

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY PARTICIPANTS ASSOCIATION

17TH SESSION FINAL REPORT

Virtual Session October 22 – 25, 2021



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SUMMARY OF THE SESSION

117 Registrants
60 countries
4 days

7 Guest Speakers
Online Election
Olympic & IOAPA Quizzes
Virtual Workouts

Dance & Culinary Workshops
Social Meetings
Pool Party

Over the past 24 months, we all attended our share of online Zoom conferences. The goal was to put together something extraordinary for this one.

Producing a virtual session is a lot more work than producing a live session. I cannot express enough gratitude and praise for the small group of EC members that made an early decision to have the session online and put the plan in motion. As we developed the program, we began to reach out to members to take on the various tasks needed. Over 30 dedicated people stepped up and contributed to a well-executed session. Please see Appendix A for a full list of volunteers. We have thanked each one personally for their contributions.

The points above summarize the session quite accurately however it seems appropriate to highlight some of the most memorable activities. The first thing we did was secure the amazing group of guest speakers. Some of them committed to be in Olympia as early as 2019. As it became obvious that we would not meet in Olympia they remained steadfast in their intentions to participate. Their enthusiasm for the Olympic Movement and the energy with which they made their presentations was very much appreciated by everyone.

The first online election has opened new doors for us as we look to the future and the possibility to have many members be able stand for office and vote for the Executive Committee. The election was extremely secure and was one of the most efficient procedures we have ever had. 78 people elected the new officers. The online session also enabled us to streamline the General Assembly. Every report was disseminated prior to the session. The members deserve credit for reading the documents in advance which allowed the proceedings to move smoothly without too much discussion.

For the past two years, the IOAPA has provided most of the coordinators for the IOA Young Participants Sessions. They were responsible for all of the extracurricular activities for the session. Without these the YP session would have been just another webinar. Like those sessions, we wanted to include other activities besides reports and presentations. We were able to host the many extracurricular items listed above. These fun sessions also gave participants chances to meet each other, interact and exchange ideas.

I was particularly pleased with the participation of all five former IOA Presidents, which shows their continued interest in the IOAPA and Olympism. I was delighted to see so many old friends and original IOAPA members who have not been able to get back to Olympia but were able to join the session. It was especially heartwarming to see their faces. The opportunity to connect, even online, to discuss our interests in the Olympic Movement and hear experts who provoked our thinking and challenged our ideas, was obviously very much needed. Attendance ranged from 45-80 people per daily session. Thank you to each and every one who made the effort to attend.

I am already looking forward to our next session, live in Olympia, and I hope that you will be there for what promises to be an epic return to the IOA.

Laurel Brassey Iversen, Oly (USA)
IOAPA Vice President and Session Chairperson



SOCIAL MEDIA BLASTS

Leading up to the session

June 15



June 30



July 15



July 30



August 15



August 30



September 15



September 30



October 21





IOAPA Session 2021 Programme

Online Edition

October 22-25, 2021 (Friday – Monday)

SPECIAL TOPIC: *Olympism during the global pandemic*

PROGRAMME

Important Notes:

- All programme timings are according to CEST (Central European Summer Time)
- You must be a registered participant of this session to vote in the election of the Executive Committee
- Arts programme will consist of Culinary and Dance Workshops.

Day 1: **Friday, 22 October**

14:00 Introduction by the IOAPA President, **Richard Koo (President – CAN)**

Presentation of lecturers

14:15 Olympic Anthem

Welcome Address by the IOAPA President, **Richard Koo (President – CAN)**

Historical Background – **Laurel Brassey Iversen (Vice President – USA)**

Fostering Membership – **Yarden Har Lev (Newsletter Editor – ISR)** and **Caroline Bujold (Secretary – CAN)**

Utilising Partnerships with the IOA and other sport/Olympic Organisations – **Richard Koo (President – CAN)**

Official Photo on the platform – (Yarden or Richard)

15:30 Break

15:45 Presentations by **Professor Jim Parry (GBR)** and **Irena Martínková (CZE)** (30 Min)

16:15 Q&A Session with the lecturers

16:30 Break

16:45 Olympic Quiz and IOAPA Video – **Yarden Har Lev (Newsletter Editor – ISR)**

18:00 Social Meeting for those who would like to get more acquainted.

Open on the platform until 19:00 – **Alexander Eriksson (NOR)** and **Megan Ritch (USA)**

Day 2: Saturday, 23 October

13:30 Introduction of the IOA Honorary Dean, **Prof. Dr. Konstantinos Georgiadis (GRE)** & Remarks

13:45 Q&A Session with Prof Georgiadis

14:00 Welcome Announcements

Introduction of the General Assembly by **Richard Koo (President – CAN)**

IOAPA General Assembly: Reports to be provided prior to the meeting

- Approval of the agenda of the General Assembly
- Reports of the Executive Committee Members
- Hans van Haute / Magna Grecia Project
- Introduction of IOAPA election procedures & description of IOAPA Executive Committee roles
- IOAPA Session Election Panel

15:30 Break

15:45 Presentation by **Leo Hsu (TPE)** Professor - National Taiwan Sports University (15 Min)

16:00 Q&A Session with the lecturer

16:15 Presentation by **Ms. Maha Zaoui (TUN)** Rugby Africa (15 Min)

16:30 Q&A Session with the lecturer

16:45 Reminder for Pool party – **Stavros Stavrou (GRE)**

Arts Workshop – Culinary by **Xavier Jeannin (Marketing Officer – FRA)**

18:00 Social Meeting. Open on the platform until 19:00 – **Yarden Har Lev (Newsletter Editor - ISR)** and **Stavros Stavrou (GRE)**

Day 3: Sunday, 24 October

- 13:00 Virtual Workout – Tai Chi (45 Min) with **Ulrich Rosen (Treasurer – GER)**
- 14:00 Welcome Announcements
- 14:10 Presentation by **Ms. Elvira Ramini (ITA)** Secretary General of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee (15 Min)
- 14:25 Q&A Session with the lecturer
- 14:45 Presentations by members: **Bjorn Galjaart (NED), Simone Ciaccione (ITA), Cindy Burleson (USA)**
- 15:15 Break
- 15:30 Presentation by **Alexandra de Navacelle (FRA)**, President of the Pierre de Coubertin Family Association (15 Min)
- 15:45 Q&A Session with the lecturer
- 16:00 Introduction of candidates for Executive Committee. Questions to candidates (2 Min)
Election Procedures Reminders – **Election Commission**
- 17:15 Arts Workshop – Dance (1 Hr – Syrtaki and Kalamatiano) with **Elizabeth Hanley (Chair of the Hans van Haute Commission – USA)**
- 18:30 Pool Party. Open on the platform until 20:00 – **Laurel Brassey Iversen (Vice President - USA)** and **Stavros Stavrou (GRE)**

Day 4: Monday, 25 October

- 13:00 Virtual Workout – Beginner's Yoga (45 Min) with **Laura Moreira (CRC)** (Equipment: exercise mat)
- 14:00 Welcome Announcements
- 14:15 Executive Committee Elections
- 16:00 Break (photo of Executive Committee if possible)
- 16:15 Presentation by **Cynthia Stinger, OLY (USA)** Manager of the US Olympians & Paralympians Alumni Association (15 Min)
- 16:30 Q&A Session with the lecturer
- 16:45 Virtual Tour of the IOA campus new renovations
- 17:15 Closing Ceremony
- 17:30 Social Meeting

New Executive Committee to meet at a later scheduled time

IOAPA VIRTUAL SESSION PROCEDURES

Dear Participants,

We are very excited for this first Virtual Session and we want things to run smoothly. So here are a few guidelines to follow:

1. You do not have to attend every presentation or workshop, but if you decide to attend some sections, please be on time by logging in 5 minutes before the presentation.
 - a. The Session hours are in Central European Summer Time (Paris).
 - b. If you are uncertain of the time conversion, use [this tool](#).
2. Business Meeting - GENERAL ASSEMBLY:
 - a. 23 October @ 14:00: General Assembly Instructions & IOAPA Report
 - b. 24 October @ 16:00: Election Procedures & Presentation of Candidates
 - c. 25 October @ 14:00: Executive Committee Elections
3. You will receive your voting credentials 24 hours before the election.
REMINDER that you need to be present to vote.
 - a. [Candidates](#) up for elections.
 - b. To view the [candidates' statements](#).
4. You can always access the [programme here](#) (see highlights on page 2) and all [documentation here](#). It will be updated as needed.

Technology

5. If you have any technical difficulty, please write to info@ioapa.org or send us a note in the WhatsApp Group (link provided to participants).
6. The entire session will be conducted on Zoom:
 - a. Please download and install the [Zoom application](#) on your computer prior to the session (if you are using it for the first time, please get familiar and test your camera and microphone);
 - b. Here is the ZOOM link to attend the Session: link provided to participants;
 - c. Please rename your Zoom Avatar with your full name and country (go to your name, press MORE, press RENAME and enter your information);
 - d. Keep your microphone MUTED during presentations;
 - e. Please use the RAISE YOUR HAND function if you want to speak;
 - f. Or use the CHAT to ask a question.
7. You will receive a Google Calendar invitation directly so you can integrate the different sessions to your calendar.
8. Please join our WhatsApp Group (link provided to participants) to be able to reach us during the Session.
9. Please ensure you have provided your correct PERSONAL email address. This will be required for Executive Committee elections. If we have an incorrect or invalid email address, you will not be able to vote.

Presentations

DAY 1 - 22 October

- 15:45: Mr. Jim Parry (GBR) and Ms. Irene Martínková (CZE)

DAY 2 - 23 October

- 13:30: Remarks by IOA Honorary Dean, Prof. Dr. Konstantinos GEORGIADIS
- 15:45: Mr. Leo Hsu (TPE) - National Taiwan Sports University
- 16:15: Ms. Maha Zaoui (TUN) Rugby Africa (15 Min)

DAY 3 - 24 October

- 14:10: Ms. Elvira Ramini (ITA) Secretary General of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee
- 15:30: Ms. Alexandra de Navacelle (FRA), President of the Pierre de Coubertin Family Association

DAY 4 - 25 October

- 16:15: Ms. Cynthia Stinger, OLY (USA) Manager of the US Olympians & Paralympians Alumni Association

Social Events

DAY 1 - 22 October

- 16:45: Olympic Quiz
- 18:00: Social Night

DAY 2 - 23 October

- 16:45: Culinary Workshop
- 18:00: Social Night - [Pool Party](#)

DAY 3 - 24 October

- 13:00: Tai Chi
- 17:00: Dance Workshop
- 18:30: Social Night

DAY 4 - 25 October

- 13:00: Beginner's Yoga
- 16:45: Virtual Tour of IOA Campus & Renovations
- 17:30: Social Night

*"Hi everyone, this is Madji Jacques AYASSOU from Togo 🇹🇬, I am new to IOAPA,
I am very excited to see you all tomorrow!"*

*"It has been many years since I went to Ancient Olympia.
So excited to get reconnected with my Olympic family!" Rafael*

WELCOME ADDRESS BY IOAPA PRESIDENT RICHARD KOO (CAN)

Dear IOAPA members and guests,

My name is Richard Koo, and I am the president of the International Olympic Academy Participants Association. Welcome to the 17th IOAPA Session 2021, and to this first ever virtual meeting of our organisation. We hope that over the next four days you will have the opportunity to reminisce about your time in Olympia, learn more about how Olympic education is being delivered around the world, but most importantly meet old and new friends with the common passion for Olympism and the International Olympic Academy that we all share.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the staff of the International Olympic Academy and President Isidoros Kouvelos for their ongoing support of IOAPA over the years and congratulate them on the inauguration of the newly renovated campus of the IOA in Olympia this past weekend. We look forward to visiting again as soon as possible once the current international public health emergency subsides.

Playing of the Olympic Anthem.



OPENING REMARKS

Before I begin, I would like to take an opportunity to acknowledge that for the first time ever, we have all 5 past presidents from IOAPA in attendance for this year's session. So, to President Hannesson, President Cross, President Arguelles, President Ameer and President Brassey Iversen, greetings and thank you for joining us today.

Friends, when we last gathered in Olympia in the summer of 2019, we could never have imagined what would transpire over the next two years and where we would be at this point in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the world, and forever changed us all. It forced us to shelter at home, separate from friends and loved ones, and prevent us from gathering in ways we had previously taken for granted.

But through crisis comes reflection, resilience, and reinvention. It forced us to rethink our interactions with each other; reconsider our responsibilities in fighting this pandemic as an international community; and redouble our support to those frontline health care workers who kept us safe.

In those first few months we also came face-to-face with the social inequities that have always existed in our societies, but perhaps too easily ignored in the rush of daily life. The events surrounding the murder of George Floyd forced a global reckoning about how we treat the underrepresented, and those that seek equity and fairness in societies that do not treat them as equals. The disruptions that COVID brought gave pause to the way we used to do things and has made many of us realise that we must do better.

But this forced re-examination of how we conduct our lives has awoken us from our complacency and, in some respects, has brought us closer together. And the way we work, communicate and interact has been forever changed through the accelerated adoption of virtual technologies, bridging the challenging physical divide that we have all been experiencing.

And for IOAPA, the pandemic forced us to adapt the ways we deliver of our programs. But in so doing we have developed new models for the future that brings the promise of greater engagement, greater access and greater transparency for all of our members. In 2020, IOAPA members designed the virtual format for the IOA's Young Participants Session that has been in use for the past two years. We were able to produce an engaging week-long session that incorporated many of the elements and experiences one would have in Olympia, but via Zoom. This not only provided the IOA with new possibilities to increase its reach and footprint for future programs, but also served as a model for the Session that you all a part of today.

I am happy to announce that this 17th IOAPA Session is the largest event in the history of our organisation with nearly 120 participants registered, including all of you. The barrier to attendance once caused by the cost of travelling to Olympia has effectively been eliminated, and in future years we will look to develop a hybrid model so that members can attend the session either in-person or at home.

Another innovation for this Session will be our virtual elections for Executive Committee. For the first time, the full IOAPA membership will be eligible to vote, bringing the ideal of universal suffrage to the organisation. We have

also introduced a new method of nominations which provides candidates more opportunities to run for office without having to travel to Olympia. These innovations will translate to more opportunities for our members to run for elected office, remove systemic barriers and eventually lead to greater representation and diversity from all segments of our member base.

I am also pleased to announce a very important step towards increasing the diversity of voices at our IOAPA Sessions. Thanks to a successful fundraising campaign with our partners at Agrotourism Magna Grecia, throughout the course of 2020 we were able to raise nearly 2500 euros for the Hans van Haute Fund. And in so doing, we will be able to provide for the first time ever the full cost of flight and accommodation to Olympia for our next Hans van Haute Scholar in 2023 from a designated underrepresented nation. These are just some examples of how IOAPA has worked to bring us closer together even during this period of disruption and will continue to do so as its primary responsibility to our members.

I would like to take a moment to remember those IOAPA members who we have lost over the past two years because of COVID or other tragic circumstances. To their family and friends, our thoughts are with you, but we hope you take comfort in the knowledge that their commitment to Olympism is a legacy that will live on in their communities, inspiring a new generation of global citizens to follow in their footsteps.

In closing, as we look forward to an exciting and engaging 4 days of the Session, let's use this time to reflect upon values that Pierre de Coubertin espoused in his vision of Olympism and channel the inspiration that we derived from our time at the IOA into a renewed commitment to, in the words of our NOC partners in Canada, Be Olympic! Thank you and enjoy the Session!

Richard Koo (CAN) IOAPA President

HISTORICAL REFLECTIONS OF THE IOAPA BY LAUREL BRASSEY IVERSEN - OLY, (USA)

IOAPA VICE PRESIDENT

See Appendix C for full presentation



Traditions help bind us together and reinforce who we are. Who hasn't dreamed while soaking in our common humanity at the IOA campus in Ancient Olympia? Who could resist thoughts of peace, and unity, of what could be? Especially, in that unique place, it is impossible to turn away from meeting a new friend, trying a new sport, a dance, or a language. Any session at the IOA can be a life-changing experience. Those who grasp this opportunity to utilize sport as a means to teach respect for other ways of life, tolerance of things we have limited understanding of, fair play and inclusion, surely find great satisfaction.

At the IOA sessions during the mid-eighties, there were many such dreamers. Individuals from the 1985, and 1986 sessions, with the encouragement of the President of the Academy, Dr. Nicolaos Nissiotis, had an idea for the formation of an organization that would celebrate what they were all living at the Academy, "Real Olympism". The single, biggest question that all participants were asking following the sessions, was, "Now what happens"?

The idea was born for a way to keep everyone connected, to continue the New Olympic Movement upon returning home. We wanted a way to support one another as we strived to implement Olympism as a philosophy of life, in

our own countries. We also wanted to ensure a way back to Olympia, to find the profound joy we had experienced and rekindle those friendships and bonds that were made there.

Many young participants cannot remember the dark ages before FAX, email, and SMS. Regular post was the best means of communication as it was simply too expensive to telephone. At the close of the '86 session, Dr. Nissiotis offered the Academy premises for a "reunion" of the IOA participants. Upon the untimely death of Dr. Nissiotis that same summer, the plans stalled. The '85 group organized by Hans van Haute (BEL), a selfless guy with enormous energy and a contagious spirit, and the '86 group organized by Ingolfur Hannesson (ISL), Laurel Brassey Iversen (USA) and Yiannis Zoumboulis (GRE) were sharing information through newsletters.

All preparations were made by letter and fax and in the summer of 1989, 61 past participants from 20 countries met again in Olympia to form the International Olympic Academy Alumni Association. The principles of democracy and the Roberts Rules of Order were implemented to run the meetings and the elections. I recall that many of the members from the former Eastern Bloc countries were not accustomed to voting and told us to just make the decisions for them. There were small groups all over the lecture hall with someone translating into a common language, Italian, German, Russian, or Spanish. Not only were officers elected, but the mission statement and each of the by-laws of the association was discussed at length and voted upon. This was a tedious and incredibly painstaking process, which was undertaken without the benefit of simultaneous translation. Fortunately, there were numerous lawyers in attendance to make sure we did everything correctly. The full report of the session was typed and copied during the session and handed over prior to leaving. When I look back on this session, I am very proud that this organization was born out of such an incredible process and very proud to have been a part of it. I was elected the first president, followed in 1991 by Ingolfur Hannesson. I returned to the position in 1995 and remained until 2005.

We were off and running, or so we thought. We soon found out that printing, folding, addressing and mailing newsletters, our only form of communication to the new members and other past participants we were trying to reach, was a very slow, and expensive way to communicate. For the first 10 years of the association, most of the budget (received through dues-\$30 for two years) was spent on this endeavor. Weeks and months were required for any decisions regarding the association to be made.

Also, Mr. Filaretos and the Ephoria proved somewhat reluctant to wholly endorse us. We were economically tied to the IOA, mostly because of the offer for free room and board at the Academy for our sessions. We only had to get ourselves there, which is no small financial undertaking. We also met resistance on many initiatives we wanted to implement, such as proposing coordinators for the session and being allowed a few minutes to present the IOAAA during the official program. I'm not convinced they took us very seriously and thought maybe we wouldn't survive. Realistically, we probably shouldn't have when you consider that we were a global association without any sponsorship, funded solely by \$30 subscription fees of the members. One mailing of the newsletter could wipe out an entire year's budget.

In all successful organizations, there are always some stubborn, persistent individuals who keep the train on the track. Fortunately, we had a few of those as well as some dedicated folks behind the scenes who were always willing to step up. Along the way, we nurtured our relationships with the IOA leadership and gained the trust and confidence that we desired while remaining an independent, self-sustaining entity. Slowly, we won over many of the Greek officials as they could see we were serious people, dedicated to Olympism and willing to work. Mr. Filaretos, although he referred to me as Mrs. Impossible, became one of our most ardent supporters until his death in 2007. Almost from our inception we were defended and counseled by our dear friend, Dean Kostas Georgiadis. He has been the single most constant influence in the association. He first attended our session in 1991. We thought he was really there to spy on us, as he did not engage us in any conversations. (We learned it was because

he didn't speak much English). But we quickly saw that he was the best thing that could have ever happened to us. He remains today the Dean of the IOA and has been supporting us through the many different government and IOA leadership changes. We can never thank him enough for his support and friendship which continues to this day.

Our traditions began at the 2nd session in 1991 after the death of one of our founders. We planted the Hans van Haute memorial tree, and we pay tribute to this fine man every session by laying a wreath at his tree.

A big boost came for us in 1996 when we were invited by the Hellenic Olympic Committee to take part in the Centennial Olympic Games Flame Relay in Greece. Mr. Anathasios Kritsinelis played a key role to make this a reality and Yiannis Zoumboulis worked tirelessly to organize the entire affair. 42 members made the trip and attended the Lighting Ceremony in the Ancient Stadium in Olympia and ran with the torch over the rugged Mt. Taigetos south of Olympia.

In 1997, President Filaretos attended our session. It was then that the participants voted to change the name to IOAPA. Between 1997 and 2007, things remained rather status quo and sessions were generally organized around Olympic Education. The Association was still operating on the dues of the membership and really had no sponsorship or means to take on any large projects. Eventually the IOAPA president was invited to come every year to the IOA session as a coordinator and we were allowed to make a presentation in the lecture hall, distribute the beautiful brochure we produced and inscribe new members.

The old guard gave way to the new generation in 2005 as technology was enabling us to communicate worldwide in real time. The new wave of members, many of whom came from the Post Graduate seminar, were very well immersed in every aspect of Olympism, eager to get involved and experienced in all the latest means of social media and technology. Hector Arguelles (ESP) led this "Newest" Olympic Movement.

At many of the sessions a large amount of time was spent, re-hashing what the aims of the association should be. Because there are always many new participants, this had to be explained to bring everyone up to speed. Just recently, members attending the IOAPA session have begun to understand that its primary function is to provide a network of contacts and support in many different areas of sport to individuals who have attended an official session of the IOA and who chose to join the IOAPA. Most recently in 2013, the members present voted to make the initial membership fee a lifetime membership.

The IOA itself has been reborn out of the scorched trees of the fires of 2007 modernizing itself with new programs, initiatives and collaborations. Since the election of IOA President Isidoros Kouvelos in 2009, and the installation of Dionyssi Gangas as Director of the IOA, the IOAPA has enjoyed a new level of cooperation and encouragement. Dean Georgiadis continues to be our mentor and the new facilities at the IOA beckon us all to return.

IOAPA members continue to make impacts in their countries as members and leaders of their respective NOA, in some cases, being the driving force in their creation. They help in preparing the Young Participants for each year's IOA session. (Our Orientation Manual can be downloaded and used in any country). They are respected professors of Olympic Studies, NOC officers, and IOC members and Olympians. The future promises to bring us closer together as globalization shrinks our world. Technology will enable us to do more than ever before as we have seen when Covid forced us indoors. The values of Olympism always shine brightly in troubled times, and we will always play a part in spreading these values. We are especially proud that all of the past presidents of IOAPA were able to join in this session. It is a reminder of the lasting impact of the IOA, IOAPA and Olympism.

On this very special occasion of the first on-line session with over 115 participants, we are reminded once again of the inspirational words of Dr. Nissiotis at the Closing Ceremony of the 1985 Young Participant's session. He said, "...make a miniature replica of the universal family, a family which you will form beyond and over the level of any religious, political and racial discrimination". We did it! It is something we can all be very proud of.

FOSTERING MEMBERSHIP –YARDEN HAR LEV (ISR) NEWSLETTER EDITOR AND CAROLINE BUJOLD (CAN) SECRETARY

Caroline Bujold (CAN) talked about how we recruit members. The purpose for the IOAPA has always been to help members stay connected and create a network where we can share academic materials, but also just our general passion for the Olympic Movement.

Often, after participants attend a session in Olympia, there is nothing keeping them connected to each other and the Olympic Movement. The IOAPA wants to fill that gap and offer you a space where you can exercise your leadership in Olympism, as a way of life.

Our recruitment is done through IOA participants' lists, presentations from IOAPA members during the IOA sessions, promotion through Arete (newsletter) and social media, as well as word of mouth from one member to a new IOA graduate.

Yarden Har Lev (ISR) talked about the benefits of being a member like the opportunity to attend the sessions and the torch relay. For Yarden, when you go back to an IOAPA activity, you make get new family members and friends for life.

Richard Koo (CAN) asked for comments from past presidents. Laurel Brassey-Iversen (USA) mentioned it's important that IOAPA members be present at the main session as coordinators because we can recruit new members in person. After last year's online Young Participant's Session we received a record number of new members. Hector Arguelles (ESP) added the importance of keeping in touch. For Richard Koo (CAN), he had an eye-opening experience in 2007 as a young participant. After that, he asked himself: "what's next?" By joining IOAPA he found that way.

UTILISING PARTNERSHIPS WITH THE IOA AND OTHER SPORT/OLYMPIC ORGANISATIONS – RICHARD KOO (CAN) PRESIDENT

Richard Koo (CAN) talked about the growth of partnerships. It's a way to support each other's work, to work on building connections to support Olympic education. The International Pierre-de-Coubertin Committee is a great example. Hector Arguelles (ESP), IOAPA Past President, serves an important role as Treasurer for the International Society for Olympic Historians.

Richard Koo (CAN) has been working with the Canadian Olympic Committee to foster a new partnership which we will hear more about later.

IOAPA SESSION WHATSAPP GROUP POSTS

“For French speakers only, there will be translation by Xavier! Join the WhatsApp group”

*“Hi. This is Simone Ciaccione from Italy.
Very very glad and proud to be part of this amazing team!”*

“Hello from Puerto Rico. Getting all pumped for the session” - Barby

“Hi everyone! Excited to attend the incredible program that is prepared for the session and happy to meet everyone soon. Regards from Guatemala “- Marisleysis Cedenó

“Hi everyone, I am a new-comer from Sénégal. Happy to be part of the group. Looking forward to meeting you. Kindest regards.”- Cécile FAYE

“Hi everyone, 🤝, this is Roland from Germany”

“Hi, I'm excited to start the session on Friday” – Xavier

“I am so thankful for technology, which allowed us to be somehow together in unprecedented times” -Rafael

*“Hi everybody!!!
I am looking forward to attending the Session!!!” – Marilena Soukera*

“It's been AMAZING to see you and talk to you, guys. You have made my day!!!!” Luis

“Hi! This is Yogo Suzuki from Japan!”

“Kalimera PR 🤗 Excellent IOA memories. Warm hugs 🤗 from Puerto Rico PR”

“Hey! Greetings from El Salvador! This will be my first IOAPA session and I'm very excited! #IOAForever” - Luis ..

*“Hey family, unfortunately today can't be present because I have to work.
Have a great session everyone 🤔🤔”*

“I will be with you later. About to head off to play the winter indoor version of that curious English (and Commonwealth) sport, cricket” - Andrew Shields (GBR)

REMARKS - IOA HONORARY DEAN, PROF. DR. KONSTANTINOS GEORGIADIS (GRE)

The Dean was pleased to see so many familiar faces and reiterated his involvement with IOAPA since its beginning years and his support until today. His presentation focused on the new installations of the Academy and the next generation of Olympic Education encompassing all of the new technology installed at the premises. He praised the invaluable work of the IOAPA members who contributed to the works of the YP sessions in 2020 and 2021.

Highlights:

- The Young Participant's Session will now be called Young Ambassadors Session
- IOA facilities will be used year-round
- All official sessions are subsidized by the IOC.
- IOA Ephoria is now 11 members 2 of which come from the IOC
- Book by Gangas and Georgiadis <https://ioa.org.gr/portfolio-item/looking-towards-the-future-with-hope>

Q&A Session with Prof. Dr. Georgiadis

Questions and answers revolved around how the IOAPA can be included and contribute in the new vision of the IOA to "continue excellent Humanistic Programs to fulfil the vision of Olympism. The dean said that the main focus of the IOA of course, is education. IOAPA should consider how to be involved from the educational program side of things.



IOAPA SESSION 2021 GUEST SPEAKERS

“The Logic of Categorisation in Sport” by Irena Martínková (CZE) Jim Parry (GBR)



Associate Professor in Kinanthropology at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Irene's focus is on Philosophy of Sport and Ethics of Sport. She is currently Chair of the Faculty Ethics Committee, and Vice-Chair of the European Association for the Philosophy of Sport. She is the author of *Instrumentality and Values in Sport* and published many other articles and chapters. She attended the IOA Post Graduate Seminar in 1999 and has returned many times as a guest professor.

Jim Parry (GBR) - Visiting Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University in Prague, Czechoslovakia

Jim was formerly Head of the Department of Philosophy, University of Leeds, UK. His main academic interests are in social ethics and social and political philosophy. He has authored and co-authored many books in these fields. Jim has been a Visiting Professor of Olympic Studies in Barcelona, Ghent, Ancient Olympia, London and Sochi. He has attended numerous sessions of the IOAPA.



See Appendix D for full presentation

*“PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL PIERRE DE COUBERTIN COMMITTEE” BY MS.
ELVIRA RAMINI (ITA)*



Secretary General of the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee

Elvira was Deputy Secretary General of the IPCC since November 2015 and invited to become a member in January 2014. Elvira worked at the International Olympic Committee - 1986 – 2015 in the following positions: Cabinet of the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, Jacques Rogge, Press Manager of the IOC Medical Commission, and Quality Control, IOC Knowledge Management department. She has a Master of Arts in Olympic Studies by the German Sport University Cologne, 2013 and a University degree in Philology. She was also a Professor for Spanish, English and Latin. In 1975 she was an interpreter for English-Spanish-English. Elvira published a book with three Spanish journalists: “President Samaranch, 21 Years in the Presidency of the IOC that changed Sport throughout the World”, published and presented in 2016. Elvira had a wonderful relationship with IOC President Samaranch for the many years that she worked for the IOC. She attended the IOA as an IOC delegate to the Young Participant's session in 1997 and became an IOAPA member. For a number of years she printed, addressed and mailed by post, the IOAPA newsletter, not only saving the association a huge expense to mail all over the world, but her time and resources to do so. She has been a true friend of Olympism and the IOAPA for decades and we are honoured to have her join us as a guest speaker.

See Appendix E for full presentation

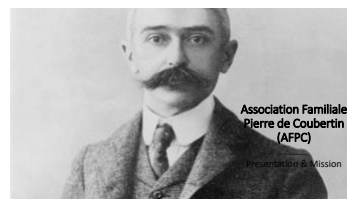
*“THE RELEVANCE OF OLYMPISM IN TIMES OF COVID” BY ALEXANDRA DE NAVACELLE DE COUBERTIN
(FRA)*



President of the Pierre de Coubertin Family Association

Alexandra is a 4th generation descendant of Pierre de Coubertin. She is currently the president of the Pierre de Coubertin Family Association and a member of the Olympic Culture and Heritage Committee of the IOC. She officially represents Pierre de Coubertin's family at the IOC and at Sport and Olympic events. When not engaged in promoting the values of Olympism, Alexandra is a consultant in Organizational development and Change Management. She lives in Paris with her Greek American husband and their two teenage girls.

See Appendix F for full presentation



*“OLYMPIC EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN ACTION- A SUCCESSFUL MODEL IN FORMOSA (TAIWAN)” BY
DR. LI-HONG LEO HSU (TPE)*



Dean and Professor at Liberal Arts Centre (General Education) and CEO of Olympic Education Centre, National Taiwan University of Sport

Leo was the founder (CEO) for the International Olympic and Multicultural Studies in Taiwan. While working on his master thesis (1993-1995) on “Criticism and Reconstruction of Amateurism in the modern Olympic Games”, he developed research interests in both sports’ philosophy and Olympic studies. He is the first Taiwanese to receive his PhD (1998-2003) from the School of Philosophy, Leeds University, UK. Ever since his academic enrolment in England, he started to take part in international conferences/seminars with respect to Olympic studies and Sport Philosophy. His main work is: “Ethics and Sports Rules” (2003, PhD thesis); “Philosophy of Sport and Education”; “Philosophical inquiry in Olympic Education”. In addition, he has worked with Prof Mike McNamee and Prof Jim Parry (Eds.) on the translation of their book on “Ethics and Sport” (published in 2004 in Chinese), and for the International Journal of “Ethics, Sport, Philosophy” since 2006. In 2021, he established the first Olympic Education Centre/Museum at National Taiwan University of Sport.

See Appendix G for full presentation

“EXCELLENCE IN SPORT. YES...BUT AT WHAT COST?” BY MAHA ZAOUÏ (TUN)



University Teacher at ISSEP (Higher Institute of Sports and Physical Education) Tunis
Manager of Women’s Rugby Africa

Maha has been active for over 20 years as a referee for international swimming competitions, attending Youth Olympic Games, World Championships and Mediterranean Games. She also has been a referee for Special Olympics. More recently, she has served as a member of the Tunisian Olympic Committee and President of the Tunisian Olympic Academy. Maha has a PhD in Science and Technology of Sports and Physical Activities (Department of Humanities) at ISSEP (Higher Institute of Sports and Physical Education), Ksar Saïd. Maha attending the IOA as a participant, lecturer, and coordinator between 2003 and 2007.

See Appendix H for full presentation

*“U.S. OLYMPIANS AND PARALYMPIANS ASSOCIATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND OLYMPIANS IN
“ACTION” BY CYNTHIA STINGER, OLY (USA)*



Manager, U.S. Olympians & Paralympians Association (USOPA) for the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee.

Since 1987 Cindy has balanced her outstanding athletic career with her work for the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee. From 1987 through the spring of 1996, Cindy worked for the United States Olympic & Paralympic Committee's Drug Control Program. She also was the Manager, Youth and Community Programs. Cindy is a three-time Olympian in Team Handball 1984, 1988 and 1992. She attended the IOA NOA Session in 1998. She serves over 12,000 US Olympians and Paralympians of which about 8000 are active members.

See Appendix I for full presentations

See Appendix J for the poems written by Dr. Greg Bell, OLY



IOAPA Session 2021

Online Edition

IOAPA General Assembly 2021

Saturday 23 October 2021

1. President's Opening Remarks
2. Approval of the Agenda
3. Activity Reports by IOAPA Executive Committee Members
4. Update on IOAPA Finances
5. Update on the HVH Fund / Magna Grecia Project
6. Discharge of IOAPA Executive Committee Members
7. IOAPA Elections: Procedure & Positions
8. Election Panel
9. Miscellaneous

INTRODUCTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY RICHARD KOO (CAN) PRESIDENT

All reports of the General Assembly follow on the next pages.

1. President's Opening Remarks
2. Approval of the agenda of the General Assembly:
 - a. Quorum was reached for the meeting;
 - b. Agenda was approved by vote of the GA.
3. IOAPA Reports by IOAPA Executive Committee Members:
 - a. President Richard Koo gave a summary of all the EC member reports of the past 2 years;
 - b. EC members' presentations were distributed prior to the session and therefore not read.
4. Update on IOAPA finances:
 - a. Ulrich Rosen made a short overview of the IOAPA accounts.
5. Update on the Hans van Haute / Magna Grecia Project:
 - a. Laurel Brassey Iversen gave a short PowerPoint presentation of the Magna Grecia / Hans van Haute Scholarship Project;
 - b. Franca Magrini, owner of Magna Grecia Farm was introduced and thanked the IOAPA for their cooperation and for visiting the farm since 2011. It is their sincere pleasure to have this association with the IOAPA and hope to continue for many years.
6. Discharge of IOAPA Executive Committee for 2019-2021:
 - a. List of members: President - Richard Koo (CAN), Vice President – Laurel Brassey Iversen (USA), Secretary – Caroline Bujold (CAN), Treasurer – Ulrich Rosen (GER), Newsletter Editor - Yarden Har Lev (ISR), Internet Coordinator – Vacant, IOA Liaison's – George Margaritis (GRE), Marketing Officer – Xavier Jeannin (FRA), Head of Country Coordinators – Omnia Fakhry Draz (EGY) and Research Coordinator – Neeraj Kumar Mehra (IND)
7. IOAPA Election: Procedures & Positions:
 - a. Caroline Bujold gave an overview of the nomination and election process
 - b. The roles of each EC position were read to the members
8. Election Panel:
 - a. Members were introduced and thanked for their hard work (see names in IOAPA Election Rules further down).
9. Miscellaneous

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS 2019-2021

PRESIDENT'S REPORT - RICHARD KOO (CAN)

Dear IOAPA Members,

The past two years have been challenging for the world. It has forced people and organisations to re-evaluate how to support each other and pivot to new ways of delivering services during this period of unprecedented disruption. Yet through it all, IOAPA has persevered and adapted to deepen engagement with our members, strengthen external partnerships with other associations and develop innovative delivery methods for both IOA and IOAPA programs that will provide better opportunities to engage with Olympism post-COVID pandemic.

Some of the key activities that IOAPA has successfully delivered in the 2019-2021 term include:

- Signing the first ever partnership agreement between IOAPA and an NOC (Canadian Olympic Committee), to support and share international best practices in Olympic Education;
- Hosting an IOAPA Lecture and Reunion at Lausanne 2020, creating new opportunities for outreach at this and future Youth Olympic Games;
- Returning to the Olympic Torch Relay, after participating in 1996 and 2000, with three IOAPA members running a segment of the relay in Olympia;
- Initiating a process to select an academic article from an IOAPA member for publication in each edition of the IOA Journal;
- Designing and producing an innovative virtual delivery format used for the IOA Young Participants Session in 2020 and 2021;
- Hosting a virtual reunion for the Tokyo 2020 Opening Ceremony;
- Creating a fundraising campaign with Agriturismo Magna Grecia, which raised enough funds for the Hans van Haute scholarship to cover for the first time all fees (including airfare) for a participant from an underrepresented nation at the IOAPA Session in 2023;
- Designing the first ever virtual IOAPA Session with the largest registration of any IOAPA event in the history of the organisation;
- Initiating virtual Executive Committee elections, bringing universal suffrage to the organisation for the first time;
- Increasing the use of sub-committees to assist the Executive Committee in the work of the organisation and increase member engagement;
- Resolving the outstanding taxation issues in Greece, bringing the organisation into full and up-to-date compliance with Greek law.

As president, I am extremely proud of the work of your 2019-2021 IOAPA Executive Committee and the innovations that stemmed from its work. Rest assured, IOAPA is in a strong position both financially and organisationally to continue its mission of keeping our members connected with the spirit of Olympia and supporting each other in our work as ambassadors for Olympism around the world.

Richard Koo – President

VICE-PRESIDENT'S REPORT – LAUREL BRASSEY IVERSEN (USA)

The COVID-19 pandemic took hold of the world when we were just half-way through our first year as Executive Committee members. Most of our plans were put into a holding pattern while we hoped that the world would right itself. We looked for other ways to be productive. My general duties were to attend and participate in the online Executive Committee meetings and support the President, Richard Koo in all his activities on behalf of the IOAPA. Below are the major endeavours in which I was involved.

- Collected all the materials and documents from the 2019 IOAPA Session and assembled the session report.
- Held some preliminary discussions with the World Olympians Association regarding their hosting of an IOAPA reunion in Tokyo during the Games in the fall of 2019
- Facilitated some reworking of the by-laws regarding election procedures
- Initiated the Magna Grecia Olive Oil Project. This project started out as a way to help our struggling friends at the Magna Grecia Agroturismo Farm in Floka, just west of Olympia, where we have spent many IOAPA reunion sessions' evenings. There will be a full report of this activity later in the programme.
- Helped pitch the IOAPA's contribution to the first online session for Young Participants in September of 2020. I was chosen to approach Dean Kostas Georgiadis with IOAPA member Anfisa Kasyanova's idea to offer help organizing the session using members as coordinators of the extra-curricular programme of the IOA and to serve as group coordinators. The full report of this extraordinary session will also be given later in the programme.
- Facilitated the organisation of the programme for this session, secured speakers and workshop coordinators

It has been a sincere pleasure and honour to work for the Association.

Laurel Brassey Iversen – Vice-President

SECRETARY'S REPORT – CAROLINE BUJOLD (CAN)

This term was one that required many discussions and flexibility. I'm so grateful for the people on this committee that never stopped contributing, even when their own workload was full.

As the Secretary, my work revolves around make sure everything is in place regarding technology and documentations, as well as assisting other Executive Committee Members so we can accomplish our goals.

Here is a list of tasks which kept me busy these past two years:

- ADMINISTRATION: plan and organise the IOAPA Executive Committee meetings; help prepare all materials and communications for the Virtual Session; update our website and database; follow up with members experiencing technical issues with our technology; setup and update our registration systems for our membership, Session and Reunions.
- MEMBERSHIP: help craft a letter of support to Country Coordinators in times of COVID-19; coordinate the nomination of 3 new country coordinators: Turkey, Guatemala, and Peru; send invitation to become a

member to IOA session participants (Young Participants 2018 & 2019, Postgraduate 2019 and Presidents and Directors 2019).

- In 2021 so far, we have 43 new members (16 are from the 2021 sessions), 40 registered in 2020 and 53 in 2019.
- PARTERSHIPS: help fulfil our obligation regarding the Canadian Olympic Committee MoU (agreement); create a simple agreement form to use with other NOCs and NOAs.

A special thank you to Ansen Sligar (ISV) for his constant support with our website and systems.

Caroline Bujold – Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT – ULRICH ROSEN (GER)

I took over the office of treasurer at the 2019 meeting from Daniele Nati, who had held that office for the past ten years. The task of the treasurer is to finance the activities of the association and to comply with the legal requirements of the Greek tax authorities and lawyers.

I have carried out these activities in this office over the past two years:

Expenditures

- Bills paid during our meetings
- Invoices paid for marketing materials
- Tax return done for the Greek authorities (with Sandy Stathopoulou)

Revenues

- Booking of membership fees
- Booking of participation fees
- Booking of donations

Account Summaries (as of end 27 September 2021)

IOAPA Account Germany:	17 315,58€
IOAPA Account Greece:	3 492,27€
Total Value of Accounts:	20 807.85€
Hans van Haute account balance:	2 697.80€

Please see full financial reports documents provided (see in Appendix B).

Ulrich Rosen – Treasurer

NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S REPORT - YARDEN HAR LEV (ISR)

Dear Olympic Friends,

During the 2019-2021 term, IOAPA has consistently published 3 newsletters a year, thanks to an effective work mechanism alongside with recruiting a team of contributors that allowed our association to continue its publications while maintaining diverse and quality content every edition. In addition, we leveraged IOAPA relations with the IOA Journal to ensure that IOAPA content appears in every edition. As result, the IOAPA has had two articles published in each of the last two IOA Journal's editions.

Here are the main activities of the Newsletter Editor in the last term:

- Publishing 7 editions of the [Arete newsletter](#);
- Establishing an advisory subcommittee of academic papers by IOAPA members for [IOA Journal](#);
- Publishing 5 articles in the IOA Journal: 3 articles regarding IOAPA's activities and 2 articles which were written by the IOAPA members related to the main topic of the journal;
- Maintaining close contact with IOAPA partners by publishing content in each newsletter;
- Creating new sections in the newsletter, such as "Meet the IOAPA EC Members" and "Meet the Country Coordinators", etc.

In closing, I would like to make a special acknowledgement to the IOAPA Executive Committee 2019-2021, IOAPA members and IOAPA partners for their co-operation in contributing valuable content during the last term. On this occasion, I would also like to thank all readers of our Newsletter. It has been my pleasure to make available such an important Olympic knowledge to you all.

Yours in Olympism,

Yarden Har Lev – Newsletter Editor

INTERNET COORDINATOR'S REPORT - VACANT

No report provided

Fabio Silva (POR) was appointed to this position in August 2019. He was with the IOAPA until November 2020, at which time he resigned due to conflicting work commitments. After that time Yarden Har Lev (Newsletter Editor) and Caroline Bujold (Secretary) took over some of the responsibilities until the end of the term.

List of completed items for the sector:

- Many upgrades to our website making the experience easier for members;
- Launching of the "Olympic Education Hub" on the IOAPA website featuring content from the Canadian Olympic Committee (new IOAPA partner);
- Ongoing update of our mailing list;
- Monthly emails to members with latest IOAPA news and conferences in sport list;
- Promotion of activities and conferences on social media;
 - Spotlight on each Arete Newsletter article on both Facebook and Instagram;

- IOAPA Quiz – Know your IOAPA Friends. Between 27/3-22/5, 56 questions about IOAPA members were posted on Instagram stories;
- Quiz about IOAPA on Instagram stories to allow our members to get to know it better. This activity has increased the involvement of our followers. Since February 19, every Friday one question of the quiz has been posted on Instagram (10 weeks);
- Archive photos (taken by members) from IOA and IOAPA sessions with famous quotes. From February 15 for 18 weeks, every Monday posted on both Instagram and Facebook.

IOA LIAISON'S REPORT – GEORGE MARGARITIS (GRE)

No report provided

MARKETING OFFICER'S REPORT – XAVIER JEANNIN (FRA)

During my two years in office, I have worked to increase the number of partnerships with Olympic institutions and companies around the world.

I have made sure to increase the visibility of the association at events, conferences and to continue to promote IOAPA to all participants.

For next year, we should implement a member satisfaction survey.

Xavier Jeannin – Marketing Officer

HEAD OF COUNTRY COORDINATORS' REPORT – OMNIA FAKHRY DRAZ (EGY)

No report provided

RESEARCH COORDINATOR – NEERAJ KUMAR MEHRA (IND)

In my report, firstly, I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to IOAPA voting members, Election Committee members, IOAPA General members for giving me this unique opportunity to work as Executive Committee member in the designation of Research Officer for the term 2019- 2021. I really feel so much proud on this achievement where the name of my country i.e. India and contribution made got chance in the documentation of IOAPA which will now onwards become history of IOAPA.

Though the session 2019-2021 has gone almost in COVID pandemic era, it was really encouraging to get the support of IOAPA Executive Committee Members during this time to carry on with the responsibilities for this position. All the scheduled meetings of IOAPA Executive committee were attended and inputs were provided wherever required. The relevant but limited academic information was updated from time to time regarding Academic Conferences, Symposiums, Conclaves, Workshops and Job opportunities, etc. which were happening around the world. It was amazing to contribute to Arete Newsletter as and when required.

There were different proposals initiated and executed time to time regarding mutually beneficial projects with the active involvement of prospective partners and collaborators on initiatives on Olympic Movement, Olympism etc. Proposal to strengthen international relations in sports through IOAPA was prepared and shared with the members of Executive Committee to involve Stakeholders' Engagement and Management approach with the United Nations and respective High Commissions/Embassies in all over the world.

Lastly, I have realized that working for IOAPA is a never-ending process, which will be continued in the coming sessions also. Let's be together, wherever we are.

With true spirit of Olympism,

Neeraj Kumar Mehra – Research Coordinator

SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

Communications Committee

- Members: Yarden Har Lev and Fábio Silva
- Tasks: Discussions on the different communications activities and campaigns details.

Election Committee

- Members: Lucia Fiorella Giamberardino, Natalia Ivonne Ramirez Irizarry, Elizabeth Hanley, Jim Carrabre and Laurel Brassey Iversen
- Tasks: Define the Election Procedures for the first IOAPA virtual meeting in 2021.

Membership Committee

- Members: Xavier Jeannin, Laurel Brassey Iversen, Katrina Galas
- Tasks: Put together a program to offer special rate IOAPA membership to NOAs or NOCs (for registering multiple participants)

Webinar Committee

- Members: Yarden Har Lev, Xavier Jeannin and Caroline Bujold
- Tasks: See the feasibility of organising webinars or virtual conference for our members.

THE MAGNA GRECIA OLIVE OIL PROJECT

See Appendix K for Photo Presentation

I have been very fortunate to attend many sessions of the IOA and IOAPA. Over 20 years ago I became friends with the Franca Magrini and Dimitris Karabalas, owners of L'Argalo shop in Olympia. In 2010 the family opened an [Agrotourism Farm and restaurant in Floka](#), just above Olympia. The farm has been very successful, catering to land tours as well as groups from cruise ships (Katakalo Port). Their business was essentially dead for all of 2020 and well into 2021. They were still shipping orders of the products they produce on the farm all over the world. I was thinking how to help my friends in their difficult situation. I thought about organizing my friends on Kauai, Hawaii to bring the Extra Virgin Organic Olive Oil to the islands.

I wrote a letter describing my idea and emailed it to everyone I knew. By joining together, we were able to fill the shipping boxes with 18 -750 ml cans and lower the shipping cost down to about 8 Euros per tin. The total cost per tin including shipping was about 25 to 27 Euros depending on exchange rates between the Euro and Dollar. Within 72 hours I had sold 90 tins. People were very touched by the story of the family and wanted to help these people in their struggle during the pandemic.

I shared the idea with Elizabeth Hanley (USA) and she began her own campaign, eventually filling 10 boxes of 18 tins. We feel like the project was successful for two reasons. First: Our deep connection to the family and our willingness to jump to action! Second: Elizabeth lives in a small college town in Pennsylvania and I, on a small island in the Pacific ocean. Both places are a bit isolated, and it is difficult to find delicious gourmet products for a good price. People were delighted with the olive oil and many reordered entire boxes to give as Christmas gifts.

Franca and her family were overwhelmed by our Aloha and happily prepared the boxes for shipping. The family was happy that they had some business and very grateful that so many folks on the other side of the world would make this effort for them. Nothing like the tours they were doing but to see some of their life's blood- olive oil - leaving the shelves, was so meaningful to them. Even the local post office was excited because they had business income shipping the boxes.

After the first five orders, Franca said she wanted to pay a commission which I declined, but then got an idea. I explained how we raise money to fund the IOAPA Hans van Haute Scholarship to Franca. Over the years we have never been able to bring an alumni member from a less-developed country because they needed a Full scholarship. IOAPA's goal for 2021 was to have enough money in the scholarship fund to provide a FULL Scholarship to one person. For many people from these countries, their only possibility rests with an all-expense paid trip. Franca has been hosting our IOAPA dinner and tour at Magna Grecia every year since 2011 and knows many of our members. She agreed to the idea and the 15% commission funded the scholarship. With the help of our amazing family of friends in Hawaii and also from folks around the US in Pennsylvania, Colorado, California, Indiana and Idaho we raised money for the HvH scholarship.

It was one of the most rewarding projects that I have been involved with. Our final results are as follows:

- 1026 x 750 ml tins of olive oil sold
- 245 customers
- 2200+ Euros raised for HvH fund
- 11,000+ Euros raised for Magna Grecia

PRESENTATIONS BY IOAPA MEMBERS

Bjorn Galjaart (NED)

See Appendix L for full presentation

Simone Ciaccione (ITA)

See Appendix M for full presentation

Cindy Burleson (USA)

The dance video “Tokyo Gorin Ondo 2020” produced by Cindy was shown by Youtube link. It was introduced as the official dance for the 2020 Games exploring how meanings in the song and dance reinforce goals and messages of the Olympic Truce.

See Appendix N for full presentation – or click on https://youtu.be/J2C_esrEr0



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE POSITIONS AND JOB DESCRIPTIONS

There are 11 positions on the Executive Committee, each with specific responsibilities.

- **President**

DUTIES: The President shall oversee day-to-day operations of the Association and shall monitor the work and progress of the Executive Committee. At the request of one of the Officers, the President may appoint someone to assist an officer in the tasks of the Association. The President shall represent the IOAPA at all Sessions of the IOA or appoint a representative to attend on his/her behalf and make a presentation to the participants about the purpose of the Association.

- **Vice-President/IOAPA Chair**

DUTIES: The Vice-President/IOAPA Chair shall assist the President in the day-to-day operation of the Association and help monitor the work and progress of the Executive Committee. The Vice-President/IOAPA Session Chair shall be responsible for organising the next Session of the IOAPA by collecting, organising, and disseminating all information about IOAPA Sessions to the membership and to all National Olympic Academies.

- **Secretary**

DUTIES: The Secretary shall be responsible for all correspondence of the Association, including sending and receiving all applications for membership in coordination with the Treasurer, maintaining the membership database in coordination with the Internet Officer, and helping the Newsletter Editor publish and disseminate the official newsletter to the membership. The Secretary shall schedule and organise meetings as described in the Art. 17 of IOAPA statutes. ("...The email meeting is started by the Secretary following the request of the President. Once the agenda of the email meeting has been sent to all members of the Executive Committee, the approximate duration of the responses for the members of the Executive Committee will be ten (10) days, where all the Executive Committee members shall debate and report on all ongoing issues of IOAPA. The email meeting shall be closed by the President.)

- **Treasurer**

DUTIES: The Treasurer shall keep the financial books and records of the Association in accordance with good accounting practices, collecting any monies received by the Association, paying all expenditures in accordance with a budget approved by the officers and submitting to the officers twice a year (May 1 and November 1), the financial report of the Association.

- **Newsletter Editor**

DUTIES: The Newsletter Editor shall be responsible for collecting and organising the news and announcements of the Association and ensuring IOAPA's presence in other publications: IOA Journal and others. The Arete newsletter shall be disseminated at least twice a year (3-4 times usually). The Newsletter Editor shall work closely with the Secretary and Internet Coordinator of the Association to coordinate the mailing list of the members.

- **Internet Coordinator**

DUTIES: The Internet Coordinator shall be responsible for the creation and maintenance of the IOAPA Website, as well as ensure a dynamic online presence. All materials displayed on the Website shall be approved by the Executive Committee. The Internet Coordinator shall act as Mail Group moderator, update members regularly (once a month) on events related to the Olympic Movement and shall provide IOAPA membership with all possible services that the new technologies and IOAPA resources might allow.

- **IOA Liaison**

DUTIES: The IOA/Liaison shall communicate the work of the IOAPA to the IOA, bring information from the IOA to the IOAPA, and assist the IOAPA Session Chair in organising the IOAPA Session. If possible, obtain participants lists from the different IOA Sessions.

- **Marketing Officer**

DUTIES: The Officer shall brand and promote the IOAPA organisation, events, and programs. The Marketing Officer shall be responsible for identifying and securing funding and sponsorship.

- **Head of Country/Regional Coordinators**

DUTIES: The Head of Country/Regional Coordinators shall be responsible for the coordination of the national/regional IOAPA country coordinators. The Head Coordinator shall maintain and expand an active and effective IOAPA country coordinator network to ensure continuous communication, exchange of good practice and recruitment/promotion of the Association.

- **Research Coordinator**

DUTIES: The Research Coordinator shall be responsible for encouraging and facilitating collaboration between IOAPA members conducting research on topics where the Olympic Movement may have an interest. In addition, the Research Coordinator shall be the IOAPA representative with IOAPA university partners, collects information on upcoming academic conferences or calls for papers and distributes that information regularly to members in conjunction with the IOAPA Internet Coordinator and/or Newsletter Editor.

- **Immediate Past President (not elected)**

DUTIES: The Immediate Past President shall assist in the transition of the work of the IOAPA from the Past Executive Committee to the new Executive Committee and shall be available to assist the new officers in carrying out their duties.

IOAPA ELECTION RULES

1. Write a short (200 words) essay stating why you want to run for this position and a rationale for why you are qualified. You may also submit a Bio or short CV (one page maximum).
2. Be sure to name the IOAPA member who is nominating you for this position.
3. The order of the Elections will be as follows: President, followed by the other positions in this order: Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Newsletter Editor, Internet Coordinator, IOA Liaison, Marketing Officer, Head of Country Coordinators, Research Coordinator.
4. Candidates may be nominated for up to two (2) positions. If elected to a position, the candidate's name will be removed from subsequent positions.
5. Please see all Executive Committee positions and respective duties below.
6. All nominations are due to the Elections Commission 30 days prior to the Session start date (September 22nd, 2021, 23:59 Central European Summer Time (CEST)). Applications will NOT be accepted after that date.
7. Twenty-four (24) hours prior to the election, members will be checked in and given a username and password by the platform administrator. At that time the voting system will be closed, and no one may enter afterwards.
8. On Election Day, members must check in with their username and password to enter the voting session. Members who are late to enter the voting session will be locked out and ineligible to vote. The administrator will be standing by to help anyone with difficulties.
9. A two (2) minute presentation by each candidate will be allowed.
10. The elections will be conducted in the order of the position listed above.
11. If a candidate does not receive an absolute majority in the first round for a position, a second round will take place between the two (2) candidates receiving the highest number of votes and will be decided by a simple majority.
12. Voting will be done electronically using numbers. No member can be identified by name, so the voting is private and secure.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Elizabeth Hanley (USA), Jim Carrabre (CAN), Natalia Ramirez (PUR), Lucia Giamberardino (ARG)
(Election Guidelines) Geoffrey Yarema (USA) - Attorney at Law and IOAPA member

ELECTION PANEL:

Elizabeth Hanley (USA), Megan Ritch (USA), Laura Moreira (CSR), Soenkas Schadwinkle (GER) – Polyas Voting System advisory position

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NOMINEES

President

Richard Koo - CAN

Secretary

Caroline Bujold - CAN

Newsletter Editor

Eylül Çisem Uçar - TUR
Yarden Har Lev - ISR

IOA Liaison

Marisleysis Cedeño - GUA
Dimitrios Regalos - GRE

Head of Country Coordinators

Christiana Ashley - GHA
Katrina Galas - CAN
Neeraj Kumar Mehra - IND
Stavros Stavrou - CYP

Vice President

Laurel Brassey-Iversen - USA

Treasurer

Ulrich Rosen - GER

Internet Coordinator

Marisleysis Cedeño - GUA
Marija Lozančić - CRO
Eylül Çisem Uçar - TUR

Marketing Officer

Cynthia (Cindy) Laine Burleson - USA
Xavier Jeannin - FRA
Ryan R Johnson - USA

Research Officer

Julien Buhajezuk - FRA
Cynthia (Cindy) Laine Burleson - USA
Simone Ciaccioni - ITA
Bjorn Galjaardt - NED
Katrina Galas - CAN
Niki Koutrou - GRE

POLYAS VOTING SYSTEM

Through the introduction by Yarden Har Lev (ISR) of Soenka Schadwinkle (GER) and the Polyas Voting System we were able to conduct our elections online and achieve digital democracy. Here are the basic ideas of how it works from the Polyas website www.polyas.com

1. Create ballot papers

Simply create an account and you can start creating your first online election.

Create your ballot easily online with flexible elements for adding text and electoral lists. With the click of a button, you can format the look of your ballot, determine the order of the content and add your logo.

- Insert candidates and additional information into the ballot
- Determine the available options for voters
- Conduct a free trial election with up to five people

2. Create the electoral roll

The electoral roll includes all eligible voters and their email addresses. Login credentials for the online voting system are then generated using this data. With POLYAS, you can organize and manage the electoral roll online, ensuring that you always have a clear overview of the election.

- Create and manage the list of eligible voters
- Use our convenient template for setting up the electoral roll
- Check all email addresses automatically

3. Launch your election

Now you're almost ready to go. Simply schedule the election period, select your desired method of notifying voters about the election, and decide when to notify them.

- Schedule the start and end of the election
- Create an election invitation for voters
- Seal and start your legally valid election with the click of a button

ELECTION REACTIONS FROM THE WHATSAPP GROUP

“Congratulations to everyone and good luck”

“Congratulations to all elected officials”

“Congratulations to all!!!”

“Congratulations everyone!”

“Congratulations to all elected members” 🤔

“Good luck to the others, you were great” 🙌

“Congratulations everyone and best wishes to the new executive!!” 🙌

“Congratulations everyone” 🙌🙌🤔🤔

“Great, smooth, dramatic election!! CONGRATS TO EVERYBODY!!”

“Congratulations to everyone who have been elected 🙌and good luck” 🌸

“Félicitations à tout le monde” 🍷🍷🍷

“Congratulations to the candidates and the elected team. Always there is room for cooperation and development!”

“Congratulations everyone” 🙌🙌🙌🙌

“Congrats to those elected! Looking forward to what the future brings for IOAPA!”

*“Great work to those elected and those who put their hand up to help. 🙌🙌 Thank you and congratulations! 🙌🙌
After reading all of the candidates’ statements and resumes I am very impressed with the quality of our group.”*
🙌

“Congratulations to the elected officers” 🙌🙌🙌🙌🙌

IOAPA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 2021-2023



LINE 1:

Secretary – Caroline Bujold (CAN), Newsletter Editor – Yarden Har Lev (ISR), Internet Coordinator – Marija Lozancic (CRO) and Research Coordinator – Julien Buhajezuk (FRA)

LINE 2:

Treasurer – Ulrich Rosen (GER), Head of Country/Regional Coordinators – Stavros Stavrou (CYP), Vice-President/IOAPA Chair - Laurel Brassey Iversen (USA), President - Richard Koo (CAN)

LINE 3:

Marketing Officer – Xavier Jeannin (FRA), IOA Liaison - Dimitrios Regalos (GRE)

OLYMPIC QUIZ BY JORDAN HAR LEV (ISR)

The quiz was facilitated by Kahoot App.

1. The athletes of which nation march first in the parade of nations during the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games?
 - a. As decided by a lottery
 - b. France
 - c. Greece
 - d. The host country of the Olympic Games
2. At Montreal 1976, who became the first gymnast in the Olympic history to achieve a perfect 10 score?
 - a. Nadia Comaneci
 - b. Olga Korbut
 - c. Vera Caslavskia
 - d. Aly Raisman
3. How many world records did the American swimmer Mark Spitz win at Munich 1972?
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. 8
4. When was the first time that a woman lit the Olympic Cauldron at the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games?
 - a. Helsinki 1952
 - b. Mexico City 1968
 - c. Munich 1972
 - d. Sydney 2000
5. What do athletes Carl Lewis and Michael Phelps have in common?
 - a. Became movie stars after their sport careers
 - b. Being voted "World Athlete of the Century"
 - c. Winning 4 Olympic gold medals in athletics at a single Olympics
 - d. Winning the Olympic gold medal at the same event in four consecutive Olympics
6. What is the last event of the Olympic Modern Pentathlon competition?
 - a. Equestrian show jumping
 - b. Fencing
 - c. Freestyle swimming
 - d. Laser-run
7. What is the name of the Japanese artistic gymnast who invented a vaulting technique in artistic gymnastics?
 - a. Kohei Uchimura
 - b. Mitsuo Tsukahara
 - c. Natsumi Sasada
 - d. Yukio Endo

8. How many world records were broken at Tokyo 2020?
 - a. 12
 - b. 17
 - c. 20
 - d. 23
9. What is the Games Motto of Beijing 2022?
 - a. A New World
 - b. Discover Tomorrow
 - c. Together For A Shared Future
 - d. United by Emotion
10. Which country is the only one to have been selected to host an Olympic event of any kind in Africa?
 - a. Senegal
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Uganda
 - d. Zimbabwe
11. Which volleyball coach was the only one as a player to have won Olympic gold medals in both the indoor and beach volleyball categories?
 - a. Sérgio Santos
 - b. Kerri Walsh Jennings
 - c. Kent Steffes
 - d. Karch Kiraly
12. What is the name of the first official Olympic mascot?
 - a. Cobi
 - b. Misha
 - c. Wenlock
 - d. Waldi
13. When and where did the first official Paralympic Games take place?
 - a. London 1948
 - b. Helsinki 1952
 - c. Rome 1960
 - d. Tokyo 1964
14. What new sport has added to the Paris 2024 Olympic program?
 - a. Bowling
 - b. Breakdancing
 - c. Chess
 - d. Squash

15. Which of these cities has not hosted the Olympic Winter Games twice?
- Innsbruck
 - St. Moritz
 - Lillehammer
 - Lake Placid
16. Why did Germany not participate in Paris 1924?
- A. Banned from participating after World War I
 - B. Boycotted the Games in protest of the outcome of World War I
 - C. Disagreements within the German Olympic Committee
 - D. France announced that it would not guarantee the security of the German delegation
17. In which country have the most Olympic Games been held (summer + winter)?
- A. Switzerland
 - B. USA
 - C. France
 - D. Japan
18. Men's Football entered the Olympic program in Paris 1900 and has appeared in every Summer Olympic Games except when?
- A. Paris 1924
 - B. Amsterdam 1928
 - C. Los Angeles 1932
 - D. Berlin 1936
19. To whom was the song "Oceania" (by Björk) dedicated at the opening ceremony of Athens 2004?
- A. the athletes
 - B. the citizens of Greece
 - C. the Greek gods
 - D. the Olympic Movement
20. As of today, how many individual female athletes have won Olympic medals at both the Summer and Winter Olympics?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

The video of the IOA 2021 Young Participant's Session Extracurricular Activities organized and facilitated by the IOAPA coordinators was shown to the participants.

SOCIAL MEETING BY MEGAN RITCH (USA) AND ALEXANDRE ERIKSSON (NOR)

The goal for this meeting is to serve as an ice breaker, focused on getting to know each other and relationship building, which will hopefully encourage participation and lead to a very interactive session!

Activity #1: Warm-up with short introductions.

Time: 20 mins

Description: Ask each person attending to share their name, their country, what session they participated in, and their favourite memory from their session.

Materials: None

Activity #2: What are you currently working on?

Time: 40 mins

Description: Asking each person to share a bit of what they are currently working on. Professionally or as a student. This will include the opportunity for people to ask each other questions.

Materials: None

“Thank you for a wonderful day.” Tove Stadil Thomassen (DEN)

“It just passed the mid night here in Tokyo. See you all tomorrow” – Yogo Suzuki (JPN)

“Great session until now. Thank you to all organisation members” – Sandro Lucio (POR)

“Thank you very much for today Team ☺ It was an excellent session” – Preeda Muongmee (THA)












“Thank you for today!” Aliona Domina (UKR)

SOCIAL MEETING PRESENTED BY YARDEN HAR LEV (ISR) IOAPA NEWSLETTER EDITOR AND STAVROS STAVROU (CYP)

Activity #1: Warm-up with a short quiz - How much do you know about IOAPA?

Time: 10 mins

Description: Asking 10 questions by using PowerPoint presentation and the participants answers in the zoom chat.

	<p>How much do you know about the IOAPA?</p>  <p>ONLINE SESSION 2021</p>	1	 <p>How many IOAPA Sessions have been until today (including 2021)?</p> <p>17 3 12 1 20 4 16 2</p>	2	 <p>When was the first IOAPA Session held?</p> <p>1992 3 1986 1 1999 4 1989 2</p>
3	 <p>Which country has the most IOAPA members?</p> <p>Greece 3 Canada 1 USA 4 Germany 2</p>	4	 <p>How many members IOAPA has?</p> <p>1149 3 954 1 1501 4 1112 2</p>	5	 <p>How many torch relay did IOAPA take part in?</p> <p>3 3 1 1 4 4 2 2</p>
6	 <p>Who was the first IOAPA President?</p> <p>Hector Argüelles 3 Laurel Brasseley Iversen 1 Ingolfur Hannesson 4 Jeremy Cross 2</p>	7	 <p>What was the first NOC sign an agreement with IOAPA?</p> <p>French Olympic Committee 3 Argentina Olympic Committee 1 Hellenic Olympic Committee 4 Canadian Olympic Committee 2</p>	8	 <p>How many positions compose the IOAPA Executive Committee?</p> <p>10 3 8 1 12 4 9 2</p>
9	 <p>What is Hans Van Haute Fund of IOAPA?</p> <p>Charity Fund 3 Insurance Fund 1 Scholarship Fund 4 Pension Fund 2</p>	10	 <p>Which IOAPA session was attended by the most members?</p> <p>2013 Session 3 1989 Session 1 2021 Session 4 1995 Session 2</p>		

Quiz Answers: 1. #3-17, 2. #2-1989, 3. #2 Germany, 4. #3 1149, 5. #3-3 relays, 6. #1 Brasseley Iversen, 7. #2 COC, 8. #3-10, 9. #4 Scholarship, 10. #4- 2021

Activity #2: Mentimeter - What is IOAPA for you?

Time: 25 mins

Description: Sharing with the participants the question by using the app "Mentimeter", each one can submit up to 3 answers. Then, all answers create an image for two uses: 1- memory :) 2-starting a discussion with the members who share IOAPA memories in line with the word they chose.

Materials: <https://www.menti.com/kog8fsnt3s>

What is IOAPA for you?



Activity #3: Olympic Games as an expression of Olympism

Time: 20 mins

Description: According to the order of countries entering the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Tokyo 2020, participants will share a fact/story related to their countries at the Olympics and expresses Olympism

Materials: None, just a day before to tell participants to think of a story

Activity #4: Closing with the song Amigos para Siempre

Time: 5 mins

Description: Screening the clip from YouTube

Materials: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rsvVzAn_qll

“Very emotional memories 🤗 Greetings to you all,” Roland

“See you tomorrow! Such a vibrant energy these days!! Love it! Thank you” – Simone

“Greetings from Portugal” - Tiago and Filipa



“Proud of you 📺 Happy to contribute 🤝 Here for anything this family needs”



CULINARY ARTS WORKSHOP - XAVIER JEANNIN (FRA) - IOAPA MARKETING OFFICER

Select foods that are typical or very common in your country preferably.

You can take:

- grains (rice, lentils, wheat, etc.);
- small cakes or sweets;
- fruits & vegetables;
- spreads or equivalent like honey, jam;
- soft bread;
- a support like a plate.

If you don't have the possibility to bring food, you can replace the food with small objects like paper clips, etc.

Olympic Medal



Simone Ciaccione (ITA)



Camila Martinez (COL)
Medal of "Rosquitas" and Cake



Aissatou Diedhou (SEN)



Anfisa Kasyanova (BEL)

Flame or Olympic Torch



Simone Ciaccione (ITA)



Camila Martinez (COL)
Potato (papa criolla) and cookies



Rafael Ufret (PRI)

Traditional "pasteles" for Christmas time. Mashed green bananas stuffed with meat or veggies and boiled. Typically eaten with rice and pigeon peas and smothered in ketchup

Caroline Bujold (CAN) "That looks delicious"



Aissatou Diedhiou (SEN)



Mohammadreza Oveysi (IRA)

"Beautiful" Camila Martinez (COL)
👏👏👏

"Great Colors!" Sandro Lucio (POR)

Olympic Rings



Anfisa Kasyanova (BEL)



Xavier Jeannin (FRA)



Sun Yuchen – Olympic
Baozi
The colour is from certain
vegetable or cereal



French Flag
Anfisa Kasyanova (BEL)



Caroline Bujold (CAN)

"Every time that food is involved it's the best 😊 thank you Xavier !! - Adi Goldfeder (ISR)

Merci Xavier. Olympic Food Art is my new favorite activity – Laurel Brassey-Iversen (USA)



Mohammadreza Oveysi (IRA)



Laurel Brassey Iversen (USA)



Xavier Jeannin (FRA)



Olympic Oreos – Maria Quintanilla Sligar (PER) living in Qatar

"Thank you all. Great session. Enjoyed watching food from other places." – Jorge Rodriguez (POR)

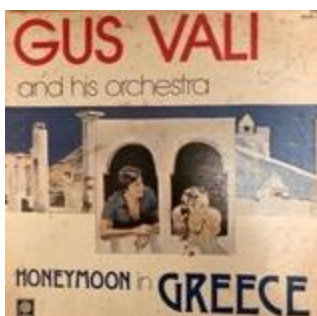
"Thank you everyone for your participation. I hope the art has relaxed you 😊" Xavier Jeannin (FRA)

DANCE WORKSHOP BY ELIZABETH HANLEY (USA) AND MARIJA LOZANCIC (CRO)

Elizabeth taught 'syrtó' (Kalamatiano) for 20 minutes using 2-3 different pieces of music. Syrtó is the generic name for the genre which includes Kalamatiano. Then we danced 'syrtaki' (slow Hassapiko) for another 20 minutes, using 2-3 pieces of music (Hadjidakis, and other popular ones).



Kalamatiano "The River"



"Politikos Syrtos"



Hassapiko - "Oniro Demeno"

"It was so moving!!! ♡"

Maria taught the new IOA dance choreographed at the recent IOA Young Participants Session 2021 which incorporates movements from about 10 different countries and is danced to the music "Waka Waka" by Shakira



Lyrics

You're a good soldier
Choosing your battles
Pick yourself up and dust yourself off
And back in the saddle

You're on the front line
Everyone's watching
You know it's serious, we are

getting closer
This isn't over
The pressure's on, you feel it
But you got it all, believe it
When you fall, get up, oh oh
And if you fall, get up, eh eh

Tsamina mina zangalewa
'Cause this is Africa **OLYMPIA!**

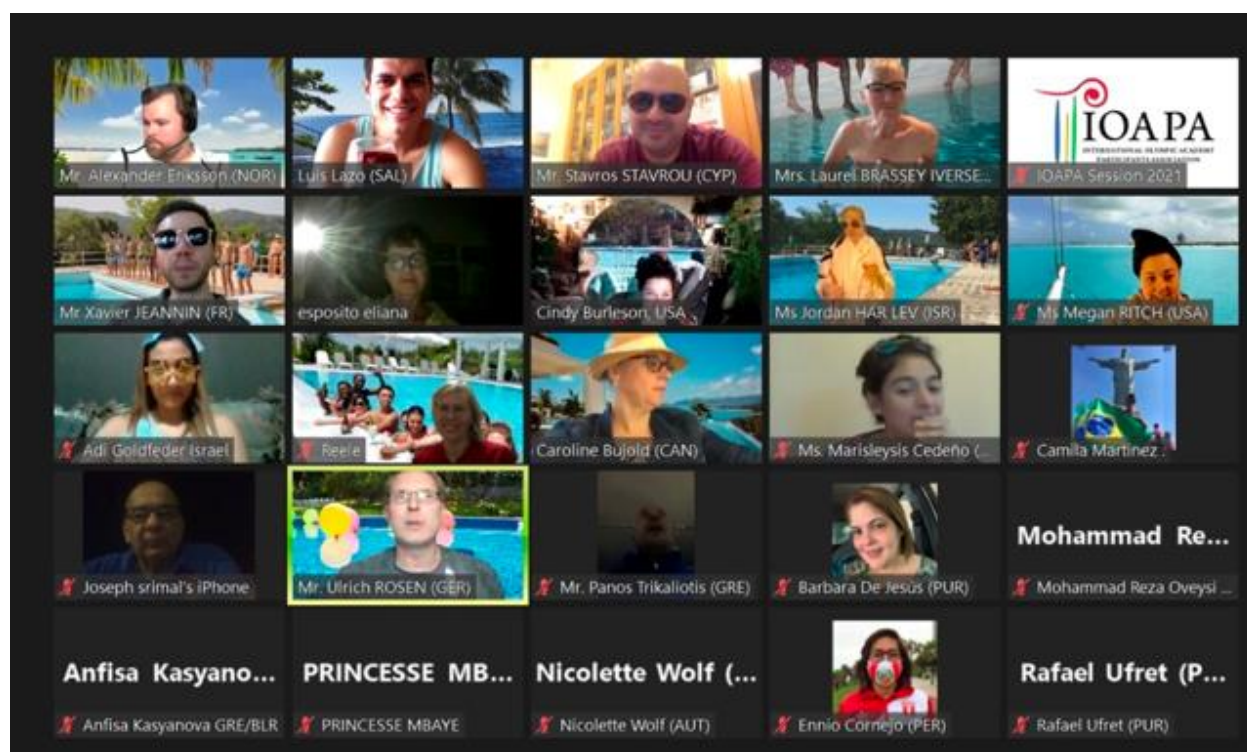
"It reminded me of our lessons" - Marilena Soukera (GRE)

THE IOAPA TRADITIONAL POOL PARTY BY LAUREL BRASSEY IVERSEN (USA), STAVROS STAVROU (CYP) AND ALEXANDER ERIKSSON (NOR)

Members were given the following information to set the mood for the traditional Pool Party which is held in Olympia at IOAPA sessions and is always a fun event. After shopping in the village of Olympia a group of participants take over the kitchen and make the sangria. For the group party we made over 20 litres of "juice". We added in many fruits that we could find available and then let the mixture ferment for the afternoon until after dinner (about 6 hours).

- Make your own Sangria by going to www.cookieandkate.com/best-red-sangria-recipe. You can make sangria with red or white wine and if you don't like sangria bring any type of beverage you like as well as some snacks. We always had chips, olives and other tasty treats we could find in Greece.
- We also would like for you to change your virtual background in Zoom to a tropical or pool setting to get into the mood and set the atmosphere for the party.
- We will provide music and some activities to enjoy each other at our first ever virtual pool party! Opa!

The first ever, online Pool Party was held via Zoom on Sunday after the program. The party was ON! Members were quite creative with their virtual backgrounds of various tropical and IOA pool scenes as well as a very vibrant dance party going on in one background. Members shared their sangria and other beverage recipes while cool vibes were mixed by Alexander Eriksson.



"Great pool party! Brought me memories from my session. "Special mention to dj. Good music" 🎧🎵" Jorge Rodriquez

"Fantastic Pool Party " Yarden Har Lev (ISR).

"Très cool". Yaya Dembele (MLI)

"I share with all of you, aguardiente of Colombia, in the pool party 🍷". Camila Martinez (COL)

PHOTOS OF THE NEW INSTALLATIONS A THE IOA

Photos by George Skoulidis



APPENDIX A - 2021 IOAPA SESSION PARTICIPANT'S LIST

LECTURERS - GUESTS			
Country	Name	Email	
Greece	Dr. Konstantinos Georgiadis	Kgeorgia@uop.gr	Dean of the IOA
Greece	Ms. Stella Tachtara	S.tachtara@ioa.org.gr	IOA
Greece	Ms. Franca Magrini	agriturmagnagr@gmail.com	Magna Grecia
Canada	Ms. Angela Schneider	aschneid@uwo.ca	Guest - Professor, Olympian
Chinese Taipei	Mr. Leo Hsu	hsuleo@hotmail.com	Lecturer
Czech Republic	Ms. Irena Martínková	martinkova@ftvs.cuni.cz	Lecturer
France	Ms. Alexandra de Navacelle	alexandra.denavacelle@afpcoubertin.org	Lecturer
Great Britain	Mr. Jim Parry	s.j.parry@leeds.ac.uk	Lecturer
Italy	Ms. Elvira Ramini	elvira.ramini@bluewin.ch	Lecturer
Tunisia	Ms. Maha Zaoui	maha.z@gnet.tn	Lecturer
USA	Dr. Greg Bell	janemilburn@att.net	Guest - Olympian
USA	Ms. Cindy Stinger	cynthia.stinger@usopc.org	Lecturer
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Guatemala	Marisleysis Cedeño	marisleysiscc@gmail.com	
Haiti	Roldyne Registre	roldregistre@gmail.com	

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Uruguay	Joaquin Mones	cacomones@gmail.com	
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APPENDIX B - IOAPA FINANCIAL REPORTS

Greek Bank Account: GR69 0140 1040 1040 0232 0007 201

5 405,02 € Total at the Beginning of my office at 21.07.2019

4 004,60 € Total at the End of the Year 2019 at 31.12.2019

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2019-07-23		-1 413,60 €	201	Bus Transfer Reunion Athens 2019
2019-07-23		-3,00 €	203	Account Management Fee
2019-10-10	19,00 €		105	Interests
2019-10-10		-3,00 €	203	Account Management Fee
2019-12-31	0,21 €		105	Interests
2019-12-31		-0,03 €	203	Account Management Fee

Total Rev	Total Ex
19,21 €	-1 419,63 €

4 004,60 € Total at the End of the Year 2019 at 31.12.2019

Greek Bank Account: GR69 0140 1040 1040 0232 0007 201

4 004,60 € Total at the Beginning of 2020 at 01.01.2020

3 504,13 € Total at the End of the Year 2020 at 31.12.2020

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2020-03-10	45,00 €		101	Membership
2020-06-29		-12,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-06-30	0,20 €		105	Interests
2020-06-30		-0,03 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-13		-111,89 €	204	Fine for late tax declaration for the last years
2020-07-13		-106,05 €	204	Fine for late tax declaration for the last years
2020-07-13		-106,05 €	204	Fine for late tax declaration for the last years
2020-07-13		-102,40 €	204	Fine for late tax declaration for the last years
2020-07-13		-102,40 €	204	Fine for late tax declaration for the last years
2020-07-13		-1,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-13		-1,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-13		-1,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-13		-1,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-13		-1,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-12-31	0,18 €		105	Interests
2020-12-31		-0,03 €	203	Account Management Fees
Total Rev		Total Ex		
45,38 €		-545,85 €		

3 504,13 € Total at the End of the Year 2020 at 31.12.2020

Greek Bank Account: GR69 0140 1040 1040 0232 0007 201

3 504,13 € Total at the Beginning of 2021 at 01.01.2021

3 492,27 € Total at the End of the Year 2021 at 31.12.2021

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2021-06-28		-12,00 €	203	Account Management Fees
2021-06-30	0,17 €		105	Interests
2021-06-30		-0,03 €	203	Account Management Fees

Total Rev	Total Ex
0,17 €	-12,03 €

3 492,27 € Total at the End of the Year 2021 at 31.12.2021

Revenues	1	Expenditures	2
Membership Payments	101	Reunions	201
Reunion Fee Payments	102	Marketing Material	202
Donations without Purpose	103	Administrative Expenses	203
Donations to Hans van Haute Fund	104	Taxes	204
Interests on Income	105		

German Bank Account: DE70 4727 0029 0502 6935 03

17 707,04 € Total at the Beginning of my office at 21.07.2019

12 674,62 € Total at the End of the Year 2019 at 31.12.2019

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2019-07-30		-4 687,20 €	201	Payment to IOA for the Reunion
2019-09-30		-11,80 €	203	Account Management Fees
2019-11-04	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-11-04	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-11-12	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-11-12	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-11-12	38,65 €		101	Membership
2019-11-14	37,45 €		101	Membership
2019-11-15	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-11-25	37,33 €		101	Membership
2019-12-24		-655,80 €	202	Marketing Material
2019-12-31	40,00 €		101	Membership
2019-12-31		-17,70 €	203	Account Management Fees
Total Rev		Total Ex		
340,08 €		-5 372,50 €		

12 674,62 € Total at the End of the Year 2019 at 31.12.2019

German Bank Account: DE70 4727 0029 0502 6935 03

12 674,62 € Total at the Beginning of 2020 at 01.01.2020

13 375,07 € Total at the End of the Year 2020 at 31.12.2020

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2020-01-17	463,35 €		103	Donation for the Reunion in Lausanne
2020-01-17		-157,20 €	202	Gifts to Participants of the Reunion in Lausanne
2020-01-20	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-01-24	10,00 €		101	Membership
2020-02-05	43,53 €		101	Membership
2020-03-09		-125,39 €	201	Reimbursement for expenses at the Reunion
2020-03-09		-485,89 €	201	Reimbursement for expenses at the Reunion
2020-03-31		-17,70 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-05-29	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-05-29	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-05-29	45,00 €		101	Membership
2020-06-08	43,53 €		101	Membership
2020-06-15	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-06-24	42,63 €		101	Membership
2020-06-30		-17,70 €	203	Account Management Fees
2020-07-23	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-08-25	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-09-01	43,53 €		101	Membership
2020-09-07		-99,20 €	204	Payment to our lawyer in Greece who files our tax declaration
2020-09-11	9,40 €		101	Membership
2020-09-11	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-09-11	42,63 €		101	Membership
2020-09-14	42,04 €		101	Membership
2020-09-14	43,53 €		101	Membership
2020-09-14	43,53 €		101	Membership
2020-09-30		-17,70 €	203	Account Management Fees

2020-10-08	42,04 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	42,63 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-10-08	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-10-22	42,04 €	101	Membership
2020-10-22	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-11-13	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-12-11	43,53 €	101	Membership
2020-12-31	-20,70 €	203	Account Management Fees

Total Rev	Total Ex
1 641,93 €	-941,48 €

13 375,07 € Total at the End of the Year 2020 at 31.12.2020

German Bank Account: DE70 4727 0029 0502 6935 03

13 375,07 € Total at the Beginning of 2021 at 01.01.2021

17 315,58 € Total at the End of the Year 2021 at 31.12.2021

Date	Revenue	Expenditure	Code	Explanation
2021-03-22	42,04 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	42,04 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	42,04 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	42,63 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-03-22	636,60 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-03-22	1 564,61 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-03-22	276,59 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-03-31		-20,70 €	203	Account Management Fees
2021-04-14	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-06-14	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-06-30		-20,70 €	203	Account Management Fees
2021-07-28	42,63 €		101	Membership
2021-07-28	43,53 €		101	Membership
2021-08-06	42,63 €		101	Membership
2021-08-20	42,04 €		101	Membership
2021-08-31	5,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-08-31	5,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-08-31	5,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-08-31	5,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-08-31	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-08-31	13,49 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31	13,49 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31	13,53 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31	13,75 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31	13,78 €		102	Registration

2021-08-31	14,15 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31	14,28 €		102	Registration
2021-08-31		-70,00 €	201	Event Espresso - Registration system for website
2021-09-02	5,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-02	12,04 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	12,85 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	13,75 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	14,28 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	14,28 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	15,00 €		102	Registration
2021-09-02	25,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-02	30,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-02	35,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-03	12,04 €		102	Registration
2021-09-03	12,91 €		102	Registration
2021-09-03	15,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-03	30,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-07	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-07	14,03 €		102	Registration
2021-09-08	9,40 €		101	Membership
2021-09-09	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-09	14,03 €		102	Registration
2021-09-09	14,28 €		102	Registration
2021-09-10	13,98 €		102	Registration
2021-09-10	14,28 €		102	Registration
2021-09-14	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-14	13,98 €		102	Registration
2021-09-16	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund
2021-09-16	13,78 €		102	Registration
2021-09-16	13,98 €		102	Registration
2021-09-16	14,03 €		102	Registration
2021-09-16	15,00 €		102	Registration
2021-09-16	42,63 €		101	Membership
2021-09-16	42,63 €		101	Membership
2021-09-24	10,00 €		104	Donations to Hans van Haute Fund

2021-09-24	13,20 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	13,78 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	13,78 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	13,78 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	14,28 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	14,28 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	14,28 €	102	Registration
2021-09-24	42,04 €	101	Membership
2021-09-24	42,04 €	101	Membership
2021-09-24	42,18 €	101	Membership
2021-09-24	43,53 €	101	Membership
2021-09-24	43,53 €	101	Membership
2021-09-24	43,53 €	101	Membership
2021-09-27	3,00 €	203	Administrative Expenses

Total Rev	Total Ex
4 051,91 €	-111,40 €

17 315,58 € Total at the End of the Year 2021 at 31.12.2021

Revenues	1	Expenditures	2
Membership Payments	101	Reunions	201
Registration Fee Payments	102	Marketing Material	202
Donations without Purpose	103	Administrative Expenses	203
Donations to Hans van Haute Fund	104	Taxes	204
Interests on Income	105		

Hans van Haute Fund Current Account

as of 31 December 2021

Date	Item	Amount
sept-19	Carry-over from 2019	€ 1 387,60
22-mars-21	Donation to HvH Fund (Magna Grecia)	€ 636,60
22-mars-21	Donation to HvH Fund (Magna Grecia)	€ 1 564,61
22-mars-21	Donation to HvH Fund (Denmark IOAPA)	€ 276,59
31-août-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 30,00
02-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 95,00
03-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 55,00
09-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 10,00
14-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 10,00
16-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 10,00
24-sept-21	Donation to HvH Fund (session registration)	€ 10,00

31-déc-21 Net total of Hans van Haute Fund € 4 085,40

NB: this amount is embedded inside the IOAPA German Bank Account and is not a separate account

APPENDIX C – TRADITIONS BY LAUREL BRASSEY IVERSEN, OLY (USA)

TRADITION



Olympic Traditions





IOA Traditions



Coubertin Monument



The Stadium Run



Cultural Traditions

- Giving a lei



Greeting with a kiss...or two

Shaking hands, bowing, etc

Dancing & Singing





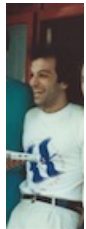
IN THE BEGINNING

- Professor Nissiotis said "Just Do It"
- '85, '86 & '87 IOAs communicate
- IOA offers support
- 1989 First IOAAA Session is held in Olympia
- 61 Participants
- 20 Countries
- Work, Work, work
- Vote, Vote, Vote
- "If you do not to understand, please to raise your hand"
- By-Laws and Mission Statement
- Election of Officers
- Hans Van Haute
- Filaretos & Georgiadis
- Gangas & Kiriakou



The Dreamers

Ingolfur Hannesson
'86



Yiannis
Zoumpoulis
'86



Paul Baldacchino '87



Hans van Haute '85
&
Laurel Brassey '86

In the beginning.....



Mr. Filaretos & Kostas Georgiadis



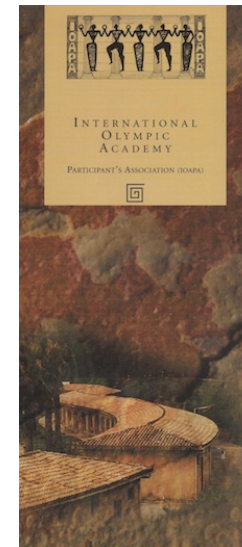
Hans van Haute Memorial Tree Planting and
Traditional Tribute in 2019



1996 & 2020 Olympic Games
Flame Relay



Brochure





PIONEERS GIVE WAY TO THE NEW
POST-GRADUATES & IOA PARTICIPANTS



- Why did you return?
- How many times have you returned?
- List 3 of your expectations for this session
 - (Things you want to take away with you)
- List at least 1 thing you can give to the session

Who, What, Why, Where?



Friends, Sport, Olympia



Amie, Filos, Friends



IOAPA Pool Party





Great place to share cultures and traditions

APPENDIX D – “THE LOGIC OF CATEGORISATION IN SPORT”

BY IRENA MARTÍNKOVÁ (CZE) AND JIM PARRY (GBR)

Transgender Athletes and Principles of Sport Categorization: Why Genealogy and the Gendered Body Will Not Help

Irena Martínková^a, Jim Parry^a and Miroslav Imbrišević^b

^aFaculty of Physical Education and Sport, Charles University, Czech Republic; ^bHeythrop College/University of London, UK

ABSTRACT

This paper offers a discussion of the rationale for the creation of sports categorization criteria based on sporting genealogy and the gendered body, as proposed by Torres et al. in their article 'Beyond Physiology: Embodied Experience, Embodied Advantage, and the Inclusion of Transgender Athletes in Competitive Sport'. The strength of their 'phenomenological' account lies in its complex account of human experience; but this is also what makes it impractical and difficult to operationalize. Categorization rather requires simplicity and practicability, if it is to be applied to all athletes (and not exceptionally to transgender athletes). This discussion helps us to formulate three general principles for the process of categorization of athletes, relating to fairness, verifiability and practicability.

KEYWORDS

Transgender; categorization; inclusion; sport eligibility; sex and gender

Introduction

The discussion over the inclusion of transgender athletes in sport has been intense and has generated various stances towards the issue. Some authors exhibit the complexity of the problem and discuss various nuanced positions, without advocating a particular solution (e.g., Sailors 2020). Those arguing against inclusion are most often considering the inclusion of transwomen into the female category and they usually do so on physiological grounds (e.g. Knox, Anderson, and Heather 2019), or on safety grounds (e.g. Pike 2021).¹ Then there are those arguing in support of inclusion, either conditionally (e.g. Bianchi 2017, who argues that transwomen should be included, but with a handicap) or unconditionally (e.g. Gleaves and Lehrbach 2016; Ivy and Conrad 2018; Teetzel 2020). Additionally, some authors discuss the eligibility criteria, e.g., Devine (2019), who questions the length of the transition period for transwomen.

One common problem with arguments for (un)conditional transgender inclusion into sport and into its categories is that they take a very narrow view of inclusion. They focus exclusively on the inclusion of one particular group of athletes into one specific category, i.e., the inclusion of transwomen into the female sub-category.² We think that it is necessary to see the bigger picture. So this paper is not only about

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transgender athletes, but about what the transgender case makes us think about how sport categorization works and on what principles it is based—issues that are absent from other discussions of trans issues.

We will try to achieve this by testing the suggestion in a recent paper by Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) that raised the question of the adequacy of the contemporary sex category. They argue for categorization based on sport genealogy and the gendered body, rather than solely on the contemporary physiological/biological criteria. However, they decline to spell out just how their ‘phenomenological’ insights might have any practical or policy relevance. They say: ‘Our effort did not seek to recommend how embodied experience and embodied advantage could be operationalized into a specific policy regarding the inclusion of transgender athletes in competitive sport’ (Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño 2020, 13).

This paper explores what such a proposal might look like, revealing its strengths and weaknesses. This discussion helps us to formulate three general principles for the process of the categorization of athletes.

The Sex Category

The main justifications for contemporary sports categories (age, sex, weight, disability, etc.) are fairness, safety and inclusion. Most (maybe all?) contemporary sports cannot avoid advantaging a certain type of athlete, and so (depending on the sport) the heavier or lighter, older or younger, least disabled, etc. has a better chance of winning. Categorisation allows groups of athletes who would otherwise be disadvantaged by the nature of the sport to have an opportunity to succeed and to become champions. The weight category in boxing allows the inclusion of athletes of many different body types and sizes, each sub-category holding its own competitions and producing its own champions.

The sex category has been at the centre of recent discussions, most recently with the participation of some transwomen in the female sub-category in the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games (e.g. BBC 2021; Mitzman 2021). Such cases may make it seem as though the category is based on gender—especially when the category is sometimes referred to as the ‘gender category’ or the procedures by which it is verified are called ‘gender verification’ (e.g. see Parks Pieper 2016, 2-3), and when the sub-categories are called ‘men’s’ and ‘women’s’—which are gender terms. In fact, historically, this category has always been based on sex. It is obvious that the sub-categories have been established and then policed by an examination of bodily features *via* various physiological markers (inspection of external genitalia, chromosomal analysis, hormonal analysis, androgen levels, etc.), examined by medical experts under the rules of medical commissions (e.g. see Parks Pieper 2016, 2-3), rather than on an inspection of social roles, behaviours and psychological facets of athletes that might be carried out by psychologists or sociologists. But, effectively, only the female sub-category has been policed. Being male provides a physiological advantage in most sports, and so policing (for ‘interlopers’) in the male sub-category has not been deemed necessary (see also Martínková 2020a, 465).

Only recently, with transgender athletes being able to participate in the sub-category of their transition, has strict sex separation been challenged. However, transgender claims do not license talk of a switch from sex to gender categorisation, since discussions about their

inclusion concern their body and any possible bodily advantage. On current rulings, international sport allows transwomen to compete in the female sub-category, so long as they have adjusted their bodily features as required—for example, by testosterone-lowering rules (IOC 2015). This, again, is a physiological procedure, not a social one, as also was the IOC's requirement, between 2004 and 2015, that trans athletes should adapt their body surgically. In addition, some athletes do not easily 'fit into' the contemporary binary sex sub-categories of male/female; they are now referred to as 'athletes with DSD',³ which is also a physiological designation, not a gender designation.

Transgender claims, moreover, do not challenge but rather reinforce the binary distinction. Without an acceptance of the binary, the trans claim does not make sense, since transwomen are claiming to be eligible for the female sub-category. There has not been much written about transmen, since they have not so far posed a problem for sport categorization.⁴ And whilst many other genders have been identified (agender, non-binary, genderfluid, etc.), there have been no suggestions (to our knowledge) that agender or non-binary athletes might have their own sub-categories, or how they should 'fit in' to the current sex binary categorization.

The inclusion of people of various genders (non-binary, agender, etc.) into the two contemporary sex sub-categories should not pose a problem, since athletes are included (and tested) according to their sex, not their gender. This is evidenced at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics: the inclusions into the female sub-category of the footballer Quinn (who identifies as non-binary and transgender) and the skateboarder Alana Smith (who identifies as non-binary)⁵ have not raised questions, because their sex is female; while the issue of weightlifter Laurel Hubbard's inclusion into the female sub-category raised heated discussions. This is because by gender she identifies as a transwoman, whilst by sex she is male—and weightlifting is a power sport which gives an advantage to male bodies (see e.g. the differences in weightlifting records at IWF 2021).⁶

In the following section, we shall discuss an alternative possibility for inclusion criteria based on certain aspects of what Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020, 5) call 'embodied experience', that is supposed to go beyond distinctions of sex and gender. Whilst these 'phenomenological' considerations certainly grasp human embodiment in a more complex and adequate way than does biology (cp. e.g. Hogen 2009; Kříž 2021), there is a question as to how this complex view would fit into sport categorization.⁷ In the next section, we analyse the idea of categorization based on sporting genealogy and gender-relevant body socialization, as proposed in Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020), and we identify its pitfalls. Finally, we try to formulate general principles for the creation of sport categories.

Categorization according to the Athlete's 'Embodied Experience'

Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) rely on Gleaves and Lehrbach (2016), who 'advocate for focusing on other values of sport such as its meaning-making potential to provide a "more robust rationale for including transgender ... athletes"' (315). This is back-to-front reasoning. It sounds as though their reason for focussing on narratives (meaning-making) is to bolster a pre-existing conclusion regarding the inclusion of transgender athletes. First decide what the conclusion is to be, and then

hunt for a rationale that would support it. However, unlike Gleaves and Lehrbach (2016), who seem to advocate a change in the meaning of 'sport' away from fairness, Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) propose a new categorization that aims to retain fairness—although only for the purpose of including transgender athletes. However, since the focus of their discussion is on just one category, it is not clear whether this should be applied to the criteria of all the other categories (age, dis/ability, weight) or uniquely to the sex category.

Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) argue against IOC policies that aim to ensure physiological equivalence between the competitors within a sex sub-category: 'Such criteria should not be the main and almost only guiding principles to classifying athletes in competitive sport' (2). They claim that taking into account embodied experience and embodied advantage will help us to 'grasp "unexplored" aspects of the issue at stake, as well as adopt an alternative perspective (to the physiological one) towards the inclusion of transgender athletes in competitive sport' (ibid, 5). They state that an individual's socialisation into sport has a bearing on their performance level as an athlete. They also say: 'This perspective includes but supercedes the physiological one' (ibid, 13). Further, they claim that 'the physiological facts of athletic performance do not suffice to fully understand women's embodied experiences' (ibid, 5). The phrase 'it does not suffice', means that physiology remains relevant. And so there remains an unanswered question at the heart of the article: what is the specific relation of physiology to sporting genealogy and gendered considerations, and how are they to be reconciled in category judgements?

Drawing on Iris Marion Young's essay 'Throwing like a Girl' (Young 2005), Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) think that gender and a transgender athlete's embodied experience should be included (at least partly) into category discussions. Young drew our attention to the role of gendered socialisation into sport and how this affects the lived body and performance in sport (see also Schultz 2018, 75). More recently, Audrey Yap (2016) pointed out that gendered socialisation has more far-reaching effects. Throwing is something I do by myself, but in sports that involve the manipulation of the body of another, such as wrestling and other martial arts (but presumably in all contact sports), girls are reluctant to do so, because it violates social norms of feminine behaviour. They have to be taught to overcome these inhibitions. Yap (2016, 112) says: 'Although women may freely move their bodies in a variety of ways, that movement becomes constrained when it encroaches on the bodies of others, thereby exhibiting an inhibited intentionality that is relational rather than individual.'

Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020, 9) write: 'when it comes to participation in sport, the transgender people's embodied situation significantly resembles that of women in the 1980s, when Young wrote "Throwing like a girl".' This would not, however, apply to all transgender people. Because, if one's gender role does indeed have 'far-reaching effects on the lived body' (ibid, 5), then the bodily experience of transwomen, many of whom were presumably socialised as boys, is different from that of women. So, assuming that a transwoman experienced a boy's socialisation into sport, they will be 'throwing like boys'. If applied to transwomen athletes, Young's analysis would at first glance urge against admitting into the female sub-category those transgender athletes who had a boy's socialisation; but things are more nuanced.⁸ So, for Torres et al., if an athlete has a male body *and*

the bodily socialization of a boy, then they would have to be included in the male sub-category. However, those transwomen who have been socialized as girls would belong in the female sub-category.

The authors (2020, 10) state that two factors need to be considered:

- (1) the extent to which the young person has been **immersed into the culture of a particular sport**, so as to become ‘culturally fluent’ in a sport (e.g., from parent taking a young athlete to a football game every Saturday to the frequency with which they have practised sport);
- (2) how one’s **gender role has shaped the body and skills** (how the person/athlete has developed motor skills and bodily competence, as well as problem-solving skills, due to the gendered environment in which they have been socialized).

Although Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) make such strong claims about this new basis of categorization, they refrain from drawing any practical conclusions or policy advice from their proposals (more on this later), and they do not suggest any eligibility criteria for inclusion. It might seem that Torres et al. are aware of these problems and for this reason they have not suggested any criteria themselves. But let us enquire into what they might be. Each of the two above factors is neither simple nor straightforward in application, because they both refer to embodied experiences of a multitude of facets of cultural learnings that would need to be taken into consideration. We give some examples below, but many more could be adduced:

Immersion into the Culture of a Particular Sport

- length of exposure to sport (in clubs, recreational sport, before/after transition, etc.);
- children whose parents are (not) sporty and the measure and length of support for their children’s sports participation;
- children with/without siblings who take part in sport;
- positive/negative experience of school sports (e.g., caused by female/male teachers, and by their choice of curricula);
- cultural differences—e.g. the popularity of a given sport for girls’/boys’ participation (possibly also compared to other countries);
- being affected by some disaster (countries hit hard by COVID, floods, famine), which would compromise athletes’ training and development;
- coming from a society where female participation in sport is not valorised;
- belonging to an ethnicity that is disproportionally represented in sport—e.g. because this is one (acceptable/encouraged) way out of poverty or one (acceptable/encouraged) way of social recognition;
- etc.

Gendered Bodily Socialization

- brought up by whom? (a single mother?/male role models?);
- girls with/without any male siblings (e.g. she 'punches like a boy' because of her three brothers);
- being an effeminate boy/man, or a tomboy/butch woman;
- growing up in a sexist society (e.g., theocracies) or family, or in less sexist contexts;
- growing up in a deprived/rich environment;
- parents' valuation and encouragement of sport participation (or not);
- a history of sporting success in the (wider) family;
- sporting traditions in one's region or country;
- etc.

All these points are surely relevant to the shaping of our bodies and skills, but this complex categorization would have to tackle many problems:

- (1) Into what level of detail must we go, for each facet? (*For example, 'girls without any male siblings'—what if a parent remarries and the daughter gains a new male half-brother? What if she has a brother, but does not live with him in one household. What if she had lived with the brother for a certain period of time, but then he moved? What if the brother is not interested in sport?*)
- (2) How to assess objectively the advantages and disadvantages of the many facets of an individual's sporting and general socialisation?
- (3) How to assign a value within each facet, and to assign relative weightings to one facet or another?
- (4) How to compare one's particular constellation of facets against other athletes' individual and different constellations.
- (5) How many sub-categories should be set?
- (6) At what age should assessment begin?
- (7) At what age(s) and how often should athletes be assessed, and re-assessed?
- (8) How would the individual facets be checked?
- (9) Who would be assessing them?
- (10) Would this be the same for all sports, or different, depending on the discipline?
- (11) How would we translate all this into eligibility criteria (which are likely to give us counterintuitive results)?

Trying to determine assessments under all of the above criteria relating to all athletes on a case-by-case basis would be difficult, costly, time-consuming and prone to misunderstandings and cheating. The practical impossibility of such an exercise requires us now to return to a consideration of the logic of categorization in order to seek to formulate some important general principles.

Principles of Category Assessment

In view of these observations, we propose the following three general Principles of Category Assessment. They are derived from the discussion above and are meant to apply to our existing pre-competition categories, such as age, weight, sex and dis/ability.

Principle 1: Fairness of category assessment:

Everyone should be assessed in the same way for inclusion (into a particular sub-category).

Firstly, we need to ask which athletes (or group of athletes) the principles should target. Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) specifically aim their policy towards transgender people—but what about those individuals who have not (yet?) transitioned, but have also been influenced by gender roles—e.g. effeminate boys/men who were socialised as girls/women? Do they belong in the female sub-category in sport, too? After all, they might have been socialised to ‘throw like girls’. Torres et al. claim that such factors need to be considered when deciding about eligibility for the female sub-category (and there is also a stronger claim: that these factors ‘supersede’ physiology—Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño 2020, 11). If so, should we not include all boys who ‘throw like girls’? And there are more counterintuitive possibilities: does this mean that all girls who have been brought up in ‘a boy’s way’ belong in the male sub-category? Otherwise, according to Torres et al., they would be advantaged amongst other girls.

Secondly, if the categorization should apply just to certain group(s) of athletes, we would need to resolve how the other athletes should be assessed. Would they continue to be categorized by the (insufficient) sex verification methods? For, if sex verification is not good enough for some athletes, does this not suggest that it is not good enough for all athletes?

We think that, if there is to be a newly created ‘embodied experience’ category, then it should be formed not for just one group (transgender athletes), which would be radically exclusive. Rather, it should embrace all athletes who seek inclusion into a sub-category, on fairness grounds—unless Torres et al. can give persuasive arguments that there is something special about transgender athletes that explains why we should take their ‘embodied experience’ into account but ignore this for all other athletes. Such ‘positive discrimination’ might upset many other (groups of) athletes. There will be many children who were not encouraged into sporting culture by their parents for various reasons, and there will be many who were pushed by their parents to become a top athlete. There will be many athletes who grew up in deprived conditions, or poor countries, or who come from ethnic minorities, sexist settings, who have been abused, etc. (see e.g. Collins and Kay 2014). They might have a good case to be considered, too.

Principle 2. Verifiability:

Category assessment should be objectively verifiable and checkable.

The virtue of ‘embodied experience’ considerations is that they resist categorisation by reductive bodily/physiological criteria, as they seek to grasp the great complexity of the human situation and assess the many aspects of it. However, there are many questions to

be answered (see the list in the previous section) if we are to devise a set of criteria and to operationalize it. This means that the complexity must be reduced to some more simplified system of questions, which will have to be addressed for inclusion purposes. And just how is this to be done?

In complex cases such as these, one solution would be self-declaration—we could just rely on the individual's testimony. However, they might be unreliable narrators of their past. Further, it would be easy to misinform sport officials in order to gain an advantage. Who would check this information and how? Do we interview friends and family to corroborate their testimony? They might be biased. Do we get a psychotherapist/psychologist/sociologist to spend hours with the athlete? Such a task of ascertaining all the facets of an individual's sporting socialisation would be very demanding and impractical. Further, it would not be easy to test how their socialisation translates into sporting skills, and to what degree. Verification would be time-consuming and costly, and also open to concealment and cheating. Furthermore, assessments do not approach the relative 'objectivity' of age or weight checks.

Principle 3: Practicability:

Category assessment should be practical and relatively simple.

We also have to keep in mind that the criteria should apply to all levels of competitive sport (i.e. those sports that require categories), from children's to elite sport, and that assessment should not be too intrusive or take up too much time. For example, age and weight categories are usually determined with a minimum of fuss.

This is a problem in parasport, even with its many fewer athletes requiring classification. Given the many and various types of disabilities, very many sub-categories are required, which complicates both competition arrangements and the classification process. It takes a great deal of time, effort and expertise to classify and re-classify individual athletes and in some cases it is a challenge to have enough athletes in each sub-category for meaningful competition to take place. And, even then, there remain complaints that the sub-categories permit unjustifiable inequalities and advantages; and that 'arbitrary' borderlines generate injustices. Nevertheless, categorization must proceed, since without it there can be no parasport.

Finally, it is undesirable to have too many categories, since one of the benefits of sport is that different people can practice their sport together—irrespective of their social status, cultural background, genealogy, body type, etc. (This is why we advocate a 'unisex' approach to sports development—see Martínková 2020b.) So, the categories that we really need are those that contribute to reducing disadvantages and ensuring fairness, safety, maximum participation and inclusion. We should have no more of them than necessary.

The 'Relative Disadvantages' Argument

Genealogical accounts present a new version of an old argument—the 'Relative Disadvantages' argument. In its older form, the argument makes complete sense. Here is an example, from the *Hindustan Times*, of a common defence of DSD athletes, with special reference to those from disadvantaged backgrounds:

"The young female athlete who has been evicted from the Indian squad for the Glasgow Commonwealth Games that begin in a few days, used to sprint against women who were much larger than her, women from affluent nations, who ate foods as children that she had never seen, received healthcare that she was not fortunate to receive, and were trained in ways that were beyond her means until late in her life. Her competitors, by the virtue of their birth in places that are very different from Odisha, enjoyed unfair advantages. Her androgenic hormones, in contrast, are her being." (Joseph 2014)

Joseph makes an eloquent case for what is undeniable: that international sport is grossly unfair. Sometimes it is thought that the ideal of fairness in sport should be addressed by taking into account all advantages and disadvantages that might impact on athletic performance. An athlete from a disadvantaged background in rural Asia, it might be said, should not be excluded by the one measure of a testosterone count, when by many other measures she is at an obvious disadvantage. We should take the whole history and context (the genealogy) into account.

However, to turn this around, no-one seems to want this 'relative disadvantage' argument to apply to 'relative advantage'. We do not see American or British recipients of their gold medals offering apologies for their advantages, or offering in future to be assessed for a starting position in a 'handicap' version of the 400 metres.

To remove all relative (dis)advantages would change the character of sport. If we took the analysis presented by Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) to its logical (policy) conclusion, it would deviate from a central presupposition of sport as we understand it at present: we do not assess how you got here (how you developed as an athlete), we only assess the performance—what you can do on the day (of the competition). But if we follow Torres et al. (2020), then we should make an exception for transgender athletes (or some other groups), or change the character of sport for all athletes. In this respect, the authors quote approvingly from Ahmed (2006, 2): 'It matters how we arrive at the places we do.' While Ahmed's dictum might matter for competitions like 'Most Inspirational Personality of the Year' or 'Greatest Achiever of the Year', for the assessment of sport performance it does not matter. Such considerations may matter for understanding sporting cultures, but not for the sporting performance itself. If it began to matter how we got to be the athlete we are, it would not help to get rid of every injustice in sport categorization—it would just make it so complex and complicated that there would arise so many fresh and unforeseen injustices, since many people might feel unjustly categorized for various misinterpretations of their past.

Here we introduce the distinction between 'competition-fairness' and 'context-fairness'. Athletes will arrive from a variety of social contexts (conditions of life, including upbringing, economic factors, sporting education, training and coaching facilities, etc.), and the conditions of various contexts will obviously be unequal, which may bestow (unfair) advantages. Whilst it is not clear what sport is supposed to do about such context-unfairnesses, sport's aim is at least to provide fairness in the actual competition, wherever the athletes come from and whatever their sporting (and social) genealogy.

So, let us say this again: since people are of different dispositions, skills, backgrounds, socializations, etc. and since sport advantages some of them, we need to categorize them in order to give a chance of sporting success to different groups. To be *fully* fair, we would have to have categories of one, which makes sport competition impossible (Loland 2018, 353). That is why we need to distinguish 'competition advantage' from 'category advantage' (see Parry and Martínková 2021). An example of a 'competition advantage' would be height.

No-one seems to mind about this obvious source of advantage in volleyball or basketball—it is just accepted as part of the game, and there is no height category. However, boxing does have the weight category, just because weight has been thought to be a relatively decisive advantage. If there were no weight category, weight would be just another competition advantage. But boxing *does* have the weight category, and weight sub-categories have been established in order to permit more equitable competition. Weight is thus a ‘category advantage’, and the lower (disadvantaged) weight sub-categories might be seen as ‘protected’ sub-categories,⁹ which require regulation (in boxing) by defined boundaries, and enforcement by mandatory policing procedures.

So, whereas a ‘competition advantage’ can be described as a quality/ability that, *ceteris paribus*, might be thought to confer an advantage in a given competition, a ‘category advantage’ must be described differently. Sporting categories exist in order to afford relatively equitable competition within a ‘protected’ sub-category¹⁰ and so they need eligibility criteria. But we do not want too many categories: the more categories and sub-categories we have, the more problems we will face, since they will be responsible for new borderlines and new exclusions. (Parry and Martínková 2021)

It is up to the sport community to decide what advantages are ‘category advantages’ and which are just ‘competition advantages’. It seems that when a competitive advantage is likely to be a decisive factor in the outcome of a particular sport, we convert it into (declare it to be) a category advantage. It is clear we cannot get rid of the competition advantages altogether, since then we would end up with categories of one person (which makes sport impossible). To be fully fair, the genealogical approach (examining and assessing athletes’ gendered socialization and sport histories) seems to be just the criterion that would set up unique categories of one—not just for transwomen, but for all of us.

If we want to have fair and inclusive sport, we have to categorize athletes, and this will inevitably bring borderline cases and some injustices. But this is the price of having categories at all. Our obligation is to arrive at the most just and most efficient categories, and to justify them to the extent that they *can* be justified.

Conclusion

There is indeed an inbuilt injustice in sport, insofar as sport competition considers only the equality of conditions for all athletes from the start of the actual competition. Contemporary sport does not take account of efforts and obstacles that had to be overcome; in this sense it is ahistorical. Sport judges performance and is only interested in one particular time-slice. The sporting genealogy of athletes plays no role in contemporary sport categorisation, or in setting the conditions of contest, or in determining winners. The justification for this seeming ‘injustice’ is that this interpretation of sport is a merit-based view: the body can overcome socio-cultural differences and ‘hurdles’.¹¹

Taking into account the ‘phenomenological’ dimensions would not only add many further layers of complexity to the existing categorization criteria, but also with such complexity as to make just assessments impossible. Given the many and various differences amongst people, to be fully respectful of the complexities of everyone’s past would require many different categories which might include only a small number of athletes, or

even a category for each person. If we take the sporting genealogy and gendered body view seriously, we should acknowledge that every athlete will encounter advantages and disadvantages, including transgender athletes.

Also, as soon as we begin to categorize, there will be problems for athletes who find themselves on some borderline. However, this is a necessary side-effect of every category (Parry and Martínková 2021). Whatever kinds of category and sub-category we have, we will need defining criteria, and along the demarcation lines there will always be borderline cases. Each category brings its own problems of demarcation and policing. From this point of view, sex is no different from any other category.

The paper by Torres, Lopez Frias, and Martínez Patiño (2020) is a welcome contribution to the literature on the lived body and on the embodied experience of sport. But it does not help us if our aim is to adjust the eligibility criteria for the sex sub-categories by including genealogical and gendered body criteria, in order to facilitate the inclusion of transgender athletes. Taking an 'inclusivist' approach for only one group (e.g. transwomen) is radically exclusive.

It is clear that our 'understanding' of a person might be augmented by genealogical enquiries. The 'genealogy' of one's sporting socialisation can help us to understand why people are as good or bad in sport as they are. However, this cannot have any relevance for policy decisions, so long as we conceive of sport as an activity that compares performance on the day. The purpose of competition is to measure performance; not to give athletes an opportunity to find meaning in their lives (although, of course, athletes may find meaning in athletic competition). To re-conceptualize sport as being first and foremost an institution that values sporting genealogy would make categorisation unacceptably complicated and intrusive. The task of assessing everyone's genealogy against everyone else's is an Orwellian nightmare.

Notes

1. But note that the safety argument is also a physiology-based argument (see further discussion by Hilton and Lundberg 2021).
2. The sex category has currently two sub-categories: female and male. It is important to note a possible avenue for confusion here. The female sub-category (designated by sex) is most commonly referred to as the 'women's' sub-category (based on historical reasons, when sex and gender were not distinguished). We think that, for accuracy, it should be called 'the female sub-category'.
3. DSD refers to Disorders of Sex Development, or Differences of Sex Development. See Mott children's hospital (2021), for a simple and helpful explanation.
4. This does not mean that there are no problems for transmen in sport; but this discussion is outwith the scope of this paper.
5. See Hayton (2021) and Hendricks (2021).
6. One ethical issue regarding non-binary/agender etc. athletes has been the usage of correct pronouns in the media (see Hendricks (2021)). This is something of which commentators need to be mindful, but it does not pose a problem for sport categorization.
7. Just to be clear: this does not mean that we would necessarily want to defend the sex category. Rather, we simply want to point out that it refers to sex, not gender, and to indicate the problems that we would have to face if we decided to change the contemporary sex category into one based on gendered considerations.
8. This argument actually gives additional support to the gender-critical feminist view that transwomen are not women.

9. On 'protected' categories, see Martínková (2020a).
10. One possible criticism of modern sport as a whole is that it has developed (or has been constructed) by men for men, such that many sports require a protected sub-category for women (females)—and that this requirement 'naturalises' the 'inferior' status of women—not just in sport, but also in wider society. One possible strategy to mitigate the effects of this history is the proposal to abandon the male sub-category (which is often 'protected' beyond necessity) in favour of an 'open' sub-category. (See more in Martínková 2020a.)
11. Of course, this rationale is threatened by the advance of technology. For this reason, sporting bodies aim to equalise access to performance-enhancing equipment.

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The logic of categorisation in sport

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to examine the basis of eligibility rules in sport by exhibiting the logic of categorisation, with its associated ethical problems. We shall be concerned mainly with pre-competition categories – age, sex, weight and dis/ability – because they are directly relevant to sports performance and are relatively stable inequalities. We shall prefer to use the term “categorisation”, although we mean by it just what others might mean by classification, to refer to divisions, classes, groups, etc. The paper argues that we have categories only because we consider it desirable to offer some groups protected status in order to enable and promote inclusion and fairness. This desirability condition determines eligibility. Only then do issues arise of which sub-categories we should have, and how they are to be policed. There will always be categories in sport, as a minimum to protect athletes based on age groupings, from children to veterans. But since every categorisation brings its own problems, we need to ensure that we keep them balanced, so that sport can strive for maximum inclusion of different kinds of athletes, and maximum fairness. This requires us to step back from the many particular debates in order to rethink the logic of the whole categorisation process.

KEYWORDS

Philosophy; ethics; categorisation; disability sport; sex; policy

1. Introduction

From the very beginnings of philosophy in ancient times, philosophers have sought to capture the nature of things and also the nature of being itself. This has required enquiries into “sameness” and “difference”, in order to categorise similar things together and to distinguish them from other, different, (categories of) things. This exercise inevitably requires a process of both inclusion and exclusion, as rationales are developed to justify categories. A classic example of this process is to be found in botanical taxonomy, the science of naming organisms and placing them in a hierarchical structure.¹ Obviously, such a process must be based on identifying the same, similar or different pre-defined criteria.

In sport, this process has traditionally referred to the naming and placing of human beings into certain categories or classes, according to certain characteristics, such as age, sex, weight, and dis/ability. And such inclusions and exclusions form the basis of eligibility rules.

Whilst classification is a perennial issue in Paralympic sport, the discussion on categorisation in able-bodied sport has intensified with recent cases involving intersex and trans athletes in sport (see, e.g. Bianchi, 2017; Camporesi & Hamalainen, 2020; Devine, 2019; Harper, Martinez-Patino, Pigozzi, & Pitsiladis, 2018; Knox, Anderson, & Heather, 2019; Sailors, 2020; Teetzel, 2020), which have

problematised the female category. This paper tries to explain how categorisation works, since there have been many misunderstandings recently that have unfortunate consequences for inclusion/exclusion into the female category (e.g. Gleaves & Lehrbach, 2016). But it is not just parasport and the female category that are problematic. Every category is problematic, simply because it defines criteria of eligibility and prescribes inclusions and exclusions, which require implementation and policing. This applies to those categories that we might call “personal”, or “pre-competition” categories (such as sex, age, weight and dis/ability), and to those intra-competition categories (such as skill level), and also to those that we might call “socio-cultural” categories (such as nationality, social class, or occupation; see Martínková, 2020a, p. 3).

The aim of this paper is to explore the basis of eligibility rules in sport by exhibiting the logic of categorisation, with its associated ethical problems, and we shall be concerned mainly with the pre-competition categories – age, sex, weight and dis/ability – because they are directly relevant to sports performance and are stable inequalities – “...those that athletes cannot impact or control in any significant way ...” (Loland, 2020, p. 584). We shall prefer to use the term “categorisation”, although we mean by it just what others might

mean by classification, to refer to divisions, classes, groups, etc. Understanding the logic of categorisation of athletes in sport may help us to see the problems that are necessarily inherent in the categorisation process, but influence the lives of athletes, so they need to be treated in a sensitive and informed way.

2. Categorisation – the desirability condition

We only have categories because we *want* them (for some reason or another). We notice some problem, or some way in which we think sport can be improved, and we propose a desirable change. For example, weight is a category in boxing only because it is thought desirable to separate boxers according to weight. Only if the weight category is thought desirable, does the problem of weight sub-categories arise, i.e. the question of just *which* weight sub-categories we should use for competition. In another example, some argue that our present sex category is not justifiable in its present form and should be abandoned or revised.

It is important to notice that abolition and revision present two separate objections. To desire to abolish the sex category denies the desirability condition. But to desire merely to revise the sex category affirms the desirability condition, whilst questioning the present set of sex sub-categories.

That is to say: abolitionists either do not want a sex category at all, e.g. Martínková (2020b), who champions “unisex” sports; or wish to substitute the sex category with some non-sex category, such as weight and height measurements (Bianchi, 2019 Tännsjö, 2000), testosterone (Foddy & Savulescu, 2011, who suggest two testosterone sub-categories), or a “multi-faceted algorithm similar to that used by the Paralympics” (Anderson, Knox, & Heather, 2019).

Revisionists, however, accept that there should be a sex category, but wish to amend the sub-categories in some way, for example, to introduce a third sex sub-category, or more sub-categories (e.g. Newbould, 2016, p. 258).

Of course, there is also a positive view – from accessionists, who advocate the introduction of a new category into a sport (e.g. height in basketball – on this, see Loland, 2020, p. 587).

The point here is that it is the “wanting” that starts the ball rolling, and this desirability condition motivates the following five further issues.

3. Arbitrary rules, discrimination and decision-making

Categorisation is the basis of eligibility. However, all categorisations are problematic because they must be to

some extent arbitrary, and they must be discriminatory. But we have two weasel words here.

First, “discrimination” has two senses. Logical discrimination means to distinguish *between* X and Y. Normative discrimination means to discriminate *for or against* X or Y – to *favour or disfavour* X or Y. So, for example, it is perfectly possible to distinguish between red and green apples, without discriminating against either (i.e. without saying which I favour).

Second, when we talk of the “arbitrariness” of rules, we may mean either of two things:

- (a) “arbitrary” might mean that we have the rule for no reason at all (we could just decide to have *anything* as a rule, on a whim, without any rationale or justification);
- (b) or “arbitrary” might mean that the rule could have been otherwise – i.e. whilst not just *anything* could count, as a rule, there is more than one candidate – and in the end, it comes down to a decision between candidates for rules which might even seem to have equal merit. We just have to *decide* what we want the rules of the game to be or become, and who is eligible.

These two meanings are often elided, and so “arbitrary” decisions are open to objection – even derision – as if they were whimsical. (“But that’s just arbitrary!”) However, we never use the first meaning (a) for sport eligibility rules. The fact that a rule could have been otherwise does not mean that it was not based on good evidence or logical distinction or reasons of practicality. It does not mean that it was the result of personal discretion or random whim, rather than the result of open discussion and agreement, or constrained by law. It does not mean that it was arrived at by power moves, rather than by reason. So arbitrary rules (that could have been otherwise) may nevertheless be arrived at for good reason.

For example, when setting sub-categories, two decisions have to be made: one about the number of sub-categories, and another about their limits. In boxing, why are the divisions just as they are, and why not a few pounds different? In the Paralympics, why do the sub-categories T43 and T44 compete together? (single versus double amputees – Pistorius was double, and the winner of his 2012 Paralympics 100 m event, the Briton Jamie Peacock, was single.)² In rowing, why are there just two weight sub-categories, not three? Why is the age for juniors in cycling set by the UCI at 17–18 (for males and females) and at 16–19 by the ITU in triathlon?

This discussion shows that we need to reflect on the reasons for our decisions, since they affect the nature of the sports, and the athlete experience. For example, British boxing sub-categories employ many round numbers, such as 105, 115, 130, 140, 160 and 200 lb. This might be seen as “arbitrary”, especially if we consider how those weights might look if they had been designed in kilograms, not in pounds. Think how boxing classes might differ, if based on 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 kg, and how some boxers would become instantly advantaged, and others disadvantaged. This shows how boxing weight sub-categories could have been different; but not that they are unthinkingly “arbitrary”.

Now, there may be excellent reasons that justify these decisions, based on relative biomechanical advantage, developmental trajectories in particular sports, the impossibility of having a category for every (significant) degree of impairment,³ etc. However, in the end, we do require a decision, because the matter must be resolved – we just have to decide what the categories will be, justified to the extent that they can be justified. Of course, we also have to accept the disadvantages, which in some individual cases we must expect to be serious ones.

Consider a male boxer, whose “natural” (preferred) fighting weight is 141 lb, just on the borderline between two IBF sub-categories, junior welterweight and lightweight. Either he has to work (or sweat) himself down to just below 141 lb, and thus perhaps be fighting at junior welterweight against an opponent who could be unweakened at a comfortable lower weight, say 138 lb. Or he has to fight “above his weight” at welterweight, with opponents who will be bigger and possibly stronger, at maybe 147 lb. He seems to be a “victim” of the “arbitrarily”– imposed welterweight sub-category.

4. Category enforcement and category cheating

As we have said, it is the desirability condition that gives rise to categories and sub-categories, and therefore also to the possibility of sub-category cheating, i.e. unfairly or deceptively seeking inclusion into a more convenient or advantageous sub-category. Thus, the weight category gives rise to the use of diuretic doping, the age category to age falsification, and the disability category to what the IPC (2015) calls “intentional misrepresentation”, and these examples all raise issues of category enforcement.

There is no point in specifying categories unless there is some oversight to ensure proper observance, which

often entails some apparatus of checking and testing, and some means of enforcement. This is the function of the boxing weigh-in: at a pre-specified time, the boxers are officially and publicly weighed under specified conditions. A weigh-in can be readily accepted by boxers as “part of the game” and offers no threat and little hardship to boxers who comply.

The same applies to the age category, often verified by a simple passport check, which only becomes an issue at age-limited events, for example, the Youth Olympic Games, and also offers no threat and little hardship to participants who comply. In the first edition of the YOG, in Singapore 2010, winners of the football competition, Bolivia, fielded over-age players; in the Olympic Games of 2000, China fielded under-age gymnasts. Both are examples of age-cheating for unfair advantage. The case of Bolivia was never satisfactorily investigated by FIFA, whilst the Chinese medals were rescinded, and awarded 10 years later to the 2000 runners-up, USA (for more detail, see Parry, 2012, pp. 146–147).

5. Inclusion and exclusion

All categories are both inclusive and exclusive. Sport is exclusive (in one sense) since it logically discriminates kinds and categories, precisely to secure equality of contest. But this is not “normative discrimination” (e.g. against people with disabilities) – because the whole basis of the Paralympics themselves is to “discriminate” (logically) between kinds and degrees of impairment in order to establish such categories of competition (see Tweedy & Bourke, 2009). Having discriminated different categories, people are included in a category, and therefore excluded from the others. Sports should be for everyone, so sports use categories to create groups of people with similar characteristics so as to enable inclusion, since more groups mean accommodating more people and more different people. This is exclusion for the sake of inclusion.

In some contexts, sport is overtly **exclusive**. Some sports competitions allow only one category of people. For many years, ski jumping excluded female athletes; the Universiade excludes non-students; the Military World Games excludes non-military. If there were no other opportunities for sport participation, this would be discriminatory, and not many people could participate in organised competitive sports.

However, the logic behind sports categories is **inclusive**. If athletes of different ages, sexes, occupations, sizes and skills were to compete all together, there would be just one group that would dominate everybody else (and given the nature of contemporary sports, it would usually be big, strong, able-bodied 20–35-year-old

male athletes). As a result of such inequality, many would feel excluded by the dominant group and demotivated to participate. So, the main reason for categorisation is equality of competition (fairness), which offers maximum inclusion and a chance of success for more athletes.

However, this does not mean that those categories designed for the inclusion of a greater number of athletes necessarily allow the inclusion of anyone or everyone. The binary sex category in many sports operates so as to provide a protected category, so that female sport might flourish, but it is also obviously exclusionary. So it is a mistake to think that, in the case of transgender and intersex athletes: “The disadvantaged class argument ... misses the irony that a category created on the premise of inclusion (of women) results in practices of exclusion, namely of male-to-female transgender and intersex athletes” (Gleaves & Lehrbach, 2016, p. 316). This is not an example of irony – rather, as we have explained, inclusion/exclusion is simply a necessary (logical) feature of categorisation.

Since, in the majority of contemporary sports, the decisive skills are often based on strength, speed and explosive power, most categories try to deal with the problem of physicality whilst providing opportunities for groups that are in the process of maturation (e.g. children and youth sub-categories), that are smaller/weaker (e.g. lower weight sub-categories, female sub-category and veteran sub-categories), of different skill level (e.g. leagues) or of different types of body shapes and capacities (e.g. disability sport, with its many unique sub-categories). Whilst not all categories are based on physicality – some are cultural, such as the category of nationality for the Olympic Games – nevertheless, in most sports, we find a combination of age, sex and skill categories. Simply said, we do this for the purposes of inclusion – to enable more and different kinds of people to participate in sport and to offer them a chance to succeed. (See more in Martínková, 2020a.)

6 . Rights – “Eligibility” claims and “Inclusion” claims

Claims for “social inclusion” are often thought to apply very simply to sport. It is thought that sport should be “inclusive” in the same way as any social system, such as politics, law, education, and medicine. So let us assume, as a thought experiment, that all social inclusion claims, for inclusion in wider society, have been agreed and accepted. Assume that all claims for equality of opportunity, equality of treatment, equality of consideration and equality under the law are satisfied. Now let us turn our attention to that one slice of social life that is

sport – because our claim is that sport is different, relying as it does on categorisation for the purposes of fairness and inclusion in an “essentially competitive”⁴ activity.

Through categorisation rules, sport strives to include the maximum number of participants. Sometimes, it is said that one’s human right to sport is denied if one is “excluded”. However, the suggestion that one has an unquestionable right to inclusion in a particular sport, or sports event, must be resisted. For some years now, the authors have been excluded from the under-19 sub-category, on age grounds – but this should not be characterised as a denial of our human right to participate. We are excluded because we are not eligible for under-19 sport. Only eligible persons may participate in “inclusive” U-19 sport (which includes all ethnicities, nationalities, various heights and sizes).

Similarly, if a transwoman is denied access to the female sub-category, it does not follow that her human right to sport is denied. It is important to notice that she is not excluded from sport. Rather, she is excluded from the sub-category within which she *claims* the right to participate. This, then, is not primarily an “inclusion” claim, since the logically prior question refers to an “eligibility” claim. It is only *after* she has satisfied the eligibility requirement, that inclusion claims might apply. That is to say: if the eligibility claim is granted (if a particular transwoman fulfils the criteria to be female), then the inclusion claim is redundant. Eligibility confers inclusion.

Contrariwise, if the eligibility claim is denied, the inclusion claim is otiose. The person is deemed ineligible (excluded from one particular sub-category), but is not “excluded” in any other sense (such as “socially excluded”). And everyone who is ineligible for any sub-category is also excluded in this limited sense. The argument over transwomen’s inclusion must commence with the eligibility claim – i.e. the claim that transwomen are females. Since all equality claims are already assumed as accepted, all else follows from the eligibility decision.

7 . Fairness – “competition advantage” and “category advantage”

Sometimes, it is thought that the ideal of fairness in sport should be addressed by taking into account all advantages and disadvantages which may impact on athletic performance. An athlete from a disadvantaged background in rural Asia, it might be said, should not be excluded by the one measure of a testosterone count, when by many other measures she is at an obvious disadvantage. We should take the whole context into account.

We think that this view does not distinguish between what we shall call “competition advantages” and “category advantages”, and that this is important.

For example, other things being equal, tall people have an advantage in basketball competitions. Let us call this a “competition advantage”. No one seems to mind about this obvious source of advantage in basketball (and also not in other “gigantist” sports). However, if people were to object to height as an acceptable advantage, the rules could easily be changed. Basketball, for example, could establish a height category, with height sub-categories to mitigate height advantage, at least to some extent. (And just think for a moment how this rule innovation would create fresh cheating temptations, such as spinal compression to get under the height bar.) However, for now, under present rules, there is no height category in basketball – the competition advantage of height is not even remarked upon in the rules. No one cares about such an advantage – it is just accepted as part of the game.

Similarly, all other things being equal, weight has been thought to be an advantage in combat sports, for example, in boxing. If there were no weight category in boxing, weight would similarly be a “competition advantage”. Heavier people (other things being equal) would seem to have an obvious advantage in boxing competition, similar to height in basketball. However, in this particular sport, weight was thought to be such a significant factor in determining outcomes that it should become a category and be governed by a set of sub-categories. So, in boxing, weight sub-categories have been established in order to mitigate weight advantage and thus to permit more equitable competition. Weight is thus a “category advantage”, and the lower (disadvantaged) weight sub-categories might be seen as protected sub-categories,⁵ which require regulation (in boxing) by defined boundaries, and enforcement by mandatory policing procedures.

A remarkable feature of parasport inclusion is the absolutely explicit requirement that athletes must self-identify as “disabled” prior to submitting to a “disability evaluation”. In Paralympic classification, a qualifying requirement is this two-stage process, in which self-specified and self-declared disabilities, verified by strict evaluation procedures, determine eligibility for competition in a particular event.

Of course, the categories imposed must be to some extent “arbitrary”, and there will be winners and losers regarding category decisions. The category is in place to reduce advantages, but it cannot eliminate them entirely. In Paralympic competition, for example, a sub-category (re-)classification decision might determine whether a gold medal is won, or no medal at all. An

example of such a change is the reclassification of Mallory Weggemann, United States’ eight-time world champion, from S7 to S8, the effect of which was exacerbated by its being made on the eve of competition at the 2012 Paralympics. She went from being favourite to win nine golds, to favourite for nothing.⁶ Patrick Jarvis, a Paralympian and former President of the Canadian Paralympic Committee, commented:

... classification is what makes us a distinct sport ... By its nature, classification is inherently unfair. What we’ve tried for is to get it right. We’re constantly adjusting and there’s been incredible progress made. At the end of the day, it’s as fair as possible both for the overall competition and the integrity and expectations of the individual athletes. (Degun, 2012)

Jarvis is making it absolutely clear that the Paralympics could not exist without categorisation, and that this necessarily entails some arbitrariness over categories and some unavoidable unfairness to individuals – whilst the “cut” is arbitrary, it may influence outcomes. Nevertheless, he insists that the IPC aims for a justification of classification categories and an outcome that is “as fair as possible”. Resultant injustices might be seen as the inevitable price of having categories at all.

So, whereas a “competition advantage” can be simply described as a quality/ability that, *ceteris paribus*, might be thought to confer an advantage in competition in a given sport, a “category advantage” must be described differently. Sporting categories exist in order to afford relatively equitable competition within a protected category. The reason why tennis retains the binary sex distinction is to protect female athletes, such that female winners and champions are possible. Without a protected category, even the very best females would be at a severe disadvantage in playing against male athletes (see Martínková, 2020b). Being male is thought to confer a category advantage in tennis, in just the same way that being heavy is thought to confer a category advantage in (both male and female) boxing.

This is why the ideal of fairness in sport cannot be addressed by taking into account all those advantages and disadvantages which might impact athletic performance;⁷ this confuses the different status of competition advantages and category advantages. There are many factors that may contribute to competition success in boxing – height and reach, fast feet, flexibility and agility (for ducking and weaving), concussive power, etc. – but the existence of the weight category is designed to take weight out of the equation, so far as reasonably possible.

Similarly, in sports in which a binary sex categorisation is thought to be useful, the existence of the sex category is designed to take out sex as a (dis)advantageous

competition factor. That is why those sports might require the rules and apparatus of sex testing; and it is also why sex determination is not to be compared with other (mere) competition advantages. There are many factors that may contribute to competition success in tennis – height, weight, reach, power, speed, nutrition, good coaching, other environmental factors, etc. – but they cannot be balanced against the categorial factor of sex. Here, sex is not just another competition advantage to be weighed against other competition advantages, but is rather of a different order, since it sets the sub-categories – it provides the foundation and context within which competition advantages may be expressed.

8. Concluding remarks

We have categories only because we consider it desirable to offer protected status to some groups, to enable inclusion and fairness. This desirability condition determines eligibility. Only then do issues arise of which sub-categories we should have, and how they are to be policed. There will always be categories in sport, as a minimum to protect young and aging athletes. But since every categorisation brings its own problems, we need to ensure that we keep them balanced, so that sport can strive for maximum inclusion of different kinds of athletes, and maximum fairness.

These few simple sentences might seem to present a self-evident conclusion. For some, the conclusion may seem too simple, but this is how philosophy works. “Philosophy unties the knots in our thinking; hence its results must be simple, but philosophising has to be as complicated as the knots it unties” (Wittgenstein, 1967, §452). We only arrive here by reason and argument, in opposition to competing views on how we should categorise athletes, which often focus just on some selected aspect (such as transgender rights), thus missing the bigger picture. Decisions that influence the lives of many athletes *must* be made, for sport to proceed. Understanding the logic of the whole process in its complexity, instead of focussing on some small part of it, will contribute to better decision-making.

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Notes

1. The USDA definition, and further description, is at: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/plantmaterials/technical/toolsdata/plant/?cid=stelprdb1043051>
2. Watch the race at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mcdUsMULNzo&ebc=ANyPxKrwCZQz7NQ3jk6oNAPwdj6_hLFO3WcOQbK1DfdTpdUlIdT7eji_FHoUy1BvIUghTox8SyKODferSJdtp3atrzyjzYKw. Here also is the 200 metres race, in which Pistorius came second: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9Wlp1sTnoY>. The question is: what is the advantage here (if there is one)? Is it having one amputation (as against two); or having two blades, against one; or the former for 100m and the latter for 200 m?
3. At the 2012 Summer Paralympics, for example, there were 15 different 100 m events for men, and therefore 15 gold medals.
4. Contest is a necessary condition of sports. Of course, you can *make* a contest out of anything, including dance, or piano playing. But they are not *essentially* competitive – dance or music can occur (usually occur) in the absence of competition. Not so sport.
5. On ‘protected’ categories, see Martínková (2020a).
6. In fact, she entered for seven events and won a gold and a bronze.
7. Damien Parry drew our attention to this formulation of the issue, in his excellent Masters dissertation (MA in Sports Ethics and Integrity – see www.maisi-project.eu): “Transgender inclusion in sport”.

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**APPENDIX E – “PAST AND PRESENT ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL
PIERRE-DE-COUBERTIN COMMITTEE” BY MS. ELVIRA RAMINI (ITA)**



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee

International Olympic Academy Participants Association
IOAPA Session, 22-25 October 2021

Olympism during the global pandemic

Elvira RAMINI, Secretary General



Who are we? What is our mission?

- MISSION
- The “INTERNATIONAL PIERRE DE COUBERTIN COMMITTEE” was established in Lausanne in 1975 as a not-for-profit association with the status of a legal person in accordance with articles 60 et seq. of the Swiss Civil Code.
- The IPCC is recognized by the International Olympic Committee for its educational work in disseminating the Olympic Ideal.
- Our members are volunteers.
- We receive financial assistance from the IOC for our projects.
- The IPCC is based in Lausanne.
- To seek to make known the works of Pierre de Coubertin in their entirety, to identify the main lines of his thinking, and to ensure their dissemination throughout the world in order to contribute to human development and to finding solutions to current problems;
- To apply Pierre de Coubertin's educational leitmotifs to present day in order to strengthen objective identification with Coubertin as the founder of the Olympic Movement and promoter of sport as a tool for character development, social change and transcultural respect

2



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee

- 1975 – Lausanne, Switzerland
- First President – Dr. Paul MARTIN (SUI)
- First Secretary General – Jacques GUHL(SUI)

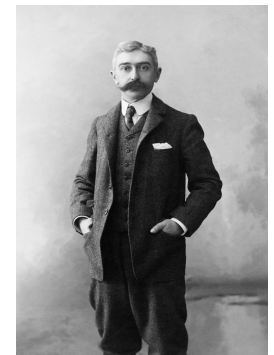


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IPCC MAIN ACTIVITIES

- EDUCATION:
- Publications of Coubertin's writings
- Translations from the French original
- National Pierre de Coubertin Committees (30)
- International Network of Coubertin Schools (25)
- Goal of education: to make known the work, life and philosophy of Coubertin and his basic idea for renovating the Olympic Games

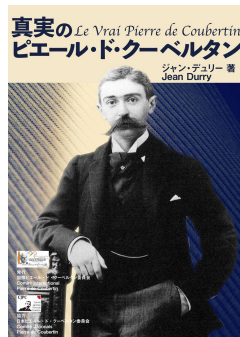


4



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee Our main achievements since March 2020

- *Pierre de Coubertin – The Visionary*, by Jean DURRA, IPCC Vice-President
- Translated into Japanese language for Tokyo 2020. Compiles 9 facets of Coubertin:
 - The Humanist
 - The Pedagogue
 - The Historian
 - The Journalist
 - The Writer
 - The Aesthete
 - The Man of Sport
 - The Olympian
 - The Organizer of the Olympic Games
- **Nobel Peace Prize** – proposed for the prize two times in the 1930s

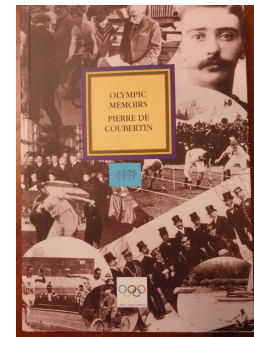


5



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee Our main achievements since March 2020

- *Olympic Memories* by Pierre de Coubertin;
- Japanese translation was carried out by the Japanese Pierre de Coubertin Committee with the support of the IPCC
- Its electronic version is available to all Universities and research centers in Japan

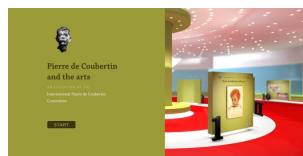


6



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee Our main achievements since March 2020

- *Coubertin and the Arts*, virtual exhibition translated into Japanese language and dedicated to Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games
- Its electronic version is available on the IPCC website in French, English, Portuguese and Japanese
- This exhibition clearly addresses the mission of the IPCC and we are delighted to present it in its virtual form. The exhibition itself was designed by Professor Dr Norbert MÜLLER, honorary IPCC President, Dr Christian WACKER, IPCC member, Yvan de NAVACELLE de COUBERTIN, IPCC Honorary member and Dr Marcia De FRANCESCHI NETO. It was presented for the first time on the occasion of the Olympic Games Rio 2016 at the Olympic Village and then at the *Club France* in Rio de Janeiro. At that time, the panels were presented in English, French and Portuguese.
- As the exhibition attracted a large number of visitors, the IPCC President, Stephan WASSONG, decided to set it up as a virtual exhibition, thus enabling access to a much broader audience.



7



International Pierre de Coubertin Committee Our main achievements since March 2020

- *Diagoras* Academic Journal, Volume 4, 2020
- The Academic Journal for Olympic Studies' was published on 29.10.2020. This prestigious Olympic journal, which was established in 2017, is a great achievement of the collaboration between the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee, Olympic Studies Centres of the GSU, The Autonomous University of Barcelona and the University of Canterbury in NZ. For the 2020 special edition, however, the journal also included the guest editor of ILEPS (Cergy Paris), following the international Olympic Congress: 'Olympism: A mirror and an impetus for Changing Societies!' (16.-.18.10.2019)
- You may find the special edition via the following link:
<https://www.diagorasjournal.com>



8

- This project was established in 1997
- Today we have more than 25 schools in all continental regions
- International Youth Forum is organized every two years for students of age 16-18
- Programme: knowledge test, sport activities, arts and discussion sessions



9



- A Sustainable Model for an Olympic Education
- International Pierre de Coubertin Youth Forum every two years
- Lectures for teachers at Coubertin Schools

Pierre de Coubertin schools keep Olympism alive 365 days a year. Their annual reports show their tireless effort in teaching and learning Coubertinian values throughout the school year. Even the hard COVID-19 restrictions that have been in place since March 2020 did not stop the schools in their engagement in all spheres of Olympic education. On the contrary, thanks to the new media "advantages", they kept the Olympic flame burning and enhanced the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding through numerous smaller projects.

10

- The Portuguese version of the Manual for the Olympic Values Education Program (OVEP) was translated by the Cape Verdean Olympic Committee, in a joint initiative with the Brazilian Pierre de Coubertin Committee.
- This project that Portuguese-speaking countries longed for has just been successfully completed, thus being able to implement the program as correctly as possible, without language barriers.
- The manual has been used by different countries in the world to educate children, youth and adults about Olympic values and the Olympic movement.



11

- The IPCC organized a Forum in collaboration with the Foundation Sport, Development and Peace based in Cape Town, South Africa, to honor the 100th anniversary of birth of Nelson Mandela in 2018. The core aim of the Forum was to provide a platform for African youth acknowledging the ideals of Pierre de Coubertin and Nelson Mandela. The Forum took place from 15th to 21st September 2018 in the Western Cape. We welcomed 60 young participants (age 16-18) from various provinces of South Africa and its neighboring countries including Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Beside educational sessions on Olympic Values and Olympic Education, the participants had the opportunity to follow the activities at the 5th International Sport and Peace Conference that took place from 19th to 20th September 2018, also in Cape Town.
- Photo: The Multi-purpose Learning Centre – a former prison on Robben Island (18 years of prison for Mandela)



12



International Network of Coubertin Schools
First Forum in South Africa to honor
100th anniversary of birth of Nelson Mandela



13

LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR COUBERTINIAN STUDIES



Centro Latinoamericano
de Estudios Coubertinianos

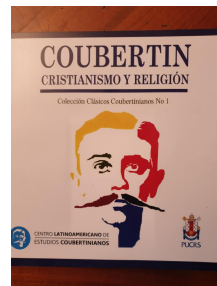


- On 9 May 2020 the 'Latin American Center for Coubertinian Studies' was launched.
- The Center brings together all the national Pierre de Coubertin Committees that currently exist in Latin America and those that seek to be recognized. Its goal is to attract researchers and those interested in the "Life and work of Pierre de Coubertin" and to promote 'Academic projects' and 'Educational Knowledge Transfer' in Portuguese and Spanish languages.
- Representatives from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay participated in this founding conference online.

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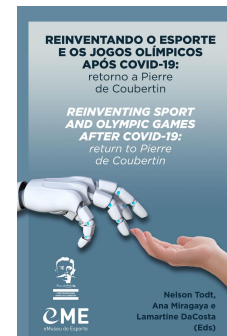
LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR COUBERTINIAN STUDIES Building Bridges – United as One Team

- Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Perú, Uruguay
- Publications
- Symposiums
- Virtual Exhibition



15

LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR COUBERTINIAN STUDIES



- Reinvention of Sport and Olympic Games Post-Pandemics: a Return to Pierre de Coubertin"
- The Sports eMuseum of the State University of Rio de Janeiro has developed an agreement with the Brazilian Pierre de Coubertin Committee to organize a virtual and open access to international exposition that will provide historical basis to current debates on the re-invention of sports and of the Olympic Games in the post-pandemic era.
- The on-line exposition will trace back past experiences showing how Pierre de Coubertin dealt with crises, conflicts of interest and many other challenges which led to frequent adaptations of the Olympic Movement while it was expanding worldwide.
- On-line exhibition of the Exposition: 5 – 16 June 2020

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LATIN AMERICAN CENTER FOR COUBERTINIAN STUDIES

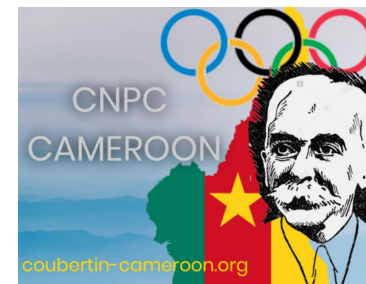
- Brazilian Pierre de Coubertin Committee organized an online Forum on Olympic Studies: *"Perspectives of Olympic Studies in a Pandemic Time"* (21-24 October 2020).
- This academic event addressed topics relevant to the Olympic and Paralympic Movement: sport management and governance, social development and public policies, life of athletes in pandemic time, etc.



17

National Pierre de Coubertin Committee of the Cameroon

- As part of the organization of the Pierre de Coubertin Day on October 28, the Pierre de Coubertin National Committee for Cameroon has developed a project centered on the thought of Pierre de Coubertin with the anchor point, to decipher *the meaning that he wanted to give to the Olympic idea*.
- Quite concretely, it will be an *exhibition* of speaking images containing quotes from texts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, which explain the Olympic idea and philosophy.
- The said exhibition will be organized on the sidelines of the *Forum on Sport and Olympism* organized by the Committee and in which all the actors and partners of the National Sports Movement will take part, as well as representatives of youth organizations and civil society.
- A video was also produced for this purpose for Pierre de Coubertin School Cycles, so that the Committee's Sports Museum can organize lecture cycles for them.



18

Indian Pierre de Coubertin Association Indian Olympic Association

- **International Webinar on Olympism and Olympic Education in the 21st Century, 11 June 2020**
- The Indian Olympic Association and its newly founded Committee on Olympic Education has organized an interesting virtual conference on theories and concepts of Olympic Education. IPCC President, Prof. Dr. Stephan Wassong, was invited to open the conference with a lecture on *Olympic Education and its "Academic Factories": The Olympic Studies Center of the German Sport University Cologne and the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee*. The opening lecture and all the following sessions were streamed exclusively on 1 Play Sports Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and Helo.



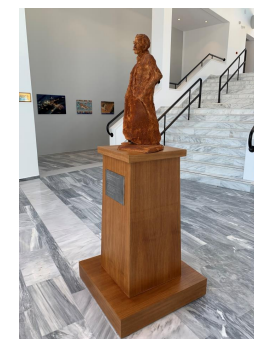
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International Pierre de Coubertin Committee Our main achievements since March 2020 Presentation of a statue of Pierre de Coubertin to the International Olympic Academy

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the International Olympic Academy (IOA), the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee (IPCC) President, Stephan Wassong, presented a statue of the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937). The event took place on 17th October 2021 as part of the celebration of the inauguration of the renovated IOA premises. The president of the IOA, Isidoros Kovelos, expressed words of thanks in his speech at the celebration of the 60th anniversary. This event was also attended by the IOC President, Thomas Bach, and members of the IOC Executive Board. The statue is placed in the central part of the atrium of the IOA auditorium building.

The IPCC was founded in 1975 and has since developed strong collaboration with the IOA in research and teaching activities. Members of the IPCC are regularly invited as lecturers at the IOA sessions. Teachers of the international network of Coubertin schools are always given the possibility to attend seminar weeks at the IOA to extend their Olympic expertise.

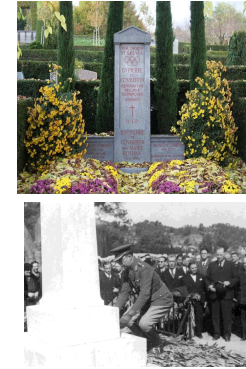


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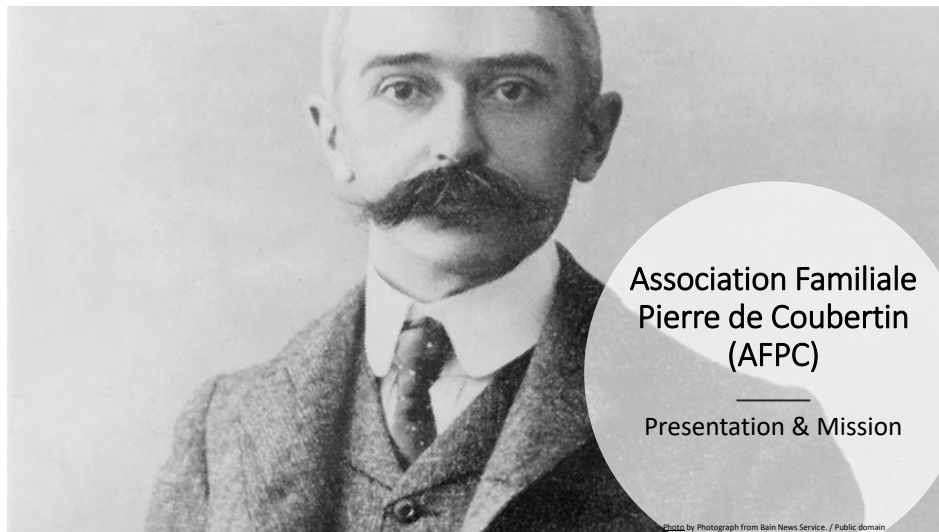
- Peace and solidarity were an important theme throughout President Bach's speech in Ancient Olympia. He concluded by saying: *"The Olympic Games cannot address all the challenges in our world. But the Olympic Games set an example for a world where everyone respects the same rules and one another. They inspire us to solve problems in friendship and solidarity. They build bridges leading to better understanding and friendship among people. This is the timeless message that this Olympic flame will send from our spiritual home here in Ancient Olympia, to Beijing, and to the world."*

21



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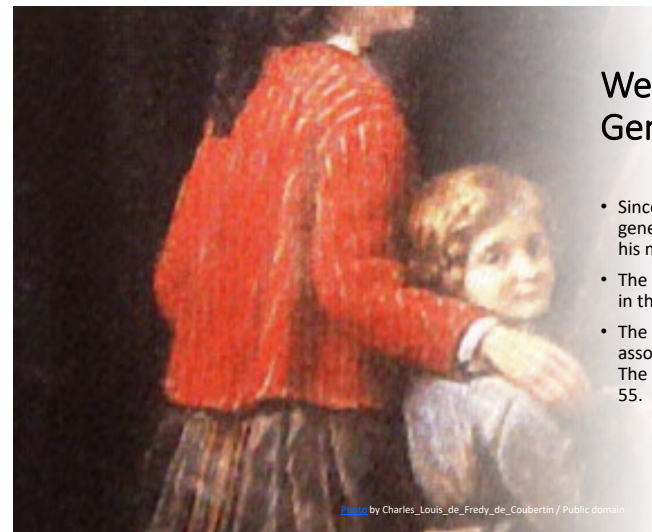
APPENDIX F – “THE RELEVANCE OF OLYMPISM IN TIMES OF COVID”
BY ALEXANDRA DE NAVACELLE DE COUBERTIN (FRA)



Association Familiale Pierre de Coubertin (AFPC)

Presentation & Mission

Quota by Photograph from Bain News Service / Public domain



We are the 4th Generation!

- Since Pierre's death, each generation has contributed to keep his memory and spirit alive.
- The descendants went from 3 to 31 in the course of 4 generations!
- The 4th generation created a family association on October 24, 2016. The members' age range from 25 to 55.

Paint by Charles-Louis-Frédéric de Coubertin / Public domain



The Mission of the Pierre de Coubertin Family Association

- Ensure that the **Olympic philosophy and values conceived by Pierre de Coubertin are promoted and respected** by institutions and other initiatives involved in the Olympic Movement, notably with the assistance of the IOC and the CIPC.
- Offer its **support** to all **initiatives that carry the spirit** and values of Pierre de Coubertin.
- Offer its support to initiatives intended to **protect the name** of Pierre de Coubertin and its appropriate usage.

Our Activities

- Act as a **source of information** for all matters relating to **Pierre de Coubertin's philosophy, his work and his family history**. As direct heirs, we hold a large collection of personal belongings that we would be happy to share (i.e. personal objects, letters, original books and writings, family portraits and paintings....)
- **Liaise with Paris OGC** in the hope to contribute and offer our support to the success of the Paris 2024 Games.
- Be a **source of creative ideas** to encourage and promote the Olympic spirit and core values of Pierre de Coubertin.
- Additional contributions could include our **attendance and/or participation** to sport and Olympic-related discussions and events, promoting the ideals of Pierre de Coubertin.





IOAPA Session 2021

October 22-25, 2021 (Friday – Monday)

The relevance of Olympism in times of COVID
by Alexandra de Navacelle de Coubertin



The COVID-19 pandemic : a global issue

- What started as a **seasonal flu** in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December 2019 became a global issue paralyzing the world for months and forcing **humanity** to face several unusual challenges:
 - health and safety,
 - nationwide lockdowns and self-isolation,
 - global travel to almost zero,
 - major world economies shutdown.



The COVID-19 pandemic : the world is a village

- Countries reacted very **differently**:
 - ✓ New Zealand imposed very strict measures (severe nationwide lockdowns, closing borders...),
 - ✓ USA and Brazil denied the seriousness of the situation (depicting COVID-19 as a "little flu"),
 - ✓ Sweden chose a "trust-based" approach.
- Each country is part of a wider community, and their different **strategies affect interlinked issues**: health, environment, mobility, economy, and social life.
- The (COVID-19) dilemma is a **multi-disciplinary problem-solving challenge** that needs a **holistic thinking** approaches that could raise human intelligence



COVID-19 : a wake-up call

- An opportunity for the world to be more **aware of the hidden enemy** that we all need to fight together regardless of our differences and level of diversities.
- Visible **opportunities** :
 - Understanding the fragility of capital economies
 - Understanding the importance of world harmony
 - Looking for synergy and community solidarity
 - Importance of credibility and transparency
 - Value of physical contact



Strengthening a Sense of Belonging

- A worldview perspective in order to develop a sense of **community**.

- A heightened sense of belonging as encapsulated for example in the African proverb:

"I am because we are"

- The development of a **human mindset**:

Olympism



A reminder of the original intention

- In 884 BC. JC, Iphitos, King of Elite, consulted the Oracle of Delphi, the Pythia to **stop the fighting** of Greek cities
- The Ancient Olympic Games started in Olympia in 776 BC
- The games united the Greek cities around a **sports institution**, a **unity** of language and a common culture
- Sport was an **educational tool** used by Plato and Xenophon: *"healthy body.... healthy soul..."* (490 BC)



Coubertin: his vision Olympism

- Deeply affected by the first Franco German war of 1870 and the First World War, his view was that **Wars are born out of ignorance and misunderstanding**.
- Coubertin wanted to restore long lost **humanistic values** and draft a **universal code** of conduct.
- **Olympism** says that everyone is equal in sport, regardless of origin, religion, culture or social economical background.
- It is *"a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind"*.
- *"Olympism is not a system; it is a state of mind"*.



The role of Olympism

- By showing massive **resilience**, the IOC, the local organizing committee of Tokyo 2020 and the athletes realized the same **legacy** as Antwerp 1920 : offering **societal comfort** while revitalizing the Olympic Movement.
- A downsized Tokyo 2020, in which the **voice of the athletes** and the **health** of everyone involved is put at the forefront of attention, gave the Olympic Movement a new élan of **international meaning and relevance**
- Athletes are the ambassador of Olympism.

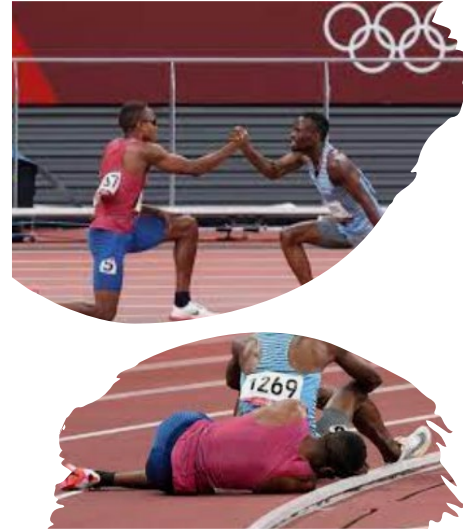




Example of the Olympic Spirit at the Tokyo Games

Excellence

- Dutch runner Sifan Hassan's demonstrated both the grit of being an athlete and the **competitive spirit** of the Olympics in her performance in the 1,500-meter competition.
- After a collision with another runner sent her sprawling to the ground with the final lap of 400 meters to go, she **rose from the ground** and sprinted after the rest of the runners, overtaking them all and **winning** the race.



Example of the Olympic Spirit at the Tokyo Games

Friendship

- Botswana's Nijel Amos accidentally tripped American Isaiah Jewett in the men's 800 meters, both fell to the ground with no chance to win.
- Jewett **helped** Amos to his feet. Amos apologized. Then they put their arms around each other and **finished the race**, with Amos holding back so Jewett could finish before him.
- Jewett admitted he was disappointed, but he also said he learned something: *"Standing up and showing good character, even if it's my rival or whoever I'm racing. That's what heroes do. They show their humanity through who they are."*



Example of the Olympic Spirit at the Tokyo Games

Respect

- When Gianmarco Tamberi of Italy and Mutaz Barshim of Qatar were **tied in the high jump**, rather than go through a jump-off to determine one winner, they chose to **share the gold medal**.
- Barshim said: *"This is beyond sports...This is a message we deliver to the young generation."*
- Tamberi agreed: *"Sharing with a friend is even more beautiful."*



Paris 2024 Games: an opportunity for legacy

The creation of a Pierre de Coubertin cultural space in Paris

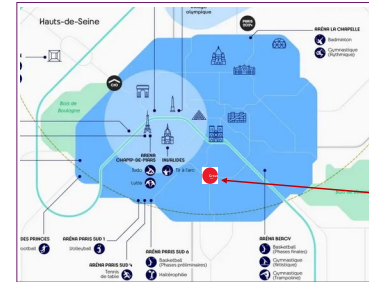
- A **permanent Olympic cultural space** in the heart of Paris in connection with the Heritage Programme of the 2024 Paris Games.
- An **educational and interactive exhibition space** promoting the Olympic values of sport, health and well-being, culture and the arts...
- A **meeting and conference facility** for the Olympic community to gather and collaborate on promoting and implementing Olympic initiatives and actions



Background and context



- In the context of the Olympics 2024 Games to be held in Paris, the **Pierre de Coubertin Family Association** and the **CROUS** of Paris have **partnered to create a cultural space** in the CROUS University Sports Center of the Jean Sarrailh Building located in the heart of Paris.
- **The CROUS** of Paris, a regional public service centre for student life, is highly involved in the preparation of the Games. The CROUS University Sports Center received the label **"Terre de jeux 2024"** and has been selected as a **2024 Games preparation centre for 13 Olympic and Paralympic disciplines**.
- The CROUS University Sports Center is undergoing extensive **rehabilitation work** in preparation for being a 2024 Games preparation centre.
- The **Pierre de Coubertin Olympic space** is included in the **rehabilitation work** of the CROUS University Sports Center.
- There are more than **28 Olympic museums in the world and none in Paris**, this would be the perfect opportunity to create an Olympic space in Coubertin's hometown.



Spring 2023

High level architectural information about the space

- The University Sports Center building size is **approximately 10,000 m²** and is composed of many sport facilities, a large indoor stadium of 2,000m², student housing, a large restauration space and about 800m² of conference rooms with an auditorium. The location will be **linked to the 2024 Games Olympic village by a direct RER subway line**.
- The **Pierre de Coubertin Olympic Cultural Space** will be located on the **ground floor** and have a **surface of 200m²**. It will be conveniently located right next to a modular conference room area of 800m² and a large cafeteria restaurant.

18

Key stages of the project

2021 to 2024:

- **January 2022:** start of the renovation of the University Sports Centre in the Jean Sarrailh Building
- **June 2023:** End of building work
- **Summer 2023:** Pre-Olympic Year and Games Preparation Center: **welcoming of foreign delegations** at the University Sports Center
- **September 2023:** **Opening to the public** of the Pierre de Coubertin & Olympism Cultural Center
- **Summer 2024:** Reception of foreign delegations
- **Summer 2024:** **Olympic & Paralympic games** of paris 2024



19

“See afar, Speak truthfully, Act firmly.”

Pierre de Coubertin



**APPENDIX G – “OLYMPIC EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN ACTION
A SUCCESSFUL MODEL IN FORMOSA (TAIWAN)” BY DR. LI-HONG LEO HSU (TPE)**

Olympic Educational Movement in Action – a successful model in Formosa (Taiwan)



Dr. Li-Hong (Leo) Hsu (許立宏)

CTOC: member of education committee
National Taiwan University of Sport

1

Outline

- **Chinese Taipei Olympic Academy (CTOA)**
 - Olympic Education Sessions (NOA)
- **Olympic Education at high school levels**
 - Olympians as role models programs
- **ISATC: International Sports Affairs Training Course**
 - Olympic Education at Univ.
- **Olympic Day Run**
 - Olympic Education Centre at NTUS
- **Olympic Publications**
 - Olympic education and future perspectives

2

奧林匹克學院 (CTOA)

- **1978:** Creation of Chinese Taipei Olympic Academy · 206 (NOC) **Top 4.**
- **43:** more than **1000** participants.
- **IOA:** delegation selection ·
- **2019:** ATHENA award · since **2003** ; **Top 5** in the world.
- **President Lin:** was awarded by IOA President Isidoros Kouvelos in **2019/6**
- **IOC President Bach:** with Greece President Prokopios Pavlopoulos in presence.

3

ATHENA award to CTOC



4

Award ceremony in Athens



5

Olympic Education Sessions (NOA)

- Since 1978!
- "Excellence, Friendship, Respect" – core values of Olympism.
- Follow IOA themes with local context.

6

1978: the 1st NOA in Taiwan



7

2019: NOA



8

2019: NOA



9

2020: 43rd NOA



主題為「運動與環保」，
人與陽光、空氣、水、大地皆為自然的一部分，
因此以「一體性」的概念做視覺發想。
金、木、水、火、土」的五行元素人化，
結合運動項目的動作，代表了運動員內在的爆發力

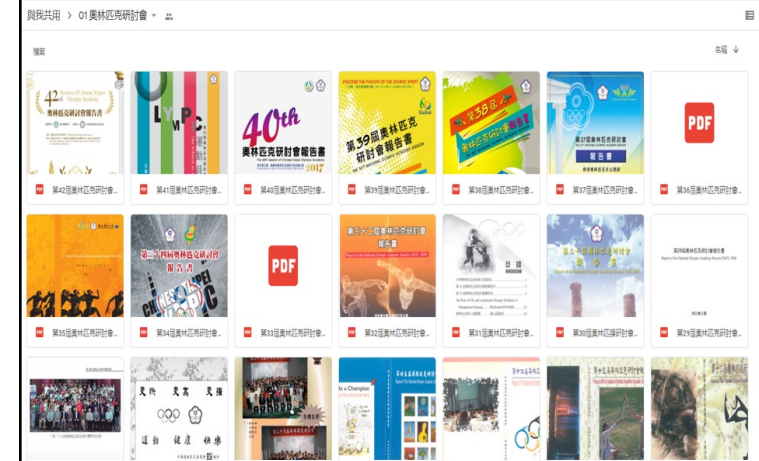
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2020: 43rd NOA



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ALL NOA Reports online!



12

Olympic Education at high school levels

- **Walk into campus and share elite athletes(Olympians) vivid life experience.**
- **Story telling approach.**
- **Inspire future generations.**

13

Olympians as role models

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkCSfPyNZkE>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P25ARTtY7ns>

14

ISATC: International Sports Affairs Training Course

- Connecting with international sports organization.
- **Since 2011:** supported by Ministry of Education; executed by NOC
- Developing professional **future sports affairs leaders/helpers** to assist international and national sports federations.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=syAwSCpluyk>



16

Olympic Education at University Level

The Olympic Spirit Explained –a philosophical approach

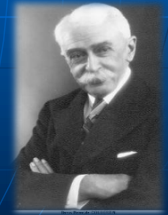


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Future of Civilization: Education

In my opinion, the future of civilization does **NOT** rest now on political or economic foundations. It depends solely on the educational orientation that will be put in place. The social issue itself will not find any durable solution outside education...

(Coubertin, P., Opening speech at the Olympic Congress in Prague, 1925)



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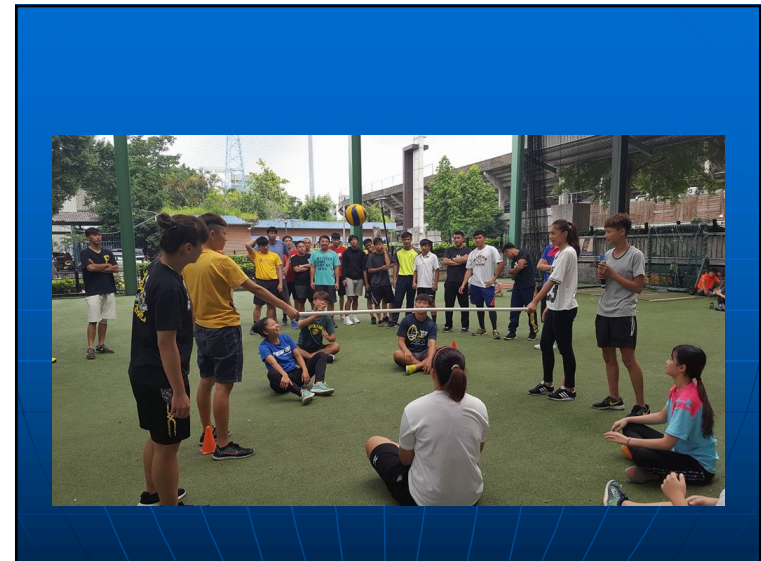
Course missions: World citizenship

- Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and Blending sport with culture and education.

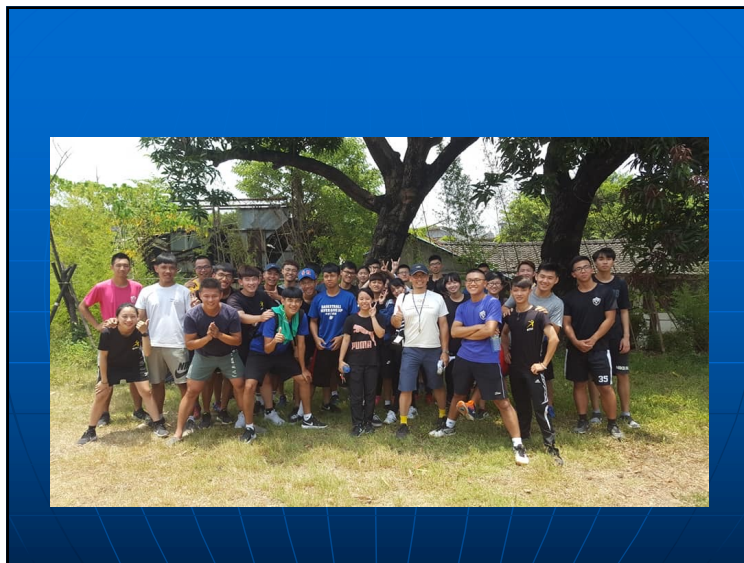
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23



24

Debate contest

Is doping wrong?



25

禁藥與運動暴力辯論比賽

暴力

禁藥



26

Speeches from experts

- international perspectives
- gain deeper knowledge

27

專題演講

演講主題：青年奧運會
 演講者：日本東京都立大學教授
 Dr. Masumoto (外本博士)
 演講日期：99.12.15 (三)
 演講時間：13:10-15:00
 演講地點：J216
 參加對象：全體師生



28

Media and web resources

- a. Collecting and preparing articles/files
- b. Creating PPT or other texts
- c. Creating a discussion area
- d. Excellent students' report

29

Film watching

a. multicultural understanding

- 2004 Athens Olympic Games (WEST)
- 2008 Beijing Olympic Games (EAST)

b. aesthetics appreciation

- "Million Dollar Mermaid" (option)
- Winter Olympic Games



30

extra-curriculum

BEYOND CLASSROOMS

31



32

Central Taiwan Universities Alliance



33



34



35

Olympic Education Camp

2016 winter camp

2016 summer camp

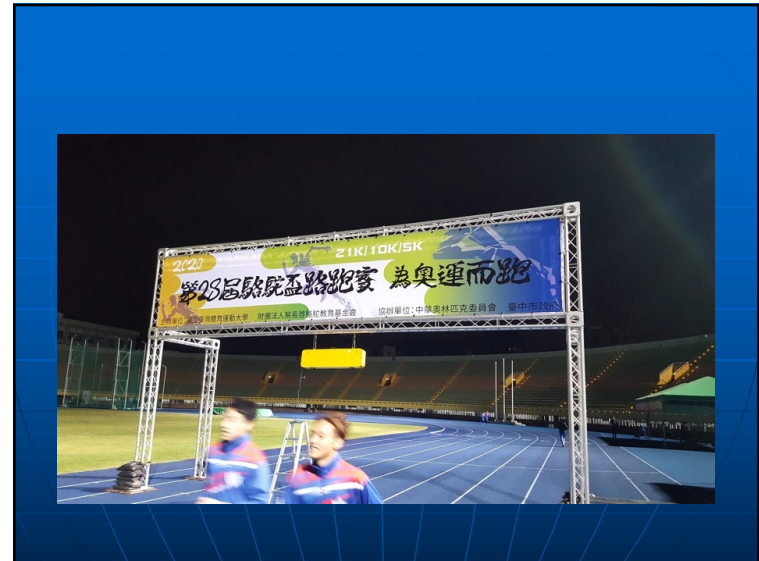


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Olympic Day Run



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Olympic Spirit Lectures



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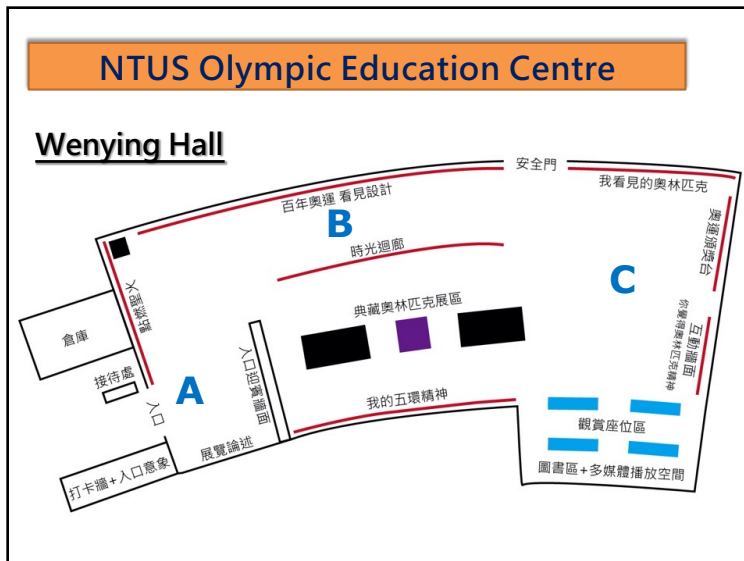


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Group discussion



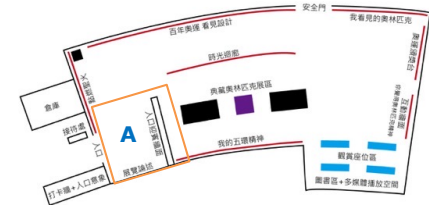
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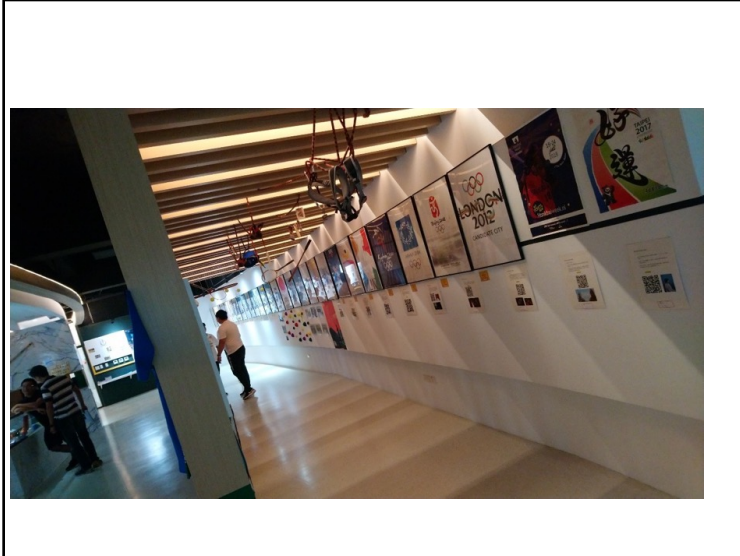
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Welcome area A

- Five rings
- Description
- Rationale



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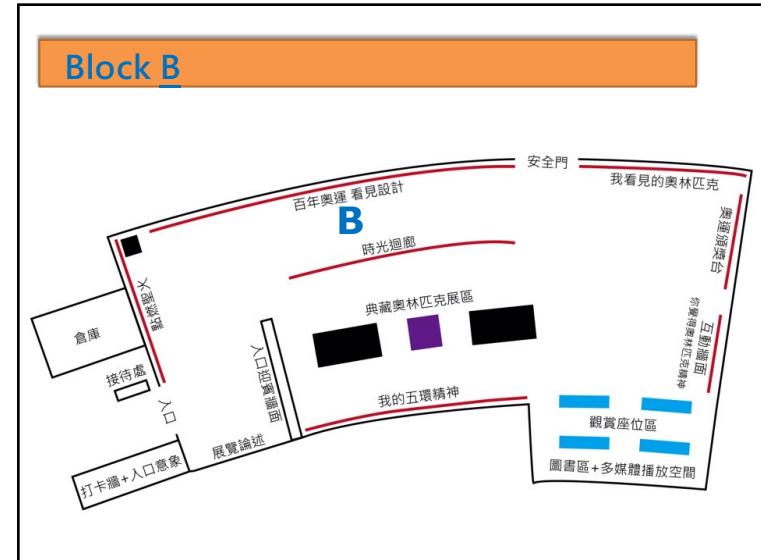
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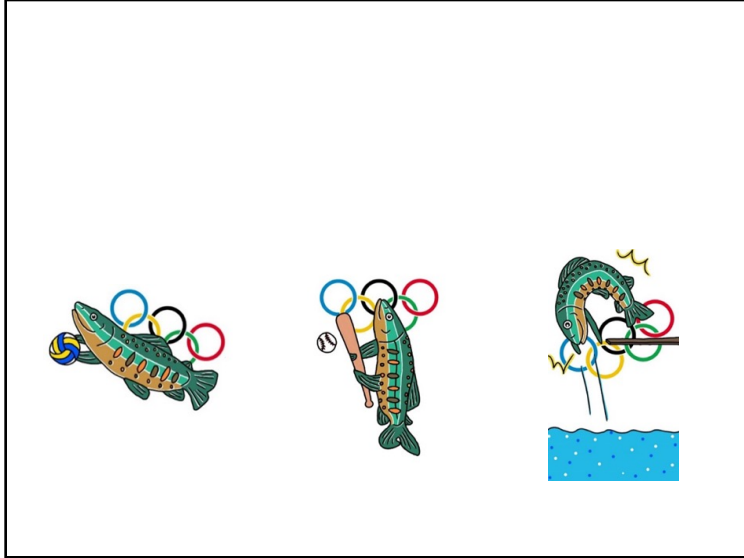
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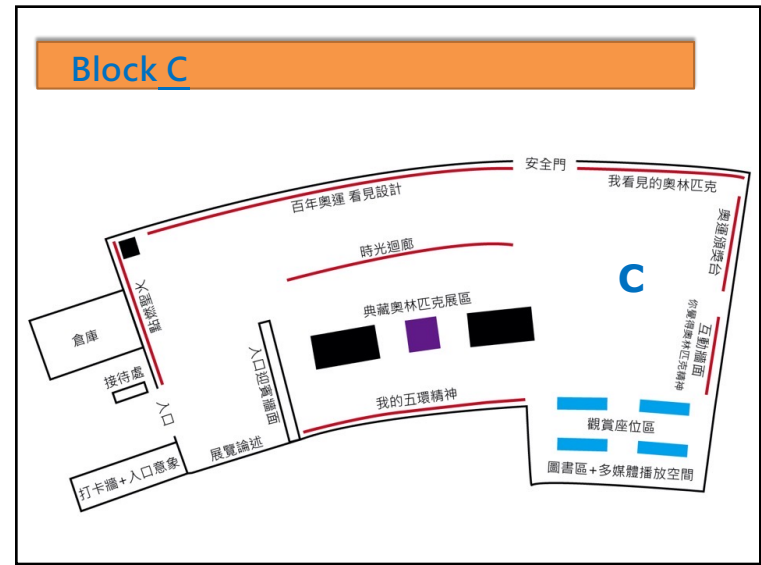
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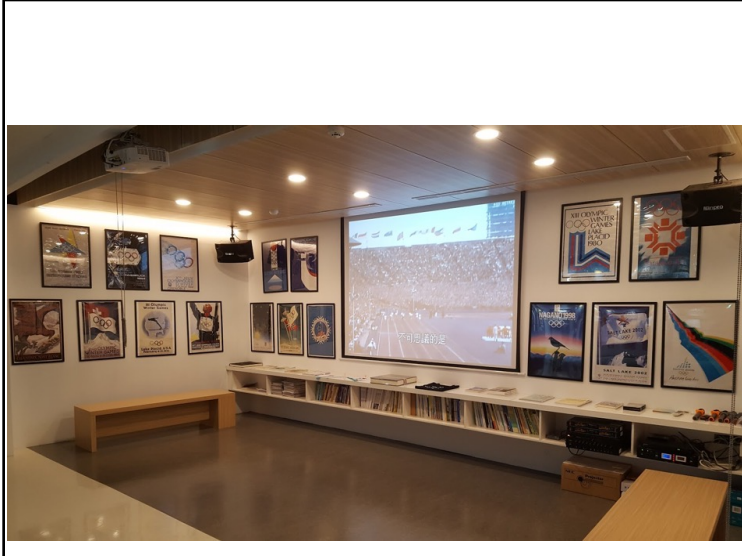
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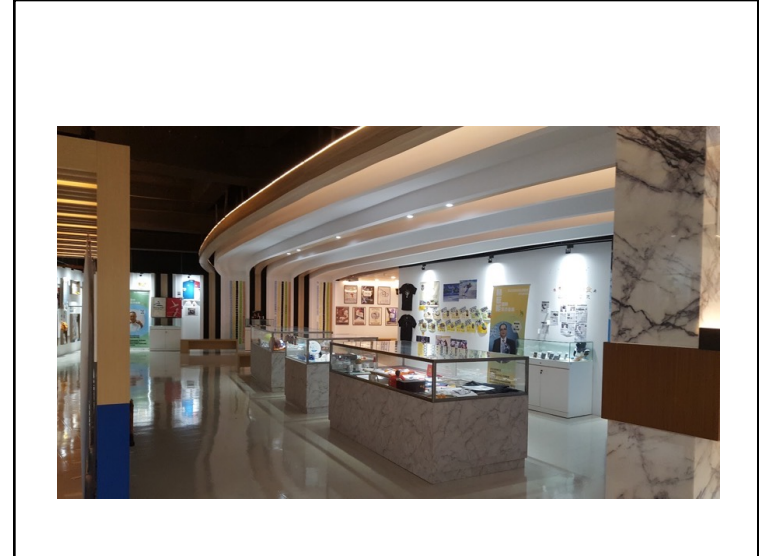
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57



58

Creation of the first Olympic Education Centre (OEC) in Taiwan

目標位置：臺體、國立臺灣體育大學、奧林匹克教育館

本館係配合本校奧林匹克教育課程為推廣教育的一環而建立，除常設文物展品外，同時也提供臺灣體大博學學生共同打造出一個屬於臺灣大全校師生的奧林匹克教育展覽館。透過課堂所習得的知識，學生參與分組討論與思考製作出具有教育意義的主題與展品。

- 1.【常設展】內容包括點燃聖火、展覽陳述、迎賓圖、百年奧運看見設計、時光迴廊、典藏奧林匹克展、我的五環精神、我看見的奧林匹克、互動牆面、圖書區及多媒體播放空間等。
- 2.【動態展】以實體文物或圖像喚起觀展者對奧林匹克熱愛，達到進一步的認識，喚起學生與社會大眾對奧運歷史及精神的認識，並藉此體現奧林匹克教育的本質。

59

<https://youtu.be/7YxPsWmlfX8>

60

Olympic Publications



61

Olympic Literacy Education



62

Olympic education and future perspectives

"glocalization"

- Need more dynamic approaches
- Need more critical thinking
- Need more international perspectives
- Need more peace education programs

63

Olympic education and future perspectives

- more critical curricula projects are needed for better model of Olympic Education worldwide.
- create a solid as well as a cross-cultural study program.

64



For our future Olympic Education
stronger-together-stronger

APPENDIX H – “EXCELLENCE IN SPORT. YES ... BUT AT WHAT COST?”

BY MAHA ZAOUÏ (TUN)



Excellence in sport Yes..... But at what cost?

October 22-25, 2021



Who I am ?

1 Academic curriculum
Phd. In Sport's management
Assistant Professor at Sport's University-Kef-Tunisia

3 Experience in sports organisations
Rugby Union Board Member 2005-2009
Athletic Union Board Member 2009-2013
NOC Executive Board Member 2013-2017
President of the NOA 2014-2017

2 Sports and Olympic course
Postgraduate Seminar - IOA 2002
Coordinator at Young participant Session 2003-2007
Lecturer at NOA Director Session 2015
Certified Program Director by the Olympic Solidarity 2014

4 Women's Leadership
Women's Rugby Manager at Rugby Africa
Executive Leadership Scholarship from WR MEMOS





Postgraduate Seminar - 2002



Young participant Seminar 2003 - 2007



Session for Director of NOA - 2015



MEMOS - 2019




The three values of Olympism

Remaining faithful throughout our journey in friendship, solidarity and respect for others

Self-respect, respect for one's body, the others, the rules of sport and the environment


Sport as an instrument for reconciliation and mutual understanding






How to achieve excellence in sport?

Start by understanding what it is!




- **Excellence is a choice... it's a decision**
 - ✓ It takes effort
 - ✓ It takes commitment
 - ✓ It takes time
- **Excellence starts with intention**
 - ✓ I have a goal
 - ✓ I have a direction
 - ✓ I fully Commit to it
 - ✓ I don't give up
 - ✓ I overcome obstacle
- **Achieving excellence means persevering**
 - ✓ In the face of obstacles
 - ✓ In the face of unforeseen
 - ✓ In the face of difficulties
 - ✓ In the face of underperformance
 - ✓ In the face of failure



- **Excellence is** knowing how to be humble
 - ✓ being able to look at yourself and assess yourself well for your **strengths** and **weaknesses**
 - ✓ being able to accept the advice of others
 - ✓ being open to comments

*The best athletes in the world have **the growth mindset mentality***




- **Excellence is a process, a journey It's not a destination**
 - ✓ It's about taking the right actions during the day
 - ✓ It's about making the right decisions
 - ✓ it's about making a commitment

Excellence is something you have to maintain day after day

A good way to be consistent is to develop good habits

Excellence is therefore not an act, but a habit



Achieving excellence takes time

How long does it take for athletes to reach their full potential ?

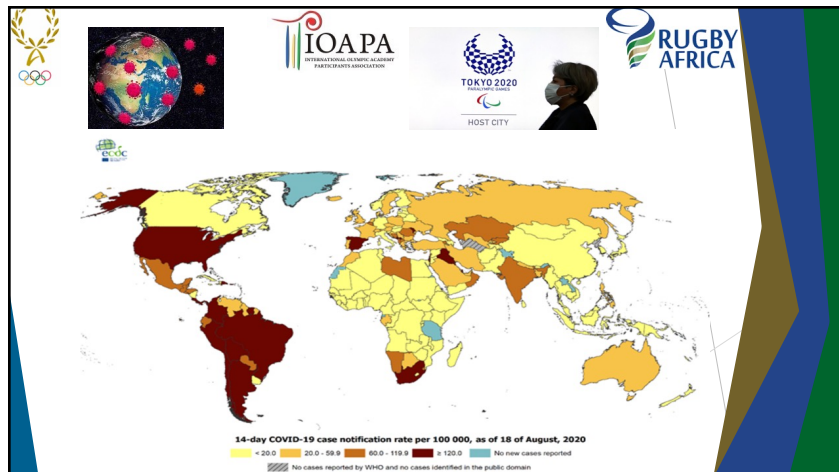
Minimum of 10 years of practice

10,000 hours are needed for the elites to perform in all areas related to their specialty

no shortcut to achieving excellence



Covid-19 and sport





- ❖ Wheelchair Tennis Biel Open, Switzerland
- ❖ ITU Abu Dhabi Para Triathlon World Cup, United Arab Emirates
- ❖ Tokyo International Blind Judo Championships, Japan
- ❖ Badminton Spanish International, Cartagena, Spain
- ❖ IWAS Wheelchair Fencing World Cup, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ❖ 2020 World Shooting Para Sport World Cup, Al Ain, United Arab Emirates
- ❖ Tokyo 2020 Wheelchair Rugby Test Event, Japan
- ❖ Wheelchair Tennis Malaysia Open, Malaysia
- ❖ World Para Athletics Grand Prix, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- ❖ Blind Football World Grand Prix, Tokyo, Japan
- ❖ World ParaVolley, Tokyo 2020 Men's Final Paralympic Qualification Tournament, Edmond, Oklahoma, USA
- ❖ Powerlifting World Cup, Bogota, Colombia
- ❖ Para Archery Pan American Championships, Monterrey, Mexico
- ❖ World Para Swimming World Series, Sao Paulo, Brazil
- ❖ Americas Continental Qualification Regatta, Brazil
- ❖ Goalball International Tournament and Classification, Antalya, Turkey (postponed)





NBA Bubble

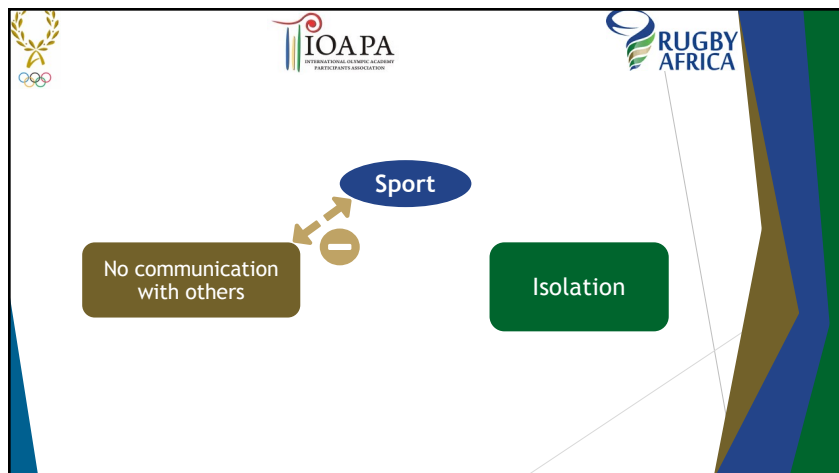





22 teams participated (35 person per team)
\$ 180 million




Mental health Issues





- ❖ Athletes experience mental health challenges just like the general population and are therefore not immune (*Goutteborge and Kerkhoffs, 2018; Schinke et al., 2018; Pillay et al., 2020*)
- ❖ Athletes differed from non-athletes in anxiety and severe depression (*Alamdaro et al., 2019*)



- ❖ Athletes are under-diagnosed, and the culture of mental toughness promotes this situation (*Schinke et al., 2018*)
- ❖ Athletes who suffer from mental health symptoms (distress, burnout, depression, sleep disturbance ...) hide it for fear of losing their position in the team
- ❖ individual sports athletes are at a greater risk of psychological distress than team sports athletes (*Tasiemski and Brewer, 2011; Purcell et al., 2019*)



Katherine Nye of Team USA lifts said "We are still human," "It's hard for some people to understand because they just see us through their computer or TV screens."



Mental health disorders (burnout, substance abuse, eating disorders or depression and anxiety) affect up to 35 per cent of elite athletes at some stage of their careers.

The triggers can be highly varied:




- Poor sleep
- Selection pressures
- Premature retirement due to injury



"While there isn't any evidence to suggest that mental illness is more prevalent in elite athletes than the general population, it's important to approach these problems in athletes, bearing in mind the special situation they're in, and the big life stresses they face,"

International Olympic Committee Medical and Scientific Director Dr Richard Budgett.

« I think that athletes speaking candidly about issues which have been difficult for others to talk about can be very helpful, especially if they're famous, elite athletes » (*Dr Richard Budgett, 2018*)

Athletes at the Tokyo Olympics (2021) are more outspoken about mental health than ever before, and psychologists are lauding them for helping to break the stigma of mental illness








"It's been really stressful this Olympic games... it's been a long week, a long Olympic process, a long year," Biles said after her team won silver in the event



"I think we're a little too stressed out — we should be out here having fun and that's just not the case."

Her statements and actions put the spotlight on a mental health movement that's been swelling among Olympians for years.

Michael Phelps said: "Mental health over the last 18 months is something people are talking about," "We're human beings. Nobody is perfect. **So yes, it is OK not to be OK.**"





Tennis player Naomi Osaka withdrew from the French Open, never went to Wimbledon and, after her early exit in Tokyo this week, conceded that the Olympic cauldron was a bit too much to handle.

Liz Cambage, a WNBA player who competes for Australia, pulled out of the Olympics a week before they opened because of anxiety over entering a controlled COVID bubble in Tokyo that would have kept her friends and family away.



APPENDIX I – PRESENTATION BY CYNTHIA STINGER, OLY (USA)

U.S. Olympians & Paralympians Association

Program History

The USOA was founded by Dr. Harvey Schiller, Executive Director of the USOC and John Krinsky, Chief Marketing Director of the USOC in 1995 at the request of George M. Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, and who was a USOC Vice President at the time of the request.

The founding of the USOA was designed to Inform, Involve and Engage U.S. Olympians in the Olympic movement through the principles of Olympism.

In 2013, the USOA initiated the inclusion for all past and present United States Paralympians to join the organization and be recognized as full USOPA members.

Mission

The USOPA aims to build a comprehensive national association of Olympians and Paralympians.

In furtherance of this goal, the Organization shall facilitate the formation of local chapters; help members promote Olympic and Paralympic values in their communities; and encourage members to stay engaged in the Olympic and Paralympic movements.

Governance

The USOPA is governed by the USOPC's (U.S. Olympic Paralympic Committee) Constitution and Bylaws.

The USOPA derives its Authority, Responsibility, Accountability, and Liability from the USOPC.

The USOPA also has its own Constitution and Bylaws that direct its day-to-day operations.

The USOPA is governed by a volunteer elected Board of Directors comprised of and elected by U.S. Olympians and Paralympians.

The USOPA also has 29 self-governing Regional Olympian and Paralympian Chapters throughout the United States.

The USOPA was recently granted 2 seats and votes on the USOPC Board of Directors.

Communications

The USOPA Developed and Maintains a Confidential Database of Olympian and Paralympian Contact Information.

The USOPA communicates with U.S. Olympians and Paralympians through a Quarterly Newsletter, Blogs, Facebook Posts, Emails, Website, Teammate requests and various other correspondence.

The USOPA fields inquiries and communicates about U.S. Olympians and Paralympians from colleagues of the USOPC, WOA, IOC, NOC's, IF's, NGB's, IOA, USOPM along with the public, media, sponsors, and researchers.

Program

The USOPA interfaces and supports the USOPC, World Olympians Association, and many IOC, NOC, IF, NGB, IOA, USOPM, Sponsor and Media programs and initiatives.

Program Examples – Olympic and Paralympic Games, Olympic & Paralympic Day Run, Torch Relays, OLY House, Art of the Olympians, Congressional Hearings, White House visits, Women and Girls in Sports Day, USOPM Hall of Fame, Awards Programs, U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Team Reunions, Fundraising and Marketing Initiatives, Games Bids, Speaker and Appearance Requests, Ronald McDonald House, Hospital visits, School visits, Women's Sports Foundation, other special and one off events like Golf Tournaments, Games Watch parties, Medals Display, Hall of Fame voting and induction Ceremony.

Commemorative Items

The USOPA works with U.S. Olympians and Paralympians, and NGB's in the replacement of Games commemorative items such as Medals, IOC Medalist & Participation Pins, Participation Medals, Games Diplomas, Rings, Watches, and Games commemorative clothing.

Olympians for Olympians Relief Program – OOR

The Olympians for Olympians Relief Fund is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to providing assistance to U.S. Olympians and Paralympians – and their immediate families – who demonstrate a significant need due to hardship from illness, death or other extenuating circumstances. For more information, visit www.oorf.org.

Bereavement Program

The USOPA delivers an Olympic or Paralympic Flag and a Letter of Condolence to the family of the deceased U.S. Olympian or Paralympian. Every attempt is made to have these items delivered by a U.S. Olympian or Paralympian when possible.

The USOPA compiles an annual U.S. Olympian and Paralympian "In Memorium" Tribute that recognizes U.S. Olympians and Paralympians and U.S. Olympic coaches that have passed away in the previous year. The video Tribute is played during the U.S. Olympic & Paralympic Assembly and USOPA Annual meeting.



2021 INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY

United States Olympians & Paralympians Association Program Overview & Olympians in Action

Presenter: Cynthia E. Stinger, Manager
Email: cindy.stinger@usoc.org





UNITED STATES OLYMPIANS & PARALYMPIANS ASSOCIATION (USOPA) OVERVIEW



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U.S. OLYMPIANS & PARALYMPIANS ASSOCIATION U.S. OLYMPIANS IN ACTION



U.S. Olympians & Paralympians Association U.S. Olympians in Action

“The Podium of Poetry” - by Dr. Greg Bell, 1956 Melbourne Olympic Gold Medalist

- “I Believe in You”
- “The Inimitable”
- “Of Track and Field”



For more information about Dr. Bell go to: www.Gold56.org

APPENDIX J – U.S. OLYMPIANS IN ACTION

“THE PODIUM OF POETRY”

BY DR. GREG BELL (USA), 1956 MELBOURNE OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALLIST

I BELIEVE IN YOU

There seems to be no limit as to what a man can do
If he's buoyed up by the current of an "I believe in you",
He can climb the highest mountain, swim the widest sea,
He can be whatever person he believes himself to be.

Now when I say a man can do these things, I hope you know,
That a woman, too, can match a man and go where he can go,
So I'm speaking of mankind, and of what this team can do,
If they both support each other, and say, "I believe in you".

It's amazing how a person, though he thinks himself so small,
When he knows someone's behind him, can dig down and give his all,
And sometimes surprise himself at what he now can do,
He has found this well of strength from an "I believe in you".

Such a startling revelation, when you've done all you can do,
To step back and see you've done all you really wanted to,
And you know you owe the thanks for these dreams of yours come true
To the faith of all the people who said, "I believe in you".

THE INIMITABLE

Though many great have played the game
No one can do it quite the same
As that one man who made the name
Of Jesse Owens great.

A poor man with abundant speed
And recognition of man's need
To overcome the guilt and greed
That Jesse came to hate.

He made a mockery of those
Who made the caring people foes,
And far above the other's rose
This man of lasting fame.

He beat the best the world could boast,
And often when he won he'd toast

The ones he beat – they loved him most
And sang out Jesse's name.

We all know feats that honor him,
And time and distance cannot dim
The flair and vigor, grace and vim
Which Jesse Owen had.

The fortitude and humbleness
Which Jesse had – and showed no less
His smile was like a warm caress,
He overcame the bad.

But lest we overlook the fact
That someone else with wit and tact
Gave Jesse everything he lacked,
That lady's name was Ruth.

She picked him up when he fell down,
She gave him either smile or frown,
And pushed him on to great renown,
She helped him see the truth.

A living legend, he became,
And went on to still greater frame,
He gave the kids a better game,
The Jesse Owens view.

He worked and lectured day and night,
And helped the kids to see things right
Apply themselves with all their might
Their spirits he'd renew.

He showed himself a man to be
Admired, and all the world could see
That here stood the epitome –
Manhood at its best.

To those of us who knew him well,
His loss is more that words can tell,
His memory now – now our hearts do swell,
We know his soul's at rest.

So when another comes at last,
And, some, his records have surpassed,
We know all those he far outclassed,
His light can't be outshone.

We all knew him a better man

Than those that might aspire and plan
To usurp him, but no one can,
For Jesse stands alone.

OF TRACK AND FIELD

There's something 'bout a gathering where
We meet now and then
To reminisce and talk and share
Some tales of way back when.
We worked and ran and jumped and threw
And shared each ache and pain,
That goes with everyone you knew,
Who turned a lost to gain.

The muscle pulled, the start that failed,
The running out of gas,
You sucked it in and never quailed,
'Cause you had too much class.
I look around and all I see
Are people I admire,
For all their perspicacity,
Their honesty and fire.

Successes on the track have made
Them athletes of renown,
But pride and being unafraid
Has clothed them with a crown.
All these whose lives have greatly grown
From seeds sown on the track,
Have set their goals and always known
They never would turn back.
It is no accident that gives
These folk of noble birth,
The quality of class that lives
To show the world their worth.
They all have run a greater race,
And ran with winged shoes,
And all have faced what must be faced,
And all have paid their dues.

It is no strain to smile and wave
And glow from wild applause,
But time takes back what youth once gave
And wisdom gives us pause –
A certain fact known by a few
And one that's true and tried,
A champion's reign begins anew
When all applause has died.

APPENDIX K – HANS VAN HAUTE / MAGNA GRECIA PROJECT
BY LAUREL BRASSEY IVERSEN (USA)



The Magna Grecia Project

Hans van Haute Scholarship Fundraiser

Laurel Brassey Iversen & Elizabeth Hanley

The Request for Help

Aloha,

I hope this finds you well. A few weeks ago, I started a little COVID Project: Olive Oil. Strange times bring strange requests. One of my dear friends in Ancient Olympia, Greece owns a family Agrotourism farm and restaurant, which has been operating successfully, catering to tour groups from cruise ships (Katakalo Port) and land tours. Their business is essentially dead for all of 2020. They are still shipping orders of the products they produce on the farm all over the world. We have been visiting their farm every two years with an Olympic-related group when we visit Olympia and I have personally known the family for over 20 years. They have delicious olive oil and I always bring home 3-4 liters of it. If you love olive oil, you would enjoy their highest quality organic products. (I know...I could be their salesperson!). It is expensive to ship so if we can gather some friends the cost goes down. I doubt if you could buy a similar product for much less even with the cost of shipping. We use the Koroneiko variety for dipping bread or for salads. I cook with it also, but they have a "Local Varieties" for cooking which costs a bit less.

If you would like to buy some, it would be a great help to them. I am organizing shipments of 18-750 ml cans to Kauai. That's the max for one box. If we buy 18 the cost per can with shipping will be \$28 for Koroneiko and \$25 for Local Varieties. You can order as many or as few as you like. I started this a week ago and we are up to 200 cans for Kauai. Franca and her family are overwhelmed by our Aloha and have been happily preparing the boxes for shipping. Folks can pay by check and cash. I have a Venmo account also. When I receive enough funds for 18 tins, I order a box. You won't be disappointed. You can Google Magna Grecia Farm and find the website. I didn't want any links or attachments with this. Please call me if you have questions. My Pal Pal is Laurel Iversen and Venmo is @Laurel-Iversen. Make sure you spell Iversen with 2 e's...no "o". There is a profile picture also.

Mahalo Nui Loa,

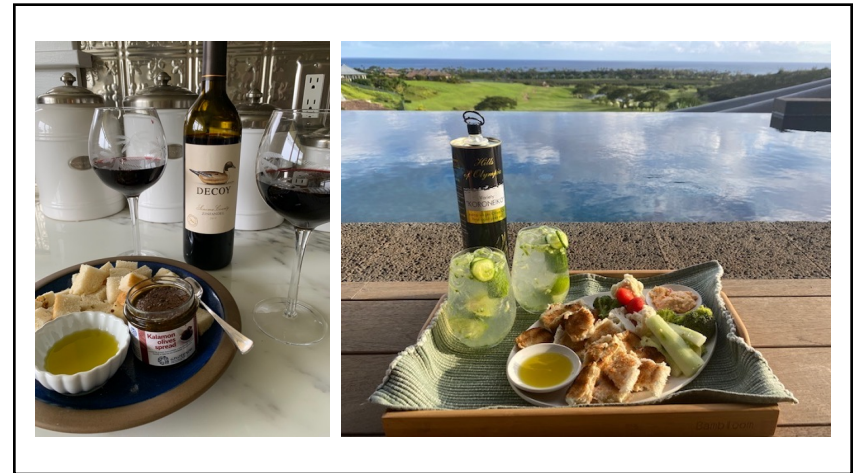
Laurel
Laurel Brassey Iversen OLY

Packaging in Olympia



Preparing for delivery in Hawaii





APPENDIX L – PRESENTATIONS BY IOAPA MEMBERS: BJORN GALJAART (NED)

UQ Centre of Olympic Studies

Brisbane 2032

Björn Galjaardt
PhD. Scholar and High-Performance Coach & Consultant
Queensland Academy of Sport Scholar
Honorary Assistant Director UQ Centre of Olympic Studies

 THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA | Create change

Overview

2024 Paris
2028 LA
2032 Brisbane



 THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA | Create change


UQ COS

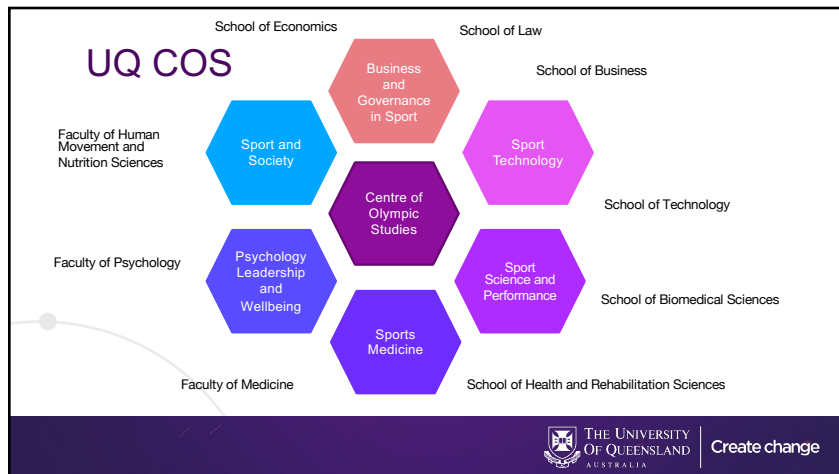


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APPENDIX M – PRESENTATIONS BY IOAPA MEMBERS: SIMONE CIACCIONE (ITA)

2021 IOAPA VIRTUAL SESSION PRESENTATION

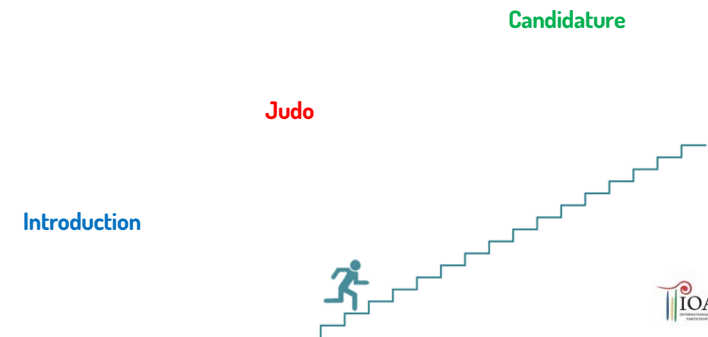
SIMONE CIACCIONI, PhD

24/10/2021

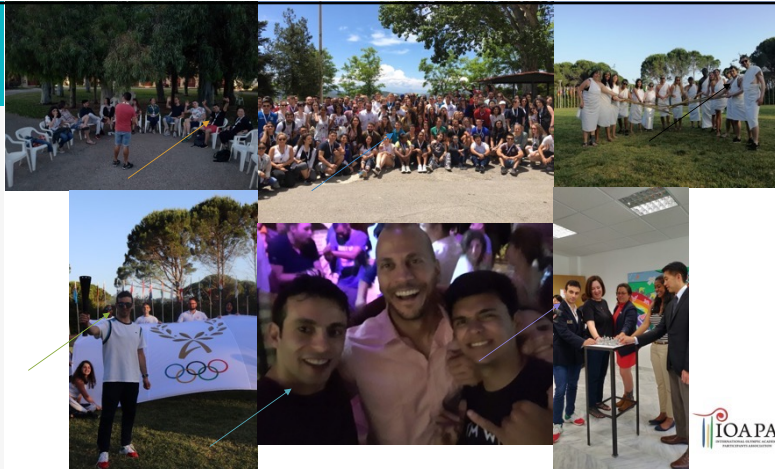


2

SUMMARY



3

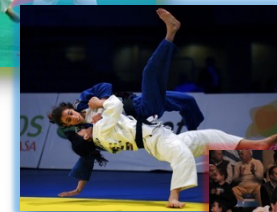


4



Martial Art

柔道



Olympic Game

M° Jigoro Kano, 1882



柔道



Health
Enhancing
Physical Activity
(HEPA)






7

Candidature

► **Research & Partnerships Coordinator**

DUTIES: Find academic or other relevant information for members including: conferences, call for proposals, academic and job opportunities, etc., contribute to Arete Newsletter. Liaise with partners and collaborate on initiatives benefiting both organizations.



8



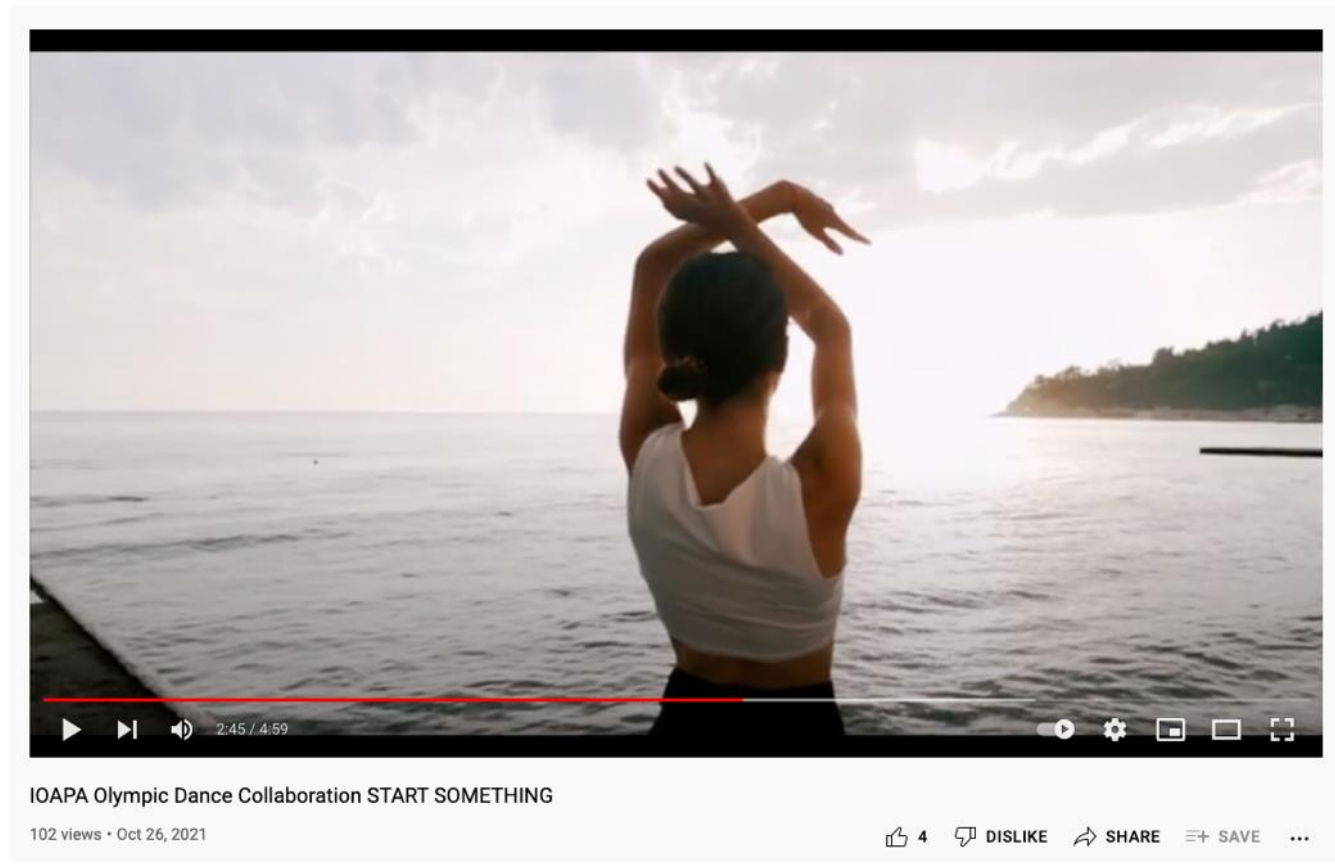
Grazie
Thanks
Merci
Ευχαριστώ

► simoneciaccioni@yahoo.it



APPENDIX N – PRESENTATIONS BY IOAPA MEMBERS: CINDY BURLESON (USA)

The dance video “Tokyo Gorin Ondo 2020” produced by Cindy was shown by Youtube link. It was introduced as the official dance for the 2020 Games exploring how meanings in the song and dance reinforce goals and messages of the Olympic Truce.



https://youtu.be/J2C_esrvEr0