

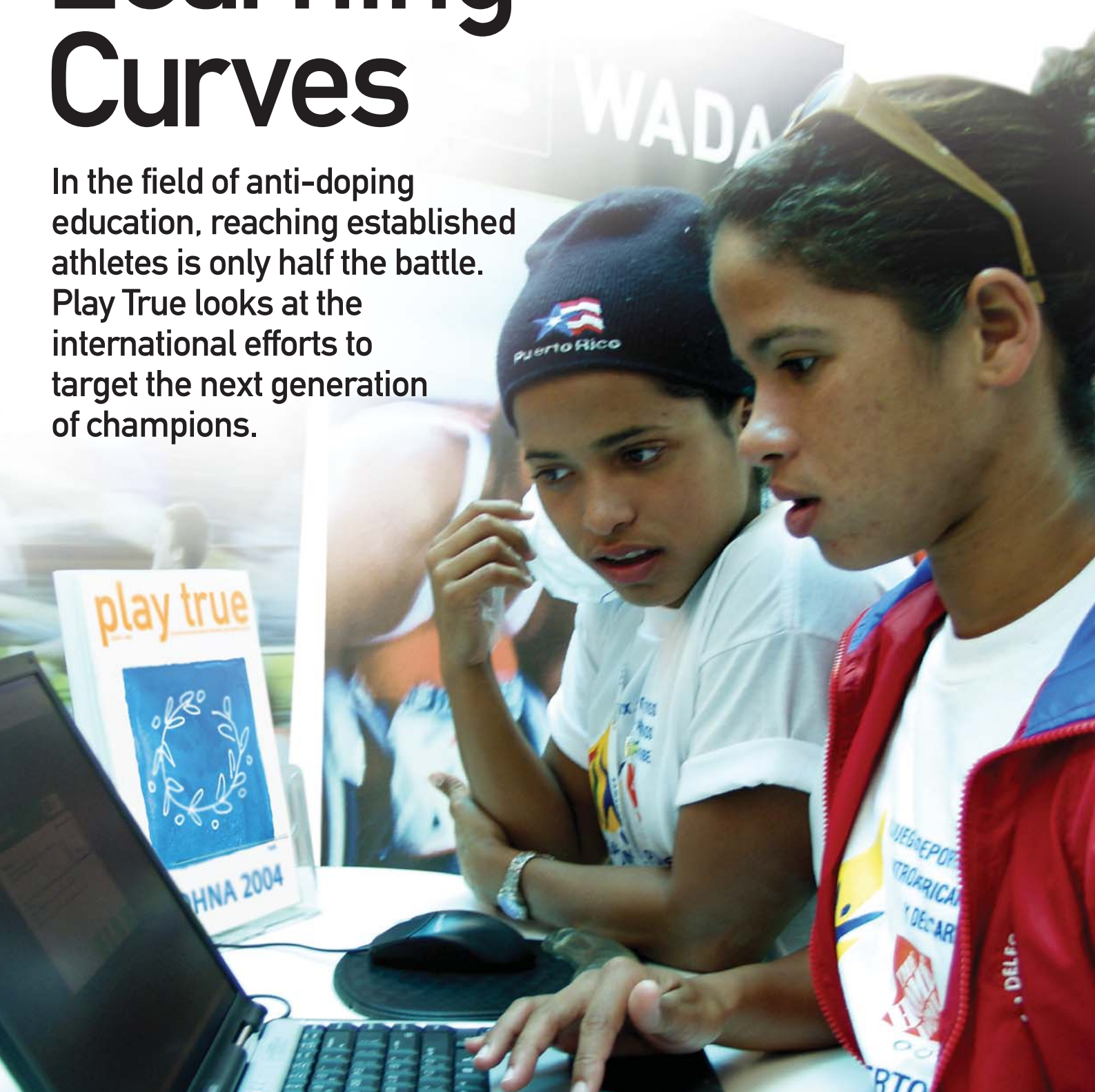
play true

ISSUE 3 - 2004

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

Learning Curves

In the field of anti-doping education, reaching established athletes is only half the battle. Play True looks at the international efforts to target the next generation of champions.



play true

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY

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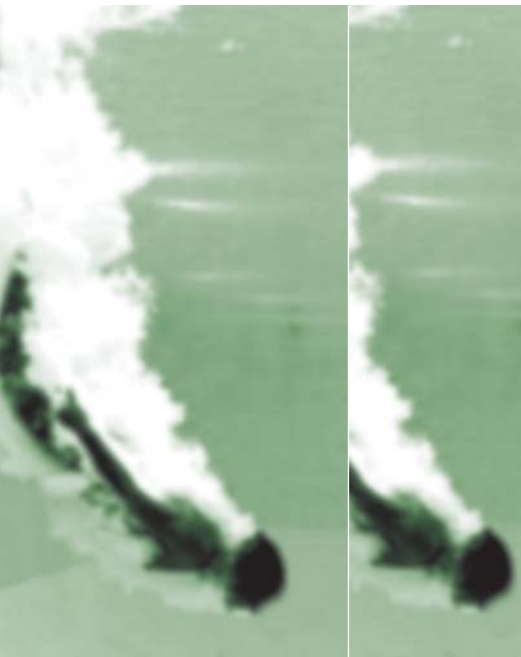
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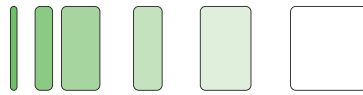
Education: Important Partnerships, Athlete Outreach, and Multilingual Publications

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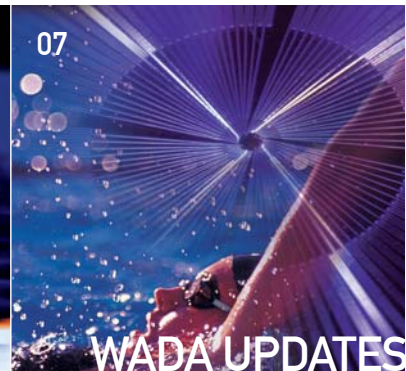
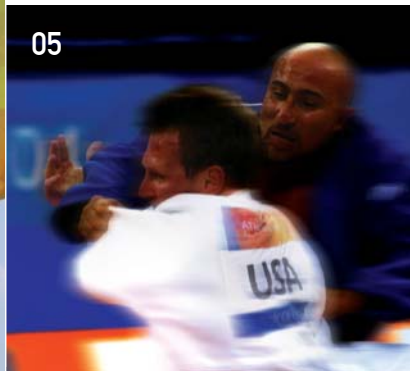


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01 Education's promise

Deterrence and research play an important role in catching today's cheaters, but in the long term, education will play an equally vital role in the creation of a true anti-doping culture.

The Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens, Greece are now behind us and as always, we all walk away with some special memories. As with every other Olympic and Paralympic Games, we saw many examples of hard work, dedication, friendship, courage and fair competition from the thousands of athletes who so ably represented their countries and gave us a reason to cheer.

Unfortunately, there continued to be those who tried to gain an unfair advantage through doping. While we should remember that the vast majority of the 15,000 athletes who competed in the Olympics and Paralympics were clean, we also had more than 30 positive doping cases, a significant rise over previous Games.

In many ways, for the public and the vast majority of athletes that compete cleanly, this is a good thing. It means we are getting better at catching the cheats. The International Olympic Committee made the fight against doping a priority at the Games and it showed. We introduced new tests and the IOC did more testing than ever before. We said that if you cheated, you would be caught. Some athletes did not listen. And they paid the price.

I have always maintained that the fight against doping is a two-pronged approach. As the Games so clearly demonstrated, deterrence through more targeted and effective testing is a priority, as is research, which lets us test for substances that were previously undetectable. But there is another, more important way, to stop doping: education. If we root out the problem before it takes hold in young athletes, then we stand a much better chance of ridding sport of doping once and for all.

Educating athletes, their coaches, their doctors, their trainers and their parents about the dangers of doping and its consequences is a top priority for WADA. As you will read in the following pages, we have a number of programs in place to reach athletes worldwide. We are producing educational materials and making sure they are available in multiple languages. We are partnering with international federations and national anti-doping agencies to develop educational strategies at the local and national levels.

I am convinced that if we do a good job in educating our children, their parents, and those who help them become better athletes, they will, by and large, play by the rules.

One of my favorite programs at WADA is our Athlete Outreach Program. It allows us to work directly with athletes at multi-sport, multi-national events and to talk to them about their questions and concerns regarding doping. WADA staff, with the help of expert volunteers from around the globe, set up a booth at these events and spend hours with the athletes, dispensing educational material and answering questions. The athletes are invited to take an educational quiz, now available in nine languages, which will allow them to test their knowledge of doping issues.

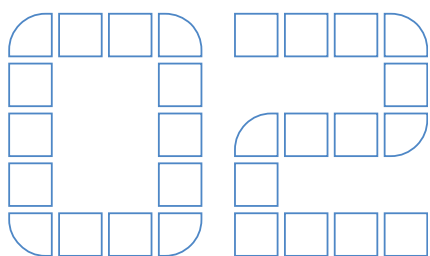
I had a chance to visit the WADA booth in the Olympic Village in Athens. While I have seen this program in operation many times, it never ceases to amaze me the enthusiasm with which athletes approach our staff and volunteers for information. Between 250 and 300 athletes came to our booth in Athens

every day, some returning multiple times to challenge themselves with the quiz or just to ask another question.

Speaking with these athletes reinforces my belief that the vast majority of them want to compete cleanly and fairly. Most of them just want to make sure they are not taking anything they should not take. Many have only a rudimentary knowledge of what doping can do to their bodies. I am convinced that if we do a good job in educating our children, their

parents, and those who help them become better athletes, they will, by and large, play by the rules. Education means teaching young athletes and their entourages that doping is bad for them, that it ruins their health and can lead to long-term fatal consequences. It also means teaching them that doping is wrong. It means reinforcing a moral standard of behavior that we would expect of them in every other area of their life.

We do not tolerate cheating in the class room or the board room. We should not tolerate it on the playing field. ■



Lessons for Life

02 We look to athletes to not only excel in sports, but to be role models for fair competition.

WADA is working with its partners to teach young athletes everywhere that Playing True is the only way to go.

"The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in good education."

*Plutarch
Greek biographer & moralist
(46 AD - 120 AD)*

The statement from Plutarch may be nearly 2,000 years old, but the sentiment holds true even today. Nowhere is that more evident than in regards to the issue of doping in sport. Educating athletes about the dangers of doping and teaching them that the practice is morally wrong has always

been the cornerstone of the fight against doping. Studies seem to indicate that younger athletes, even pre-teens, are experimenting with doping, making educational efforts aimed at youth even more imperative.

"Doping controls on established athletes are an important part of the fight against doping, but they are only half the battle," said David Howman, WADA's director general. "We have to reach athletes before they are tempted by doping and teach them why the practice is not only damaging

to their long-term health, but also why it's the wrong thing to do."

To this end, WADA is teaming up with its partners in sports and governments around the world to craft educational campaigns aimed at reaching athletes of all ages. In some cases, WADA will assist with programs already established at local and national levels. In others, the Agency will take a leading role in creating programs that can be used by stakeholders worldwide.

Athletes and volunteers at WADA's Outreach booth in Athens this past summer.



Education Feature

The Play True Campaign

The basis for WADA's efforts in the educational arena over the next few years is the Play True campaign. The five-year campaign will allow WADA to work with stakeholders in developing educational materials and programs aimed at specific target groups of athletes. For example, WADA will work with developing countries that do not have existing national anti-doping agencies to develop basic educational materials regarding doping. The Agency will also help these countries partner up

with counterparts in more advanced countries to form a "buddy system," through which they can learn more about how to teach athletes about the dangers of doping.

In countries where an anti-doping educational system or program is in place, WADA will work closely with its partners to undertake more sophisticated educational initiatives, including web-based portals and interactive computer games. The goal for all these programs will be to reach a basic target audience: all athletes and their support personnel, which

include coaches and trainers, as well as parents and teachers.

"Through the Play True campaign, we can help our partners and stakeholders be the true educators in the field of anti-doping," said Casey Wade, WADA's education director. "WADA serves best in a coordinating capacity on an international level. We need to make sure that our government and sport partners take the lead in education because they are the ones that know best the needs of their own athletes."



WADA Director General David Howman (left), WADA Director of Education Casey Wade (right), and WADA Foundation Board Member and head of the Agency's Ethics and Education Committee Scott Burns, during a recent visit to Washington.

Important Partnerships

In education, as in with all other aspects of anti-doping activity, WADA's aim is to collaborate closely with its partners in the fight against doping. The goal is to maximize resources and adapt programs to different sports and varying needs across regions and groups of athletes.

To this end, the Agency has launched an initiative to place WADA's logo as an endorsement on educational materials produced by partners in the anti-doping fight. The first document issued under this initiative is a brochure by the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) titled "We Are For Clean Basketball." The brochure details doping control procedures, as well as lists the categories of prohibited substances and methods. Other joint publications

bearing WADA's logo are in the process of being created.

As part of a survey on anti-doping education in late 2003, WADA asked its partners in the fight against doping for examples of educational material they use in their sport or country. The Agency received more than 150 booklets, pamphlets and other material, which are being studied, inventoried and archived. This material will form the basis of an international library on anti-doping education.

In collaboration with the Swiss Federal Office for Sport, WADA is also working on a DVD, available in five languages, which will contain detailed information on testing and the history of doping. The final product should be ready at the beginning of 2005.

Partnerships for WADA extend beyond joint publication or endorsement of educational material. For example, WADA works with UK Sport, the UK's national anti-doping agency, on an Outreach program titled "Start Clean, Stay Clean." This is the first Outreach program launched at the national level and modeled after WADA's Outreach program (see page 4). WADA also works closely with organizations such as the Council of Europe, international federations, national anti-doping agencies, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and public authorities to form education campaigns, symposia, and other projects.



Rania Elwani, a WADA Foundation Board member, with athletes at the Outreach booth at the Athens Games.

Athlete Outreach

Since its inception in 2001, WADA's Outreach program has been one of the Agency's most popular and successful programs. Through Outreach, WADA has been present at dozens of multi-sport, multinational events around the world, including the recent Olympic and Paralympic Games in Athens, the Central American and Caribbean Games in 2002 and the All Africa Games in 2003. The program's goal is to take information about doping and its dangers directly to athletes.

The program is based on an interactive platform. A booth is set up in a strategic location, such as in the Athletes' Village at a major sporting event. Those who come by the booth have the opportunity to speak directly with experts about their concerns regarding doping, and to receive more

information. Stacy Spletzer, the program's manager, works at each event with a team of international experts chosen for their complementary skills. The team can include WADA staff, famous sports figures, doctors, and staff from national anti-doping agencies, national Olympic committees, and Olympic Games organizing committees.

In addition to speaking with Outreach Team members, athletes and their entourages have access to written educational information on doping. They can also test their own knowledge by playing an interactive education quiz available in nine languages (English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Greek, Russian, Chinese and Portuguese). The quiz can also be found on WADA's website

at www.wada-ama.org. If they achieve a certain score, participants can win a prize, which often guarantees return visits to the booth to play the quiz.

This year, the program has taken on a new dimension. WADA has begun to work with partners such as anti-doping agencies (NADOs) for the development of national Outreach programs. UK Sport, the UK's NADO, launched the pilot program "Start Clean, Stay Clean," which aims to provide information to young athletes, educators and trainers on doping-free sport (more information can be found at www.startclean.co.uk). WADA's goal is to encourage the development of national Outreach programs in other countries to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding anti-doping.

YEAH Project

One example of how WADA is partnering up with stakeholders to reach a specific audience is the YEAH (Youth Establishing Anti-Doping Habits) Project. WADA will work with approximately a dozen European countries to develop a program aimed at 15- to 20-year-olds. The objective of the project is to develop web-based content on anti-doping and to assist young athletes in understanding their roles and responsibilities as athletes with regard to doping in sport.

Through the YEAH Project, educational material will be available in 10 languages and will be used in schools and in national outreach programs. National outreach is an extension of WADA's successful Athlete Outreach program (see box above) that has shown to be an effective means of reaching athletes with an anti-doping message.

"The target group for YEAH is youth, including younger athletes and that is exactly where we believe we need to be concentrating," Wade said. "We

have to root out doping before it starts and to include anti-doping information in school curricula is the best way to reach up and coming athletes."

Educational Symposia

Athletes are not the only ones that need to be educated. Some of the teachers need to be taught first themselves. To that end, WADA will soon begin organizing educational symposia in different parts of the world to raise awareness and

understanding about doping among governments and organizations.

The primary purpose of the symposia will be to disseminate information on doping in sport, to offer guidance, and to provide practical tools participants can use to disseminate anti-doping messages in their countries or throughout their organizations. A key vehicle for information delivery will be WADA's Outreach Program at the national level.

While most of these symposia will be general in nature and will focus on various aspects of anti-doping education, WADA will also look for opportunities to partner with stakeholders on workshops aimed at specific topics of concern. For example, earlier this year, WADA partnered with the Canadian Olympic

Committee, Sport Canada and the Centre for Ethics in Sport in Canada to hold a symposium focused on nutritional supplements. This symposium will be followed up with one to be held in 2005 in Europe, in partnership with the International Olympic Committee and German government and anti-doping officials.

Social Research

Many would argue that an important part of teaching someone how to avoid a particular behavior would be to study what leads to that behavior in the first place. To that end, WADA hopes to fund studies that look at the attitudes of youth in regards to doping.

"Our goal is to establish a program that encourages research in the social sciences on this topic," Wade said.

"We know doping exists, but we need to know to what extent it exists and what the general attitude of youth is toward doping."

Research, in the form of questionnaires and feedback on the website, will also be done into how effective current educational programs are. WADA will work closely with partners to ensure that materials that are developed suit their needs and have an impact. Feedback from the athletes and their entourages will also be crucial and the Agency will continue to solicit opinions on its educational materials both through the Outreach program and through interactive polls on the web. ■

Multilingual Publications



Play True (above) and the WADA Supplements Q&A Flyers (below) are just two examples of the multi-lingual educational materials being published by the Agency.



With the implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code, there is an increased need for providing more information and educational materials on all aspects of WADA's activities. To this end, the Agency has been working for two years to make a number of important documents available in multiple languages in order to ensure that technical terms, definitions and explanations are as clear as possible.

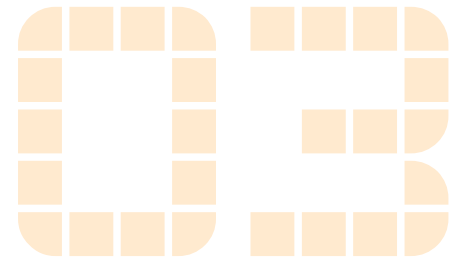
Other than the Code itself, which is now available in eight languages (English, which is the official version, Farsi, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese), other important publications have also been translated. WADA has also made available the Prohibited List of Substances and Methods and an Athletes' Guide in 2003 and 2004. This guide, available in English, French and Spanish, gives athletes an overview of the Code and details their roles and responsibilities at different stages in the doping control process.

WADA has also created several "Questions and Answers" documents, which have been translated into various languages with the help of stakeholders. These Q and As include information on the Code, on therapeutic use exemptions, and on nutritional supplements. All these documents, as well as a listing of the languages in which they are available, can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org in the "Athlete's Corner" section.

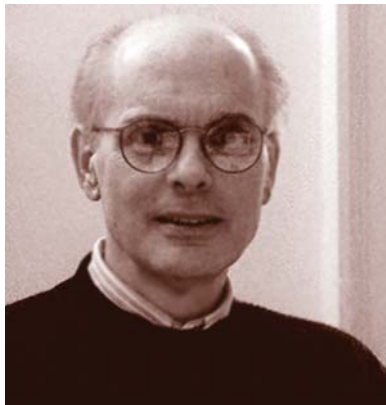
In addition, the newsletter "Athlete's Passport," sent bi-monthly to athletes who had signed up for WADA's Athlete Passport program, is published in French and English, as is Play True, WADA's quarterly magazine. Play True is now also available on WADA's website in a text format in Spanish.

WADA is currently working on producing other important documents in various languages and will print and post these in the coming months on the Agency's website.

The Athlete's Challenge



Drugs, Sport, and Ethics

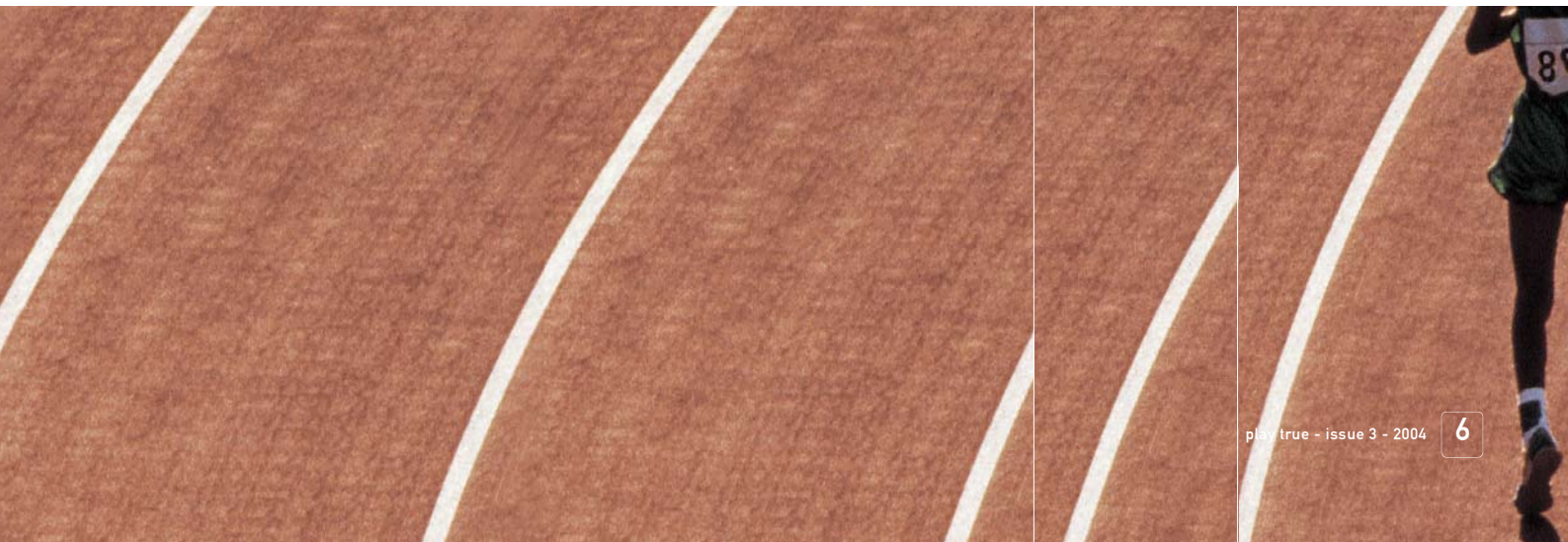


Article contributor Thomas H. Murray is an expert in bioethics and the President of The Hastings Center (www.thehastingscenter.org). He also chairs WADA's Ethical Issues Review Panel.

Well before the Olympic Games returned to Greece this summer it was easy to predict that the results at the drug testing laboratory could get as much attention as what happened at the Olympic stadium. The history of drugs, and drug control, at the Olympics is discouraging – a farrago of ill-informed rules, outright state-sponsored cheating, and half-hearted and erratic attempts at enforcement. New life and hope came recently in the form of a new model for drug control that moved testing and enforcement from under the direct control of the IOC and the national governing bodies to WADA and similar bodies at the national level

such as USADA, the US Anti-Doping Agency. USADA played a central role in uncovering a new synthetic steroid known as THG linked to a California firm catering to Olympic and professional athletes.

The renewed hope will be frustrated though unless we can respond effectively to the ethical challenge: saying clearly just what is wrong with using performance-enhancing drugs in sport. We have three compelling reasons: assuring other athletes that the competition is fair; preserving the integrity of the athlete; and safeguarding what gives sport its meaning and value.





Young Olympians devote their lives to their sport for the opportunity to match themselves against the world's most gifted and dedicated athletes. The difference between gold medalist and also-ran may be measured in fractions of seconds or inches. A tiny advantage can make all the difference. What if that advantage comes from using a performance-enhancing drug? For athletes who want to compete clean, the threat that they may be beaten by a competitor who is not faster, stronger, or more dedicated, but who takes a drug to gain the edge, is profoundly personal. The metaphor athletes use is the level playing field. When drugs are prohibited but some athletes use them anyway the playing field tilts in favor of the cheater. If we prohibit drugs in the Olympic Games, we owe it to the athletes to deter, detect and punish those who cheat.

soundness and freedom from corruption. When an athlete wins by using a performance-enhancing drug, what does that mean for the athlete's own understanding of what happened? Am I the world's best? Or was my supposed victory hopelessly tainted by the drug's effects? The meaning of a drug-aided victory is ambiguous and elusive even for the athlete. It is the result of corruption and brokenness, the very opposite of authentic victory.

What makes a victory authentic? What gives sport its meaning and value? We expect the winning athlete to combine extraordinary natural talents with exemplary effort, training and technique. These are all forms of human excellence. Some we are born with – or not. As much as I loved playing basketball, I was destined never quite to reach six feet in height.

awesome luck of the biological draw. Courage, fortitude, competitive savvy and other virtues rightfully command our moral admiration. The other factors – equipment, coaching, nutrition – contribute to an athlete's success but don't evoke the same awe or esteem. When we watch a sprinter set a new Olympic record in the hundred-meter dash, it's not the shoes he or she wears that command our admiration. Nor is it the coaching received or the energy bar consumed just before the event. All of these contribute to the record, just like a good camera was necessary for Ansel Adams' unforgettable photos of the American West, or good marble and sharp chisels for Michelangelo's sculpture of David. But what we care about most, what gives that achievement its meaning and value, is that ineffable combination of remarkable natural talents and extraordinary dedication.

Performance-enhancing drugs disguise natural abilities and substitute for the dedication and focus that we admire. Performance-enhancing drugs cheapen sport, making winners out of also-rans, and depriving virtuous and superior athletes of the victories that should be theirs.

Integrity seems like such an old-fashioned idea, but it is at the heart of who we are and how we live. Performance-enhancing drugs affect the individual athlete's integrity in two ways. First, if drugs are banned then choosing not to use them is a test of one's character. A person of integrity does not behave dishonestly. Persons of integrity do not seek to prevail over their competitors by methods that give them an illegitimate advantage, one that tilts the playing field in their direction. Second, the concept of integrity means wholeness, being unbroken. It also means moral

An accurate jump shot and the willingness to take punishment never made up for my size and mediocre leaping ability. Whatever natural abilities we have must then be perfected. We achieve this – or not – through a combination of virtues such as fortitude in the face of relentless training, physical courage as we persevere through pain, and cleverness when we outsmart our opponents, along with other factors such as helpful coaching, optimized equipment, and sound nutrition. Natural talents should be respected for what they are: the occasionally

Performance-enhancing drugs disguise natural abilities and substitute for the dedication and focus that we admire. Performance-enhancing drugs cheapen sport, making winners out of also-rans, and depriving virtuous and superior athletes of the victories that should be theirs.

Getting performance-enhancing drugs out of sport will not be easy, and success is not assured. But the effort is worthwhile as long as we care enough about fairness, integrity, and the meaning and value of sport. ■

A look back at Athens



The medals have been handed out, the Athletes' Village is empty, and the 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games are now history. WADA worked closely with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) throughout both events to ensure that the fight against doping was a priority.

There were more than 30 positive doping cases over the course of the Games, a significant rise over past years.

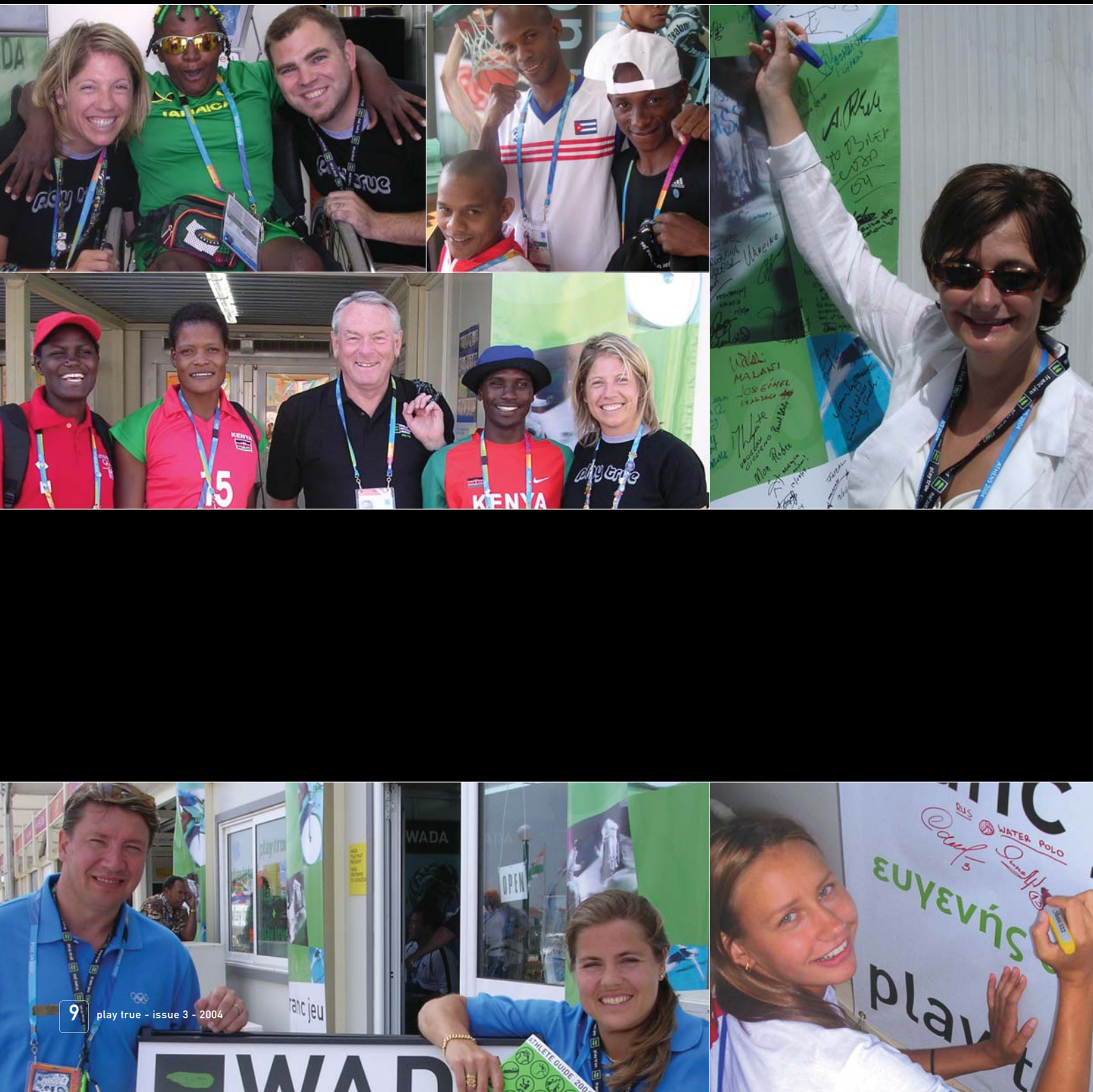
These Games were the first where the World Anti-Doping Code was applied. All 28 international Olympic summer federations had accepted the Code, as required, prior to the first day of the Athens Games and athletes competed in an Olympic forum governed for the first time by harmonized anti-doping rules.

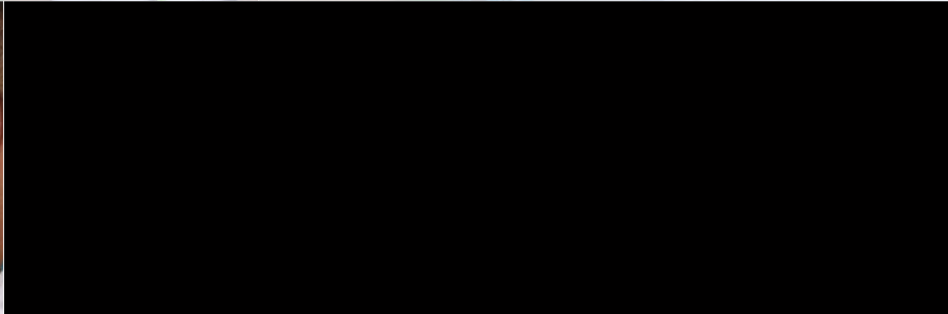
Although the IOC and IPC were responsible for all testing and results management at the Games, WADA

offered its help and expertise in several areas. WADA and international federations were mandated by the IOC and IPC to test worldwide on their behalf athletes who competed in Athens. WADA, in conjunction with a task force that included the Athens organizing committee and the IOC, carried out 385 tests before and during the Olympic Games and 40 tests for the Paralympic Games. Overall, more than 3,000 doping controls at the

Olympic Games and 642 controls at the Paralympics were carried out.

A WADA Independent Observer team was on hand at the Games to ensure that those doping controls were carried out in a transparent, fair and unbiased manner and in accordance with the rules. WADA's IO team at the Olympics was headed by Professor Ulrich Haas, and the Paralympic team, the first one to attend a summer Paralympic Games, was chaired by





George Walker. The teams issue their reports following the events detailing their observations and suggestions on how to improve the process.

Finally, experts from around the world in anti-doping volunteered their services as WADA Outreach team members. The Outreach program is WADA's way of interacting directly with athletes at multi-sport, multi-national events (see page 4). WADA staff and volunteers manned a booth

near the dining hall in the Athletes' Village, and athletes and their entourages stopped by to pick up educational material, get their questions answered, and play a computerized educational quiz to test their knowledge of doping issues. An average of 250 to 300 athletes came by the booth each day during the Games.

The Outreach team during the Olympics was headed by Jyri Tamm,

a former Olympic Bronze medalist in the hammer throw. A team of experts was also on hand at the Paralympics.

A complete list of IO and Outreach team members at both the Olympic and Paralympic Games can be found in the last issue of Play True (issue 2-2004). The Independent Observer reports from the Games can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

Athlete Profile

Kevin Szott

Interview and text courtesy of:

Nicole Jomantas
Communications Director,
US Association of Blind Athletes

"Always challenge your limits."

That's four-time Paralympian Kevin Szott's motto and he applies it to every aspect of his life, both on and off the field.

As a 10-year-old, Szott was diagnosed with Retinitis Pigmentosa and macular disease. Simply put, he soon found himself with less than two percent of normal vision. But Szott was never one to sit on the sidelines. A naturally talented athlete, he excelled at football despite his visual impairment and went on to be an NCAA Division III All-American at St. Lawrence University.

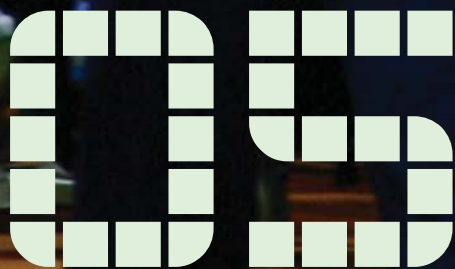
And while some people would be happy with success in just one arena, Szott isn't one of them.

By age 21, Szott had added several sports to his repertoire when he qualified for the 1984 Paralympic Games in Long Island where he struck gold for the first time - first in wrestling, then goalball. Szott also won a silver medal in the shot put for a total of three medals in three different sports.

"I always need a challenge," Szott said when asked about competing in multiple sports. "I'd always competed in several sports and I just like to try to be the best in whatever I can."

Szott found one of his next challenges when he was reintroduced to the sport of judo by his 1984 Paralympic teammate Jim Mastro.

After the 1994 World Championships, Szott decided to retire from track and field to focus exclusively on judo, a shift in goals that would ultimately lead him to win a silver medal at the Atlanta Games. But Szott wasn't satisfied simply trying to be the best blind judo player in the world - he wanted to become an Olympian. At that point he was confronted with the option of using performance-enhancing drugs to increase his chances of success.



"After 1996, it was mentioned that I should try (performance-enhancing drugs) to get bigger. I was fighting in the heavyweight division and people said I needed more bulk, more muscle," Szott recalled. "But I decided not to go there. I think what it really comes down to is a moral choice. If I cheat, it tarnishes everything I've ever done because I'll always have that label on me. As important as it was to

different classes," he said.

After arriving in Athens, Szott was awarded an honor that he hadn't expected - Team USA flag bearer for the opening ceremonies.

"That was truly one of the top two moments of my athletic career. To walk into that stadium with 80,000 people is just phenomenal...It gives

Association of Blind Athletes.

"I really want to be someone who has contributed to the Movement," Szott said. "I'm really looking forward to my term as president because I see it as a positive change. I'd like to see us focus on reaching out and identifying more children because I think we can save the children of tomorrow through sports."



go to the Olympics, it wasn't worth my personal integrity."

Szott's training and persistence paid off when he became the first visually impaired athlete to receive a national ranking against sighted athletes by USA Judo following his bronze medal finish against then-top-ranked heavyweight Martin Boonzaayer at the 1997 U.S. Open.

Although an injury would thwart his quest to make the Olympic team at the 2000 trials, Szott dominated the Sydney Paralympic Games, becoming the second American judo player ever to do so at either an Olympic or Paralympic Games.

But he still had unfinished business.

"I was done being a heavyweight. I really wanted to cut down to 100kg both for health reasons and to see if I could be the first American to win gold at either a Worlds or Olympic and Paralympic Games in two

you chills to know that you're not just representing your country, but also your fellow athletes," Szott confessed.

Szott began the judo competition against a series of noncombative opponents, first defeating Japan's Yoshikazu Matsumoto and later Greece's Theoklitos Papachristos following four non-combateness points before falling to eventual gold medalist Antonio Tenorio.

Szott's final opponent, Russia's Grigory Shneyderman, also was penalized three times for non-combateness, causing a tie at the end of the regulation match. Under the Golden Score rule, Szott scored first and won the bronze medal.

Following the match, Szott left his black belt on the edge of the mat as a symbol of his retirement, but he still plans on continuing to be involved in Paralympic sports through a variety of means, including his newly elected position as president of the U.S.

Following the Games it was announced that Sergio Arturo Perez, gold medalist at 66kg, had tested positive for the banned glucocorticosteroid prednisolone and was stripped of his medal.

"I think that doping is more prevalent now than it used to be, particularly since this is the first time a Paralympic judo player has ever tested positive, but there's also a lot more testing now, so that's helping to clean all sports," Szott said. "The best thing that we can do right now is to improve science because that's what the cheaters are using and you've got to keep up with them."

But Szott advises athletes to keep their focus regardless of what their opponents are doing.

"Once I step out onto the mat, I can't control what the other guy's done or what he hasn't. You just train as hard as you can to put yourself in the best position to win." ■

06 State of the Nations

Our continuing profile of government representatives who are particularly active in the fight against doping in sport.



Stephen Owen
(CANADA)

Stephen Owen has an important role within the Canadian Government: he serves as minister for Western economic diversification as well as minister for sport. In this role, he succeeded Paul DeVilliers earlier this year on WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation Board.

Owen formerly worked as professor of law and public policy at the University of Victoria and served as deputy attorney general of British Columbia. He was elected to the House of Commons in 2000 and has worked to ensure that Canada retains its leadership role in the fight against doping.

The government of Canada works closely with its national anti-doping agency, the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport. Internationally, Canada is active in the International Anti-Doping Arrangement (IADA), the Commonwealth and the Americas, and in the preparation of the International Convention against Doping in Sport, being drafted under the auspices of UNESCO. In June, Canada reached an agreement with the United States under which the two countries will pay 75 percent of annual contributions to WADA's budget owed by the American continent (U.S. \$733,000 for Canada). Furthermore, Minister Owen announced recently that his government will invest an additional CAD \$19 million in sport, \$2.8 million of which will be spent internationally on the fight against doping, as well as on research.



Clemence Ross-van Dorp
(NETHERLANDS)

Since 2002, Clemence Ross-van Dorp has served as the Netherlands' state secretary for health, welfare and sport. Her government currently holds the presidency of the European Union. She serves as a WADA Foundation Board member and with a background in education, has made the fight against doping in sport one of her priorities.

In this respect, Ross-van Dorp has encouraged the work of her country's national anti-doping agencies (NeCeDo and DoCoNed), and the public and sporting authorities in two fields: regulating nutritional supplements and the fight against genetic doping. The Netherlands have also put in place educational programs and organized symposia on these topics.

The Dutch Government, which only gives grants and subsidies to national sports organizations if they have a "Code-proof" anti-doping program in place, is also active in the fight against doping on an international level. Government officials have been actively involved in the preparation of the International Convention against Doping in Sport. In addition, the Netherlands will assume in 2005 and 2006 the presidency of IADA, a cooperation agreement between several countries on the issue of doping in sport.



Makhenkesi Stofile
(SOUTH AFRICA)

In May 2004, Makhenkesi Stofile succeeded Ngconde Balfour as minister for sports and recreation in South Africa. He also became a member of WADA's Executive Committee and its Foundation Board. He has since followed in his predecessor's footsteps in taking an active role in the fight against doping.

Reverend Stofile, who previously served as professor of theology and philosophy and director of development at the University of Fort Hare, has always placed great emphasis on the importance of education, particularly in more rural areas. Passionate about sports, he has served as a rugby trainer and administrator for numerous sports clubs and organizations devoted to rugby, cricket and netball. The fight against doping is a subject close to his heart.

His home country is also a leader in this area. South Africa remains active in the International Inter-Governmental Consultative Group on Anti-Doping in Sport (IICGADS), and in 2003, financed the opening of a WADA regional office in Cape Town (WADA has since taken over funding of the office). South Africa is also active in the fight against doping on a national and regional level. The government works closely with other African countries to aid them in developing national anti-doping programs. ■

New Prohibited List for 2005

Beta-2 agonists, topical glucocorticosteroids among revisions

The 2005 Prohibited List of Substances and Methods contains some changes of which athletes and their entourages need to be aware.

WADA's 2005 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods was approved by the Agency's Executive Committee at its meeting on September 21, 2004. (The new List can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org). While the new List, which comes into effect January 1, 2005, is not significantly different from the one in force this year, it does contain some changes of which athletes should be aware. In addition to a change in the structure of the List, the 2005 List also contains some modifications to the substances and methods which are prohibited.

For example, based on a recommendation made by WADA's List and Health, Medical and Research Committees, all beta-2 agonists, often used in the treatment of asthma, will now be prohibited both in and out of competition. This decision was taken because

depending on their route of administration, some beta-2 agonists have anabolic effects and could enhance performance. This modification will not be detrimental to asthmatic athletes, since they would have already received a therapeutic use exemption for the use of beta-2 agonists in competition according to the 2004 List.

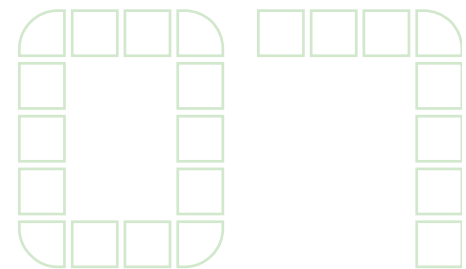
Another notable change is that the topical application of glucocorticosteroids will no longer require an abbreviated therapeutic use exemption.

In addition, due to the findings of a WADA-sponsored research project, finasteride, a product used for prostate problems in men and also for hair loss, will be added to the Prohibited List as a masking agent. Diuretics have been taken off the specified substances list, a category of substances whose use can lead to reduced sanctions if the athlete did not administer the compound to enhance performance. Diuretics are mostly used in the treatment of

serious pathological diseases and can serve as masking agents for other prohibited substances. For these reasons, it was felt that they should no longer be listed as specified substances.

Finally, intravenous infusion for non-medical purposes will now be explicitly banned.

According to the World Anti-Doping Code, a substance or method can be added to the Prohibited List if it meets two of the three following criteria: it is performance-enhancing; its use presents a danger to the health of the athlete; and it is contrary to the spirit of sport.



Iran Symposium

Country holds first Asian Anti-Doping Symposium and DCO Course



The Iranian National Anti-Doping Agency, in cooperation with WADA, hosted a successful DCO course and anti-doping symposium in Tehran October 7-9. One hundred seventy five DCOs from 20 countries participated in the event and were trained in doping control procedures. The symposium was held under the patronage of Mohsen Mehralizadeh, vice president of Iran and a member of WADA's Foundation Board. WADA Director General David Howman and Deputy Director for Standards and Harmonization Rob Koehler addressed participants at the event.



Top: Dr. Mehrzad Khalilian (above left), president of Iran's sports medicine federation; Dr. Babak Shadgan (above right), medical advisor to the Vice-President. WADA Board Member and Iranian Vice-President Mohsen Mehralizadeh (center), listens to presentations with WADA DG David Howman (second from right) and WADA Deputy Director for S & H Rob Koehler (second from left).



Advanced Sequencer image courtesy U.S. Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute

WADA creates panel of experts on genetic doping

WADA has created a panel of experts on genetic doping. The members are Professor Ted Friedmann (president) from the University of California at San Diego; Professor Odile Cohen-Haguenuer, of the Laboratoire de biotechnologies et pharmacologie génétique appliquée de l'Ecole normale supérieure de Cachan

(France); Professor Lee Sweeney, of the physiology department of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Douglas Wallace, of the evolutionary biology department of the University of California at Irvine; and Dr. Kurt Zinn, of the molecular imagery department of the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

The panel's task is to study the latest advances in the field of gene therapy, the methods for detecting doping, and the research projects funded by WADA in this area. The members of the panel will meet for the first time before the end of 2004.

UNESCO Convention

Drafting process moves forward

The drafting process for the International Convention against Doping in Sport, being prepared under the auspices of UNESCO (the United Nations body for science, education and culture), is moving forward. The draft convention and the report of the UNESCO director general were sent to governments in July and comments were to be submitted prior to November 12.

WADA continues to work with UNESCO on the drafting process. Representatives from the Agency, including Director General David Howman, attended a conference of

European sports ministers in Budapest in October. WADA will also be present at the fourth international conference of ministers and officials responsible for physical education and sports (MINEPS) December 6 to 8 in Athens, as well as at the final meeting of the convention drafting group in January 2005 in Paris.

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.

ILAC Collaboration

WADA has reached a collaboration agreement with the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), which provides an important opportunity to conduct the International Standard for Laboratories (ISL) assessment concurrently with the ISO/IEC 17025 assessment for the WADA-accredited anti-doping laboratories. Since January 2004, WADA has been responsible for the accreditation and re-accreditation of anti-doping laboratories around the world.

WADA trained a group of assessors from ILAC member accreditation bodies for the ISL assessment. The list of these assessors can be found on WADA's website at www.wada-ama.org.

ADAMS Developments

The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS) is one step closer to becoming a reality. WADA has signed an agreement with eSys Medical of Montreal to develop ADAMS. eSys is known for its InjuryZone™ product suite. ADAMS will be a web-based system consisting of three main modules: whereabouts management, clearinghouse functionality, and a doping control database.

InjuryZone™ is a web-based athlete health information management system that allows for the confidential storage and exchange of critical athlete information in real time, over a secure web connection. WADA's goal is to have ADAMS ready for implementation by stakeholders by early 2005.

Comings and goings

WADA's Communications Director Farnaz Khadem (United States) left WADA at the end of November to join her new spouse in California. Khadem joined WADA in July 2002 and has served as the Agency's first communications director since that time. WADA thanks her for her outstanding service and her contributions to the Agency.

In addition, Senior IT Manager Andreas Hoistad (Norway) and Results Manager Caroline Thom (Switzerland) have also left WADA in recent weeks for personal and family reasons. WADA thanks them for their contributions and wishes them well in their future endeavors.



Departing WADA Communications Director Farnaz Khadem

WADA is currently hiring for the communications position. Janie Soubliere (Canada) has replaced Thom as results manager. In addition, Thierry Boghosian (United States) has also joined the Agency as coordinator for laboratory accreditation.



New Research Projects Approved

WADA's Executive Committee at its meeting on September 21 committed more than US \$3 million for 17 research projects in 2004. Fifty-seven proposed research projects were considered for funding by WADA this year. Since 2001,

WADA has committed more than \$11 million to research on four priority research areas previously defined by the Executive Committee (compounds and methods enhancing growth; compounds and methods enhancing oxygen delivery;

projects relating to the Prohibited List; and gene doping). The Committee, in 2003, defined research as one of WADA's top priorities.

WADA Development Course certifies new Oceania officers

WADA held, in cooperation with the Australian Sports Drug Agency (ASDA) and Oceania Olympic Committee (ONOC), an anti-doping development course to certify doping control officers from Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Fiji, October 24 - 29 in Sydney.

Deputy Director Rob Koehler and Doping Control Manager Tom May, from WADA's Standards and Harmonization Department, took the opportunity to meet with heads of the national Olympic committees of the region to further develop their roles as the respective anti-doping organization in their country.

Doping control officers underwent an intensive training course that included both theory and practical application of the doping control process. The DCOs were also trained in how to deliver effective educational presentations to athletes, coaches, trainers and students.

The NOCs and ONOC were provided with an overview of the testing procedures, the World Anti-Doping Code, and mechanisms for establishing an anti-doping organization. A major part of the focus with the NOCs and ONOC was to establish a viable anti-doping structure



The anti-doping development course, held this past October in Sydney, certified doping control officers from Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Fiji.

for the region, one that would provide a mixture of empowerment and independence.

Through the consultation process, it was determined that a regional anti-doping organization with the involvement of the NOCs would be best suited for the area.

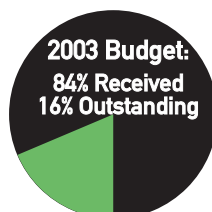
WADA Director General David Howman also met representatives of many Australian authorities including Australian Customs, the Australian Olympic Committee, the Australian Sports Commission, ASDA, government officials and representatives from professional sports.

Funding Update

In recent weeks, WADA has received more of its dues for 2004 from world governments and the International Olympic Committee, which matches dollar for dollar contributions made by public authorities. At the end of October, WADA had received nearly

80 percent of its budget for 2004. Payments for contributions due in 2002 and 2003 have also been received, bringing the total received funds for 2002 to 90 percent and 2003 to 84 percent.

Status of Contributions



*combined government and IOC contributions to date