

## Olympic Museum

scarf, a precursor to the bandana, scooters and rock 'n' roll all transformed lifestyles. Nonconformism was conveyed quite naturally by the T-shirt and plimsolls. For the first time, sports wear was found not only in the street, but also in schools, restaurants and at concerts. The revolution affected all the generations. Since then, sport and its attire have become totally integrated in daily life, to the point that when leafing through a magazine, it is sometimes impossible to tell if an advertisement is for a brand of sports or casual wear. While the logos that have made the equipment manufacturers' fortune ensure one's membership of



"Smartie" shoe in mock crocodile skin with fluorescent yellow trim, 2001-2002 winter collection by Dior.

a "tribe", group or club, democratisation has become the rule and wipes out social differences. Sportswear has therefore become popular

in the street. Indeed, these brands understood that to conquer the young market, it was necessary to branch out into "sports" wear which could be worn both in town or to the theatre, but also to introduce a "fashion look" to shoes, whether they are for football, running or basketball. Finally, the biggest sports stars (Zinedine Zidane, Carl Lewis etc.) are modelling for the designers, while the equipment manufacturers are offering collections that are more and more formal. And, just to come full circle, several champions have their own brands. For sport and the street, of course.

## Olympic Quiz

### Olympic Sports

#### Answers

- There are sports contested at the Olympic Games, but several sports consist of what is termed several disciplines. Skiing and skating are considered only two sports. In skiing there are several disciplines, notably alpine skiing, cross country skiing, ski jumping, Nordic combined, freestyle skiing, and snowboarding, while in skating, there are three disciplines: figure skating, speed skating, and short-track speed skating. These are not considered separate sports by the IOC but only disciplines within the sports of skating and skiing.
- A sport must be practiced by men in at least 75 nations and four continents and by women in 40 nations and three continents, and comply with the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code.
- A sport must be practiced in at least 25 nations and three continents, and comply with the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code.
- All of these sports have been on the Olympic programme. Golf was contested in 1900 and 1904. Rugby football was on the program in 1900, 1908, 1920, and 1924. Lacrosse was on the Olympic programme in 1904 and 1908. Motorboating was contested at the 1908 Olympic Games.
- Athletics (track & field), cycling, fencing, gymnastics, and swimming.
- Women also competed in seven sports at the Olympic Winter Games. The programmes for men and women are very similar at the Winter Olympics. The only main difference is that women do not compete in ski jumping and Nordic Combined. The only other difference is that women compete in only two bobsled events (two-woman and skeleton), while men have three (two-man, four-man and skeleton).
- Women competed in 25 sports at Sydney. Men competed in only 27 sports at the 2000 Olympics. The differences were that women competed in softball and men competed in baseball, considered two different sports. Men competed in boxing and wrestling and women did not.
- To date, there are no new sports that will debut at the 2004 Olympic Games. However, women's freestyle wrestling will be contested in Athens for the first time ever at the Olympic Games.
- There were none. The IOC ended the category of demonstration sports after the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games. For the record, the demonstration sports at the 1992 Olympics were pelota basque and roller hockey – the last demonstration sports to be so contested.
- Fifteen. This rule has almost no meaning, as the only two times the Olympic programme had less than 15 sports was in 1896 and 1906.

## Women and Sport

### IOC Trophies

The 2002 IOC "Women and Sport" Trophies were officially awarded by the IOC President, Jacques Rogge, on the occasion of the IOC "Women and Sport" working group meeting, chaired by Anita L. DeFrantz. The trophy, created in 2000, is awarded annually to a woman or man (athlete, coach, administrator or journalist) or to an institution. It recognises the contribution made to promoting women's sport in all sectors of the Olympic Movement and in the media. The six winners of the 2002 edition chosen by the IOC "Women and Sport" working group from the 44 candidates submitted by the NOCs and the IFs were: Tsigie Gebre-Mesih (Ethiopia) for Africa; Rafaela Gonzalez Ferrer (Cuba) for the Americas; the Myanmar Women's Sport Federation (represented by Kyu Kyu and Nee Nee Yee) for Asia; Lale Orta (Turkey) for Europe; Helen Brownlee (Australia) for Oceania; and Billie Jean King (USA) for the World Trophy.

**Trophy for Africa**  
Tsigie Gebre-Mesih is one of the few athletes to have contributed to the development of women's sport in Ethiopia. A short-distance runner, she was the first Ethiopian woman to participate in the Olympic Games. Her achievements inspired her to become a

coach of the men's and women's national short distance teams. Since 1984 she has devoted much of her time to organising coaching and refereeing courses in the different regions of her country.

**Trophy for the Americas**  
Rafaela Gonzalez Ferrer has contributed to the progressive development of women's sport in general and, in particular, women's fencing, at both national and international level. She introduced women's fenc-

ing to her country in 1985, and it has since become a national discipline. Furthermore Cuba has been host several times to the Women's Fencing World Cup. Rafaela Gonzalez Ferrer has been a member of the International Fencing Federation (FIE) Executive Committee since 1996.



(from l. to r.) Anita L. DeFrantz, Jacques Rogge, Helen Brownlee, Lale Orta, Kyu Kyu, Tsigie Gebre-Mesih and Rafaela Gonzalez Ferrer.

**Trophy for Asia**  
Founded in 1991, the Myanmar Women's Sport Federation strives to pro-

mote the participation of young women and girls in physical and sporting activities. Under the aegis of the Myanmar NOC, the Association has set up several sports programmes with the aim of contributing to the development of women and supporting the participation of female athletes in international competitions.

**Trophy for Europe**  
Lale Orta has been a role model for Turkish women in field sports. In addition

to her many sports performances, she created the first Turkish women's football team and became the first Turkish female football coach in 1985. She has also refereed at more than 1,500 football matches. In addition she became the first female football commentator on national television, which made other television channels consider the importance of employing women. Today, as a sports missionary, she

travels around her country and continues to motivate and encourage young women and girls to practise sport.

**Trophy for Oceania**  
Helen Brownlee played a key role in increasing women's participation in Olympic canoe events, as well as in the inclusion of the slalom discipline in the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney in 2000, where we witnessed the highest level of women's participation in any edition of the Olympic Games. Over the years, she has also contributed to the promotion of Olympic education in schools. As an efficient sports administrator at both a national and international level, she continues to serve within different bodies of the Olympic Movement.

**World Trophy**  
Billie Jean King, who was not present at the Lausanne ceremony, is a world-famous tennis player who has won 71 singles titles throughout her career, 12 of which were Grand Slam tournaments. In 1974, she became the first woman to coach of a team of professional players. The founder and ex-president of the WTA (Women's Tennis Association), she also created her own foundation to promote equality opportunities for all, regardless of sex, race or principles.