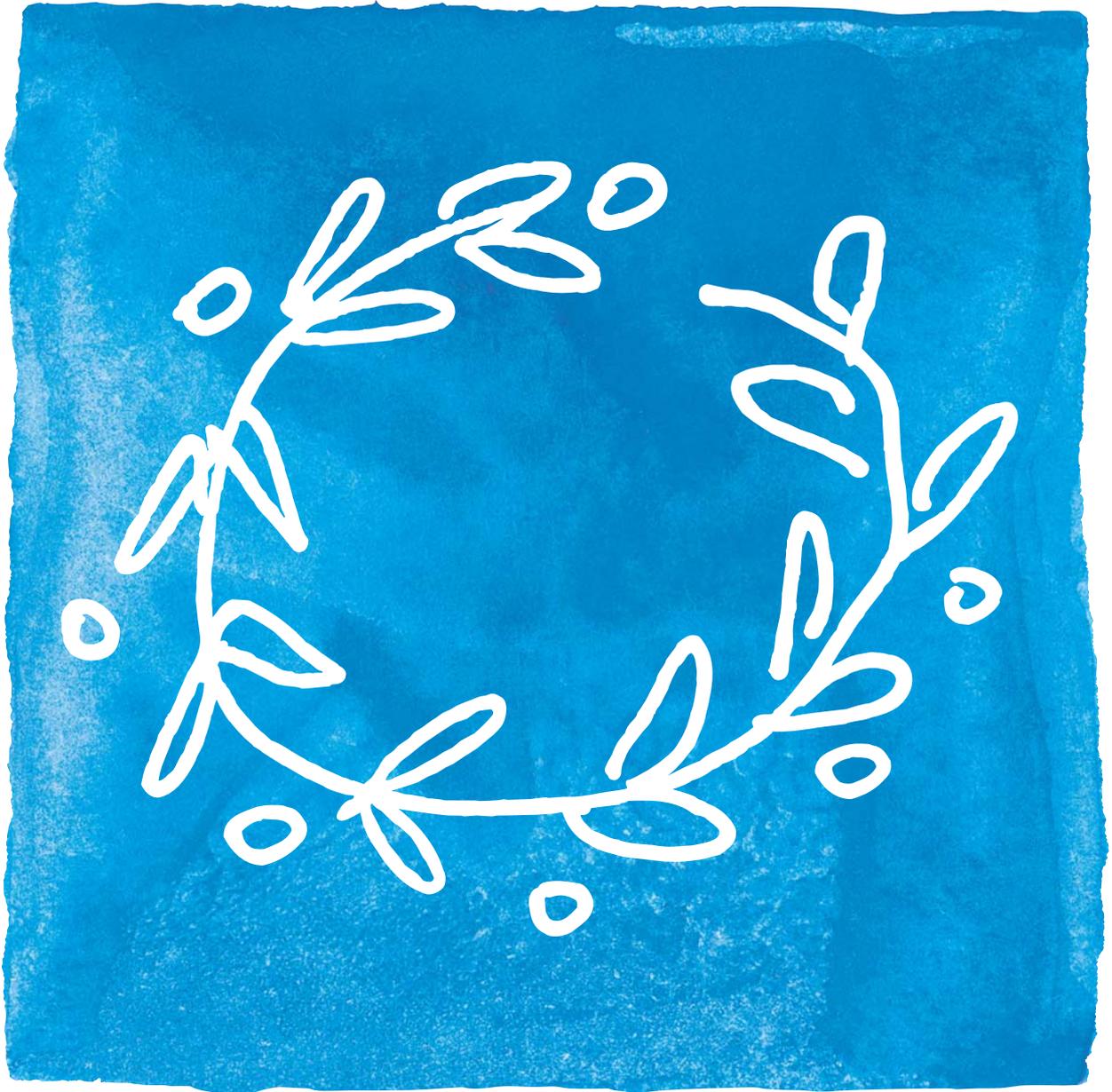


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ISSUE 2 - 2004

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY



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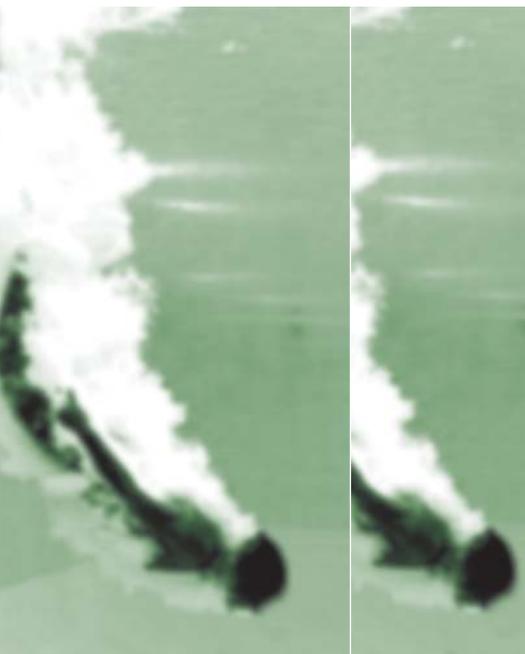
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All information published in this newsletter was correct at time of printing. The articles published in this newsletter, and the opinions expressed by the writers and featured athletes and experts do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the World Anti-Doping Agency.



WADA

01



01

R.W. Pound Editorial: A Symbolic Return to Athens

In many ways, the fight against doping in sport is a fight to reclaim the athletic integrity and values that were at the heart of the original Olympic Movement.

Richard Pound discusses the symbolic return of the Games to Athens this summer in this, the first year that the athletes will be competing in a sporting environment governed by the World Anti-Doping Code.

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Cover Story and Special Feature: ATHENS 2004 and The Code

Athens 2004 represents the first Games to be held under the governance of the World Anti-Doping Code. A look at how the Code will change the way athletes compete, and the new procedures being put in place to ensure a level playing field.

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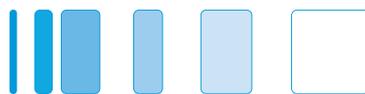
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Athens Lab Profile: The Front Lines

A profile of the Athens lab and Q&A with its Director and former Olympian Costas Georgakopoulos.

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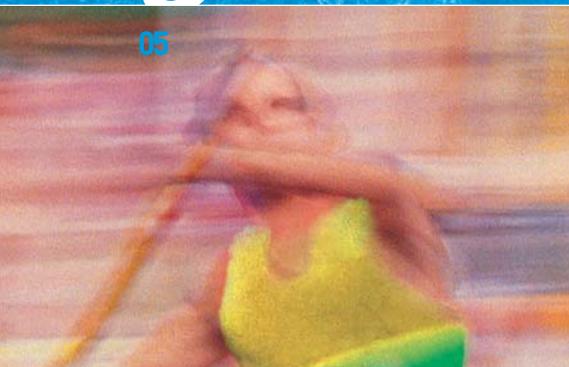


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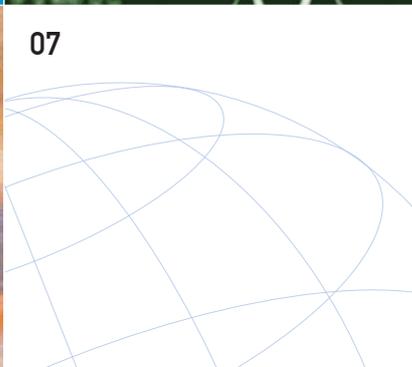
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WADA UPDATES

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Athens Independent Observers

Ensuring transparency, accountability and fairness through every stage of the doping control process, WADA's Independent Observers at Athens 2004 are an indispensable team with a wide range of credentials.

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Athlete Profile: Jyri Tamm

The former Estonian hammer thrower and Olympic medalist on his role as a link forming three generations of athletes dedicated to sport's highest goals.

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Athens Outreach

Raising awareness and educating athletes is one of WADA's top priorities. Meet the men and women who will be bringing the anti-doping message to Athens through education and outreach.

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Government Profiles

The second in our series of profiles highlighting key government representatives from around the globe who have demonstrated a strong commitment to the fight against doping in sport.

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01 An Olympic Homecoming

The symbolic return to the birthplace of Olympic competition sets the perfect stage for the first ever Games after the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code

Every two years, people of the world put aside their differences and come together to celebrate heroes.

The Olympics are an extraordinary event. They let us, for a short time, move beyond the political and cultural barriers that divide us. We focus instead on the young men and women who have dedicated their lives to being the best they can be in their sport. We hold these athletes up as examples of the values we want to encourage in our children: dedication, integrity and honor.

In the matter of doping in sport, where those ethical values are so often tested, this year leading up to the Games has been tumultuous. Those fighting the scourge of doping have shown they have the ability, the will, and the resources to bring cheaters to justice. The scandals involving Balco and the new designer steroid THG have clearly demonstrated that we are able to find those who break the rules and make sure they face the consequences of their conduct.

Doping Code by all Olympic federations. You will read in this issue about how the Code will change things in Athens. One thing is for certain: those who cheat have fewer places to hide and more likelihood of exposure than ever before.

We are also working to introduce new tests for the detection of prohibited substances at the Games. I am frequently asked whether a test for human growth hormone will be ready in time for Athens. As I have repeatedly said, we are doing our best

Those who watch these Games can be sure that more is being done than ever before to ensure the athletes who are competing fairly will have the best protection possible against those willing to cheat in order to win.

This year, celebrating those values seems even more important as we prepare to take the Games to Greece. Going to Athens symbolizes a return to our roots in many ways. Athens, the home of the ancient Olympics, will host the Games for the first time in more than a hundred years. While many things will be different, the sense of nostalgia and homecoming for the Greeks, and indeed, for all of us involved in the Olympic Movement, will be undeniable.

It seems fitting, then, to reflect on how we should be returning to our roots from a moral perspective, as well. Honor and integrity should be a part of all competition, but particularly so during the Olympic Games, when spectators measuring in the billions will turn their attention to these competitions.

However, this fight has not come without a price. We have watched some athletes who have been regarded as role models stripped of their medals for having cheated. Some may not participate in Athens; others may lose the right to ever compete again. The world's attention has finally been focused on the problem of cheating that doping represents. That is a good step forward. But it will never be easy for our children to watch their heroes fall from grace.

Those who watch these Games can be sure that more is being done than ever before to ensure the athletes who are competing fairly will have the best protection possible against those willing to cheat in order to win. These will be the first Olympics after the implementation of the World Anti-

to have a test in place by the Games, but I feel no need to warn athletes by announcing exactly when that test will be fully implemented. Those who are taking hGH or any prohibited substance already know that they are cheating. If they choose to continue to cheat, they do so at their own peril.

Of course, we all hope doping will not be the focus of these, or any other Olympic and Paralympic Games. We would all rather think about the extraordinary accomplishments of the athletes in competition, achieved fairly, in celebration of the true spirit of sport. I am sure that the overwhelming majority of you, like me, would rather see fewer world records set if it means that, at the end of the day, the preservation of our values is regarded as more important than winning any medal. ■



02

Athens and The Code

Opening Day at ATHENS 2004 is also the Code implementation deadline for any sport federations whose athletes will be competing. A look at how the Code will affect the rules and procedures followed by athletes and officials throughout the event.

When the Olympic Games return to Athens, Greece, August 13-29, it will, for many, inspire a sense of nostalgia. After all, Greece is the original home and spiritual homeland of the Games. There may be much that will seem familiar.

There will also be much that will be new. Among the biggest changes the Games will see this year is the introduction of the World Anti-Doping Code. This will be the first Olympic and Paralympic Games to take place after the Code has been accepted and implemented by sports organizations (the deadline for implementation of the Code for sporting bodies is the Games' opening day). Athletes will compete, for the first time, in an Olympic venue where the rules governing anti-doping will be uniform across all sports.

While symbolic of the unity of the sports world on the anti-doping issue, the introduction of the Code at the Games will also mean some real changes in the

rules athletes and officials will follow throughout the event.

Testing

Arguably the most important change is the harmonization the Code will bring to doping control at the Games. At its session in July 2003, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) accepted the Code and amended the Olympic Charter to further demonstrate its commitment to doping-free sport. As a result, the International Standard for Testing under the Code will be in full force at the Games. This provides a clear set of guidelines for athletes to follow and a defined set of responsibilities to which they must adhere. The IOC recently issued the anti-doping rules that will be in effect during the Games in accordance with the Code. These rules can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

The rules associated with the Code have already been applicable to some of the athletes competing in Athens from the beginning of the year. As



ATHENS 2004: Special Feature

each international federation accepted the Code, beginning in January 2004, its athletes became responsible for providing their complete whereabouts information and availability for out-of-competition testing at any time. WADA has worked closely with the IOC, federations, national Olympic committees and national anti-doping agencies to carry out testing on those athletes that are expected to qualify for the Athens Games.

During the Games, WADA and international federations have been mandated by the IOC to test worldwide on its behalf athletes who will be competing or who intend to compete in Athens (the IOC will be

responsible for the collection of samples within Olympic venues). WADA will carry out testing of athletes who are not yet in the Athletes' Village and not training at Olympic venues throughout the duration of the Games, in close cooperation with the IOC. After July 30, athletes will be tested for the full in-competition menu from the List of Prohibited Substances and Methods.

Regardless of which organization conducts the tests, they will now be carried out in a standardized manner. Through the International Standards, athletes should know what to expect when doping control is carried out and what the consequences will be, according to the Code, if a test result is positive.

Therapeutic Use Exemptions

Another major change athletes will see during the Games is the use of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs). For the first time this year under the Code, TUEs have been granted by international federations and national anti-doping agencies in a harmonized manner, consistent with the International Standard for TUEs. TUEs can also be issued during the Games by the IOC. This will allow all athletes competing in Athens to have the opportunity to have their request for TUEs reviewed consistently and for those who do not already have one, to be able to apply for one for the Games. According to the IOC anti-doping rules, international federations

A History of the Olympics

WADA's Chairman looks back on how far the Olympics have come since ancient Greece

The ancient Olympics were an invention of the Greeks. There are records of Games being held in honor of Zeus as early as 776 B.C., and they were celebrated every four years at Olympia for more than a millennium before Roman Emperor Theodosius banned them in A.D. 393, during the Roman occupation of Greece. By then, Games for the Romans had degenerated from sporting matches into disruptive entertainment and declined along with the empire itself. Wars were the only games during the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that society had evolved to the point where organized sport had any following.

Although there were signs of interest in the ancient Greek Games in a number of quarters, such as Britain, it fell to the young French nobleman and educator Pierre Fredy, Baron de Coubertin, to conceive the idea of renovating the Olympic Games, but this time on an international basis. After studying the problem of physical fitness for several years, partly as a result of the trouncing of the French by the Germans in one of their regular exchanges of hostilities, de Coubertin concluded that physical fitness through sport, combined with education and culture, could enhance society. He traveled throughout Europe and eastern North America to study how sport was practiced and more importantly, integrated into the educational and social systems of each country. These observations confirmed his own thinking and propelled him to organize an international conference at the Sorbonne in 1894. Out of that came the decision to hold the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. Another decision that would have a lasting impact on international sport was to create the International Olympic Committee (IOC), now headquartered in Switzerland. The first committee was made up of acquaintances of de Coubertin and men from the international conference.

It was a modest beginning, with twelve countries and some four hundred athletes represented. The 1896 Games were financed largely by a gift from a wealthy Greek architect (one million drachma, a significant amount) and the proceeds from the sale of souvenirs. The Greek royal family, especially the Crown prince, was actively involved and made some land available for the stadium. There were competitions in track and field, weightlifting, swimming, cycling, Greco-Roman wrestling, lawn tennis, shooting, fencing and gymnastics. The Greeks did fairly well, partly because, as the host country, there were more of them, and they took several medals including golds in gymnastics, shooting and fencing. But the great moment for the hosts occurred when Spyridon Louis, a twenty-four-year-old Greek shepherd, won the marathon. This was naturally the highlight for the country that had originated and named this long-distance event, and so the regular cycle of the modern Games was started.

The two succeeding editions of the Games, in Paris in 1900 and in St. Louis in 1904, were organized shambles, so much so that the future of the Games was in serious doubt. The Greeks were called upon to salvage the situation with further Games in 1906. They were decidedly better and led to the official 1908 Games in London (after Italy bailed out for financial reasons), which were better still. In the years since, they have evolved into the extraordinary spectacle that we see today.

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must inform the IOC and WADA of any TUEs of their athletes already granted by the opening of the Athletes' Village in Athens on July 30.

TUEs are an important part of the Code. For the first time, consistent rules exist that allow athletes with documented medical conditions that require the use of a prohibited substance or method to use those substances with proper authorization. International federations are responsible for granting TUEs to their athletes that compete at an international level, and national anti-doping authorities grant TUEs to athletes that do not fall under the jurisdiction of an international federation but are still a member of that country's registered testing pool.

For those athletes coming to Athens who do not yet have an approved TUE, Article 4 of the IOC anti-doping rules for Athens states that "The IOC Medical Commission shall appoint a committee of at least three physicians (the "TUEC") to monitor existing TUEs and to consider new requests for TUEs. Athletes included by the IOC in its Registered Testing Pool who do not already have an approved TUE may apply to obtain a TUE from the IOC. The TUEC shall promptly evaluate such new requests in accordance with the International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the IOC."

WADA's role in relation to TUEs under the Code will remain the same at the

Games: the Agency has the right to monitor and review any TUE granted. Also, athletes who requested a TUE and were denied can appeal the decision to WADA. If WADA determines that a denial of a TUE did not comply with the international standard, the agency can reverse the decision.

Right to appeal

Another first at the Games will be WADA's right to appeal decisions made by the IOC with regard to any sanctions given to athletes who are found guilty of committing an anti-doping violation. This right of appeal is given to WADA in regards to all cases involving international level athletes by Article 13.2.3 of the Code.



© ATHOC: The Erechtheum on the Acropolis of Athens

Complete Code Acceptance

The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in Athens marks the deadline for international sports organizations to accept and implement the World Anti-Doping Code.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC), during its session in Prague in July 2003, not only accepted the Code, but amended the Olympic Charter to make acceptance of the document mandatory for the Olympic Movement. Any sport that wishes to be placed or remain on the Olympic program must accept and implement the Code.

By mid-July, 27 out of 28 international Olympic summer sports federations and all seven international Olympic winter sports federations had formally accepted the Code. The only remaining federation that had yet to do so- the International Cycling Union (UCI) - has promised to

accept the Code before the start of the Games. Among international federations recognized by the IOC, 26 out of 28 had accepted the Code, with only the International Golf Federation and International Automobile Federation not yet having done so. Out of 202 national Olympic committees, all 202 have accepted the Code.

WADA issued a report to its Foundation Board and the IOC in July as to which sports organizations had accepted the Code to date.

The complete list of sports organizations that have accepted the Code can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org. Other useful information regarding the Code can also be found on the site.



ATHENS 2004: Special Feature

The IOC anti-doping rules clearly spell out the procedures for management of any positive test results that may arise from doping controls during the Games. In less than 24 hours, the entire results management process must be completed, unless the IOC President extends that time limit. The IOC will convene a disciplinary commission, which will hear the facts of the case, speak to the athlete in question, and issue a report to the IOC Executive Board (EB). The EB will then decide what sanctions, if any, will be meted out in relation to the Games, including decisions as to medals, placings and accreditations.

Any appeal to the EB decision will be made to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS). For the first time, according to article 13.2.3 of the Code, WADA will be one of the parties that will have the right to make such an appeal. ■



© ATHOC: The Columns of Olympian Zeus in the centre of Athens

Sydney • Salt Lake City • Athens

WADA's Third Olympic Games

WADA, now in its 5th year of existence, has had a presence at the Olympic Games in 2000 and 2002.

In 2000, the Agency sent its first Independent Observer team to the Games in Sydney. The IO program has since become one of WADA's hallmarks and teams have been present at a number of major sporting events since then. The team in Sydney was headed by Harri Syvasalmi, then WADA's director general. George Walker, head of the sports department of the Council of Europe, and David Howman, WADA's current director general acted as vice-chairs of the group. The Agency also conducted out-of-competition tests as part of its regular testing program prior to the Games in Sydney.

In 2002, a WADA IO team was again present at the Games in Salt Lake City. Also, for the first time, IOs were sent to the Paralympic Games. The IO team at the Olympic Games was headed by Howman. Rune Andersen, WADA's director for standards and

harmonization, acted as vice-chair. Joseph de Pencier, director of sport services and legal counsel at the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport served as chair of the IO team that was present at the Paralympic Games. All the reports issued by Independent Observer teams can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org, under the section titled "doping control."

Athlete Outreach teams from WADA were also on hand at the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City. Team members responded to athletes' questions and concerns regarding doping and provided basic anti-doping information.

Finally, also for the first time, WADA, the International Olympic Committee and the Games' organizing committee formed a working group for the Olympics in Salt Lake City to coordinate doping controls leading up to the event.

03

The Front Lines

With an expected 2,400 samples set to arrive under their microscopes during the run of this summer's Games, Athens Lab Director and former Olympian Costas Georgakopoulos and his team are gearing up for their own challenge as the countdown to ATHENS 2004 continues.

Costas Georgakopoulos, PhD, Director of the Doping Control Laboratory of Athens



The 32 laboratories accredited by WADA all have an important role to play in the doping control process. They are charged with analyzing thousands of samples each year and must pass rigorous technical and administrative requirements over a period of years in order to win accreditation from WADA.

One laboratory that will be in the spotlight in August is the one in Athens. The Athens lab was first accredited in 1990, when accreditation was still handled by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). In the last few years, it has seen its staff grow from four in 1997 to 20 today. That number will be more than quadrupled to handle the number of samples that will need to be analyzed during the Games.

The IOC expects that the Athens lab will analyze approximately 2,400 samples from the time that the Athlete's Village opens until the end of the Games. Given that in 2002, the lab analyzed that many samples in one year, a large scale up of staff was mandatory. The Athens lab will also be responsible for analyzing samples collected during the Paralympic Games.

Not only is the laboratory based in the city that originally hosted the Olympics and will do so again, but its director also has a direct tie to the Games. Costas Georgakopoulos, the lab's director, competed in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984. Here, he recounts some of his memories from those Games, as well as why he thinks he has a job that brings together the best of the sports and science worlds.



"From 1996 to 2001, we increased the number of the analyzed samples 10-fold, from 400 to 4000 annually. By the Olympic Games of August 2004, our capacity should become 20 times bigger and our analysis 10 times faster than in 2001."



Here and above right: the number of lab personnel in Athens will be increasing dramatically to handle the huge quantity of samples generated by the Summer Games.

What Olympics did you attend?

I participated in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. I qualified 9th for the final, where I was ranked 11th with 60.30 meters.

In what sports and events did you compete?

I was a discus thrower. I was a member of the Greek national team from 1979-1992 and national champion 16 times. I held the national discus record from 1983-2002 with 62.58 m set in the Mediterranean Games of 1983 in Casablanca, Morocco

What is your greatest Olympic memory?

The Olympics are the ultimate experience for every athlete. It is the greatest honor to attach the national flag to one's chest. Because of the time difference between Europe and the U.S. in 1984, many of my friends stayed awake to watch my final competition in the early morning hours on TV in Greece.

How did you get involved in doping control/laboratory analysis?

I studied chemical engineering at the Technical University of Athens. For my PhD studies, I looked for a subject that would combine work with a sporting career, as well as allow me to continue my education. I studied expert system computer programming on mass spectrometry analysis of polymers, and started working in the newly founded Doping Control Laboratory of Athens (IOC accredited since 1990) in mass spectrometry in 1988.

Eventually I found the combination of sport and work too much and retired from my athletic career. After 1992, as an amateur for my club Panellinios, I continued participating in discus throwing national events once or twice per year, and in 1995 I was national champion 3 years after quitting official competitions.

Competition is an exciting feeling; it requires a psychological balance between logic and technique on one side and emotion on the other. I stopped amateur discus throwing in 1998 after a severe backbone injury.

I hope in a next life, I can come back as a discus thrower.

How does it feel to be involved with the Olympics in your own country?

The Olympic Games had a great impact on our laboratory: we were ready to close the lab. Then from 1996 to 2001, we increased the number of the analyzed samples 10-fold, from 400 to 4000 annually. By the Olympic Games of August 2004, our capacity should become 20 times bigger and our analysis 10 times faster than in 2001.



Has sport helped you get to where you are today?

I was hired as a scientist in the doping control laboratory of Athens in 1998 because I was a national team athlete and because of my studies on mass spectrometry. For my career, I

wanted something close to sports. The lab is located in the Athens Olympic Center OAKA and every morning, I have the chance to work out in the same fields that I did as athlete. There is no better opportunity to bring my work and sport together. ■

ATHENS 2004 Testing: A Precedent-Setting Cooperation

Doping controls leading up to and during the Olympic Games in Athens this year have been exceptionally well-planned.

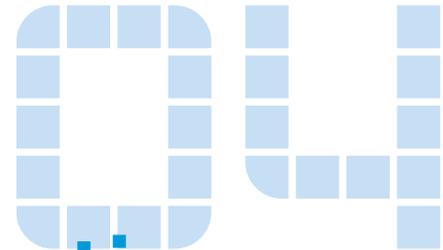
Following on the model established at the Salt Lake City Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the organizing committee of the Games in Athens and WADA created a working group charged with planning and coordinating pre-Games testing. This group has been in regular contact with various sporting authorities responsible for testing (international federations, national anti-doping agencies and national Olympic Committees) and, since January 2004, has targeted those athletes for testing who are most likely to participate in the Games.

For the first time, at the request of and in cooperation with the IOC, WADA will carry out doping controls during

the period of the Games on athletes worldwide who will compete in Athens, but who are not yet in the Athletes' Village or are not training at Olympic venues. WADA has been tasked by the IOC to carry out these global controls on its behalf worldwide following the opening of the Olympic Village on July 30. The Agency will simultaneously continue to carry out its out-of-competition testing program on athletes not participating in the Games.

The IOC will be responsible after July 30 for testing at Olympic venues, as well as for results management related to the Games (see page 3 for more information).

WADA is also working in close collaboration with the International Paralympic Committee to coordinate testing leading up to the Paralympic Games in Athens from September 17 to 28.



Independent Expertise

For the third consecutive time, WADA will be sending a team of Independent Observers (IOs) to the Olympic Games. The IO program aims to ensure that procedures followed during doping controls are fair and unbiased, which leads to greater public confidence in the process.

Independent Observers are experts chosen by WADA for their knowledge in particular fields (sample collection, legal matters, medical expertise, laboratory work, doping control and athlete representation). To be part of an IO team, in addition to meeting a number of other requirements, members must provide a letter of recommendation from their international federation, government or national anti-doping agency. The

task of the IOs is to observe the different phases of the doping control process in a neutral and unbiased manner, to verify that appropriate procedures were followed, and to list their observations and recommendations in a final report.

Since its introduction at the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000, the IO program has been present at approximately 15 world

championships and other major competitions. All IO reports for these events can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

WADA will send an IO team to Athens for the Olympic and Paralympic Games this year as it did two years ago in Salt Lake City. This will be the first time an IO team will be present at a summer Paralympic Games.

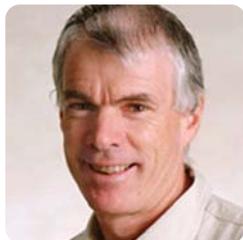
The ATHENS 2004 Summer Olympics Observer Team



ULRICH HAAS (Germany) - Chair of the team

Professor of law

Prof. Ulrich Haas is professor of law at the University of Mainz, Germany. His fields of research are corporate insolvency law and sports law. Prof. Haas chaired the German Anti-Doping Commission from 1999-2002. Today he is an arbitrator with the Court of Arbitration for Sport, leads the advisory group on legal issues of the monitoring group of the Council of Europe Anti-Doping Convention, and works as a consultant for the German Anti-Doping Agency.



GRAEME STEEL (New Zealand) - Vice Chair of the team

Executive Director, New Zealand Sports Drug Agency

Graeme Steel is the executive director of the New Zealand Sports Drug Agency. He chaired the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA). He was seconded as International Olympic Committee Medical Commission deputy for doping control at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.



ICHIRO KONO (Japan)

Chair, Japan Anti-Doping Agency

Prof. Ichiro Kono chairs the Japan Anti-Doping Agency. He is a professor of Sports Medicine at the University of Tsukuba and a Member of the Anti-Doping Advisory Committee of the International Rugby Board. He was also a member of the WADA Independent Observer team at the Salt Lake City 2002 Olympic Games.



MARIANNE KRIEL (South Africa) - Athletes representative

Two time-Olympian

Marianne Kriel is a two time-Olympian. She won a Bronze medal in the 100 m backstroke for women at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. She is currently the chairperson for the Athlete's Commission of South Africa, and serves in the Anti-Doping Committee. She is a television presenter for swimming South Africa and does motivational speaking.



PIRJO KROUVILA (Finland)

Director, International and Developmental Affairs, Finnish Anti-Doping Agency

As a Director for International and Developmental Affairs with the Finnish Anti-Doping Agency (FINADA), Pirjo Krouvila's tasks include international outreach, such as liaising with WADA, the Council of Europe, the Association of National Antidoping Organizations (ANADO) and IADA; assisting in Nordic cooperation; spearheading education and research strategies; and working on developmental projects. She is the coordinator of ISO/ISDC quality control with FINADA and deputy secretary general. She is a member of the WADA Ethics and Education Committee and she acts as a vice-chairman for ANADO. Pirjo Krouvila has taken part in two WADA Independent Observers missions.



ADRIAN LORDE (Barbados)

Chairman, National Anti-Doping Commission of Barbados

Dr. Adrian Lorde is a family physician and a medical coordinator for the Barbados Defence Force. He is a director and medical liaison officer for the Barbados Olympic Association and an independent doping officer. He also chairs the National Anti-Doping Commission of Barbados and has been a member of medical and doping commissions at the Central American and Caribbean (CAC), Pan-American and Commonwealth Games since 1993. He was a member of WADA Foundation Board and a team leader for WADA's Outreach program.



UNA MAY (Ireland)

Program Manager, Anti-Doping Unit, Irish Sports Council

Dr. Una May commenced working with the Irish Sports Council in 1998 and has managed the Irish Sports Council Anti-Doping Program since 2001. She has a PhD in exercise physiology (1996) and a BSc (Hons) in sports science (1991) from John Moores University Liverpool. She has represented Ireland in both orienteering and mountain running.



ANIK SAX (Luxembourg)

Sports physician, Board member, Luxembourg National Anti-Doping Agency

Dr. Anik Sax is a sports physician and the head physician of the National Institute of Sports Medicine in Luxembourg. She is a board member of the Luxembourg National Anti-Doping Agency and a member of the medical commission of her country's National Olympic Committee. Dr. Sax serves in WADA's Therapeutic Use Exemptions working committee.



RAINER W. STEPHANY (Netherlands)

Director of the European Union Reference Laboratory for residues

Prof. Rainer Stephany is the director of the European Union Reference Laboratory (CRL) for residues and retired (2003) head of the laboratory for food and residue analysis (ARO) of RIVM. He is a part-time professor at the Utrecht University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, in Utrecht, the Netherlands. He studied at Utrecht University from 1960 to 1967 (chemistry, physics and biology). Prof. Stephany is an international expert consultant to, amongst others, FAO/WHO JECFA, Codex, the IOC and the European Commission.



CASEY WADE (Canada) - WADA Staff

Director Education and Planning, WADA

A former Canadian national team sprinter, Casey Wade attended the University of Wisconsin and University of Ottawa, where he obtained a Masters of Sport Administration. As the former director of Drug-free Sport with the Canadian Center for Ethics in Sport, he was instrumental in establishing Canada's anti-doping program following the Ben Johnson positive finding in 1988. Now the director of education and planning with the World Anti-Doping Agency, Mr. Wade is involved in the development of international strategies and programs.

The ATHENS 2004 Summer Paralympics Observer Team



GEORGE WALKER (Great Britain) - Chair of the team

Head of the Sports Department of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France)

George Walker joined the international secretariat of the Council of Europe in 1972, becoming involved in sports issues beginning in 1978. He has been a WADA Board member since the creation of the Agency in 1999. He graduated in modern history at Oxford University and was a senior lecturer in strategic studies at Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth (UK) between 1965 and 1971.



ANNE GRIPPER (Australia)

General Manager, Strategy and Support, Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA)

Anne Gripper's current role with ASDA involves strategic planning and provision of support services to ensure drug testing and education are conducted in a high quality manner. She is an Australian representative at the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA) and an executive member of the Association of National Anti-Doping Organizations (ANADO). She was also part of the taskforce which developed the WADA International Standard for Testing.



RÜSTÜ GÜNER (Turkey)

Associate Professor at Ankara University

Rüstü Güner is a member of the Turkish Association of Sports Medicine and a member of the Turkish National Olympic Committee. He is a member of the Turkish Football Association Anti-Doping Commission and a lecturer and program coordinator for the coaching education and certification programs of the Turkish Football Association. He also heads the Sports Medicine Commission of the Turkish Medical Association, and is a member of the Turkish National Olympic Committee Health and Anti-Doping Commission.



RAYMOND HACK (South Africa)

Practicing Attorney

Raymond Hack is an executive member of the South African Football Association. He is also chairman of the Legal and Anti-Doping Committees of the South African Football Association, a member of the Legal and Anti-Doping Committee of the National Olympic Sports Committee of South Africa, and an executive board member of the South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport. He took part in several Independent Observer missions of the World Anti-Doping Agency and was a member of WADA's Legal Committee.



JOŠKO OSREDKAR (Slovenia)

Director of the Clinical Institute of Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry in Slovenia

An associate professor of medicinal biochemistry (Faculty of pharmacy) in Slovenia, Joško Osredkar is president of the clinical and biochemical body at the Ministry of Health of Slovenia. He is also a member of the monitoring group of the Council of Europe's Anti-Doping Convention, president of the commission for medical devices at the Ministry of Health of Slovenia, and president of the National Anti-doping Commission of his country.



JENNIFER EBERMANN (Germany) - WADA Staff

Manager Education and Planning, WADA

Jennifer Ebermann has been the manager of the Independent Observer Program since 2001 and a manager in WADA's education department. Before joining WADA, she worked with the sports unit (DG Education and Culture) of the European Commission and with the International Federation of Basketball (FIBA).

05 Athens Outreach

Since its introduction in 2001, WADA's Athlete Outreach Program has been present at dozens of multi-sport, multi-national sporting events throughout the world. The program aims to take information about doping and its dangers directly to athletes.

WADA calls on volunteers from diverse backgrounds with expertise in anti-doping matters to staff its Outreach teams across the globe. The program is based on an interactive platform, where a booth is set up in a high-traffic location at a major

sporting event. The booth will feature educational information, as well as a computer doping quiz where athletes and their entourage can test their knowledge of doping issues. Volunteers man the booth to speak to athletes regarding any questions or

concerns they have.

The program has reached thousands of athletes since its inception and will be on hand again in Athens at the Olympic and Paralympic Games to spread the anti-doping message.

ATHENS 2004: Summer Olympics Outreach Team 1



JYRI TAMM (Estonia) - Team Leader for Outreach

Chairman, European Olympic Committee's Athlete Commission and Olympian

Jyri won the Bronze medal in the hammer throw event at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. Eight years later, he repeated the accomplishment at the Olympic Games in Seoul. He held a number of world records while competing and has continued to be active in the international sporting world, acting since 2001 as chairman of the European Olympic Committee's Athletes Commission. Jyri served as a member of the Parliament of Estonia and as a member of its Economic Affairs Committee. He continues to work for the betterment of his homeland through his ongoing activities with the Public Understanding Foundation of Estonia.



ALLISON CONNELL (Great Britain)

Education Program Coordinator, UK Sport

Allison's current role as education program coordinator has her developing and implementing education and information programs throughout the UK. Notably, she recently launched a national outreach program to help raise awareness about the anti-doping issues. Allison came to UK Sport after teaching English and physical education in Australia. She has been involved in the WADA Outreach Program at two events, including the Commonwealth Games in Manchester 2002 and the European Youth Olympic Days in Slovenia in 2003.



PENELOPE DILELLA (Netherlands)

Policy Officer, Netherlands Center for Doping Affairs and Olympian

Penelope works for the Netherlands Center for Doping Affairs (NeCeDo) as the policy officer for elite sports. Her main responsibilities include the development of educational material, educational campaigns and educational activities for Dutch elite athletes. Penelope is a two time Olympian (Albertville and Lillehammer) who skated at numerous world championships, European championships and several other international competitions. She graduated with a sport science degree and spent six months in Norway doing research on sport psychology. Penelope has been involved with two previous Outreach missions.



FAHMY GALANT (South Africa)

Project Manager, South African Institute for Drug-Free Sport

Fahmy works as a project manager at the South African Institute for Drug-free Sport. His responsibilities include planning, implementing and managing the drug testing program throughout South Africa. Fahmy also develops training material for workshops, many of which he conducts for doping control officers. He also actively liaises with international clients for drug testing services and distributes information to national federations, the South African Sports Commission, and event organizers. Fahmy comes from an education background, having taught geography and English for 11 years.



ATHENS 2004: Summer Olympics Outreach Team 1 *(continued)*



SONIA TRAN (Canada)

Education Manager, Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport

Sonia is the acting education manager of the doping control program at the Canadian Center for Ethics in Sport (CCES). Her role includes educating Canadian athletes and their support personnel through publications, presentations and other educational resources. Sonia started her work at the CCES as the athlete services coordinator where she regularly communicated with Canadian athletes and coaches. Originally from Montreal, Sonia graduated from Concordia University in exercise science with specialization in athletic therapy. Prior to the CCES, Sonia worked as an athletic therapist and event manager for a regional Quebec soccer association.



XINZHAI WANG (China)

Anti-Doping Office of Sport in China

Xinzhai works in the anti-doping office in General Administration of Sport in China. He is responsible for anti-doping work focusing on information and education. Xinzhai graduated from the Beijing Sport University with a degree in exercise physiology and went on to get a master degree. In 1998 he began his work for the Chinese Athlete Association responsible for top athlete's training.

ATHENS 2004: Summer Olympics Outreach Team 2



PAOLO BORRIONE, M.D. (Italy)

Doping Control Manager, 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Italy

Paolo is a physician who specializes in hematology. Currently he is the doping control manager for Turin's 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Paolo's scientific background is in the field of research, focusing on the regeneration of the nervous system and the immunology of cancer.



GUNNVOR AASE HOLE (Norway)

Anti-Doping Norway

Gunnvor is the manager of information and education at Anti-Doping Norway. Her work consists of planning and implementing lectures and lectures packages, campaigns, stands, hand-outs, anti-doping seminars, athlete guides, brochures and quality systems for information and education. Gunnvor was an elite athlete who played on Norway's national volleyball team.



KATE MITTELSTADT (USA)

Director of Doping Control, United States Anti-Doping Agency

Kate serves as the United States Anti-Doping Agency's director of doping control. She has been with USADA since its inception in 2000, beginning in the role of associate director of operations and seeing the agency through its startup phases. She took over the role of director of doping control in 2002 and oversees a division staff of 10 and a network of approximately 90 DCOs. Kate has lived in Colorado Springs for the last seven years, working first with USA Badminton and then for the US Olympic Committee's training center division. This will be Kate's third mission on a WADA Outreach Team.



DEAN SALZKE (Australia)

Drug Testing Coordinator, Australian Sports Drug Agency

Dean is the drug testing coordinator for the Australian Sports Drug Agency responsible for sample collection across Australia. He also ensures that ASDA's drug testing procedures are in line with Australian Government legislation and the World Anti-Doping Code. Dean began his work in anti-doping as a doping control officer conducting out-of-competition and event testing which included the 2001 Goodwill Games in Brisbane, Australia. Through ASDA, he also worked as an administrator with the Drug Free Sport Consortium (DFSC) assisting in the coordination of WADA's out-of-competition testing program.

ATHENS 2004: Summer Olympics Outreach Team 2

ASAKAWA SHIN (Japan)

General Manager, Japan Anti-Doping Agency

Asakawa is the general manager and secretariat of the Japan Anti-Doping Agency. He also acts as a DCO. Asakawa was a basketball player in college and looks forward to partnering with WADA in raising awareness about anti-doping issues.



ANA LUCÌA TARACENA (Guatemala)

International Relations Specialist/Student

Ana Lucia comes from Guatemala with a BAC in literature. Ana speaks five languages and recently finished another degree in Florence, Italy.



The ATHENS 2004 Summer Paralympics Outreach Team*

FABIA FALCONE (Italy)

Doping Control Assistant, Turin 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Since 2001 Fabia has worked for the 2006 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games organizing committee in Turin as the doping control assistant. Fabia's role includes the implementation of the doping control program, organizing congresses and meetings, preparing presentations on activities, and developing cooperative agreements with international federations. Fabia studied German and Russian at the University of Torino with a degree in history of the German language.



TIZIANA FRANCISCI (Italy)

Doping Control Specialist, Turin 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Tiziana is the doping control specialist within the TOROC doping control program and deals with logistical issues around the doping control stations. Tiziana is a hematologist physician and has worked since 1996 in a blood bank at the main hospital in Turin. She spent several years working at the Sport Medicine Institute of Turin as a technician. Tiziana attended the doping control officer training in order to obtain the relevant certification, and in 2003 began working as doping control officer for the Italian Health Ministry.



JANINE TALLINGER (Germany)

Student

After numerous international experiences, Janine is concentrating on receiving her degrees. During the 2002 Olympic winter Games, Janine volunteered full time for Olympic Aid, and her duties included supervising other volunteers, representing OA, composing and posting ads for an online auction. Janine speaks four languages and uses her skills to facilitate sports events on the international scale world-wide.

Photo Not Available

* Due to late cancellations, WADA is waiting to finalize the last spots on the Paralympics Outreach Program.

WADA Olympics/Paralympics Staff

STACY SPLETZER (USA/Canada)

Manager, WADA Outreach and Athlete Programs

Stacy has managed WADA's outreach and athlete programs since 2001 and will be based in Greece for the entire Olympic and Paralympic Games. Over the past ten years she has worked on anti-doping education, including with the US Olympic Committee, the Australian Olympic Committee and WADA. This will be Stacy's fourth Olympic and fourth Paralympic Games. She will be assisted during the Paralympics by **Karen Parr** and **Shannan Withers**, WADA staffers who will also be managing the Paralympic pre-games testing program and executive office respectively during the Athens events.



Three Generations of Excellence

06

Olympic medalist and former world record holder **Jyri Tamm** once looked to his father for inspiration, but when he brings his message of athletic integrity to Athens this summer as head of WADA's Outreach Team, it's his daughter **Anna** who may be foremost in his thoughts.

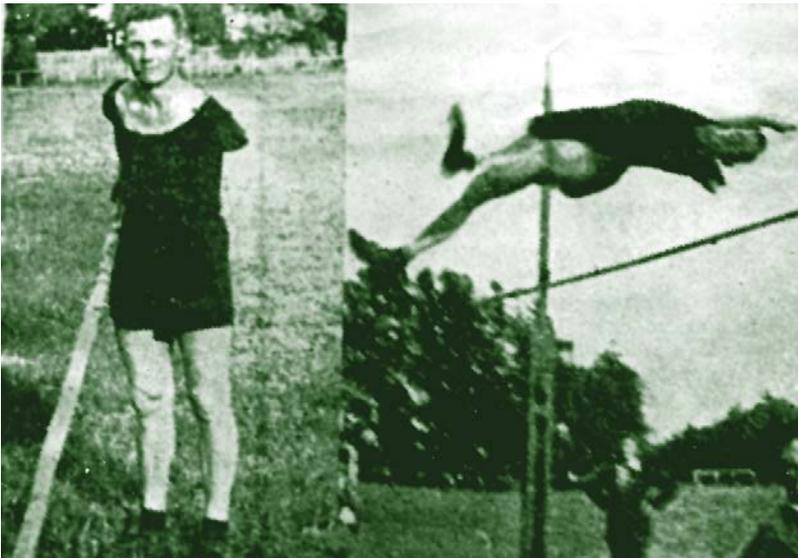


It's not unusual for most people, when asked to name those who inspired them, to name a parent. Parents not only raise and nurture us, but often define the values that will guide us through our lives.

One needs to look to a competition in Estonia in 1932 to find what inspires Jyri Tamm. There was nothing particularly extraordinary at this event, except that a man who was missing his left arm was one of seven competitors remaining in the pole vault competition. Although August Tamm never made it beyond 7th place, he made headlines for doing what would have seemed impossible. The victim of a train accident, he did not allow his disability to get in the way of his accomplishment against able-bodied athletes. He never made it to the Olympics or any other international top-level competition, but he instilled in his son an unerring belief that anything is possible.

Jyri fulfilled his father's dreams nearly 50 years later when he won the Bronze medal in the hammer throw event at the Olympics in Moscow. Eight years later, he repeated the accomplishment at the Olympics in Seoul. He held the world record while competing and has continued to be active in the international sporting world, acting since 2001 as chairman of the European Olympic Committees' Athletes Commission.

"I learned a lot from my father," Tamm said. "He taught me not only to have



It is a lesson his daughter has learned well. She has excelled not only in the academic world, learning five languages and majoring in international relations at university in Estonia, but in the sports world as well. She is a member of the Estonian national track and field team and competes in the javelin and long jump events. She is fulfilling her father's dreams in the way Jyri fulfilled those of his father.

Three generations of excellence:

Opposite page: Jyri Tamm as a hammer thrower and Olympic medalist. He drew his greatest inspiration about athletics and integrity from his father, August Tamm (left), and has passed those lessons on to his daughter Anna (below).

“Doping is against every principle sport stands for. Today's athletes need to mentor up-and-coming competitors and teach them that doping is wrong and has no place in fair play.”



a deep respect for sport, but to do all things for the right reasons and to place a priority on the true values of competition."

Those true values include a commitment to helping rid sport of doping. At the Olympic Games in Athens this year, Jyri Tamm will serve as head of WADA's Outreach team, and will work with other international elite athletes in the Athlete's Village to teach competitors about the dangers of doping.

"Doping is against every principle sport stands for," Tamm said. "Today's athletes need to mentor up-and-coming competitors and teach them that doping is wrong and has no place in fair play."

Jyri has brought his dedication to the values of sport into other areas of his life, as well. From 1999 until 2003,

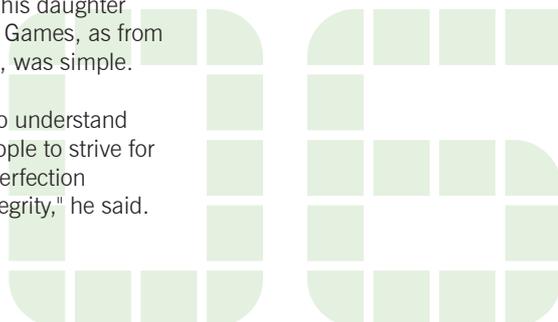
he served as a member of the Parliament of Estonia and as a member of its Economic Affairs Committee. He continues to work for the betterment of his homeland through his ongoing activities with the Public Understanding Foundation of Estonia.

He has brought that same dedication to instilling sports values in his family. The father of two, he raised his children to understand the true meaning of sport and competition. He recalls the excitement with which his then nine-year-old daughter, Anna, watched the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992. The point Jyri wanted to make sure his daughter took away from these Games, as from all other competitions, was simple.

"I wanted my family to understand that sport inspires people to strive for perfection, and that perfection includes complete integrity," he said.

Now, Jyri wants to teach that lesson about excellence and integrity to athletes at the Olympic Games this year through his work with the Outreach team.

"Doping destroys the integrity of sport," he said. "All athletes must make it their responsibility to never allow that to happen." ■



State of the Nations

WADA continues in this issue of Play True to profile government representatives who are particularly active in the fight against doping in sport.



Richard Caborn (United Kingdom)

Richard Caborn's name is one that is often heard in Europe when discussing the issue of fighting doping in sport and his government in one of the most active in the world in this regard. Having served previously as minister for trade and minister of state for the regions, regeneration and planning, Caborn was named minister for sport in June 2001. "I am sad to say that Britain has not been immune from the sort of cases that continue to give sport a bad name," Caborn said. "That is part of the reason why our government is so committed to eradicating drugs and doping methods in sport."

Under his leadership, the UK has become strongly engaged on this issue at an international level and demonstrated great support for WADA. Notably, the UK was one of the first to sign the Copenhagen Declaration, a document that demonstrates support for WADA and the World Anti-Doping Code. The government has been equally active in the preparation of an international convention against doping in sport under the auspices of UNESCO and Caborn will emphasize the necessity of the fight against doping at a meeting of the Commonwealth ministers of sport prior to the Games in Athens. The UK is also one of the biggest contributors to WADA's budget, with an annual contribution of more than US \$590,000.

On the local level, the anti-doping agency UK Sport increases each year the number of doping control samples

that are collected and analyzed and does important work in education and outreach to athletes. It has also worked with governing bodies to incorporate the articles of the World Anti-Doping Code into their rules.

In January 2005, Caborn will join WADA's Foundation Board as a representative of the European Union.



Pablo Ferrari (Uruguay)

Dr. Pablo Ferrari has served as general director of the Ministry of Sports and Youth of Uruguay since 2002. The country is one of the most active in the fight against doping in sport in South America. Ferrari is an active sportsman, having played rugby for 18 years and previously serving as manager of the Uruguayan rugby team "Los Teros." A lawyer by profession, he also serves on WADA's Foundation Board and as president of CONSUDE, the South American Sports Council. In this role, he is responsible for helping harmonize anti-doping rules across the region and ensuring conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code.

In May, Uruguay hosted the first meeting of CONSUDE with WADA participation, where topics discussed included acceptance of the Code and payment of dues by South American countries to WADA. Uruguay is the first country in South America to have accepted and integrated the Code into its national legislation.

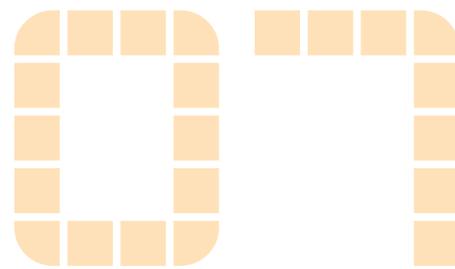


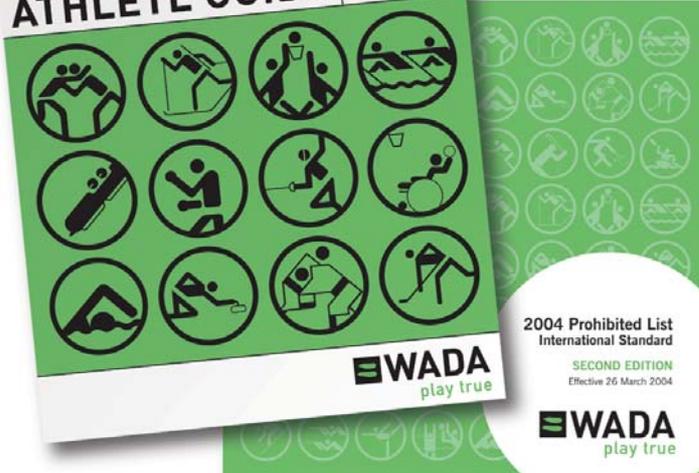
Duan Shijie (China)

Duan Shijie is one of the most important figures involved in sport in China. He serves as vice minister of general administration for sport, vice president of the Chinese Olympic Committee and vice president of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the 2008 Olympic Games. He is also a member of WADA's Foundation Board and has contributed greatly to the fight against doping in sport in recent years in his native land.

After a number of public doping cases involving Chinese athletes in the late 1990s, China strengthened its rules against doping in sport. Notably, at the beginning of this year, Chinese anti-doping officials published a new set of national anti-doping rules, which includes sanctions against those in an athlete's entourage that provide doping substances or assist the athlete in doping. The anti-doping commission of the Chinese Olympic Committee, which serves as China's anti-doping agency, received in April its ISO 9001 certificate for its doping control system.

China expects to host in 2005 the second regional intergovernmental meeting in Asia on doping in sport, in conjunction with WADA's regional office in Tokyo. ■



ATHLETE GUIDE 2004

New Athlete Guide and Prohibited List now available

WADA published in May its second Athlete's Guide, which updates the information presented in the first edition from 2003. The booklet, published in English, French and Spanish, provides basic information to athletes on the World Anti-Doping Code and on their rights and responsibilities during the different phases of the doping control process.

Also, a new version of the 2004 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods has been published. The List has been slightly modified to prevent

any legal loophole in case of the discovery of a new "designer steroid," such as THG.

Those who wish to obtain a copy of the 2004 Athlete's Guide can contact WADA at passport@wada-ama.org. For a copy of the new List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, contact code@wada-ama.org. Please note that a charge may be incurred for the shipping of multiple copies. Both documents are available on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org

Nutritional Supplements Symposium

Experts from around the world gathered May 30 and 31 in Montreal to discuss the use of nutritional supplements by athletes. Participants included representatives from the world of sports, anti-doping organizations, scientific and medical communities, governments, industry, and athletes and their trainers. Following the event, the group issued a series of suggestions on how to deal with the question of supplement use among athletes.

In the short term, a Q&A has been prepared and published by WADA to educate participants at the Olympic and Paralympic Games on the dangers of contaminated supplements and the principle of strict liability (under this principle of the World Anti-Doping Code, an athlete is responsible for any substances found in his or her body). The Q&As and other recommendations of the symposium can be found on WADA's website under "Athlete's Corner".



Inauguration of WADA's Tokyo Office

Third of WADA's Regional Offices responsible for Agency activities in Asia/Oceania



WADA Director General David Howman, Japan's vice-minister for education, culture, sports, science and technology, and a number of other Asian political and sporting figures were on hand April 22 for the official inauguration of WADA's Tokyo bureau. This office, which is responsible for the Agency's activities in the Asia and Oceania regions, is the third of WADA's regional offices (joining those in Lausanne and Cape Town) and has

been operational since November 2003.

On the occasion of the inauguration, representatives from 15 Asian countries (as well as two observers) met for a regional intergovernmental meeting. The main topic of discussion centered on a formula for the division of annual dues to WADA among the countries of the continent. The next meeting of this group will take place in 2005 in China.

UNESCO International Convention

Progress continues on the drafting of an international convention against doping in sport under the auspices of UNESCO, the United Nations body responsible for education, science and culture. A Category II meeting took place at UNESCO headquarters in Paris May 10 to 14, with attendance from government member representatives to UNESCO. At this meeting, which was also

attended by WADA Director General David Howman, consensus was reached on a number of points on the text presented by the drafting committee.

Another Category II meeting will take place this year, after which the document will be reviewed by the fourth international conference of ministers and officials responsible for

physical education and sport (MINEPS). The goal remains to present the final text of the convention to the UNESCO General Assembly in the fall of 2005, so that governments may ratify the document and formally accept the Code prior to the Olympic Games in Turin in February 2006.



WADA DG David Howman addresses the CONSUDE delegates. New initiatives were agreed upon, including the proposal for a Latin American Regional Office.

WADA makes South American inroads

Representatives from 10 South American countries gathered May 25 and 26 in Montevideo, Uruguay for the meeting of the South American Sports Council (CONSUDE). WADA Director General David Howman addressed the group via teleconference. The decisions

made at the meeting included establishing a doping prevention program in the region; reinforcing doping control programs; fulfilling the region's financial commitments to WADA; and proposing the establishment of a WADA regional office

in Latin America. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Uruguay and Chaired by WADA Board member Dr. Pablo Ferrari of Uruguay, Director of the Ministry of Sports and Youth of Uruguay and Executive President of CONSUDE.



Two new scientific working groups

WADA's science department has formed two new scientific working groups, which will focus on blood doping and genetic doping, respectively. The blood doping group will be composed of Prof. Bengt Saltin (Sweden), Prof. Christiane

Ayotte (Canada), and Prof. Carlos Hamilton (United States). Prof. Saltin will be the group's envoy to WADA's Health, Medical and Research Committee. Members of the genetic doping working group have yet to be named.

Funding update

Governments continue to pay their dues to WADA for both the current and past fiscal years. Notably, Italy has now fulfilled its full financial commitment to WADA for 2002 to 2004. In June, Japan paid its full share of US\$1.5 million. Also, the United States and Canada announced in June an agreement whereby the two countries will now pay 75 percent of the dues owed to WADA from the Americas. As of mid-July, WADA had received 75 percent of its dues from governments and the IOC for 2004.