During the last days of August, when the IOA grounds and surrounding areas of Olympia were burning and the brave IOA staff was fighting the raving fires, the IOAPA Executive Board immediately came to the conclusion that we wanted to do something to help restore the IOA site. It was decided to take action and organize a fundraising among our members for the planting of new trees. We thought it would be great to not only donate some money, but actually travel to Olympia, plant a tree as a symbol for more to come and hand over our members’ donation. When we learned that a group of Olympic scholars had already planned a “pilgrimage to Olympia”, we joined forces with them and got on the way.

A group of about 40 people met in Athens on November 23, traveled to Olympia the next day by bus and stayed at a local hotel in town as an expression of support for the recovery of tourism. The ceremony began at 4 pm at the Coubertin Stele. We could not believe our eyes when we saw the huge area between Mount Kronion and the new IOA lecture hall – it was completely treeless.

We laid wreaths (the first ones after the fires) at the steles of Coubertin, Diem and Ketseas, and planted the first tree on the hill. An engraved stone was installed to mark this occasion. By then, not only the Dean of the IOA, Dr. Georgiadis and Mr. Soufleris, representative of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, attended the ceremony, but also the IOA staff and many locals from Olympia. A Greek TV station filmed the action.

We moved on to the old lecture hall to officially present our checks. Héctor and I handed over the IOAPA donation of €2,308 to Mr. Soufleris and Dean Kostas Georgiadis. The combined donation of various associations amounted to €12,000 and was forwarded by Dr. Karl Lennartz, President of International Society of Olympic Historians. We signed a “Declaration of Solidarity” stressing the significance of the IOA and sent it to IOC President Jacques Rogge.

Formal statements were read by scholars from the Olympic Museum in Olympia, the Olympic Studies Centre of the Autonomous University of Barcelona, the International Pierre the Coubertin Committee, the Olympic Studies Centre of the German Sports University Cologne, and the Society for the Revival of the Nemean Games. Finally, I had the pleasure to say a few words about the IOAPA.

Dinner was at a tavern well known by many IOAPA members. We danced with IOA staff and honored them by presenting them with gifts. As an IOAPA present, Héctor Argüelles had bought 10 Swiss army knives “Olympic edition”, Elizabeth Hanley had organized T-shirts from the US Olympic Committee, and I handed out sweaters from the Austrian Olympic Committee.

The “Pilgrimage to Olympia” was a great success. More than half of the participants were IOAPA members. The Greek officials and locals appreciated our initiative. We returned to Athens the next day, happy and enriched with many great conversations. Thank you, Roy Panagiotopoulos, for the great organization. Thank you, pilgrims from 11 countries and, especially, thank you, IOAPA donors.
Photos from the Olympia Pilgrimage, November 2007.
Dear IOAPA friends,

Since the last Arete edition in October 2007, activity continued at good pace within the IOAPA. I think it is worth to recall all our main projects during this period.

The Fundraising action for replanting the IOA collected over 2,308 Euros (3,629.91 USD). The IOAPA had an active role in the organization of the Pilgrimage to Olympia, a brilliant event widely covered in this issue of Arete. More than 20 IOAPA members attended the Pilgrimage, where I handed over the fundraised money to the IOA officials. The IOAPA Mailgroup has also increased its service offering valuable information on conferences and several job opportunities among many others. Furthermore, it is outstanding that we could offer volunteer positions for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Youth Camp. Our country representative network continues growing and last but not least, the 4th IOAPA Winter Session was held in Austria a few weeks ago (see article on page 10).

As you can imagine, all these initiatives require a big amount of effort and I would like to say a big thank you to the whole team of the IOAPA Executive Committee for its very high dedication and commitment.

In addition to all the projects that we are undertaking, I had the chance to meet with representatives of the two institutions that are the main partners of the IOAPA. These are, of course, the IOA and the IOC. I believe that IOAPA has a lot to offer to its members and to the Olympic Movement. And in my opinion, the Association is already being quite helpful in this regard. However, if IOAPA is to continue growing and to achieve its true potential, the IOAPA depends on the commitment of our two main partners, the IOA in particular.

During a personal visit to the Olympic Studies Center in Lausanne at the end of October, I had the chance to meet with Mrs. Nuria Puig, IOC Head of Relations with Universities. The purpose of the meeting was to establish an official and permanent relation between IOC & IOAPA and to facilitate future collaboration between both institutions. As a result of the meeting, our networks were joint; this will allow us to distribute valuable information coming from the Olympic Studies Centre through the IOAPA Mailgroup and vice versa. IOC directors Philippe Blanchard and Thomas Sithole were also informed of this meeting. They are also aware of all IOAPA activities. In order to make IOAPA more visible in the Olympic world, I made the following proposals during the meeting: to have a link and a small section on IOAPA in the IOC website, to publish an article on IOAPA in the Olympic Review and to list the IOAPA details in the Olympic directory. All proposals were accepted by the IOC. They only require the specific support of the IOA before these actions can be taken. I think we have laid the ground for a good future cooperation between IOC & IOAPA.

Right after the Pilgrimage to Olympia, Nicolette Wolf (IOAPA Vice-president) and me met in Athens with Mrs. Theopisti Tsaroucha (Hellenic Olympic Committee Director). We intended to meet also with Mr. Kyriakou (Hellenic Olympic Committee and IOA President) but we were informed he was out of the country at that time. We had a good talk with Mrs. Tsaroucha passing on a good number of proposals and collaboration possibilities. The proposals will be discussed in the next EPHORIA (IOA governing body) meeting which will take place during the next weeks.

I hope that all of you are satisfied with the work that the IOAPA Executive Committee has been undertaking for you. I am looking forward to a new Olympic year with an active involvement of the IOAPA within the Olympic Movement. I am eager to receive the IOA decisions concerning our meeting. These will lead to a turning point in the future opportunities of the IOAPA.

Yours in Olympism,

Héctor Argüelles
Renewal of your IOAPA membership

Is your IOAPA membership expiring? If so you should have received an email about the renewal in January. We have received a lot of renewals, but would still like to send out a reminder in this Areté. If you still need to renew your membership you can do so using the form at this link: http://www.ioapa.org/doc/IOAPA_Renewal_Form.doc

As an IOAPA member, you will stay updated on the IOAPA actions through the e-mail group and the Areté Newsletter. You will be able to attend the bi-annual IOAPA winter session in Austria. For the 4th Winter Session in March 2008, the Austrian Olympic Committee welcomed former Olympic athletes and medal winners! The IOAPA Executive Committee members are working hard for the involvement of IOAPA members in Beijing Olympic Games, securing volunteer positions for IOAPA members giving assistance with accommodation and arranging a gathering for IOA past participants.

In the coming months a completely new IOAPA website will be available giving the IOAPA the chance to develop further its network possibilities. The website will include information and services accessible to the IOAPA members only.

We hope to see you at our bi-annual IOAPA conference in Olympia. In 2009 will be our 10th Session and we will celebrate IOAPA’s 20th Anniversary. For people that need support to get there it will be possible to apply for funding through the Hans van Haute fund. If your financial situation makes it difficult to get to the sessions we advise you to apply for support. On the other hand, if you have the opportunity you can donate money to the Hans van Haute fund and help others get to the IOAPA conference.

The IOAPA has recently strengthened its relations with its natural partners: the International Olympic Academy and the International Olympic Committee. And has also established close contact with the International Pierre de Coubertin Committee and the International Society of Olympic Historians. This will raise very soon many opportunities for the better involvement of IOAPA members in the Olympic Movement.

To continue accessing to all IOAPA benefits, please use the renewal form. Your IOAPA membership will be extended for two years until 31st Dec 2009 or even better choose lifetime renewal for unlimited membership.

By renewing you membership you will continue to contribute to the IOAPA vision!

Yours in Olympism,

Vigdis Vatshaug
IOAPA Secretary
Practising Friendship of the Nations like Pierre de Coubertin (An Educational Handbook)
By Ines Nikolaus (GER)

“To ask the peoples of the world to love one another is merely a form of childishness. To ask them to respect one another is not in the least utopian, but in order to respect one another it is first necessary to know one another.” (Pierre de Coubertin 1935)

One of Coubertin’s most important aspects of education was his emphasis on education for international understanding. This was also one of the main aims of our project “Coubertin Academy”. Four schools –three of them members of the Coubertin School Network – started a COMENIUS School Development Project, supported by the European Union:

Gymnázium Pierra de Coubertina Piešany, Slovakia  
Ülenurme GümAasium, Estonia  
Tennis Academy Sopot, Poland  
Staatliches Pierre-de-Coubertin-Gymnasium Erfurt, Germany.

The project Coubertin Academy presents a brand new way of implementation of the ideas of the father of today’s Olympics into the educational system. The basic idea of our project, started on occasion of the European Year of Education through Sports in 2004, was to find the methodological measures for assurance of a harmonious development of mind and body having its roots in Ancient Greece and hiding behind one word – KALOKAGATHIA.

The main aim of the project was to create innovating conditions in the schools for the harmonious development of soul and body of young people, developing equally KALOS (beauty of the body) and AGATHOS (beauty of the mind). After three years of work the result of the project is a pedagogical handbook of general implementation of Coubertin’s ideas into the today’s school curriculum.

During the project “Coubertin Academy” we concentrated on creating a methodology of stimulating young athletes aged 10-18 in their educational process and encouraging them in regular sports activity, also of intellectually oriented youth). Olympic themes are used to motivate the young generation to practise sports enthusiastically, to appreciate the arts, to learn from history, to enjoy literature, to understand geography, to capture languages… and to practise friendship of the nations. Following Coubertin’s quotation in the introduction, we wanted to learn more about the new partners of the European Union, their history, traditions and culture. But in order to know one another, you first have to meet. And so we did! During the three years of our joint work on the handbook we learnt a lot about our neighbours and found many, many new friends.

This handbook was published in a small number. The authors expect to offer schools interesting materials for Olympic education and motivate more colleagues to become an Olympic Educator, following Pierre de Coubertin’s motto in life

“Voir loin, parler franc, agir ferme”  
“See afar, speak frankly, act firmly!”

A full print version of this material with translations of several contributions in additional languages is available on DVD: Contact: Ines.Nikolaus@web.de: More information can be found on the internet at www.coubertin.net and www.coubertin.ch
If it is true that, in Sport, there is no event more universal than the Olympic Games, it is no less true that, in Sports Law, there is no text more universal than the Olympic Charter.

The existence of rules was already fundamental to the Olympic Games in ancient times, whether to establish who could take part in or be present at the Games, or in order to govern the conduct of training and the technical details of the competitions. The Olympic Truce already included the idea that, at least during the Games, it is the Olympic rules and principles, whether written or unwritten, which must prevail.

The rules governing the Olympic Games in the Modern Era were not however a priority for Baron Pierre de Coubertin, so that, it is only in 1908, i.e. 14 years after the creation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that internal regulations were drafted: the "IOC Directory". Moreover, they merely established basic principles regarding the appointment of members of the IOC and the periodic organisation of the Games. The Directory made no provision concerning the selection of organising cities or the criteria applicable to the inclusion of a particular sport in the Olympic Programme.

The growth of the Olympic Games and of the IOC itself compelled an evolution from utopia to pragmatism, with the gradual emergence of so-called Olympic Law, the apex of which was to be occupied by the Olympic Charter, the founding text and fundamental source of the law of the IOC. This was already the position in 1924, although the Olympic Charter was then scattered between various texts. It is only in 1978 that the Olympic Charter was compiled in a specific document.

The concept and scope of the Olympic Charter is clear from its introduction, which states that its purpose is "(...) the codification of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism, Rules and Bye-Laws adopted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It governs the organisation, action and operation of the Olympic Movement and sets forth the conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games."

The functions of the Olympic Charter are essentially threefold: (i) it is the fundamental basic document of the Olympic Movement, with a legal status, which approximates that of a constitution; (ii) it defines the rights and obligations of the component parts of the Olympic Movement, with a legal status which is similar to a contract; and (iii) it is the founding document of the IOC (i.e. its byelaws governing its internal organisation - composition; membership rules; governing bodies, etc.)

As far as its structure is concerned, the Olympic Charter, in force as from 1 September 2004, currently amounts to 61 rules - the substantive provisions. These 61 Rules are to be read in conjunction with 31 byelaws, which explain or annotate those rules which may give rise to difficulties or which are particularly terse.

So far as the content is concerned, the Olympic Charter is a heterogeneous legal text, which combines general principles with more technical rules and enshrines both coercive rules and mere standards of conduct. The Olympic Charter is both comprehensive and complex and it enshrines executive powers (e.g. the procedure for the selection of a Games organising city); legislative powers (e.g. the requirements for the alteration of the rules) and judicial powers (e.g. the disciplinary mechanisms with regard to breaches of the Charter, the rules and the byelaws). The Olympic Charter has been carefully drafted, and pays great attention to detail - nothing escapes its scope, not even the Games Protocol. It is also noteworthy that, notwithstanding some rigidity in its amendment procedures, the content of the Olympic Charter is dynamic and has evolved over time, e.g. the removal of the amateur status requirement and the addition of subject matters such as the environment and "governance".

It is the force and transcendence of the Olympic Charter over the entire sporting universe (and more) which we wish to stress in this text.
It is indeed amazing that a document issued by a Swiss private corporation has assumed all the features of an international treaty!

The Olympic Charter is a universal text, not because of its legal nature but, rather, because of an extra legal aspect - its moral authority, based on the social, economic and sporting significance of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Charter binding because it is voluntarily accepted, or recognised, by those to whom it is addressed, and comprise a wide-ranging community: private individuals, organisations of various types and others (e.g. States and international sporting federations).

This moral authority alone explains why a Californian court expressed reservations when upholding a state law in relation to the Olympic Charter (1984), or the fact that the EU Council of Ministers adopted legislation "(...) taking the obligations arising from the Olympic Charter into consideration" (2003), or the fact that, in Turkey, the "Olympic Law" transposes the Olympic Charter into internal Turkish law, or the fact that the basic laws of sport in force in countries such as Portugal, Spain or France, transpose the rules regarding the protection of the Olympic symbols, which are enshrined in the Charter. Even more noteworthy is the fact that States are formally subject to the primacy of the Lex Olympica and to the ius stipulandi of the IOC, when bidding for the organization of the Olympic Games.

In this regard, two important decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne (which is also under the auspices of the IOC), are particularly striking. They provide that the Olympic Charter "(...) is hierarchically the supreme corpus of rules, which governs the activities of the IOC" (the Beckie Scott judgment, 2003), in which its rules operate as a true reference standard, which can only be derogated from by more restrictive provisions (the Nabokov judgment, 2002). The byelaws of international sporting federations or the World Antidoping Code are good practical examples of this principle.

It follows from all of the above that the Olympic Charter is an atypical legal instrument, but is also unique, powerful, universal and inspiring, all which can also be said of the Olympic Games …

Alexandre Mestre,
Sports Lawyer at PLMJ, A.M.Pereira, Sáragga Leal, Oliveira Martins, Júdice e Associados (Lisbon)
Member of the Board of Directors of the Portuguese Olympic Academy
alm@plmj.pt

Selected Bibliography


MASCAGNI, Katia, Non state actors in international relations: the case of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Lancaster University, Department of Politics and International relations, 1993.

I think we all share the opinion that the Olympic Movement and Olympic ideas are valuable and worth to introduce, spread and promote, especially for schoolchildren, who are actually more anxious to learn about Olympic values as we usually think. So how could we explain the Olympic ideas to schoolchildren? How could we raise their interest to sport and physical activities? How could we bring Olympic values to every student? And how could we help teachers to make sport life in schools and kindergartens more interesting?

One possible answer for all these questions is: organise the School Olympic Games! For Estonian Olympic Academy, the School Olympic Games are not merely an athletic competition held at school under the Olympic flag. Very important is the pre-Olympic educational period, when students learn about the history and the idea of Olympic Movement in different lessons, take part in essay contest, drawing contest, contest of designing an Olympic mascot etc. This educational period should end with a contest of Olympic knowledge. Certainly, sports competitions in different events constitute an essential part of each School Olympic Games. The ceremonies are an important part of the School Olympic Games and are organized following the spirit and principles of the Olympic Charter. But the sports events of the School Olympic Games should not be the serious competitions, but more funny sportive activities, which gives the winning possibility for all students. And in some events should be involved teachers and parents and sponsors. Thus the School Olympic Games should be the sportive festival, which gives students a real Olympic feeling and at the same time unites students, teachers and parents into one big sportive family.

In order to help the arrangement of Olympic Games in school, the NOA of Estonia has compiled and published teaching materials on Olympic education; conducted courses for teachers and other future organisers of School Olympic Games; organised all-Estonian contest for the projects of School Olympic Games and supported the best projects finacially.

Besides this, two international seminars was organised by the Estonian Olympic Academy in 2007, for introducing the project of School Olympic Games and for analysing the results of the project:

2nd Joint Seminar of the Estonian and Finnish Olympic Academies “Chances and Challenges in Olympic Education”, held in Greece (15-22.09.2007), where among others the best organisers of the School Olympic Games from Estonian had possibility to attend in lectures and group discussions, analysing the strategy of the project of the School Olympic Games and giving their proposals for the Estonian Olympic Academy about the effectuation of their experiences in organising the School Olympic Games. In addition to the lectures and reports, several excursions were held to the arhaeological places in Athens as well in Nemea, Nafplion, Mycenae and of course in Ancient Olympia, despite of the damages of the terribly large forest fires (Photo 2). The seminar was supported by the Olympic Solidarity.

The idea of the School Olympic Games has been accepted successfully among Estonian teachers. During the four years of the project of the Estonian Olympic Academy, 94 School Olympic Games has organised in Estonia, which gave possibility to have a real Olympic feeling for more than 30000 pupils in Estonia (the total a population of Estonia is 1.345 million people). I am proud to add that this has all based on voluntary work of teachers, organisers School Olympic Games as well as the members of the Estonian Olympic Academy. This is our way to promote Olympic Movement and Olympic Ideas in society.
News on the IOAPA Volunteer positions for the Olympic Youth Camp Beijing 2008

The IOAPA Executive Committee has forwarded to the Beijing Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (BOCOG) a total of 53 applications to be a volunteer at Olympic Youth Camp Beijing 2008. Due to internal bureaucracy procedures BOCOG has not yet made the selection of the volunteers. IOAPA Executive Committee was informed that this will be done probably in April. BOCOG also informed that the number of IOAPA volunteers will be between 15 and 20.

We thank all the applicants for their commitment. We are sure that the selected IOAPA volunteers will be of great help for the organization of the upcoming Olympic Youth Camp.

HANS VAN HAUTE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Elizabeth Hanley, Chairperson

The Hans van Haute Scholarship Fund, established during the 2001 IOAPA session, is named in honor of the main force behind the creation of our association. Hans was an IOA participant from Belgium in 1985. He attended the inaugural IOAPA session in 1989 but refused to run for office. Only days before the second IOAPA conference in 1991 Hans died from cancer.

Created in Hans’ memory, the purpose of this fund is to aid those former IOA participants, coordinators, or lecturers who would like to attend an IOAPA session but cannot do so due to lack of financial resources. During its short existence, the fund was able to offer assistance to two people for the 2003 IOAPA session. No scholarships were awarded for the 2005 session or the 2007 session.

What are the criteria for someone who wants to apply?

1) must be a current IOAPA member

2) must demonstrate financial need (unemployment, student, etc.) and documentation may be requested by the committee

3) must submit a presentation on what he/she is doing, or has done, regarding Olympism in his/her country at the IOAPA session

4) must send the application (which will appear in the spring issue of ARETE) to the chair of the Scholarship Committee as soon as possible so that a decision can be made prior to the IOAPA session – usually held in July or August.

The amount of any scholarship awarded will vary with the amount of money available and will only be a portion of the amount needed. No one will be funded completely.

Exhibition: Pierre de Coubertin and the arts.

The International Pierre de Coubertin Committee has gathered a selection of works of art by several members of the Coubertin family. Such collection has been assembled for the first time and intends to illustrate the origin of the formula “Olympism = Sport + Culture”

The idea and concept is from Prof. Dr. Müller and Dr. Christian Wacker.

The collections will tour around different museums in Europe. Dates and places of exhibition are as follows:

- Deutsches Sport & Olympia Museum, Cologne, Germany. 5th December 2007 to 3rd February 2008
- Eesti Spordimuuseum, Tartu, Estonia. September - December 2008
- Olympic Museum, Lausanne, Switzerland. July - September 2009
- Muzeum Sportu i Turystyki, Warsaw, Poland. November 2009, February 2010

2008 IOA SESSION INFORMATION

Young Participants:
www.ioapa.org/doc/IOA_Young_Participants_2008.doc

Postgraduate:

Educators:
www.ioapa.org/doc/IOA_Educators_2008.doc

NOAs and NOCs:
4th IOAPA Winter-Session 2008:
Bad Gastein, Austria by Axel BAMMER (AUT)

After a 3 year break the IOAPA Winter-Session has been organised again from the 1st to the 8th of March 2008 in Bad Gastein which is a well known ski resort in the region of Salzburg.

It all started very interesting, when 20 people applied for coming to the session after the announcement through the IOAPA newsletter. Unfortunately a few people dropped out because of various reasons, but the worst is that still not all people are free to go wherever they want. Our friends from Ghana and Iran didn't get a Visa for the trip to the Austrian mountains.

Nevertheless we decided to go on with the session as we wanted to keep the spirit alive and to meet new friends in a wintersport environment.

With the help of the Austrian Olympic Committee (AOC) we were able to arrange an “Olympic Tuesday”! Traudl Hecher a former Austrian skier came to visit us in Bad Gastein and went skiing with us for the whole day. As a 16 year old girl she won a bronze medal at the 1960 Olympic winter games in Squaw Valley (USA) in the downhill race. 4 years later she repeated her third place at the games in Innsbruck. Two of her children are now competing at the ski world cup. Andreas her second son has been a young participant at the International Olympic Academy in 2003.

At night the AOC invited us for a special dinner with meat and cheese fondue. It was a perfect evening where Traudl Hecher told us more about her Olympic experiences.

The goal of the IOAPA Winter-Session has always been to show people from “Non-Wintersport-Countries” the element of snow. In this case it was Shamsie Slaughter from the Virgin Islands and IOA participant from 2005, who was standing on his skies and snowboard for the first time in his life.

Thanks to some glorious days with deep snow and sunshine we were able to use our 5-day-ski pass completely. Still we found the time to relax at the local SPA and to party and dance in the nights.

Participants:

Ansen Sligar - Virgin Islands
Lionel Brager – France
Jacob Tangey – Australia
Silvie Bergant – Austria
Axel Bammer – Austria
Traudl Hecher-Görgl – Austria

Shamsie Slaughter – Virgin Islands
Hector Arguelles – Spain
Patrick Brüst – Germany
Monika Ferger – Austria
Andreas Görgl – Austria
Anton Hecher-Görgl – Austria
### Olympic Books to be published in 2008

(Olympic Books to be published in 2008, please note that the prices are in US dollars since they were compiled from American sources. The ISBN numbers are supplied so you can inquire at your local bookstore or Internet book supplier for availability and price in your area.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Date of Publication</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This Great Symbol: Pierre de Coubertin and the Origins of the Modern Olympic Games</td>
<td>John MacAloon</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>Jan. 9, 2008</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>$170.00</td>
<td>041539077X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 1908 Olympics</td>
<td>Keith Baker</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>Feb. 7, 2008</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>$15.89</td>
<td>1899807616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athlete First: A History of the Paralympic Movement</td>
<td>Steve Bailey</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 2008</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>$63.00</td>
<td>0470058242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing’s Games: What the Olympics Mean to China</td>
<td>Susan Brownell</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 2008</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>$24.95</td>
<td>0742556417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward to Beijing! A Guide to the Summer Olympics</td>
<td>Verner Bickley</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>Feb. 29, 2008</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>9889966832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Olympic Games: A Social Science Perspective</td>
<td>K. Toohey and A.J. Veal</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>Mar. 22, 2008</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>184593346X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owning the Olympics: Narratives of the New China</td>
<td>Monroe Price and Daniel Dayan</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>Mar. 28, 2008</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>$17.79</td>
<td>047205032X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boycott: Stolen Dreams of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games</td>
<td>Jerry Caraccioli and Tom Caraccioli</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>May 1, 2008</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>$17.13</td>
<td>0942257405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China’s Great Leap: The Beijing Games and Olympian Human Rights Challenges</td>
<td>Minky Worden</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>May 8, 2008</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>$12.89</td>
<td>1583228438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Dreams: China and Sports, 1895-2008</td>
<td>Guoqi Xu and William C. Kirby</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>May 15, 2008</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>$29.95</td>
<td>0674028406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Olympics For Beginners</td>
<td>Brandon Toropov and Joe Lee</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>May 20, 2008</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>$10.17</td>
<td>1934389331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Media: Inside the Biggest Show on Television</td>
<td>Andrew Billings</td>
<td>Paperback</td>
<td>May 23, 2008</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$42.95</td>
<td>0415772516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Official History of the Olympic Games and the IOC: Athens to Beijing, 1894-2009</td>
<td>David Miller</td>
<td>Hardcover</td>
<td>May 27, 2008</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>$1845961595</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What Is New With IOAPA Members?

Alistair Cameron (Australia) is working with the Beijing Olympics and will be travelling around the world with the Olympic Torch Relay.

Yulia Bredneva (Uzbekistan) has new e-mail addresses: vulia_bredneva@126.com and vulia_bredneva@mail.ru

IOAPA Vice-President Nicolette Wolf attended the 4th IOC World Conference on Women and Sport, Dead Sea, Jordan, 8 to 10 March 2008. The conference was hosted by HRH Prince Feisal bin Al Hussein, President of the Jordan Olympic Committee, IOC President Jacques Rogge and Anita L. DeFrantz, Chairperson, IOC Women and Sport Commission.

(Please send any information about what you are doing, events in your life, photos, and news that you would like to share with IOAPA members. If you would also like to write an article for the newsletter please notify the editor, Rusty Wilson, at rustywilson@ioapa.org.

Keep all articles to one page in length. We also welcome your photographs. Arete is your newsletter and is read not only by our members but Olympic officials around the world. This is your opportunity to communicate with your friends and show the Olympic Movement what we have to offer.)