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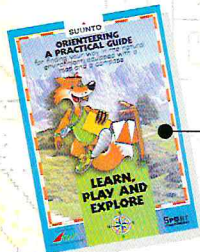


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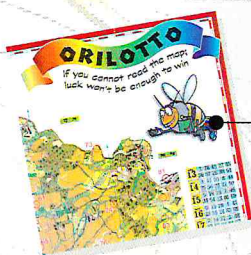
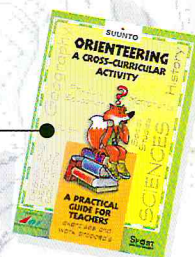
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Front cover: Navigation is an essential life skill, not only in terms of
the ability to use a map and compass to find one's way to the finish of
an orienteering event, but also in developing the understanding that
the skills to find one's way through life can be learned.

Photo: Keith Samuelson.



The Olympic Charter defines sport as an aspect of human rights. In its Fundamental Principle number 8, the Olympic Charter

declares that "The practice of sport is a human right. Every individual must have the possibility of practising sport in accordance with his or her needs."

To ensure that this declaration becomes reality and that it is not simply a high aim on paper, the efforts and the devotion of the entire sports community are needed.

Orienteering is one of the sports recognised by the IOC and thus a part of the Olympic Movement. The International Orienteering Federation, national orienteering federations, orienteering clubs, and each individual orienteer; we all have a role to play.

What is more, it is not just empty words when we state that the sport of orienteering has something to offer to everybody – young and old, men and women, people with disabilities and able-bodied people, world elite athletes and the man and woman in the street alike.

Orienteering is a challenge for body and mind. It combines physical and mental strength and skills.

Orienteering can provide an important contribution to social inclusion because of its potential to promote personal qualities such as self-confidence and self-reliance.

And, finally and not to be forgotten – the right to a healthy environment is also a human right. What could possibly be more healthy than the natural environment – the sports stadium of orienteering?

Barbro Rönnerberg

Self-confidence to anyone

SUE HARVEY,
IOF PRESIDENT

After at least five hundred years of sport mostly for men, the second half of the twentieth century began the job of establishing sport as an activity for women too.

Now, in the early twenty first century we feel a pressure to make participation 50/50.

The first question I would ask is: does obtaining total equality matter? The answer has to be that equality of opportunity at least is a 'must'.

However, just as you can lead a horse to water but you cannot make it drink, so we can only get equality of participation in sport if the women want to do it. This begs the question: does orienteering offer female participants what they want?

There have been a number of studies. It is not my intention to review them all here. But we should ask ourselves this question frequently, and continue to search for answers.

In the international field we also have to take account of cultural differences. These can mean that in some places it would be considered quite inappropriate for anyone to go alone in the woods, never mind a woman.

This tells us we must be flexible in our approach. We must offer a range of 'products' so that different groups can find the one that is most appropriate for them.

The one great bonus orienteering has to offer is the confidence it engenders. Successfully navigating in forest, particularly alone, gives anyone, male or female, young or old, of whatever race or background, a tremendous feeling of self-assurance. This is perhaps the greatest thing that orienteering has to offer to anyone, and is especially valuable for any less confident sector of society.



Navigating is an essential life skill, not only in terms of the practical ability to use a map and compass to find one's way about.

It is also metaphorically so: the understanding that the skills to find one's way through life can be learned, and can be put into practice with a huge positive effect on personal confidence. This is something not much discussed in orienteering circles. But it is probably one of world orienteering's most valuable assets – an asset we should perhaps try to use better.

Women in the Olympic Movement

By ELINA SAVOLAINEN

Sport is not a new thing for women. Women have taken part in physical activities throughout the ages and for example women are pictured in sport activities in depictions in Asia in the 10th and 12th centuries.

However the first Olympic Games of the modern era in 1896 were not open to women, but since then history shows that women's participation in the Olympic movement has been increasing slowly. This evolution has taken place in a social, political and cultural context, where issues such as women rights were recognised in our society.

Since the 1970s awareness of the contribution of sport for the health and well-being of women has been rising. Even though there are more resources and training opportunities for women it is clear that there is still a lot of work to do.

Promotion of women in the Olympic Games

The IOC policy for the advancement of women has the goal to promote women's participation in all domains of sport activities throughout the world.

Within this policy the IOC has implemented series of actions at institutional as well as at field level in co-operation with the Olympic Solidarity programme, national Olympic committees, international sport federations and other external partners.

The IOC has ensured that the women's programme at the Olympic Games was enlarged and for example all sports seeking inclusion in the programme must include women's events.

In 1996 in Atlanta women competed in about 35 % of all the events and the number of female athletes who took part in the Games was also 35 %. In the Sydney Games women will compete in 25 of the 28 sports, accounting for an estimated 38% of the participants.

Assistance programmes for coaches, athletes and leaders are available to the national Olympic committees through the IOC Olympic Solidarity programmes.

These programmes are open to men and women, but more effort is made to have more female participants.

100 years of female participation was highlighted at the Opening ceremony of the Sydney Games when the torch was carried in to the stadium by a relay of veteran Australian women athletes and finally passed to Cathy Freeman to light the cauldron.

Michael Knight, the Australian Minister in charge of the Olympics, said that the choice of the world 400m champion was not only a tribute to her but to all women athletes in a celebration of 100 years of female participation in the modern Olympics.

Yearly Women and Sport Trophy Awards

In December 1995 the IOC President established the Women and Sport Working Group to advise the IOC Executive Board on related issues.

This group is not only an advisory body, but is composed of representatives of the IOC, international federations and national Olympic committees as well as an athletes representative and independent members.

The chairwoman of the group is Ms. Anita DeFrantz, who is the first female to hold the position of IOC Vice-president.

This working group is for example acting as a selection committee for the new Women and Sport Trophy awards.

The IOC has decided to award each year five continental trophies and one world trophy to recognise achievements and landmarks and to encourage the participation of women

and girls in the sporting world. Candidates can be nominated by National Olympic Committees and International Sport Federations.

The first award ceremony took place in March this year on the occasion of the 2nd World Conference on Women and Sport.

The 2nd IOC World Conference on Women and Sport

The 2nd IOC World Conference on Women and Sport was organised in Paris 06.-08.03.2000 with 470 delegates from 143 nations.

The presentations in the conference highlighted issues such as

- Promoting women sport leaders: Are quotas the way forward?
- Importance of women in marketing for sport-related businesses.
- The role of youth in women's sport.
- Violence and harassment in sport.

The participants adopted a resolution and a series of recommendations that this conference presents to world sporting leaders to equalise men's and women's participation in sport.

The recommendations were targeted at different levels such as local and national levels, IOC governing bodies, intergovernmental organisations such as UNESCO, non-governmental organisations etc.

An example of this at a practical level is the recommendation for the conference to call upon the international sport federations, national Olympic committees, national federations and sports organisations to meet the goal of 10 % minimum representation of women in decision-making positions by the end of the year 2000. The goal for the for 2005 is 20 %.

References:

Olympic Review XXVI-30, Olympic Review XXVI-32, IOC Women and Sport Working Group, IOC press releases.

Trail orienteering offers participation on equal terms

By ÅKE MAGNUSSON

Trail orienteering has been developed to offer everyone, including people with limited mobility, a chance to participate in a meaningful orienteering competition.

People with disabilities can both practise the sport and compete with able-bodied people. Trail Orienteering has not only offered disabled people an opportunity to compete with those who are not disabled, what's more, it has also enriched their lives.

Clas Borg from Örebro in Sweden is 44 years old and has taken part in trail orienteering ever since it started off.

– I have a chance to get out into the countryside and to meet friends who are not in wheelchairs. I enjoy analysing the map after each competition and I can write about my experiences to my friends, he says.

Trail orienteering at the O-Ringen 5-Days

The Swedish 5-Days competition O-Ringen every year attracts some 15,000 orienteers of both genders, different ages and nationalities – and people



with disabilities and able-bodied people alike.

– It's great to be together with all the other orienteers at the O-Ringen. For me, it is very inspiring to meet them in the same competition area, to honour one another at the same prize giving ceremonies and to be a participant in such a big event.

– This is how I want the trail orienteering to be, said Tamara Forsenko from Lithuania who was competing in a wheelchair because of injured knees and hips.

Trail orienteering started off in 1980 as an orienteering competition for people with disabilities. It was initiated by Arne Yngström who, in co-operation with the Swedish organisation RBU (Disabled Children and Youngsters), organised the first orienteering competition for people with disabilities in Örebro.

The event was arranged along trails on a course marked out with tape. At the controls the competitors had to indicate on the map where they were.

The first trail orienteering event at the O-Ringen was held in 1988 with 150 participants. In 1990 the number of starters had already increased to 500. In the middle of the nineties the number somewhat decreased, but since then the number of competitors has gradually gone up again.

This year 425 starters had registered. In addition to this, there were many other people testing the courses or entering the competition only for one day.

Being part of the family is most important

– The most important aspect of having trail orienteering events in conjunction with the O-Ringen is the feeling that the discipline is regarded as being a



part of the event and that it's given full support within the orienteering family. And I felt that this was the case, said Arne Yngström, who was responsible for the trail orienteering events.

There are some challenges for the organiser, though.

– A complete integration of trail orienteering in the event requires a joint finish area and in most cases also a joint competition area. When the various courses coincide in the finishing run, there is not much space available.

– It is also important that the trail orienteering competitors meet other runners face to face. Should they be passed from behind, they would run the risk of being exposed to stress, nervousness and anxiety. They would have the feeling of obstructing the way, Arne Yngström continues.

– The competitors were very satisfied with the finish of the third trail orienteering event. A hundred metres from the finish line they were directed into a special finish chute for the trail orienteering. Next year the trail orienteering events are going to be fully integrated at three of the O-Ringen stages.

– At the O-Ringen we have learnt that those sitting in wheelchairs have less chances of gaining good results when making their control position decisions than those capable of doing the same thing standing upright or walking, adds Arne Yngström.

– I feel that the one and only top class for competitors should be divided into two – one for those sitting and one for those standing upright.



Accuracy instead of speed

In trail orienteering, being accurate is more essential than being fast. By allowing a generous time limit disabled people suffer no stress when taking part and completing the race.

The controls are located along paths and roads, easily available for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchairs. At every control there are several

control markers. From a guiding peg along the path/road the competitors have the task of finding the exact position of the control marker by making use of the map and the control definitions.

– Well, as you well know, one has to be able to think, said Swedish Lena Lindquist sitting in her wheelchair before continuing to the next control during the O-Ringen competition.





Katarina cannot understand why the men are nearly always given "prime position" after the women's race is over.

PHOTO: KEITH SAMUELSON

Things are quite good in the orienteering world

BY ERIK BORG

Why do the women not have just as long courses as the men? Why do the men's races always follow after the women's races and hog the limelight? Why can't men take the surnames of their wives when marrying?

Have you ever thought about such things? Katarina Borg (36) has.

When Katarina got married she was not the one who took a new surname. It was her husband Lennart Olsson who became Lennart Borg.

– I am a feminist. What does that entail? I want to see equality, but not in such a way that everything has to be equal. For me the woman can stay at home if she is happy to do so.

– And if there are ten cherries, the husband and wife do not need to have 5 cherries each if they don't want to. Nor should it be the case either that the spouses must iron four blouses and four shirts each. If the man likes to do it he can iron everything, or if the woman likes it she can do the work.

Do you iron everything at home?

– No, I don't. Neither I nor Lennart like ironing, so no ironing gets done at all, laughs Katarina.

The husband took his wife's name

Your husband took your surname?

– I don't have that many relations even though there are many people with the same surname as mine. Lennart on the other hand has many more relations and his surname was not so important to him.

– The issue was much more important to me. I was a bit afraid that he would receive negative reactions to him changing his surname, but there haven't been any, adds Katarina.

While her husband is a purchasing manager for spare parts at Scania, Katarina works as a physiotherapist for 83 % of normal working hours.

– Usually it's me who collects Jonas (their 7 year old son) from school, she says.

A long elite orienteering career

Katarina Borg's international orienteering career lasted 15 years. Her best result was a silver medal in the classic distance at WOC 97 in Grimstad, Norway.

She retired from international racing after WOC 99 in Scotland but still competes at national level in Sweden. This autumn she anchored her club Södertälje/Nykvarn into sixth place in the Swedish Relay Championships.

– I was a spectator at the short distance race at the Swedish Championships. When I was just standing watching at the finish area it felt a bit strange, she admits.

The men – always given prime position at major international races

Katarina Borg was not alone in the finish area at ten o'clock in the morning, but there were many more later in the day.

– There were double as many spectators during the men's race which

was held after the women's race had finished. It is relatively normal that the women race first and then the men are given "prime position".

– The women always go first in the Park World Tour for example. Why can't the women go last once in a while?

At the annual 25-manna team competition (the world's largest relay in terms of the number of participants) women had the task of running the last leg, but the relay has once again reverted to men on the anchor leg who have the honour of anchoring their team home. Could it not be men and women on the last leg in alternate years? wonders Katarina.

There are fewer women orienteers, aren't there?

– Yes, but I don't believe the absolute top women runners are any less good comparatively than the men. The best women are just as serious about their sport, states Katarina. The explanation is tradition. In the beginning sport developed for men. It takes time to change this.

Choose the one who is best qualified

While the women are often in charge of catering at the race venue, surveying and course planning are usually taken care of by men.

– There need not be anything wrong with this. One year there was an idea to appoint a woman as national team coach for the Swedish team. I didn't think it was right to appoint a woman regardless. I believe the best qualified person for the job should be appointed, but if one gender dominates and the candidates for the post are equally good, then a person of the other gender can be selected.

– At the same time, for example, I believe that there are quite a few women who might like to plan courses, but they often have less self-confidence than the men. It is not certain they would wish to be exposed to all the complaints that the planner often receives, Katarina comments.

Katarina Borg herself believes that some of this criticism is often justified. She has the impression that many course planners invest a lot of time and effort on the men's course as the women's course often seems to be just a shortened version of the men's course.

– Nor can I really understand why we can't have the same length courses. The men can run faster, but there is nothing to say we cannot run just as far. The danger is perhaps that there would then be fewer women taking part if the courses were longer, but the men's courses could be shortened instead of making the women's courses longer.

Better than football

If Katarina is not completely satisfied with everything, she does believe that most things are very good within orienteering.

– The situation is very different in other sports. Take football for example. I have the impression that many men are very condescending about the performance of women playing football, but I am sure that the women are no less serious about their sport. That things are good in the forest is I believe because women and men always compete at the same venues. We travel and socialise together, which is not the case for many other sports, comments Katarina.



Katarina Borg believes there is a good level of equality within orienteering, but she also thinks that there are things within the sport that could be better.

PHOTO: ERIK BORG

Orienteering

– a means of navigating to social inclusion

BY PAUL LEE



PHOTO: ERIK BORG

Orienteering, the sport of thinking people who navigate in remote areas using symbols, colours and “North” as a single directional reference.

What has this to do with social inclusion? Children, young people and adults have an inalienable right to be included in a prosperous society.

Orienteering can promote self-confidence, independence, self-reliance and personal development. These are important contributions to “empower” citizens in an inclusive society.

Children, young people and adults may be disengaged or disaffected from society for a number of reasons including poor reading skills. Reading is crucial to inclusion.

Important though adult literacy remains, children must not be neglected as emerging empowered citizens. Orienteering can have real benefits in supporting children and young people’s educational needs.

Not all people and children benefit from didactic education with the added pressure of tests and examinations. However poor reading skills naturally disadvantage children and young people from mathematics, history, geography, science, economics and others. Many children experience failure at reading early in their school lives and develop a cycle of failure.

Orienteering provides an opportunity to achieve in “reading” symbols, interpreting information, acting upon information. Success at sport orienteering can encourage success in

reading orienteering symbols as a first step.

In my experience children and young people can recognise orienteering-type icons or hieroglyphic-type symbols and translate them into the information they need to navigate to marked controls.

Some children can read orienteering maps when they are considered less able at school-related work which includes their ability to read written English.

The understanding of map symbols as seen on the ground, in a new and exciting outdoor environment has clear benefits and it must be presumed that young people who show reading difficulties can achieve in reading if they are successful in orienteering with maps.



PHOTO: ERIK BORG

Therefore orienteering can have an important role in promoting social inclusion. Children diagnosed as having dyslexia are over-represented in underachieving groups although there are many contributory factors.

It is most noticeable that a conflict exists between academic success in a results-focused system.

Orienteering is a fun way to achieve without association with "reading" failures.

Wally Morgan writes in "Dyslexia: Combating Ignorance":

In 1990 the President of the World Federation of Neurology stated:

"Dyslexia exists... as a group of disabilities whose nature varies with severity and specific location of abnormalities, the organisational pattern of the brain and the individual's developmental experiences.

With increasing knowledge it should be possible to develop teaching strategies designed to meet the unique abilities of each individual "(Morgan W. 1996).

Orienteering ranks high as a developmental tool along with climbing, canoeing, caving and problem solving and is a paramount

influence on a person's own feeling of self worth and success.

My own recently diagnosed severe dyslexia did not prevent success at competitive orienteering to elite level over many years which contrasted with my lack of school achievements. Intuitively I had always felt at odds with my orienteering ability in comparison with my ability to read.

That I could compete with "graduates" in the "thought sport" encouraged me recently to gain an honours and a higher degree.

My own experience of introducing and teaching orienteering to a variety of children and young people, many of whom are disengaged or disaffected in their own educational process, leads me to believe orienteering needs a higher profile in physical education, outdoor education and voluntary organisations.

Orienteering deserves greater recognition in its potential to promote reading skills and its contribution to preparing children and young people for achievements in outdoor development activities.

Orienteering provides an important contribution to social inclusion through its potential for personal development and confidence building for education and beyond.

PHOTO: ERIK BORG



Some map symbols

	Open land
	Forest, easy running
	Forest, slow running
	Lake
	Pond
	Contour
	Knoll
	Railway
	Power line
	Boulder/ Large boulder
	Building
	Road
	Footpath

Learning to "read" orienteering map symbols can promote dyslexic children's and adults' reading skills.

The individuals in the pictures have no connection whatsoever with the content of the article.

A true sports all-rounder: Sue Harvey, IOF President

By BARBRO RÖNNBERG

Sue Harvey has been involved with orienteering for 34 years. She has been competing, mapping and organising at all levels, from club level to World Championships.

In 1977 she founded the company Harvey Map Services Ltd. with two employees. Today the company has 14 employees and a world-wide reputation for quality outdoor recreation and walking maps.

– I happened upon orienteering rather by accident while at Edinburgh University, Sue recalls. – I had already done some swimming, fencing, riding, sailing, hill walking, skiing, rifle shooting, cycle touring, trampolining and archery. All these got abandoned.

– I went orienteering once, and thought: this is the sport for me. Why? Maybe I still wanted to make believe I was a lean Indian warrior moving swiftly and silently through immense trackless forests, she smiles.

From competitor to organiser

Sue can look back on a successful orienteering career, having won a British Championship and competed in three World Championships, in 1968, 1970, and 1972.

Gradually, she became more involved in mapping and organising events. Her most memorable organising task was the appointment as Secretary General of the World Orienteering Championships in 1976.

– That was tough – partly because I was not very experienced in management then, and partly because the volunteers organising the event came from all over Britain.

– This was a deliberate policy aimed at ensuring the whole country felt involved. In any case, in those days no



In addition to sports organisations, Sue Harvey also has a number of commitments and appointments in the local community. This picture shows her and her fellow members of the Countryside Commission for Scotland back in 1992.

single British club would have been strong enough to do the job alone. Indeed, the local area of Aviemore had no club at all at that time.

– This arrangement did make it harder, however, because we were all unsure of each other's capacity and skills.

– One should also remember that in those days the venue had to be kept totally secret. So while actually living in northern Scotland, I had another address in central Scotland where I pretended to live.

– Of course I now know that the whole Norwegian team knew exactly where the championships were going to be. But we did indeed make a good try at keeping it secret, comments Sue.

Sue the administrator

Sue Harvey was President of the Scottish Orienteering Association from 1979–1980 and a Councillor of the British Orienteering Federation for the period 1980–1983.

In 1972 she joined the IOF Press Commission and in 1986 she became a Council member. In 1994 Sue was

elected President of the IOF.

What are the main differences between the IOF of 1972 and the IOF of today?

– The most obvious change is the growth of the workload, Sue states.

– The IOF was much smaller in 1972, having only two disciplines, foot orienteering and ski orienteering, and for each of them only one event – the World Championships.

– No World Cup, no Junior or Veteran Champs, no short distance, no sprint, no marathon, no MTB orienteering championships, no trail orienteering. Nor any drug testing or qualification races... The number of member federations was about a third of the present membership.

During Sue's Presidency the sport has moved from focussing on a rather narrow, restrictive view of orienteering to a more open minded concept of the variety of forms both possible and desirable for healthy future growth of the sport.

One of many challenging tasks has been to ensure the smooth integration

of MTB orienteering and trail orienteering into the structure and to encourage their development within orienteering itself as opposed to setting up separate sports, cf. snowboarding.

– I have had the privilege to preside over a period of tremendous growth in membership – from 45 to 58 members.

– Also, the IOF nowadays has a more co-operative leadership, moving from a set-up where the President and the Secretary General did nearly all the work, to one where almost every Council member is significantly involved.

– Establishing a new structure for the leadership by splitting the role of President so that both internal and external work can be accomplished, despite a very small secretariat, and despite all officials being volunteers, has also been a most interesting and challenging task, Sue explains.

Important to look ahead

Since becoming IOF president in 1994, Sue has been active in international multi-sports organisations such as the International Masters Games Association (IMGA) and the Association of IOC Recognised International Sport Federations (ARISF).

– Since 1994, the profile of the IOF on the multi-sport scene has been raised – both in organisations such as GAISF and ARISF, and in multi-sport games. Orienteering is in the World Games 2001 and World Masters 2002.

– The profile of the sport has been brought onto the agenda so that our members realise that action to improve orienteering's visibility is necessary for the health and finances of the sport, Sue continues.

In your opinion, what are the main tasks of a leader of an international sports federation?

– Two of the most important tasks are to look ahead and to maintain balance, states Sue.

– In an international federation there are lots of very different points of view and different interests. Very often compromises have to be made in order to keep everybody going forward together. In making compromises, however, it is very important to keep sight of long-term goals.

– This is not always easy. Sometimes it is quite difficult to be sure what is good for the sport in the long-term.

– It is also quite hard to maintain balance between the various interests. This is a particularly important job for the top leadership. At the same time the leadership must have clear goals, and be able to convince others to work together towards them.

The true internationalist

Sue had a good deal of experience of different cultures long before starting her IOF career. She had been living abroad, working and studying in Sweden, Russia, Syria and France.

Later on, she spent her time abroad making orienteering maps in Germany, France and New Zealand. She also has a Masters degree in Russian and Arabic and speaks six languages.

That sounds like an ideal background for somebody involved in the international sports world?

– It is important to have an international viewpoint, and a genuine willingness to take on board the way culture can strongly influence people's opinions and approach to an issue.

– The ability to speak several languages is a must, of course, as are personal qualities like tolerance, patience with tradition, readiness to mix and be interested in all sorts of people, and willingness to learn and to negotiate.

– One also needs to accept that by looking at things internationally one may become distanced from one's compatriots. And a lot of time, to devote of course, Sue enumerates.

– Federation or Government financial support is also a plus.

Orienteering develops leadership skills

Orienteering is used as a tool for learning leadership skills. With her background, Sue is the obvious person to tell what features in orienteering are applicable to business management and leadership.

– Orienteering involves taking decisions, weighing up and taking risks, estimating benefits when half the factors are only partially known, working under time pressure and stress, she says.

– Orienteering also is relying on yourself and relying on your teammates (in a relay or when organising an event), assessing your own strengths and weaknesses as well as exploiting your strengths and avoiding your weaknesses.

– Orienteering is spotting opportunities and threats, forward planning (both before and during the race), quick thinking, ability to look back over an activity and learn from your mistakes, recognising the value of training... all needed in management, conclude Sue.



Looking very determined to make a good run: during her competitive career Sue won a British Championship and competed in three consecutive World Championships.





Multi-day orienteering events every year gather tens of thousands of orienteers from all over the world, all of them sharing the same passion – orienteering.

PHOTO: KEITH SAMUELSON

ALBERTO ZAMBIASI:

“Multi-day orienteering carnivals ideal sport for all events”

What are the reasons for people to spend part – or even the whole – of their annual holiday participating in multi-day orienteering events?

Alberto Zambiasi, Italy, has the answer: they offer a chance for the entire family to spend the holiday together, to discover new places and to make new friends who share the same passion – orienteering. And Alberto should know: by participating in just one such an event he became convinced that this was something to introduce in his home country, too.

– In the early eighties I wanted to improve my orienteering technique, and I therefore decided to participate in the Austrian 5-Days orienteering week.

– I was amazed by the number of participants, and the diversity of nationalities all driven by the desire to participate in a sport where the forest is the adversary to overcome, says Alberto Zambiasi.

– This first experience was so satisfying that more followed. The benefits of discovering new places and making many new friends only strengthened my desire to have such an event in Italy, too. It became my major objective and I worked for many years to make it possible.

One of the main reasons that Alberto became more and more passionate about the sport was the fact that it united people of all races and social classes.

– One aspect of orienteering that really struck me was that whoever wanted to compete, whether they were young or old, fit and competitive or novice and non-competitive, were able to participate on different courses planned to suit to his/her ability.

– To run in the same “stadium” as the world champion and maybe cross the finish line alongside the stars of the sport was something special for me. I believe that all orienteers who have participated in a multi-day event will undoubtedly have great stories to tell, and will have made new friends to remember, and all in a carnival atmosphere, Alberto continues.

One of the things Alberto discovered at his 5-Day experiences in various

European countries was that many of the events had courses specifically designed for kids, like the streamer courses where his daughters had their first experience of orienteering.

– To make Italian organisers aware of this type of event, I wrote an article in the national orienteering magazine. As organiser of the “5 giorni della Valle di Non” in 1998 I tried to include in the event all the positive aspects of orienteering weeks I had found around Europe.

– One of the most appreciated was the streamer courses, where the participants grew from 86 on the first day, to 160 on the last day. For this course, no traditional orienteering map was used, but a figurative map that represented the countryside as children would see it in perspective (houses complete with roofs and windows, stone walls with stones, fences with posts etc).

– For the children it was like being in a story where, day after day, they kept company with Bamby, Mickey Mouse, Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck, The Three Little Pigs and others. In the terrain they naturally found controls.

– At the end of the course, if they had found all the controls (and even if they had found only a few) they would receive a figure of the personality of the day, which they could then paste in “their album of the 5-Days”.

Antonio recalls that, in particular, it was a rewarding experience for

PHOTO: ALBERTO ZAMBIASI



PHOTO: ALBERTO ZAMBIASI

Antonella and Tiziano, the organizers of the streamer course.

– In fact they were constantly being smiled at by all the parents who recognized them around the venues.

Because of this success, the regional committee of Trentino decided to include streamer courses in all their regional meetings. At most national events in Italy there now is a huge banner telling the parents that a streamer course is available for the children.

The maps are especially prepared and many people are willing to accept the task of organizing these courses, knowing that the children will be better

prepared for going out in the forest alone in the near future. Alberto already has plans for how to make the Italian 5-Days even more attractive in the future:

– At the first Italian 5-Days we had 2897 participants, amongst those eight World Champions. Many were veterans up to 76 years of age.

– This really demonstrates that orienteering is the ideal sport for all and we can all be proud of this. In future I also intend to have a trail orienteering course included in the programme of the 5 days in Val di Non, so that orienteers with disabilities can be integrated even better in the sport of orienteering in Italy.



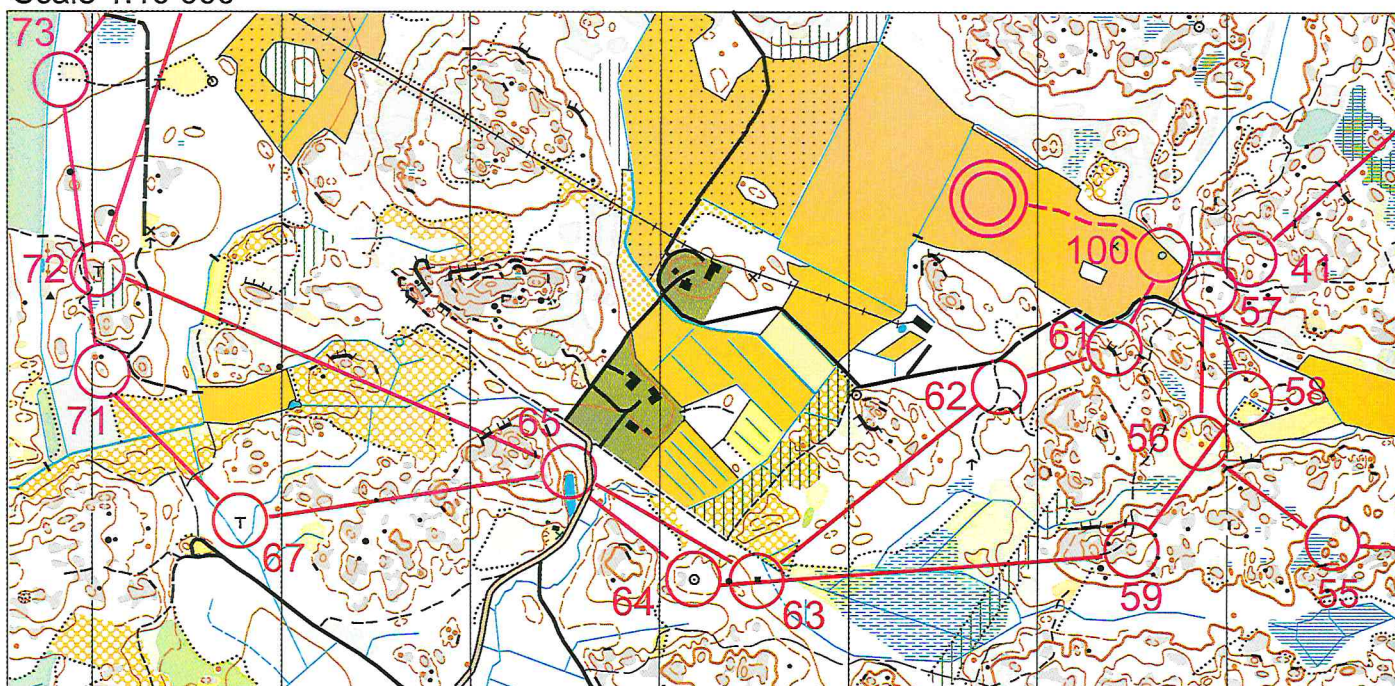
PHOTO: KEITH SAMUELSON

Same terrain – different challenges

By JORMA AKE AND NINA VANHATALO

At an orienteering event people using the same map. By choosing a planner can design courses with challenges for newcomers and elite runners,

Scale 1:10 000



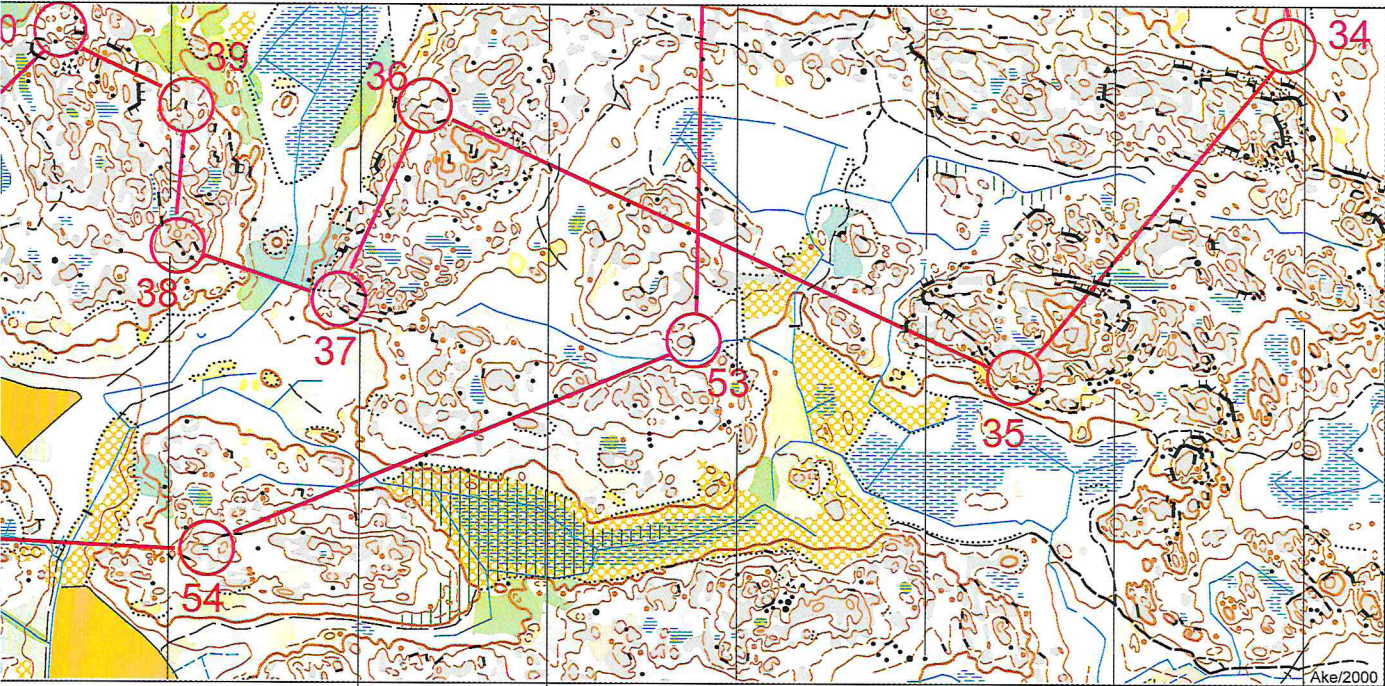
Women's elite class W21E: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 100

Men's class M60: 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 100



of all age groups compete in the same terrain
; different features in the terrain, the course
h offer an appropriate challenge for both
r children under 10 or for 75-year old veterans.

On the map below the control points 34-41 are suitable for women elite runners,
51-57 for men aged 60, and the control points 73-61 have been chosen to design
a course appropriate for youngsters. The fourth route is planned for adult
beginners and for orienteers just wanting to get some exercise.



Boys' class M12: 73, 71, 67, 65, 63, 62, 61, 100

Beginners' class: 72, 65, 64, 59, 58, 57, 100



MARTIN KRONLUND:

"A Viking needs to keep active"

By JUAN M. GARCIA TUTOR

Martin Kronlund, aged 84, who was born in Tibro, Sweden but has lived in Madrid since 1962, was recently nominated for the prestigious Spanish Prince of Asturias Award for Sports in 2000 for his contribution to perfecting, nurturing, promoting and disseminating sport. This prize, though, was ultimately awarded to Lance Armstrong, the double winner of the Tour de France.

We caught up with Martin Kronlund in early September teaching an Advanced Orienteering Technique course in a sunny forest in the south of Spain.

Martin, tell us about your life and your first steps in orienteering.

Life in Sweden in the 1920s was hard in a family with 6 brothers. I grew up on a livestock farm in the middle of the forest. School was 4 km away from the farm and I had to walk or run to school, through the snow in winter, even if it was minus 20–30

degrees Celsius (Martin Kronlund believes that this provided the basis for the good health he has enjoyed since).

My father taught me to orienteer. I cannot remember the exact date of my first event but I remember that my first night orienteering competition was in 1931. At that time, the scale of the maps we used was 1:100 000. The compasses were made of crystal and aluminium, without any liquid inside to help balance the compass needle. The needle had to be stopped using your finger, otherwise you could lose at least a minute waiting for the needle to stop.

Night orienteering was with an acetylene lamp taken from your bike or a small torch to illuminate the map. Headlamps like the ones used nowadays did not exist. In 1933, aged 17 years old, I became a soldier in the Swedish Coastal Artillery. I specialised in telegraphy and I took a lot of other courses too, including the two year

course at the Military School of Physical Education becoming a specialist in fencing. Afterwards the Swedish Fencing Federation contracted me as fencing coach.

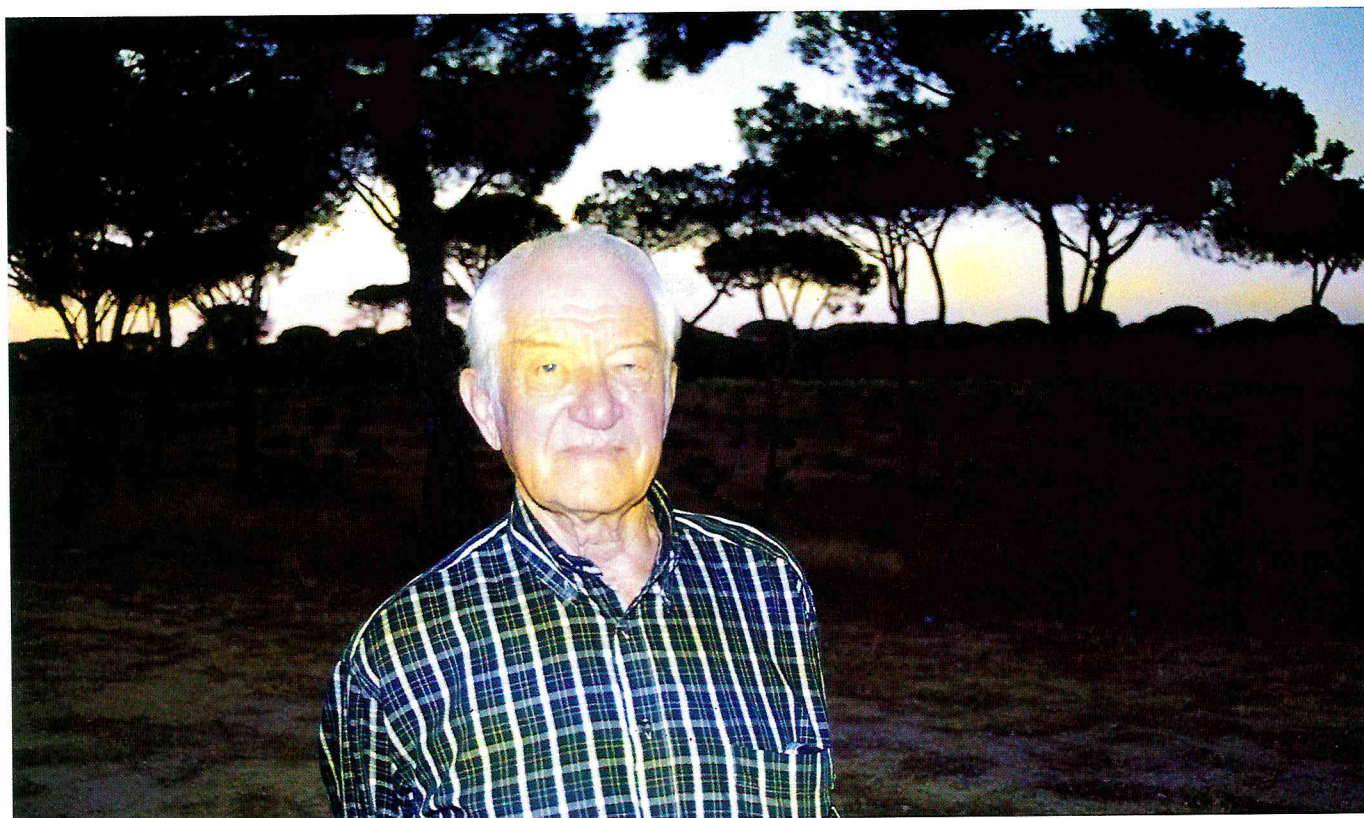
Martin, I believe fencing was your main sporting activity for a number of years.

Yes, I attained the level of "master" grade in Sweden. After that I was in Italy and France and I reached the same grade there too. Some of my pupils took part in the Olympic Games Helsinki, Melbourne and Rome in the 50s and 60s.

A advertisement in the International Fencing Review seeking a fencing coach for the Spanish Fencing Federation brought me to Spain in 1962.

And what about orienteering?

As part of the physical and mental preparation for the National



Spanish Fencing Team in 1967, we met every Saturday morning at the "Casa de Campo", a very big park in Madrid, for orienteering training using a 1:50 000 scale map.

In the end I managed to convince the teachers of outdoor activities at the National Physical Education Institute (INEF) in Spain to teach orienteering to their students. INEF authorised and funded production of the first map in Spain to be surveyed and drawn to IOF mapping standards. This was made by Rolf Jacobsson in December 1971, and later in 1973, Peo Bengtsson started to come to Spain with his famous orienteering tours, beginning with "La Cortina de Benidorm" on the east coast of Spain.

Martin, only some weeks ago, you came back from Mexico, with "Ruta Quetzal".

Ruta Quetzal is a Spanish initiative to increase the cultural and sporting union between young people in the age group 15–17 years old from different countries in order to improve understanding within a multicultural group. Ruta Quetzal is also a revival of the main routes followed by the Spanish discoverers of the XV and XVI centuries. This year 350 young people from 46 countries, mainly from Spain and Central and South America, followed the Ruta Quetzal programme over a period of two months.

My work there has been as lecturer of fencing, teaching "fencing for beginners" to the young people. In previous years I have also taught orienteering on this programme, including onboard boats.

Martin, can you tell us your secret?

A Viking always needs to keep active. My time is mainly dedicated to orienteering and my own physical training. I try to exercise so that I really work up a sweat at least 3 times a week. On two of these sessions I run and walk through rough hilly terrain. And on the other day I run

orienteering, especially during the orienteering season (for 60–90 minutes). On one other day during the week I do fencing, usually for two or three hours.

Furthermore, I do gymnastic exercises for 30 minutes every morning and I try to walk for at least 30 minutes every day.

I like to read, mainly non-fiction and I like to do background reading in order to be prepared for all my activities and interests. Oh, and I also play chess by post with Lennart Levin, the former IOF Secretary General.

And what about the future?

Age cannot be programmed, but I will continue with Ruta Quetzal



and I'm now also preparing the first revision of my book about orienteering course planning.

Any recommendations for future orienteers?

I have been a very active sportsman since a young age and I have practised a lot of different sports: skiing, orienteering, boxing, fencing, athletics and some military sports. I believe orienteering is the most important due to its unique ability to combine both physical and mental activity. Orienteering is not only competition. Orienteering is not only sport. Orienteering is harmony between nature and the physical and mental training of our body and mind.



For adult women it is often easier to take up orienteering if they can join in without the need for any previous experience but starting right from the basics.

PHOTO: KEITH SAMUELSON

Women need more encouragement

By NINA VANHATALO

It's said that orienteering is a sport for everybody.

But there can be obstacles that prevent people from enjoying the sport. Such obstacles may for example be a lack of time, various family reasons, or perhaps some prejudices. Some may for instance believe that orienteering would be too difficult.

According to the statistics – at least in Finland – the participation of middle-aged women in sports like orienteering is lower than that of men.

So, in a Finnish town called Forssa, the women of the local orienteering club

decided to do something about the situation.

They organised a special series of events only for women. The idea was to make it easy to take up the sport by starting from the basics.

Twice a week the local women had the opportunity to learn how the compass works and what the map symbols mean.

Women with children welcome

Every alternate time the orienteering events for women were organised in conjunction with a children's orienteering event at the same venue,

which provided the opportunity for women with young children to participate as well.

The advertisement in a local newspaper assured women that no previous knowledge of orienteering would be required.

The events also included activities other than just orienteering. With some practical exercises and some lectures the organisers revealed the "secrets" of orienteering.

But "the package" also included other types of lectures. The women learned about the importance of stretching

before exercising. The other subjects included raising and maintaining one's physical condition level and nutrition.

However, the idea of the event wasn't only to teach orienteering, but also to have fun and to get to know each other. So naturally there were also some social get-togethers during the orienteering season.

Marja Rätty and Mari Vilhonen-Leino are two Finnish women and friends who got involved with the women's orienteering group in Forssa.

They saw the ad in the local newspaper, discussed it and decided to try it. Neither of them knew much about orienteering; their only experiences were from their schooldays.

– I was never very keen on orienteering. I never imagined that I would actually

take it up later on, but I wanted some change for just normal jogging, so I decided to try, says Mari Vilhonen-Leino.

– I would never have had the courage to go orienteering in the woods without this kind of opportunity.

– I decided to participate because the ad promised that no previous experience was required, she continues and goes on to thank the organisers for providing the opportunity.

Orienteering adds spice to jogging

Mari's friend Marja Rätty was also grateful for the orienteering instruction.

– Learning how to use compass in particular was useful. I've also planned to go hiking and I wanted to learn

orienteering and how to use the compass.

For both of them the special event for women worked. They got involved with orienteering.

– Orienteering has given us a new way of exercising. Finding the control points makes exercising and jogging more meaningful.

– And it has also been very interesting to meet new people.

From the organisers' perspective these events for women haven't really represented the route of equality.

– We have thought about organising this kind of course for men too, so for the sake of equality, we'll have to organise this kind of more educational event for men as well, says Merja Myllys, one of the organisers.



Having small children at home can prevent mothers from enjoying sports. Participation becomes easier if there are orienteering activities for children on offer at the same venue.

PHOTO: KEITH SAMUELSON



WORLD GAMES 2001: Ten months left till the D-Day

By BARBRO RÖNNBERG



"Nummy
the Orienteer".

With only some ten months left till the opening of the 2001 World Games in Akita, Japan, the preparations for this major event are now in full swing. Approximately 2,000 competitors representing 30 sports, amongst them 80 world elite orienteers, will take part in the Games.

For the first time ever, orienteering is featuring as a sport in a major elite world multi-sport event, and the best orienteers in the world will demonstrate the navigation skills, athletic ability and the very high degree of fitness necessary to compete at elite level in orienteering. These World Games events will be a showcase for orienteering and the races in Akita will be significant for the future development of orienteering.

The orienteering events will be held at the Prefectural University in Akita City. The individual short distance event will take place on Saturday, 18 August, and the mixed relay with teams of two men and two women on Sunday, 19 August.

The International Sports Federations involved in the World Games programme each have their own specific procedure to select competitors. With some, results at

World Championships are of high importance, whilst with others, world ranking lists play a key role. For orienteering, twelve nations qualified on the basis of the results of the 1999 World Orienteering Championships relay event. As the host nation, Japan is entitled to enter a team of two men and two women. The remaining places up to the total of 80 runners will be allocated on the basis of the final results of the 2000 World Cup.

IOC and NOC support for the Games

In addition to designating Jacques Rogge, member of the IOC Executive Board and president of the European Olympic Committee, as an observer on the IWGA Executive Committee, the International Olympic Committee has begun supporting the IWGA by covering the expenses for carrying out doping tests at the World Games. The IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch has on several occasions encouraged the NOC's to support the World Games in order to strengthen the place of this event in the Olympic Movement.

The National Olympic Committees of Belgium, Chinese Taipei, and South Korea have already in the past been involved in their athletes' participation

in World Games. Recently the NOC's of Colombia, the Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles have announced that they will offer support for their athletes.

Mascots for the World Games

The design of mascots for the World Games 2001 is based on the traditional folk festival held every New Year's eve called "Namahage" and the names of the mascots, "Huggy" and "Nummy", have the same relation. Nearly 3,000 people from all over Japan submitted suggestions for names.

The selection committee favoured the proposal made by the nine-year-old Ryo Fujita from Akita as the names he proposed are very easy to read, write, understand, remember and, above all, they are easy to pronounce for both Japanese and foreigners.

The female mascot Nummy promotes 13 sports, amongst them orienteering. Her male colleague Huggy is the mascot for 12 sports, and five sports are promoted by both of them.

Host broadcaster contracted

Earlier this year the Akita Organising Committee (AOC) reached an agreement with the Japanese broadcaster NHK. One section of the company, i.e. NHK-JN, will act as the host broadcaster, whilst NHK-BS will broadcast 52 minute daily summaries of the World Games during the period 16-26 August.

In addition to NHK-JN acting as the host broadcaster, the AOC has assigned Trans World International (TWI) to produce and distribute the world coverage of the event outside of Japan. For the 1997 World Games in Lahti, Finland, TWI reached a total of 200 million households in Europe, South America, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

The International World Games Association, IWGA, was established in 1980 by 12 International Sports Federations. The IOF became an IWGA member in 1995.

Previous World Games

Year	Venue	Number of athletes	Number of sports
1981	Santa Clara (USA)	1,265	18
1985	London (GBR)	1,550	23
1989	Karlsruhe (GER)	1,965	19
1993	The Hague (NED)	2,275	25
1997	Lahti (FIN)	1,952	25
2001	Akita (JPN)	2,000	30

Innovation in the World Cup

By NINA VANHALALO

The orienteering World Cup series saw the introduction of a couple of new competition formats in 2000 – the chasing start and the sprint race – in order to attract more spectators and media interest. Of course there were some initial difficulties and some athletes didn't like the innovations, but the overall impression was generally considered to be successful and the idea is to continue down the route that has now been taken. The chasing start adds a new kind of excitement to elite orienteering races.

The first event with a chasing start was organised in Australia. A second one was organised in July, when the World Cup tour reached Finland. The chasing start event was indeed very exciting for the spectators.

The combined results of two shorter competitions created an interesting

situation for the final day and for the final event. And the chasing start came into its own.

The leaders in both women's and men's races, Swiss Simone Luder and Russian-Valentin Novikov, had a convincing lead of a couple of minutes before the final race. However the chasing start really spurred some of their competitors to find inspired form. Simone Luder kept her lead in the women's race but, for instance, the World Champion from last year, Kirsi Boström of Finland became so inspired that she pulled up from ninth position to second place at the finish. Kirsi compares the chasing start to running a relay leg.

– It is just like a relay, but you are running all the legs yourself. Of course the idea is not to put yourself in a hopeless situation before the chasing start. I knew that Simone Luder was too far ahead, but I was confident that I could catch up the others. And I did. I like this kind of competition. The chasing start somehow gives that little extra nervous energy to do well, so if you're not too far behind there is hope, explains Kirsi Boström.

In the men's race the chasing start showed it's true nature when the leader Valentin Novikov made a big mistake

during the last half of the competition, and that gave a chance for Jimmy Birkin.

The other innovation in this year's World Cup series was a sprint race. The event was included in the Finnish World Cup events held in Lahti where the start and finish area was in the famous ski and sports stadium. The idea was that the spectators could follow the competition from the stadium. The race lasted for about 15 minutes and the athletes could be seen by the spectators on many occasions during the competition. This type of race format which Lahti hosted for the first time was considered a success. The race provided some exciting moments for the great number of spectators that crowded the stadium. The athletes were also pleased with the new World Cup format.

– Even though we were mainly running near or around the stadium it was still challenging enough and the course was mainly in the forest, some competitors commented.

The idea is to include these new formats in the race programme for forthcoming World Cups too. The IOF Congress decided in favour of establishing a World Championships in the sprint orienteering distance too.



The sports stadium was crowded when Reeta-Mari Kolkkala started in the World Cup sprint race.

PHOTO: AKI SARANEN

Even more medals for the Russians

BY ERIK BORG



Last season was successful for the Russian team. This winter they may experience even more acclaim on home ground at the European Championships and the World Cup final.

The Russians won half of the gold medals at the World Championships last winter. This winter their results could be even better, but there are a few good Swedes and Finns in their way. Lena Hasselström of Sweden could emerge as the major star and Finn Matti Keskinarkaus looks to have concluded his "apprenticeship" in the sport.

Even though athletes from 18 nations competed at the World Ski Orienteering Championships last winter, the best athletes are concentrated to just a handful of nations. Russia won three out of six gold medals during the championships in Krasnojarsk and it will be a major upset if any of this season's winners come from any country other than Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway.

The biggest favourite for both overall victory and European Championships gold is Swedish. Last year Lena Hasselström had won the World Cup even before the last round of races. She had a few injury problems and at the World Championships she could not race at her absolute top speed. The result was "just" two silver medals.

Earlier in the season she won three golds at the Open Nordic Championships. Lena may emerge as the major star this winter thanks not least to her vast competitive experience built up over the years.

Her club-mate Erica Johansson, who won a World Cup race last winter, is also a name to watch out for while previous stars such as Arja Hannus and Annika Zell have retired from international competition.

The younger athletes are emergin

Tatiana Vlasova won the sprint distance at the World Championships just ahead of Lena Hasselström. Irina Onischenko was fourth in the classic distance and fifth in the sprint. These two Russian girls have had a very positive development, both are young and are certain to continue their progress right to the top.

Hanna Kosonen won the bronze medal in the classic distance during the WOC. She has become better and better over the last few years and can go right to the top of the results this winter.

Multi-talented Liisa Anttila of Finland continues to aim for the top in a multitude of sports – if she does not manage to make the Finnish team for the World Cross-Country Skiing Championships in Lahti this winter, she is certainly interested in concentrating on ski orienteering instead. In that case she will be a very strong outsider, as will Stine Hjermstad Kirkestad from Norway. The young Norwegian won one podium place last year. This winter there may be several more.

Mostly Russians

Edward Khrennikov heads a strong Russian men's team. He won the World Cup overall and skied the anchor leg for the gold medal winning team in the World Championships Relay. He is favourite to repeat his triumph in the World Cup and to become an individual gold medallist at a major championships at last.

His toughest challenger may prove to be Andrey Grouzdev who performed so strongly last season and won three

medals at the World Championships – two individual bronze medals and a relay gold medal. Grouzdev and Liisa Anttila were the only two athletes to come away from Krasnojarsk with three World Championship medals.

Matti Keskinarkaus can be the Russians' major threat. He was a bit behind at the World Championships last year, but he has trained hard and is very well-prepared for this season.

The Finn is ready to take another step up to the top of the results and is confident enough to say that he thinks he can win this season.

Raino Pesu, who was so good two years ago, has been plagued by illness and it is uncertain whether he will be able to regain his previous top form this winter.

Bertil Nordqvist continues to wait for "the big result" in major international competition, and the Swede will once again be in contention. His considerable experience suggests that it may soon be his turn.

Nicolo Corradini of Italy, perhaps the greatest championship competitor ever, has retired. This means that the top of the results list will in all probability be dominated by Russian and Scandinavian athletes. Switzerland provided a welcome surprise when the Swiss team won the World Junior Ski-O Championships last winter, but it is not very often that new stars appear overnight at the top of the senior results as ski orienteering is a sport which requires experience and yet more experience, but it would be nice if we did get a few surprises this season.

MTB Orienteering in Belgium

By SERGE NINANNE



In Belgium, MTB Orienteering began in 1993 with the organisation of a two-day "raid" event (teams of two competitors) organised in conjunction with the "foot" orienteering "raid", the Transforestière, which is organised every year during the summer.

The Belgian Federation was keen to develop MTB Orienteering and set up an annual ranking list for MBTO as early as 1994.

This now includes about 15 competitions, with the six best results counting. In order not to overuse the forest these competitions also take place in the open countryside and attract about 50 cyclists.

Three courses of different length are offered. We also organise a national championship each year, usually in September, using an IOF map.

The 1:25 000 national survey maps are still mostly used for these MTB Orienteering races, but one of the aims of the federation for 2001 is to adapt existing foot orienteering maps to MTB Orienteering norms.

So far we have 6 IOF maps for MTB Orienteering, of which the first one was drawn in 1996 and covers the forest surrounding the town of Spa in southern Belgium.

The Belgian federation provides a member of the IOF's MTB Orienteering Committee. Belgium also participated in the Spanish stage of the 1999 World Cup and will send a six competitor team to the Belgian, French, Slovakian and Hungarian legs in 2000.

The main aim is to increase international contacts and prepare a national team for the first World Championships in 2002.

World Cup at Gedinne on 16th & 17th September 2000

During this weekend Belgium had the pleasure of welcoming 62 competitors (46 men and 16 women) representing ten countries.

The competitions took place in dull and rainy weather in the wonderful forest area of Croix-Scaille in the south of Belgium close to the French Ardennes.

For this event HOC, the organising club, drew a new IOF map that the competitors said was of high quality.

For the men, Jean-Michel Bouchut (France) won both the individual races;

for the women Antje Bornhak (Germany) won on the Saturday and Marie Hrdinova (Czech Republic) on the Sunday.

The results of the Belgian representatives were promising with three competitors (Patrick Rouet, Eric Vliegen and Guy Piqueray) in the first fifteen on Saturday and three (Eric Vliegen, Michaël Hennes and Patrick Rouet) in the first twenty on Sunday.

The Belgian Championships were organised in parallel with the World Cup races: Eric Vliegen (a triathlete and orienteer, aged 22) and Linda Verbraken were the national winners.



The World Cup in Mountain Bike Orienteering

Round 1:

30 July - 1 August, Tampere, FIN

Round 2:

15-17 September, Mieming, AUS, and 20-22 September, Veszprém, HUN (alternatively 22-24 September and 27-29 September)

Round 3: 2-4 November, Sault, Vaucluse, FRA

World Cup in Trail Orienteering 2000

By ANNE BRAGGINS

Competitors and Organisers have lasting memories of the 2000 World Cup in Trail Orienteering events. For the Ukraine it was the first major international Trail Orienteering event and the attention to detail from the high technical standard of the map and courses that challenged a total of 46 competitors, to the ceremonies and the farewell banquet, was much appreciated and will provide an example for future organisers to follow.

Trail Orienteering is a sport for people with very varying physical abilities and travelling by plane to venues where the population is unaccustomed to



Prizegiving ceremony at the World Cup in the Ukraine. Karen Darke from Great Britain (also pictured below) won the Paralympic title.

severely disabled people can be traumatic, a medal on Day 1 makes it all worthwhile for Jacques Eloy from Belgium.

The lasting memories from Sweden, where the third stage of the World Cup took place on Day 4 of the O-Ringen, has to be the continued good humour of the nearly-drowned organisers and the 37 competitors who had to contend with mud and standing water in torrential rain.

In all, over the three stages of the World Cup in the Paralympic class the first three places were taken by nine different competitors from seven nations, five of these were wheelchair users.

The overall individual winner was Karen Darke from GBR with Elena Leontiena RUS and Sergey Naumov UKR tying for second place. The Ukrainian team scored 99 points to win the team prize, GBR's 97 points gaining second and Russia in third place.

The 7th European Trail Orienteering Championships were incorporated in the first two stages of the World Cup in the Ukraine with, this year, both Paralympic and Open classes. A number of juniors competed and the overall open winner from Ukraine was 5 year old Olga Pasichna with Karen Darke from Great Britain winning the Paralympic title for the second time.



26 new IOF members since 1990

– The goal of the IOF is to have orienteering included in the Olympic Games and other multi-sport games. To achieve this, we need to spread the sport to more people in more countries.

– During the past ten years the number of IOF member countries has grown significantly. Since 1990, the number has increased from 32 to 58. This statement was made by the IOF President Sue Harvey at the official opening of the XX IOF Congress and General Assembly.

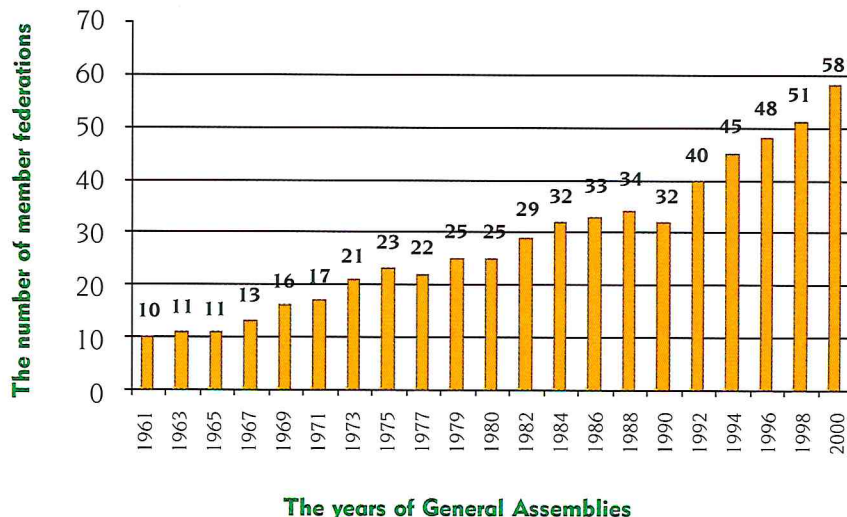
At the General Assembly held on Friday 4 August, the delegates ratified Council's decision to approve membership applications from eight countries. The former associate member Brazil was now admitted to full membership, and Uruguay, Venezuela, Greece, Jamaica, Colombia, D.P.R. Korea and Pakistan were finally granted associate membership.

A World Championship in sprint orienteering

The delegates of the 41 IOF member federations represented at the General Assembly decided to introduce a World Championship in sprint orienteering. The championship shall be held every second year and, if technically possible, it may start already in 2001.

Following the Congress decision, the Finnish Orienteering Federation asked to look into the possibilities of including a sprint race in the programme of the 2001 World Orienteering Championships. An agreement has now been reached, and the sprint will take place on Sunday 29 July, prior to the opening ceremony.

The Swiss organisers of the World Orienteering Championships in 2003 have already agreed to include the sprint in the programme, and also Japan, the host nation of WOC 2005,



has declared its willingness to put on a sprint race.

Sue Harvey re-elected IOF President

Sue Harvey has been re-elected President of the IOF. The composition of the IOF Council during the next two years 2000–2002 is as follows:

President: Sue Harvey, Great Britain; Senior Vice-President: Åke Jacobson, Sweden; Vice President: Hugh Cameron, Australia; Vice President: Edmond Szechenyi, France; Members: Thomas Brogli, Switzerland; Higino Esteves, Portugal; Jan-Erik Krusberg, Finland; Iordanka Melnikliyska, Bulgaria, and Shin Murakoshi (new), Japan.

World Championships awarded

The IOF General Assembly has appointed Japan organiser of the 2005 World Orienteering Championships. The event venue will be the city of Toyota in the Aichi prefecture. In addition to Japan, Hungary and Sweden had also submitted bids to host the championships. Australia has been appointed organiser of the second World MTB Orienteering Championships to be held in the year 2004.

Sweden will organise the 2004 World Ski Orienteering Championships. The event will take place in Åsarna/Östersund. Several novelties will be introduced: for the very first time, a mass start race will be included in the programme, and the short distance race will be organised as a sprint event right in the heart of the city of Östersund.

Italy to host the 2004 World Masters Council has allocated the 2004 World Masters Orienteering Championships to Italy. The intended venue is Asiago, a small town situated some 100 km to the north-west of Venice. The World Masters event is scheduled to take place the first week of July 2004.

Elite Events Programme Group established

Council has appointed a temporary working group with the main mission of setting the standards for IOF elite events in the long term perspective.

The tasks of the group include, amongst other things, to develop a layered base programme, to define the discipline formats, to develop a programme for the World Orienteering Championships and the World Cup and to develop a media friendly event concept.

MAJOR EVENTS



Foot Orienteering

2001:

WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS
1-5 July, Nida, Kursiu Nerija, LTU

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
9-15 July, Miskolc, HUN

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
28 July - 5 August, Tampere, FIN

WORLD GAMES
16-20 August, Akita, JPN

2002:

WORLD CUP

Round 1:

1-9 June, Chiny/Arlon, BEL,
and Fribourg, SUI

Round 2:

30 June - 7 July, Røros, NOR,
and Idre, SWE

Round 3:

27 September - 6 October,
Székesfehérvár, HUN
(also European Championships),
and Brno, CZE

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
July, dates to be confirmed,
Villena, ESP

WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS
6-11 October,
Bendigo, Victoria, AUS

2003:

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
4-10 August,
Rapperswil/Jona, SUI

WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS
July, exact dates to be confirmed,
Halden, NOR

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
July, exact dates to be confirmed,
Põlva, EST



Ski Orienteering

2001:

WORLD CUP

Round 1:

20-29 January, Batak, Velingrad, BUL

Round 2:

24-27 February,
Falun and Stockholm, SWE

Round 3:

6-10 March, Rovaniemi, FIN
12-18 March, Vologda, RUS
(also European Championships)

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
12-18 February, Lavarone, Trentino, ITA

WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS
12-18 February, Lavarone, Trentino, ITA

2002:

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
Dates to be confirmed, Borovets, BUL

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
Dates to be confirmed, Jablonec, CZE

WORLD MASTERS CHAMPIONSHIPS
Dates to be confirmed, Jablonec, CZE



Mountain Bike Orienteering

2001:

WORLD CUP

Round 1:

30 July - 1 August, Tampere, FIN

Round 2:

15-17 September, Mieming, AUS, and
20-22 September, Veszprém, HUN
(alternatively 22-24 September and 27-
29 September)

Round 3: 2-4 November, Sault,
Vaucluse, FRA

2002:

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS
July, exact dates to be confirmed, FRA



Trail Orienteering

2001:

WORLD CUP
29-30 July, Tampere, FIN (also
European Championships)

MEETINGS

Presidents' Conference

August 2001, Tampere, FIN

IOF Congress and General Assembly

July 2002, Saint Etienne, FRA

IOF Council

24-26 November 2000, Helsinki, FIN
20-22 April 2001, venue to be
confirmed
August 2001, Tampere, FIN

World Cup in Orienteering 2000

FINAL STANDINGS

Men

1) Jani Lakanen FIN (40-40-41-36-37-43-35-50-47) 261, 2) Tore Sandvik NOR (33-47-50-22-45-20-47-30-34) 256, 3) Allan Mogensen DEN (50-28-33-43-35-50-28-41) 252, 4) Emil Wingstedt SWE 251, 5) Bjornar Valstad NOR 241, 6) Valentin Novikov RUS 241, 7) Janne Salmi FIN 236, 8) Timo Karppinen FIN 230, 9) Mikael Boström FIN 221, 10) Carl Henrik Bjoerseth NOR 214, 11) Jamie Stevenson GBR 210, 12) Niclas Jonasson SWE 204, 13) Holger Hott Johansen NOR 194, 14) Øystein Kristiansen, NOR 192, 15) Jimmy Birklin SWE 191, 16) Thomas Bühner SUI 189, 17) Mikhail Mamlev RUS 189, 18) Haakan Eriksson SWE 183, 19) Thierry Gueorgio FRA 162, 20) Marian Davidik

SVK 155, 21) Robert Banach POL 155, 22) Mattias Niggli SUI 143, 23) Fredric Loewgren SWE 138, 24) Janusz Porzycz POL 131, 25) Rudolf Ropek CZE 128, 26) Francois Gonon FRA 120, 27) Thomas Asp SWE 118, 28) Bernt Bjørnsgaard NOR 112, 29) Edgaras Voveris LTU 106, 30) Carsten Jørgensen DEN 100.

Women

1) Hanne Staff NOR (43-50-40-50-28-38-45-43-45) 276, 2) Simone Luder SUI (32-12-50-27-47-50-50-36-28) 261, 3) Heather Monro GBR (47-14-47-41-39-38-38-43) 255 4) Katarine Allberg SWE 246, 5) Brigitte Wolf SUI 241, 6) Jenny Johansson SWE 238, 7) Reeta Kolkala FIN 236, 8) Yvette Baker GBR 233 9) Kirsti Boström FIN 230, 10) Emma Engstrand SWE 225 11) Maria Sandström SWE 220, 12) Lucie Böhm AUT 204 13) Käthi Wilder SUI 202, 14) Satu Maekitammi FIN 195, 15) Birgitte Husebye NOR (34-33-25-24-24-40-32) 188, 16) Frauke Schmitt Gran GER 182, 17) Karolina Arewang SWE 174, 18) Sanna Nymalm FIN 170, 19) Elisabeth Ingvaldsen NOR 167, 20) Katalin Olah HUN 161, 21) Eva Jurenikova CZE 144, 22) Jenny Borgstöm SWE 139, 23) Nicky

Taws AUS 131, 24) Marika Mikkola FIN 116, 25) Dorte Dahl DEN 114, 26) Monica Boström FIN 112, 27) Cecilia Nilsson SWE 111, 28) Bohdana Terova CZE 110, 29) Brigitte Gruneniger SUI 110, 30) Jenny James GBR 108.

Relay

Men: 1) Sweden (17-15-15) 47, 2) Norway (15-10-20) 45, 3) Switzerland (11-20-11) 42, 4) Finland 40, 5) Denmark 31, 6) Great Britain 29, 7) Czech Republic 27, 8) France 18, 9) Russia 15, 10) Austria 13, 10) Ukraine 13, 12) Australia 9, 13) Latvia 8, 14) Italy 7, 14) Japan 7, 16) Estonia 6, 16) Belgium 6, 18) Hong Kong 5, 18) Germany 5, 20) Ireland 3, 20) Lithuania 3, 22) Slovakia 2, 23) Spain 1, 23) Hungary 1.

Women: 1) Norway (20-20-15) 55, 2) Sweden (15-17-17) 49, 3) Switzerland (13-13-20) 46, 4) Great Britain 36, 5) Finland 35, 6) France 24, 7) Denmark 23, 8) Czech Republic 18, 9) Ukraine 11, 10) Australia 9, 10) Lithuania 9, 12) Russia 8, 13) Italy 7, 13) Estonia 7, 13) Japan 7, 16) Germany 6, 17) Austria 5, 18) Portugal 4, 18) Hungary 4, 20) Ireland 3, 20) Belarus 3.

Junior World Championships in Orienteering 2000

NOVÉ MESTO, CZECH REPUBLIC, JULY 9-15, 2000

Classic distance

Men

1) Kazda Jirí, CZE 69.53 2) Ikonen Pasi, FIN 70.11 3) Svihovský Jaromír, CZE 70.58 4) Smola Michal, CZE 71.33 5) Öhlund Erik, SWE 71.50 6) Khramov Andrei, RUS 72.33 7) Saarinen Timo, FIN 72.50 8) Hora Zbynek, CZE 72.57 9) Ott Christian, SUI 73.20 10) Ebnetter Lukas, SUI 74.06 11) Andersson David, SWE 74.23 12) Bjogan Marius NOR 74.30 13) Renard Damien, FRA 74.31 14) Grabowski Maciej, POL 74.47 15) Öberg Peter, SWE 74.48 16) Kowalski Wojciech, POL 74.51 16) Aarnes Jon Birger, NOR 74.51 18) Osterbo Oystein Kvaal NOR 74.59 19) Parzewski Michal POL 75.13 20) Sirmais Martins LAT 75.15.

Women

1) Pereliaeva Tatiana, RUS 59.43 2) Riddervold Marianne, NOR 60.34 3) Potopalska Natalya, UKR 61.15 4) Kauppi Minna, FIN 61.54 5) Klechová Vendula, CZE 62.17 6) Sargautytė Ieva, LTU 63.14 7) Antonsen Linda, NOR 63.26 8) Bergkvist Maria, SWE 63.28 9) Balchen Marte, NOR 64.06 10) Rantala Maria, FIN 64.17 11) Belova Eugenia, RUS 65.11 12) Moe Lene, NOR 65.24 13) Wootton Hannah, GBR 65.50 14) Bleken Anne Marie, NOR 66.05 15) Krasnoiarova Ludmila, RUS 66.07 16) Siedina Ioulia, RUS 66.10 17) Annus Anu, EST 66.11 18) Losseva Maria, RUS 66.13 19) Przyczkova Michaela, CZE 66.31 20) Stehnová Zuzana, CZE 66.34.

Short distance

Men

1) Smola Michal CZE 25.28 2) Hora Zbynek CZE 25.44 3) Svihovský Jaromír CZE 25.46 4) Strandberg Rune NOR 26.25 5) Andreasson Per SWE 26.31 6) Khramov Andrei RUS 26.39 7) Öhlund Erik SWE 27.04 8) Olofsson Mikael SWE 27.16 9) Dwojak Wojciech POL 27.24 10) Grønnegaard Jacob DEN 27.25 11) Andersson David SWE 27.25 12) Kazda Jirí CZE 27.29 13) Sirmais Martins LAT 27.43 14) Aarnes Jon Birger NOR 27.54 15) Saarinen Timo FIN 27.58 16) Pettersen Oystein NOR 28.11 17) Ott Christian SUI 28.32 18) Osterbo Oystein Kvaal NOR 28.46 19) Öberg Peter SWE 28.50 20) Tolstopiatov Vadim RUS 28.52.

Women

1) Berglund Camilla SWE 25.43, 2) Bergkvist Maria SWE 26.13, 3) Kauppi Minna FIN 26.22, 4) Siedina Ioulia RUS 26.33, 5) Pereliaeva Tatiana RUS 26.34, 6) Moe Lene NOR 26.50, 6) Stehnová Zuzana CZE 26.50, 8) Klechová Vendula CZE 27.11, 9) Antonsen Linda NOR 27.12, 10) Bäckström Lina SWE 27.21, 11) Krasnoiarova Ludmila RUS 27.41, 11) Farkas Zsuzsa HUN 27.41, 13) Fritschy Martina SUI 27.47, 14) Saue Eveli EST 27.53, 15) Berchtold Susanne SUI 28.07, 15) Guterstam Kajsa SWE 28.07, 17) Nilsson Kajsa SWE 28.20, 18) Dresen Elisa GER 28.27, 19) Florkowska Marta POL 28.35, 20) Eliasson Lena SWE 28.41.

Relay**Men**

1) Czech Republic 112.16 (Kazda Jirí, Svihovský Jaromír, Smola Michal), 2) Sweden 113.38 (Öhlund Erik, Andersson David, Öberg Peter), 3) Finland 114.12 (Saarinen Timo, Lindeqvist Markus, Ikonen Pasi), 4) Poland 115.45 (Nowicki Krzysztof, Parzewski Michał, Dwojak Wojciech), 5) Switzerland 116.43 (Ebnetter Lukas, Ott Christian, Mueller Andreas), 6) Denmark 117.13 (Sondergaard Anders, Piil Steen, Grønnegaard Jacob), 7) Russia B 117.27 (Laichev Alexei, Panassenko Nikolai, Malychev Nikolai), 8) France 118.45 (Magne Thibault, Brugat Mathieu, Renard Damien), 9) Latvia 119.57 (Berkis Gatis, Freimanis Maris, Sirmas Martins), 10) Norway 120.31 (Bjuggan Marius, Strandberg Rune, Aarnes Jon Birger), 11) Germany 120.42 (Bader Leif, Gieseler Christian, Bruder Christoph), 12) Great Britain B 122.37 (Etherden Andrew, Parry Clive, Bogle Allan), 13) Ukraine 123.01 (Andreyev Andriy, Mukhidinov Serhiy, Durkin Dmytro), 14) Slovakia 127.56 (Labuda Peter, Patrás Andrej, Bukovác Pavol), 15) Belgium 128.02 (Hendrickx Tomas, Van Gasse Laurent, Hendrickx Pieter), 16) Hungary B 128.33 (Dedinszky Imre, Valler Ferenc, Tóth Attila), 17) Austria 128.58 (Hohenwarter Michael, Meizer Felix, Kölbl Florian), 18) Italy 129.05 (Sbaraglia Angelo, Vivian Lorenzo, Negrello Matteo), 19) Croatia 135.29

(Delic Petar, Antunovic Dragan, Tot Nikola), 20) Spain 136.31 (Lopez Lopez Antoni, Expósito Pelado Ra, Casal Fernandez Ro), 21) Romania 137.15 (Semeniuc Robin L., Zete Vasile, Brabiescu Paul M.), 22) Bulgaria 147.13 (Nikolov Kiril, Yovchev Kiril, Kolev Vladimir), 23) Australia B 152.09 (Ratray Kerrin, Meyer Ian, Preston Peter), 24) Ireland 155.02 (Bourke Niall, Dobbs Neil, Burke Darren), 25) U.S.A. 164.16 (Gross Christopher, Walker Daniel, Smith Ross), 26) Japan 175.31 (Kato Hiroyuki, Nishio Nobuhiro, Kurata Masahiko), 27) Slovenia 178.58 (Hrbar Andraz, Cadez Klemen, Miklavcic Simon) Lithuania DISQ. Estonia DISQ. Macedonia DISQ.

Women

1) Russia 89.41 (Siedina Ioulia, Belova Eugenia, Pereliaeva Tatiana), 2) Sweden 89.58 (Bergkvist Maria, Guterstam Kajsa, Berglund Camilla), 3) Finland 91.44 (Forsström Sara, Rantala Maria, Kauppi Minna), 4) Czech Republic 92.24 (Behounová Veronika, Stehnová Zuzana, Klechová Vendula), 5) Switzerland B 93.27 (Mueller Lea, Wydenkeller Susann, Fritschy Martina) 69 Norway B 95.06 (Bleken Anne Marie, Bobel Julie, Balchen Marte), 7) Denmark 95.18 (Baun Christensen, Filtenborg Marie, Soes Signe), 8) Lithuania 95.42 (Vosyliūtė Diana, Valaitė Indrė, Sargautytė Ieva), 9) Ukraine 97.10 (Potopalska Natalya, Plokhenko Viktoriy, Semak Mariya), 10) Hungary 97.46 (Makrai Éva, Zsebeházy Eszter, Farkas Zsuzsa), 11) Australia 97.54 (Ewels Kathryn, Minty Rebecca, Tomas Amber), 12) Belgium 99.18 (Vandermeulen Sever, Mols Laura, Herremans Sofie), 13) Germany 99.32 (Dresen Elisa, Mueller Insa, Kundisch Sieglinde), 14) Poland 100.26 (Florkowska Marta, Krasuska Klara, Konkol Wioletta), 15) France 102.14 (Manissolle Perrine, Hermet Krystell, Blanchard Gaele), 16) Great Britain B 102.43 (Palmer Helen, Burrows Heather, Day Liz), 17) Slovakia 102.46 (Prékopová Marta, Labasová Katarina, Miklusová Jana), 18) Italy 104.39 (Kirchlechner Chris, Murer Johanna, Gruber Katrin), 19) New Zealand 108.35 (Nash Michelle, Frith Lisa, Kane

Penny), 20) Romania 108.47 (Papurica Oana E., Papurica Maria M., Maiorescu Irina), 21) Netherlands 110.16 (van Opstal Imke, Zwikker Sadie, van Opstal Lieke), 22) Bulgaria 113.27 (Shandurkova Illian, Dimitrova Natalia, Dimitrova Valentin), 23) Spain 113.37 (Gil Brotons Veroni, Baena Albert Alba, Gil Brotons Esther), 24) U.S.A. 113.53 (Saeger Samantha, Zurcher Sandra, Olafsen Erin), 25) Ireland 144.36 (Austin Aislinn, Dennehy Caroline, O'Boyle Niamh), 26) Japan 166.10 (Furusawa Yuko, Bamba Yoko, Sawada Rumi) Austria DISQ. Estonia DISQ. Latvia DISQ.

World Cup in Trail Orienteering 2000

FINAL STANDINGS

6–8 July 2000, Truskavets, Ukraine
27 July Day 4 of O-Ringen, Örebro, Sweden

Individual

1) Karen Darke GBR 38, 2) Elena Leontiena RUS 36, 2) Sergey Naumov UKR 36, 4) Olexandr Svinaryov UKR 35, 5) Dave Gittus GBR 32, 6) Jacques Eloy BEL 31, 7) Peter Palmer GBR 28, 7) Tadeush Shimkovick LIT 28, 7) Vladimir Trojan RUS 28, 7) Alexandra Zaika UKR 28, 11) Evaldas Butrimas LIT 27, 12) Zenaïda Pashkevick LIT 26, 13) Erik Lundkvist SWE 24, 14) John Crosby GBR 21, 15) Jahn Pederson DEN 20, 16) Gunnar Maelen NOR 19, 17) Christian Meunier BEL 18, 18) Nils Wahlberg SWE 15, 19) Olle Pettersson SWE 14, 20) Natalie Kalinina RUS 13, 21) Jorge Kristensen NOR 12, 22) Knut Bekkelund NOR 10, 23) Tamara Forsenko LIT 9.

Teams

Ukraine 99, Great Britain 97, Russia 77, Lithuania 73, Sweden 53, Belgium 49, Norway 41, Denmark 20.

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ISR: Israel Sport Orienteering Association, P.O.B. 335, IL-45102 Hod Hasharon, Israel, Tel +972 9 748 1758, Fax +972 9 741 4251, e-mail: nivut@netvision.net.il, Home page: www.orienteering.org.il

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JPN: Nihon Orienteering Kyokai, Kastanie Shiba Bldg 2 F, 3-28-2 Shiba, Minato-ku, JP-105 Tokyo, Japan, Tel +81 35476 5657, Fax +81 35476 5658

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RUS: Orienteering Federation of Russia /Sergei Beliaev, President, Box 57, Moscow, 123060, Russia, Tel&Fax +7 095 196 9089, +7 095 196 7155, e-mail: ntorient@cityline.ru, Home page: www.welcome.to/rus_orienteering

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VEN: Club de Senderismo y Orientación Deportiva*, Av. Urdaneta, Edf. Doral Centro, torre B piso 12 apto 121-B, La Candelaria, Caracas 1010, Venezuela, Tel/Fax: +58 572 1444+58 573 1449, e-mail: submontur@cantv.net & j0010416-1@cantv.net

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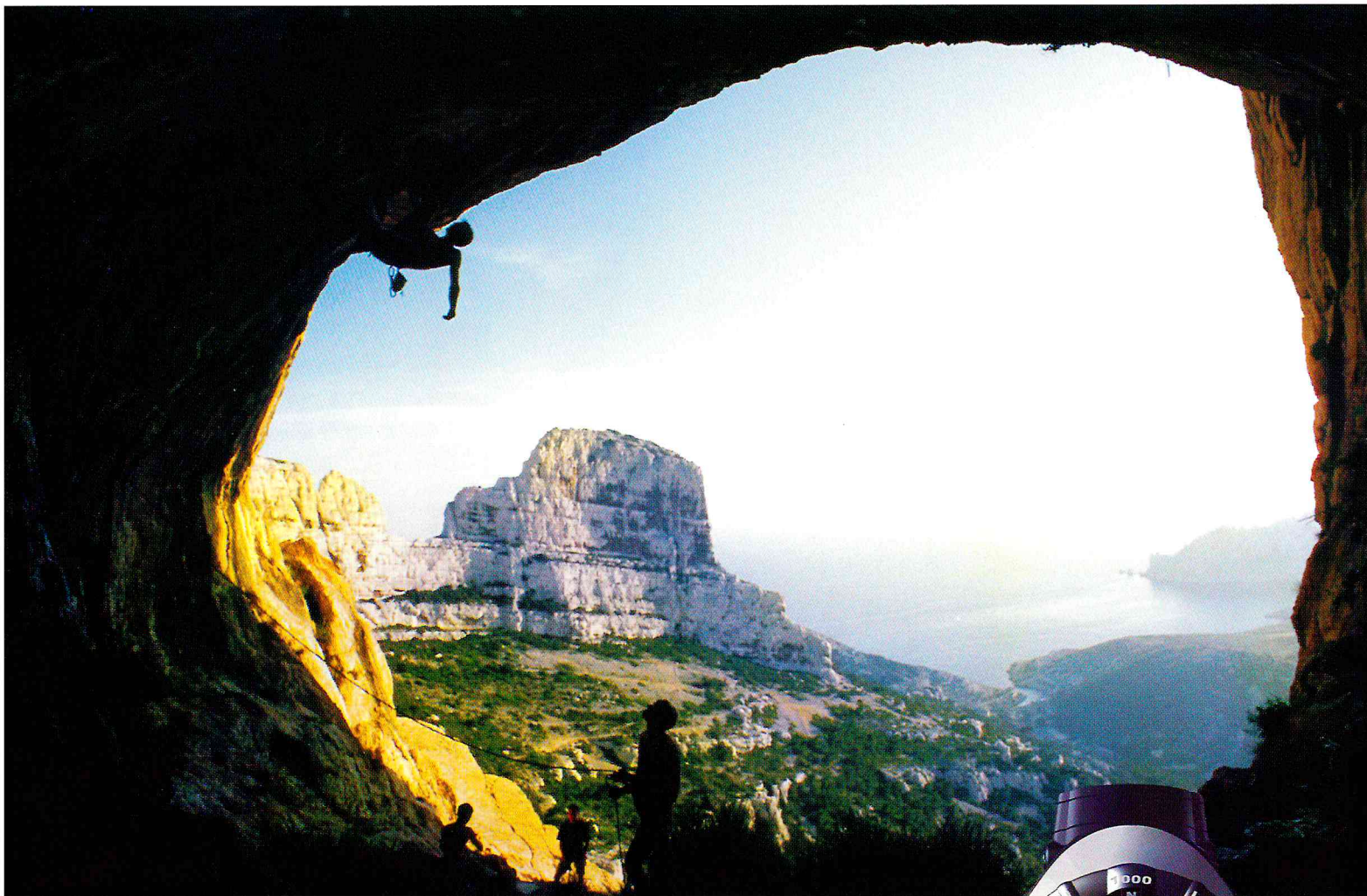
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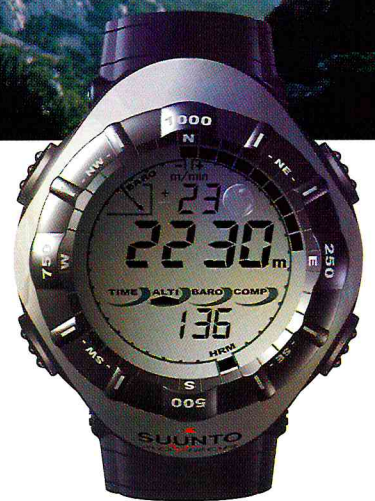
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