colours of one's country, is a beautiful dream. En route, the parents, the coaches, the national Governing Bodies of Olympic sports, the managers, the administrators, all have an essential role to play.

Whenever the Olympic Movement, as epitomized by the International Olympic Committee - core component of the Movement - is featured, certain issues come to the fore; some delighting the ear and eye; some stimulating the intellect; others creating mental anxiety; some fiercely disturbing the even tenure of Olympism. Then there are the far reaching questions to be asked to which the challenge to

the IOC is "the honest answer, please!."

Critics must be faced, action must be seen to be. Perhaps a first effective move is to define problem areas and boldly to ask searching questions, for it is too easy - even for an august body such as the IOC - to get into a rut and to avoid the difficult. It would seem, for example, that the drug issue remains. Is everything that can be done in the battle against drugs being done? Or is there a division of opinion which by definition defeats? Are lines of communication precise, speedy and understood? Have the rules been clearly laid down, and do all involved parties understand fully and in the same way? Or does confusion and bewilderment remain? It is heartening to register global concern about drug abuse, and worth remembering that such devastating problems do not "just fade away". Never can such abuse be condoned; all in sport - and that includes you and me - should make sure that the non-glamorous aspects of sport are not swept aside. Here the International Federations, justly respected by their National Governing Bodies, can fulfil an important and influential function - collectively they are a major force.

In forwarding the Olympic Movement we must repudiate categorizing by gender, age or nationality. There is nothing in Olympism to suggest that women should not be regarded of equal standing with men or vice-versa; or why age - "too young" or "too old" - should colour our assessment of willing and able contribution to the overall task. Well trained and honed bodies at their peak will be eligible for selection; knowledgeable and skilled coaches will steer those individuals and mould the players into a team; lively, widely experienced and well tuned minds will address, and iron out problems. The claim that there is no substitute for experience is well proven. Indira Gandhi had the right idea when, many years ago, she declared "We have stopped thinking of people as men or women. It is just a case of the right person for the job". Even components of the Olympic Movement should recognize competence in whomsoever in all facets of the work, and make good use of the same. We must share a single purpose to establish that team spirit which ruthlessly excludes isolation, petty argument, or power struggle. We can do without those who are merely globe trotting "passengers" - good at head-nodding and posturing but who bring little return; and without the obstructionist, the plagiarist and the megalomaniac. They all have forgotten the meaning of Sport. Modern Olympism demands the committed worker, whether that "work" is running, jumping, swimming, yachting, coaching or planning, organizing, managing, publishing — whatever. Olympic Solidarity has the right ring about it. The courses, conferences and bursaries for the athletes and coaches indicate concerned programming. The "work force" so developed is surely the sign post to a lively future for a major component of Olympism.

If I look into an educational prospectus today, I am confronted with endless courses under the heading Media Studies. It seems clear that the future lies in that direction, with the television to the fore - but who runs whom? Co-operation with television, radio and the press is a "must". It is to the great advantage of sport to engage the interest of the media and sport should so respond that the media is

equally advantaged, with good working relationships, harmoniously secured. That in no way prevents or should dilute constructive criticism one of the other - opinion must be given free play. Television can reach clientele well beyond the number of seats in a packed stadium; and commercial companies are interested to sponsor a sport where there is TV coverage. However, we have to ensure that no sport, and certainly not the Olympic Movement, is seduced into making alterations or adjustments to the very rules of the game at the whim of a TV company. When such happens, rightful sovereignty is abandoned.

Now to fair play — how easily that term slips off the tongue - by definition we are looking at that which is justice, equity and give and take in the right proportion. It is recognizable on the track, in the arena, in the pool, in the Village, during training and in the heat of competition. But the challenge to play fair must apply also in committee; during formal and informal debate; when in the public eye or behind the scenes; when making assessments and voicing and enacting conclusions. Fair play impinges on all components of the Olympic Movement, so let us be meticulous in our interpretation. Fair play is no screen behind which to shelter.

And what of the IOC itself (Full Members and Hon. Members alike) - surely a key element. The commodity if I may adopt that term, "Sport and People", is rare and precious. The requirement from the IOC is absolute commitment, political sagacity, and prudent conduct. No world body can, or should wish to, escape the attention of the mass media. Here again, we must scrutinize our motives. For example, have the gentlemen of the Press got it right (or wrong) when they point a finger at the globetrotting, as they see it, of IOC members? By its very nature, Sport is a traveller: competition (even the basic friendly match) demands that one team shall visit another; then one country to another; from one world zone to another, and so on. Good relationships are engendered, and future similar engagement assured. There are positive results. Sports people everywhere have the right to expect parallel results from IOC gatherings wherever in the world these may take place. Let us beware blatant razzmatazz, sometimes parading as passionate involvement; let us root out and shun pretence, self-aggrandizement, struggle for position and personal kudos - high standards must be maintained. Then the claim will be well founded that there is no substitute for the Olympic Movement - for it knows its job, and does it well.

An icosahedron, my dictionary reminds me, is a "solid contained by twenty faces". Were one of those surfaces to be flawed, or the solid centre unstable, the proportions and use of the whole would suffer. Let us apply the thought to the components of the Olympic Movement and ensure that, in whatever facet we feature, equilibrium, liberality, self-control and positive service shall be our hallmark.



THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS/NOCs

by Dr Un Yong Kim (KOR)

According to H.E. Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, the goal of the Olympic Movement is "to pursue one idea - that of bringing people together in peace, irrespective of race, religion and political convictions, for the benefit of mankind". These words address all organizations, athletes and other persons who agree to follow the guidance offered by the Olympic Charter.

The basic principle behind the Olympic Movement is to build a more peaceful and harmonious world by educating youth through the practice of sport, in a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

The relationship between the Olympic Movement and the International Federations is clearly defined by the Olympic Charter. The supreme authority of the Olympic Movement is the International Olympic committee. In addition to the IOC, the Olympic Movement also encompasses the International Federations (the IFs), the National Olympic Committees (the NOCs), the organizing committees of the Olympic Games (the OCOGs), the national associations and clubs, and last but not least, the persons who belong to them, the athletes.

Furthermore, the Olympic Charter says that any person or organization belonging in any way whatsoever to the Olympic Movement is bound by the provisions of the Olympic Charter and has to abide by the decisions of the IOC.

In order to be part of the Olympic Movement and to participate every four years in the Olympic Games, the International Federations must respect the rules of the Olympic Movement. This they must do while governing their sports, ensuring their independence and their freedom, fighting against all dangers and discrimination threatening sport, and favouring fair play and the respect of others, be they team-mates or opponents. In other words, the IFs must make sure that their activities are in accordance with positive ethics.

The evolution and the changes taking place in the modern world call for constant adaptations to the values which are defended by the Olympic Movement.

But it is together that the IOC and the IFs must define this code of conduct which should be respected by everybody concerned by Olympism. This respect involves both one's actions and one's philosophy.

These values are materialized and adapted continuously in the relations between the IOC and the International Federations.

They can be categorized into different domains which I will outline:

Moral values

The Olympic ideal embodies the meaning given to the sports action, to spirituality and to the unity of man and nature, as well as the goal of overcoming conflicts between people.

The Olympic ideal also teaches that sport must be practised while respecting the values which were adopted by the International Federations, which in turn ensure that they are respected both at Olympic competitions and at their own competitions.

These morals are translated by: the teaching of tolerance and mutual respect.

The teaching of tolerance and mutual respect must prevail in all situations, be it during the practice of a particular sport, during competition or during one's every-day behaviour.

The nature of sport and the human character inevitably lead to a competitive spirit, the ambition to surpass oneself and the will to dominate the opponent.

But this competitive spirit should not hinder the total respect of the rules which govern sport. One must avoid cheating one's self and one's opponents, accept the principle that to err is human, encourage one's team-mates' efforts and consider opponents not as one's enemy but as athletes who share the same goal as oneself.

An example of **the fight against racism** was the total agreement of the International Federations to back the IOC's initiative to break all relations with South Africa when apartheid was enforced in that country,

Another example is the Olympic village, which brings together the elite of all the Olympic sports every four years. Athletes of all nations are lodged together during the entire period of the Games, without consideration of race or religion. This is surely one of the most touching images of anti-racism which exist in our world. Only the Olympic spirit and sport are capable of such an exploit.

The fight against doping: all International Federations have taken big measures against banned substances in sport. These decisions have been confirmed by the Declaration signed by the Olympic Federations in Lausanne in January of 1995 and adopted by the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF) on behalf of its 87 International Federations and sports organizations.

Today all the International Federations are conscious of the fact that doping unbalances competition and that taking forbidden substances has serious consequences on the health of athletes. They have all taken steps to help wipe out this danger. Unfortunately we still do not have either the financial or scientific means to get rid of this plague once and for all.

The fight against violence and the safeguarding of the spirit of fair play has be-

come a major preoccupation for the IFs, which try to adapt the rules of the game and to take measures to control the behaviour of the spectators around the playing field.

Where the mass media, which are very often more than willing to show scenes of negative behaviour, fail to support the sports movement in its fight against violence, this trend which sport can certainly not be blamed for, nonetheless holds sports as a hostage. This is a major problem nowadays and will continue to be one in the future.

Certain measures have been taken to modify the rules of the games, in drafting more serious criteria for the construction of stadia and the manufacturing of equipment, but they are far from being sufficient. The solution lies surely in the education of athletes and the public. The philosophy of sport and the virtues which are defended by the Olympic Movement and applied by the International Federations can certainly contribute thanks to the teaching of solidarity, the respect of others and fair play.

Legal unity

The increase in the number of competitions, the growing influence of the financial aspect of sport, the growing role of agents, the increasing number of contracts and the stricter regulations of the International Federations inevitably lead to an increase in legal cases, be they within the sports movement or between outside agents and sports organizations.

It is obvious that Human Rights grant everyone the right to bring a case before a legal organism in order to try to have one's point of view respected, should one consider oneself wronged.

But very often these cases are judged by civil courts which are not familiar with sport and they are in danger of making judgements which are contrary to the principles and to the ethics of sport.

In order to ensure that the Federations' disputes are judged by highly qualified judges specializing in sport, the IOC created the ICAS, the International Council of Arbitration for sport, which is located in Lausanne. This decision was approved by the Olympic International Federations and by GAISF on behalf of its Members.

In order to achieve legal unity between all sports, numerous International Federations ask their competitors to pledge to bring any eventual cases exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for sport.

Independence and autonomy

The authority and the strength of the IOC within the Olympic Movement stems essentially from its independence from all political, economic and religious powers, thanks to the international level of its activities. The statutes of the different IFs, which are also valid on the international level, allow them to carry out their actions in a similar manner, without religious discrimination or political or economic influences.

The Olympic Movement, together with the IFs, must absolutely defend this position so that they do not fall under the control of national or international go-

vernmental organizations. For example, instructions handed down by the European Commission concerning in particular the free circulation of workers in the EC countries are incompatible with the regulations of certain federations.

Dialogue must be opened and the Federations must specify their needs, so that they can keep their control over the internal affairs of sport.

In addition, the increase in the sums which television and big business are willing to invest in sport must not be allowed to hinder the autonomy of the sports movement. Solutions beneficial to all parties must be found while safeguarding the independence of sport, more specifically in the way in which it organizes competitions.

Organizational relationship

These relations between the IOC and the IFs are essentially on an organizational level, particularly during Olympic Games competitions.

Participation quotas

In order to avoid the Olympic Games' becoming excessively large, the IOC has set a limit of 10,000 athletes and 5,000 officials and accompanying persons for each Olympic Games. This proposal, which is very difficult to set up while avoiding discrimination and injustice between the different Olympic sports and events, was made by the IOC and in turn enforced by the IFs.

As a consequence of these new quotas, the International Federations had to renew their qualification systems in order to take into consideration both the universality of their sport's representation and the fact that only a limited number of athletes may participate.

Selection of Host Cities and Olympic venues

The influence of the International Federations on the selection of the Host Cities is limited, as the final election is made by the IOC Members. Nevertheless a coordination must be established between the candidate cities and the International Federations to enable them to present their candidature files according to the Federations' rules and requirements so that the competitions will take place as they should.

The International Federations can transmit their technical recommendations to the IOC, whose members then try to take them into consideration in their final decision.

Advertising restrictions

In order to avoid to commercial abuse during the Olympic Games, the IOC has laid down precise rules concerning advertising on athlete's clothing and equipment. These rules which have to be respected by all IFs, are specific to the duration of the Olympic Games, even if the IF's apply other rules during their own competitions.

In this same spirit, the names of sponsors cannot be displayed on athletes' clothing or equipment during the Olympic Games.

Olympic programme

With the same objectives of limiting the number of athletes, an Olympic pro-

gramme for each sport is proposed by each IF and then set in coordination with the International Olympic Committee.

The International Federations are responsible for the competition programme of each sport and make recommendations to the IOC proposing the disciplines which they would like to see organized during the Olympic Games.

The final decision is made in coordination with the IOC and is enforced by the Executive Board.

Financial Agreements - television rights

The right to televise the Olympic Games is negotiated globally by the IOC Radio and Television Commission. The income is divided according to the internal laws of the IOC but a not insignificant part goes to the IFs whose sports are on the programme of the Games.

Olympic Solidarity

Olympic Solidarity provides aid to the NOCs recognized by the IOC by promoting the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement, developing the technical sports knowledge of athletes and coaches, through the granting of scholarships and general help in training sports administrators.

The International Federations play a major role in this fundamental activity in providing technical assistance to all the sessions organized by the Olympic Solidarity.

Conclusion

The relations between the Olympic Movement and the International Federations, although seeming numerous and complex, prove today to be very close both for the organization of Olympic competitions and for the perpetuation of sports and the values which must be safeguarded.

In the goal of maintaining unity between all those involved in sports, it is important to strengthen the ties which unify the Olympic Movement and the International Federations, while keeping enough flexibility to be able to adapt to a modern world and its exorbitant evolution. However this quest for excellence, universality and unity cannot be achieved without an educational plan which is in accordance with the principles of mutual respect, tolerance, solidarity and fair play. Let us not forget that man and the awakening of his spirit are at stake.

DANCE WORKSHOP REPORT

by Professor Elizabeth Hanley (USA)
Dance Workshop Coordinator

Organization of the Dance Workshop, in conjunction with the Fine Arts Workshop, was initiated in Athens immediately following the Coordinators' Meeting with IOA Dean Kostas Georgiadis and IOA President Freddy Serpieris at the President Hotel on 6 July. Mr Kevin Whitney (GBR) and I planned to commence our respective programs on the evening of 7 July, shortly after arrival at the IOA. In addition, we began plans for our combined "Arts Happening," scheduled for 13 July. It was my decision to conduct the Dance Workshop on the large, open space next to the Art Studio (Room 18) each evening and on selected afternoons. The proximity of the cultural activities to one another (dance, painting, sculpture, etc.) seemed to contribute to the large number of participants engaged in these activities and to a cohesive cultural programme.

The inaugural meeting of the Dance Workshop was held from 19.00-20.00 hours on 7 July. The two aspects of the workshop were explained: folkloric dance (to be performed and taught at Social Evenings) and creative dance in conjunction with poetry (to be performed at the "Arts Happening"). Approximately 40 participants took part in this meeting and folkloric dances were introduced.

On 8 July the second Dance Workshop was held from 18.30-20.00 hours. Folkloric dances were taught and a brief session on "qualities of movement" (sustained, percussive, vibratory, pendular, suspended, and collapsed) was introduced to prepare those who desired to perform in the "Arts Happening." Original poetry was needed for our dance in the "Arts Happening" and several participants volunteered to work on this project. Another group volunteered for work on choreography for Professor John Powell's poem, Olympia's Quietness.

The same time schedule, 18.30-20.00, was continued on 9 July and the Dance Workshop participants prepared for their first performance at the Social Evening. Nearly everyone joined in the "dance for all" at the conclusion of our performance. It was a social and cultural experience enjoyed by everyone - audience as well as participants.

On 10 July a special Dance Workshop session was held from 14.00-15.30 hours to work on the dance and poetry presentations for the upcoming "Arts Happening." Many of the same participants chose to attend the continuation of the folk-

loric dances from 18.30-20.00 hours that evening.

There also were newly interested participants in attendance each day at the Dance Workshop sessions. The following day, 11 July, a special rehearsal was held for the finale of the "Arts Happening" from 18.30-20.00 hours I finalized the choreography, with Kevin Whitney's approval, for the formation of a stationary A (for Academy) and a revolving circle around the A. Music from Chariots of Fire was chosen for the finale. Fifty-five participants volunteered for this candle-lit finale to the "Arts Happening."

From 14.00-15.00 hours on 12 July, a dance and poetry rehearsal was held to complete the choreography for both poems chosen: Olympia's Quietness and an untitled poem by Carla Martins (POR). At 18.30 hours the folkloric dance session resumed as usual.

The evening of 13 July at 21.30 hours was chosen for the "Arts Happening." A full complement of artistic events comprised the excellent programme, and participants who had chosen to perform were excited and pleased to be a part of this activity. The poetry and dance combinations were new avenues of expression for many and an enriching experience for all who took part. A final dress rehearsal was held at 20.45 hours prior to the "Arts Happening."

The next two days' dance sessions concentrated on preparations for the final Social Evening, with rehearsals from 18.30-20.00 each day. Folkloric dances from Greece and the USA were chosen for both performance and teaching at Social Evening. A final rehearsal was held at 20.30 prior to the Social Evening at 21.00 hours on 16 July. The final event of the Social Evening was the Dance Workshop presentation followed by the teaching of dances to everyone who desired to participate. It was an exciting and appropriate way to involve everyone on the final evening of the Academy.

UNTITLED

Inside each one of us
there's a hidden poet

don't tell me you're not!

Tell me,
doesn't the gymnast
make poetry with her body?

doesn't the swimmer
fly like a butterfly?

doesn't the dancer
speak through her movements?

doesn't the skiing woman
communicate with her soul?

doesn't the Judoka
touch us with her hidden strength?

doesn't the athlete
cry with her victory?
doesn't the athlete
suffer with the pain?
Tell me: "That's not poetry"
Who dares to contradict me, who dares!

by Carla Martins (POR)

General Comments

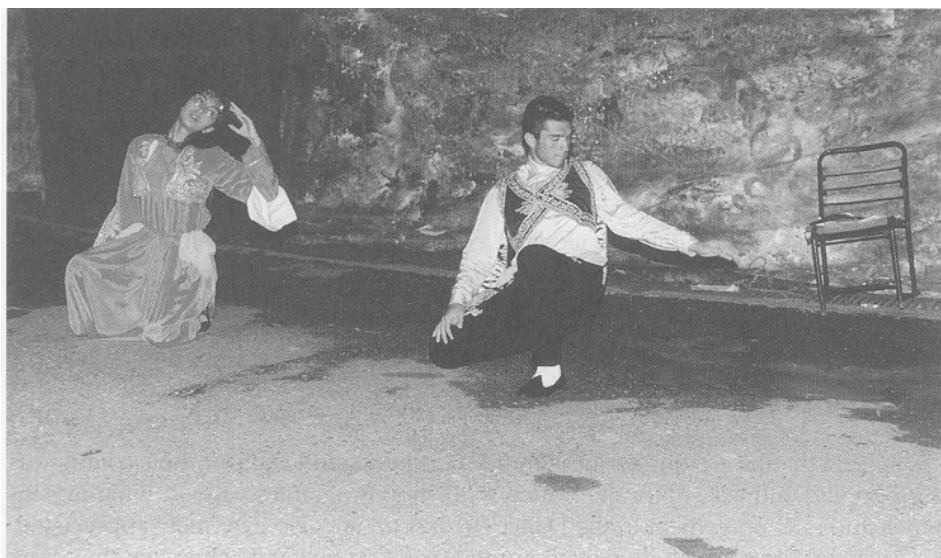
1. The decision to hold all artistic activities in one location was a definite advantage to our programs. Listening to the music and watching people dance brought many onlookers daily to the Dance Workshop sessions. Several of Kevin Whitney's artists painted dancers in action during the sessions and others photographed or videotaped the dancers.

2. The daily Coordinators' meetings, conducted by John Powell at 13.30 hours, were of great benefit to all of us. The Group Leaders News Bulletin, published by Sotiris Blatsis (GRE) was very helpful in getting announcements regarding Dance Workshop, Arts Happening, special rehearsals, etc. to all participants.

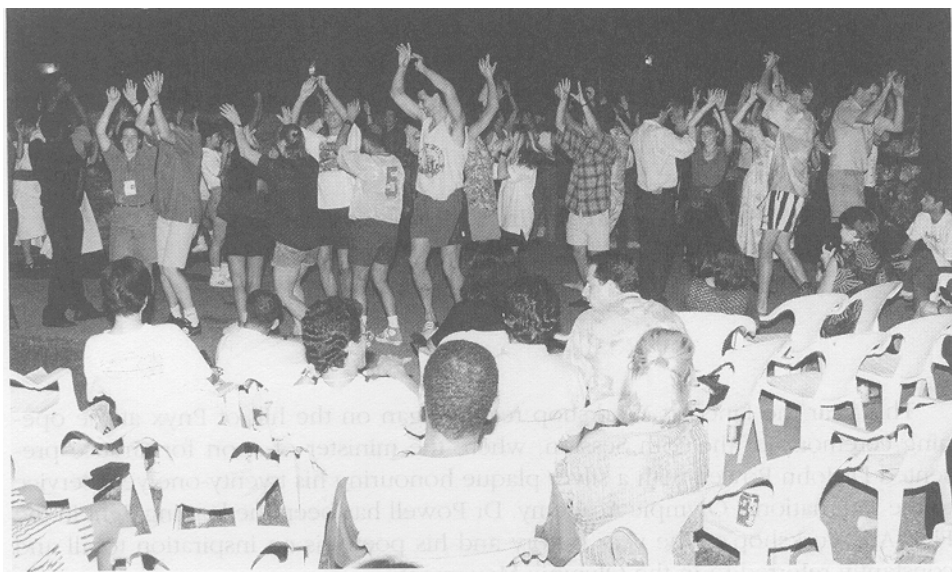
Acknowledgements

Special thanks are due to the IOA administrators and staff for their continuous support and enthusiasm for the Dance Workshop Programme. Kevin Whitney's interest and encouragement in the Dance Workshop are also extremely appreciated.

Most important of all, however, are the many participants who gave their time to the Dance Workshop, some of whom had to sacrifice sporting events in order to attend. Without the enthusiastic attendance of these participants, there could never have been the successful 1995 Dance Workshop. Thank you, one and all!



Dancing, singing, acting and artistic happenings lead young delegates to express themselves freely.



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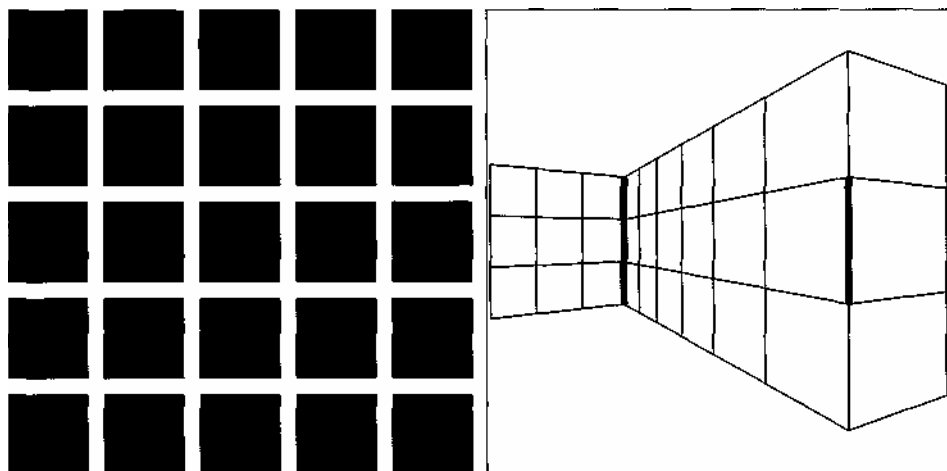
REPORT ON THE FINE ART WORKSHOP OLYMPIA

by Mr Kevin Whitney (GBR)
Official Artist of the British Olympic Association

This year the Fine Art Workshop really began on the hill of Pnyx at the opening ceremony of the 35th Session, where the minister of sport for Greece presented Dr John Powell with a silver plaque honouring his twenty-one year service to the International Olympic Academy. Dr Powell has been the leading light in the Fine Art Workshop's nine year history and his poetry is an inspiration to all and constantly referred to in the Olympic Movement.

As the academy session was, very unfortunately, two days short this year I asked the dean to give instruction to the academy staff at Olympia to prepare the studio for our arrival from Athens, (this preparation usually takes two days) to save time and to enable a speedy start of the works.

I announced the opening of the Fine Art Workshop on the morning of the 8th July, and informed the participants that the International Olympic Committee had requested that all works created in the Fine Art Workshop this year were to be sent to the Museum in Lausanne to form an exhibition of academy works. I was honoured as it was the first time since I began the Fine Art Workshop nine years previously, that this had been requested. This fact combined with the average age this year being a more mature, twenty eight years and their knowledge of a shorter session, culminated in a big attendance (fifty-three people) at the first meeting of the workshop. This began at seven thirty at the workshop where Mrs Hanley began dance practice with some very keen participants and I introduced others to the facilities in the workshop and some started drawing and experimenting with paint. On the walls of the workshop we had prepared some visual "tricks" to heighten the viewers perception for example:



The grey spots appear where the white bars cross, but disappear when looked at.

Which black upright bar is the taller apparently it is the left hand one, but in fact they are both identical... Measure them.

These images are to show if we all see the same or not. During the meeting Mrs Hanley introduced Meli Michaelidou, a participant from Cyprus, who informed me that she was a good artist and would like to help out in the workshop. I duly appointed her my assistant for the duration of the session.

On the second day (Sunday 9th) the workshop was busy with activities, the fact that the workshop periods are permanently in the programme makes a huge difference to attendance. In the afternoon Mr Pavlos Kouyoumtzis (GRE) arrived with some new clay for sculpting. Extra tables were set up outside the studio, in the shaded area and participants began to work the clay, some never having touched it before. Meanwhile due to popular request, Dr John Powell was reciting his poetry to some enthralled listeners and Mrs Hanley was conducting dance routines on the outdoor area. The dean, who was watching, commented that "It was very interesting to see all the different aspects of the arts all going on at the same time". Things got busier as more participants arrived to make props for the first social evening that evening, which illustrates the diversity of the Fine Art Workshop.

Third day Monday the 10th, I announced the start of the poetry and photographic competitions. The theme this year being "The Academy" and I explained that when the photographs had been taken the films should be given to George the academy photographer and he would develop them and then the participants could choose two photos and deliver them to the Fine Art Workshop by Saturday the 15th in time for the exhibition. Mr Sotoris Blatsis (GRE) was organizing the poetry competition. I was later working on a large painting of a swimmer, the model of which was the Australian Olympic team swimmer, participant Martin Ro-

berts.

After a later extra workshop session of painting and drawing and sculpture, a group met up at 10.30 for the Dead Poets Society, controlled by Sotiris Blatsis (GRE) and assisted by Mr Ahmed Hashim (SUD). This took place in one of the discussion group huts and it was a very interesting time with Mr Smadar Cohen (ISR) and Mr Gertjan van Dokkum (NED) contributing intelligently.

On the fourth day July 11th, I announced that traditionally we have an "Art-Happening" event which takes place at the bottom of the steps of the academy. It involves about fifty people with the rest of the academy watching on the steps as an audience. It would take place on Thursday and I needed volunteers for it. I received a keen response and immediately acquired the correct number of participants and informed them we would be rehearsing tonight at six o'clock after the trip to the beach. Meanwhile Meli was helping me prepare a giant version of my painting of Martin Roberts (AUS) to be placed on the academy steps as a "Back-Drop" for the art-happening. At six o'clock all those taking part arrived at the studio and myself and Mrs Hanley ran through the programme of events for the "Happening", and then we rehearsed the finale known as the "Flame event". I had organized the music and Mrs Hanley had prepared the choreography. It worked well, due to the cooperation from all involved and Mrs Hanley's expert knowledge of movement and control, her excellent choreography and way of directing people.

Day five was spent finishing the large figure in three sections for the steps and at four thirty participants arrived for activities. I got some people painting and Mrs Hanley was teaching traditional Greek dancing, the results of which were to be shown at the final social evening on Sunday. Martin Roberts (AUS) and Ian Ansell (NL) were working on a large, 5 x 4 foot abstract painting in the expressionist manner. Ian also tried his hand at drawing and sculpture; he had never touched any clay before, and surprised himself and others with the excellent results! My assistant Meli was helping other participants with tips on painting technique. Queenie Matloha (RA) turned out some lovely natural patterns in inks which a distinct familiarity to her country, while others were enjoying experimenting with techniques, which I encourage. Day six, from 8.30 until 10.30 everybody was in the lecture theatre for presentation of the conclusions of the first cycle of group discussions, which gave us the opportunity to prepare the painting of the giant swimmer on the academy steps which would then have a surprise element, and work as an introduction for tonight's art-happening. Mrs Hanley and staff members and myself took little time to fix it in place.

Duly at 10.30 the participants emerged from the lecture theatre to discover to their amazement this apparition! Towards the end of the session people used this as a backdrop to their many souvenir photographs, proving art can be practical! But the work did not stop here, there was a second rehearsal for tonight's event, equipment to prepare, costumes to prepare, sound checks, music, projectors, screens, programs to be printed etc. The workshop was kept very busy all day on

this and by nine o'clock Mrs Hanley and myself had it organized.

The art happening: at nine thirty president Serpieri arrived at the top of the steps where I had arranged a seating plan for himself, Dame Mary Glen-Haig, vice president Simitsek, Dean Georgiadis, Dr John Powell and Mr Fragoulis. The rest of the audience was seated all over the steps. It had been announced previously that all the lights in the area of the steps would be turned off for extra dramatic effect.

First on the agenda was to dedicate the evenings performances to the on going inspiration of Dr John Powell (CAN) which was a unanimous decision by every one taking part.

The local Greek dancers from Olympia village performed some excellent traditional dances, which set the scene for quality performances. Next Ms Agnes Souris (SEY) sang a beautiful song she had composed; entitled "The athlete" she sang it delightfully her voice was charming and sweet an absolutely lovely individual. I then proceeded to show an audio-visual record of my experience at the Barcelona Olympic Games entitled "Barcelona revisited" with music by the late Freddy Mercury accompanying the slides.

Mrs Hanley's dance group then performed a routine set to a poem by Dr John Powell which she read beautifully, entitled: "Olympia's quietness"

"Olympia's quietness"

Great things come quietly to earth
Sunrise is silent, and life itself
Comes like a breath indrawn As
still and quiet, as the dawn.

All tides wax and wane Moving
on a soundless plane
Answering to the pull and draw
Of some undisputed law.

The seasons come and go
Like a moving show
Across the stage of time and space
With quiet dignity and, sometimes, grace.

A snowflake falling to the ground Doesn't
make the slightest sound Stars come out
rank upon rank As do wild flowers on a
roadside's bank.

The giant trees, many a towering pine Live
in their own peaceful silent time,

Yet there is neither noise nor sound Neath
the outer roughness of the ground.

So we to Olympia's vale have come
And in silent rapture we will go,
Quieter than when Alphaeus river's flow
Meets the far deeps of the sea.
Both river, and ourselves,
Are held through some magic harmony.

The dancers were excellent. The next act was Mr Konstantin Yefremenko (RUS) sang some Russian songs playing his guitar and very pleasant they were, in a typical romantic style. Next Mrs Hanley returned with her dance troupe and performed a dramatic piece set to music. It was superb. This was followed by more poetry from three poets reading their own work, they were Paul Ngandwe (ZAM), Thomas Persson (SWE) and Chris Brands (NED) Chris's poems were one and two liners, very abstract and poignant. This was followed by Mr Valdes Armando (PER) and Mr Ricardo Quiroga (ARG) performed two Spanish songs accompanying themselves on guitar which was well received. Sotiris Blatsis (GRE) then took centre stage to read a poem by the great contemporary Greek poet Taxis Doxas entitled "The light of Olympia" which is an inspiration and read with serious conviction by Sotiris.

So to the finale, a short pause while everybody took up their places. There had been forty participants, dressed entirely in black, hidden in two groups behind the outbuildings they lined up, out of sight to the audience holding lighted candles aloft. I ordered all lights off and took the microphone and quoted from the 18th century English poet William Blake's poem "Jerusalem" one verse:

Bring me my bow of burning gold, Bring
me my arrows of desire, Bring me my spear,
oh! clouds unfold, Bring my chariot of fire.

Then a trumpet fanfare from the music "Fanfare to the Common Man" by the American composer Aaron Copeland, sounded out very loud and George Verios (GRE) slowly mounted a high podium with the same image of the swimmer from the steps on it, and held an Olympic torch aloft, and as the music continued with directions from myself and Mrs Hanley all the hidden participants emerged in the darkness and with their flames created a huge figure "A" surrounded by a revolving circle of Flames (The symbol of the academy, and a message to Atlanta city for the next Olympics) the impact was great, with enthusiastic response from the collective audience. As the music came to its final crescendo the flames were simultaneously extinguished, leaving a completely black stage, end of performance.

Very well received.

The next day was spent collecting all paintings, photographs, sculpture, and poems to formulate an exhibition for the last day. The workshop was very busy with participants finishing off work or trying a last minute involvement. There were no lectures this day, so things were busy. The last day Sunday July 16th was spent in the lecture theatre with the presentations and closing ceremony and after lunch, the studio was crowded with participants frantically making costumes and props for tonight's last social evening. Meanwhile Meli and myself were hanging the exhibition in the lecture theatre. For the vernissage/private view I invited president Serpieri, vice-president Simitsek, Dame Mary Glenn-Haig DBE, Dean Georgiadis, Dr John Powell, the lecturers, two group-leaders and two participants male and female to come to the exhibition at six thirty to judge the works democratically. These are the results:

All-round

Fine Art Workshop prize: Ian Ansell (NZL)

Painting

First prize: Athanassion Tsakiris (GRE)

Second prize: Meli Michaelidou (CYP)

Third prize: Ivan Podvalov (KAZ)

Sculpture

First prize: Pen Wen-Jung (TPE)

Second prize: Barbara Petri (FRA)

Third prize: Stella Douka (GRE)

Poetry

First prize: Ana Silva (POR)

Second prize: Reeke Remmelkoor (EST)

Third prize: Andri Stefansson (ICE)

Photography

First prize: Agnieszka Marcinkiewicz (POL)

Second prize: Jeanne Mailer (LUX) Third

prize: Tomas Dvorak (CZE)

Awarded the prizes at the final social evening on sundy night and, regardless of the unfortunate loss of the two days, this year's workshop was a great success.

THE DEAD POETS SOCIETY

by Sotiris Blatsis (GRE)

Introduction

The second staging of the "Dead Poets Society" last year raised some concern, because of its relatively small success in respect to attendance. A lot of questions were raised about the appeal of this new institution, its prospects and whether in fact it should continue. However, after the encouraging report of the Dean, Mr Georgiadis, the Administration of the International Olympic Academy responded positively to this activity and decided that it should be maintained, believing that it could evolve. Thus, the "Dead Poets Society" was included in the official programme of the 35th International Session of the IOA for Young participants.

Presentation

In spite of the fact that last year's drop in the number of people who attended the "Dead Poets Society" was thought to be fortuitous, the coordinator found it advisable to take the necessary action in order to make this institution more attractive for participants. In contrast to previous years there is much more publicity and better cooperation with the coordinators of the other extra-curricular activities of the session. The written invitation that was distributed to participants, together with the oral presentation of the society attracted quite a lot of interest.

Because the Session was shorter by two days compared to previous years, it was felt advisable to plan for two meetings of "Dead Poets Society", on Monday 10 and Thursday 13, July. (The possibility of having a third meeting was left open, but it was not held in the end because of lack of time. The two meetings proved sufficient). The place of the meetings was kept secret, as a surprise to participants and this had rather a positive effect. In any case, both meetings were held on the candlelit West Hill and started around 22.15. A novelty was introduced this year: background music from cassettes and we must congratulate the technicians who worked very hard to provide the necessary power supply at that spot. The light of the candles and the music created a mystical atmosphere and helped participants to express themselves freely.

Attendance was high at both meetings, with 24 people in the first and 20 in the second. It is worth noting that the difference in the number of participants bet-

ween the first and second meeting was small, without the sudden drop observed in 1993. In addition, these last two years the number of participants seems to be stabilizing around the optimum figure of 25. This helps the discussion, as it allows everybody to take the floor and does not create the unpleasant feeling of a "large crowd" that might prevent some people from speaking freely. The climate of the discussion was as usual very calm and - thanks to the helpful contribution of all concerned - the two meetings which lasted for about one and a half hours each were very successful.

Both meetings focused on the meaning and values of life. The views of the participants were particularly interesting reflecting the young generation's concern about the deadlock situations which often arise in life, the frustrations and betrayed ideals. When some people commented about the deep crisis which some fundamental values are facing, others responded that this crisis may also be a sign of health, since nothing should be taken for granted and everything is subject to constant change and revision. Concerning the choice of subject, it should be mentioned that the initiative originated from some of the participants and so there was no need for the coordinator to propose a discussion theme.

In addition to these meetings, the other events associated with the "Dead Poets Society", the climb on the Cronion Hill and participation in the Art and Poetry Evening, were also highly successful.

The climb on the Cronion Hill was organized on Monday, July 10 at dawn, with an unprecedented participation of 58 people, which should make us reflect on the possibility of organizing a second climb during future sessions. Participants watched the sunrise with awe and immediately afterwards the coordinator declaimed Dr John Talbot Powell's poem, "Olympic Quietness", in honour of this veteran of the IOA who had tirelessly organized the climbs on the Cronion Hill for more than twenty years, including the 1993 Session.

The participation of the "Dead Poets Society" in the Art Evening organized by the Fine Arts Workshop coordinator Mr Kevin Whitney (GBR), on Thursday, July 13, just before the society's second meeting was also outstanding. In addition to the coordinator, who repeated last year's successful rendition of Takis Doxa's poem, "Light of Olympia" in English, Gertjan Van Dokkum (NED) - a prominent member of the Society - recited his poem. Both performances impressed the audience which included the President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, Mr Tzikas, the President, Vice-President and Dean of the IOA, F. Serpieris, M. Simitsek and N. Georgiadis and Mrs Mary-Alison Glen Haig, honorary member of the International Olympic Committee from Great Britain.

Participation in the poetry contest was also much higher compared to last year, with the added motivation that the winning poems would be sent to the Olympic Museum in Lausanne. The poems were presetned and judged on Saturday, July 15, in the afternoon. The winners were:

First prize: Mrs Ana Silva (POR), for her poem "Uncertainty".

Second prize: (because of a tie, it was decided not to award a third prize and

share the second prize between: Reeke Remmelkoo (EST) for her untitled poem and Andri Stefansson (ISL) for his poem "People of all nations".

The prizes were given by the coordinator during a ceremony held on Sunday, July 16, just before the last social evening. Like last year, the winners of the second prize received a special diploma and a copy of the poem "Light of Olympia". The first winner received, in addition, a commemorative plaque offered by the IOA.

Conclusions

Although it is too soon to draw any conclusions about the future of an institution that is still young, looking at the facts we can, nevertheless, easily say that the "Dead Poets Society" was more successful this year compared to the other two previous editions. This was due to the constructive and fruitful discussion, to the stabilizing trend in respect to attendance figures and to the highly increased participation, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in the "Society's" other activities. We hope that this success is not fortuitous but that truly reflects a strong intellectual awareness of the young people who have adopted Olympism as a life attitude.

Plaudits

Congratulations and warm thanks should be extended to all those who contributed, this year, to the great success of the "Dead Poets Society". I wish to mention the following colleagues-coordinators and participants: Apostolos Apostolidis (CYP), Keith Cruikshank (USA), Smedar Cohen (ISR), Gerald Kazanowski (CAN), Lucie Laroche (CAN), Mauro Lauretti (ITA), Carla Martins (POR), Carine Moens (BEL), Daniela Parisi (ITA), Marina Protekdikou (GRE), Thanasi Tsakiris (GRE) et Ramune Leviciute (LIT). And also, all those who took part in the poetry contest, the coordinators of the Session's other activities for their understanding and help, the President of the IOA, Mr Serpieri and the Dean Mr Georgiadis for their unshakable trust and support and, of course, the lifelong friends Dr John Talbot Powell (CAN) and Kevin Whitney (GBR) for their invaluable assistance these last three years.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my deepest thanks to two friends: Gertjan Van Dokkum (NED) who right from the beginning, with this enthusiasm and contribution, gave a special impetus to the "Society", participating actively in all its events. No other participant has ever offered so much to the "Society". He really deserves a dedication prize.

And of course, my valuable friend and collaborator, Ahmed Hashim (SUD) who, for the third consecutive year, was actively involved and contributed tremendously to the successful organization of the "Society". His faith in the future of the institution is unwavering and his presence is guarantee of success.

OLYMPIC EXPERIENCES

by Martin Roberts (AUS)

My name is Martin Roberts and I have represented Australia in swimming at the 1988 Seoul and 1992, Barcelona Olympic Games. I was a finalist in the 200 metres butterfly in Barcelona

As a young swimmer from Adelaide in South Australia, I was always interested in the Olympic Games and the intriguing fact that one 16 day sporting event could be followed so closely by the whole world. In my early swimming career I had followed with great interest the success of one of the greatest Olympic athletes of all time, Mark Spitz. I can still recall the picture of him with seven Olympic gold medals around his neck, won at the Munich Olympic in 1972. He was the swimmer that so many young swimmers in the mid 70's wanted to be like. I remember wearing his model of bathers, and even wanted to grow a moustache, however, that proved a little difficult as I was only 10 years old at the time.

My early memories of the Games also included watching on television, every weekend, a special documentary series that showed the highlights of Olympic Games from years gone by. This coverage of the games encompassed many of the outstanding performances in Olympic history but what caught my attention, as a young athlete, was its focus on particular feats of unusual greatness and persistence. Such feats as the lonely finish of the last marathon runner or the athlete that was denied victory after looking the favourite for the games. Such feats have been an integral part of the Olympic Games and are the thing that I feel sets the Olympic experience apart from that of any other sporting event. The quiet, seemingly ageless heroes of past Olympic Games. These were the athletes that later inspired and moulded my image of the athlete that I wanted to be.

Apart from the many observations of athletes at the games, I, of course, have a deep memory of my own experiences. One such memory, was that of the feeling when I had qualified for the Seoul Olympics in 1988. I kept telling myself, you've done it! you've done it! This was the sudden realization of a life long desire. After 15 years in the pool, I had earned the status of Olympic athlete in my chosen sport. I was going to represent my country at the Olympic Games. The Olympics were still just a dream at that stage, an event that I thought other athletes went to.

It may sound strange, but I think that a lot of athletes have had to train and compete so much before they reach the Olympics, that many who make the Olympic Team certainly don't think of it as a sudden achievement. In fact, it is only now that I think of it in real terms as a very special achievement. I think I view it more like a normal person now and not a demanding athlete.

The curious thing about the Olympics to me is that your experiences are carved indelibly into your memory. It is such an emotional time that all of your feelings, sights, smells and sounds are being entrenched in the deep emotion of your experience at the games. Even seven years on, I can recall even the most mundane feature of the Olympic Village in Seoul, such as the layout of the dinning hall or the path we walked to the pool every day, even the small waiting room at the competition pool. These memories will, I think, remain for many years to come.

Another memorable moment and one that I hold very dear, was that of entering the Main Stadium at the Opening Ceremony of the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The Seoul Olympics was in my mind, very true to the traditions of Olympic ceremony. It was everything that I had thought it would be from years of seeing it on television. As the teams from 160 nations assembled on a hot warm up track adjacent to the Main Stadium, it was an air of harnessed excitement that I felt by all of the athletes as they waited for the instructions allowing them to march into the stadium. Some athletes gathered in a squat in the limited shade that was scattered around the arena. Most stood and talked, mixing and observing the multitude of colours and languages that were around. This was no ordinary meet, it was the Olympic Games. The best of the best. At the Opening Ceremony I will never forget the sight and sound of the crowd as we marched through the wide corridor toward the mass of people and colour that yelled at us from the inside of the stadium. The games were about to begin.

The Seoul Games were a learning experience for me, since I had only been on the National Team for one year prior to this. Having missed out on the final by one place, the '88 Games left me with fond memories but also the feeling of unfulfilled goals and unfinished business. The realization dawned on me at the Closing Ceremony that I would have to wait four years to give this event another, more mature, attempt.

My preparation for Barcelona was certainly aimed at a higher level than that of Seoul. I wanted to make the final, and more this time.

Having a rank in the top four going into the games, my focus was set firmly on a medal.

The lead up to the games was very good and all seemed on target until about 3 weeks out when I came down with a chest infection that just wouldn't go away. Looking back, the best way to handle this situation is to draw upon all of your positive thoughts and not let the problem get to you. I met with mixed success in this regard but to my delight, race day was a day of throwing caution to the wind and seeing what I could do with what I had, as it was for everyone.

In Barcelona I came very close to winning a medal, being third at the 150m

mark but not having enough in the final stages of the race. Even though this was a great disappointment at the time, it is only now that I can look back and see it for what it was. It was a special moment because it signified the best in the world. A few minutes every four years is not a long time to show the world what has taken many years to achieve. However, this is the challenge of the Games.

It is an irony that the Olympic Games is such an enormous event that is literally viewed by the world, yet, as an athlete, in order to compete effectively at your best, you must not allow yourself to get too wrapped up in this thought. To a certain extent you must not treat it like the Olympics but as just another important meet. I have seen many Olympic champions and without a doubt the ones who win are the ones who keep their head even when things don't go their way. To show you an Australian example of this, I leave you here with the achievements of one of my Team mates from the 1988 Olympics, as described by Australian Olympic author, Harry Gordon.

This story is about Australian 400m hurdler Debbie Flintoff-King.

Implicit in any great performance are elements of courage, and huge commitment. Debbie's quest for success at the Seoul Games began after the Los Angeles Olympics in which she fell flat on her face as the pistol sounded the start of the final of the 400m hurdles. On the second start, she finished sixth after going out too fast, and fading to the finish. She was Debbie Flintoff then, accompanied by a junior coach, Phil King, who later became her husband.

After Los Angeles the couple had a searching talk about options, even contemplating whether their Olympic opportunity might have passed. They decided finally to embark on a mission, a quest for the right blend of speed and stride pattern, one that would take them from Australia to Europe every continental summer until Seoul. And they made a pact which amounted to a joint philosophy, they would devote all their energy to winning in Seoul, but they were going to enjoy the adventure. As they told each other often, they were going to make the most of the occasion, not letting the occasion make the most of them.

Following an internationally successful 1986 and '87 the leading to the world's fastest time of 54.02 in early 1988, her build up for Seoul was exactly on course. Then, in Melbourne, three days before she was due to depart with the Australian team for the Games, her husband conveyed to her the shocking news that her oldest sister, Noline had died suddenly in Queensland. She decided to go ahead with a time trial arranged for the following day, and after it she and Phil flew to Queensland for the funeral. The next day they left Sydney for Seoul.

Her composure during the countdown to her race was remarkable. She coped not only with grief, which she shared quietly with her husband, but also with an infection which bothered her for 2 weeks. She coped by listening to tapes prepared for her by Dr Jan Gawler, a brave man who ran a cancer clinic in Melbourne and had refused to submit to his own cancer even after it caused the amputation of his right leg. She brought with her from Australia her own breakfast and rarely ate in the dining room. "We were so focused on the task at hand that we were in

a trance-like state" her husband recalls.

Before her heat and semi-final, Debbie did seem to radiate a kind of detached but optimistic serenity. She went out to the final equipped with three pieces of advice. One came from Dr Gawler, which simply said: "be as still as a mountain and flow like a river." One was a paragraph Olympic Gold medallist, Herb Elliott, had once written, cut out from a newspaper and placed in one of her running shoes by her husband. It said: "There is the point of no return, where you have laboured so long, sacrificed so much, that you can't go back. You must reach your goal and trample on anyone who tries to stop you." And there was her husband own final instruction: "Enjoy it!"

She followed them all. She was quite still before the race, lying in the shade while her opponents paced around. She flowed with such fluid grace across the obstacles that the great Edwin Moses later described hers as the perfect race. She was fourth at the second last hurdle, and third, trailing the Russian, Ledovskaya and the East German Ellen Friedler at the tenth and final jump. In a desperate sprint home, she surged past Fiedler, then nudged out Ledovskaya by one-hundredth of a second, dipping for the tape in the last stride. Her time was 53.17 seconds, a new Olympic record.

Afterwards, Debbie Flintoff-King and her husband sat for an hour quietly together in a corner of the warm-up track outside the stadium. Here, some of the emotional walls came down, as they talked about how much Noeline would have enjoyed it all.

Effectively, the trance-like state had come to an end.

This great athlete of course did win but I would like you to know that for everyone who wins there are a thousand just as great athletes that don't and so their stories often remain their own but are no less important because they didn't win.

The unique nature of the Olympic experience is in part a function of its rarity, its history and its universality combined with how the athlete perceives the event in relation to these things. Whatever makes the Olympic Games so special, I hope that it remains the event that it has grown to be for all the world for many years to come.

OLYMPIC EXPERIENCES

by Gerald Kazanowski (CAN)

I started playing basketball when I was 11 years old. I came from a family of four boys and two girls. I enjoyed many sports but especially enjoyed basketball. Around grade 11 when I was 16 years old my coach suggested I should play in the Olympics. I was shy and not from a large town.

But I kept it in the back of my mind. "Yes, I wanted to compete in the Olympics". So I pushed that dream, surrounded myself with many helpful people and never gave up my dream. I believe I became a professional in my 3rd year in University. Training became very focused. I can remember training in the summer with the national team having 3 practices a day and taking a nap in the afternoon and waking so tired I did not know if it was day or night.

Most memorable was the great family feeling. Everyone from athletes to volunteers gave a solid effort for the good of sport and world understanding. As an athlete we came fourth in '84, sixth in '88, and just missed qualifying for the '92 Olympics. Our training, our focus, our effort enabled us to do our best and show our stuff against the best in the world.

Even though we did not win a medal, I came away with a great feeling of accomplishment. Furthermore, I came away with great memories of the local people and new understanding and bonding with world athletes.

I guess the best question to ask is "What would you have changed?" My answer is: "Not much." I was part of the '84 and '88 Olympic Games. What a thrill and honour. I would recommend anyone to go for it - make the effort, it is well worth it. Memories for the rest of your life. In my eyes everyone involved in the Olympic Movement is a winner.

ROAD TO OLYMPICS

by Mohamed Hanim (MDV)

I still remember the turning point of sport in my life. It was in December 1987 when a nation-wide announcement was made. The announcement that trials were being held for the selection of the athletes to participate in the Olympic Games of 1988. At that time I was playing soccer and had already represented my country at the 3rd SAF Games. Having seen the opportunity to participate in the greatest sporting event in the world, my heart was set on the 1988 Olympics.

Some two weeks later the selections were completed and to my great joy I was among the 12-member National Athletics squad.

Although the only athletics experience I had had till then was at school level, I felt that I could make it to the 7 member team that would be leaving for the Seoul Olympics.

With guidance from senior athletes and coach Mr Sunji Fukushige, I improved tremendously and when the preliminary selection was held in March, I was among the top seven 100m sprinters. But I need to be among the top 4 to make it to the Games. At the final selections in June, I managed to qualify for the Games.

I was 22 years old at that time, and I was thrilled to be part of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Games, 1988, Seoul

On arrival at the Seoul Olympic Village I was surprised and astonished to see the size of the Games, the organization and the multicultural mix of the sports men and women present - all living, eating and enjoying like brothers and sisters who had known each other for many years.

During the next few days I had met and spoken to some of world's greatest sportsmen and athletes. I felt that I was in a dream world. People I had only seen in magazines and on TV were now walking beside me. It was then that I realized that Olympics truly stands for its ideal "Sports for All" in a fair and equal environment, I was scheduled to participate in the 4 x 100 m relay only. That didn't matter. I was there among the best in the world. My dream had come true I kept training harder than ever before. We needed to create the best possible record for our country. On 30th September, the day of the event, at 13.25 we were in the waiting room. The heats for the 4 x 100 m relay had begun. The Maldives team was to com-

plete in the second heat. At 13.30 I was walking on the track with the other 3 members and we went to our respective starting points. Running with us were such stalwarts as the French, Italian, Japanese and other teams. My heart now experienced for the first time, a feeling I cannot put into words or express. My heart was elevated above myself and my imagination soared. Actually competing on the same track as myself were some of the greatest athletes. The French team who later came 3rd in the finals consisted of Bruno Marie-Rose, Daniel Sangouma, Gilles Quenehervé and Max Morinière. The Italian team who later came 5th in the finals consisted of Ezio Madonio, Sandro Floris, Pierfrancesco Pavoni and Stefano Tilli. I had heard of Bruno Marie-Rose and Daniel Sangouma and I recognized them immediately. Standing next to me was Bruno Marie-Rose, one of the top ten in the world at that time. As the gun fired the feeling that swept me confirmed that sport had a new dimension, a spiritual touch, almost a religious ritual - a sheer harmony in action. The rhythmic sound of the feet hitting the tartan was almost like some exhilarating music. In a few seconds the relay was over. Unfortunately, we were last in that heat. But I had realized my dream and now it didn't matter whether we won or lost. I had captured in my heart the greatest experience of sport. It was then that I decided my life should be dedicated to improving the level of athletics and sport in my country. I had made it my ambition to help my Olympic Committee so that one day a fellow athlete from my country will bring home an Olympic gold.

OLYMPIC EXPERIENCES

by Lucia R. Martinez (PUR)

Good morning. My name is Lucia Rosarito Martinez. I represented Puerto Rico in the sport of sailing (specifically windsurfing) at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona. I would like to talk about the experience, that, by preparing for these Olympic Games, I had with Olympism.

I began practising windsurfing in 1984, after retiring from active participation in Artistic Gymnastics. Very soon my favourite hobby led me to represent Puerto Rico in various international and world championships and win a medal in the Pan-American Games of 1987, held in Indianapolis. It was then that I was informed that for the first time women's windsurfing had been included in the Olympic Program for the Games of Barcelona. It was at that moment that was born inside me the dream to represent my country in the Olympic Games.

I immediately started my Olympic campaign, in an effort to increase my technical knowledge, to improve my physical preparation and to gain major competition experience, which would help me reach the competitive level required. The most difficult task I had to fulfil, given the financial limits of my Federation, was to raise personally the funds required for an adequate preparation. The next 5 years involved thousands of hours on the surf, in the gym, participating in clinics basically in the United States, travelling around the world in order to take part in international and world competitions and to promote financing propositions.

The sport of sailing has some unique particular characteristics that some of you may not be aware of and which I consider have permitted me to experience many principles that Olympism promulgates and which are discussed in this Congress.

Windsurfing is basically practised by adults, that is why the average age of women windsurfers who participate in the Games is 29 years, while until very recently there were practically no coaches who would dedicate themselves to preparing athletes. Due to these factors, the total responsibility for the athlete's preparation lies with him, he becomes dependent on his intrinsic motivation, but at the same time a necessity for interchange between colleagues from other countries is created. It is very usual for windsurfers to attend training camps, where athletes from various countries are gathered informally to share techniques and compare methods of team adjustment. For instance, a few months ago I went to Florida to train with an

American friend and to my great surprise and joy I saw there athletes from England, Canada, Israel and Mexico, all at home and interested in training together. Exactly the same thing occurred some days before the Olympic Games when we gathered and organized unofficial competitions between athletes of various nationalities.

Another particularity of my sport is that in a major event, like a world championship or an Olympiad, the competition lasts 10 to 14 days. Very often we have to wait a long time for the wind force to increase and this inevitably encourages friendly relations, similar to those developed at the Academy. I recall many events, as during the Olympic Games of Barcelona, when we had to spend entire days waiting for the wind to get stronger, and eventually the tension of the competition gave place to friendly conversations and/or table games.

Additionally, during major events, all participants have to accept the team provided by the Organizing Committee, without any alteration. This ensures that all athletes participate on equal terms and the performance of each one is determined by his own ability and not by his team.

Finally, the primary target of windsurfing is to develop a strategy that, by using the force of the wind and by manipulating the effect of the waves and currents, will allow the athlete to cover a determined course in the least possible time. This, combined with the decision on which method to use in order to minimize the negative impact of the other surfs, and the speed of this, determines the winner. The windsurfer has to have a vast knowledge of atmospheric phenomena and of the applicable rules in the circumstances of the competition.

He has to dominate the atmospheric conditions, some times very rough, and at the same time dominate his rival, by testing his aggression, perseverance and cleverness. I recollect having had to compete with such strong winds that I could not handle the sail, or in so low a temperature that despite the protection I wore I could not feel my hands and feet.

Looking backwards, I compare the enthusiasm that made me fulfil this dream with the moments of exhaustion and frustration which nearly destroyed it. These were 5 years full of great dedication and efforts, but also of sacrifice, because at the same time I had been working and following graduate studies. These years finally led to my participation in the modest Olympic team of Puerto Rico.

It is very difficult to describe the pride and the emotion than one feels as a member of a small but elite group that represents one's native country in such a glorious event. Participating in the activities of recruiting and farewell, and above all entering in the Olympic Stadium behind the flag during the opening ceremony, totally justified the sacrifices previously suffered.

When considering the problems currently affecting the Olympic Movement, I feel extremely fortunate because, through this battle to fulfil my Olympic dream, I found out the values of friendship, solidarity, personal relations, cultural interchange, discipline and effort to overcome myself, values identified with Olympism.

I still continue training in windsurfing, and if I manage to qualify, I will be anxiously looking forward to representing my country once more in the Olympic Games.

OLYMPIC EXPERIENCES

by Lubomir Soucek (SVK)

The first time I came into contact with the world of Olympic Games was in 1972 when I was 10 and half years old and the Japanese town of Sapporo was host to the Olympic Winter Games. I was interested in sports even before that, especially football and ice-hockey, but the Sapporo Games, the first Olympic Games that I was old enough to enjoy fully, meant a breakthrough in my relationship towards sports but it also indicated that my future orientation and career would be in the field of sports journalism.

Then in Sapporo "under the colours" of former Czecho-Slovakia, figure-skater Ondrej Nepela became the first Slovak sportsman to win gold medal at the Olympic Winter Games. There was a live radio broadcasting of his free skating programme and it was really a thrilling experience. But it was not the only one. I was interested mainly in ice-hockey and I felt I wanted to record all those moments that were so special to me. This was the time when I started to put together my own archive of cuttings from newspapers and magazines and also sports literature that was being gradually expanded.

I remember I enjoyed the summer Olympic Games in Munich the same year even more. They were broadcast on TV mainly during our summer holidays so I could sit in front of the TV set for days on end and enjoy the Olympic atmosphere. This was the time when my future orientation was definitely formed and, eleven years later, I started to work on the daily newspaper SPORT published in Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.

The live radio and TV broadcasts from Sapporo and mainly from Munich were a thrilling and strong experience for me and I decided to be a journalist so that I would be able to tell the people at home about various competitions but also about the background of the Games, about the Olympic ceremonies and the Olympic atmosphere.

I have to confess that as a child the carrying of the Olympic flag, the lighting of the Olympic fire or the ceremonial march of all the participants in the Games gave me thrills and I was very excited. Already at that time, when I did not know anything about the background of the Olympic Games or their history, I considered them one of the greatest events in the history of mankind and a phenomenon

which could attract almost everyone on earth at the same time. I was dying to be there as a participant.

My child's dream has come true twice. As a journalist working for the newspaper SPORT, I went to the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville in 1992 and then to the next OWG in Lillehammer in 1994. My memories from both Games are still very vivid and I want to tell you a few words about them. I shall try to compare them.

To be honest, I was quite disappointed by the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville and on the contrary I found the Olympic Games in Lillehammer perfect and I loved being there. I remember one of our Olympic experts saying that the French showed us their perfect technology but imperfect people, but I do not think that was the problem. The problem was that in spite of a great effort of the whole country and the region of Savoy, the real Olympic atmosphere was missing.

The original idea of the father of the modern Olympic Games Pierre de Coubertin, that sport should be the means of the pedagogical reform and education, was neglected in Albertville. The events were held at different places far from each other, there were seven Olympic Villages, and also smaller interest of the spectators in some events meant that the Olympic spirit sometimes was missing there.

Of course we saw excellent competitions and perfect sport venues. The opening and closing ceremonies seemed to be taken from the 21st century. But we did not see any Olympic fever that would strike all the country and encourage further growth and boom in the top level sport and sport for all as well, attracting average people to sport. This was maybe the reason why I did not feel the same emotions I knew from childhood when I was watching in Albertville the opening ceremony for the first time in my life "with my own eyes". The XVI Olympic Winter Games were a big event but it was not anything that would change the thinking of the people and that would be a big inspiration for them.

If you do not agree with my words I am sorry. This is just an opinion of a person who was there and saw it with his own eyes.

The Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer were something completely different. The whole country lived with the Games. The living standard and technology for the world were the same as in Albertville, but it was obvious that winter sports play a major role in lives of Nordic citizens and are an inseparable part of their culture and traditions. It was here in Lillehammer that the idea of Pierre de Coubertin, that the Olympic Games should be not a pompous celebration organized every four years but an event that has an impact on the everyday life of each man in the country, really worked.

Pierre de Coubertin himself was against the idea of Olympic Winter Games. But history has proved that even such a genius as Coubertin could have been mistaken. The legitimacy of the Olympic Winter Games but also of collective sports and women's competitions, that were strongly opposed in the past, has been proved. I think that if de Coubertin was still alive, the experience of the Lillehammer Games would be one of his strongest. These Games showed the world that people

in Norway are "born with skis and skates on their feet".

Winter sports in Norway are not just part of their lifestyle but often also a travelling necessity. This may also have contributed to the fact that there was such a warm atmosphere in this cold country. We have to mention that Norway had at that time more winter sport heroes and stars than France two years before, but the Nordic spectators created a superb and unforgettable atmosphere for everyone. The reason may be that the competitors excelled in sports that the majority of the Norwegian citizens also practised or at least knew very well. The winter sports are something natural for them and that was also a reason for the unforgettable success of these Games.

I think that the relationships of a state, a region and the inhabitants of the country with physical culture and to sports in general should be in future one of the dominant criteria in choosing the host city for the Olympic Games, both summer and winter.

The feelings I had in Lillehammer, where I went as an adult journalist, were practically the same as my emotions when I watched Olympic Games on TV as a child. And I think this is the best compliment for the organizers. The fact that they can make adults be happy as children is an excellent victory for them.

OLYMPIC EXPERIENCES

by Eva-Lena Frick (SWE)

My name is Eva-Lena Frick and I come from Sweden. Sweden is a country in northern Europe and we have both winter and summer seasons and we participate in both winter and summer Olympic Games. We think that a medal in the winter Olympics has the same value as a medal from the summer Olympics and that when we talk about the Olympic Games, spirit, movement, etc., we should include both. I hope you all agree with me about that.

I am 34 years old and live in the south of Sweden. I was a member of the Swedish crosscountry team for almost ten years during the 80s. Now I am working as a sales rep. selling sports equipment to sports shops. I have also done some jobs for Swedish Television as a commentator for crosscountry and right now I am on the board of the Swedish Ski federation. I am going to tell you something about my experiences of and reflections on the 1984 Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo.

I remember very well when we landed at the airport in Sarajevo one day in February 1984. My memories of the opening ceremony are also very strong. The feeling of walking into the fully crowded stadium, marching together with your friends behind your own flag, was fantastic and I remember very strongly the Olympic Spirit which was everywhere among the athletes during the ceremony. I do have to confess though that I did not see so much of the ceremony when I was standing in the midst of so many people, but "the feeling" was there. Nowadays when I see my diploma for the Games from my NOC, this feeling comes back. Unfortunately this was the only time I felt this feeling during the games. The cross-country events took place up at the Igman mountain and for practical reasons all the crosscountry and biathlon athletes were living in a hotel up there. The result of this was that you just met people you used to meet during the winter even if the Olympic Games were not taking place. The situation with more than one Olympic village was the same at both Calgary 88 and Albertville 92. For example in Calgary the crosscountry skiers who won medals had to make a journey of approximately 100 km to the prize giving ceremony in Calgary and then go back to Canmore where the events were taking place. I think it is important to take this into consideration when the IOC chooses host-cities for the Games in the future. If possible, all sports should be arranged so that there is a practical opportunity for

all participants to live in the same Village and share the Olympic spirit with one another.

My roommate during the Games who was going to compete in the 10 km the day after the opening ceremony did not get any Olympic spirit at all because if she had participated in the opening ceremony this would have meant a pretty long journey down to Sarajevo, then she would have been forced to stay and freeze in the stadium, and under such circumstances you cannot perform well the day after. This schedule has been the same for the last few years so the competitors in the women's 10 km almost never have a chance to take part in the opening ceremony of the Games.

In the Games I was a competitor in the 5 km. My result was not very good but for my country, Sweden, the games were very successful, and we won 3 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze medals in the crosscountry events alone. In our team we had a 22 year old guy who made his "breakthrough" in the Games and then became one of the gréâtes skiers EVER in the world, Gunde Svan. When he had won the 15 km, his first "big" goldmedal, I was following the prize giving ceremony down in Sarajevo. When he was standing there at the top, with the gold medal round his neck, the Swedish flag was being raised and our national anthem was being played, I knew that he was really touched, but he did not cry, and I remember that I was wondering how he could stand there without doing it, because I had many tears in my eyes at that moment where I was standing in the middle of the crowd in front of the ceremony.

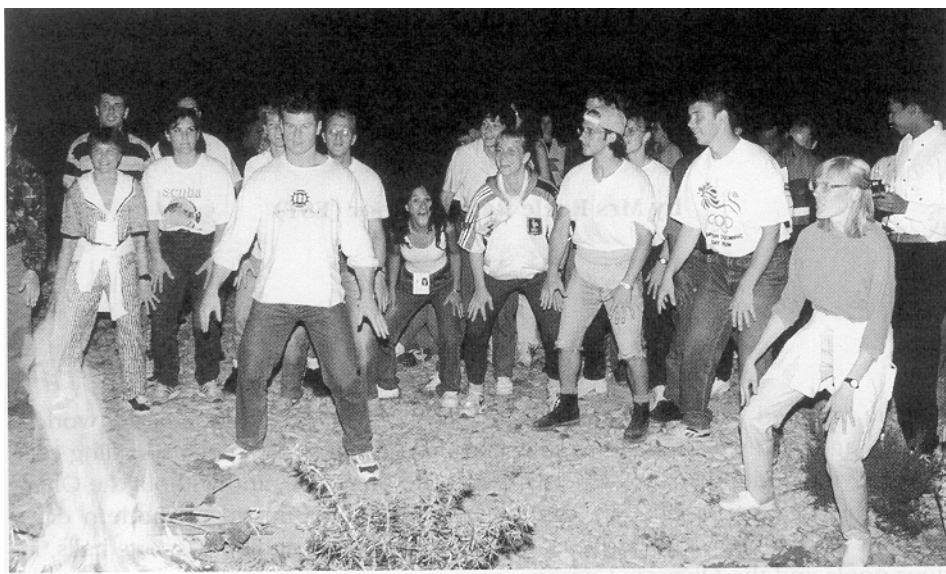
Today it is NOT the Olympic flame that is burning in Sarajevo. It has been replaced with other, different kinds of flames. Every day when I watch TV I hear about the three places I told you about before, the airport of Sarajevo, the Igman mountain and the Olympic stadium. I must admit that it is a strange feeling to look at these places today. The airport is closed because of the war, the Igman mountain is a place of war, the ski stadium has been destroyed, and the Olympic stadium is a cemetery for hundreds and hundreds of people. All this is happening in one of our host-cities for the Olympic Games, a place where OLYMPISM and mutual respect and understanding should perhaps have been more represented than in other places. These things are one aspect in the fact that I have different values of life nowadays compared to my time as an athlete, when all I thought about was to perform well and to win as much as possible. The other aspect is the fact that my son, John, died two and a half years ago, at only 16 days old. Even though his life was short he taught me a lot. Now I do not take anything for granted. I know that everything can happen and that life can change very quickly. I am grateful every morning when I wake up feeling healthy and I am very, very glad that land my family are living in a country at peace.

I know that the IOC has made some efforts to stop this catastrophe in Sarajevo but unfortunately they were not taken seriously into account. In my view, they should try again, and not just the IOC, but the rest of the world, and that includes all of us.

But right now I want to propose that IOC do whatever is possible to stop people fighting against one another. They are not fighting under the spirit of Olympism, as their goal is to destroy one another. I know these are difficult things and that we have to be realistic. But the least we can do for inhabitants of Sarajevo is to let them know that we, in the Olympic Movement, have not forgotten them and that we think and care about them. Maybe this can give them a little bit of hope for the future, and believe me, they really need it.



The swimming gala offers a lot of "wet" pleasure to the IOA participants.



Young delegates eagerly anticipate the river party and the excursion to the beach.

A VIEW TO OLYMPISM

by Mrs Reele Remmelkoor (EST)

One hundred years is a long time in history. Let us take a look at the world a century ago. Can we after all imagine a world without skyscrapers, speeding cars, planes flying under the sky, rockets striving into the space, and without the Olympic Games? No, evidently we cannot any more. The image of modern cities contains skyscrapers, cars, airports, as well as spacious stadiums, sports halls, indoor pools and the Olympic Games.

Mankind has covered a long way in his development in the course of a hundred years. Man has discovered ever new natural laws, created ever new wonders. I cannot but feel respect for the attainments of science. But even greater progress has been made in physical education the popularity of which has incredibly increased in recent hundred years. A century ago physical activities consisted in a "occasional pastime of rich and idle youth" (P. de Coubertin). By now, however, "sport" has to be written with a capital S and has grown into an inseparable part of human life (M. Herzog).

But isn't a hundred years really a short period for such leap in development?

This period might have indeed proved to be too short if on January 1st, 1863 in Paris a boy had not been born who "nowadays could perhaps be called the most famous unknown in history" (C. Durantez). Without minimizing the objective development trends of the international sports movement, the greatest gratitude for reviving the Olympic Games is due to Baron Pierre de Coubertin. However, for him, the Games were only a means, not an end (J. A. Samaranch). Coubertin did not limit himself to reviving the outward image of the Olympic Games, he also managed to give new life to the restored antique building, an entirely new philosophy - Olympism. Thus, by today, the Olympic Games have developed into a major sports festival with athletes all over the world gathering under the five intertwined rings.

I have not participated in the Olympic Games myself. However I believe I have had some Olympic experiences. Is it not an Olympic experience when I let myself be carried away by the athlete's efforts that appear to take him a few minutes, seconds even, but that actually have taken him four or more years? Or, when I identify myself with the competitor, forgetting for the time being everything that sepa-

rates us in the racial, political and geographical sense?

The father of athletes did not say for nothing "Oh Sports, you are peace!". We have to confess that the ideas of Pierre de Coubertin have not materialized one hundred percent. Political ambitions have now and again forced themselves on the Games, both in the negative and positive sense.

In connection with this I would like to share you the Olympic experience that I had in 1988 after the Seoul Olympics.

It was a fine midday on October 4, full of the autumn sun. Tallin airport was brimming with expectancy - at any moment the Moscow plane was due to land, with the gold medalists from Estonia on board: track cyclist Erika Salumae and a basketball player of the Soviet Union team Tiit Sökk. Though Estonia was still incorporated into the Soviet Union at that time, the people who had come to receive the Olympic heroes were waving the blue-black-white Estonian national flags. The greetings of the athletes on the Town Square turned into a national festival with speeches, the songs of the national awakening period of Estonia were sung and there were slogans "Estonian national team to Barcelona!". I was proud that Olympic Champions had once again grown from our small nation (in 1920-1936 the athletes of independent Estonia won 6 gold medals, in 1952-1988 Estonians in Soviet Union teams won 12 gold medals).

We all counted the important seconds of our Olympic Champions during the Games, and thanks to these seconds we could feel ourselves belonging to one big family.

By today our dream is fulfilled. Estonia has again switched into the Olympic Movement as an independent state and together with the others helps to keep alive the Olympic fire lit from the spark one hundred years ago.

CONCEPTS OF SPORTS PREPARATION (past and present)

by Tavrizian Anahit (ARM)

Each ancient nation had its own particular forms of movement activities and expressed physical education and physical culture in different ways.

Ancient Greece is truly recognized as the homeland of sports contests as we understand them today. Even before the first Olympic Games which took place in 776 B.C. the Greek nation manifested a great tendency towards and love of sports, athletic games and competitions.

It is worthy of note that the Armenian nation in the III-IV centuries manifested great interest in the Greek Olympic Games.

According to historical facts, king Trtad III participated in the 265th Olympic Games in the year 280 BC. King Tigran the 2nd participated in the 170th games while Arshak the first won the olive crown.

Ancient Greek thinkers and trainers formulated a whole series of remarkable considerations, conceptions and reflections and elaborated many recommendations for sports preparation.

Its worth mentioning that many of them were so realistic and well-founded that even now they can stand up to scientific criticism and are still applicable in practice.

The study of numerous original sources allows us to distinguish more than 30 such approaches, which are still recognized as cognitive and practical values today.

First - movement teaching

Ancient Greek teachers were the first to train Olympic sportsmen by using differentiated and integrated approach methods. Today we can assuredly state that the originators of the divided and complex training methods were ancient Greek trainers between the IV-and III centuries B.C.

Second - movement qualities

It was the priority of the ancient teachers and trainers who first paid attention to the existence of specific movement faculties which they classified: quickness,

strength, dexterity, endurance and so on. Nowadays, the classification of movement faculties in different countries is still based on the unique Greek principles, although in 1949 suppleness was added to the previous qualities. Today, in the world of sports, there are between 5 and 30 distinct classifications of movement qualities.

Third - training organization.

History attests that athletes were admitted to participate to the Olympic Games only if they had gone through systematic training over 11 months. The 11th month was considered as the pre-competition phase.

It is interesting that ancient Olympic Games took place at a fixed period, that is July-August. We can come to the conclusion that the prototype of the competition calendar was founded by the ancient Greek specialist trainers.

Another important side of the organization of training is its structure. The founder of the scientific approach to the training of sportsmen is surely the athlete and philosopher Ikoss from Tarentum. Historians assert that he became the pentathlon champion at the 84th Olympic Games in 444 B.C.

Ikoss is particularly the author of cyclical training. This idea has subsequently been developed in many countries. His microcycle was composed of 4 days and Ikoss named it "tetra". 1st day-preparation training, 2nd day - increased load, 3rd day - decreased load, 4th day - whole load maintenance.

Other Greek authors such as L.Cun propose the following:

1st day - light training, 2nd day - strenuous training, 3rd day rest, 4th day - moderate load.

Fourth - nourishment and recovery after training.

In ancient Greece the cult of health and healthy way of living was highly esteemed. Historians have found evidence of this in the form of more than 300 recovery centres, and one of them was located in Olympia, the homeland of Olympic Games.

When athletes arrived in Olympia, they lived in special quarters provided with bathrooms, restrooms, etc. for hygienic procedures. Obviously those were recovery centres which we consider today as medico-physical culture dispensaries, where the athletes after training or competitions could enjoy a massage and thermal bath and other means of relaxing from their physical strains.

Nowadays, following the example of the ancient Greeks, many famous resorts have been established all over the world, such as Kreischa and Halle in Germany, Bemegen and Deanabad in Bulgaria, Fort Rocher in France, Maccolin in Switzerland, Colorado Springs and Red River in the USA, Skala in Poland, and Medeo, Tsaghkadzor, Min-Kuch and Bakureany in the C.I.S. countries.

Ancient Greek trainers well knew the relationship between nourishment, diet and sports progress. For example tiger meat was included in the sportsman's ra-

tion. They gave them the blood of wild beasts to drink and made them eat the hearts of lions. It was categorically forbidden to drink wine during the training period. There are analogies with the preparation of modern sportsmen. For example the trainer of the American professional football team "Chicago bears" gives his players roast crocodile meat before every match. He is convinced that such a dish gives his players more strength and aggressiveness.

About drugs

The history of drug goes back thousands of years. It is assumed that in Ancient Greece and Rome, before the struggle, the skin of the wrestler was rubbed with a special cream containing stimulating ingredients which enhanced endurance and sport results.

Later, in England, racehorses were given a mixture containing opium which helped to improve their racing ability. The use of drugs by sportsmen was noticed for the first time in 1865 during a swimming competition.

Though every sportsman knows about the harmful effects of drugs on human health many resort to them to win unfair prizes and that is not in keeping with the ideals of Olympic Games.

Unfortunately, during the Olympic Games, 11 athletes were disqualified for using drugs in Los Angeles in 1984, 10 in Seoul in 1988 and 13 in Barcelona in 1992.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, WHICH INDUCE YOUTH IN SPORT MOVEMENT IN ARMENIA

by Mr Kessedjian Sourren (YER)

Armenia is a mountainous country with harsh climatic conditions and its history is full of dramatic situations when its people had to defend itself against consecutive aggressions and devastations. Living in such conditions required adequate mental and physical capacities.

This is why the cult of physical culture soon spread all over the country.

It is not surprising that, long ago in remote centuries, the Armenians organized the "Navasard" festivities, during which young people had the opportunity to show their fitness to work and their ability to defend their homeland. Later, many Armenian athletes and even kings participated and became champions at the Olympic Games in Greece.

The traditional liking for sports has been perpetuated to this day. During Soviet rule, many famous sportsmen took part in the modern Olympic Games as members of the selected teams of the USSR, and won honourable titles. All these facts prove the Armenians' outstanding development in and love of sports.

Unfortunately, the tragic earthquake of December 1988, the disintegration of the USSR, the war and economic blockade imposed by our neighbours caused general economical, political and ecological chaos, which eventually became the source of a psychological crisis in our country. That had a negative influence on sport activities. This decline can be explained by many objective and subjective factors. Among the numerous objective factors we can cite the worsening of living conditions, that is inflation, lack of work and incomes and also contact of everyone with military actions. Another factor is the incapacity of the sport organizations to sustain the normal conditions of the stadiums, swimming pools and other sports facilities. Being short of electricity, water and other commodities, the sportsmen are unable to secure their everyday hygienic needs.

The insufficiency of financial means is an obstacle to the participation of sportsmen in the republic's own and, a fortiori, international sport competitions.

Subjective reasons are associated with motivation spirit, willingness, humour and emotional state of the sportsmen. The subjective reasons are closely related to the objective factors.

Our hypothesis was that by studying this problem we could better understand

the causes that brought us to the present situation, distinguish primary and secondary factors, explore the possible perspectives and work out recommendations to improve the involvement of youth in sports activities.

During the investigation we used the following methods:

1. Questionnaires and interviews on specially worked out questions. 2. Conversations with experts. 3. Content analysis, special literature.

During the investigation we interrogated:

a) Students and sportsmen and also student-sportsmen from 18 to 25 years old, more than 60 persons.

b) Trainers and teachers who had more than 10-year service records. Were in interrogated 12 persons and this was called the experts' group.

All those whom we interrogated belonged to different sport specializations.

The questionnaires and conversations were drawn up on the following topics.

- Life conditions and free time.
- Motivation in selecting a specialization, involvement in sports.
- How the changes in living conditions affected professional activities.
- The significance of sport in life and leisure.
- The significance of the Olympics in today's life.
- The combination of sports and other activities.
- Knowledge of the Olympic Movement and other sports achievements.
- Other topics related to the questions that interests us.

The content of these subjects was extracted by indirect questions, but mainly the questions required short "yes", "no" and "I am embarrassed" answers to facilitate the analysis.

At the beginning of our investigations we encountered some difficulties in getting an answer from the people questioned due to unwillingness to discuss preoccupations, lack of time and other problems. We noticed a critical attitude towards our scientific researches. The experts' group answered promptly, but some hesitation was observed in the student-sportsmen group, while the students showed signs of embarrassment.

Our observations showed that during the last 4 years the overall number of sportsmen has decreased by up to 34 %. The decline stopped only at the end of 1994, as a result of some improvements in conditions in the republic.

The aspirations of the young people involved in sports activities vary. 24 % are engaged in sports to build up a beautiful body and be healthy, 38 % wish to attain high sporting results and participate in international competitions, 12 % are disposed to become professional athletes and the rest have complex desires.

Many changes took place in the sports specialization tendencies. For instance, swimming, water-polo and so on lost their popularity because of the lack of good swimming pools, while karate, ushu and kung-fu became the favourites and many new kinds of sports were introduced, for example, korfbal, American football, cricket and so on.

During our conversations, many trainers confessed that living conditions and

low salaries had forced them to change their profession or work partly in another production sphere.

Many people questioned consciously estimated the significance of sport and physical education highly. They also felt the need for long-term training. But they also adduced many arguments that prevent them from being engaged in sports.

The contingent involved in sports activities tend to be between 4 and 6 years younger but they end their sport careers earlier than before. We think that this is a result economical and sociological factors. Given the optimistic nature of our people, sport will regain its honourable place in our country.

To generalize the results of our investigation, we came to the following conclusions.

- During the last 4 difficult years, the youth of Armenia has lost its interest in sports and nowadays its participation in sport activities is unsatisfactory.

- This low level of involvement is conditioned by numerous factors and the primary ones were, in order of significance, as follows: I- economical; II- sociological; III personal. Among the secondary ones, we distinguished: living conditions; material incentives; the presence of basic facilities for the selected type of sport; public opinion; and recognition of the status of sport. The secondary factors directly affected the personal mood, emotional conditions and motivations of youth.

The problem of involving youth in sports activities is very important and far-reaching and, as the attitude of youth towards other spheres of activity depends on it, governments and public and international organizations must give their attention to finding a reasonable solution. The Olympic Movement can undoubtedly help a lot to ameliorate the situation.

BRIEF PRESENTATION ON MODERN OLYMPIC HISTORY IN POLAND

by Mrs Agnieszka Marcinkiewicz (POL)

I would like to present a piece of modern history of Olympic activity in Poland. The 75th Anniversary of Polish Olympic Committee was celebrated last year.

The Polish Committee was founded on October 12th, 1919 a few months after Poland obtained its independence - after 123 years of partitions. At that time it was possible to create all kinds of national social, cultural, and sports organizations.

The Olympic Idea and efforts to include Polish sports in the Olympic Movement were known among Polish society much earlier. At the end of 19th century and at the beginning of 20th century many publications concerning both the Greek Games and Olympic Movement were published in magazines edited on Polish territories. At that time the principles of Olympism and Pierre de Coubertin's pedagogics were already being propagated and the sport venues, programme, organization and results of the Olympic Games were discussed. Special attention was paid to the Olympic Games in Stockholm in which athletes participated, though - unfortunately - competing for the invaders - Austria and Russia. The organizers of the competitions in Lvov, Lodz and Warsaw imitated the Olympic Games programme, calling them sometimes Polish Olympic Games. We can see that the foundation of Polish Olympic Committee in 1919 was the result of intense efforts by Polish sport officials who wished to assure Poland its admission to the Olympic Family and make it possible for the athletes to compete in the Olympic Games.

The Polish Olympic Committee, created from social movements and assembling outstanding representatives of social and cultural life, had a high social level and a dominant position in the Polish sport Movement from the very beginning of its existence. It played an important and deciding role in the organization and the development of sports in Poland in the first years of the 2nd Polish Republic. This important role in sports in Poland was upheld by the Polish Olympic Committee through the interwar period and then after the 2nd world war.

Back in 1919, the Polish Olympic Committee began intensive preparations for

a Polish delegation to participate in the Olympic Games in 1920. The team was prepared but because of the war between the Soviets and Poland, Polish athletes could not participate in the Olympic Games in Antwerp. Our participation in the Olympic Movement was symbolized in Antwerp by the Polish Olympic flag.

Poland took part in the Olympic Games for the first time in Paris in 1924. Since the Games of the VIII Olympiad in Paris Polish athletes have contributed much to the Olympic Movement and Polish athletes, both men and women, have been participating in the Olympic Games. Many of them have their names inscribed for ever in the history of modern Olympic Movement because of their excellent results, world and Olympic records. I would like to mention just a few names, well known at home and abroad - Halina Kanopacka, who won the first gold medal for Poland during the Olympic Games in Amsterdam in 1928; Janusz Kusociniski, gold medal winner in the 10'000 meters run in Los Angeles in 1932, Irena Szewinska, the winner of 7 Olympic medals, Wojciech Zablocki, Waldemar Legien, Arkadiusz Skrzypaszek, Artur Wojdat.

Polish disabled athletes have also participated in many Paralympic competitions.

Polish athletes made their contribution to the Olympic Movement during the years of the II World War when they opposed the strict ban on the practice of sports and when they fought in the resistance movement and on all the fronts of the II World War. They organized Olympic Games in the concentration camps in 1940 and 1944. In this way they remembered the beautiful and peaceful Olympic idea. Many of them were killed in the war or were murdered. Janusz Kusociniski was shot by the Nazis at Palmirny near Warsaw in 1940, Bronislaw Czech, the best Polish skier of the interwar period, was killed in Oswiecim in 1944.

After the II World War, the Polish Olympic movement was confronted with difficult task. Sports organizations had been destroyed and many athletes and officials had been killed or left the country. New social and political relationships imposed solutions that were often strange for Polish traditions. However, the basic lack of organization did not stop Polish athletes participating in the Games and in 1948 a small Polish delegation went to London to compete in the Olympic Games there. Poland entered international Olympic organizations, sports federations were established and clubs reactivated in 1953 after the Games in Helsinki.

At the same time a wide programme of youth education, based on athletics competitions was introduced. The ideology of Olympism and educational sports values were promoted by the network of regional Olympic Clubs. Representatives of the art world joined the Polish athletes. For example composer Zbigniew Turski was awarded a prize for his Olympic Symphony (1948).

The award-winning works of art have found their place in many Polish and foreign museums in Warsaw since 1952 and now belong to the most important of

such museums in the world. I would like to recall that a composition by Krzysztof Penderecki entitled "Ekecheira" opened the Games of the XXI Olympiad in Munich in 1972, reminding everybody that "The Time of the Games should be the Time of Peace".

In this important activity of presenting the cultural values of sport, a special role has been played by the Polish Olympic Academy that has been working since 1984, chaired first by "Włodzimierz Reczek and now by Wojciech Zablocki. The Academy co-operates with the International Olympic Academy and participates in scientific sessions in Olympia every year. Scientific studies of Polish Olympic Academy members are presented in an Olympic Almanach. The educational functions of sport are propagated by the Fair Play Commission of the Polish Olympic Committee which highlights universal, humanistic sports values through personal models of athletes.

It is worth recalling to mind that Pierre de Coubertin addressed a very interesting but little known letter in 1925 to the Polish sports magazine "Stadium" that published a special Olympic edition before the Olympic Congress in Prague. In this letter, speaking to sports journalists and defining their duties and responsibilities, he wrote: "Close unity of strength of mind with physical strength, the alliance that helps people to become strong and skilful, serious and cheerful, is the most desirable in sports". So it acquires, to a certain degree, a symbolic meaning and emphasizes the place and role of the Olympic idea in Poland.

OLYMPISM AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

by **Dr Viktor Skultety (SLO)**

Since 1987 I have been working as a teacher at the Department of Physical Education and Sport at the Economic University in Bratislava, Slovakia. I was honoured by the Slovak Olympic Academy with an invitation to address you in this paper which is based on my eight-year experience with university sport and Physical Education (PE).

I welcome this opportunity to share with you my opinions and thoughts on Olympism at university.

According to the Olympic Charter (IOC 1991) Olympism is defined as: a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. This philosophy has often been described according to a set of ideals. These ideals of Olympism have very close parallels with some of the goals and objectives of schools.

Please allow me to specify how a number of ideals are being fulfilled through the sport activities provided by the Department of PE and Sport at the Economic University in Bratislava.

1. First ideal - Mass participation

For those who have worked and continue to work in the original spirit of the Olympic Movement, the aim remains the same: to have the largest possible number of individuals who incorporate the Olympic ideals into their own life, hence bringing about positive changes at the personal and social levels. In this spirit a lot has been done at the Department of PE and Sport where I work. On the initiative of the teachers of sport, the University Club called Economist was established in 1991. In 1995 the club has registered over 1300 members and has become the fifth biggest sports club in Bratislava. Moreover the club has almost no property. How did we manage to meet students' need for sport without huge investments? The basic idea of the club's activity is mass participation for a reasonable membership

fee. Students who have never been members of any sports club before have been given the opportunity to compete or even represent the club. It is amazing how large a number of students at our university has voluntarily decided to balance mental activity with the care of bodily health and physical fitness. Students exercise on a daily basis. Some of them participate in two or three sports in a day.

Every year we organise a mass sport event called "Sport days for health". During those days students can participate and compete in a basketball marathon, a tennis tournament, an aerobics marathon and a volleyball tournament for mixed doubles. The event closes with a big gala-evening.

2. Second ideal — Sport as an education.

Student beginners or advanced athletes gladly accept theoretical knowledge or learn practical skills, and, in particular, sport, and university students are no exception. Every year some students take written and practical exams in their sport in order to become sports instructors. In this way, our department, in co-operation with the Sport Associations, educates new ski and aerobics instructors. Among different topics for dissertations for students of economics, we can find those that deal with the economic aspects of sport. These are examples of how sport helps to develop general knowledge and balance out specialized education in a particular field of economics.

3. Third ideal - Fair play.

Fair play values need to be taught. They do not happen automatically as a result of participation in competition. In fact, if they are not taught, participation in any competitive activity will often contribute to the development of unacceptable values. Teachers and coaches have to emphasize the need to respect the rules, the officials and their opponents. The most important factor in the process of teaching fair play behaviour is personal example. Teachers and coaches must be the first to defend and keep fair play principles as the highest values in any competition, thereby showing their students and players that fair play values must be respected in any human activity.

4. Fourth ideal - International understanding and the contribution to world peace.

The participation of our university's sports teams in any international tournament or the organization of a tournament by our university is entirely dependent on sponsorship money. Last year, the men's basketball team took part in one of

the biggest student sport tournaments in Europe called "Sport Fest" in Istanbul, Turkey. The Local Bogazici University opened the tournament with a grand opening ceremony, the lighting of a torch and a parade of the participating countries which strongly resembled the Olympic parade of nations. In 1994 the tournament received 1200 athletes from 20 countries. During 5 days students competed in 10 sports. Sport Fest is not only a sport event but a festival with a variety of daily activities including entertainment and music and painting competitions.

The "Five balls tournament" at ESSEC University in Paris is another international event in which athletes from our university return to participate every year. This year the emblem of the tournament was an olive crown and the five Olympic rings were represented by 5 balls of 5 different games: basketball, volleyball, soccer, rugby and handball. The map of Europe was contained inside the circle forming the whole symbol. The 16th edition of the tournament brought together 750 athletes from 23 universities from about dozen countries competing in 5 ball games. The aim of this magnificent event was to help to build "new Europe". Four night parties, one conference on Sport and economics given by various sportsmen, journalists and the Director of the Office of the French Minister of Sport, and a photography competition were held during the week-long tournament.

The Department of Physical Education and Sport at our university organizes an international volleyball tournament on the occasion of the "Students day" celebrated in Slovakia on November 17th. The goal of the event is to promote peace, love and harmony through competition with fair play and to create lasting friendships and understanding among people of different origin, religions, nationalities and political beliefs.

5. The concept of a harmonious education of the whole person.

In the education of young people it is not only mind and body which are involved but two parts in equal amounts. Its aim is to awaken within young people the awareness that lifelong practice of sport can help in the quest for self-improvement. There are also secondary effects such as better hygiene and health, setting an example to the family, and social relaxation through the enjoyment of sporting contact. I am strongly aware that sport and physical education must be given equal treatment with other academic subjects and improved in terms of both quality and quantity.

"Health is not everything but without health everything is nothing", says the Slovak popular proverb. I believe that sport as a counterbalance to mental activity helps us to reach the highest aim: a healthy harmoniously developed individual.

OLYMPISM IN ANCIENT GEORGIA

Mr Grigori Gurasashvili

Last year, the Olympic Academy was provided with materials on the above subject prepared by the Director of the Georgian Olympic Academy and Professor at the Physical Education and Sport Academy, Mr Avtandil Tsibadze.

As is known, Georgia had close political, economic and cultural relationships with ancient Greece. One proof of these relationships is the fact that Games were held in Georgia even before Christ, representing a Georgian analogy of the Greek Olympic Games in terms of their programmes and rules.

A well known ethnographer of the last century, Ivane Gvaramadze, in his research published in the paper «Droeba» suggested that Georgians familiarized themselves with the old Greek exercises through the travels of the Argonauts and that, later, local Olympic Games similar to the Hellenic Olympic Games were established. Final competitions took place in Meskhett (South Georgia), four years after the regional competitions. The programme of the Games included races, wrestling, discus throwing, boxing, horse racing and football as well as a complex of local folk Games.

The organization of the Games, the rules for announcing the winners and the awards were identical to the ancient Greek Games, but there were some differences too, namely the fact that, in contrast to the Hellenic Olympic Games, women were admitted to the Georgian Games. The right to participate in the final competition was acquired through victory in the local competitions. Georgian athletes competed naked above the waist. Winners were rewarded not with wreaths made of olive or laurel leaves (these plants grew seldom in Georgia), but with fir-tree wreaths.

Meskhett was a region with a great sports tradition and athletes from this region participated frequently in the periodical competitions held in ancient Greece, in the settlements along the Black Sea coast, and often won.

For example, in the middle of the Third Century B.C., residents of Meskhett, Stradios and Sosiss won in the race held in the Greek settlement of Gorgipias.

Their names are carved on a marble disc found in Gorgipias as winners of the competition.

We should note here that, still today, there are some signs of these Games in Meskhett, with several exercises remaining from ancient times (corresponding material is available from the library of the Georgian Academy of Physical Education and Sport, as Professor Tzibadze was able to acquire the works produced by the expedition).

In Vani, archaeologists have found bronze medals, boxer's gloves, a special tool for scraping the sand off the body after competitions and a number of other implements. These objects, which are over 2300 years old, are kept in the local history museum in Vani (West Georgia).

Research on the above subject is still going on, but the facts already established clearly prove that ancient Georgia, too, was involved in the efforts to extend ancient Greek Olympism.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A brief presentation
by Mr Panos Vassilaras (GRE)

Establishment

- The IOAAA was founded in 1989 by a group of people from various parts of the world who had shared experience of the IOA.
- More than fifty people from different countries participated in that first meeting which was held in Olympia in the summer of 1989.
- There have been three reunion sessions since, and the IOAAA has more than two hundred members today.

Goals and objectives

The purpose of the IOAAA is to further the cause of Olympism

- By co-operating with the IOA
- By providing a forum of communication to past participants
- By supporting NOAs
- By facilitating and enhancing the exchange of information between its members
- By organising Alumni sessions

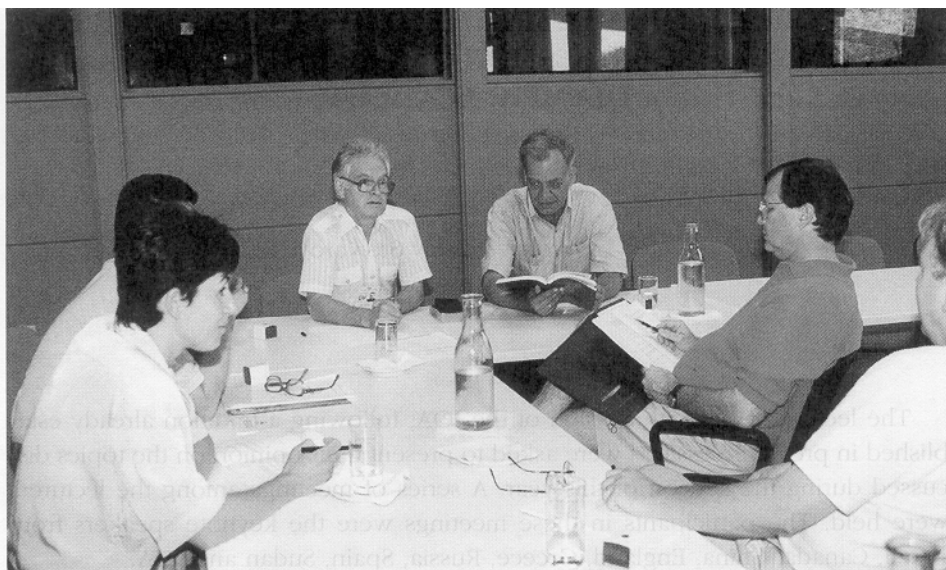
Activities

The activities of the IOAAA include among other things:

- Alumni Reunion Sessions (1989, 1991, 1993)
- Publication of the IOAAA Newsletter
- Establishment of a network of communication between past participants

Membership

Membership to the IOAAA is available to all those who have attended the IOA International Session for Young Participants, upon payment of the membership fee or presentation of evidence of interest in the work of the Association.



Lecturers of the Session and participants are working in groups on the questions set by the IOA.

REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD BY THE LECTURERS DURING THE 35th SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY

presented by Prof. Vladislav Stolyarov (RUS)

The lecture of the 35th Session of the IOA, following a tradition already established in previous sessions were asked to present their opinion on the topics discussed during the session of this year. A series of meetings among the lecturers were held. The participants in these meetings were the keynote speakers from Brazil, Canada, China, England, Greece, Russia, Spain, Sudan and USA.

The first topic of the discussion was the central theme of this year's sessions, "The IOC Centennial Congress". Perhaps a first lecture presenting the final report of this event could have helped making the acquaintance with the problem. But, even with the absence of such a lecture, it was agreed that the content of the Sessions's lectures covered the most important areas discussed in the Centennial Congress.

The present situation of the Olympic Movement was one of the main topics of the discussions of the lecturers. They tried to define their attitude concerning the main subject of all discussion groups of the Session, which was "The Olympic Movement's contribution to modern society". During the discussions a lot of efforts were made in order to define the very complicated conception of the "contribution", which led to the following conclusion: The Olympic Movement on the threshold of the twenty-first century shall and really may enhance its contribution to modern society. This movement should look towards a more effective promotion of:

- not only the physical but also the spiritual (intellectual, moral, aesthetic, etc.) performance of athletes;
- the whole process of humanisation and démocratisation of modern society, co-operation and integration of different countries, peoples, nations, social groups, for solving the actual tasks of humankind, development of "human values whose basic elements are tolerance, generosity, solidarity, friendship, non-discrimination and respect for the others", as the President of the IOC, H.E. J.A. Samaranch said in his speech at the opening ceremony of the Session:

In the framework of the Olympic Movement, it is necessary, for achieving these aims:

- to do more active and effective work in explaining the ideals and the values of Olympism, especially to children, so as to increase the level of Olympic education of the Olympic Games' participants.

- to work out and practise new models of organisation and conducting sport competitions which, in accordance with the ideas of Olympism, orientate their participants towards spiritual and moral values, such as to prevent forming a desire to win at any expressing violence, rudeness, aggressiveness, nationalism form a desire for harmonious development and high moral behaviour, make conditions for the participation of disabled athletes together with healthy athletes in these competitions and Games;

- to find out ways of strengthening ties between sport and culture;

- to promote active participation of athletes in various decision making processes and to protect them from using drugs, and from commercial and political interference;

- to look for new approaches in solving such important problems of modern sports and social life as healthy athletes and healthy environment, television intervention in Olympic competitions, the gap between Olympism and the Olympic Games, etc.;

- to focus the attention of the mass media on all the above problems. Regarding the Olympic Games itself, the speakers recommend that all National Olympic Committees should have the right to participate with a group of athletes, even if they do not correspond to the minimum requirements of the International Federations, to safeguard the internationalisation of the Games and the concept of Olympism.

Even recognising the importance of the mass media in the process it is important not to lose the command of the main decisions and especially not to expose the athletes to difficult environmental situations in order to enjoy better television.

These positions have been stated in more detail and substantiated in the lecturers papers.

Discussion also covered some matters pertaining to the work of the IOA. It was recommended in this connection to intensify the support and help of the IOA to NOAs, especially in receiving information about practical programmes of Olympic education, about literature and method materials connected with Olympic education, as well as specialists in this sphere - lecturers, teachers, etc.

The lecturers suggested some important and topical themes to be included in the programme of the Sessions of the IOA, such as Olympism and the Olympic Games (theory and practice); Olympic Games and Olympic education for developing countries; promotion of indigenous Games; difference of the Olympic Games

from other major sporting events; a problem of humanisation of modern sports, sport competitions and the process of physical education for more effective realisation of the ideals and values of Olympism; de Coubertin's ideas about the personality of an Olympian athlete, as well as unity of sport and art and ways of practical realisation of these ideas in modern conditions.

To concluding, let me express on behalf of all the lecturers, thanks to the Hellenic Olympic Committee, the Ephoria of the IOA, and the IOC's Commission for the IOA for their assistance and co-operation in ensuring the success of the 35th Session for young participants.

The lecturers express their gratitude for the invitation to be present in this years' session and also their recognition for the superb organisation of the activities by the technical staff of the International Olympic Academy, and decided to stress their support for the establishment of National Olympic Academies all over the world and for strong economic support from Olympic solidarity for this excellent way of promoting and sustaining the ideals of the Olympic Movement.

We would also like to thank these participants for their active and benevolent discussion of the lecturers' papers.

1996 marks the beginning of a new 100-years period of the Olympic Movement and we hope that it will be a period in which this movement will promote a better world.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE FIRST CYCLE OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Discussion Outcomes

Group 1

Coordinator: Alicia Tomalino (URU) Chairman:
Gertjan Van Dokkum (NDL) Secretary: Mike
Skrynecki (USA) Recorder: Rannveig Bergeroed
Aase (NOR)

A. What is meant by Olympism and its ethics?

When defining the term "Olympism," it is important to separate "Olympism" from the Olympic Games. Although the Games themselves should espouse "Olympism", one must remember that "Olympism" is a philosophy of life, based on a value system that incorporates the spirit of the mind as well as the body. The choice of the word "Olympism" is rather unfortunate, because of its dependent association to the Olympic Games. The values agreed upon include but are not limited to the following: 1) Participation, probably the most important value, emphasizing the process rather than the outcomes of competition; a unity of peoples and culture; and a celebration of human achievement, 2) Aesthetics and Ethics, 3) Hope, 4) Education. Being a part of the Olympic Family makes participation more important than winning. To universally achieve the goal of Olympism, we suggest the implementation of greater number of "small" Olympics, so that countries who do not have the same opportunities to take part in the Olympic Games can participate in the Olympic Movement.

B. How to expand Olympic Academies' activities?

To spread the gospel of "Olympism," we believe each country should have annual Olympic Academies, national meetings, idea exchanges, and intensify efforts in promotional campaigns within the international as well as the national arena. To

best accomplish the distribution of Olympism, certain constituencies should be targeted. These groups should include decision makers from all sporting federations, teachers and educators, curriculum developers, government officials, and coaches and other adult volunteers. The focus should be on children through constant reinforcement, education, cultural awareness and tournaments. Sport for all predicates participation of the mass population. To better reach the masses, we suggest that you bring the gospel to the people through mobile Olympic Stations or Academies.

C. How can we fight against discrimination in sports?

Various forms of discrimination exist all over the world. In order to overcome the barriers to participation we must focus on youth through education the idea of Olympism, cultural exchange of ideas and philosophies, the development of mutual respect irrespective of gender, race, religion, abilities, financial capacities, geographic relationships, and political beliefs.

D. Environmental concerns when selecting Olympic Games Host Cities.

The Olympic Games can and should be a vital vehicle for environmental reform. When selecting host cities of the Olympic Games, the IOC should establish stringent criteria protecting the environment. In developing sponsorship programs, the IOC should also demand higher projectionary standards. The Games usually provides the impetus for revitalization and regeneration of communities. Thus, all cities, particularly with needs for improvement, deserve equal opportunity to host the Games with those with complete facilities already in place. When developing environmental plans, the IOC and local organizing committees must establish professional environmental teams to promote and recommend standards, taking into consideration existing surroundings. Included in the plans should be educational programs, both before and after the Games, for the people and volunteers who constitute the makeup of the Games.

E. How may we increase participation of disabled athletes in sports?

When discussing the possibilities of increased participation of disabled persons in athletics and physical activities, one must realize that current situations vary widely from country to country. For example, in some developing countries, facilities, finances and integration are limited. Other countries, however, have better developed programs for the physically challenged. One suggestion discussed (with mixed review) was to combine the Paralympics with the Olympic Games. The positive aspects of doing so include: greater awareness for all of the capabilities of disabled athletes, and the reduction of segregation - separate but not necessarily equal. The negative side of combining the two events may lie in the ath-

letes' desire not to participate in the Olympic Games for fear of being classified or stereotyped into second class citizens/athletes. In order to overcome this potential conflict, a psychological investigation of the athletes' opinions could be conducted. Other suggestions include integration of disabled persons into the NOCs and other organizations, and the change of public image with the help of media coverage.

F. How to accelerate women's accession into sports leadership roles.

The group had varying opinions. One felt that the best person should always be selected, while another point of view is to encourage gender equality (more women in leadership roles). But to expedite women's accession to leadership roles, we must first understand traditional roles women have had in different societies. For example, certain cultures forbid or severely discourage women from participation in sports. Though this is slowly changing, we must learn to accept certain religious beliefs and focus on education of countries and cultures that afford some flexibility. Women currently in leadership positions need to serve as role models and mentors for younger, aspiring female leaders. In addition to this, a better job must be done raising awareness of the possibility of women in leadership positions. By doing so, the barriers created by traditional roles will be brought down.

G. Should sports organizations give expanded roles to the athletes within governing bodies?

With unanimous consent, we believe that athletes should play a major role in the decision making process of the governing bodies. All athletes have the experience and knowledge of the potential impact many decisions can have on the competition. It is also useful as a public relations tool for former and current athletes who represent their respective sports. Involvement in the decision making process of sports helps athletes to better integrate in the business world and begin post-athletic careers. The process of integrating athletes into managing roles should rely heavily on their first acquiring a certain base of training and skills development. A good role of the NOCs would be to provide this training to athletes during their sports playing career. In summary, it is advantageous to include all constituencies involved in sports, the coaches, trainers, etc., as well as the athletes, when making decisions that impact the participants. And finally, the athletes should have the right to select their own representatives.

H. & I. Should the Olympic Games be inclusive or exclusive of all sports ? How can the changing conditions of society be integrated into the Olympic Program?

After much debate, we believe that the Olympic Games must be exclusive to a certain extent of all sports. There are too many indigenous sports and games to feasibly consider absolute inclusion. To be considered for inclusion, a sport must first meet certain minimum standards. The primary criteria for selection should be the world-wide character and number of participants, not to be confused with the number of spectators, which should not be a factor for consideration. Any sports considered for inclusion should be required to meet stringent guidelines proving it demonstrates the ideals of Olympism. When facing the question of dropping smaller, traditional sports on the Olympic program in favour of inclusion of newer, more popular sports, there are several factors to consider. The smaller sports, such as fencing and luge, should remain a part of the Olympic Movement in order to foster and guarantee the continued existence of the sport. Without the support of the Olympic Games, many of these sports face drastic decline and potential extinction, depriving future generations of their benefits.

Group 2

Fantastic group. Perhaps one of the best of its kind ever assembled. We started with 14 participants and two leaders.

Everyone gave their opinion in the first meeting.

a) Olympism and ethics in the past have placed a large importance on moral achievement, fairplay and the philosophy of life which they represented. Current focus on money and results do detract from Olympism and its ethics. This can be shown by a study made on 80 athletes where 100 % would accept an Olympic gold medal for the price of death within 4 years. Other examples of this change in focus of Olympism and ethics can be found in doping, commercialization and health problems such as in gymnastics and other athletes with injuries.

b) Expanding Olympic academies can range from simply discussing Olympism and starting an academy through your NOC to: public awareness of the academy by athletes involved in promotion by education seminars with federations, having a mobile academy, build a database of people involved and expand this sharing of information, have several locations for the academy (example in universities), exchanges with academies in other countries, short and long term planning, encourage participation in Olympic days and Olympic Runs.

c) Yes, we agree. The fight against discrimination should be intensified. However, the IOC by its own structure discriminates. We must be aware where discrimination occurs. All countries should have equal opportunity to be represented. All representation should be based on ability and nothing else. Consideration should be given to initially equalizing opportunity between men and women and between different races.

d) The Olympic Games should be used for an environmental example to the

world (from small things such as waste disposal, infrastructure, parking lots away from the competition sites, etc.).

The Olympic Games must be the leaders in promoting and implementing the protection of the environment. The Sydney Games will be called "The Green Games". The environment experience from the games must be passed on to future games, so that the experience acquired can be used in combination with their local environmental groups. The IOC now has an environmental commission for education.

e) First there is a distinction between physical and mental disabilities. There should be promotion by the IOC. Much can be learned from the efforts of the disabled. The IOC could incorporate these groups in demonstration sports during the Olympics.

However, the disabled wish to have their own Olympics, in which the IOC should allow them to use the rings.

f) Education of a man is education of a man. Education of a woman is education of the future generations.

In some areas of the world the contribution of women as sports leaders is appreciated. Where it is not the case, the IOC must push for this to occur. We understand that culture, attitudes and tradition can make it difficult for women to become leaders. Education is the key. Initially the IOC can impose a certain ratio for female sports leaders. Subsequently leaders will be chosen by ability.

The athletes must form their own association. All sport organizations should have a representative from the Athletes Association. Top level athletes could be used as an image to promote sport in their country (especially at junior levels); and if chosen to represent the country in international competitions, the top level athletes must do social work in conjunction with the sport organization. This is also beneficial to the athlete.

g) No, we do not agree with the quote because not all sport disciplines are represented at the Olympic Games.

Should all participants take part, the Olympics will become too large, creating serious problems for the host country organizing bodies, spectators and athletes. We suggest that the present guidelines of 75 countries coming from 4 continents for men and 40 countries coming from 3 continents for women (as stated in the current Charter, p. 81), must run parallel to the actual number of people practising this sport discipline.

The host country, the media and financial revenues often determine the actual sport disciplines and the demonstration sports which are accepted for the particular Olympic Games.

h, i) There are two faces to this question. The Olympic sports and the non-Olympic sports.

First the Olympic sports have developed rather poorly from the ethical point of view as evident in the physical and mental problems of many athletes. We are moving away from Olympism!

Secondly, for non-Olympic sports, the IOC should be made aware of all sports in the world and support their development. To achieve this, these sports could become demonstration sports.

Knowledge from the elite sports can be passed on to other sport programs. Support should not only be financial. Developing sport should also include lectures, seminars open to Olympic and non-Olympics sports.

Group 3

Coordinators: Keith Cruickshank (USA), Youla Pipilis (GRE)

Chairman: Chris Brands (NDL), Secretary: Louise Kemp (AUS)

In this group 14 countries were represented by 14 individuals.

a) Firstly we considered the definitions of Olympism and ethics. After much discussion, we proceeded to define Olympism in the following ways.

Olympism is: universal, a life philosophy, for all ages, a particular set of ideas such as cooperation, good will and fair play that should survive and continue, living together without discrimination, a higher level of morality, and: a balanced combination of body and mind.

Additionally, we believe that ethics are not necessarily a fixed set of rules but serve as guidelines and are dependent upon culture. Therefore, Olympism and its ethics are certain fundamental principles that in the face of social, cultural and religious differences are still relevant and important.

b) We feel that Olympic Academies should expand their activities. For this to happen, clear direction and specific goals must be established. Activities can be expanded by a distinct model and proper funding in the following ways:

- the provision of resources,
- uniform information for schools regarding the Olympic Movement,
- the provision of details of the Olympic Movement and its activities readily available to sporting organizations, NOCs and the media,
- the introduction of a global International Olympic Academy Day that would provide a forum whilst emphasizing the worldwide relevance of Olympism.

Along similar lines, Olympic Days in schools would promote unity and Olympism. Communication and cooperation between governments and NOCs has to improve. We believe the use of IOA Alumni and sports figures as role models, along with promotional films and written materials will help the expansion of Olympic Academy activities. It is important to note that the way Academies operate in each country will offer and modifications will need to be made. Likewise, some countries may need guidance in this regard due to geographical difficulties and inexperience in this field.

c) We agreed that discrimination should be fought against and, if necessary the fight should be intensified. Discrimination exists in many forms that are racial, re-

ligious, political or on the basis of sex. Therefore, methods of dealing with this problem involve the proactive development of educational policies. Participation in sport is a human right. It is desirable that all strata of society have access to sport. We feel that "women in sport" warrants consideration as a special issue, as in some cases where religion or other social traditions serve as restrictions to female participation.

d) Respect for the environment must be shown by all sectors of society and must be integrated into one's thinking. The Olympic Games can be an effective forum for teaching about the environment. As environment and humans are part of the same whole, ethical behaviour toward other people does not make sense if you are not ethical toward the environment. "Lillehammer 1994" is seen as the best example of an organizing committee working in conjunction with environmental experts. We must always strive to improve the way we interact with the environment. In general, most countries are aware that the environment must be respected, however the practical application of this awareness differs.

e) Our group views disabled athletes as the embodiment of the Olympic Spirit. We believe they are a true inspiration to all, and must be properly recognized. A quick survey of the countries represented in our group showed different levels of progress in relation to access provided to disabled athletes in sport. There was however a consensus that between disabled and able-bodied athletes should not be made. We must be cautious about our motives when assisting disabled athletes. Motivation must focus on providing equal opportunities as opposed to favouring or feeling sorry. Our group recommends the following concrete examples of affording disabled athletes better opportunities to participate in sport in society:

- simplifying access to venues and essential facilities, for example with the use of ramps and modified toilets,
- promotion of disabled sports competitions and its athletes,
- shared sports venues,
- funding from both government and corporate organizations.

Many countries represented in our group reported that disabled and able-bodied athletes are now integrated within one sports federation.

f) We should definitely encourage the involvement of women in sport leadership positions. However, it is vital that promotion takes place on the basis of skill. If women's accession is accelerated without merit, this can decrease the credibility of both the position and themselves and therefore no progress will be made. It is also important that women help each other, and that women in high positions are seen as role models. The situation, however, is changing as shown by the fact that the Coubertin's view of the modern Olympic era did not include women participating in the Games. It is also encouraging to note that the number of female members in the IOC is slowly but continuously increasing. Our group feels that women's sport organizations involving women in administration, coaching, and female athletes can all assist in improving the profile of women in sport.

g) Our group agreed that athletes should have an expanded role within their

governing bodies. We feel that most would be best suited to an educational or promotional role. Also, some athletes may have knowledge in areas such as the planning of future paths for their sports and the nurturing of youth in sport. More practical advice can also be attained from athletes, such as improvements to athletes rights, competition venues. In order for athletes to be successful in this role the athletes must be committed and be seen as credible representatives.

h) It became obvious that our group was divided on this issue. One group believes it is impractical to recognize all sports but that it is necessary to test emerging sports. The other group believes that all sports should be included in the Olympic Games programme. It is suggested that sports such as rugby, orienteering, golf, netball, chess, bowling, softball and paragliding could all be considered for inclusion. Obviously, the inclusion of all sports is problematic, and perhaps it is feasible to alternate the sports in each quadrennium. The selection of sports brings up debate concerning commercialization, and in this regard the criteria for inclusion of sports as currently stated in the Olympic Charter.

i) Our group decided that the Olympic programme, as a means of reflecting the development of sports in modern society should consider new or emerging sports. Women also need to have increased exposure to sports which are traditionally seen as male oriented, for example the marathon. This serves to reflect the improved position of women in society. In order to mirror the development of modern society, compromise is needed. We would like to stress that it is a positive change way as implied by the words "acceptance", "cooperation" and "respect". The standardization of rules on a global basis and the expansion of programmes within existing Olympic sports can also be seen as an illustration of how the Olympic programme can reflect sports practised in modern society.

Group 4

Co-ordinators: Jan Paterson (GBR), Thanais Tsakiris (GRE)

Secretary: Jean Olds (USA) Representatives from 11 different countries

a) Every country and individual has its own understanding of what is ethical. However, if we use a pyramid to illustrate this question, then ethics are the foundation. This mode of conduct supports the principles of Olympism and the Olympic Movement is the medium used to promote these ethical principles.

- Olympic Games
- Sport for all
- Olympic Movement
- Olympism
- Ethics

b) It's necessary to establish and/or strengthen links between NOAs and their

own NOCs, the IOC, the IOA, the IFs and the NGBs, in order to establish a support network to exchange resources and knowledge. A standard resource pack should be available to all NOAs. Those countries without an NOA must be helped to establish one through courses.

To increase public awareness of the NOA's existence and activities, it should create links with the national media. All NOAs should ensure that all those in educational and leadership roles (e.g. teachers, parents and media) are educated about the NOA's philosophy and activities on a continual basis.

NOAs should help themselves by selecting and monitoring delegates to the IOA who will share their experience and knowledge upon return to their countries.

c) Nationally and internationally there are many types of negative discrimination. Prior to intensifying efforts to eliminate this, we must first concentrate on the Olympic family. What it advocates is not necessarily what the IOC practices. The main tools to decrease discrimination are education and international cultural exchange. Through education comes respect, tolerance, acceptance and understanding. Therefore, efforts in Olympic Education must be strengthened and become the first priority of the Olympic Movement, especially through leaders and media.

d) Environmentalism must be one of the highest priorities for the IOC's choice of host city for the Olympic Games. To ignore the importance of environmentalism, would be to violate the Olympic ideals, since healthy athletes respect their surroundings.

e) Because disabled athletes deserve the same opportunities as able-bodied athletes, we should focus on the grass roots level as a means to reach high level participation. Because disabled athletes may have specific and different needs, nations must provide accessible facilities (actual physical construction and scheduling around other teams), coaching support, finances, media coverage and training. They must also educate others about the existence and potential of disabled athletes through media, schools etc.

f) Education and role-models are the primary means to encourage and accelerate women's ascension to positions as sports leaders. Education of children of both sexes is extremely important in order to ensure positive perceptions of women in leadership and sports roles for the future. Scholarships and training programmes would enable more women to become prominent role-models in their own countries. The NOCs and IOC must "practise what they preach" and fill high-profile positions with qualified women.

g) The group agreed unanimously that athletes should have expanded roles within their governing bodies. Sports organizations, particularly NOCs, must include a committee of athletes. In order to draw upon past experience, current knowledge/awareness and availability, both immediate past and present athletes should make up the committee. Sports organizations must give equal decision making power to management and athletes in order to balance their strengths and experience.

h and i) Since it is unreasonable and impractical to expect the inclusion of every sport in the Olympic Games, we decided that the Olympic programme should include 3 categories of sport. Certain sports, for reasons of history, popularity and practicality should always remain on the programme (constant sports). The second group would include sports that the IOC and Organizing Committee could chose to include at every new Olympic Games (variable sports). However, they must substitute one sport with another in this category, in order to keep the number of sports constant. The third group of sports could allow the host country to expose the world to one of its traditional/popular sports (traditional sports). This competition should be open to all nations, with commemorative medals to the top teams. The entire Olympic programme must be reviewed and revised every two Olympiads.

Group I	Group II	Group III
Constant Sports	Variable Sports	Traditional/popular Sports

Group 5

Group five consists of 13 members (seven men and six women) from 12 different countries.

Coordinator: Abdalah Al Sahrani (KSA)
President: John Jorgensen (DEN)
Secretary: Karissa Niehoff (USA)

- a) "Olympism" is a belief or lifestyle that demonstrates a balance between the body, mind, and soul. The ultimate goal of the Olympic Movement is to make a better world through blending cultural, educational, and art activities using sport as a medium.
- b) Through Olympic Education, people come to understand the concept of "Olympism", and the values and ethics associated with it. With more financial support, the Academies can publish more resources, hold seminars, and create curriculum guides.
- c) More campaigns against all forms of discrimination in sport should be carried out worldwide. Mass media should offer fair publicity and promotion for all sports.
- d) The IOC should create the following: strict guidelines regarding environmental protection for host cities to follow; a "Green Team" of sport environment specialists; and educational programs for host countries, athletes, and the general public. Potential host countries should submit a proposal for environmental protection, as well as a deposit to be refunded if guidelines are met.
- e) The mass media should offer more coverage and promotion of sports for the disabled to raise public awareness and interest. "Experienced" nations should as-

sist "novice" nations through educational programs. Individual sport federations should integrate disabled athletes into programs. Equality regarding programs, facilities, resources, and coaching needs to exist.

0 With consideration for different cultures, religions, and beliefs, educational programs should be created by sport organizations at all levels which teach gender equity concepts and leadership skills to men and women alike. More women can assume leadership roles in NOCs, sport federations, sport committees, coaching, and sports medicine. More athletic opportunities should exist at all levels.

g) An athlete representative should be a member of each sport federation and executive body (NOC, IOC). Athletes should have their own commission which will serve as a liaison between athletes and executive organizations.

h) We believe that all sports can be considered for inclusion in the Olympic Games if they meet established guidelines such as: the number of countries that participate in the sport, and the potential for equitable growth of that sport in other countries and on other continents.

i) The Olympic programme should consider, within the development of sport, all of the modern influences which might adversely affect the health and well being of athletes such as the use of technological advancements, ergogenic aids, and new training techniques.

j) Athletes should not be used to promote governmental decisions which are contrary to the philosophy of Olympism.

k) The Olympic Movement should continue to play a significant role in the worldwide development of sport for all. Educational programs for all ages should be created emphasizing Olympism and physical fitness. The Olympic Movement, through the IOC and IOA, should encourage communication between, and work more closely with both national "sport for all" organizations and world health and social welfare organizations.

Group 6

Secretary: Alice Mei Yee Sin (HKG)

Assistant secretaries: Martin Roberts (AUS), Deri Thomas (GBR)

Group coordinator: George Vassilaras (GRE)

Our Group consisted of 13 people from 13 countries and four continents.

a) Olympism is a philosophy of life advocating a healthy mind with a healthy body and uniting several principles such as participation, sport for all, elite sport, anti-discrimination, respect for others and fair play. However, with commercialization of the Olympic Games and involvement of the sponsors and mass media, many of the ethical principles of Olympism are not necessarily followed. It was thus felt that the Olympic Games have become largely professionalized (i.e. it is only for elites). There is no doubt that with the Olympic Movement, we can im-

prove our society but one must be realistic, though still determined, if the movement is to thrive.

- b) It was felt that Olympic Academies can expand their activities by:
- coordination of exchange programmes
 - dissemination of their messages through the educational system and other mediums
 - use of Olympic athletes as role-models for children
 - use of participants that have attended the IOA's international session on their return home.
 - publicizing the NOAs so that more people know their work.

c) We know that there have been incidences of racial and political discrimination and we all agreed that the IOC should lead the effort to prevent any such occurrences in the future and constitute an example for the NOCs to follow. It should be noted, however, that there are limitations to the extent that such ethical principles can be introduced and adopted by all countries, regardless of their own cultural norms and values.

d) We agreed that we should be concerned about environmental problems in all their aspects. The IOC should try to express their environmental concerns, by drafting an environmental protocol and enforcing it on the host cities for the Olympics. They should also select and support sponsors who adhere to the environmental policies of the IOC in order to maintain the protocol of environmental safety. To assist with this process, the IOC should work closely with the United Nations environmental protection programmes. Finally, it was felt that the solution to the environmental problem should encompass more than just the period and appearance of the games themselves, but also offer long term environmental solutions for host cities.

e) We felt, as observers, that disabled athletes often displayed more of the Olympic spirit than did elite level sport. There are already concerns about disabled athletes having the opportunity to participate in high level sports, such as the Special Olympics and the Paralympics. If the IOC were to better promote the Paralympics and ensure that they closely follow the able-body Games, this would enhance their status internationally and thus increase the importance of the games on a national basis. This, we think will encourage nations to establish structures and infrastructure to help these athletes to enjoy sports, enrich their lives, and to let them mix and exchange culture and experience through competition. We believe disabled sport has had a positive effect for all disabled people in society. The IOC and the Olympic Movement can be proactive in this regard.

- f) The Group felt that three elements should be ensured for women;
- women should be treated fairly,
 - they should have the opportunity to progress to the top levels of the IOC and sporting organizations if they are capable and willing and,
 - they should be given the choice to resolve the conflict between family commitments and their career.

It was also agreed that these principles should be applied together with the consideration of capabilities of individual women.

Finally, the IOC, in order to enforce the above, should implement a policy of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and set the pace in this respect

g) We all agreed that athletes should be encouraged to take part in sports organizations as administrators. Again, there should be fairness and the opportunity for progress provided that they are capable of doing a good job, and last but not least the ability to choose the path they desire to follow.

h) No, because it is not logistically feasible. However, we believe that a diverse range of sports must be represented at the Olympic Games and exposed to the world.

i) For this question, we have proposed that:

- the host city will stage all official Olympic sports
- a greater number of "demonstration" sports can be hosted by other cities within the host country under the umbrella of the Olympic festival.

We suggest the idea of moving some indoor summer Olympic sports to the winter Olympic program in order to alleviate congestion of the summer Games, while increasing the profile and variance of the winter program.

Group 7

Group discussion leaders: Ahmed Hashim (SUD) / Dionissis Tritaris (GRE)

Chairperson: (rotating leadership) - Michel Cohen (BEL), Lucie Laroche (CAN), Cindy Chin (HKG)

Secretary: Sharon Holmes (GBR)

14 participants: 14 countries from 4 continents

a) Olympism is an ideal or philosophy of life based on certain ethical values. It is a way of life that is relevant to all peoples. Its fundamental principles include pursuit of global peace, anti-discrimination and environmental preservation; the encouragement of intercultural relations, respect for oneself and others and the playing of sport in a just manner. Olympism and its ethics aim to preserve and enrich human beings and their unique cultures.

b) Initially, each country with an NOC should be encouraged and aided by the IOC to establish a National Olympic Academy. National Academies should be supported by both the IOC and the IOA in terms of funding and in terms of the development of a framework and curriculum for the national academies. These should specify the aims of the national academies and should provide guidelines for the specific situations in which the national academies exist.

The IOA should promote the involvement of its graduates in their respective national academies. The development of a worldwide network linking all National Olympic Academies and the organization of Regional Academy Associations

would aid the expansion of the activities of National Olympic Academies.

c) Discrimination in sport exists in different forms many of which are listed in the Olympic Charter. Much progress towards anti-discrimination in sport has been made. The fight must continue and include education to promote respect for other cultures and to prevent discriminatory attitudes.

d) Respect for the environment needs to be a very important criterion in the choice of the host cities for the Olympic Games. An international and national committees for the environment are fundamental priorities. The Olympic Games provide an opportunity for educating the citizens of the host city, the host country and the world as a whole on environmental issues. The use of the mass media and the development of environmental Olympic policies and slogans are key tools for this kind of education. The planning of the Games should to reverse the trend of gigantism in the planning and building of stadia. The athletes themselves should be clearly involved in national environmental programmes which would run throughout and beyond the staging of the Games.

e) In order to increase the access of physically and mentally challenged persons to high level competitions, access to and facilities for low level competitions must first be developed. There is a general need to increase expertise, facilities and competitions for physically and mentally challenged athletes. In order to meet these needs the IOC should encourage NOCs to contact their respective governments with the aim of attracting government funding. The Olympic Solidarity Fund should provide assistance to the NOCs in order that they may organize access to sports for the physically and mentally challenged. Increased co-operation between federations of sports for able-bodied and physically and mentally challenged athletes is highly desirable.

0 In order to encourage and accelerate the number of women sports leaders existing female sports leaders should be used as role models in order to promote sports leadership as a viable career for women. The role of anti-discriminatory education within sports organizations is an important one. Olympic Solidarity should focus funding on training female sports leaders. The possibility of creating a criterion for the number of women representatives on sports governing bodies and federations exists.

g) We agree, and suggest that athletes have male and female representatives, at every level of sports governing bodies, (IOC, IFs, NOCs and National Federations) and at all major IOC recognized Games.

The representative on the governing bodies should be an ex-athlete and will be elected by the athletes themselves. Their mandate should be to represent the needs, demands and opinions of every athlete. Every representative should have a vote on the governing body's Board of Directors.

For each level of governing body the conditions for election, the number of representatives and the duration of their period of representation need to be defined. The representatives at the major Games should be ex-major Games athlete and should have a background in law. These athletes will be members of each na-

tional delegation and will act as advocates on behalf of the athletes. They will act as intermediaries in resolving any kind of disputes concerning athletes.

h) Not all sports should be recognized for inclusion in the Olympic Games. This is due to problems relating to the size and duration of the Games. However all athletes have the right to the opportunity to participate in the Games. We recommend that the sports currently included at the Olympic programme be revised and re-elected in order to ensure that all the sports still meet the Olympic criteria set out in the Charter. In order to redress the Eurocentric imbalance within the Olympic programme and those sports recognized by the IOC, we suggest that sports with a non-European derivation be selected for inclusion and recognized more readily than sports with an European derivation.

The recognition of all sports poses the problem of the gigantism and the possible inequalities between amateur and professional athletes competing together. However, the non-recognition of certain sports disqualifies certain world class athletes from election on to the Athletes' Commission,

i) Within the agenda of the promotion of sports in the contemporary society the Olympic programme should aim especially to promote minority sports and indigenous sports both within the society which they derived and globally. This can be achieved through the NOCs' organization of exhibition matches, leagues and competitions. The Olympic Solidarity Fund should provide financial assistance in this area. NOCs should also approach their national governments in order to obtain financial and organizational support for national indigenous and minority sport programmes.

Group 8

Group Leaders: Panos Vassilaras (GRE) and Hing Yeung Simon Lo (HKG).

Chair: Caria Nuernberger, (USA) Secretary: Andrea Blackwell, (CAN)

Group 8 is comprised of seventeen members, representing sixteen different countries and three continents including North America, Europe, and Asia.

a) Sport should be practised in harmony with all other life skills. Each person should form a balance between body, mind and will. We believe that Olympism is the pursuit of excellence, where each individual strives to perform at his/her highest level. Currently Olympism is an ideology. Once it is put into practice it becomes a philosophy. This philosophy can transcend sport. It should be recognized as a lifetime process where the ideals can apply to your family, business and personal life.

b) The IOC and NOCs should actively and visibly practise Olympism in all activities. Many problems currently surround us and contribute to feelings of disillusion.

sion with Olympism. For example, drugs in sport, winning at all cost, imbalance in the male to female ratio of competitors, poor behaviour of spectators and athletes, underrepresentation of physical and mentally challenged individuals. etc.

The IOA is challenged to dispel these feelings and restore Olympism to the forefront of the Olympic Movement. The first step in this effort is to support the NOAs by:

- providing materials in the appropriate language for every country to be passed on to many more people in an understandable manner
- assisting NOCs in establishing and furthering their own academies. This outreach program is necessary if Olympism is to spread throughout the world.

To encourage the spread of the message, we suggest the IOA work with the NOAs to:

- create a specific academic program to be used in the teaching programs at University level. This way, educators will have the opportunity to learn about the values of Olympism during their formal training period and develop an educational curriculum for each age level.

However, the responsibility for instituting Olympism in our youth should not fall solely on the educational system. Each of us has the responsibility to practise the values of Olympism each day in every aspect of our lives. Additionally, this philosophy must also be translated and embraced by the coaches and parents of young children. Here, the focus should be on playing to the best of your ability, not winning.

c) Diversity, the wide range of different people, is what has made the Olympic Movement thrive over the last 100 years. It is also the key in allowing the movement to continue into the future. Olympism knows no bounds. It is not limited to a particular race, religion, political system, or class. Each individual is invited and encouraged to participate in the Olympic Movement. If Olympism is to be believed, we must fight discrimination. Some specific things that can be done include:

- eliminating all gender specific language in IOC, IOA and NOC documents
- allowing NO tolerance for politics in the Olympics by setting stricter regulations and penalizing countries who use the Olympics as a forum for political means. Perhaps we should go so far as to take away the rights to host games from countries that boycott as a means of taking a political stance.
- educate athletes on cultural differences and respect for those differences. People tend to shy away from things they do not understand. We should make cultural exchanges easier for our athletes.
- eliminate the separation between able bodied and physically challenged athletes.

— we can start right here, by making the IOA handicap accessible.

d) The sixteen days of the Olympics Games will significantly increase the population and demands on the environment of each host city. Therefore, the environmental impact the Olympic Games will have on a city should play a major role in the IOC's choice of host cities. Guidelines for handling the environmental impact

should be developed by the IOC and included in the bid process. Any potential host city must be prepared to deal with these increased demands with a comprehensive plan. However, we also recognize that it may not be possible, financially or physically, to create an ideal green environment for the games. Care should be taken so that unattainable demands do not interfere with the production of the games.

One of the largest negative impacts on the environment from the Games will be the human factor. The IOC could use their leverage with the media to impress upon the overall population the steps being taken by the Olympic Games to be environmentally friendly and encourage public awareness especially to the event spectators and participants. Such as creating an "environmental moment" to be aired throughout the Olympic broadcast. These one-to-two minute commercial announcements could utilize Olympic athletes, famous entertainers, business people, etc. to create an awareness for the environment.

Additionally, the IOC should recognize that in some countries, the impact of hosting the games will be positive. Allowances for smaller countries to jointly host the games.

e) First and foremost, the distinction between able-bodied and physical and mentally challenged needs to vanish. These excellent athletes should be allowed to compete during the Olympics, as they truly represent Olympism in its highest form. Our discrimination of physically challenged athletes is evident when we host an Olympic Games and a Paralympic Games. We suggest that these two events be combined. The media attention for physically challenged athletes will be enhanced by including them in the Olympic Games. This will also assist in educating the public that there should be no discrimination. The IOC should also demand that the media cover the Paralympics equally and include the appropriate terms in their agreements.

Additionally, we should embrace the Special Olympics as part of our own Movement. These mentally and physically challenged athletes also deserve our praise and unbiased acceptance. By continuing to emphasize the differences, we only serve to accentuate the segregation. Coaches should also be taught how to instruct physically and mentally challenged athletes. A portion of the coaching curriculum should include dealing with various disabilities. Perhaps incentives for working with the physically and mentally challenged may also be appropriate.

f) First, people must recognize that the inclusion of women to a greater extent should be seen as an opportunity for diversity - of backgrounds and ideas - rather than as a threat to men. Olympism recognizes diversity for its contribution of different perspectives and different ways of thinking. Until women are granted equal respect, it will be difficult to gain appropriate representation. This respect must be recognized at the top levels of authority first so that credibility is immediately established. The obvious opportunities for equality exist specifically at the IOC and the NOC level and within each sport at the top coaching and administrative levels. If the women do not possess the skills necessary for these positions, every effort

should be made to make the training available to them.

g) Every sports organization, or committee thereof, should include current or recently retired athletes. Input from these athletes is critical from levels of national governing bodies through to the IOC. These athletes should be elected by their peers to represent the needs and issues arising, that directly affect the athlete.

h) The Olympic Games represent a standard in sport. The current criteria regarding the number of countries and continents that must participate in a sport prior to its consideration as an Olympic sport appear to be adequate. As some distinction for worldwide competition is required.

i) Certainly tradition has served the Olympic Games well over the last 100 years, however, tradition alone should not be enough to keep sports in the Olympic program. Currently, inclusion is strictly a numbers game protecting sports with traditions. This allows sports that are in direct conflict with the philosophy of Olympism to be included. A sport's fit with the goals and ideals of Olympism must be used as a deciding factor, regardless of tradition. Although diverse, the Olympic Movement needs to be consistent in its approach.

Currently, sports do exist that meet the criteria and adhere to the spirit of Olympism. These sports are excluded from the Olympic program while sports which do not adhere to the ideals of Olympism are included. Examples of such sports are bowling, which is played worldwide and boxing, which involves violence and is physically damaging even with the current modifications for protection. Some allowances should be made for demonstration sports as well.

Three critical issues arose throughout our discussion: diversity, consistency and practice. Although we have wavered from the ideals of Olympism, the Olympic Movement will continue to thrive if these three elements are employed.

Group 9

Group Leaders: Ulla Hoyer (AUT) - Sotiris Blatsis (GRE)

Secretary: Kate Spragg (NZL)

Ten different countries were represented through ten participants (6 females and 4 males).

a) Olympism is a philosophy of life involving many different images (images depicted in the diagram) and can thus be transcribed into anyone's life.

Olympism is influenced by social, political, religious and environmental pressures and they affect our lives at different levels.

In order to cope with society today and in the future it is our opinion that the principles of the Olympic Movement must be dynamic. Since we the people are the Olympic Movement we must be able to adapt the principles to suit society.

b) First and foremost National Olympic Committees must promote Academy

opportunities better. The majority of participants in group 9 found out about the Academy through good luck rather than good management by the NOCs. It was suggested that countries that do not have NOAs should be encouraged to develop Academies.

Secondly it was suggested that the NOCs must use the IOA as a resource and a way of sourcing new information, ideas, knowledge. Each NOA should reflect activities of the IOA on a national level including all aspects of activity, such as cultural and social life.

The Academy activities should be promoted to current athletes. They must be informed of choices/opportunities associated with the Olympic Movement.

It has been suggested that the principles of Olympism should be built into the educational curriculum's around the world.

c) The fight against discrimination must be continued and intensified. Use education as a vehicle to teach people and to build awareness of discrimination. The process should evolve a culture/society that treats all people equally.

Immediate methods to encourage an equal sports society:

Reduce preferential treatment of athletes e.g. the American Dream Team which participated in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics but chose not stay in the Olympic Village.

Work towards reducing the financial gap which allows some countries to send many athletes to the Olympic Games and developing countries to send none or very few athletes.

d) Respect for the environment must be encouraged throughout the Olympic Movement. Therefore it must be an important criterion of host cities for the Olympic Games.

It was proposed that an Environmental Council should be associated with the Olympic Committee. They should work to ensure that the Olympic Movement's mandate "to protect the environment of the host city" is achieved. Standards and/or guidelines must be strict.

Recycling, methods for reducing fuel emissions, environmentally sensitive waste management and usage of solar energy should be encouraged. Adopt the cradle to grave approach in all planning.

Facility development should be aesthetically pleasing and in locations whereby the environment and/or species existing within the environment will not be threatened.

Sponsors of the Olympic Games and individual teams should be committed to the environment.

To allow Olympic Games to be held in developing countries, resources from earlier Games should be shared. This will also help to fight discrimination.

e) It was agreed that greater attention should be devoted to athletes with disabilities. Where possible individuals with disabilities should be integrated into general sports competitions. However it is important that they measure their performance through competition with others of similar abilities.

It was discussed that the terminology to the "Special Olympics" and "Paralympics" needs refining as it depicts something "special", out of the ordinary. To encourage more athletes with disabilities to participate at a high level such psychological barriers must be removed. Include athletes with disabilities in the discussion for new terminology.

NOCs should ensure that the development of sporting facilities should be accessible to people with disabilities, therefore facility standards must be formulated.

NOCs should encourage research to be conducted which will help athletes with disabilities. Further education is required to build awareness and understanding of athletes with disabilities. Activities such as celebrity tournaments which adapt able bodied athletes to compete at a level with disabled athletes would build awareness of sports for people with disabilities and would be a good promotional tool.

NOCs should work with mass media to encourage coverage/promotion of sport for people with disabilities.

0 The accession of women to positions as sports leaders should be encouraged but not necessarily accelerated. The credibility of women must be maintained, therefore leadership positions must be earned upon merit. However, steps should be taken to encourage women's leadership positions e.g. by reserving seats on the Olympic Committee.

Use good female sports leaders as role models and encourage leadership programmes for girls/women.

Through education encourage equality which will result in respect for both sexes.

g) Selection to a governing body must be via election. Athletes may then be given an expanded role only if they have the willingness and if they have time and ability to cope with additional responsibilities associated with the governing body. There are opportunities to use athletes in promotional/educational roles. h) & i) NB: Group 9 linked question h & i together during discussions therefore our answers reflect this.

It is not every athlete's dream to participate in the Olympic Games. It is one's goal to be the best he/she can be. Maybe to be the best at school or club not necessarily the Olympic Games. Not every athlete has the abilities or natural talent to participate in the Olympics but should still be encouraged to engage in sport.

Many athletes compete in sports which are not Olympic sports therefore the statement is a generalization. Olympic sports should be global sports/universal. Sports should be selected for the Olympics depending on participation numbers not media popularity.

To fund all sports in the Olympic Games would be unrealistic.

Through discussion it was decided that the Olympic programme should take into consideration the development of sports in contemporary society. The Olympic programme at present is reasonably static because of tradition. Our group discussed this and decided the Olympic programme should be more dynamic.

Research must be conducted around the world to determine what the most popular sports are in today's society. The sports must reflect Olympism. From this information it may be determined whether the sports played today in the Olympic programme are the most popular according to participant numbers. This research may also determine that other more popular sports should be include e.g. rugby, juggling.

If change is to take place it must occur slowly to ensure athletes can cope and are not training for unobtainable goals.

Group 10

Group Coordinators: Soûla Ioannou (CYP) and Douglas Brown (CAN)

The group consisted of 13 participants from 12 countries Secretary:

Vibeke Vorm (DEN), and Tomas Persson (SWE).

a) Human beings have always lived in societies. Under such conditions men and women have had to learn to make rules and live by them. Humans create what their imaginations allow them to create. Along these lines, sport is a creation of human beings. Today we recognize that sports influence, and are influenced by, political, economic and social forces. Discussing human beings means discussing cultures and different ways of living. Therefore, when discussing the Olympic Movement, Olympism and sporting ethics we must take into consideration these factors.

After the group clarified the definition of Olympism and ethics we concluded that Olympism is, in fact, founded in ethics. In relation to the previous statements, the group recognized that the universality of ethics is challenged by the notion of cultural distinctiveness. Factors such as race, religion, nationality, sex, social class, economic and politic conditions contribute to the perceptions of cultural differences.

If Olympism prescribes a universal ethic, the Olympic Movement must accept responsibility to educate people around the world through sport and culture. The basis of this universality is friendship, fair play, solidarity, international understanding tolerance, respect, anti-discrimination, and human dignity. Summing up the discussion, we feel that the Olympic Movement should spread Olympism and its ethical content through out the world.

b) After our discussion, it was felt that National Olympic Academies (NOAs) should be encouraged by the International Olympic Academies (IOA). We then produced a list of what the NOAs can organize

- sessions for people who deal with sports

- programmes for diverse populations mini-

- congresses between different Academies

- a practical model of Education which prescribes experiences for students rather than merely producing Information.

NOAs should find ways to implement Olympic education in the school systems of their countries.

The IOA should gather, publish and distribute a list of activities and opportunities available to NOAs.

c) From the outset, we agreed with the statement that the fight against discrimination in sport should be continued and when necessary, intensified. Suggestions relating to this issue focused on two areas: the IOC and education. Regarding the IOC, we suggest that it apply pressure to NOCs of countries that systematically discriminate against women (for example, those countries that do not allow women to participate in the Olympic Games). Also, regarding discrimination that rises from the distinction between amateur and professional athletes, the IOC should encourage international sports federation to change rules concerning these issues. In the area of education, we recognized children as the primary target of specific programming because they will be the adults and decision makers of tomorrow.

d) Developing a better understanding of nature among sportpersons and assuming greater responsibility for the environment should be regarded as part of the Olympic ideal. We believe that the Olympic Games can serve as a vehicle for environmental reform. When selecting the host city for the Olympic Games, the merit of environmental proposals should be considered among the most important criteria.

e) We believe that disabled athletes should participate in competitive sports at their own level.

To achieve this, we have made the following recommendations:

—Disabled athletes must have access to all facilities

—Governments and sport governing bodies should increase their financial and moral commitment to disabled sports.

We recognize that the mass media can play a vital role in promoting the acceptance of disabled sport in the commercial market place.

During this discussion on women's accession to positions of leadership in sport, we recognized that this is a "grass roots" problem. We believe that the IOC should encourage the NOCs and national sports federation to initiate programs which would promote women's access to leadership positions in sport at all levels. Government changes to policy can also contribute to change.

g) The athlete's needs ought to be the central focus in the management of sport.

To achieve an expanded role for athletes in the governing bodies of sport, special athletes' commissions were considered an effective mechanism including athletes from different competitive backgrounds on these commissions and boards of directors was also viewed as important. Athletes should be involved in all levels of decision making activity.

h) Ideally, every athlete should have the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games. Unfortunately, it seems that the structure of the Olympic Games festival (limit of 10,000 athletes at the summer games) prohibits such an ideal from

being achieved. The problem of gigantism of summer games was acknowledged. The arbitrary figures and formulae contained in the Olympic Charter that define "what is big enough" are insufficient to truly resolve this issue. Again, we noted that cultural differences as well as economic and political conditions restrict some countries from participating in the Olympic Games. We were unable to decide on this question because of the wide gap between the ideal and the practical reasons.

i) In some respects, we believe that the Olympic Movement has responded to some conditions of sport in contemporary society. Consider, for example, the inclusion of beach volleyball and women's ice hockey in the upcoming Games. However, this responsiveness, can be interpreted negatively and positively. Sometimes new sports are introduced on the program as a response to social and political conditions (women's emancipation) while at other times new sports are included for pure commercial benefit.

Group 11

Coordinator: Carine Moens (BEL)

Secretary: Franck Lefevre (FRA)

a) The ethic of Olympism is the morality of sport.

The fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter clearly refer to respect for universal fundamental ethical principles. We feel that absence of discrimination, fair-play, solidarity, dignity, honesty, loyalty, respect, fraternity, friendship and the desire for a peaceful world are part of the ethic of Olympism. Today, the role of the Olympic Movement is to pass on this ideal. For this, it uses two approaches: the organization of the Olympic Games (held once every four years) and education in Olympism. We are, however, divided regarding the fundamental principles of the ethic of the Olympism. Some say that, in effect, they were never respected, whereas others think that they were at one time but are increasingly less so.

b) Our conclusions are as follows:

- Greater communication is necessary about the International Olympic Academy in order to promote it among a greater number of potential participants;
- mini Olympic Games should be organized for young people (with sports and cultural events);
- An ambitious teaching programme should be set up, aimed at the very young in order to prepare future generations to follow the Olympic ideals (we should try to work with teachers and promote the values of Olympism vis-à-vis our respective ministers of education);
- Research programmes should be worked on (studying Olympism and the Olympic Movement).

c) We have defined many types of discrimination: racial; financial; sexual; religious or even based on age (for access to positions of leadership). We are all

agreed to fight these forms of discrimination. In the interests of the acceptance of others and their differences, we propose an increase in exchanges and communications. We have, in effect, established that many forms of discrimination were a result of lack of knowledge of the other and the fear of being different. It is therefore necessary to "become acquainted". In this way, we shall be able to understand better the particularities of everybody, and the rest will then be simply a question of tolerance, since we shall understand what makes us different. In short, it is a matter of "understanding in order to accept". Such are our resources for combating the phenomena of discrimination.

d) The environment occupies such an important place in the choice of a city to organize the Olympic Games that we feel that no candidacy can be viable without a global environmental and planning development scheme. By that, we mean that the candidate city should make use of existing structures in the most rational manner possible and that new facilities must be planned with their future use in mind. In this way, in future, the master territorial planning scheme will have to be taken into account as well as the capacity to manage the ecological context during the Games themselves. We wish to point out that there are three determining phases in respect of the environment by the city organizing the Games:

Before:

- Defining a master territorial planning scheme,
- Studying the environmental context and the existing structures,
- Envisaging the creation of new facilities in forward-planning terms (anticipating their post-Games use in a different context)

During:

- Managing the problems with a direct impact on the environment (transport, media, refuse etc.)

After:

- Taking advantage of the momentum of the Olympic Games to raise people's awareness of and educate them about problems of the environment;
- Ensuring the proper conversion of the Olympic Facilities and their financial viability.

e) We think that it would be possible to:

- construct appropriate facilities;
- create aid associations for physically challenged persons;
- train specialists in sport for physically challenged people.

However, we insist on the fact that the physically challenged must be treated on a basis of equality with the able-bodied. Marginalizing or assisting them must be avoided at all costs. We thus suggest that "integration through sport" schemes be set up where the able-bodied and the physically challenged form a single group. Bringing all elements of the population together for the purposes of physical or cultural activities seems to us to be a good solution to the problems of isolation encountered by the disabled. For instance, a sports club could invite the handicapped to join and provide support for their activities. The most competent

could subsequently assume educational positions. Integration schemes of this kind could also be envisaged in the corporate world.

f) We do not think that this is the right question. Where both are equally competent, we do not see why a woman should have less chance than a man of attaining a leadership position. We also all reacted to the wording of the question, perceiving the word "facilitate" as inappropriate. If women want to be taken seriously, they will have to be treated on an equal footing with men and not given special treatment as if they could not compete with them. However, in the light of cultural particularities and different lifestyles, it is necessary to ensure that this equality is respected in practice. Some of us also wished to emphasize the importance of the word "encourage", in other words women should be urged to take on greater responsibilities.

g) It seems to us indispensable that the athletes have a more important role within their administrative offices. The sports organizations should therefore incorporate them into the boards or create commissions in which they can express themselves. Only a former athlete or one who is still active seems to us a credible person to represent his or her peers. Indeed, while we prefer the former for reasons of availability and experience, both will be perfectly aware of the constraints imposed by competition sport and will therefore be able to defend the athletes' interests. We therefore propose the election of a representative by and for the athletes to perform predefined assignments (representation vis-à-vis the governing authorities and defence of the athletes' interests). The athletes' representative will be elected for a set term which should be kept short given the constant developments in sport and its environment. We also propose the creation of a permanent structure in which the athletes could meet and share their experiences and problems. This would be as much a "meeting point" as an athletes "union".

h) We do not think that an athlete's ultimate goal should be to take part in the Olympic Games. We think that it is necessary to subscribe to the Olympic ideal in order really to consider the OG as the culmination of one's sports career. But then, what do the Games represent for athletes who do not share these values? Let us not forget that there was a time when some athletes were forced by their governments to go and represent their countries at the Games when they would have preferred to take part in more lucrative competitions on the international circuit. This may still happen to an extent, but one should not generalize a critical attitude of that kind. There are many pure disciples of Olympism whose entire sports careers have been programmed around the Olympic Games. In our view, they are the ones who pose real problems for the Olympic Movement. By that we mean the difficult choices to be made in preparing the programme of Olympic disciplines. Do not all athletes who subscribe to the Olympic ideal deserve to be able to compete for a medal in their discipline one day? We think that they certainly should have that chance. But, as responsible people, we also know that to include all sports would be materially and financially impossible. Moreover, the Olympic Games would have to be much longer and they would lose their impact as a re-

suit of the number of sports on offer.

i) Sport is developing so much both materially and financially that it is indispensable that we be able to regulate its development so that the fundamental principles continue to be respected (equality of opportunity, inequality of results). However, when we see the technological advances which have been achieved for sport in recent years, we may ask ourselves whether it is the athlete or science (in the broadest sense of the word: physiology, biology, chemistry, physics, etc.), that really achieves a sports performance. We should therefore ensure in future that sports results do not become "artificial" but continue to reflect the Olympic ideals. The same applies to the economic aspect of sport. Is it normal that sports rules should change to suit media audiences? We think that sharing information on training methods, scientific progress, etc. and standardization of the equipment used at competitions would be a great step forward for the Olympic Movement as a whole. However, we are aware that nationalistic interests still prevent these exchanges or allow them to take place only partially.

Group 12

French Group composed of 12 people representing 3 continents

Coordinator: Barbara Petri

Secretary: Christian Doucet

a) We are agreed in saying that the ethic of Olympism is a moral doctrine for all humanity; it is a form of conduct, that is to say a set of actions, situations and thoughts, by which the athlete enters into communion with humanity and society.

b) We have ascertained that not all countries possess an Olympic Academy and that, to remedy this problem, an international educational programme is needed which would allow a network to be set up made up of the various national academies.

c) Because of the universal nature of the Olympic ethic, we feel that cooperation programmes should be set up so as to fight against discrimination. There is a need for increased transparency at the political decision making level and a more equal distribution of time in the media.

d) Minimum requirements including, among other things, an "environmental impact dossier", should be imposed on candidate cities for the acceptance of their candidatures. Furthermore, alternative or complementary criteria such as social and ecological recycling of the venues could also influence, to a lesser degree, the choice of a host city.

e) In order that the physically challenged may obtain more significant media representation, we consider that the IOC should, for example, include in the contracts signed with the television channels a clause making the broadcasting of these competitions obligatory. Media interest should also be stepped up with dee-

per and wider local coverage.

f) Increased representation of women within the IOC itself would set a perfect example to show that the leaders of the Movement have understood the realities of modern life. Quotas for employment do not truly represent the solution, as a women, however competent, should occupy the same positions as men.

g) The status of an athlete does not confer, by right, the possibility of reaching an administrative position. In effect, the athlete must be judged according to his/her technical competences: legal, economic, financial. On the other hand, we feel that the athletes must form a necessary counter-weight if their interests are to be properly represented. The creation of professional unions could be an instrument to this end.

h) We believe that athletes do not necessarily have as their ultimate goal participation in the Olympic Games. A typology can be defined as follows:

- the athlete who participates to win
- the athlete who wishes to participate
- the athlete who does not have any Olympic ambition.

From this typology, one can deduce that not all sports can necessarily be recognized and feature on the Olympic Games programme, for example because they are insufficiently represented on some continents.

i) It appears to us impossible to have a global presentation of all sports because of the gigantism that would result; consequently, the limiting aspect of the Olympic Charter does not seem to need modification as regards the Olympic Games programme. However, a good solution to the inclusion of regional sports could be found in the cultural programme, which should not be limited to the promotion of harmonious relations and friendship between the participants, but should also present a whole range of cultural diversities. This cultural programme should benefit from better media coverage.

Group 13

Coordinators : Maria Alicia Anselmi (ARG), Pilar Rodriguez (COL)

Secretary : Armando Valdes (PER)

Assistant Secretaries : Lucia R. Martinez (PUR), Guillermo Campos Aravena (CHI)

a) Olympism is a doctrine or body of ideas whose objective is to achieve the all-round development of the human being, using as means of action, sport, culture and education. It aspires to become the most relevant social force of the contemporary world. We understand as its ethical principles the group of norms and directives that form and the basis of the Olympic doctrine: among them, we may mention the following: fair play, equality or non-discrimination, solidarity and respect. As regards the Olympic Movement, we believe that in practice there is no exact correspondence between the principles mentioned above and the effective action of

the bodies that belong to the movement. It is therefore necessary to adjust the way the movement acts in reality, without altering the basic principles of Olympism.

b) Taking into consideration the fact that each country needs to create a National Olympic Academy as a permanent institution, we may conclude that the expansion of its activities (dissemination, education, organization) requires that it disseminate through the social communication media its existence and the nature and extent of its activities; encourage education systems as well as the sports family include the Olympic doctrine at all levels; and organize or attend cultural, social and sports events.

c) Evidently, it is necessary to fight against all forms of discrimination of whatever nature that produce the exclusion of an equal. The fight against discrimination should recognize as limits respect for the religious and social practices of each nation.

Some possible instruments of action are: education at all levels; the establishment of a code or set of regulations that punishes discrimination; sensitizing the nucleus of political power in each country to overcome any form of discrimination occurring in any state; including in the sports legislation of each country norms that prevent, limit or punish all forms of discrimination; constant denunciation of all discriminatory practices.

d) Respect for the environment must be an important criterion that the IOC should consider when choosing the host city of any Olympic competition. This is not enough, though, and it is necessary that the IOC undertake more global and effective action to promote the protection of the environment. Some possible ways to promote protection of the environment are: operations through the NOCs; a requirement that sponsors use manufacturing techniques that cause the least possible negative environmental impact (contamination and the sustained use of non-renewal resources), not only in the host city, but in a global way; coordination and collaboration with national and international non-governmental organisms whose field is the protection of the environment.

e) To favour the participation of disabled athletes in high level sports, we propose the following: support for the creation of sports organizations for disabled athletes in the different countries; establishment of specific programs or funds to finance such activities; adaptation of existing installations for use by handicapped persons; encouraging the education of special instructors; promotion and approval of local activities in the accomplishment of this task.

f) The most viable means to achieve the proposed objectives are: promotion of access under equal conditions to positions at all levels in national and international organizations; establishment of an appropriate programme of activities which takes into account the female nature; dissemination of the achievements of sportswomen in order that their experiences may constitute an example for future generations.

g) The participation of athletes in the governing bodies of sports organizations is very important. Athletes' experience and contributions are indispensable given the nature of the decisions adopted in such bodies. The most effective way to en-

sure the correct representation of athletes is to establish a democratic system of election by the athletes which assures access to positions in the governing bodies in equal conditions.

h) We agreed that all sports should be recognized for inclusion in the Olympic Games, as long as they fulfil the requirements imposed by the IOC for inclusion of a sport in the program of the Games.

i) This would be brought about by establishing selection criteria such as the following: the number of affiliated National Federations of the sport in question; the participation capacity of the sport in terms of athletes and spectators; the level of regional participation in the sport; establishment of a flexible ruling to ensure the objectivity of the judging criteria.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE SECOND CYCLE OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Discussion outcomes

Group 1

Coordinator: Alicia Tomalino (URU);

Chairman: Anu Jaaskelainen (FIN);

Secretary: Judit Farkas (HUN), Mike Skrynecki (USA).

J) Sport and its athletes must not be used for political purposes

We have found it difficult to separate sports and politics. In the opinion of some group members, athletes have a political role as soon as they reach the national level of their respective sports in their countries. It is not the athletes but other people (administrators, non-participants, and those not directly involved) who make sport political. We agreed that the political ramifications of sport are all right as long as they have positive outcomes/effects. NSFs should be guided and sponsored by governments, but these authorities should not have a decision making role. Political campaigning and/or ideological propaganda should not be done. If sport is used as a political tool (Moscow, L.A.), we should ban the country from hosting the Games "forever". If the behaviour of the participants and officials becomes political in nature, any IOC funding to the offending country should be reduced.

K) Sport for all is the responsibility of all. The Olympic Movement must, nevertheless assume a significant role in its development.

In developing a Sport for All mentality, it is important to look at both the short and long term. Some short term solutions include promotional campaigns, better media relations, the development of "Sport days or challenges", and improved relationships with NOCs, NSFs, governments local organizations, and educational institutions. Promotional campaigns should focus on the following:

- Healthy body - healthy mind
- Sport for all ages

- Improved use of role models

Greater awareness of Sport for All (such as Challenge Days, March of Friendship).

Award systems that promotes participation, not winning as the ultimate goal.

One such way to use the media to help promote sport for all would be to establish a rule in which all sport broadcasts must commit 5-10 % of their coverage to popularize non-traditional sports and recreational sports, showing all levels of competition. We must make all people perceive that there is something for everyone. It is also important to change governments' priorities on support and funding of physical culture. In most cases, facilities and resources are being underutilized.

The long term task is to improve education of all peoples of every country as to the importance of participation in sport to be more fit and healthy. Children, as is their nature, play and exercise readily. Based on this phenomenon, for the new generations we must build our programmes to keep this desire alive.

L) The Olympic Movement must do its utmost to help to reduce the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries

Giving someone a loaf of bread helps that person survive for today. But, giving that person the seeds and showing her or him how to plant them will ensure survival in the long term. By sending coaches to study at different levels, the result can be multiplied. Camps, further training programmes hosted and sponsored by economically advanced countries could help develop coaching skills. Additionally, coaches can travel to developing countries to work and train those athletes. It is important because many athletes immigrate when going abroad to study and/or train and the cost of training will be greatly reduced. There are great examples of athletes who do voluntary work for their countries when returning. An example programme is the "big sister, big brother programme" where the athletes are acting as role models or ambassadors of different countries. These athletes could also be utilized doing grass-roots development educational programmes for school children. For athletes, camps could be organized abroad as well, where they could train together with other top level athletes in the best circumstances. For a single athlete study and/or training programme can be sponsored by developed countries. It is a fact that developing countries are often more advanced in certain sports because of their traditions (e.g. some African counties in long distance running, South America in football, the Eastern European region in gymnastics, etc.). Even the promotion of a better distribution of resources could help.

M) The media should help to make the authorities in developing countries aware of the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport

As the group members agreed, media cannot be "used" but we can work with the media. Since it is very difficult to use the media, we should be the ones who draw their attention to the authorities' responsibility for the role of sport. We can

do this by being active messengers, publishing reports, using editorials and, in general, setting a good example. Promotion of the idea of a better quality of life gained by exercising and being involved in sports is a challenge for everyone. This focus must be encouraged by the country's authorities since it is beneficial from economical and social point of view. As the media is a very powerful influence, we should try to include more educational aspects in sport programmes, as well as promoting greater recreational activities. Since it is so expensive to broadcast such programmes, and the developing countries cannot afford to pay for it, it should be the responsibility of world organizations (such as the IOC) to include conditions of free promotional airtime when TV rights are given to major TV Networks.

Sports federations should include influential media personnel on their advisory or decision making boards so that they will have a greater interest in a broader coverage of the sport world, including the popularization of the Olympic Movement. We should also provide better educational opportunities for media of concerning lesser known sports and activities, as well as the concepts of Olympism. It would result in a wider knowledge of the situation of sport in the developing countries and the solution for making it better. In the future, we could use Internet (world-wide computer web) for exchanging ideas and making authorities *realize* the social and economical role of sport. In order to have the facility available for each NOC, the IOC should provide a budget to equip the NOC offices by the year 2000 (the programme could be entitled as Olympics into Network 2000). This program could have a title and might be combined with other goals, such as on-going computer training, building a support network, etc.

Group 2

Group Leaders: John Powell (CAN) - John Walstad (NOR)

Secretaries: Carlo Farrugia (MLT) - Els Mertens (BEL)

j) Although we agree that athletes and sport teams are used for political purposes, one must keep in mind that the misuse of the athletes is wrong.

A good example of exploitation and sacrifice for political purposes was seen during the games of Moscow and Los Angeles, when the two political super powers boycotted the games and were supported by a large number of other countries.

Athletes are the tool in politicians' hands. Some governments invest in sports to become more popular and to win

This should be the other way around and sports people should use politics to their advantage.

An excellent example of a well-known sportsman who entered politics and helped the sport and his country is Pele.

Unfortunately, politics is part of every day life and it should be every athlete's goal to be able to compete in a politically free environment.

k) Yes, we agree that the Olympic Movement must assume a significant role in development of Sport for All. It should encourage NOCs to promote Sport for All in all countries where it does not exist and develop it in the countries where it does.

There is already the Olympic Aid Program, which is a good financial tool to help NOCs.

Promoting and encouraging Sport for All will contribute to the health and well-being of the countries' populations.

Top athletes can be used by the Olympic Movement to encourage Sport for All in all sport disciplines all around the world.

1) The IOC must do its utmost to help developing countries by helping them educationally and financially. The Olympic Movement can do this in various ways by:

- sending coaches to developing countries
- sending lecturers to give seminars
- organize training camps for developing countries in conjunction with advanced countries (as is already done by Olympic Solidarity)
- giving larger financial help to developing countries help these countries to build the necessary sporting facilities
- sending Olympic athletes to developing countries

This will greatly help these developing countries to close the gap that exists with the advanced countries and more fair play will be seen at the Olympic Games. However the population factor cannot be changed and fair play cannot be completely achieved. But this would be a great step in the right direction.

m) We have some participants in our group who come from developing countries so we had some suggestions to make and we discussed how those coming from advanced countries could help them. However, we would like to point out that those coming from advanced countries cannot completely understand the problems of the people coming from developing countries.

Some of the points raised are:

- organization of lectures and seminars
- organization of the aims of the Olympic Movement within the NOC and distributing this to schools
- including the people aware by sending letters to the press, participating in TV & radio programs
- talking with leaders in the education system (as in all cases education is the key!)
- exchange of information between developing and advanced countries
- financial help especially for Sport for All activities
- making the IOC aware of this problem and introducing new people with new ideas

- the IOA should have lectures from developing countries at the next session
- "twinning" cities for exchange of knowledge, equipment, etc.

Finally we would like to indicate that there must be individuals to initiate the authorities' awareness, do something about it and find the necessary financial backing (sponsorship).

Group 3

Coordinators: Keith Cruickshank (USA), Youla Pipilis (GRE)

Chairperson: Meli Michaelidou (CYP)

Secretary: Louise Kemp (AUS)

J) Are athletes and sports teams used for political purposes? Discuss.

After lengthy discussion our group came to the conclusion that athletes and sports teams are used for political purposes both in a positive/constructive and negative/manipulative sense, as well as on a national and international level. In a positive sense and on a national level athletes and sports teams serve as role models and on an international level as goodwill ambassadors of their country. In the negative sense and on an international level some governments use the teams as a means of making political statements in order to serve their own propaganda purposes, for example the 1936 Berlin Olympics. We also discussed examples of the use of teams for political purposes on a national level in the cases where a country's political parties are closely connected with specific sports teams.

Examples of the way political manipulation of teams is practised by governments, which are totally at odds with the Olympic philosophy are:

- the administration of performance enhancing drugs to athletes
- the use of scientific methods endangering the physical and mental health of the athletes.

In the context of the Olympic Games, the political prowess of a nation is often reflected by the medal presentation and tally and the national dress worn at official functions.

k) "Sport for all the responsibility of all. The Olympic Movement must, nevertheless assume a significant role in its development." Do you agree? What is to be done?

"Sport for All" programmes provide people who are not physically oriented with the chance to participate in sport. These can be culturally dependent, and are on a non-competitive basis.

The Olympic Movement should assume a significant role in the development of "Sport for All", however other sectors of society, such as governments, community groups, educational institutions must also play a part. The responsibility for the promotion of participation in some form of sport can be on either a formal or informal basis. Usually organizations promote sports in a formal way, where as individuals do it in an informal way. Our group decided that both are equally signi-

ficant regardless of whether they are on a different scale.

At present there is a world-wide "Sport for All" movement and a "Sport for All" commission within the IOC. These organizations work together and cooperate with all bodies concerned with participation in sport without the competitive aspect.

Basically "Sport for All" should be fun and take many forms, for example:

- festivals,
- back yard or street games,
- customary dances.

1) "The Olympic Movement must do its utmost to help reduce the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries." How will this be achieved? What is your opinion?

The Olympic Movement is in a position to assist in reducing the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries. Currently the IOC through the Olympic Solidarity Commission aims to serve NOCs especially those that are in a needy financial state. Olympic Solidarity distributes athletic scholarships, funds for equipment and subsidies for travel to developing countries. For this reason it is important to make less developed countries aware of Olympic Solidarity and its clear benefits for the development of sport.

We considered the option of the Olympic Games being held in a less developed country and although this would be a mammoth undertaking it would show the commitment of the IOC in spreading the message of Olympism throughout the world despite seemingly insurmountable economic inequalities. Also this would provide a good chance for an infrastructure to develop in the host country as the education of coaches, administrators and sports medical staff would ensure future self reliance.

m) "The media should help to make the authorities in developing countries aware of the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport". What part can you play in making this come about?

Individuals can act as a connection between the media and sponsors by giving their support to functions organized to promote sport which in turn will attract media attention.

Academy graduates can be spokespersons for sport. They should be willing to assist in the organization of sporting events, introduce Olympic education in schools and plan new sports opportunities for youth. This is a cyclic process as the education of youth will in turn inform the media and ultimately the general public. We should never underestimate the potential we have as our interaction with the media, sponsors, government, and sporting associations all assist in the positive promotion of sport.

Finally, one of the most effective ways of emphasizing the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport is through media promotion of sports figures who can be seen as role models and as personifying the advantageous aspects of sport that we all know exist.

Group 4

Co-ordinators: Jan Paterson (GBR), Thanasis Tsakiris (GRE) Secretary:
Jean Olds (USA) Representatives from 14 different countries

j) Athletes and sports teams are used for political purposes. However, this is virtually unavoidable and need not always be negative. Athletes' participation in the Olympic Games, or other international sporting events, serves a beneficial political purpose because athletes can establish links and promote peace between nations while enhancing their countries' identity. While encouraging and supporting athletes, governments and NOCs should discourage unethical means of achievement.

Countries' boycotts of the Games should not be used as political statements, but only used when athletes' safety is truly at risk. In addition, political crisis may be grounds for disqualification from participation in the Games.

The Olympic Movement should begin with the premise that Sport for All forms the base for local, regional, national and international competition. It should promote sports as a part of everyday life for all ages, in order to ensure a physically and psychologically balanced society.

Since the Olympic Movement is made up not only of organizations but also of individuals, those individuals must take responsibility for recognizing sport as a lifestyle and disseminating that principle.

Promotion may take place through increased opportunities in sport and awareness of existing opportunities and benefits (e.g. Olympic Day activities). Increased opportunities include sports skills clinics, social sports clubs and fun sporting events for all levels. Events should create media interest in order to encourage mass participation.

1) The Olympic Movement may help to reduce the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries first by creating an understanding of those countries' needs and resources. Assistance must not be the imposition of one group's opinions and practices upon the other. Once needs are recognized, the solutions must be geared toward suitable and practical sports for that country.

The work of Olympic Solidarity is a step in the right direction. However, additional support may be available through corporate sponsors. Athletes, coaches and administrators in developing countries may receive financial support to travel outside of their countries for training, providing that they return home to share their expertise.

m) We, as individuals, felt that we may not be able to act alone to secure the media's role in helping to inform the authorities of developing countries about the social and economic benefits of sports. However, we may work to encourage the media to cover sporting events which fulfil the Olympic ideals. In order to accomplish this, we must educate the media about these ideals. To make these ideals

more acceptable to authorities in developing countries, we should work with the media in those countries. These media representatives may be invited to attend international conferences (e.g. Sessions of the IOA) to be exposed to the Olympic philosophy and the means to promote it. Furthermore, we must warn the consumers, especially children, about the potential of the media to exploit them, so that they will demand coverage of those sporting events which meet with Olympic principles.

We may also become the media by contributing to and developing publications/ newsletters through an international network. In addition, sending news releases and articles through news pools (e.g. United Press International) will allow us to distribute information world-wide.

Group 5

13 members (seven men and six women) from 12 different countries.

Coordinator: Abdalah Al Sahrani (KSA) President: John Jorgensen (DEN) Secretary: Karissa Niehoff (USA)

j) Athletes should not be used to promote political decisions which are contrary to the philosophy of the Olympism.

k) The Olympic Movement should continue to play a significant role in the worldwide development and promotion of sport for all. Educational programmes for all ages should be created emphasizing Olympism and physical fitness. The Olympic Movement, through the IOC and IOA, should encourage communication between, and work more closely with, both national "sport for all" organizations and world health and social welfare organizations.

1) The Olympic Movement must consider the religious, cultural, financial and sport interest level situations of each country before determining its level of need or level of sport development. Communication between countries must be enhanced. Advanced countries must be encouraged to share their knowledge of sport science and coaching tactics with developing countries.

m) We believe that in some developing countries the authorities are already aware of the beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport. However, many authorities could benefit from having this message reinforced through media resources. The authorities from developing countries who are not fully aware of this idea should receive assistance from those countries who have successful programs in place. As IOA delegates, we can make recommendations to organizations such as the NOAs, IOA, IOC, and sport federation groups at all levels to keep the media informed as to the ideologies and activities of the Olympic Movement. In our own spheres of activity, we can do the following:

- serve as role models of the Olympic philosophy
- promote physical activity for all people through education

- make research documents and curriculum guides available to public
- initiate public speaking engagements about activities within the Olympic Movement
- encourage NOAs to hold specific media sessions in order to educate media sources about Olympism, NOA activities, and the Olympic Movement overall.

Group 6

Secretaries: Martin Roberts (AUS), Deri Thomas (GBR)

Group coordinator: George Vassilaras (GRE)

Our Group consisted of 13 people from 13 countries and four continents.

j) We all agreed that athletes and sports teams are used for political purposes. History, both recent and not so recent has given ample description of this. The reason for this is because sport is seen by many countries as a measure of that country's success. However, we did arrive at the conclusion that there exists positive and negative political manipulation and use of sports.

While it is impossible to eliminate the political element from sport, there are some cases of its positive use. For example, government programs designed to use elite athletes in order to educate and impart their esteemed values on other members of society. Another example of the positive use of politics is seen when countries are prevented from competing in international events on the basis of racist practices in their country (i.e. South Africa).

The negative use of sport as a political tool is exemplified in the 1936, Berlin Games, 72, Munich Games and the boycotts of '80 and '84. There are many other examples of governments either showcasing or simply fighting each other through the disruption of the Games.

Judgement of what constitutes a positive or negative use is relative to the country involved and can be based on international (IOC) or nationalistic values.

k) The group defined "Sport for All" as sport which everyone can take part in, thus ideally involving mass participation. There must be no discrimination in "Sport for All" which should involve all levels and can be both fun and competitive. There is no need for "Sport for All" to be elite orientated and furthermore there should be no restrictions as to what sports this term encompasses.

We agreed that "Sport for All" is the responsibility of all and made the following suggestions to encourage increased sporting participation:

1. Support for an "active culture" as opposed to an increasingly sedentary TV culture that we see developing in our societies.
2. Ensuring via legislation that sport maintains its place on the school curriculum.
3. Providing facilities, subsidized by government, for sport: particularly for young children so that they can get an early interest in a wide range of sports.

4. The Olympic Movement can play a part in this process and if they are going to stay close to their ideals, they must. The Olympic Solidarity programme can be further developed and the number of events such as the mini-Olympic runs which bring people together on a "Sport for All" basis can be increased. Most importantly, recognizing the power of governments to achieve this goal, the Olympic Movement can exert its influence to lobby the government so that the first three objectives can be satisfied.

1) The group suggested four proposals:

1. Firstly for economically advanced nations to provide training facilities for athletes in the developing world particularly in the run-up to the Games. This of course is a short term measure though hopefully it may provide significant results.

2. On a longer time scale we believe in the dissemination of sports technology to the developing world; for example equipment, coaches and physiologists. This technology can be adapted to suit the cultural environment and should be utilized by many athletes.

3. Thirdly the qualifying standards of the Olympics should not be significantly raised as athletes from developing nations can learn and pass on much from their experiences at the Olympic Games.

4. Finally, the IOC could put pressure on their sponsors to aid sporting schemes in less developed nations; for example, sponsoring sport. That nation benefits as does the sponsor who can expand their market and raise their profile.

While suggesting these measures we recognize that the problem of economic inequality between nations is deeper and wider than simply in the sporting arena. Governments must be the main protagonists in facilitating change, though again the IOC should take a leading exemplary role. The pace of change will also be affected by the priority a nation gives to sport and it is noted that inequalities within nations are more entrenched and less easy to change without the will existing to do so within that country.

m) We noted that one cannot make the media do or promote anything, unless information and events are supplied to the media in such a way as to make it of public interest.

Sporting organizations can package sport in such a way as to make it publicly interesting and news worthy. However, sporting bodies should conduct package sport in a way that tells the story you want to be told with minimal compromise in relation to the playing of the sport (e.g. the times for soccer games at the '94 World Cup was one example of this).

Education programs should be run through the NOCs and NFs aimed at introducing and facilitating the contact and relationship between the athlete, sporting organizations and the media.

Sport, to a certain extent, must compromise with the media in order to guarantee exposure and develop a sports following. However sport must maintain its integrity of information and be selective with the media while aiming for quality coverage of sporting events.

Group 7

Group Discussions Leaders: Ahmed HASHIM (SUD) / Dionissis TRITARIS (GRE)

Chair Person: (rotating leadership)

Michel COHEN (BEL), Lucie LAROCHE (CAN), Cindy CHEN (HKG), Fredrik JONSSON (SWE)

Secretaries: Sharon HOLMES (GBR) and Michel COHEN (BEL) 14 participants from 14 countries on 4 continents

j) Sport and Politics are intrinsically linked. A two way relationship exists; athletes are sometimes used for political purposes. Even though the Olympic Charter states that the Olympic Games is a competition between teams and individuals athletes blatantly represent their nations. This is displayed in the opening ceremony, the playing of national anthems and the compilation of medal tables. Some NOCs and top level athletes are funded by governments. Athletic success is sometimes used to promote a country internationally and also to unite divided nations. On the one hand sport uses politics as athletes are good ambassadors for their nations. On the other hand politics uses sports when governments force athletes to boycott the Games. Politics should serve the sport rather than use the sport. An Ideal aim would be for the Olympic Movement to reintroduce the idea of an Olympic Truce.

k) We agree that the Olympic Movement must assume a significant role in the development of Sport for all. Every member of the Olympic Movement should promote Sport for all. For example, every NOC should have a specific Sport for all Department. The Olympic philosophy is aimed not only at top level athletes but at those who participate in sport at all levels. NOCs should support government Sport for all programmes and form links with already existing Sport for all organizations. The Olympic Movement should work towards equal access to all facilities and opportunities in sport for all peoples. National programmes which promote Sport for all should be established which take sport out to the people themselves. A global sports festival could be organized in every nation to celebrate sport and mass participation.

1) The governing principle of the Olympic Movements' fight to reduce inequalities must be to maintain and promote the sporting autonomy of "developing" nations. A fundamental point is that the Olympic Movement should adequately assess the real needs of a country before attempting to provide assistance. Already established Development Assistance Programmes should be encouraged to include Sports Development Assistance. A Sports Development Programme should aim to both increase mass participation and raise the performance level of elite athletes. Countries need to have both trained technical sports staff and trained sports leaders. A holistic approach to sports development must always be made, taking into consideration other pressing needs of the population. In order to achieve this the Olympic Movement should continue to cultivate relationships with international

peace and development organizations.

A network of NOCs should be established linking NOCs of "developed" and "developing" nations in a relationship of mutual co-operation and education.

m) Development Assistance Programmes should include Media Development Programmes. These programmes should aim to technically train journalists and inform them about the beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sports.

All existing means of diffusing the message should be used such as local newspapers, radios and TV networks.

Ex-national athletes should be involved in the media's transmission of the message.

On an international level the promotion of the beneficial nature of sport should be a criterion in the selection of TV companies who have the right to televise the Games.

Group 8

Group Leaders: Panos Vassilaras (GRE) and Hing Yeung Simon Lo (HKG)

Chair: Caria Nuernberger (USA) Secretary: Andrea Blackwell (CAN)

j) It has been proven that sport is a political tool. However, in the spirit of Olympism, the IOC should do all in its power to ensure that the Olympic Games are as free from political gain as possible. History dictates that politics and wars have an impact on the Olympic Games. The IOC needs to be proactive in its efforts to avoid the possibility that countries will use the Games for their own political forum. Perhaps a "Treaty" of sorts can be developed for all countries that honours the ideals of Olympism and imposes severe penalties for violations. These penalties should be sanctions against the countries and not their athletes. Athletes cannot be used for political purposes or for any reasons whatsoever, except to be an ambassador of peace.

In addition to the global political arena, the IOC also needs to work with each NOC to ensure that their internal processes are fair and not politically motivated.

k) Yes, the Olympic Movement must take an active role in developing Sport for All. You do what you learn. It is important for parents to be active participants in sport and exercise so that the children see it as an important part of their lifestyle.

Throughout the world, young children have access to sports programs through their educational institutions. However, as we age, our opportunities for sport and exercise are minimized. Athletes can facilitate this process by being active in the environment of sport. This extension of sport may offer retired athletes an opportunity to stay involved with sport while lending themselves to a cause they believe in. Additionally, the IOC and NOCs should endorse programs that encourage mass participation such as festivals and leagues. They should also actively assist cities in

expanding their recreational sports facilities wherever possible.

1) Currently, Olympic Solidarity provides for assistance in developing countries. Yet there still appears to be a wide gap in capabilities, such as technological advances, coaching, equipment, etc. In order to hold to the values touted in Olympism, the playing field must be equal. Perhaps this is an opportunity for countries who medal in a particular sport to actually give back to the movement. This could be done by having medal countries partner with countries whose programs do not offer the opportunity to achieve excellence. In each, Olympic Solidarity would provide the funding and the medalling countries would supply the manpower and technology for the transfer of information and techniques. This could be tested on a few select sports and expanded throughout the movement. This program should result in an improvement of the competitiveness of each sport. It may also assist in phasing out the need to gain an edge in sport through artificial means such as drugs.

m) The media plays an important role in conveying the message of sports world-wide. In order for the media to advance the Olympic Movement, a more effective relationship must be formed between the media, sponsors and the Olympics using the ideals of Olympism as the base. We must be able to convince all parties involved that this is a strong, universal message that becomes a way of life. The social implications of sport include becoming a health conscious, vital and pro-active society. Studies have been done in Iceland which prove that school children who regularly participate in sports score better on exams, treat their fellow students with respect, have better self-esteem and are generally happier.

Sports play a strong economic role in cities where major events and teams exist. This influx of funds from restaurants, hotels, ticket sales, merchandise, etc. benefits the entire community. The people in the community take pride and have a feeling of ownership in the teams. Players will be considered role models, and serve as an inspiration to all. By working with the media, the sports figures can positively influence children to stay in school, participate in sports and practise fair play. This role can also be filled by non-professional athletes and administrators who can volunteer to work with educators, clubs or other sports programs to build the foundation and prosper.

Group 9

Group Co-ordinators: Sotiris Blatsis (GRE) and Ulla Hoyer (AUT)
Secretary: Pia Laulund (DEN)

j) It was concluded by group 9 that sport and politics are very closely linked, and cannot be separated. The following effects were found to be associated with the connection between sport and politics.

Positive effects:

A great sports person is a person that the public will listen to. If he/she understands and uses the power in a positive way, he/she can influence the holders of political power and obtain advantages for the sports society.

- Sport can enhance national prestige.
- Sports embargos can turn political situations in a positive direction.

Negative effects:

- In our opinion some political decisions are extrinsically motivated. As a result politics may work against the Olympic ideals.

- Olympism is idealistic. Politicians tends to exploit sport in order to gain kudos, they do not think about the Olympic Ideals.

Through developing an awareness of the negative effects associated with sport and politics, we can work to ensure politicians are not given additional opportunities to be associated with athletes/sport, e.g. do not invite politicians to present medals.

k) To participate in sport is a personal choice, still the IOC should promote fair play and strive to involve maximum number of people. The Olympic Movement must be careful not to give people the impression that Olympism is a religion, but rather a philosophy of life.

Participation in sport must be intrinsically motivated.

What can be done?

Our group interpreted the question in the following way. How can we, the participants in the Olympic Movement, promote sport for all in our countries?

We should encourage any kind of sport participation for everyone.

We wish to stress that participants in this Academy have a responsibility to encourage the "sport for all" motto.

As individuals we feel limited in promoting sport for all, but we recognize that through education this can be achieved.

1) It is important to fight inequalities in the Olympic Games. Therefore we must educate people in general regarding inequalities associated with sport. Exchange coaches and/or expertise between developed and developing countries. Well sponsored athletes can share surplus equipment with athletes from developing countries. Provide scholarships for athletes in developing countries so they might experience training, education and cultural exchange in a developed country.

Our group does not feel well informed about this topic, more information should be provided to participants in the IOAs and NOAs. It is proposed that this topic should be a lecture at the Academies in the future.

m) The media can increase the awareness of sport and its beneficial nature, but it cannot necessarily influence the authorities in developing countries. Sport should not be used to promote the media's interests at the expense of Olympism. Our group found that the media is interested in portraying sport that is popular. Idealistic issues such as social and economic benefits are not the foremost concerns. Our role could be to supply the media with information that is impor-

tant and reflects Olympism. This will assist to instil the values of sport throughout the world.

Group 10

Secretary:

the group decided to use one chairman and one secretary per question

Group Coordinators: Soûla Ioannou (CYP) and Douglas Brown (CAN)

The group consisted of 13 participants from 12 countries

j) Our group had no difficulty agreeing that athletes are used, and sometimes abused, for political purposes. Despite this, varying opinions regarding the relationship between sport, athletes and politics were expressed. Some felt that sport was not at all related to politics while others believed that sport was inseparable from politics.

When discussing politics, one must consider power and the different ways that individuals, organizations, and countries use it. In essence, all humans are political beings and ought to feel empowered in their lives. At a minimum, this implies that we should not allow ourselves to be misrepresented by others. Athletes, regardless of their level of participation in sport, are no different. While athletes should take responsibility for their own empowerment in sport, the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, sport governing bodies and governments must also help to inform athletes of their rights as individuals and respect these rights when making decision on behalf of them.

In conclusion, our group not only disagreed with the statement that "Sport and its athletes must not be used for political purposes" but suggested the contrary, that athletes and sport should be used for political purposes.

k) Sport For All was discussed as a social and cultural movement that supports, or is a component of, the broader universal concern for active healthy living through physical activity. The Sport for All movement strives for the ideal of "a healthy mind and a healthy body" for all. Since this goal reflects the basic principles that Pierre de Coubertin sought to achieve, we feel that the Olympic Movement of today should assume a significant role in the development of Sport for All.

We recognized two distinct ways that the Olympic Movement can be instrumental in generating universal, societal support. From within the Olympic Movement, sportspersons from all levels should actively support sport for all. First, the Olympic Games are a symbolic medium and can serve as a powerful communication tool for promoting the message of Sport for All. Second, the Olympic Movement can support Sport for All programs financially and administratively. We generated a long list of practical recommendations which included the following:

- replacing elitist sports with mass sports on the Olympic Games program;
- providing financial assistance to sport federations;

- producing educational materials that highlight the role of the family in Sport for All development;
- negotiating with the mass media to ensure strong Sport For All messages are associated with the Olympic Movement.

1) As a group, we tried to assess if the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries has been increasing or decreasing in recent years. We realized that there was a problem defining and quantifying development in sport. This led to the conclusion that economic status does not necessarily determine the level of sport development in a country. We found several examples where economically challenged nations have been able to excel in high level sport (e.g. Cuba or the former GDR).

Despite these problems, we still believe that the Olympic Movement should help to reduce the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries.

The existing Olympic Solidarity Program is a practical solution to solving these inequalities through direct assistance to technical and education program (e.g. financial help, organization of courses for coaches, physicians, sport managers, educators etc., organization of training camps, funding sports equipment, etc.).

Two themes dominated our discussion: coordination and cooperation. Olympic Solidarity should effectively coordinate its activities with International Federations, National Olympic Committees and other sport governing bodies.

Developing countries must express, individually, their needs to countries and organizations who wish to assist. Concrete help must be given based on the real needs of each country which might include specific priorities, different levels of development, political systems and cultural traditions. The individual situation of each country has to be respected.

Cooperation and respect is essential to our perception of sport assistance.

Bilateral cooperation is another option for reducing the inequalities of this type. Here the commitment of technical assistance to developing countries should be increased.

m) The group agreed that the media can inform developing countries about the Olympic Movement and its values relating to sport in general

As individuals, we can all strengthen the Olympic Movement with our own unique contributions to the diffusion of the Olympic message. These unique contributions (which may include future involvement in Olympic Academies, sport programs of all levels, education in all domains, etc.) will strengthen the Olympic Movement. With a strong and ethically sound Olympic Movement, the media will have a valuable subject to convey through out the world, including developing countries.

We recognize that specific initiatives of the Olympic Movement manage to attract media attention. For example, the Olympic Games are the obvious source of media attention, but in recent years, the International Olympic Academy has also hosted journalists from around the world in an annual educational seminar. Natio-

national Olympic Committees, National Olympic Academies and National Sport Organizations should initiate exchanges between media representatives from developed and developing countries. This would enable journalists to learn new and different ways of interpreting the Olympic Movement in their respective national media. We support these initiatives and encourage the appropriate organizations (IOC, IOA, etc.) and individuals within the Olympic Movement to continue to work cooperatively with the media.

Group 11

Coodinator: Carine Moens (BEL)

Secretaries: Cristina Pereira (CPV) and Xavier Palin (FRA)

j) Athletes are indeed used for political ends.

While some of them are willing (to serve as a showcase for their countries or else out of patriotism towards their nations), others may be taken hostage by their governments, for instance when boycotts are imposed.

Although the hold of politics over sport and the athlete may be inevitable as the sports movement is a powerful vehicle for propaganda and social appeasement, the athletes must all rally to the policy of the Games, i.e. the Olympic ideals. Nor should we forget that the policy of Olympism aims to eliminate the international tensions which are sometimes generated by governments.

k) As regards sport for all, we agree that it is the responsibility of everyone and that the Olympic Movement should encourage it and limit itself to high-level sport and the Olympic disciplines.

Sport for all, which addresses a very large public, responds to a very wide range of motivations. It is a medium of individual equilibrium and, at the same time, of uninhibited social interaction.

This being so, the media have an important role to play in terms of communicating the sporting ethic.

Schools, too, must participate in this communication exercise and, furthermore, develop the practice of all sports, both by informing young people of their benefits for their physical and mental equilibrium and helping them to learn the fundamental rules of respect for the environment.

Finally, sport for all can be a solution for institutions seeking to integrate social groups in danger of exclusion and also prison inmates.

1) In order to combat inequalities between prosperous and developing countries, the Olympic Movement's policy should focus on four approaches:

Firstly, more effective information on the Olympic Solidarity fund would help the least well off countries to gain access to the assistance offered by the Olympic Movement, as these countries are sometimes the least able to provide the necessary information.

Secondly, given that science and technology do not evolve at the same rate in all countries, an attempt should be made initially to regulate or standardize the use of equipment in competitions.

Thirdly, one could also envisage the creation of a research group within the IOC so as not to slow down the technical development necessary to the development of sport.

This idea may seem Utopian unless we envisage cooperation from the economic sector and an increased awareness on the part of the Olympic Movement of the potential it represents.

Fourthly, having become aware of this potential, the Olympic Movement can sell to companies the showcase it represents and hence make leading-edge technology accessible to everyone.

m) We note first of all that this help from the media does not concern only developing countries.

The role of the media is indeed very important, but they should also respect certain rules, such as:

- not give systematic prominence to negative rather than positive aspects.
- take a greater interest in the practice of sport in developing countries.

Today, the media tend to try to attract audiences with popular subjects to the detriment of the informative and educational role they should perform. To perform this role to the full, the journalists should be trained in the sports they present.

Group 12

Coordinator: Barbara Petri (FRA)

Secretary: Christian Doucet (CAN)

French-language Group composed of:

13 people representing 11 countries and 3 continents

j) Since antiquity, there has always been a close relationship between sport and politics. Athletes have often been considered as the foil of politics. Ideally, the two concepts should be quite separate. Unfortunately, they are interdependent and it is idle to hope that this relationship will change.

k) By sport for all, we understand for all categories of society, without distinction of age or sex and encompassing all types of sport with the exception of high-level sport. The Olympic Movement should encourage cooperation among the various sport for all organizations and coordination of their activities. The Olympic Movement should also realize that reduction of inequalities can lead to the disappearance of cultural minorities.

1) The existing imbalance between north and south threatens to imperil the existence of the Olympic Movement. In the area of sport, underdeveloped countries have too few medical support programmes, qualified coaches, equipment

and facilities. By the same token, competitions and sports activities for women are rare. Olympic Solidarity should coordinate its activities with those of the International Federations, National Olympic Committees and other organizations with assistance programmes in the field of sport. Local production of equipment accessible to the largest possible number of athletes should also be encouraged. This can only be done in cases where the country has shown a real desire to act.

m) The Olympic Movement has no power to force the media to promote its ideal. The IOC should develop its own media network within the existing channels.

Group 13

Coordinators: Maria Alicicia Anselmi (ARG), Pilar Rodriguez (COL)

Secretary: Guillermo Campos Aravena (CHI)

Assistant secretaries: Lucia R. Martinez (PUR), Laura Mata (CRC)

j) Experience allows us to corroborate the thesis that sport or athletes are frequently used for political purposes. We believe that this use is observed on two scenes:

a) on the local scene, we may observe many instances where politics uses the social prestige of sport to legitimate its claims;

b) on the international scene, the history of the Olympic Games demonstrates that they have been used and are still being used to promote various political systems or to neutralize adversaries, and this does considerable damage to sport.

In effect, even though sometimes at both levels the athletes are favoured with direct material support, these benefits are only apparent or fictitious. Practices of this kind transform our athletes into mere promoters of certain systems or rules, and the interests of the rulers, states or groups of states prevail over the interests of sport and the mental and physical health of the athletes.

k) Yes, we agree. As regards what should be done, we propose the following:

- creating an international fund to help those countries with limited economic resources so that they can implement sport-for-all programmes;

- devising coordination mechanisms to liaise between the NOCs and the public and private organisms in charge of culture, education, sport and health for the promotion and development of sport-for-all programmes.

- that the NOCs, in coordination with the NOAs, organize events, festivals and awareness-raising campaigns for the promotion of participation in sport;

- promotion of the construction and improvement of public installations available for sport for all, ensuring that low-resource population groups can participate in these activities;

- that governments and international bodies in charge of education be infor-

med of the recommendations and conclusions arrived at by the World • Sport for All Congress, with the purpose of persuading them of the social benefits of the widespread practice of sport;

- that efforts be made to have the practice of sport as the right of every individual safeguarded at the highest level in the legislation of every country;
- that encouragement be given to education programmes on the importance of sports participation and Olympism as means of improving the physical, mental and emotional health of the population;
- that the participation of the private sector in financing sport-for-all activities be stimulated through tax exemptions.

1) In order to reduce the gap between economically advanced and developing countries, we propose the following:

- provision of economic and technical support proportionate to the needs of each NOC:

- promotion of a continuous exchange of athletes, coaches and technical personnel between countries of differing development levels;
- improvement of the system of information on the most efficient way to obtain the funding offered by different national and international organisms;
- encouraging the NOCs to become self-financing and, at the same time, to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that their activity does not depart from the ideals of Olympic doctrine.

- support for and promotion of initiatives that favour the development of sports in economically less advanced countries;

- implementation of a system to sanction the inappropriate use of funds, with out allowing individual actions to prejudice the country's responsibility;

m) On the basis of the premise that individual actions are generally not effective enough to achieve the proposed objectives, it is necessary to persuade the communication media of the benefits participation in sports confers on society, so that they can act as pressure groups capable of promoting a change in public policy.

To achieve this goal, we propose:

- that the communication media be continuously fed with information and urged to disseminate the doctrine and values of sports participation;

- that activities, theoretical and practical, reflecting the values of sport, be organized attractively enough to draw the attention of the media;

- that closer ties be formed between the sports organizations and the social communication media;

- that congresses, seminars and other sports activities that involve professionals and technical personnel in the area of communication be organized periodically;

- that sports events and recreational activities be organized in which the social communication media are called upon to participate;

- that incentives or awards be established for press professionals who excel in the dissemination of Olympism.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT
by Dr John Talbot POWELL (CAN)

The IOC Centennial Congress, Congress of Unity: Analysis and Reflections

Introduction

The mandate from the Centennial Olympic Congress was for the member organizations within the Olympic Family to make recommendations on the Congress findings.

The only organization the Congress Report did not specify was the International Olympic Academy.

This Consolidated Report should act as a contribution from the Academy answering certain aspects of the Centennial Olympic Congress's request.

Session — Composition

There were 83 countries and 218 active participants in the 35th Session.

These numbers comprised 182 participants: 11 Lecturers, 24 Group Discussion Leaders (one artist, one sculptor and one teacher of dance are included in this number), and one guest.

Discussion Groups:

The topics for the 14 day Session were the discussion of (a) "Olympism" and (b) "The IOC Centennial Congress Report".

There were 13 groups, one being for Spanish-speaking delegates, two for those who speak French, the remaining ten groups were for English-speaking participants.

The composition of the individual groups was made with great care considering factors such as having each continent represented; balancing the number of women to men in each group; having no more than one member from any one country in any one group; identifying known linguistic abilities and religious differences.

The composition of each group remained the same throughout the 14 days of the Session. Each group met under its Group Leader(s) for 1 1/2 hours, 5 times for

each of the two cycles of subjects. Furthermore, at the end of each cycle the conclusions of each group were read to all delegates assembled and everyone received a copy of the work of all sections. The individual reports were typed, and presented, by one or two members of each group.

Each group was under the guidance of (a) Group Discussion Leader(s) throughout, and each group chose, from within its membership, a different secretary for each series of questions and one having the role of chairwoman/chairman.

The system worked well.

It is our considered opinion that the quality of the conclusions, the composition of the groups and the intellectual level of the participants was higher than ever. 30 % of delegates were over 30 years of age and below 35 years of age.

Prior to arrival at the Academy in Ancient Olympia a two-hour Session for Group Discussion Leaders was held in Athens.

At this meeting guidelines, and extensive procedures for how to introduce topics, with ways and means of facilitating the smooth conducting of group discussions were presented and debated. Methods were also used so that the Group Leaders should have this opportunity to become better acquainted.

This meeting was most valuable and successful.

When at the Academy the Group Leaders met daily with a formal agenda. A rotating chairwoman/chairman system was used.

Artistic and Social Aspects

The Group Leaders were also responsible for organizing all the games and sports of the Session; for officiating and arranging the schedules of social activities, which included social evenings, conducting the Swimming Gala, morning exercises, adjudging the photographic, painting, drawing, sculpting and poetry competitions and the Dead Poets Society.

The Art workshop was in operation all day and every day; dance routines were taught, practised and shown daily. Two evenings were devoted to special events combining, music, poetry, art and choreographed dance. The art exhibition of work accomplished by participants whilst at the Academy, was most revealing of hidden talent and was highly successful.

The Questions

All quotations within the questions were taken directly from the recommendations made at the Centennial Olympic Congress of Paris, held in September, 1994. The Congress had four themes:

Theme I

The Olympic Movement's Contribution to Modern Society

Theme II

The Contemporary Athlete

Theme III

Sport in its Social Context

Theme IV

Sport and the Mass Media

1st cycle of subjects

Theme I

Question

1. In relation to the Olympic Movement what is meant by "*Olympism and its ethics?*"

2. "*Olympic Academies should be encouraged to expand their activities.*"

How?

3. "*The fight against all forms of discrimination in sport should be continued and where necessary intensified*"

Do you agree? If so, what must be done?

Theme II

4. "*Respect for the environment must be an important criterion in the choice of host cities of the Olympic Games*"

What are your opinions and ideas concerning this suggestion?

5. "*Greater attention should be devoted to disabled athletes, who should benefit from greater opportunities to participate in high level sports*"

How may this be done in your society?

6. "*Women's accession to positions as sports leaders must be encouraged and accelerated*"

Give ways and means of how these suggestions should become reality.

Theme III

7. "*Sports organizations must give an expanded role to athletes within their governing bodies*"

Do you agree? If so, by what process should this be done?

8. "*... the ultimate personal goal of every athlete will be to participate in the Olympic Games*"

Does this mean that all sports should be recognized for inclusion in an Olympic Games? Discuss.

9. "The Olympic programme should also take into consideration the development of sports in contemporary society, as well as respecting certain conditions" How would you bring this about?

Theme I

Question I

It is as well to preface this question's answers with definitions of ethics and Olympism.

Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.

p.10, Olympic Charter, 1994

Ethics is the study of morality and moral principle. It is an established principle of right or wrong in conduct by which a person's life is guided.

p. 230, Powell in report of the IOA 1984

Some groups expressed the view that Olympism is a way of life applicable to all people irrespective of political, social, religious, cultural and environmental pressures; that Olympism is found in ethics being the creator of Olympism. Others recognized that the universality of ethics is challenged by the notion of cultural distinctiveness.

Other opinions expressed are that every country has its, and individuals have



their own, understanding of what is ethical. But all accept ethics as the foundation of human behaviour. This triangle indicates the influence of ethics.

All 13 sections agreed that Olympism is a philosophy of life. Because Olympism prescribes a universal ethic, the Olympic Movement must accept responsibility to educate people around the world through culture and through sport.

The basis of this universality is friendship, fair play, international understanding, tolerance, respect, anti-discrimination, human dignity and, above all, communication.

Question 2

It should be appreciated that fewer than half of the National Olympic Committees have National Olympic Academies. It should also be known that the International Olympic Academy spawned the concept of National Olympic Academies. Except for Spain. Its Academy was formed 30 years ago.

Repeatedly throughout the responses to this question, it has been suggested that the IOA should:

- build a data-base of people involved in NOAs and share this information with other NOAs.
- promote the involvement of its graduates to become involved with their own NOA and/or help their own NOC to establish one.
- provide materials in the appropriate language to aid in the establishment of NOAs.
- assist NOCs in establishing and/or furthering their own academies.
- work with NOAs creating specific academic programmes to be passed to educational authorities and university departments.
- NOCs must use the IOA as a resource and a funnel in the disseminating of new ideas, suggestions and knowledge for their Academies.
- engage in research and forward findings to NOCs for their NOAs' use.

Whilst all these ideas are valid it has to be realized that the International Olympic Academy has neither the resources nor the permanent personnel to effect these suggestions.

Other responses are:

That the International Olympic Committee should encourage NOCs to form their own NOAs and to suggest ways in which this could be done, e.g. by requesting decision-makers from Sports Federations, teachers, curriculum developers, government officials, coaches, ex-athletes and other adult volunteers to become involved.

Four groups suggested the creation of Mobile Olympic Vans to take displays to Clubs, Schools, Recreation Centres, Parks and to local sporting events to achieve

public awareness of the NOC and its Academy.

Many groups encouraged NOAs to sponsor and foster Olympic Days and Olympic runs and to seek permission to fly the Olympic flag on such occasions.

Every group however stressed the use of educational methods, at all levels, to be the most effective tool. Local and national level television, the writing of articles in magazines and newspapers, giving interviews, speaking in schools, encouraging competitions in poetry, through art themes, playlets; all be used to make known the existence of a National Olympic Academy.

Eight groups stressed that the NOAs would serve society best by devising schemes for the encouragement of children. In this regard the use of Olympic and National athletes should be requested to aid the NOA in very many ways.

Question 3

All groups agreed with the question but differed in approach as to what should be done to correct this universal situation.

One must be aware of where discrimination occurs and, initially try to equalize opportunities for women and men of different races.

A number of responses indicated that the "IOC by its own structure discriminates". In this regard all official public documents of IOC, IOA and NOCs should eliminate all gender-specific language.

Discrimination exists in many forms and under different guises ranging from religious, racial or political to sexual sources.

Sport, and the practice of sport's various activities is both an opportunity and a way of expressing skill and one's personality through fairness shown to others.

It is desirable that all strata of society have access to sport.

Several (7) groups agreed that the main ways to be used to decrease discrimination are through international cultural exchange and world-wide educational opportunities. Wise educational practices lead to respect, tolerance, acceptance and greater comprehension.

Respect for cultures other than one's own is absolutely essential.

Whenever and wherever possible Olympic Education must become the absolute priority of the Olympic Movement by using the pervasive yet influential aspects of all facets of media.

Discrimination is noted throughout the Olympic Movement. In particular, inequality is identified most easily between "have not" and "have" nations.

Olympic Solidarity is applauded for its efforts, but often its successes can have little "carry-over" or sustained effects.

Several groups stressed the need that, through good teaching, many young people should become "aware of discrimination".

The "financial gap" which allows some countries to send many athletes to a Games, and developing countries to send but few caused concern in various reports.

Communication, cultural and sportexchange could increase knowledge of one another and help reduce the fear of being different.

Many of the groups were concerned about those who use the Games as a forum for political means. Some groups went so far as to "allowing NO tolerance" for politics in the Olympic Games by setting stricter regulations, including penalties for offending NOCs.

Theme II

Question 4

There was unanimous agreement that "celebrations of Olympic Festivals can, and should, be vital vehicles for environmental reform".

Olympic Games provide impetus for revitalization of communities. This gives opportunities for achieving environmental reform and preservation of natural resources.

There is a greater consciousness in much of the world regarding preservation of environments. Sydney is to house the "Green Games", Lillehammer was the "Clean Games". The IOC has also established an environmental commission through which advice and control will be given to, and exerted upon, all future bids for Games.

Thus the Olympic Games will be seen to be a remarkable example for the encouragement of environmental concerns world-wide. This leadership will ensure that environmental matters will be passed to future Games and the cumulative experience acquired will be used in combination with local environmental groups.

So, environmentalism has to be one of the prime responsibilities for the IOC's choice of a host city.

The use of mass media can help this trend to educate citizens of host cities, countries and the world as a whole and stimulate consciousness of the loss of habitat with a consequent change of climates through destruction of natural resources.

This planning may reverse the trend of gigantism as well as the planning of facilities such a little-to-be-used-after stadia when existing facilities may be modified. Recycling, methods for reducing fuel emissions, environmentally sensitive waste management, usage of solar energy, having parking lots away from sports facilities - all these, and many other features will need examination.

Eight groups noted that the IOC should encourage their TOP Sponsors to be allies in this essential educational thrust towards conservation as well as working closely with United Nations environmental protection programmes.

Question 5

Discussing possibilities for the increased participation of disabled persons in athletic activity caused intense discussion in all groups.

Current situations vary widely from country to country. In some disadvantaged societies finances, integration, and, particularly facilities are limited. The physically challenged athletes in other countries often have far better facilities in their communities as well as highly developed programmes.

But there must be a distinction made between those who have mental, rather than physical disabilities.

If adequately recognized, many groups believe the participation by the physically and/or mentally challenged to be "the embodiment of the Olympic Spirit", and a true inspiration to those who are not so mentally or physically distressed.

One must be cautious about motives when assisting disabled athletes. Motives must be channelled towards providing equal opportunities rather than through simply feeling sorry.

It is learned that many countries have now integrated disabled and able-bodied athletes within one federation. This type of association is highly advisable and desirable. Were radio programmes and television "shorts" to be requested and encouraged to show disabled athletes competing it would help appreciably in raising public awareness and interest.

In order to increase favourable opportunities for physically and mentally challenged women and men and to encourage them to higher levels of competition, access to, and provision of, facilities for low-level contests have first to be developed

There is a need, generally, to increase expertise, facilities and special transport to enable safe competition to result.

To afford better opportunities for the mentally and physically disadvantaged to participate in sport in society these points have been gleaned from the group reports;

- simplifying access to venues and essential facilities e.g. ramps, wide doors, lower toilets with safety bars
- the general promotion of disabled sports and competition for physically or mentally challenged athletes

- shared sport venues
- consultation with architects and experts in the areas of adaptive sports
- to achieve sponsorship and funding from both government and corporate or organizations.

But what is the part the IOC is to play in the fostering of athletes with mental or physical infirmities?

Groups expressed the opinion that IOC should encourage NOCs to discuss and act with officials of Organizations for those so disadvantaged, and aid be made for adequate facilities to be available.

Some groups (8) advocated that where possible individuals with disabilities should be: "... integrated with general sports competitions".

Others recorded their opinions that the terms "Special Olympics" and "Paralympics" needed refining because they imply something "special" and out of the ordinary. Still others advocated that disabled athletes should be on NOC Committees and should be involved in activities with able-bodied athletes e.g. each team or teams being in wheelchairs.

There were conflicting opinions recorded about Olympic competition.

- "Disabled athletes should participate in competitive sports in their own Olympic Games at their own level."

- "The IOC should allow the Olympic Games for mentally and physically disadvantaged athletes to use the symbol of the Olympic Rings."

- "The distinction between able-bodied and mentally challenged needs to disappear. These excellent athletes should be allowed to compete during the Olympics, as they truly represent Olympism in its highest form."

- "Our discrimination of physically challenged athletes is evident when we host an Olympic Games and a Paralympic Games - these should be combined."

- "However, the disabled wish to have their own Olympics."

Question 6

The responses from the 13 groups varied from "the best person should be selected for the position" to "women have traditional roles to play in family life". This attitude is summed up by: "education of a man is education of a man. Education of a woman is education of the future generations".

But roles are changing. In some areas of the world the contribution of women as sports leaders is well accepted yet it is appreciated that culture, attitudes, religion, tradition often make it difficult, if not impossible for women to become sports leaders. We do not have the opinion of these women as to whether they would even wish to take sports leadership roles were it made possible for them to do so. As is so often reiterated, a focus on education in countries and cultures that

do afford some flexibility in attitude, is important. We must respect certain beliefs in others and not attempt to force opinions that we may consider worthy.

Where it is acceptable, women, currently in leadership positions, need to serve as role models and mentors for young aspiring female leaders.

The education of children of each sex is vital in order to ensure positive perceptions of women in leadership sports roles now, and in the future.

National Olympic Committees should be empowered to initiate courses and training programmes enabling women to be qualified for high administrative positions as well as being coaches. In this regard the IOC is urged to establish scholarships to enable women to take advantage of opportunities for advancement.

Olympic Solidarity could help to establish short courses for women exclusively, in numerous areas of the world thus enabling them to be more qualified on the basis of ability and merit.

Sound education encourages equality, resulting in respect for both sexes.

Thus equality creates equal conditions for women to apply for positions at all levels in national and international organizations.

What is so important in the promotion (into elevated positions) for women is acceptance, and that they are given access to leadership positions. However, until women are accorded equal respect through their abilities it will be difficult for them to gain appropriate recognition and representation.

Theme III

Question 7

There was an unequivocal "Yes" response to this question yet the ideas on how this process should be effected differed.

All athletes have experience and knowledge of the impact that committee decisions have on competition yet it is difficult to involve athletes (when in the competition season) with administrative and other managerial matters.

Some groups suggested that athletes, for their own particular sport, should form their own Association and, from this association, have a representative on the committee of a sports administration and organization concerning this sport.

To draw on past experience, current knowledge, awareness of concerns, need for action and an athlete's availability, both past and present athletes should be included on major committees. This is especially so in NOCs and their NOAs.

This could be expanded so that an athlete (representative) should be a member of each sport federation and executive body but especially so when this applies to the IOC and NOCs.

Furthermore athletes should have their own Commission which will serve as liaison between athletes and sports organizations.

Male and female athletes should be elected representatives on the governing bodies of IOC, IFs, NOCs and National Federations and of all major IOC-recognized Games.

For each level of governing body the conditions for election, the number of representatives, the duration of the period of representation all need to be defined

Athletes on governing bodies would be best suited to promotional and educational roles and for being involved in youth projects.

Both female and male athletes should be involved in organizing bodies, not solely to represent the interests of the athletes but to enhance the understanding of administrative processes as well as to give insight to problems unknown to many non-active committee members.

Question 8

The "NO" response echoed through the groups' submissions.

Not every athlete has a desire to take part in an Olympic Festival and many of the Games and Sports played in certain societies could not qualify to be accepted into an Olympic Games programme.

The current Olympic Charter makes it clear that, to be included in the programme of the Olympic Games events must have a recognized international standing, numerically and geographically. Also, they must have been included twice in continental or world championships.

Further: Only events practised by men in at least fifty countries and on three continents, and by women in at least thirty-five countries may be included in the programme of the Olympic Games.

Olympic Charter, 33. p. 82 Chapter 5, 1994

Also, it is the IOC which establishes the programme of the Olympic Games, which only includes Olympic Sports and, to be included in the programme of the Olympic Games, an Olympic sport must comply with certain criteria.

Only sports widely practised by men in at least seventy-five countries and on four continents, and by women in at least forty countries and on three continents may be included in the programme of the Games of the Olympiad.

Olympic Charter, 1.1.1.1, p. 81, Chapter 5, 1994

The above does not apply in Winter Games where a sport widely practised in at least twenty-five countries and on three continents, may be included in the Winter Olympic Games programme.

There are too many indigenous sports and games to expect them to be included in Olympic Games of Winter or Summer. However, concern was expressed that less television-spectacular activities such as luge, fencing or equestrian events may "fall by the wayside". It is stressed that these sporting activities are in danger of being eliminated from future Games.

Without Olympic recognition these sports would face drastic decline and possible extinction, depriving future generations of their benefits.

Agreed; were ALL participants to take part in the Games, the festivals, already overburdened, would become too large, creating environmental problems, problems for organizing committees, spectators and athletes. Already strict standards have to be met by athletes and it should be evident that it is the athletes who make the Olympic Games possible. Athletes are already over-burdened, selection is difficult and stressful. By increasing numbers, or raising standards to be met, athletes would face more chance of mental or physical breakdown.

Numbers of groups indicated that all athletes have the right to have the opportunity to participate in a Games.

To accomplish this, the sports and Games currently included in Olympic programmes would need to be revised or re-evaluated in order to ensure that the present activities still meet the Charter's criteria.

All agreed that Olympic Games represent a world sport standard but since it is unreasonable and impracticable to expect the inclusion of every sport in an Olympic Celebration two groups suggested the Olympic programme should include three categories of sports termed:

Constant Sports, Variable Sports and Traditional/Popular Sports.

Cause for concern was also noted in the "Eurocentric imbalance" within the Olympic Programme. Sports with a non-European derivation should be seriously considered for inclusion. They would also be recognized more readily than many of the European-type sports.

Question 9

The general opinion is that the International Olympic Committee should be made aware of the various sports and games played and participated in, in all countries.

This requires devoted research to certain aspects such as: numbers who participate; how many nations compete in similar sports; equipment required; at what

level are these activities contested. Then the IOC could ensure that some of these outdoor and indoor pastimes are fostered and developed.

What are the "certain conditions" referred to in the question?

Hunger, poverty, lack of schooling, lack of facilities, climate, terrain, religion, customs, tradition, lack of trained leadership, inactive NOCs. These features would all have to be included in the study.

Some opinions indicated that the IOC has responded to some of contemporary society's requests, e.g. inclusion of beach Volley Ball and Women's Ice Hockey in the upcoming Games.

Sometimes new sports are introduced into the programme but one wonders whether it is response to social or political needs and pressures, or whether it is the knowledge gained about the absolute popularity of the new activity?

One point, constantly raised, is the necessity to investigate the needs of women in various sports, other than those participating in Olympic Games. The IOC is urged to investigate the increase in women's participation in events primarily thought to be men's events.

Participation may serve to reflect the changing and improved position of women in society and particularly in "developing countries". The development of Sports in contemporary society would benefit the Olympic Movement and gain even greater support were financial aid and expertise to be devoted to this worthy aim, by the Olympic authorities.

A practical aid coming from the Olympic Programme would be to show demonstrations of indigenous and minority sports in the Closing Ceremony at Olympic Games celebrations.

2nd cycle of subjects

The questions of the second series were:

Question:

10. *"Sport and its athletes must not be used for political purposes." Are athletes and sports teams used for political purposes? Discuss.*

11. *"Sport for all is the responsibility of all. The Olympic Movement must, nevertheless assume a significant role in its development. " Do you agree? What is to be done?*

12. *"The Olympic Movement must do its utmost to help reduce the inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries. " How will this be achieved? What is your opinion?*

13. *"The media should help to make the authorities in developing countries*

aware of the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport. "

What part can you play in making this come about?

Theme IV

Question 10

It was the consensus of the 13 discussion groups that sport, and its athletes are used for political purposes. In order to express the responses to this question adequately, extracts have been taken from groups' answers.

- a) Sport and Politics are intrinsically linked. A two-way relationship exists.
- b) It has been proved that sport is a political tool.
- c) Our group had no difficulty agreeing that athletes are used, sometimes abused for political purposes.
- d) Athletes are tools in politicians' hands. Some governments invest in sport to become more popular and win votes, others invest in sports to avert political unrest at home.
- e) Athletes and sports teams are used for political purposes both in a positive/constructive and negative/manipulative sense at both national and international levels.
- f) Olympism is idealistic. Politicians tend to exploit sport in order to gain kudos; not thinking of Olympic ideals.
- g) Concerning politics; one must consider power and the different ways that individuals, organizations and countries use it. In essence, all humans are political beings.
- h) Experience allows us to corroborate the thesis that sport, or athletes are frequently used for political purposes.

Athletes have political roles as soon as they reach the national level of their own sports in their own countries but it is not the athletes, but administrators, non-participants and others not directly involved who make sport political.

Examples of exploitation (and the sacrifice of time, effort, training and the denial of the opportunity to ever compete again) of athletes were the political boycotts.

26 African nations left the Olympic Village prior to Montreal's 1976 Summer Games; Moscow and Los Angeles were next. Previously, the Munich Games because of the vast political publicity to be gained for a cause through television, were the scene of terrorism and murder.

On the other hand, and in a positive sense, national-level athletes can serve as role models; on an international level they can be goodwill ambassadors for their country. But, some governments use teams and individuals as a way of making political statements to serve propaganda purposes. An example of this was the summer Games of 1936 in Berlin.

Sport is seen by citizens of some countries to be the outward show of that country's success, not only in sport.

All are agreed that athletes and sports teams are used for political purposes. It is impossible to eliminate the political element from sport - sometimes there are cases of its positive use when governmental programmes are designed to use "élite" athletes to talk and impart sound values to various groups of their society.

A devastating effect on athletes of all races and colours was the 1961 ban on South Africa's athletes. Sport was used as a political weapon until recently, when the Apartheid policy was rescinded.

Politics is inextricably mixed in Olympic festivals. The Opening ceremonies, the parade of athletes, colours, flags and later national anthems and raised flags at medal presentations and the blatant publishing of unofficial compilations of medal winners, nation by nation attest to political influence.

Gone are the days of the Olympic Truce attempted for Sarajevo.

Through developing an awareness of the negative effects associated with sport and politics, steps can be taken to ensure that politicians are not given added opportunity for publicity by not requesting them to present medals or being given honorary sports awards.

Whilst athletes should take responsibility for their own empowerment in sport, the IOC, NOCs, governing bodies and even governments must inform athletes of their rights as individuals and respect these rights when making decisions on their behalf.

In conclusion, one group not only disagreed with the original question that "Sport and its athletes must not be used for political purposes" suggesting that "Athletes and sport should be used for political purposes".

Question 11

It is as well to give an idea of what is "Sports for All".

It represents activity accessible to all without discrimination or distinction of age, religion, sex, ethnicity or social status.

Sports for All is universal, a necessary aspect of education, being allied to the Olympic Movement, enhancing personal satisfaction and enjoyment.

Its practice exhibits the Olympic Spirit.

It is necessary to develop a Sports for All mentality, to look at both the short

term and long term effects of participation.

Although it is suggested that Sports for All is the responsibility of all, the Olympic Movement, and its official departments should be used to aid the establishment of, the continuance of, and publicity for, areas needing encouragement.

The IOC and the organizations within its sphere must be primarily interested in all matters which lead to the successful completion of an Olympic Games. Not all can hope to compete in a Games, yet all strive to achieve, to reach a standard, whether personal or published. Through a myriad of circumstances many wish to contest, take part, be involved in activities never dreamed of as Olympic Sports.

To encourage the mass of people who thrive on physical and emotional expression the NOCs should be willing to provide official help to get Sports for all people, on a good footing.

Many people will benefit, for there is joy in doing something active - however badly.

The long-term task of education is to "free" people to be allowed to make choices. One of the ways people wish to express themselves is through physical activity. Children, by their very nature play. As we grow older we often forget how to play, to enjoy movement for its own sake. Sports for All can occupy little-used facilities and can grow and spread, if officially encouraged, so helping the desire to move, (in company with others) alive and well.

The aim of Olympic Solidarity is to organize aid to NOCs which have greatest need. Olympic Solidarity collaborates with the various IOC Commissions, the Sport for All Commission being one. Thus aid for Sports for All organizers is through application to the relevant NOC.

We, of the Olympic Movement may belong to various organizations but we are also individuals and, as such are responsible for recognizing that, disabled or whole, people need to move - and doing something to make this possible.

Sports for All exists where opportunities lie such as in back-yard and street games, dances, festivals, Olympic Day activities, Olympic and fun runs, at all levels.

Sports for All is a policy of hope, particularly for the third world with its changing attitudes and values as well as for any society, or group with little opportunity of joining Clubs or more formal activities.

By supporting this "active culture", as opposed to an increasingly sedentary "TV Culture" we can make and stimulate interest, and take action.

We must ensure that, via legislation, sports and other physical activities maintain their place in school curricula.

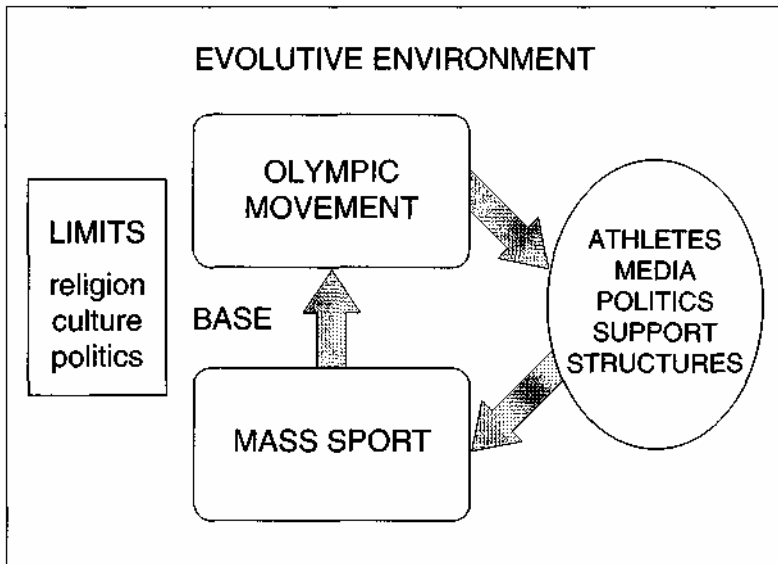
If parents are active the example is such that their children are brought up experiencing sports and exercise as a natural part of lifestyle. This also can apply to ex-athletes who can be involved locally whilst lending themselves to a worthy

cause.

Those who attend the International Olympic Academy have a responsibility to encourage and apply the "Sports for All" motto.

Many group-reports refer to the co-operation of television, in particular, to popularize the Sports for All Movement - but no report gives particulars as to how the television sponsors are to be stimulated to give their support.

Perhaps when television contracts are made by the IOC a clause could be inserted that in, say, every hour of Olympic coverage aspects of the Olympic Movement, such as the IOA, the Olympic Charter, Olympic Principles, Sports for All, Olympic Day could be given a 15-second showing.



Most reports request that the IOC Publications Department prepare, and disseminate a Sports for All pamphlet.

There have been four world Congresses for Sports for All; one was held in Tampere, Finland, 1990 another in Varna, Bulgaria, 1992.

For those wishing to understand more about Sports for All study of Congress reports will prove most valuable.

Question 12

Olympic Solidarity has done, and continues to do remarkably fine work particularly with economically and resource-poor disadvantaged countries. Aid comes via the NOCs and takes the form of a variety of programmes elaborated jointly by

the IOC. Technical help comes from the International Federations when necessary.

Olympic Solidarity conducts technical courses for education and the training of coaches and athletes and, with the IOC Medical Commission is in charge of Sports medicine courses. Further, it works towards the promotion of sport for women during major competitions.

Working with the Sports for All Commission, it takes part in organizing Olympic Day races and a major contribution enables large numbers of people to come to the IOA - on an annual basis. Another of Solidarity's successes comes through its well-established itinerant Administration School for Sports Officials. Teaching materials have also been produced.

Whilst this material source of help, its grants and support are irreplaceable and a superb contribution to "developing" countries in particular, it cannot solve the inequalities of general education, gross national income, lack of housing, food and absence of facilities in many of the countries of the Olympic family. One has only to look at the Opening Ceremony of a Summer Games and its parade of athletes to note inequality.

The Olympic Movement in general can do even more to help reduce inequalities in sport between economically advanced and developing countries.

Giving someone a loaf of bread helps that person survive for today. But, giving that person seeds and showing her or him how to plant them and maintain them will ensure survival in the long term. By enabling coaches to study at different levels, the results can be multiplied. Camps, further training programmes hosted and sponsored by economically advanced countries could help develop coaching skills. Additionally, coaches could travel to developing countries to work and train athletes. It is important because many athletes emigrate when going abroad to study and/or train. There are examples of athletes who do voluntary work for their countries when returning. An example of such a programme is the "big sister, big brother programme" where the athletes are acting as role models or "ambassadors" to different countries. These athletes could also be utilized doing "grass-roots" development educational programmes for school children. For athletes, camps could be organized abroad as well, where they could train together with other top-level athletes in the best circumstances. For a single athlete study and/or a training programme can be sponsored by developed countries. It is a fact the developing countries often are more advanced in certain sports because of their traditions e.g. some African countries in long distance running, South Americans in football, Eastern European region athletes in gymnastics. Initiatives from technically advanced countries from their NOCs or Academies could further assist Solidarity's efforts.

Perhaps the solution lies in having two types of Summer Games, (the situation for the Winter Games is entirely different). One for the established and recognized activities, sports and games, the other for indigenous sports and for those coun-

tries with IOC recognized Associations but with low membership.

This would not be based on population count. Sending financial aid to build facilities is not necessarily sound, unless IOC control of finances is assured.

Is there a study, by the IOC, of disadvantaged countries' needs and of their resources? Essential in such a study would be need to know religious, cultural and sport interests. Were this so it would indicate where the need for assistance is greatest and not simply by the country's request for funds, facilities and equipment.

National Olympic Committees are encouraged to make their members aware of Olympic Solidarity and its benefits which can be had by application, showing needs.

Some opinions were that "twinning" of NOCs in economically advanced countries and developing countries should be encouraged, to the mutual benefit of each. On this line of suggestion a network of NOCs could be established linking NOCs of developing and "developed" countries for co-operation in exchange, and for educational opportunity each way.

Economic status does not necessarily determine the level of sport development in a country. Certain economically challenged nations have been able to excel in high-level sport and competition.

What is needed, in most cases is the provision of technical aid, books, training and coaching manuals, all forms of educational materials, equipment and coaching/teaching schools. But above all is understanding of each situation and the ability and willingness to help.

Question 13

It is all very well to suggest that the media should help to make the authorities in developing countries aware of the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport.

Authorities in developing countries know that is true, but how are they able to influence the media?

The media cannot be "used" - one can only work with the media.

Through the help of Olympic Solidarity, certain under-developed countries could have courses for magazine editors, newspaper reporters, radio broadcasters and television executives arranged through their NOCs.

Primarily the course would be to show facilities (or lack of them) and to have discussions with those doing their best to create Clubs, coach athletes, involve teachers, and to draw attention to the plight of those too hungry to play and the restrictions encountered through religious, social, traditional and environmental restraints. Lecturers would not be needed

At the end of each course the organizers could ask for help by having the par-

ticipants elicit readers', viewers' and listeners' attention to the problems that beset local authorities in some developing countries. This would also be the time to ask television authorities to make a short film to show, in developed countries.

To answer the question many groups made lists of things to do. Most however threw the responsibility on to the IOC, not realizing that the question asked what we, as individuals could do?

Some suggested that a series of lectures be given at a General Session of the IOA, the lecturers being from developing countries.

Other groups asked that NOCs prepare, and distribute to schools, a brochure describing the role of NOCs within the Olympic Movement.

Most group-reports indicated that on their return home, participants would write letters to their local Press, write articles for publication, ask radio stations to arrange an interview with them, and approach television stations for appearance on a news broadcast about their being at the IOA. All agreed to make reference to the inequalities within the Olympic Movement, in particular the help needed in disadvantaged nations.

Many participants are teachers, some are university or college lecturers. All agreed to speak to classes referring to the aid needed in developing nations.

It is a fact that education is the key to understanding and that communication is vital to enable us to help others.

For those Academy graduates who are from developing countries it is hoped that as individuals they will be spokespersons for sport. They should be willing to assist in the organization of sporting events, introduce Olympic Education in schools and plan new sports opportunities for young people. This is a cyclical process as the education of youth will, in turn, inform the media and ultimately the general public. We should never underestimate the potential we have as our interaction with the media, sponsors, government, and sporting associations all assist in the positive promotion of sport.

One of the most effective ways of emphasizing the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport is through media promotion of sports figures who can be seen as role models and as personifying the advantageous aspects of sport that we all know exist.

Individuals can act as a connection between the media and sponsors by giving their support to functions organized to promote sport which in turn will attract media attention.

All media could help to make the authorities in developing countries aware of the important and beneficial nature of the social and economic role of sport to their society. As group members agreed, the media cannot be coerced but we can work with the media. Since it is very difficult to use the media, we should be the ones who draw their attention to authorities' responsible for the role of sport. We

can do this by being active messengers, publishing reports, using editorials and, in general, setting a good example, promoting of the idea of a better quality of life gained by exercising and being involved in sports. This is a challenge for everyone. This focus must be encouraged by the country's authorities since it is beneficial from an economical and social point of view. As media are very powerful influences we should try to include more educational aspects in sport programmes, as well as promoting greater recreational activities. Since it is so expensive to broadcast such programmes, and the developing countries cannot afford to pay for it, it should be the responsibility of world organizations (such as the IOC) to include conditions of free promotional airtime when TV rights are given to major TV Networks.

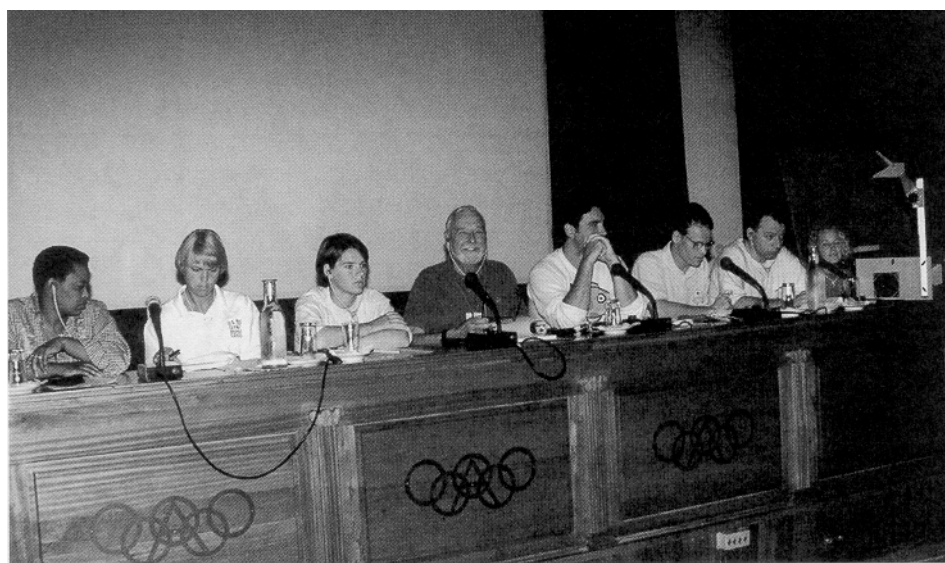
Sports federations should include influential media personnel on their advisory or decision-making boards so that they will have a greater interest in a broader coverage of the sport world, including the popularization of the Olympic Movement. We should also provide better educational opportunities for media of the lesser known sports and activities, as well as the concepts of Olympism. It would result in a wider knowledge of the situation of sport in the developing countries and the solution for making it better. In the future, we could use Internet (world-wide computer web) for exchanging ideas and making authorities realize the social and economical role of sport. In order to have the facility available for each NOC, (the programme could be entitled Olympic Info Network 2000), this programme could be implemented in parallel with other goals, such as on-going computer training, building a support network, etc.

An exciting thought is that we personally may become an aspect of the media by contributing to, and developing publications, such as mini-newspapers through an international network. In addition, sending news releases and articles through news pools e.g. United Press International will allow distribution of information worldwide.

These two reports form a precis of the 26 group-reports of 75 close-typed pages.



Ms Youla PIPILIS is delivering her address on behalf of the group discussion co-ordinators of the session.



Presentation of the conclusions from the group discussions with the guidance and the leadership of Professor John POWELL (CAN).



Mr Antonios TZIKAS, HOC President is addressing the audience during the closing ceremony.



Presentation of participation diplomas by the IOA President, Mr Freddy SERPIERIS.

**CLOSING CEREMONY
OF THE 35th SESSION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY
ANCIENT OLYMPIA
16 JULY 1995**

Address
by Mr Alexis Coupoux (FRA)
on behalf of the participants

It is difficult to conceal the intense emotions which penetrate us in these instants. Nevertheless, I will try to express myself with calmness and serenity. I would like first of all to thank warmly, on behalf of all of those who had the chance to participate in this 35th Session of the International Olympic Academy, the Greek Olympic Committee, the lecturers, the co-ordinators and all the personnel of the Academy. Veritable magicians in the art of osmosis, they have steeped us in an atmosphere of fraternity, friendship and respect: the unity which predominated at the Centennial Congress could not have been better affirmed.

At a time when our planet is riven by so many conflicts, we have, in effect, succeeded in binding together, without the least hypocrisy, diverse cultures and nationalities, thereby conveying to the whole world an image of peace and universality.

Even if we have occasionally regretted not being able to cover all aspects of the proposed themes, the many exchanges and lively debates were all of great quality. Thus, the discussion forum never turned into a soap-box, but, on the contrary, allowed interpretation between countries, preparing the way for even closer cooperation. And, as an even better symbol of unity, most of us came to an understanding regarding the development of a network linking the National Olympic Academies, the essence of which will be the implementation of common work programs and encouragement towards the creation of new Academies where they do not yet exist.

From this viewpoint, and even if we do not know precisely what the final outcome of our work will be, the closing ceremony of this session does not mark an end but rather releases a fantastic hope. Henceforward, we are guarantors of the Olympic Movement, tasked with transmitting its philosophy in our respective countries. We must, therefore, all together, be vigilant and struggle against the many aberrations that arise. I will conclude by laying down a challenge: that of remaining for ever united so that all people may benefit from our unique experience and find fulfilment through sport. We must carry off the victory of universality.

Address
by Mona Choi Nga Ling (HKG)
on behalf of the participants

It is my great pleasure to speak on behalf of the participants of the 35th Session at the International Olympic Academy.

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the International Olympic Academy, the Hellenic Olympic Committee, the Lecturers, the Co-ordinators and the staff of the Academy for their ardent support and good organisation of this session.

In the past two weeks, it is certain that we have broadened our horizons, as the materials and information given by the lecturers are so invaluable. In addition, we have not only enriched our knowledge of "Olympism", but also come to a better understanding of the relationship between the Olympic Movement and other social, political, ethical and economic issues. We have understood better the role of media, environmental preservation, the importance of fair play, sports for all and global peace.

Most of all, life here has been an unique opportunity for all of us to make friends with people of different nationalities. We had a joyful and comfortable stay in Olympia. Through the lectures, games and discussions, we have also learned how to respect each other in any situation. The experience that we have obtained will of course become an asset for our future lives.

Although we will soon part, I believe that the spirit of Olympism would keep us together as we all carry back with us the same mission to our own countries.

It is my hope that programmes of this kind will be expanded and supported so that more people in every part of the world can benefit from them and the ideals of Olympism can spread far and wide.

Thank you.

Address
by Ms Youla Pipilis (GRE)
on behalf of the discussion group leaders

For almost 35 years now, young women and men have gathered in Olympia every year in order to share the Olympic experience and be exposed to the Olympic philosophy. When they arrive, most of them know very little about the movement, the philosophy, the principles. And yet when they leave, they do not only take back to their respective countries a love for the movement, but also and most importantly, they carry along the message of Olympism.

As Baron Pierre de Coubertin said, "Olympism has not reappeared within modern civilization in order to play a local or transient role. The mission entrusted to it is a universal and secular one." The Olympic Movement can and should be an integral part of our social structures and for that matter we have the responsibility to assist in its dissemination internationally.

I feel extremely honoured and happy that I was chosen to address you on behalf of the Discussion Group Leaders. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the President and the Ephoria of the IOA as well as the Hellenic Olympic Committee for providing us with the opportunity to participate in this Session as Group Discussion Leaders.

They say that one of the dangers leaders face is that they do not know whether people are following them or chasing them. We would like to think that as Group Discussion Leaders we were neither followed nor chased. We hope instead that we managed to walk side by side with you and that we have helped you discover different aspects of Olympism.

We have had the chance to discuss the development of the Olympic Movement and its future at a most critical time. A hundred years since the establishment of the IOC and only a year away from the centenary Olympic Games seemed to be the appropriate time for us to look into the manner in which the Olympic Movement has developed, and to engage in fruitful criticism about its past, present and future. Amidst the confusion, the perplexity and the conflict of our times, the Olympic ideals seem to be successful in demonstrating what is essential and what is truly important. We sincerely hope that we have helped you in determining exactly that.

By this time tomorrow you will be on your way to your countries. The days

you have spent here in the Academy will be a happy memory and it is certain that the Academy and the people you met here will always have a special place in your hearts.

We hope, however, that your stay in the IOA will not be a simple memory at the recollection at which you will smile. We hope that it will also become a source of motivation for all of you to strive for the development of the movement. The role of Olympism is an ambitious one and to be a success, it must not only have all of space and time, but also commitment on our part. We are the new citizens of this world and the success of our efforts lies solely in our hands...

"To depart is to die a little", say the French and as time goes by you will miss the time we spent together here in Olympia, the peaceful coexistence, the friendships, the brotherhood, the universality.

Still, is this an end? In my mind this is more of a beginning than end... A beginning of a new and interesting voyage in life... We wish you all the best in your new journey and we hope that your enthusiasm for the Movement will not wane, that you will not give in.

The 35th International Session for Young Participants of the International Olympic Academy is coming to an end... We all felt that you were an excellent group and we would like to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for making our task worthwhile. On behalf of the Group Discussion Leaders, I would like to wish you the best of luck and every success in your future endeavours.

Allocution
par M. K. Georgiadis (GRE)
Doyen de l'A.I.O.

At the end of each session, when we review the results, we usually compare the participants with those who attended the previous sessions. By general agreement, this year's participants showed a remarkable interest in the work of the Session. I believe that this was due, on the one hand, to the higher age average and, on the other, to the better selection of participants by the National Olympic Academies. What was equally impressive was the participation in extra-curricular activities such as sports competitions, the dancing course, the painting and sculpture workshops and the "Dead Poets Society", as well as in the social evenings.

In addition to the academic character of the Session, the object of all these activities is to acquaint you with the Olympic Movement and its various aspects and trends, as fully as possible, so that you can later support it as its active administrators.

The subjects that were discussed during this Session had been selected from the four thematic units of the Centennial Congress in Paris. Your discussions within the working groups allowed you to cover effectively all the topics of the Congress, based on your own analysis and assessment and to present in your conclusions the new prospects and orientation of the Olympic Movement.

The aim of the Session is to present the whole truth about each concept or subject separately - something which is of course impossible since each of us has his or her own individual ideas, different education and socio-political views. The aim of the Session, however, is to guide you, through its educational programme, to the path of truth and reveal to you the high ideals of the Olympic philosophy.

There have of course been some contradictions in the Olympic Movement. These contradictions, however, do not differ from the contradictions we see in our daily lives. Man moves every day between reality, daily routine and imaginary reality, in the sphere of cogitation and intellectual pursuits where imaginary values are to be found. And when he succeeds in materializing some of these values, then they are no longer imaginary and he starts looking for new ideals. This process in

the search for truth between the real and the imaginary has marked all the great social, political, even religious ideas of our planet.

I would also like to make a reference to the term of education, a word that was so often heard in this room, especially when we were unable to find other answers to some of the problems of the Olympic Movement.

In your conclusions you have clearly stated that the term education encompasses a long-term and sustained process of formation of man's character, morality, intellectual and spiritual faculties and development of his social and cultural awareness, so that he can become a full and productive member of society. The result of this process becomes apparent in man's behaviour toward his environment.

Olympic education, in addition, emphasizes the necessity for educational strategies targeted at the young to enhance the educational process. The teachers and administrators of the Olympic Movement must understand the value of such a strategy that helps the young to move beyond their limits before the final recognition of who is the best. In order to develop a positive perception about themselves and the others, children need to be part of a process that brings motivation to go on, encouragement and moral rewards. Through this process they learn to appreciate themselves, as well as the others' achievement or effort in sport and in all the other activities of life.

Educational sport must promote the reward which the practise of sport will bring, the feeling that the joy, the elation you derive from it is worth striving for. As was rightly pointed out, even professional athletes live sport as a recreational activity and often need help and advice.

All of us should therefore believe that men can be formed and perfected through proper education strategies. Olympic education, based on the moral values and concepts of the Olympic philosophy can certainly play a major role in the attainment of this goal as we move towards the 21st Century.

In conclusion, I would like to thank, on behalf of us all, the IOC and the HOC for their material and moral support to the IOA, the President, Mr Serpieris, the staff and co-workers of the Academy for their valuable contribution to its work, as well as the interpreters.

Please allow me to address special thanks to all the coordinators of the working groups and to the chief coordinator Dr Powell, as well as to the lecturers for their outstanding contribution.

I wish you a safe return back to your respective countries.

Address
by Mr Freddy Serpieris (GRE)
President of the International Olympic Academy

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to close this 35th Session without giving a lecture, as we have already had a lot of those.

I am just going to say that really I hope that you had a very fruitful time here at the Academy, that you will go back to your countries, in the 5 continents of this world, taking the best of what you could get here, over these last 10 days, and that you will become Olympic leaders because that is what the Academy seeks to do, to create and give to young people, to you, as many possibilities as it can, so that when you go back to your area, city, town or country you will be able to disseminate as much as possible the Olympic philosophy so that the Olympic Movement and the Olympic family can continue to grow and prosper.

I would just like to ask you if you would join me one last round of applause for the different people who have helped us here, to succeed with this Session. And first of all I would like to thank the lecturers - both the ones who are here and the ones who have already left - who have done so much to help make this Session a successful one.

Thank you very much.

Abbreviations used

AFRIQUE / AFRICA

Afrique du Sud / South Africa	RSA	Ouganda / Uganda	UGA
Algérie / Algeria	ALG	Rwanda	RWA
Angola	ANG	Sao Tomé-et-Principe /	
Bénin/Bénin	BEN	Sao Tome and Principe	STP
Botswana	BOT	Sénégal / Senegal	SEN
Burkina Faso	BUR	Seychelles	SEY
Burundi	BDI	Sierra Leone	SLE
Cameroun / Cameroon	CMR	Somalie / Somalia	SOM
Cap-Vert / Cape Verde	CPV	Soudan / Sudan	SUD
République Centrafricaine /		Swaziland	SWZ
Central African Republic	CAF	République-Unie de Tanzanie /	
Comores / Comoros	COM	United Republic of <i>Tanzania</i>	TAN
Congo	CGO	Tchad / Chad	CHA
Côte d'Ivoire / Ivory Cost	CIV	Togo	TOG
Djibouti	DJI	Tunisie / Tunisia	TUN
Egypte / Egypt	EGY	Zaïre / Zaire	ZAI
Ethiopie / Ethiopia	ETH	Zambie / <i>Zambia</i>	ZAM
Gabon	GAB	Zimbabwe	ZIM
Gambie / Gambia	GAM		
Ghana	GHA		
Guinée / Guinea	GUI		
Guinée-Bissau / Guinea-Bissau	GBS		
Guinée Equatoriale /			
Equatorial Guinea	GEQ		
Kenya	KEN		
Lesotho	LES		
Libéria / Liberia	LBR		
Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne /			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LBA		
Madagascar	MAD		
Malawi	MAW		
Mali	MLI		
Maroc / Morocco	MAR		
Maurice / Mauritius	MRI		
Mauritanie / Mauritania	MTN		
Mozambique	MOZ		
Namibie / Namibia	NAM		
Niger	NIG		
Nigeria / Nigeria	NGR		

AMÉRIQUE / AMERICA

Antigua-et-Barbuda /	
Antigua and Barbuda	ANT
Antilles Néerlandaises /	
Netherlands Antilles	AHO
Argentine / Argentina	ARG
Aruba	ARU
Bahamas	BAH
Barbade / Barbados	BAR
Belize	BIZ
Bermudes / Bermuda	BER
Bolivie / Bolivia	BOL
Brésil / Brazil	BRA
Iles Caïmans / Cayman Islands	CAY
Canada	CAN
Chili / Chile	CHI
Colombie / Colombia	COL
Costa Rica	CRC
Cuba	CUB

République Dominicaine /		People's Republic of China	CHN
Dominican Republic	DOM	Corée / Korea	KOR
Dominique / Dominica	DMA	Émirats Arabes Unis /	
El Salvador	ESA	United Arab Emirates	UAE
Equateur / Ecuador	ECU	Hong-Kong / Hong Kong	HKG
États-Unis d'Amérique /		Inde / India	IND
United States of America	USA	Indonésie / Indonesia	INA
Grenade / Grenada	CRN	République Islamique d'Iran /	
Guatemala	GUA	Islamic Republic of Iran	IRI
Guyana	GUY	Iraq	IRQ
Haïti / Haiti	HAI	Japon /Japan	JPN
Honduras	HON	Jordanie /Jordan	JOR
Jamaïque /Jamaica	JAM	Kazakstan	KAZ
Mexique / Mexico	MEX	Kirghizistan / Kyrgyzstan	KGZ
Nicaragua	NCA	Koweït / Kowait	KUW
Panama	PAN	République Démocratique	
Paraguay	PAR	Populaire Lao / Lao People's	
Pérou / Peru	PER	Democratic Republic	LAO
Porto Rico / Puerto Rico	PUR	Liban / Lebanon	LIB
Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis /		Malaisie / Malaysia	MAS
Saint-Kitts and Nevis	SKN	Maldives	MDV
Sainte-Lucie / Saint Lucia	LCA	Mongolie / Mongolia	MGL
Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines /		Myanmar	MYA
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	VIN	Népal /Nepal	NEP
Surinam	SUR	Oman	OMA
Trinité-et-Tobago /		Ouzbékistan / Uzbekistan	UZB
Trinidad and Tobago	TRI	Pakistan	PAK
Uruguay	URU	Palestine	PLE
Venezuela	VEN	Philippines	PHI
Iles Vierges / Virgin Islands	ISV	Qatar	QAT
Iles Vierges Britanniques /		République Démocratique	
British Virgin Islands	IVR	Populaire de Corée / Democratic	
ASIE/ASIA		People's Republic of Korea	PRK
Afghanistan	AFG	Singapour / Singapore	SIN
Arabie Saoudite / Saudi Arabia	KSA	Sri Lanka	SRI
Bahrein / Bahrain	BRN	République Arabe Syrienne /	
Bangladesh	BAN	Syrian Arab Republic	SYR
Bhoutan / Bhutan	BHU	Tadjikistan / Tajikistan	TJK
Brunei Darussalam /		Chine Taipei	TPE
Brunei Darussalam	BRU	Thaïlande / Thailand	THA
Cambodge / Cambodia	CAM	Turkménistan / Turkmenistan	TKM
République Populaire de Chine /		Viet Nam	VIE
		Yemen / Yemen	YEM

EUROPE		Monaco	MON
Albanie / Albania	ALB	Norvège / Norway	NOR
Allemagne / Germany	GER	Pays-Bas / Netherlands	NED
Andorre / Andorra	AND	Pologne / Poland	POL
Arménie / Armenia	ARM	Portugal	FOR
Autriche / Austria	AUT	Roumanie / Roumania	ROM
Azerbaïdjan / Azerbaijan	AZE	Fédération de Russie /	
Belarus / Belarus	BLR	Russian Federation	RUS
Belgique / Belgium	BEL	Saint-Marin / San Marino	SMR
Bosnie-Herzégovine /		Slovaquie / Slovakia	SVK
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	Slovénie / Slovenia	SLO
Bulgarie / Bulgaria	BUL	Suède / Sweden	SWE
Chypre / Cyprus	CYP	Suisse / Switzerland	SUI
Croatie / Croatia	CRO	République Tchèque /	
Danemark / Denmark	DEN	Czech Republic	CZE
Espagne / Spain	ESP	Turquie / Turkey	TUR
Estonie / Estonia	EST	Ukraine	UKR
Finlande / Finland	FIN	Yougoslavie / Yugoslavia	YUG
France	FRA		
Géorgie / Georgia	GEO		
Grande-Bretagne / Great Britain	GBR		
Grèce / Greece	GRE		
Hongrie / Hungary	HUN	Océanie / Oceania	
Irlande / Ireland	IRL	Australie / Australia	AUS
Islande / Iceland	ISL	Îles Cook / Cook Islands	COK
Israël / Israel	ISR	Fidji / Fiji	FIJ
Italie / Italy	ITA	Guam	GUM
Lettonie / Latvia	LAT	Nauru	NRU
L'ex-République Yougoslave		Nouvelle-Zélande /	
de Macédoine /		New Zealand	NZL
The Former Yugoslav		Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée /	
Republic of Macedonia	MKD	Papua New Guinea	PNG
Liechtenstein	LIE	Îles Salomon / Solomon Islands	SOL
Lituanie / Lithuania	LTU	Samoa Américaines /	
Luxembourg	LUX	American Samoa	ASA
Malte / Malta	MLT	Samoa-Occidentale /	
République de Moldovie /		Western Samoa	SAM
Republic of Moldova	MDA	Tonga	TGA
		Vanuatu	VAN

Australie / Australia	AUS
lies Cook / Cook Islands	COK
Fidji / Fiji	FIJ
Guam	GUM
Nauru	NRU
Nouvelle-Zélande /	
New Zealand	NZL
Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée /	
Papua New Guinea	PNG
lies Salomon / Solomon Islands	SOL
Samoa Américaines /	
American Samoa	ASA
Samoa-Occidental /	
Western Samoa	SAM
Tonga	TGA
Vanuatu	VAN

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