

# play true

ISSUE 1 - 2004

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY



## Regional Support

**Wada's regional offices and the increased efforts of committed national governments are helping to bring the anti-doping message to the global stage**

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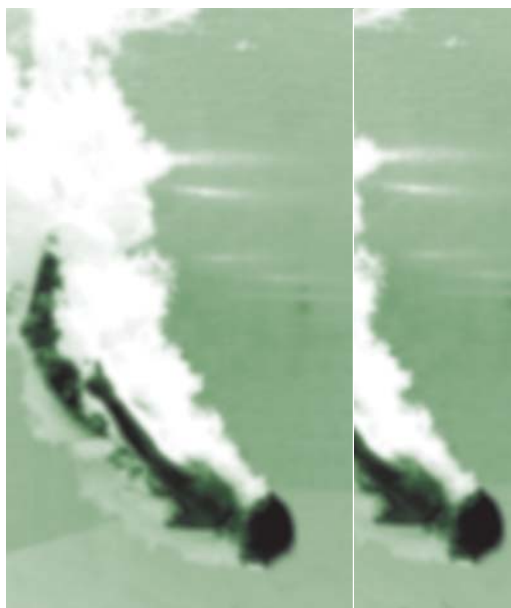
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### R.W. Pound Editorial: The Lessons of THG

The swift cooperation surrounding the discovery and identification of THG demonstrates that a new milestone has been reached in the fight to create a truly unified and effective global response to doping in sport.

Richard Pound reviews the THG timeline and draws some conclusions regarding just how far the world anti-doping effort has come.

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### Cover Story and Special Feature: Regional Support

A look at the process and personnel that have helped to develop WADA's three main regional offices in Tokyo, Cape Town, and Lausanne, and at the work they are doing to keep the anti-doping message meaningful for their regions.

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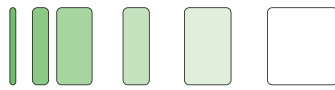
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A profile of Scott Burns, the new U.S. representative to the WADA Foundation Board, and a look at the recent high-level announcements and indictments that are positioning the U.S. as a leader in the fight against doping in sport.

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# 01 A True Milestone

## The swift and stern response to the discovery of THG demonstrated an important and unprecedented new level of global anti-doping cooperation

No matter where in the world you are, if you have even a passing interest in sports, it would have been hard to miss the THG story the last few months. Ever since an anonymous coach gave the U.S. Anti-Doping Agency a sample of the previously unknown steroid, and the UCLA laboratory in the United States found a way to detect this substance and test for it, the fight against doping in sport has been forever changed.

Consider what has happened in the last year regarding THG and the impact it has had on doping in sport. A national anti-doping agency took the lead in an investigation that would cross numerous sports, countries, athletes and coaches. An accredited laboratory was able to identify the substance, and create a test for its detection, which was then passed on to all WADA accredited laboratories. The majority of this work was done in complete confidentiality, to enable the trap to be sprung.

Once the announcement regarding THG was made in October of last year, the work to capture those responsible for its creation and distribution began in earnest. At WADA's urging, sports authorities retested stored samples from a number of competitions and five athletes were named as having tested positive for the drug. The U.S. Government investigated what laws may have been broken by those who introduced THG into the sports world. A grand jury was convened. And this year, indictments were handed down against those believed to have broken the law in distributing this controlled substance to athletes.

Most remarkable of all, the attention from this scandal led the President of the United States, for the first time, to mention the topic of doping in

sport in a State of the Union Address. The harm that steroids and banned substances do to the bodies of young athletes is now so clear that heads of state are prepared to enter the battle against their use by our children.

Equally extraordinary was the announcement of the four indictments in the THG case by the Attorney General of the United States. What would have once have been relegated to local news stations

### In creating WADA, the sports movement and world governments realized the need to work together if sports were to be free of drugs. I am heartened that this goal seems to have come to fruition.

was important enough that the top law enforcement officer in America was willing to make the announcement himself.

And most recently, a disciplinary committee in Britain banned one of these five athletes, Dwain Chambers, from competition for two years for having tested positive for THG. The sanction is completely in line with the World Anti-Doping Code for a first offense for the use of steroids.

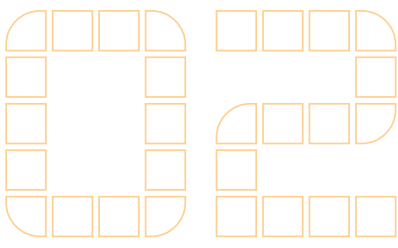
Some important lessons can be learned from the THG scandal. First, there is no doubt that the fight in doping has come a long way. Consider the cooperation it took between so many different elements to bring a case involving THG to its just conclusion. National anti-doping agencies, international federations, an accredited laboratory, and government authorities all worked together on this issue. If any of these links had failed somewhere along the way, the chain would have been broken.

This cooperation is truly a milestone and shows how far we have come in the fight against doping in sport. In creating WADA, the sports movement and world governments realized the need to work together if sports were to be free of drugs. I am heartened that this goal seems to have come to fruition.

Perhaps the most important lesson of all from the THG story is the message it sends to athletes and their entourages. First, no one is

immune. The first four indictments in the THG cases were not against athletes but those who helped them take banned substances. Just because you are a coach, trainer or doctor does not mean you are safe from the consequences of your actions. An athlete may pay the price for using a prohibited substance, but so will you.

Athletes should take this message to heart, too. Some may have taken THG, feeling that it was not a known substance and therefore, they would not get caught. Others may today be taking drugs that are as of yet undetected, feeling confident that they will not be caught. Let the THG issue be a warning to them all. If you cheat, you will be caught. If you are caught, you will face the consequences. And if you think governments and the sports world are not organized enough to catch you, read the papers for the last few months and think again. ■



# Reaching out to the World

 The development of a global anti-doping culture requires not only a strong message and the tools to communicate it, but also the important work of regional WADA representatives who tailor that message to the needs of local athletes and federations.

**A profile of WADA's regional offices and of the committed men and women who have helped bring the Agency's message to the world**

When the World Anti-Doping Agency was established in Lausanne in November 1999, stakeholders always intended to make sure its mandate would be global. As an international organization, WADA has an obligation to serve all its constituents in all regions of the globe.

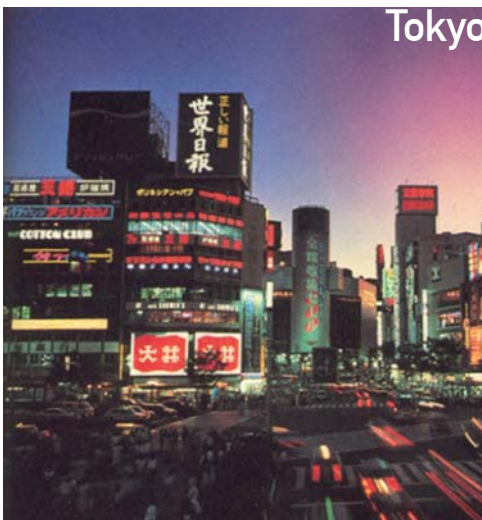
WADA's Foundation Board agreed in 2001 to move the Agency's headquarters to Montreal. The Board members, however, also agreed that regional offices would need to be established in other parts of the world to completely carry out WADA's mission. In April 2002, when the

headquarters moved to the North American continent, a small office remained open in Lausanne to serve as the office for the European region (WADA remains a Swiss Foundation with its legal seat in Switzerland). In November 2003, similar offices were set up in Tokyo, Japan (covering Asia/Oceania) and Cape Town, South Africa (serving the African continent).

Today, these three offices carry out a number of duties in conjunction with the staff of 38 employees in Montreal, aimed at furthering WADA's vision of promoting a doping-free culture in sport. All regional offices share some

core roles and responsibilities: liaising with stakeholders in their respective regions; actively promoting WADA and its mission; providing information to the media and public on doping issues; and coordinating projects such as those related to education, communications, or implementation of the World Anti-Doping Code.

But the directors and assistants in these offices do much more. They best know and understand the needs of the continents in which they live and have great responsibility in ensuring that WADA's work is best tailored to suit these needs.



Tokyo



Cape Town



Lausanne



## Regional Support: Local Offices

### Lausanne

Lausanne was the first regional office to be established and its staff has worked closely with stakeholders for several years. The office is staffed by two directors, Tom Dielen and Dr. Alain Garnier, and an assistant, Sibylle Villard. Dielen, who heads the office, is primarily responsible for acting as a liaison for WADA with international sports federations (IFs), most of whom are based in Europe, and the International Olympic Committee. Having served as executive director for the International Archery Federation previous to joining WADA, Dielen is well-qualified to serve the needs of these stakeholders.

Dielen worked closely with IFs during the drafting of the World Anti-Doping Code. WADA issued several drafts of the Code for comment to

doping in sport," Dielen said. "The IFs are some of our most important partners and we must have daily face-to-face contact with them to address their needs and develop common strategies."

Today, much of Dielen's work revolves around helping the IFs implement the Code and work its tenants into their rules. Each IF has to integrate the principles and key articles of the Code into their own rules, which will be the tool for the daily operations of the IFs' fight against doping. Each sport has its unique character and as an example, a rule for a certain type of team competition in gymnastics, might not work for fencing or field hockey. Sports organizations have until the Olympic Games in Athens to accept and implement the Code. Most are well on their way. As of mid-March, 24 out of 28 international Olympic

director, also based in the Lausanne office, brings years of medical and political experience to his work. Prior to joining WADA, he worked as team doctor for a number of national and professional teams and was also in charge of the Olympic polyclinics during the Winter Olympic Games in Albertville, France. He also served in the French Ministry for Sport and in the Council of Europe and was instrumental in helping with the creation of WADA.

As of January 1, Garnier has taken on one of the newest and most challenging jobs WADA is tasked with under the Code: supervision of the Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUE) program. For the first time, a harmonized system is in place to ensure that athletes who need to take medications or substances that would normally fall under the Prohibited List can do so and still compete (for more on TUEs, see issue 3 of Play True).

Although TUEs are granted by IFs for international level athletes and by national anti-doping agencies for national level athletes, WADA plays an important role in the overall process. All approved TUE applications must be sent to WADA, where they are reviewed by Garnier. WADA reserves the right to review any TUE that is granted and reverse the original decision. In addition, athletes who requested a TUE and were denied can seek a review by WADA and the Agency can also reverse that denial.

"Having a harmonized TUE process across sports and countries is extremely important," Garnier noted. "Previously, some IFs had systems in place while others did not. All athletes should have the right to take needed medications and still be able to compete in an international or national sports arena."

Garnier also draws upon his previous political experience in acting as WADA liaison to governments in Europe.



WADA's Lausanne-based Directors Tom Dielen (left) and Dr. Alain Garnier (right), with Assistant Sibylle Villard

stakeholders and many IFs expressed their suggestions and concerns to WADA through the European regional office.

"These comments were invaluable in creating the Code, which is now the cornerstone for the fight against

summer sports federations and six out of seven Olympic winter sports federations have already accepted the Code. The IOC recognized sports are also making rapid progress, with 26 out of 28 having accepted the Code.

Alain Garnier, WADA's medical



### Tokyo

Asia and Oceania represent two very important regions for WADA. Both have provided exceptional support financially - Oceania has been the only continent to pay its dues in full the last two years and Japan has been the largest single government contributor to WADA's budget - and publicly (see Funding Update article on pg 15).

gathering of Asian governments. The meeting, which will be held in April, will bring together government representatives for discussions on how best to regionally coordinate anti-doping activities, and provide the regional financial contribution to WADA.

"The key to success is development of a regional strategy," Hayashi said. "We must look at common activities and common goals."

The South African government agreed to incur all expenses related to the Cape Town regional office until later in 2004.

Even before the office was officially opened in November, Swigelaar was hard at work on WADA issues. He pulled together an Athlete Outreach team entirely from the African continent to be present at the All-Africa Games in Nigeria in October 2003. It represented the first time an Outreach event had been coordinated by staff outside of Montreal. During the event, thousands of athletes signed a pledge to doping-free sport and had their questions and concerns addressed on the topic of doping in sport (for more on WADA's presence at the All Africa Games, see issue 3 of Play True 2003).

At the Games, Swigelaar was also invited to give a presentation regarding WADA to the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa. He has since then worked regularly with the Council to inform and educate regarding WADA's role and the importance of African representation in the fight against doping.



Kazuhiro Hayashi (center-left) and Chiho Miki (center-right) with colleagues

The Tokyo office was established in November 2003 and Kazuhiro Hayashi was named as its director. Hayashi was formerly counselor to the cabinet office of the Japanese prime minister. Chiho Miki was hired in January as the office assistant.

Although based in Japan, the office covers a large geographic area, ranging from the Middle East to Australia and New Zealand. The region is not only large but diverse and the issues the countries face regarding doping are varied.

The office's first task is to reach out to governments who previously have only worked with WADA through headquarters. In addition to working with local and regional media to get the word out regarding the established of the office, Hayashi and Miki are organizing a first regional

Long-term goals for the office include working with WADA's education department in Montreal to better equip countries in educating athletes and their entourages regarding the dangers of doping.


### Cape Town

WADA's South Africa office in Cape Town was established at the same time as the Tokyo office last year. The office is currently only staffed by a director, Rodney Swigelaar, who previously served as the minister of sports' department advisor on doping issues.

The Cape Town office is unique for WADA; the South African government, whose sports minister, H.E. Mr Ngconde Balfour (see page 7), serves on WADA's Board, felt that WADA needed to be present on the African continent as soon as possible.



Rodney Swigelaar, WADA's African office director

"Africa is a key continent for WADA," Swigelaar said. "Sports represent an important part of life here and WADA must educate all aspects of society regarding the dangers of doping. The key to success in Africa is to assist stakeholders in realizing all the important work that WADA does." 



# Capitol Gains

**Building on both his star athletic and law enforcement backgrounds, Scott Burns, the new U.S. Representative to the WADA Foundation Board, is providing the Agency with invaluable support and helping to shape the leadership role that the U.S. is taking on doping in sports**

Back in the 1970s when Scott Burns was a star athlete in high school and college in the state of Utah, the policy around doping was one of "don't ask, don't tell." There was no drug testing, no overt discussions on the topic. No fear of detection or sanctions.

"Did I actually see doping occur? No," says Burns today. "But we all had a pretty good idea who was doing what. I would be less than candid if I said I didn't suspect that certain players were using steroids and amphetamines."

Things have come a long way since then in Burns' home country. The United States has made significant strides in recent years in the fight against doping in sport and Burns' role in that fight has just gotten much more prominent.

As the newly appointed representative from the United States Government to WADA's Foundation Board, Burns is now charged with advising his government on how best to eliminate doping from sport at all levels. In his position as deputy director for state and local affairs in the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy, he significantly influences the stance the U.S. Government takes on this issue.

Burns' first few months with WADA have been quite productive. Since joining the Board late last year, he

has helped WADA receive its 2003 dues from the U.S. Government despite a budgetary holdup that had frozen all government spending. He has taken over chairmanship of WADA's Ethics and Education Committee and is already working

annual speech to the Congress and the nation. A few weeks later, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft personally announced the indictments against four people involved in the scandal surrounding the use of the designer steroid THG.

**"For the President of the United States to address this issue sends a clear message to athletes, coaches, and fans that we must push back," Burns said. "Cheating, especially in sports, is not something Americans will stand for."**

with staff and committee members on how best to disseminate WADA's message of clean sport to athlete on a global level. Burns has also been busy meeting and consulting with anti-doping stakeholders in the U.S. and abroad.

Most importantly, he has helped ensure that the U.S. Government takes a leadership role in raising the profile of doping in sport as a major societal issue.

In January, President George Bush mentioned the issue of steroid use in sports in the State of the Union Address. This was the first time a president addressed the topic in his

Burns believes these developments clearly demonstrate the leadership role the U.S. is willing to take in fighting doping.

"For the President of the United States to address this issue sends a clear message to athletes, coaches, and fans that we must push back," Burns said. "Cheating, especially in sports, is not something Americans will stand for."

Recent informal polls back him up. A number of newspapers in the U.S. have asked their readers recently about steroid use in sports. A significant percentage of the public believes that steroid use is common, a fact they find increasingly troubling.







WADA Director General David Howman (left) and WADA Director of Education and Planning Casey Wade (right) outside of the White House with new WADA Foundation Board Member Scott Burns. The U.S. has taken a strong and active leadership role in the anti-doping cause, and in promoting athletic values in sports at all levels which, as Burns puts it: "are such an important part of our national fiber".

For Burns, this is as much a personal crusade as a professional duty. He grew up with sports and excelled in a number of them. He was an amateur boxer from the age of 10 through college. He helped bring to his hometown in Utah its first State Basketball Championship in 1975 and went on to Southern Utah University on a basketball scholarship. While in college, he played quarterback for the football team. His accomplishments led to his induction into the university's Athletic Hall of Fame in 1996.

He also has the law enforcement background that lends credibility to the tough stance he wants the U.S. to take against doping in sport. Prior to being confirmed by the U.S. Senate for his position in the White House, he served for 16 years as county attorney for Iron County, Utah. As a prosecutor, he

successfully prosecuted more than 100 felony jury trials, including narcotics cases, and also served on the White House Committee on Illegal Narcotics and Addiction.


Burns feels strongly that his home country has to set an example for others to follow. He says he is not sure precisely how big a problem doping in sport is but fears the problem may be more pervasive than previously thought.

"It's particularly disturbing that athletes are starting to use performance-enhancing substances at a younger age," he said. "If you had told me a couple of years ago that 12-year-olds would be using steroids, I would never have believed it."

"Sports on all levels, from Little League Baseball to high school

soccer to the National Football League are such an important part of our national fiber," he continued. "The U.S. must act in a strong and consistent manner to ensure that athletic competition occurs by and between those who are drug free."

Burns is confident that goal can be achieved. He sees cooperation between all partners - sports organizations, governments, and athletes - as the key to making it happen.

"I bring a commitment, on behalf of the United States, that we will work with other nations, speaking as one voice with respect to prevention, education, research, and meaningful sanctions when necessary," he said. 



# State of the Nations



In addition to Scott Burns (see profile, page 5), WADA counts on a number of important political officials for support. Beginning with this issue, Play True will feature profiles of government officials who have been particularly active in the fight against doping in sport



**Ngconde Balfour (South Africa)**

Ngconde Balfour is one of the most well-known figures in sport in the history of South Africa. He was a member of the South African Council of Sport, an organization dedicated to promoting and developing sport in black communities during the apartheid era. He was named in 1999 as Minister of Sport and Recreation by President Thabo Mbeki. In this position, Balfour became one of the principal figures in South African Sport and made his governments one of the leaders in the global fight against doping in sport. Balfour is a member of WADA's Foundation Board and Executive Committee and hosted the meeting of the International Intergovernmental

Consultative Group Against Doping in Sport (IICGADS) in Cape Town in 2001. He also facilitated the setting up of WADA's regional office in South Africa in November 2003 (see page 4).

Balfour works equally fervently against doping in sport on a national level and regional level. Through the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa as well as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), he assists various countries on the continent with anti-doping initiatives.



**Viacheslav Fetisov (Russia)**

Viacheslav Fetisov, Russia's minister for sport, is an ice hockey legend. During his career, he was considered one of the sport's most brilliant

players and helped win two Olympic titles, seven world championships and two Stanley Cups with the Detroit Red Wings.

He eventually switched to coaching and worked with the New Jersey Devils and with the Russian team that won the Bronze medal at the Olympic Games in 2002. He was later named chairman of the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Physical Culture and Sport, also known as minister for sport.

In this position, Fetisov has worked actively to support WADA. Moscow hosted the IICGADS meeting in December 2002 and Russia is playing a leading role in the creation of the international convention against doping. The country is one of the largest individual contributors to WADA's budget, paying nearly US \$600,000 annually. Since 2003, Fetisov has represented the European governments on WADA's Foundation Board. He brings to WADA not only a strong sport background, but also a dedication and will to rid sport of doping.



**Rod Kemp (Australia)**

The Oceania region often sets an example of how to best fight doping in sport and one of the region's chief figures in this fight has been the Honorable Rod Kemp. Kemp has served as Australia's Minister for the Arts and Sport since November 2001. He is also a member of WADA's Foundation Board and of the Executive Committee. As such, he has taken an active role in the creation and acceptance of the World Anti-Doping Code and the Copenhagen Declaration, through which governments signaled their acceptance of the Code.

Since the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen in March 2003, the Australian Government has worked to ensure that the country's national sporting

organizations are compliant with the Code in the required timeframe. The government continues to support the nation's anti-doping agency, the largest in the Oceania region, and maintains a comprehensive national anti-doping program.

On the international scene, Australia is also assisting in the preparation of the international convention against doping under UNESCO. The Oceania region is the only one to have paid in full its financial contributions to WADA the last two years.



**Yoshiaki Harada (Japan)**

As with the other ministers profiled on these pages, Yoshiaki Harada represents a country that has demonstrated its commitment to the fight against doping in sport. Harada

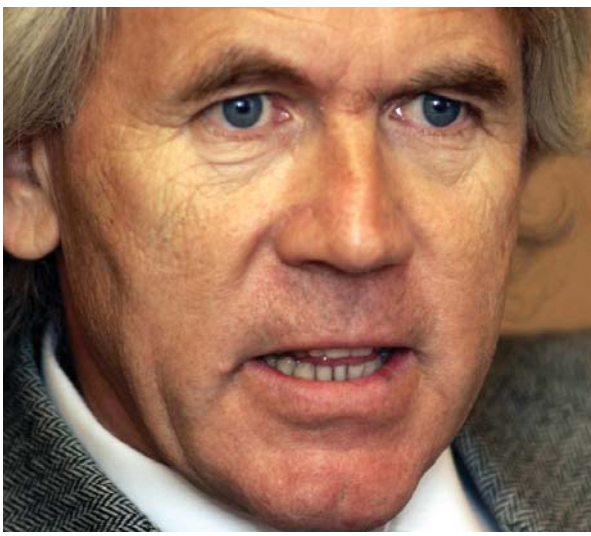
serves as vice minister of education, culture, sports, science and technology and is also on WADA's Foundation Board and Executive Committee, where he represents the Asian continent.

Japan has been the single largest government contributor to WADA, with payments of US \$1.5 million each year. The Japanese Government proposed and greatly facilitated the opening of a WADA office in Tokyo, to represent the Agency in the Asia/Oceania region.

Japan has also taken a lead in the creation of the international convention against doping and is active nationally, regionally and internationally in the fight against doping in sport. 🌐

**Former hockey star and current Russian Minister for Sport Viacheslav Fetisov in consultation with the recently re-elected Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin**





## 05 Jiri Dvorak

**For the last ten years, FIFA chief medical officer Prof. JIRI DVORAK has been working intensively in the sphere of sports medicine. In excerpts from an interview with Andreas Werz, reprinted with special permission from FIFA magazine, Dvorak discusses doping in Football, and FIFA's new cooperation with WADA**

**FIFA magazine:** With two cases of doping at the FIFA World Youth Championship in the United Arab Emirates, last year must have been a very eventful one for you as FIFA chief medical officer.

In the last decade, FIFA has carried out 2,400 doping tests at final competitions. The positive cases in the United Arab Emirates were the first since 1994. Positive tests in FIFA final competitions are extremely rare. What's more, the two cases at the World Youth Championship must be viewed separately: one involved the recreational drug marijuana, while the other was far more alarming since it involved nandrolone.

**What makes the nandrolone case more serious?**

Because it confirms what many experts have suspected for some time, that young people think they can improve their performance levels by taking this widely available substance. They don't realise that's nonsense. In football, there is nothing to gain from using drugs. Football is different from so many other sports in that it requires a whole range of qualities - endurance, speed, strength, technique, coordination and concentration to name just a few.

**What is FIFA's reaction to the two positive cases at the World Youth Championship?**

We are understandably disappointed that two young people have taken prohibited substances. But looking at the two cases in a broader context, we are not unduly concerned, because doping is very rare in football. Nonetheless, FIFA will continue its fight against doping unabated, because prevention and education are extremely important, especially for young players.

**How big a problem is doping in football?**

We have no reason to believe that there are any systematic doping programs in football, because no drugs or substances exist that can considerably enhance a footballer's performance. There are no pills or concoctions that can magically turn a good footballer into an outstanding one.



**How dangerous is doping in football?**

Basically, healthy people should not take medication of any kind. People who do take such substances risk long-term damage, because practically every drug has side effects. Anabolic steroids, such as nandrolone, are particularly dangerous. Not only do they promote muscle growth in legs and arms, but they can also build up coronary muscle fibres. Once an athlete retires, this can have devastating consequences.

**How many footballers would you say are actually taking banned substances?**

I have been working very actively in football medicine for ten years now. During that time, I have attended many of the 27 FIFA final competitions that have been held and have watched hundreds, maybe even thousands, of players on the pitch. My colleagues and I would undoubtedly have noticed if a large number of players had been taking drugs. Our doping tests have been consistently carried out, and in some cases blood samples have been taken as part of this process. We do not have a problem with systematic doping at FIFA competitions. We do not know what the situation is in

**But, despite those relatively few instances of doping, the fight against banned substances is still very important to FIFA?**

That's right, because prevention is crucial. Over the last ten years, we have been testing two players after each FIFA final competition match. We draw the players for the test at random, so anyone could be tested. If a player were to take drugs, it would only be a matter of time before he was caught. Doping control is very important and there is no doubt that it serves as a deterrent.

**At the 2002 Ordinary FIFA Congress in Seoul, it was decided that doping control procedures and sanctions would be harmonised. How are things looking in that respect?**

All 204 associations affiliated to FIFA now carry out doping controls through urine and/or blood analysis. Every positive case around the world must be dealt with on an individual basis, because the use of a prohibited substance may warrant anything from relatively mild to very severe punishment. There is a difference between a player using a recreational drug like marijuana and a substance like nandrolone. What's more, it is



drafting of the Anti-Doping Code from the very start. One of the most important points of this Code is that positive tests are dealt with using individual case management. FIFA accepted a two-year suspension for doping offences as a general indicator, but we reserve the right to assess each case on its individual merits and WADA has accepted this. FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter and WADA Chairman Richard Pound met in Zurich in January. As a result of that discussion, FIFA has pledged its support for the Anti-Doping Code, and is set to sign an agreement to that effect at the FIFA Centennial Congress in Paris this May. WADA will also use FIFA's network of doping officers to carry out its controls, a move that not only makes sense, but will also be more efficient and save costs. Moreover, this step will promote and strengthen cooperation between our two organisations. ■


**“WADA will also use FIFA's network of doping officers to carry out its controls, a move that not only makes sense, but will also be more efficient and save costs. Moreover, this step will promote and strengthen cooperation between our two organisations.”**

domestic leagues, but we are in the process of introducing control mechanisms at that level as well, though we have no reason to think that organised doping exists in the leagues. Every year, anywhere between 25,000 and 28,000 footballers are tested for prohibited substances, yet positive results are a rarity. I would estimate that there are 15 to 20 positive cases every year. That is a very small number.

also important to take into account the dose that a player has taken.

**FIFA and WADA are working together to combat doping. How do the two organisations cooperate exactly?**

FIFA and WADA have been meeting and exchanging information regarding the fight against doping on a regular basis ever since WADA was set up in 1999. FIFA has been involved in the



Canadian cross-country skier Beckie Scott saw her 2002 Bronze turn to Gold after doping infractions by the other medalists came to light in the Games' aftermath. A staunch anti-doping advocate along with her husband Justin Wadsworth, they spoke to Play True about the state of their sport and of the role that athletes can play in promoting drug-free competition

# BECKIE SCOTT

Photo by Arnd Hemmersbach

**06** For Beckie Scott skiing was always in her blood. She often went cross-country skiing with her family while growing up in Alberta, Canada. She followed her active parents' lead and put on skis around the same time that she learned to walk as a child.

She describes her 2002 Olympic Games experience as a dreamlike occurrence with many good memories about teammates, coaches and support staff. "We were having the time of our lives," she said. "To have that group to celebrate with when I won the Bronze medal was an experience unlike any other."

In October 2003 Beckie Scott's Bronze medal turned to Silver. After finishing behind Olga Danilova and Larisa Lazutina, it was discovered that Lazutina should not have been eligible to compete because of a previously undisclosed doping infraction.

Just four short months after that, and two years after the Winter Olympic Games, Beckie's original Bronze that had turned to Silver became a Gold medal. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) annulled all of the results of Olga Danilova due to her positive drug test in Salt Lake City and pursuant to the ruling by the Court of Arbitration for Sport. Fair play prevailed.

Today, Beckie Scott is a leader for women's Nordic sport in Canada. Off the trails, this Olympian has also become an international hero and an icon for fair competition. In 2003 Beckie married Justin Wadsworth, a cross-country skier and an elite athlete in his own right. Prior to his nine years on the US National Team, this three-time Olympian also had a stint with the US Junior Rowing squad.

Beckie and Justin have made raising awareness about anti-doping and the values of sport a priority throughout their sporting careers.

**Question:** There is a perception that some sports have more of a doping issue than others. How do you handle this perception with your sport?

**Beckie:** On some levels, it is very frustrating because I know there are clean athletes in our sport who are having success and good results and we should be able to celebrate them, but instead we are asking the inevitable question of "Are they or aren't they...?" Doping has brought a lot of shame on our sport. It is a great sport, with many great people and great athletes in it, but (not unlike many other sports) it has also been touched by corruption and greed and I'm not sure that much faith in it has been restored.



**Justin:** As an athlete I could never focus on it during the season because it would have been too discouraging to know I was stepping to the starting line with so many doped athletes. When I wasn't competing, I was always trying to raise awareness of the doping problems so that people could get an idea of what was really going on. I would encourage athletes to do all they could to clean up the sport they are in if doping is a problem.

**Question: What steps, if any, do you take to help prove that you are clean to the general public? How can WADA help you in this process?**

**Beckie:** I did speak out publicly before and during the Olympics, and was actively campaigning against doping before the Olympics. My comments about being "clean" were widely read, and I think my stance on it was quite well known. WADA could definitely assist clean athletes and NGOs by supporting them and initiating conversations with them. To know that WADA is working against doping and is supportive of clean athletes is very important. I also think that WADA has to get to a level of really extensive and intimate knowledge of each sport, such as doping patterns vs. racing schedules, in order to be effective, and instill confidence in the clean athletes that the system is working.

**Justin:** Beckie and I put together a petition to bring better testing from an independent source, including more transparency, so the athletes have an idea of what is really going on.

**Question: What advice would you give to a young person who is tempted to use performance enhancing drugs?**

**Beckie:** I would say that you could never enjoy your successes or accomplishments as a doper the same way you can as a clean athlete. The sense of achievement and accomplishment that comes with reaching your dreams and goals through hard work and dedication could never be the same. Almost anybody can dope and be successful, but very few can be clean and do the same.

**Justin:** First, doping is cheating, and no different then taking a shortcut on the race course. Second, taking any performance-enhancing drug is dangerous to your health, and could cause serious effects later in life. And finally, it's the journey of training hard and pushing yourself to your natural limits. That's the most satisfying part of all sports.

**Question: What can elite athletes do to help rid doping from sport?**

**Beckie:** Get involved! Start asking hard questions. Start finding out what is really going on behind the scenes. Start a petition demanding better testing and policing. Talk to people, talk to the press, put pressure on your International Federation and put pressure on your NGO as well. I think that not speaking up and getting involved is as much a political act as speaking up and getting involved. More and more now I think that change has got to start with the athletes really wanting it.

**Justin:** Elite athletes can be open and willing to be tested, even if it seems invasive, or inconvenient. They should be vocal in their sport and speak to their peers about the issues involving doping.

**Question: How does it feel to become a Gold medalist two years after the Olympic Games?**

**Beckie:** It feels ok. Nothing like the feeling of first stepping on to the podium at the Games, or the thrill of being awarded a Bronze at the time, but I was very relieved to see that the right decision was made.

**Question: Were you ever angry that your time in the limelight was stolen?**

**Beckie:** Not really. I always felt that the media interest was very high, and generally, people were very supportive. The aspect of it that disappointed me was the fact that it took so long. It was disheartening to see things take so long to resolve. But the positive message is that the system worked, justice prevailed, and good guys won. That is the message that clean athletes should walk away with and the warning to those who are not clean. They should be aware that it may take a while, but in the end, they will pay a price.

**Question: Are you more confident in anti-doping now?**

I think we still have a ways to go but things are moving in the right direction. The science of catching the dopers needs to catch up and we need more testing. In the end, it's a matter of putting more resources into these important areas.

**Question: Any thoughts on WADA or anti-doping in general?**

**Beckie:** I think that in order to be effective, there has to be a concentrated effort to get closer to the individual sports, to understand the systems that are behind them, and find out exactly what is going on, when, why, etc. Testing and policing has to be as motivated and scientific as the doping itself, not burdened or inspired by politics and legalities.

**Justin:** I'm just a bit concerned that as WADA gets established worldwide, International Federations (IFs) and national governing bodies (NGBs) aren't staying involved enough with testing and policing the athletes that are doping. I also worry about putting too much time and money into sports where doping isn't much of an issue. I would hope that endurance sports are targeted, and that in those endurance sports, the focus is on out-of-competition testing. ■

Beckie Scott with her husband and fellow elite athlete, Justin Wadsworth



# Destination AUSTRIA

## The International Paralympic Committee (IPC) and WADA join forces at the IPC World Skiing Championships

Wildschonau Valley, Austria offered the perfect backdrop for the 2004 International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Skiing World Championships. Athletes from 28 nations participated in this important event, which showcased the world's top talent in the lead-up to the 2006 Paralympic Winter Games in Turin, Italy.

WADA's Athlete Outreach Program had a large presence at this event, which took place from 31 January to 7 February 2004. The Athlete Outreach Program strives to build greater awareness about WADA and the anti-doping issue. This was the first time WADA's Program was present at an IPC World Championships.

Athletes had the opportunity to visit WADA's stand set-up in the athlete dining room and play an interactive doping quiz which is translated into five different languages and offers an effective means for athletes and team staff to engage in discussions on anti-doping issues. Athletes also had the opportunity to sign a large banner as their pledge for doping free sport.

Staffing the Outreach Program included IPC Anti-Doping and Classification Manager Andy Parkinson, Simone Bader from the Office Federal du Sport Macolin, Switzerland and Stacy Spletzer, WADA's Athlete Outreach Manager.

IPC President Phil Craven offered his support for both WADA and the World Anti-Doping Code saying, "Doping in sport continues to be a serious issue at all levels. By showing its support for WADA, the IPC is sending a strong message that we will not tolerate doping in sport."

In March 2003, the IPC signed the World Anti-Doping Code. The IPC Anti-Doping Code has been revised to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code and WADA's standards. This Code will apply at all IPC sanctioned competitions including the ATHENS 2004 Paralympic Games.



Left and above and lower right: Athletes at the event sign the pledge to doping-free sport and play the doping quiz  
 Above right: Phil Craven, President of the IPC and WADA Foundation Board member  
 Below left: Simone Bader and Andy Parkinson (IPC) with WADA's Stacy Spletzer (right)





# International Convention Moves Forward

Preliminary Draft presented at UNESCO Headquarters in January

The process of drafting an international convention under the auspices of UNESCO reached a milestone in January, with the first intergovernmental meeting taking place over the preliminary draft of the document.

Representatives from the 190 member countries of UNESCO, the United Nations organization for education, science and culture, discussed the preliminary draft written by a group of experts that had been assembled by UNESCO Director General Koichiro Matsuura. At the opening of the meeting, comments were made by IOC President Jacques Rogge, WADA Director General David Howman, and

subsequently a Drafting Committee was established. This Committee is now charged with incorporating comments made during the January meeting into a new draft version of the Code, which will be presented at another UNESCO intergovernmental meeting in May.

The draft convention will next be presented at the fourth international conference of ministers and officials responsible for physical education and sport (MINEPS IV). The goal is to present the final version of the convention to the UNESCO General Assembly in October 2005.

The convention against doping in sport will be the first universal and legally-binding one for governments. A number of governments cannot formally sign on to a private document, such as the World Anti-Doping Code. The convention, proposed by member states themselves to be created under the umbrella of UNESCO, will allow countries to formally accept the principles of the Code as well as officially recognize WADA and its roles and responsibilities.

Governments must accept the Code through this convention prior to the Olympic Games in Turin in 2006.

## Sports Organizations Rally to The Code

24 of 28 Summer Federations have signed to date

Jacques Rogge, the president of the International Olympic Committee, has stated numerous times that there is no place at the Olympic Games for those sports that do not accept the World Anti-Doping Code, a statement confirmed by changes to the Olympic Charter. Six months prior to the Olympic Games in Athens, the deadline for sports organizations to accept the Code, many sports organizations have taken those words to heart.

In addition to the IOC, 24 of 28 Olympic summer international federations and six out of seven winter international federations had accepted the Code by late March. Others have pledged to do so soon, as

a number of international federations will hold their annual congresses in the coming weeks.

In addition, 179 out of 202 national Olympic Committees had accepted the Code by late March. Among federations recognized by the IOC, 26 out of 28 have also accepted.

In June, WADA will issue a report to its Foundation Board and the IOC detailing the progress that all sports organizations have made to accept and implement the Code.

The complete list of all organizations that have accepted the Code to date can be found on WADA's website at: [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)



IOC President Jacques Rogge is taking a tough stand on sport organizations that have not adopted the World Anti-Doping Code, stating flatly that there is no place for their athletes in the Olympic Games





## The 2004 Prohibited List Now Available in Booklet Form

WADA's 2004 List of Prohibited Substances and Methods, which came into effect January 1, is now available in booklet form. The booklet makes available the List in a practical format in English and French. Those who wish to receive a copy should contact WADA at: [code@wada-ama.org](mailto:code@wada-ama.org)

## Educational Survey: The results are in

At the end of 2003, WADA sent a survey to a number of stakeholders, including governments, international federations, national Olympic and Paralympic committees, and national anti-doping agencies, to assess the type of educational information available on doping in sport.

The aim was also to determine the needs of stakeholders with respect to materials that still must be produced. The Agency received nearly 160 responses, which have been summarized in a report available on WADA's website.

WADA's education department is also creating a library of educational resource material. Stakeholders who would like to have their materials included in this library can send any relevant information or material to: [info@wada-ama.org](mailto:info@wada-ama.org)

## Funding Update

### Governments continue to make payments to meet their financial obligations to WADA for 2002 and 2003, as well as paying their dues for 2004

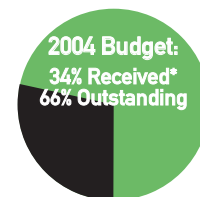
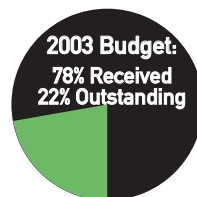
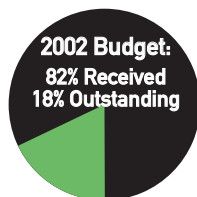
As of late March, WADA had received 82 percent of its budget for 2002 and 78 percent of its budget for 2003. To date, the amount received from governments and the Olympic Movement for 2004 comes to approximately US \$7 million out of a budget of \$20.2 million.

Beginning this year, governments have until June 30 to meet their financial commitments to WADA. Those who have not paid by that date may face sanctions, which will include removal of the country's representatives from the Foundation Board and the Executive Committee, and having accreditation to the Olympic Games denied to their governments' officials.

In January, the International Olympic Committee advanced to WADA \$3.7 million of the commitment owed to the Agency for 2004 from the Olympic Movement. No further money will be received from the IOC until government contributions reach the above sum. A list of payments made by governments and the Olympic Movement to WADA can be found at: [www.wada-ama.org](http://www.wada-ama.org)

## Status of Contributions

An overview of received government contributions as a percentage of the annual budgets still affected



\*combined government and IOC contributions to date