

FROM THE PRESIDENT

President's E-Message



John M. Lovett, President

As you read this issue of e-News, it would be either a longest or shortest day of the year, depending on where you live!

Here in Down Under, we will have only daylight from about 7.30am until 4.45pm, but fortunately for us the Melburnians, the weather is not as wintry as expected! As I write this message, I think of my friends in Northern Hemisphere, many who would be winding up their studies or work in readiness for their summer holidays, but some would be getting ready to take part in international events sanctioned by the CISS as follows;

23rd to 29th June - European Deaf Swimming Championship - Amsterdam NED

18th to 28th July - World Deaf Basketball Championships , Athens GRE

27th July to 3rd August - World Deaf Golf Championships - Dublin IRL

If you have not made your holiday plans for these dates, I encourage you to go to these Championships and support your team and enjoy the international Deaf get together at these events! Some of you may have heard of the World Deaf Rugby Championships that are being organised in New Zealand this August. Sadly, this event is not approved by the CISS for a number of reasons as follows:

- Despite efforts, the International Deaf Rugby Organisation (IDRO) has declined to seek sanction from the CISS for its World Championships
- The NZ Deaf Rugby Association as the World Championship host organisation has refused to affiliate with the NZ Deaf Sports Association who is a member of the CISS
- The IDRO has agreed that the hearing eligibility for the players in its Championships be set as hearing loss of 25 decibels in "better ear" which is not compatible with the CISS hearing eligibility regulation. The players who took part in the Rugby Championship may not be permitted to compete in future events sanctioned by the CISS.

In closing, I ask you where and when possible, to go to the CISS sanctioned events and support your teams!

Happy times!

John M. Lovett, A.M.

Do you have an announcement to make? Upcoming competition information? Competition results? News about an athlete's success? News and information about Deaf people in the sports world?

Contact Us!

Contact Us!

E-mail: info@ciss.org
Website: www.ciss.org
Fax: 1.301.650.6595
Address: 814 Thayer Avenue, Suite #350
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
USA

NEWS FLASH

Deaf Women's International Football Match: Denmark versus Sweden

Submitted by Knud Søndergaard

During these days where many of us - if not all - are watching the ongoing FIFA World Cup in Korea and Japan I went to Valby Stadium (one of the football stadiums at the 1997 Games) yesterday afternoon and again this morning to see the first Deaf Women's International Football Match: Denmark versus Sweden (played over 2 x 45 minutes).

I am sure that this match was the first International match played on an (normal) outdoor field with 11 players on each team. I know that several matches have been played indoor but in my eyes these cannot be considered as official international matches.

As mentioned it was the first International Women's match played and the quality of the match was not that exceptional as one could think. However, Denmark and Sweden do not have many women's players and it may take some years before they will reach an accept-

able standard. Like all other new sports in the past a new one have to develop by better training possibilities, matches in local leagues and international matches. Moreover the temperature yesterday was very higher and the match played under full sun which had a great influence on the game.

Despite the quality it was an exciting match that ended 2 - 1 for Sweden (1-1 by half time). The goals were scored by Miakela Svedgren, SWE (2 goals) and Evelina Paszkiewicz, DEN (1).

The two teams meet again this morning to play a friendly game: Denmark - Sweden 4 - 2 (0-2). Again Miakela Svegren scored twice and for Denmark Evelina Paszkiewicz scored 3 and Charlotte Brøndum 1 goal. While the Danes had several substitutes the Swedes played with 12 players only which of course had influence on their ability to keep up in two games over 2 days!

Pinchas Counter-sued in CISS Case

Laurel, MD

Rafael I. Pinkhasov Pinchas was counter sued with defamation and invasion of privacy by Comité International des Sports des Sourds (CISS) leaders, Jerald Jordan, Donald Ammons and John Lovett.

The court has instructed that the parties are to begin discovery with a deadline of September 10, 2002 for all discovery and depositions. All motions for summary judgment must be filed on or before October 10, 2002. After all this is done, the court will decide to either dismiss the case or proceed to trial, which would

probably be scheduled for a much later date.

"We continue to believe that Mr. Pinchas' lawsuit is baseless and without merit. Furthermore, the lawsuit is an abuse of the judicial process. Many of Mr. Pinchas' complaints date back more than twenty years ago. The Plaintiff is doing this to try and receive special treatment above and beyond other members of the CISS," commented defense attorney Kelby Brick.

For further information, contact Kelby N. Brick, Esq. at Kelby@bricklawoffice.com.

NEWS FLASH

Russian Committee of Deaf Sport fully supports CISS Board in Pinchas Case

Dear Colleagues,

Last time so-called "Pinchas case" created a great stir in the international deaf community. One of the main Pinchas' arguments in this case was a letter signed by delegates of CISS Congress from 41 countries (including Russia). This document goes that all signed delegates support Pinchas and consider his expulsion as unfair and unconstitutional.

We think this situation was imitatively created by Pinchas for a speculative satisfaction of his ambitions. Below we will explain why our representatives have signed this ambiguous letter and express position of RCDS in "Pinchas Case".

During Banquet in Rome, representative of Pinchas asked our delegates to sign a letter "supported the conferment of Olympic status to CISS". Because of our delegates agreed with this idea and found under this letter signatures of delegates from English-speaking countries (USA and South Africa), they also decided to undersign this document.

So, Pinchas and his assistant misinformed our delegates about content of this letter, and their signatures cant be considered as valid.

Russian Committee of Deaf Sport fully supports CISS Board in this case. Firstly, we considered all accusation to Lovett, Ammons, and Jordan as wire-drawn and calumnious. Secondly we declaim Pinchas' idea to solve his problems with CISS in the Court instead of CISS Congress.

We considered Pinchas' actions as very undignified. We remember about his merits in CISS and his long work in this organization. And we don't understand why he tries to undermine reputation of CISS and its Board.

We exhort Pinchas to temper his ambitions and make peace with Lovett, Ammons, and Jordan. In the last resort, he can solve this conflict at the Congress in Sundsvall within CISS Constitution. But if Pinchas will continue to speculate in this case, he can finally disturb confidence and ingloriously finish his long career in deaf sport.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Nikolay Klimov, RCDS President

(signed) Vladimir Galchenko RCDS VP

P.S. We will allow you to acquaint CISS Executive Committee members, Member Nations, and all interested persons with this letter. "Pinchas case" became an open, public process, and deaf community has a right to know the opinion Russia holds in this dispute.

News From Around the World

United States: New Address

Effective June 1, 2002, the postal address, phone numbers, email and website addresses for all communications is:

Postal address:

USA Deaf Sports Federation
102 North Krohn Place
Sioux Falls, SD 57103-1800

TTY:	605-367-5761
Voice:	605-367-5760
Fax:	605-367-5958
Toll free TTY:	866-273-3323
Toll free Voice:	800-642-6410
E-mail:	homeoffice@usadsf.org
Website	www.usadsf.org

CISS IN THE NEWS

Procedures For Audiograms

A. Prior to Deaflympic Games

1. All audiograms will be mailed directly to the CISS office.
2. When received, audiograms will be entered into the CISS database, with "NDSA" (National Deaf Sports Association) placed in the Examiner area to indicate that they are "home tested".
3. When sufficient forms have accumulated, they will be mailed to the CISS audiologist(s) for review.
4. The CISS audiologist(s) will return the audiograms, indicating which ones are approved.
5. The approved audiograms will then have the "NDSA" changed to "CISS".

B. With Final Entry Forms (or just prior to)

1. A copy of all athletes in a country in the CISS database will be mailed to the country either prior to or with the Final Entry Forms.
2. The Final Entry Form will have a space for the CISS ID number.
3. If an athlete is already in the CISS database, the federation will enter the athlete's CISS ID number in the appropriate space.
4. These athletes do NOT need to submit an audiogram.
5. If the database indicates that the athlete was examined by CISS, no further testing is required.
6. If the database indicates that the athlete was examined by NDSA, then the athlete must be retested by CISS.
7. For those athletes not in the CISS database, an audiogram MUST be submitted and the athlete will need to be tested by CISS.

C. At the Deaflympic Games

1. It will be the responsibility of the team leader to reserve a time for the testing of athletes (B 6 and 7) under his care.
2. Athletes who leave the Deaflympic Games without having been tested (B 6 and 7) will be disqualified.
3. CISS reserves the right to test any previously approved athlete at any time.

Identity cards will NOT be issued until a country has:

- a) Paid all debts and fees.
- b) Submitted audiograms for all athletes not already tested.

ARTICLE

A Psychoanalytic Perspective on Anxiety in Athletes

Tom Ferraro, Ph.D.

From www.athleticinsight.com

ABSTRACT

A great deal of the literature on the relationship between anxiety and performance has come from a cognitive-behavioral perspective. This paper examines the relationship between the two constructs from a psychodynamic perspective. Included is a discussion of winning and the anxiety of separation from an object relations perspective, the dread of success, self psychology, Freudian instinct theory, and the secondary gain that is found in defeat. Suggestions for future directions in treatment of anxiety within the athletic context are offered as well as a postscript.

Introduction

From a review of the literature it is clear that the most popular conceptual paradigm in sport psychology is a cognitive-behavioral one. Texts used in undergraduate and graduate courses on sport psychology are slanted heavily toward a behavioral/ experimental model of intervention (Murphy, 1995; Horn, 1992). The standard sport psychology interventions include relaxation training, deep breathing, visualization, imagery, mental practice, self-talk and goal-setting. Sport psychology has its roots in academic settings which have traditionally been behavioral in orientation. However, if one works full-time in the field of sport psychology, it becomes clear that cognitive-behavioral techniques will only take you so far. These methods have a hard time with issues such as resistance in the athlete and more subtle effects such as shame, embarrassment and guilt when winning.

This paper will present a review in athletic performance. We will not discuss the areas of resistance and narcissism, two subjects that psychoanalysis is especially suited to explore. However we will cover the various aspects of sports anxiety in athletes. Symptoms of anxiety as they relate to unconscious conflicts are psychoanalytic ideas. Both the motivation to compete in sports and conflicts about winning are largely unconscious and cognitive-behav-

ioral interventions have little to contribute in the study of these areas. One of the very few psychoanalytic papers on the psychoanalysis of sports was written by Dan Dervin nearly fifteen years ago. He introduced psychoanalytic thinking to the world of the athlete, (Dervin, 1985). I will extend his introduction and focus on anxiety as a psychoanalyst views it. Criteria for diagnosing anxiety during athletic performance is from the DSM IV. Under the heading of general anxiety disorder are the symptoms of muscle soreness, trembling, restlessness, fatigue, shortness of breath, tachycardia, sweating, dizziness nausea and vomiting, being on edge, startle response, blank mind, poor sleep and irritability. The prevalence of anxiety disorders, simple phobias, obsessive compulsive disorders and post traumatic stress disorders are common in the general population and common in athletes as well.

These symptoms are familiar to many athletes. It is not at all uncommon to hear of sleeplessness, vomiting, nervousness and restlessness before games. The intensity of the anxiety that is felt before and during sports is so gripping, immediate and debilitating that one feels compelled to provide fast relief for these anxious athletes. The need to offer a quick solution to panicking athletes is so pervasive that it may account for the compulsive use of behavioral techniques even when they are ill-advised or ineffective. For the psychologist that works with athletes full-time and over a long period of time one soon realizes that these quick fixes are often not fixes at all and at best last for very brief periods. Let us explore some psychoanalytic approaches to performance anxiety in sports.

Winning and the Anxiety Of Separation: An Object Relations Approach

A friend of mine recently qualified for the US Amateur in golf. This was a life long dream of his and he proceeded to finish last in a field of 160 players. These results were published in every major newspaper in the nation. Do you think he felt any embarrassment?

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

Perspective on Anxiety

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Shame and embarrassment are constant threats in sports because the game is usually played in front of people. Gabbard (1997) has written about performance anxiety and shame from an object-relations perspective. He suggests that shame is a narcissistic disturbance that impacts many who perform in front of an audience. Success or winning in an athlete can induce a feeling of separation from the family, the opponent or the crowd and this can produce considerable anxiety and shame. This shame and anxiety can inhibit performance. Conflicts that winning brings loss and separation derive from childhood when the child is given the message to stay close to the mother and never to leave her. Separation anxiety induced by winning or the threat of winning is exceedingly common. I was working with a professional female golfer who was leading a tournament up the 71st hole. She proceeded to 4 putt #17 and triple bogey 18 to lose. When asked to free associate; to this collapse she reported that she still feels like a little kid (she is in her early 30's).

Performing in front of a crowd provides enormous exhibitionistic excitement. This can bring with it a sense of shame that one is indulging in a taboo. I had a patient who was an extremely attractive female tennis player. She developed a growing sense of dread the better she became. With improvement came an increase in the number of people who watched her play. She began to experience panic attacks in front of these crowds. Analysis revealed that during childhood she was expected to exhibit herself in front of her parents and their friends by showing off her body. This experience was both exciting for her and it also instilled shame. This early and latency age experience lay dormant and repressed until she began to achieve a measure of fame on the tennis courts whereupon she began to feel the same kind of shame over being watched. The adulation was a reminder of her childhood experiences and it produced a feeling that these crowds knew of her past abuse.

The Dread Of Success

Some athletes carry a dread of winning because it

means that they are superior to others. Superiority, for some, means greed and selfishness. We all see this amply displayed by some professional athletes. The dread of success is especially felt in female athletes, some of whom are raised to think aggression is not nice. For many children raised religiously winning implies selfish striving which is considered sinful. Occasionally a child raised in the lower class who later becomes a star with great fame and wealth has a sense of dread that they are leaving their families behind. This explains why you so often hear professional athletes say their true desire is to buy their mothers a home with the money they make.

Success can bring with it great guilt. The recent near disqualification of a pro golfer at a Tour event may have something to do with the dread of success. He had already won three tournaments this year. It was reported that before the tournament he had lost two close friends to sudden death. During the event he was nearly disqualified twice, once due to almost missing a tee time and once by marking his ball on the 72nd green a failing to replace it properly. If he had signed his scorecard without the score adjustment and the two shot penalty he would have been disqualified. A fan whom he later called his "guardian angel" saved him from disqualification by telling him of the infraction in time. These very unusual mishaps were neither accidents as most would think nor divine intervention but may have had to do with the guilt over winning following the loss of his two friends. We saw a similar accident proneness in Dave Jansen during his Olympic speed skating mishaps which came on the heels of his sisters death. Guilt over winning is an unconscious but powerful barrier.

Psychology And Sports

Self psychology has emerged in the last few decades as an alternative to classical psychoanalytic instinct theory. Kohut (1977) moved the focus of psychoanalytic concern away from sexual and aggressive drives and onto self concepts. A cohesive sense of self esteem which is developed in childhood is

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Perspective on Anxiety

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

thought to enable adults to cope with pressures inherent in sports. Conversely, a disordered self will fragment under extreme pressure.

It is very common to observe athletes with low self image fall into rage or despair at the first sign of difficulty. I recall a player I was working with who was leading a golf tournament, missed one putt and had such anxiety and injury in him that he broke his putter over his knee, thereby guaranteeing a loss. His self-concept was so weak that the slightest sign of trouble was able to cause a collapse.

A fragmented or enfeebled self system can give way to temporary states of psychosis when under extreme pressure during competition. I recall a professional golfer leading a major a few years ago with only six holes to play. He had a fifteen foot putt on a par three and as he walked to the green he reported noticing the beauty of the trees on this course. He became obsessed with the "beauty of nature" for the last six holes as he proceeded to bogey in, thereby losing the tournament and also his reality testing for a few hours. We may have seen a similar problem in the 1999 British Open when Van de Velde appeared to lose possession of his faculties on the 72nd hole and made a triple bogey to lose the event that he could have won had he only been able to make a double bogey. I believe that the threat of self-fragmentation accounts for why so many athletes have one great performance and then never come close to that level again. It may be the memory of the pressure and how it threatens the integrity of the ego is felt to be so dangerous that these athletes find a way to avoid it in the future by backing off leads.

The experience of being "flooded" with affect as one fights for the lead in a sporting event can be explained with the concept of the self and its collapse. The collapse of ego boundaries when under pressure produces disorganization in thinking and what is referred to as choking. Many athletes unconsciously choose the effect of humiliation and depression over the effect of being flooded. As a result, mistakes and

missed shots take on a new meaning in this light. Anything that gets them out of the pressure is a defensive maneuver used to remove the self from under pressure. Many of them say they try to "enjoy" themselves while under pressure to inhibit this overwhelming and psychosis producing emotion.

Freud And The Athlete: Instinct Theory And Sports

Sports are clearly about aggression. If you work with athletes you soon begin to realize just how much aggression they are capable of. The first time I met Keyshawn Johnson, wide receiver for the New York Jets, I recall that his size and power reminded me of a very large and dangerous locomotive. Boxers emanate power and grace as well thereby combining aggression and sexuality, the two basic drive states.

The inhibition of aggression occurs as a result of trauma, training in not to be aggressive or through difficulty during the oedipal phase of psychosexual development. Freud suggested that aggression is typically defended against by turning it into its opposite (passivity), turning it against oneself (self-defeat or depression) or by sublimating it through sports. Conflicts with aggression invariably leads to defeat.

Horner (1981) has researched female inhibition of aggression. Women are often taught that aggression is unfeminine, not lady-like and are faced with the conflict of winning versus being seen as "unfeminine." This conflict has an impact on performance and brings us to a discussion of secondary gain over losing.

Secondary Gain Found In Defeat

Secondary gain is a standard psychoanalytic concept and is considered a reason that neurotic symptoms are so difficult to give up. The same unconscious dynamic holds for self-defeat in sports. Loss has the potential to produce enormous secondary gain. One need only recall Greg Norman's humiliating defeat by giving up a six stroke lead in the 1996 Masters which was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Perspective on Anxiety

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

witnessed by millions of television viewers. In the next few weeks he received thousands of sympathy letters as well as supportive articles in all the major newspapers around the world. This sympathy can be quite reinforcing and gives defeat an unconscious appeal to some individuals.

Summary

This brief review of a psychoanalytic approach to anxiety in athletes should suggest that far from being an unnecessary afterthought in sports, psychoanalysis has the potential to provide a wide array of insights and interventions for the anxiety ridden athlete. Psychoanalysis alone provides a long-term relationship with the athlete which gives him or her the space in which to explore the many areas of disturbance they suffer with. Post trauma due to injury or embarrassing defeat is extremely common and is remedied only in a slow and careful manner. Often the problems these athletes have are deep-rooted and go untouched by standard cognitive-behavioral work. The hope for a quick fix that cognitive behavioral interventions often promise will usually lead to disappointment in all but the easiest cases. Athletes that suffer with narcissistic personalities, low self-image, inhibitions with aggression, guilt, shame or separation anxiety will usually require serious and delicate psychotherapy that psychoanalysis can provide. These conflicts can produce self-defeat that dynamics are largely unconscious. The therapist that plans on a full-time career in sport psychology would be advised to look into psychoanalytic training. I believe that the future of sport psychology will be found in a synthesis of cognitive-behavioral, or what I call the suppressive therapies, blending with psychoanalytic therapies which include long-term supportive treatment, modification of low self-image and ego strengthening measures, what are referred to as the expressive therapies.

POSTSCRIPT

It also may be of interest to the reader to know that when I am asked to provide commentary to the print, radio or television media on breaking sports stories they invariably seek my psychoanalytic insights into

these stories and not my cognitive-behavioral knowledge. When players "choke" or act out off the playing field the media is able to deliver common sense explanations but come seeking my knowledge of the athletes unconscious motives to help the public sort out these headline events. I have found that I must tap into my psychoanalytic expertise to satisfy the fans and the media questions. This provides yet another reason to include psychoanalytic thought into concerns about the sporting life.

References

- American Psychiatric Association (1992). *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders IV*. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association.
- Dervin, D. (1985). A Psychoanalysis of Sports. *Psychoanalytic Review*, 72, 277-299.
- Freud, S. (1915) Instincts and their vicissitudes. In J. Strachey (Ed.), *The Complete Works of Sigmund Freud*, Vol 4, 125-140.
- Gabbard, G. (1997) The vicissitudes of shame in stage fright. In C. Socarides & S. Krasner (Eds.), *Work and Its Inhibitions; Psychoanalytic Essays*. Madison, CT: Inter. Univ. Press.
- Horn, T. (1992). *Advances in Sport Psychology*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers.
- Horner, M. (1981). Toward an understanding of Achievement-Related Conflicts in Women, In M. R. Walsh (Ed.), *The Psychology of Women*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Kohut, H. (1971). *The Restoration of the Self*. Madison, CT: Inter Univ. Press.
- Murphy, S. (1995). *Sport Psychology Interventions*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics Publishers.

IOC Praises Progress in Turin

www.olympic.org
13 June 2002

TOROC and Italian Government Ready to Enter the Next Stages of Their Preparations

TURIN, Italy (13 June 2002) - Almost halfway into their seven-year organisational period, the Organising Committee of the XX Olympic Winter Games in 2006 (TOROC) has put the necessary foundations in place to smoothly move onto the next stages of its preparations, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Coordination Commission reported today in Turin.

The Commission was meeting for the third time in the capital of Piedmont to review the state of preparations of the next Olympic Winter Games scheduled for 10-26 February 2006. The one-and-a-half day meeting, which included a tour of some of the venues, took place in the presence of Mr Franco Frattini, Minister for Public Functions, and several representatives of the city of Turin and surrounding regions including Mr Sergio Chiamparino, Mayor of Turin, Mrs Mercedes Bresso, President of the province of Turin, and Mr Enzo Ghigo, President of the Piedmont region. In his opening remarks, Mr Frattini

reaffirmed the full support of the Italian Government and its commitment to help deliver a high-quality edition of the Olympic Winter Games in 2006.

The areas that were reviewed included Sports and Infrastructures, Accommodation, Marketing and Ticketing, City Activities, Transport, Athletes' Services, Communication and Look of the Games.

The Commission noted that the key elements of the Games - the objectives, the vision and the structures - were now well in place and that TOROC has further enhanced its already strong team by hiring new managers, some from the Salt Lake Organising Committee. The Commission was pleased to see that construction work, such as the transformation of the Mercati Generali into the Olympic Village, had begun.

"Overall, we are satisfied with the progress made in Turin", said Jean-Claude Killy, Chairman of the Coordination Commission. "The team in place is strong and experienced; it has done a tremendous job so far. Organising the Olympic Winter Games remains a great challenge. It is good to see construction already commencing and we look forward to seeing the progress made when we return for the fourth Coordination meeting in December", he added.

Eight Cities Confirm Desire to Host XXI Winter Olympic Games in 2010

www.olympic.org
04 June 2002

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (4 June 2002) - The International Olympic Committee (IOC) today confirmed that eight cities have submitted their applications to be considered as candidates to host the XXI Winter Olympic Games in 2010. The cities were confirmed as: Vancouver (Canada), Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Jaca (Spain), Salzburg (Austria), Pyeongchang (Korea), Harbin (People's Republic of China), Bern (Switzerland), and Andorra La Vella (Andorra).

All eight cities submitted a completed copy of the questionnaire they had received last December, by the IOC deadline of midnight on 31st May. The questionnaire, which asks applicant cities to give information on a wide variety of criteria, including sports and telecommunications infrastructure, transportation and accommodation facilities, environmental conditions and finance, is part of the new bidding process developed as a result of the IOC reforms passed in December 1999.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

The Olympic Truce Celebrated in Athens

www.olympic.org
19 June 2002

ATHENS, Greece (19 June 2002) - With two years to go before the Games of the Olympiad return to their birth place in 2004, the concept of the Olympic Truce, which used to mark the cessation of conflicts between nations during the period of the Games in Ancient Greece, was celebrated today in Athens.

The International Olympic Truce Centre (IOTC), together with Foreign Minister for Greece and Truce Centre Vice-Chairman George Papandreou, launched the world-wide dissemination of the Olympic Truce message at a special event held at the Athens Music Hall. With world peace as a cornerstone of the Olympic Truce, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former South African President Nelson Mandela was invited to the event and honoured for his invaluable

contributions to world peace.

In Ancient Greece, from the seventh day prior to the opening of the Games until the seventh day after they closed, conflicts were halted, allowing athletes, artists and spectators to travel to Olympia, participate in the Olympic Games and return to their homeland in safety. From this the tradition of the Olympic Truce or "Ekecheiria" was born.

In order to revive this tradition, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), in close cooperation with Greece, recently founded the IOTC, an international non-governmental organisation. The mission of the IOTC is to encourage a symbolic world appeal for the respect of the Olympic Truce at all future Olympic Games, and to promote peace in areas of conflict around the world.

IOC Activities

www.olympic.org

On Tuesday 4 June 2002, the IOC President attended the opening of the permanent headquarters of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in Montreal (Canada), in the presence of WADA Chairman Richard Pound; Richard Legendre, Quebec Minister responsible for Youth, Tourism and Sport; Paul De Villiers, Canadian Secretary of State for Amateur Sport; and a large number of representatives of governments and the Olympic Movement. This week, the IOC President met David D'Alessandro, President of the John Hancock insurance company.

The IOC confirmed this week that eight cities have applied to become candidates to host the XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010. The cities are: Vancouver (Canada), Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina), Jaca (Spain), Salzburg (Austria), Pyeongchang (Korea), Harbin (People's Republic of China), Bern (Switzerland) and Andorre-la-Vieille (Andorra). The order of the applicants was determined by drawing

lots. The eight cities answered the questionnaire sent to them last December before the IOC deadline of midnight on 31 May. The eight questionnaires will be studied by a working group composed of members of the IOC administration and external advisers who, on the basis of the 11 criteria defined, will analyse the capacity of each city to organise and stage high level international multi-sports events. The working group will present the findings of their study to the IOC Executive Board meeting on 28 and 29 August in Lausanne, and the Board will draw up the list of official candidate cities. The host city will be selected and announced at the 115th IOC Session in July 2003 in Prague

International sports issues

During the meeting of its Board on 4 June in Montreal, WADA endorsed the draft language of the World Anti-Doping Code it aims to enact by the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. In its current form, the Code would standardise anti-doping policies around the world and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

IOC Activities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

bar national governments, National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and International Sports Federations (IFs) from hosting and participating in certain competitions, including the Olympic Games, for non-compliance with its provisions. This new Code, built on the strengths of the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code and various other related anti-doping codes, seeks to simplify, harmonise and expand those existing codes. The draft was developed through consultation with a large representative group of the stakeholders in the fight against doping, including governments, national drug testing agencies, doping control laboratories, the IOC, the IFs and the NOCs. Once revised to reflect the comments made, the approved draft will once again be circulated to all the stakeholders for more thorough consultation on 10 June. After this three-month consultation round, a final draft will be developed and submitted to the same parties at a world conference on anti-doping in February or March 2003. WADA expects the sports movement to implement the provisions of the Code by the end of 2003, so that it will be effective for the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.

On 30 May, the European Union agreed to make 2004, year of the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens, the European Year of Education Through Sport. This initiative would see projects at EU and national level aimed not only at promoting cooperation between educational institutions and sports organisations, but also boosting the practice of sport and the dissemination of its values within education. A budget of 11.5 million euros is planned for this project, which has yet to receive approval from the European Parliament. On 31 May, as it does each year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) held its World No Tobacco Day, with the theme this year of Tobacco-Free Sports. The day coincided with the opening of the football World Cup in Seoul (Korea). This year, the WHO's highest tobacco control award has been given to the International Football Federation (FIFA) in recognition of its tobacco control work, culminating in its decision to declare the 2002 World Cup tobacco free. As part of a Memorandum of Cooperation signed between WHO

and FIFA, there is no tobacco advertising or promotion at World Cup venues and tobacco and tobacco products are on sale at the games in Korea and Japan. There is no smoking in public areas, and specially designated smoking zones are few and clearly demarcated, situated away from the general public, protecting them from exposure to second-hand smoke. The anti-tobacco front in sport is growing all the time, and, as well as the IOC, which has supported the WHO's efforts since 1988, the International Fencing Federation (FIE), and the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) have also committed to banning tobacco from competition venues. For its part, the IOC has been awarded the Goethe Challenge Trophy by the Goethe Endowment for Non-Smoking Committee and the German Medical Association. The presentation took place at the Olympic Museum, in the presence of Christoph Rachka, of the Johann Wolfgang von Goethe University in Frankfurt, Douglas Bettcher from the WHO in Geneva, and IOC member Pál Schmitt.

International Federations

On 29 May, the International Rowing Federation (FISA) announced the qualification system for the 2004 Olympic Games regatta in Athens. A total of 550 athletes (358 men and 192 women) will qualify to row in the 14 events raced at the Games. The constitution phase of the Foundation Board of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) concluded on 5 June with the nomination of Nadia Comaneci as a member of the Board. The FIG Foundation was created with the aim of offering assistance to gymnasts suffering from physical health problems during their sports career. The FIG has allocated two million Swiss francs, the interest from which will provide the funds for assistance. The International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) appointed Hannes Ederer to the newly-created post of Deputy General Secretary on 1 June 2002. He had been working within the IIHF marketing department since 1997.

Athens 2004

The IOC President last week sent a message to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

IOC Activities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

organisers of the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad, encouraging them and congratulating them on the progress made.

Turin 2006

Turin became the capital of Paralympic sport on 2 June when the city organised a Paralympic Day. This event gave Piedmont school-children the chance to learn about the various sports disciplines for the disabled, as well as testing themselves against top disabled athletes. This Day was also the culmination of a pilot project launched by the European Union, the IOC and the Italian NOC dedicated to the values of sport, schools and the Olympic spirit in Europe.

Three questions to IOC President Jacques Rogge

Mr President, the Executive Board meetings in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) ended on 27 May. What is your assessment of these meetings?

A very satisfactory result. Before the Executive Board met, the ANOC General Assembly, chaired by Mario Vázquez Raña, was a great success. They had a new format of meeting with more topical issues with moderators, and the NOC representatives seemed very happy. Moreover, the proposals made by the General Assembly seem very positive, and will be studied at our next Executive Board meeting in August in Lausanne. In Kuala Lumpur, the Board meetings were very interesting. The success of the Games in Salt Lake City means that we can be confident as we look ahead. We heard the report by Denis Oswald, who chairs the Coordination Commission for the 2004 Games in Athens, and the situation there has improved considerably in terms of venue construction and infrastructure. For Turin 2006, the Coordination Commission of the Games, chaired by Jean-Claude Killy, will be in the city on 12 and 13 June to assess progress with preparations. Finally, for the 2008 Games, based on the first contacts between Coordination Commission Chairman Hein Verbruggen and BOCOG, the prospect of superb Games in Beijing is definitely there.

Host XXI Winter Olympic Games

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

The eight questionnaires will be studied by a working group comprising members of the IOC administration and external persons who will assess the applicant cities' ability to organise and stage high level international multi-sports events against a set of eleven criteria. The findings of the study will be presented by the working group to the IOC Executive Board at its meeting in Lausanne on 28-29 August, and the list of candidate cities will then be drawn up, from which the host city will be elected and announced during the 115th IOC Session in Prague in July 2003.

In an interview you gave to the French daily L'Équipe on 28 May 2002, you reaffirmed you wish to see tough action against athletes who dope, and in particular the entourage that encourages them to do so. What does the future hold in terms of the fight against doping?

I said before and I repeat: the level of doping today is simply unacceptable. At the Executive Board meetings in Kuala Lumpur, we took the decision to disqualify the Austrian cross country skiers Marc Mayer and Achim Walcher from the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City for violations of the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code. The team coach and chiropractor, Walter Mayer and Volker Muller, will be refused accreditation at the Games up to and including 2010. Believe me, the IOC never takes such sanctions against athletes light-heartedly. But even if we will certainly never win the war against doping, we must at least reduce the scale of it. And it is this message that we want to get across. In future, wherever possible, sanctions will no longer be limited just to the athletes. We shall extend them to the entourage, the coaches and doctors. The sports authorities can and must no longer be negligent in the means and measures they employ to protect the health and lives of athletes.

What are the key dates for the rest of this year?

There are many of them. In August 2002, the Executive

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

EVENTS

1st World Basketball Championships of the Deaf

Few days left before the opening of the 1st World Basketball Championships of the Deaf. The Organizing Committee of the Championships proceeds with organization so everything to be ready for the big fiesta of the World Basketball Championships. In this bulleting you will find some additional information for this event.

Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee as it was designated by the General Under Secretariat of Sports of Greece (GUSG) is consisted of the following persons:

President

Koutsari Despina

GUSG Vice President

Satroyannis Theodore

HAFD Finance Accountable

Tsolis Ioannis

GUSG Coordinator WDBC

Stoufis Ioannis

HAFD Member

Mandelis Andreas

HAFD Member

Kosnantopoulou Ioanna

GUSG Member

Dimitroula Efstathia

GUSG

The coordinator of the 1st Basketball Championships will be the Secretary General of H.A.F.D., Mr. Ioannis Stoufis. The tournament will be supervised by the CISS-TD in Basketball, Mr. Kjell Gunna in cooperation with representatives of the Deaf International Basketball Federation (DIBF) on behalf of the CISS. The tournament will also be organized in cooperation with the Hellenic Basketball Federation (FIBA member).

Hotels

We have made reservations on three hotels, located in the center of Athens. There are very good transport lines by all transport drags (metro, buses etc). The hotels are PLAZAHOTEL, LA MIRAGE HOTEL and CARAVEL HOTEL. We inform you that the reservations on PRESIDENT HOTEL were transferred to CARAVEL HOTEL (a five stars hotel) in the same price!

Transportation

The Organizing Committee will provide free transportations by coaches for all delegations during their arrival and departure from the airport, from the hotel to the basketball courts for the games and trainings and vice versa.

Program:

After the draw of the of the groups that held in Athens on 11th of May 2002, the groups of the World Championships are the following:

MEN:

GROUP A

1. GREECE
2. ITALY
3. YUGOSLAVIA
4. CHINESE TAI

GROUP B

1. USA
2. POLAND
3. GREAT BRITAIN

GROUP C

1. SLOVENIA
2. ISRAEL
3. VENEZUELA
4. TURKEY

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14

1st World Basketball Championships of the Deaf

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

GROUP D

1. LITHUANIA
2. UKRAINE
3. RUSSIA

WOMEN:

GROUP A

1. UKRAINE
2. GREECE
3. GREAT BRITAIN
4. LITHUANIA
5. USA

Deadlines:

A. Registration by name: We send you attached the final name registration of 16 players forms and the form of the delegates members of your Federation. The forms must be send by fax and the original forms via mail by 20th of June 2002.

B. Final list of players: The final list of 12 names for each team must be presented at the Technical Meeting. After that time, no changes will be accepted. We send you attached the final 12 players listform.

Technical Meeting

The Technical meeting will take place on Thursday 18th of July 2002 at 19:00 hrs at CARAVEL HOTEL. At the technical meeting the audiograms check will be executed. Note: Those players not listed on CISS official audiogram list must bring along their audiogram on CISS green audiogram sheet in original not older than three (3) months.

Statistic Coverage

The Organizing Committee will cooperate with Galanis Sports Data, that will provide statistic coverage for all men's and women's games and will issue in detail all score sheets and, after the end of the Championships, will give personal statistic data reports

for all teams, in the same way there were provided at the European Basketball Championships in Patra 2000. Furthermore, Galanis Data will provide the accreditation cards (ID cards). The accreditations will take place in a CARAVEL hotel hall from 16th to 19th of July 2002. Galanis Data will distribute the ID cards. Before accreditation a passport check will be executed.

The ID cards will have the following colors:

Blue: Athletes

Mauve: Teams officials

Dark Green:

Organizing Committee

Light Green: Organizing Committee Staff

Yellow: Press

Red: Doctors

Grey: VIP

White: Translators

Light blue: Galanis Data

Orange: Volunteers

Please send as soon as possible two (2) photos of each member of your delegation for the ID card, to:

HELLENIC ATHLETIC FEDERATION OF THE DEAF

6 Feron Street

104 34 Athens

Greece

Or e-mail hafdeaf@otenet.gr

Upcoming Events

To view further upcoming events, check out Calenderlive at CISS' Events page at <http://www.ciss.org/events.html>

Results: European Deaf Cross Country Championship

Juniorinnen / Female - 4.150 m

1. Gainetdinova, Daria	85 RUS	16:51
2. Soya, Yuliya	85 RUS	17:14
3. Kleespies, Magdalena	85 RUS	18:37
4. Dausch, Marta	87 GER	18:55
5. Jaeger, Juliane	85 GER	20:14
6. Durmus, Dilek	84 TUR	20:33
7. Radu, Ionela	84 ROM	20:55
8. Gin, Aurelie	84 FRA	21:22
9. Kocoglu, Guelsen	83 TUR	24:18
Gheorghe, Oana	87 ROM	DNF
Holub, Viktoriya	84 UKR	DNF

Junioren / Junior - 8.300 m

1. Dyulger, Sergiy	83 UKR	30:58
2. Frouslov, Alexandre	83 RUS	31:28
3. Soran, Mustafa	83 TUR	33:29
4. Busch, Benjamin	83 GER	34:24
5. Reiu, Kairo	85 EST	36:06
6. Marschner, David	90 GER	36:16
7. Saglam, Samet	86 TUR	38:26
8. Reichardt, Ralf	85 GER	39:00
9. Bauer, Marcel	84 GER	41:58

Frauen / Women - 6.225 m

1. Alder-Baerens, Nele	78 GER	25:58
2. Marschner, Maria	65 GER	25:59
3. Wessel, Gertrud	60 GER	26:48
4. Yakymuchuk, Tetiana	64 UKR	28:21
5. Benke, Andrea	80 ROM	28:35
6. Ben Nejma, Nora	80 FRA	29:06
7. Soulier, Carole	65 FRA	29:11
8. Izbash, Inna	72 UKR	29:37
9. Volkova, Iryna	73 UKR	29:53
10. Seybold, Yolanta	68 GER	30:37
11. Chouami, Meyreim	71 FRA	31:18
12. Alem Myriam	78 FRA	32:34

Männer / Men - 12.450 m

1. Sougoniaev, Alexandre	74 RUS	41:49
2. Goubarev, Roman	81 RUS	43:12

3. Soto Rey, Javier	77 ESP	43:46
4. Biard, Christophe	72 FRA	44:14
5. De Los Mozos Calle, Alfredo	69 ESP	45:21
6. Kharchenko, Dmytro	80 UKR	45:24
7. Mylogiannakis, Ioannis	80 GRE	46:11
8. Svedac, Ramunas	68 LIT	47:02
9. Yakymuchuk, Yevgen	71 UKR	47:48
10. Kiminius, Audrius	78 LIT	49:36
11. Maderuelo Calle, Francisco	71 ESP	49:44
12. Klink, Karl-Peter	64 GER	49:48
13. Astalosch, Rano	64 GER	50:26
14. Lisseck, Christoph	65 GER	50:41
15. Billy, Julien	80 FRA	51:30
16. Rosenbaum, Joerg	66 GER	52:15
17. Basilio Gomez, Juan Carlos	64 ESP	53:10
18. Tasar, Ibrabim	76 TUR	53:23
19. Lukas, Andreas	67 GER	53:31
20. Gundi, Urban	61 SUI	54:18
21. Suicmez, Hueseyin	58 TUR	54:58
22. Gnos, Werner	52 SUI	55:27
23. Dugue, Colmenero Andres	79 ESP	57:06
24. Lympers, Ioannis	72 GRE	1:00:47
25. Thomaidis, Vyron	78 GRE	1:02:23
Aasav, Joel	80 EST	DNF
Sessel, Daniel	82 GER	DNF
Kossenko, Valerie	70 RUS	Disq.

Mannschaft Juniorinnen / Team Female - 4.150 m

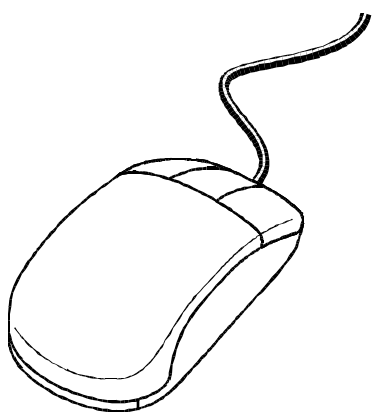
1. GER	12 Pkt.
Kleespies (84) 3 - Dausch (87) 4 - Jaeger (85) 5	
Mannschaft	

Männer / Team Men - 12.450 m

1. ESP	19 Pkt.
Soto Rey (77) 3 - De Los Mozos Calle (69) 5 - Maderuelo Calle (71) 11	
2. GER	39 Pkt.
Klink (64) 12 - Astalosch (64) 13 - Lisseck (65) 14	
3. GRE	56 Pkt.
Mylogiannakis (80) 7 - Lympers (72) 24 - Thomaidis (78) 25	
RUS	Disq.
Sougoniaev (74) 1 - Goubarev (81) 2 - Kossenko (70) Disq.	

Results: EDSO Bowling Championships

The 7th European Bowling Championships of the Deaf was hosted 2-7 June 2002 in Helsinki, Finland. The results can be viewed by visiting <http://www.skul.org/EC-bowling/results.php>. On the upper section of the results page there are links through which you can see the names of the people on the committee, photos of the bowling hall and several more informative options.



Results: 7.6.2002, Men's Grand Final

Parkkinen, Raimo (FIN) – Nordell, Anders (SWE)	190 – 186
Parkkinen, Raimo (FIN) – Quaranta, Stefano (ITA)	234 – 218
Parkkinen, Raimo (FIN) – Quaranta, Stefano (ITA)	246 – 169

	480 – 387

First Place : Parkkinen, Raimo (FIN) 480 p.
Second Place : Quaranta, Stefano (ITA) 387 p.
Third Place : Nordell, Anders (SWE) 186 p.

Results: 7.6.2002, Ladies' Grand Final

Pulver, Nicole (GER) - Ridet, Celine (FRA)	190 – 176
Pulver, Nicole (GER) - Kühn, Renate (GER)	203 – 194
Pulver, Nicole (GER) - Kühn, Renate (GER)	145 – 197

	347 – 391

First Place : Kühn, Renate (GER) 391 p.
Second Place : Pulver, Nicole (GER) 347 p.
Third Place : Ridet, Celine (FRA) 176 p.

The entire results from the EDSO Bowling Championships can be found at:
<http://www.skul.org/EC-bowling/results.php>

IOC Activities

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

Board will be working on the proposals made by the IOC 2000 Reform Follow-up Commission last April, with a view to producing recommendations for the extraordinary IOC Session in Mexico City at the end of November. At the same time, at the initiative of Richard Pound, Chairman of the Olympic Games Study Commission, the IOC has initiated a public consultation process so that all the constituents of the Olympic Movement, public and private sports bodies, academics and the general public can give us their ideas on how the Games should be organised. A questionnaire on this can be found on our website at www.olympic.org. This Commission will also be

making provisional recommendations to the extraordinary IOC Session. The Programme Commission, chaired by Franco Carraro, will work on a number of criteria then submit recommendations to the Executive Board with a view to making the programme more consistent. Finally, where funding is concerned, after a period of expansion in many areas, the IOC will have to work on consolidating its foundations and stabilising its finances. The results of an operational audit will be presented to the Session in November.



CISS e-News

The Official Publication of Comité International des Sports des Sourds

No. 206 June 2002

Printed Version

Contents:

- President's e-Message
- Deaf Women's International Football Match: Denmark versus Sweden
- Pinchas Counter-sued in CISS Case
- Procedures For Audiograms
- IOC News
- Events
- News From Around The World