

ORIENTEERING WORLD



1994 NO. 3 - MAY



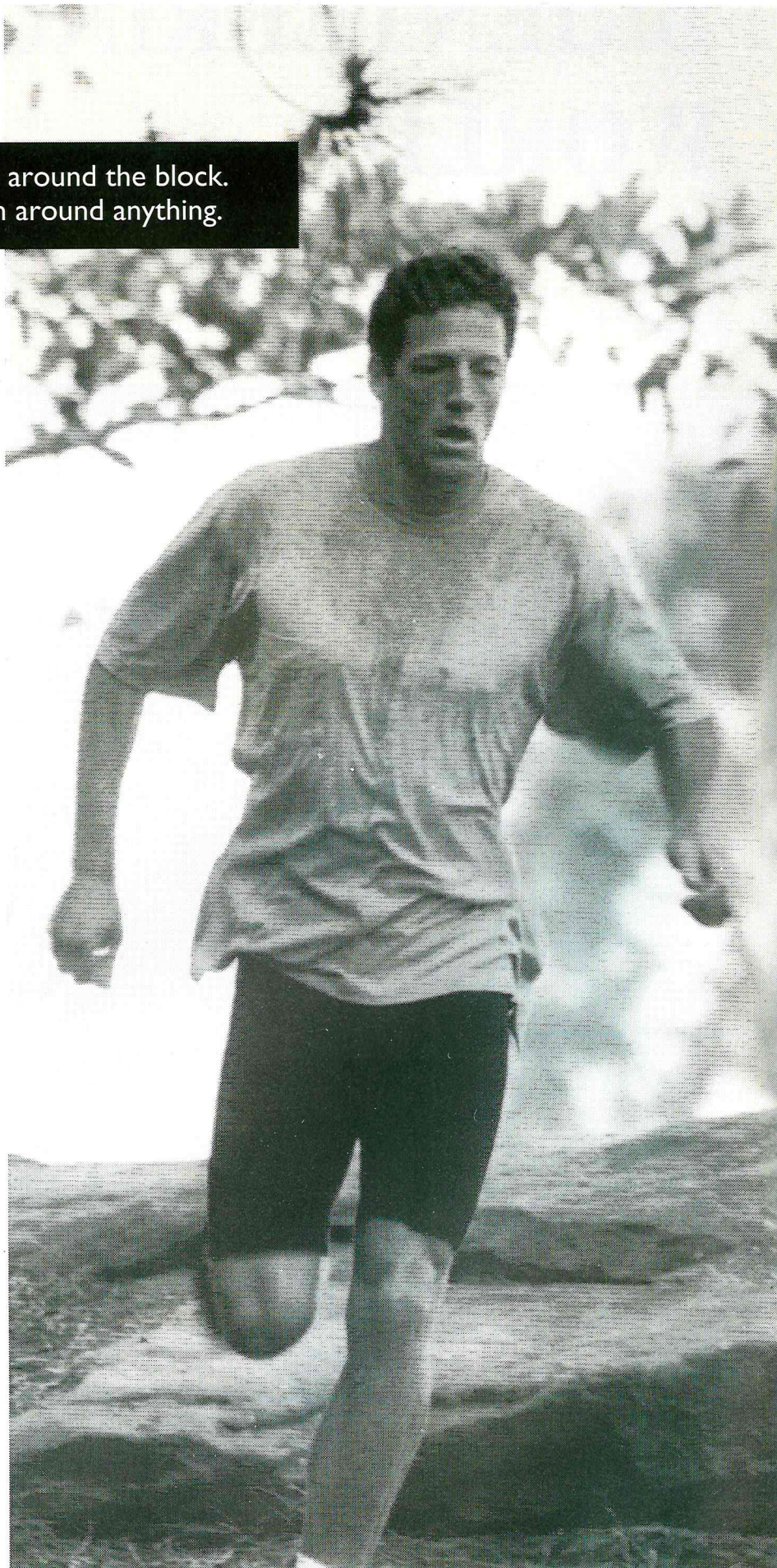
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ORIENTEERING WORLD

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PUBLICATION NOTES

All **contributions** should be sent to the Editor to arrive not later than the deadlines listed below. Text and graphics may be sent on floppy disk - ring first to check compatibility and also send printed copy.

Readers' letters and photographs for publication are welcomed.

Permission from the Editor should be sought prior to reproduction of articles or photographs.

Outside the 'IOF News' section, opinions expressed by Orienteering World's Editor and contributors do not necessarily represent I.O.F. policy.

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COVER PHOTO: The Czech Republic women's relay team - Marcela Kubatkova, Jana Cieslarova and Maria Honzova - celebrate victory in the first-ever World Cup relay.
photo: Christer Svensson

Editorial

The World Cup Every Year?

At the forthcoming IOF Congress in Bulgaria, a couple of hours or so will be devoted to debate on the IOF Events programme. A paper on the subject included in the Congress papers lists the programme's objectives as seen by the Council (see alongside) and then puts forward five alternative 'concepts' for a new biennial World Cup format which are matched against the objectives to assess the advantages and disadvantages.

An events programme with a high media profile is an additional objective which must not be lost sight of. Only the IOF's events with their world-wide appeal can attract really widespread media attention. But media coverage at national level can only be good if opportunities exist to report on the country's orienteering 'stars' and what they are achieving on the international scene on a relatively frequent and regular basis during the competition season; ideally, a series of events leading to a climax. And the basic structure should be much the same year after year, to provide continuity and familiarity.

In a World Championships year, however, there is just the one opportunity for the international media to give column space and screen time to orienteering at the highest level; for the rest of the year, the world's elite are of limited interest to the media because their competition programmes are random and uncoordinated. It is only through the efforts of a few enterprising clubs that we do have a few elite- and media-orientated international competitions and series of events such as the Nordic Relay League.

To tackle this problem of lower media interest every other year we should surely be examining the year-by-year events programme as a whole before looking at the World Cup format in detail.

The key question is: should we have the World Cup - and perhaps also the World Championships - every year? This seems feasible if an annual World Cup were structured as a 3-stage series consisting of, say, (1) some events held on a broad regional basis, (2) the elite classes in a major world 5- or 6- day event (different each year) and (3) the World Cup Final. With this significant development in the IOF programme, the important media objective of being able to focus on a structured elite season every year, along with

other objectives identified by the Council, would be achieved.

In the recent World Cup round only 11 of the 39 eligible nations, and that includes the 2 home countries, were able to field relay teams of 3 in both men's and women's classes; funds to send teams on long trips abroad remain critically scarce in all but a small core of nations. In any change a clear development path for poorer nations (the majority!) must be identified. For example, a minimum of one person from each member nation participating in the regional rounds could qualify to compete in the World Cup Finals. Some sponsorship

income could be specifically directed, using suitable criteria, to ensure that the qualifying representatives of the poorest nations could attend the Finals.

Any major change, decided at the 1996 Congress, could not come into effect before the year 2000. If from that year we could offer a standard annual IOF events programme (for media continuity) and maybe also a revised form of short distance (with mass TV and crowd appeal), our much-needed sponsorship should be that much easier to obtain - and maybe the Olympic goal could be sought after more seriously too.

Clive Allen

IOF Event Programme Objectives

The Council feels that the IOF event programme should:

- (a) resolve the problem of the number of competitors starting in World Cup events
- (b) guarantee the quality of the events
- (c) retain the world spread of events at reasonable cost
- (d) have credibility in the eye of national federations, competitors and the media (*no elements of luck: the best orienteers must be ranked at the top*)
- (e) offer realistic possibilities of competitive success to a broader field of competitors (*national promotion of the sport*)
- (f) provide the chance for a greater number of member federations to organise IOF events (*world-wide promotion and development*).

(extracted from the paper prepared for debate at the IOF Congress)

Support the Ski-O Olympic Project!

Enclosed with this issue of OW is the brochure produced to support the IOF's application for ski-orienteering to be in the Winter Olympics 2002. If you can use it to give publicity and gain support for the Project, please do so; think about people you know who are actively involved in the world of skiing, or companies manufacturing winter sports equipment or clothing who might like to be associated with the Project.

If you get positive responses in these connections, please inform Lennart Levin, the IOF Secretary General, who will also be pleased to supply more copies of the brochure if you can help to get them into influential places.

Your Orienteering World address label

This now shows, on the third line down, right hand side, the number of the final issue paid for, e.g. '9406' indicates issue no. 6 in 1994.

Please inform Karin Tibbelin at the IOF Secretariat if there are any mistakes on the label.

Three Contrasting Races in First Round of World Cup

Tough Courses in New Zealand



REPORTS BY
CHRISTER
SVENSSON
AND
DAVID HOGG

The Auckland orienteering club were the organisers of the first World Cup event of 1994, held on 3rd April. This was a historic occasion; it was the first time that a World Cup event had been held in New Zealand - although only at the New Year New Zealand hosted the Asia-Pacific Championships (APOC), just as big an international event. It was also the first time a New Zealander has won a World Cup race since the competition started in 1986, and this feat gained considerable coverage in the country's newspapers and on TV.

The event was held north of Auckland in Woodhill Forest. 15 nations took part in this first round, with 61 men and 55 women in all, and the event was well carried out by the organisers who provided a fine event centre. The terrain proved to be something of a nightmare for many of the runners, one of the hardest ever provided in the World Cup - almost jungle for some 40% of the courses with very slow runnability. This led to winning times being some 15-20 minutes over-long in both men's and women's classes.

"My Dream Run"

It was 25-year-old Alistair Landels who gave New Zealand a first-ever World Cup win with a time of 104.12 over the 10.8km course with 27 controls. "My dream run", said Landels at the finish; his best previously was a 4th place in the Austrian World Cup event in 1992. Based in the UK during the past year, he won APOC this year and also in 1992. It had been a hard task for Landels who had been picked out as favourite before the race. Second place went to Finland's Mika Kuisma and third to Johan Ivarsson of Sweden.

The women's class proved to be an exhibition of the current strength amongst the Swedish women, with 24-year-old Gunilla Svärd winning in a time of 85.47 (6.5km, 19 controls) and Short Distance World Champion Anna Bogren in second place. Third was Norwegian Torunn Fossli.

Native Forest

Runners had encountered only a little of the so-called 'native

forest' in training runs and the model event prior to the race. The high contour detail coupled with jungle-like terrain which in parts was almost impossible to struggle through led to many mistakes; as World Champion Allan Mogensen put it, "the whole time I had to convince myself that the others

were also making errors, and that this was one of those strange World Cup races where a ten-minute error was no catastrophe". Women's race winner Gunilla Svärd (over 13min/km) described the terrain as "really frightful", probably the most difficult she had ever run in.



A bedraggled Alistair Landels has the full attention of the TV crew as he completes his winning run in Woodhill Forest photo: Christer Svensson

LEADING RESULTS: MEN: 1. Alistair Landels NZL 104.12, 2. Mika Kuisma FIN 105.11, 3. Johan Ivarsson SWE 106.35, 4. Thomas Bühner SUI 108.45, 5. Chris Terkelsen DEN 109.13, 6. Petter Thoresen NOR 109.16, 7. Joakim Ingelsson SWE 109.45, 8. Allan Mogensen DEN 110.16, 9. Yanne Salmi FIN 110.21, 10. Kornel Ulrich SUI 111.46, 11. Håvard Tveite NOR 113.34, 12. Bjørnar Valstad NOR 113.39, 13. Jon Tvedt NOR 114.18, 14. David Peel GBR 115.03, 15. Sixten Sild EST 115.18, 16. Rob Jessop NZL 115.50, 17. Arto Rautiainen SWE 117.36, 18. Kaj Roine FIN 118.05, 19. Stephen Palmer GBR 118.37, 20. Tomáš Prokes CZE 119.13, 21. Lars Holmqvist SWE 119.18, 22. Kjetil Bjørlo NOR 119.37, 23. Jonathan Musgrave GBR 119.55, 24. Warren Key AUS 120.36.

WOMEN: 1. Gunilla Svärd SWE 85.47, 2. Anna Bogren SWE 86.49, 3. Torunn Fossli NOR 87.13, 4. Sabrina Fessler SUI 87.14, 5. Hanne Sandstad NOR 87.31, 6. Annika Zell SWE 88.27, 7. Marlena Jansson SWE 88.54, 8. Marie-Luce Romanens SUI 89.34, 9. Jana Cieslarová CZE 90.03, 10. Johanna Tiira FIN 90.31, 11. Marquitta Gelderman NZL 90.48, 12. Maria Gustafsson SWE 92.24, 13. Yvette Hague GBR 92.59, 14. Reeta-Mari Kolkkala FIN 93.02, 15. Katie Fettes NZL 93.49, 16. Vroni König SUI 95.42, 17. Nicki Taws AUS 96.06, 18. Tania Robinson NZL 96.12, 19. Tenna Nørgaard DEN 96.30, 20. Brigitte Wolf SUI 96.46, 21. Kristin Federer USA 97.13, 22. Kirsi Tiira FIN 99.01, 23. Ann-Kristin Høgseth NOR 102.34, 24. Marcela Kubatková CZE 102.35, 25. Gro Sandstad NOR 103.20.



Chris Terkelsen, DEN, deep in New Zealand native forest photo: Lars V. Jørgensen



Petr Vavrys (CZE) jumping the creek to the last control (photo: David Hogg)

Hanne's win was comfortable for a short-course event, 57 seconds ahead of Jana Cieslarova of the Czech Republic, with Britain's Yvette Hague a further 14 seconds back in third place.

The men's result was closer, with Britain's Steve Hale producing another outstanding performance to finish just 8 seconds behind in second place and the perennial Jörgen Mårtensson a further three seconds back.

Sweden, Norway and Finland filled most of the top ten places in both classes, but there were also pleasing results for two young Danish orienteers, Chris Terkelsen who was fourth in the men's race and Tenna

Norway's Hanne Staff and Finland's Janne Salmi took the top places in the second event of the 1994 World Cup competition, a short course event held in intricate 'gold mining' terrain on the edge of Ballarat, one of the centres of Australia's goldrush in the mid nineteenth century.

Short Distance Race in Ballarat - Technically Testing; Superb for Spectators

Nørgaard, 1993 JWOC Short Course Champion, who was ninth in the women's race.

Australia's Nicki Taws finished eleventh to produce the host nation's best women's result ever in World Cup competition.

A novel feature of the semi-finals, designed to discourage following, was that the starters did not know which of the three courses they were running.



Tenna Nørgaard on the run-in photo: Lars V. Jørgensen

These courses were distributed randomly but fairly among the three start lanes on which the start-time draw was based.

The number of competitors was fewer than for a comparable event in Europe, with the eastern European nations in particular sending small teams. The formula used for calculating the number of A final qualifiers restricted the field to 30 women and 36 men. No nation managed to have its full team qualify, the best result being Finland with all six women and five men in the A finals.

Fine Detail

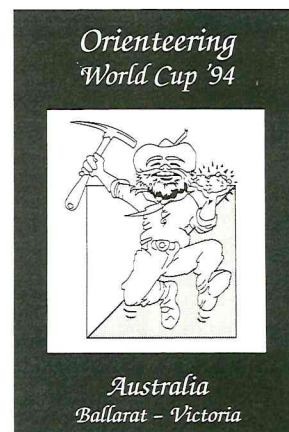
The map used for the competition was printed at a scale of 1:10,000. This was necessary to show the fine detail of the eroded gullies, ditches, steep

earth slopes, pits and knolls left from the last century when thousands of miners dramatically changed the ground's surface in their search for gold.

The ability to read the fine detail, both on the map and in the terrain, was critical for success. While there were many tracks that could be used for relocating (which is unusual in good Australian terrain), the results were so close that having to relocate meant a significant time penalty and a loss of several places.

Ideal for Spectators

For Australians, it was the most exciting orienteering event since the 1985 World Championships. The finish of the final was ideal for spectators with the second last control on the A Final courses located on a steep slope in full view of the finish.



MEN'S A FINAL: 1. Janne Salmi FIN 27.44, 2. Steven Hale GBR 27.52, 3. Jörgen Mårtensson SWE 27.55, 4. Chris Terkelsen DEN 28.11, 5. Arto Rautiainen SWE 28.43, 6. Lars Holmqvist SWE 28.45, 7. Håvard Tveite NOR 28.47, 8. Mika Kuisma FIN 29.07, 9. Petri Forsman FIN 29.09, 10= Petter Thoresen NOR 29.10, 10= Kaj Roine FIN 29.10, 12. Anders Bjørnsgaard NOR 29.34, 13. Carsten Jørgensen DEN 29.45, 14. Steven Nicholson GBR 29.54, 15. Flemming Jørgensen DEN 30.01, 16= David Peel GBR 30.03, 16= Allan Mogensen DEN 30.03, 18. Alistair Landels NZL 30.05, 19. Nikolai Anori RUS 30.09, 20= Joakim Ingelsson SWE 30.17, 20= Timo Karppinen FIN 30.17, 22. Alain Berger SUI 30.44, 23. Tomás Prokes CZE 31.17, 24. Lothar Halder GER 31.43, 25. Warren Key AUS 31.45, 26. Bjørnar Valstad NOR 31.48, 27. Petr Vavrys CZE 31.51, 28. Johan Ivarsson SWE 31.54, 29. Michael Thierolf GER 32.16, 30. Stephen Palmer GBR 32.23, 31. Rolf Breckle GER 33.35, 32. Greg Barbour NZL 33.58, 33. Piotr Czajkowski POL 34.12, 34. Grant

Bluett AUS 34.51, 35. Daniel Hotz SUI 35.53, 36. A. Klochkov RUS 35.56.

WOMEN'S A FINAL: 1. Hanne Staff NOR 27.42, 2. Jana Cieslarová CZE 28.39, 3. Yvette Hague GBR 28.53, 4. Reeta-Mari Kolkkala FIN 29.39, 5. Eija Koskivaara FIN 29.53, 6. Ragnhild Bente Andersen NOR 30.09, 7. Maria Gustafsson SWE 30.21, 8. Anniina Paronen FIN 30.47, 9. Tenna Nørgaard DEN 31.12, 10. Hanne Sandstad NOR 31.19, 11. Nicki Taws AUS 31.45, 12. Sabrina Fesseler SUI 31.58, 13. Torunn Fossli NOR 32.02, 14. Johanna Tiira FIN 32.25, 15. Vroni König SUI 32.27, 16. Gunilla Svärd SWE 32.28, 17. Marcela Kubatková CZE 32.49, 18= Anna Bogren SWE 33.10, 18= Tania Robinson NZL 33.10, 20. Anette Nilsson SWE 33.31, 21. Annika Viilo FIN 33.54, 22. Gro Sandstad NOR 33.55, 23. Kirsi Tiira FIN 34.24, 24. Tracy Bluett AUS 34.39, 25. Heather Monro GBR 34.46, 26. Kristin Federer USA 35.10, 27. Jenny James GBR 36.02, 28. Emily Viner AUS 36.13, 29= Marquita Gelderman NZL 36.22, 29= Marlena Jansson SWE 36.22.

Fast Gully/Spur Terrain for First World Cup Relay

The first of three relay races in this year's World Cup took place on 8th April in Australia, in the gold-mining area around Ballarat. Relays are a new feature of the World Cup, and the winners on this occasion were the Czech Republic and Norway.

The relay forms a separate Cup competition, and the remaining rounds will be in Denmark in August and in the Czech Republic in the autumn. In this first relay event there were twenty men's and seventeen women's teams; each nation could enter two three-person

teams in both men's and women's classes.

In the men's race it was Norway who showed up first at the finish, after Sweden had held the lead from the start until the final leg where their runner was overtaken when only 1km from the finish by both of Norway's last-leg runners. Norway's first team of Bjørnar Valstad, Håvard Tveite and Petter Thoresen won by 2 minutes over their second team, with

Sweden third.

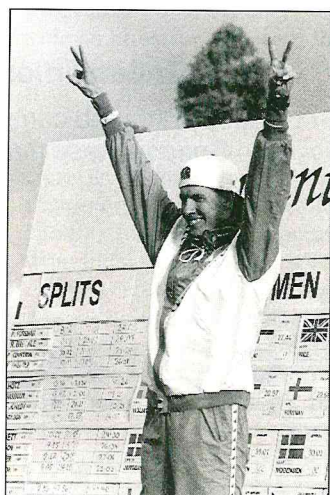
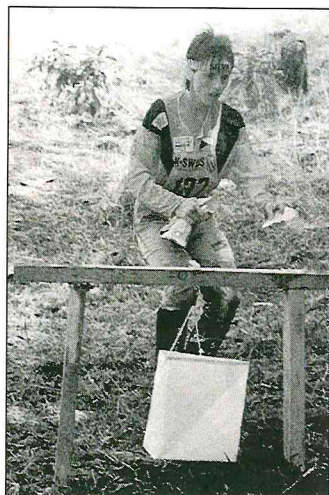
The Czech Republic team of Marcela Kubatkova, Maria Honzova and Jana Cieslarova dominated the women's race, leading from start to finish. Second and third were Norway and Finland, whilst Sweden's women's teams fared badly, finishing 8th and 9th.

The terrain was open and very runnable, favouring the speediest runners.



Start of the first-ever World Cup men's relay race
photo: Lars V. Jørgensen

WORLD CUP RELAY RESULTS: MEN: 1. NOR-1 130.11, 2. NOR-2 132.15, 3. SWE-1 132.28, 4. CZE 132.35, 5. FIN-1 136.50, 6. DEN 136.52, 7. FIN-2 137.09, 8. SUI-1 137.12, 9. GBR-2 137.29, 10. SUI-2 140.13.
WOMEN: 1. CZE 129.41, 2. NOR-1 133.42, 3. FIN-2 135.24, 4. SUI-1 136.56, 5. FIN-1 138.52, 6. NOR-2 144.48, 7. GBR 144.55, 8. SWE-2 145.21, 9. SWE-1 148.02, 10. AUS-1 153.12.



WORLD CUP LEADERS: Jana Cieslarova, CZE, at the last control at the classic race in New Zealand (photo: Christer Svensson) and Janne Salmi, FIN, in victory salute after the short distance race (photo: David Hogg)

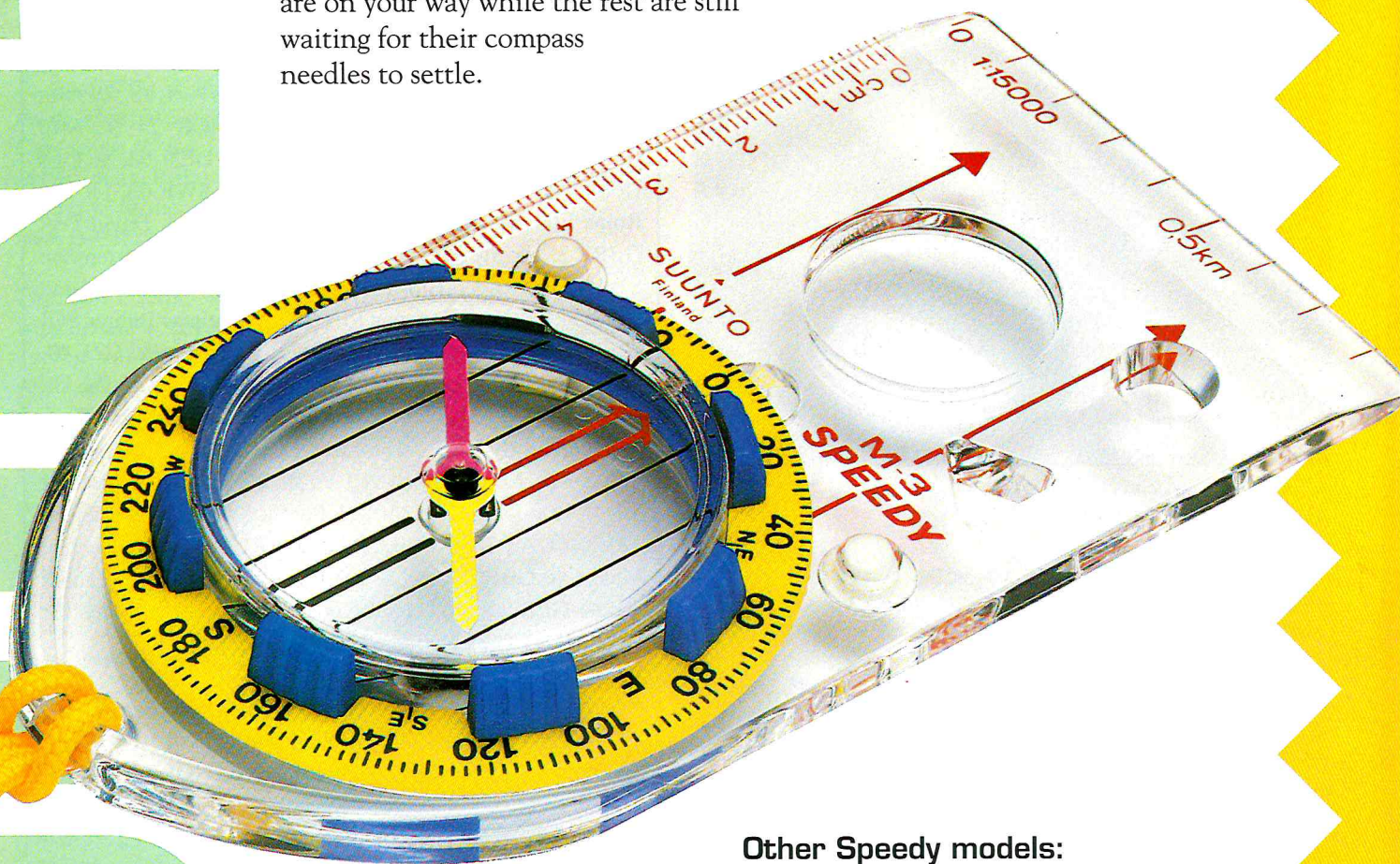
LEADING WORLD CUP RANKINGS AFTER 2 RACES

MEN: 1. Janne Salmi FIN 87, 2. Mika Kuusma FIN 85, 3. Chris Terkelsen DEN 84, 4. Alistair Landels NZL 78, 5. Petter Thoresen NOR 76, 6. Håvard Tveite NOR 74, 7. Arto Rautiainen SWE 70, 8. Allan Mogensen DEN 68, 9. Lars Holmqvist SWE 65, 10. Joakim Ingelsson SWE 65, 11. Kaj Roine FIN 64, 12. Johan Ivarsson SWE 63, 13. David Peel GBR 62, 14. Steven Hale GBR 60, 15. Jörgen Mårtensson SWE 55, 16. Anders Bjørnsgaard NOR 55, 17. Bjørnar Valstad NOR 54, 18. Petri Forsman FIN 53, 19. Thomas Bühner SUI 50, 20. Carsten Jørgensen DEN 50, 21. Tomás Prokes CZE 49, 22. Stephen Palmer GBR 43, 23. Warren Key AUS 43, 24. Jon Tvedt NOR 42, 25. Flemming Jørgensen DEN 40, 26. Timo Karppinen FIN 40, 27. Alain Berger SUI 40, 28. Sixten Sild EST 37, 29. Kornel Ulrich SUI 36, 30. Steven Nicholson GBR 33, 31. Rob Jessop NZL 30, 32. Per Ek SWE 28, 33. Michael Thierolf GER 28, 34. Nikolai Anori RUS 27, 35. Jonathan Musgrave GBR 25, 36. Kjetil Bjørlo NOR 24, 37. Lothar Halder GER 24, 38. Daniel Giger SUI 23, 39. Rolf Breckle GER 22, 40. Greg Barbour NZL 20.

WOMEN: 1. Jana Cieslarová CZE 84, 2. Gunilla Svärd SWE 80, 3= Yvette Hague GBR 78, 3= Torunn Fossli NOR 78, 5. Sabrina Fessler SUI 77, 6. Hanne Sandstad NOR 77, 7. Anna Bogren SWE 75, 8. Reeta-Mari Kolkkala FIN 75, 9. Maria Gustafsson SWE 73, 10. Yohanna Tiira FIN 68, 11. Tenna Nørgaard DEN 64, 12. Nicki Taws AUS 64, 13. Hanne Staff NOR 63, 14. Vroni König SUI 61, 15. Ragnhild Bente Andersen NOR 59, 16. Anniina Paronen FIN 58, 17. Marlena Jansson SWE 56, 18. Tania Robinson NZL 56, 19. Marquita Gelderman NZL 52, 20. Marcela Kubatková CZE 51, 21. Annika Zell SWE 49, 22. Kirsi Tiira FIN 47, 23. Kristin Federer USA 45, 24. Gro Sandstad NOR 45, 25. Marie-Luce Romanens SUI 44, 26. Annika Viilo FIN 42, 27. Eija Koskivaara FIN 41, 28. Katie Fettes NZL 31, 29. Jenny James GBR 30, 30. Anke Xylander GER 30, 31. Brigitte Wolf SUI 26, 32. Anette Nilsson SWE 26, 33. Ann-Kristin Høgseth NOR 26, 34. Georgina Macken AUS 26, 35. Maria Honzová CZE 25, 36. Heidrun Finke GER 23, 37. Tracey Bluett AUS 22, 38. Heather Monro GBR 21, 39. Emily Viner AUS 18, 40. Jeanine Browne NZL 14.

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A Manner of Speaking

CLIVE ALLEN, English-speaking commentator at the last three World Championships, describes how to create a lively and informative commentary

"... and this is Ilia Gusev of Russia sprinting in in a very fast time - he may well go into the lead ..." Such was the announcer's description, at the World Championships last autumn, of Jana Cieslarova, bib number 809, on her final 200 metres in the women's Short Distance Final; the real Ilia Gusev, bib number 609, appeared just 2 minutes later - OOPS! Eights and sixes can look just too alike ...

Commentators at big events have bad dreams about missing the winner on the run-in and other possible bumbles - and sometimes these dreams do become reality - but World Championships races have relatively few competitors so a cry such as "Hell! Who was that?" isn't heard too often in the commentary box. (When it is, Sod's Law usually rules and, with the mike left switched on in error, the remark is heard throughout the finish arena.)

The commentator's aim is to provide information which is interesting, up-to-date, complete and accurate, and to achieve this a lot of preparation is necessary beforehand.

Pre-planning

The planning starts in the forest, where the course planner will decide on the locations of radio controls to feed passing times back to the finish. Not too many of these; information over-load can be as much of a problem as information shortage. Then there is the siting of the pre-warning of competitors arriving at the finish. This can be critical - ideally 4-5 minutes before the competitor can be seen by the crowd, and also just before the last control. The commentator can then raise excitement levels by being able to say by what time a leading runner has to be reported if he is going to win, and then announcing the runner just before he comes into sight. The best commentaries provide a mix of

information from the forest and describe what is about to happen at the finish; *not* who has just run by, unless a top placer.

A good computer system which is interlinked with the results system is a great help - but an alert support team, good at arithmetic and working with pre-prepared charts, can do an effective job too. In USA we were fortunate to have a highly-developed suite of programs devised by the IBM O-Klub of Stockholm which provided all that was needed by way of split times, scrolling elapsed times for runners still in the forest, quick access to finish times and cumulative results and many other facilities.



A busy scene on the gantry at the 1993 Swedish 5-days photo: JCA

Programmers in several countries have written similar programs, but they only provide an effective service if the computer hardware configuration is adequate for rapid processing of data, and if the data received from the radio controls is input rapidly and accurately, preferably in a location close to but separate from the commentators.

The siting of the commentary position is extremely important. One must be able to see and identify runners (by bib number) as soon as the crowd can, and follow their progress all the way to the finish line. Important also is the housing; I have many memories of gale-swept gantries, rain-drenched glass panes and over-cosy huts;



The commentary team at WOC '91 prepares for the day's action

if it is difficult to see, hear or read all that is necessary from one aspect or another, the quality of the commentary can suffer badly.

A recorder / statistician / observer is a key member of the commentary team, especially in relays. He works with start lists pasted to the table which have 'star' runners highlighted. A good person here who keeps track of the race overall and is well acquainted with the elite scene will prompt the commen-

Information about leading runners' past achievements should be to hand, and for this purpose I have built up a written bibliography of elite orienteers. Ideally it should be on a computer database for quick access, easy up-dating and utilisation at all major events, but so far it has proved too costly to set up the necessary database structure to do this; any reader who knows of such a database (which can be used on an IBM or compatible) already in existence or would offer to do the necessary programming work voluntarily is invited to contact the author. When on paper, it has to be set out in a structured and short-hand form, otherwise the information is often only found when the commentator has already moved on to the next incoming runner.

'Speaking' is a task requiring considerable alertness and concentration; when everything is working well it is great fun, but when not, the team has to work hard together to provide the best service they can and the problems should be kept as little apparent as possible to the listeners. Ideally the speaker and support teams should test out all systems 'in the field' ahead of race-day - in this way 'pressure points' such as handling radio data can be identified and removed - and provide for all possible weather conditions.

With good preparation and an alert team, all should go well. I live in hope that gone are the days when there comes a timid knock at the commentary box door and someone says "excuse me, but you've been saying that Upstart OK was the winner of the H45 class for several minutes now, but didn't you notice Joe Bloggs of RUOK finishing half-an-hour ago?"

Orienteering Takes A Peep Out Of The Woods

IOF Vice-President SUE HARVEY, in the second of two articles, examines the forms of orienteering which can attract spectators and the media

Two issues ago I wrote in *Orienteering World* suggesting that we should look closely at how we fulfil the needs of our two markets - the participants and the media. I also suggested that a key element in success is to raise the profile of the sport.

To my intense delight, the following issue of the magazine contained three articles exploring the subject further. Boris Bauman argues that a fundamental change in course planning for the short distance to make the navigation simpler would open the event to runners from a wider range of countries and thus assist the sport to become a truly world sport. John Brock proposes a World Series built round events which are attractive to spectators and the media. Flemming Jørgensen says keep orienteering as it is - long and technically demanding.

During March this year I had the privilege of attending both the Junior World Ski-orienteering Championships north of the Arctic Circle in Finland and World Cup events in Australia and New Zealand not too far (relatively speaking) from the Antarctic. I had the opportunity to talk with people with a variety of ideas. A few of these ideas I will present to you here with a view to encouraging further discussion. My concern is with better servicing both our two markets, but I shall deal here only with spectators/media since this has attracted all the attention so far.

Dick Barker, Co-ordinator of the World Cup events in Australia, had told me that one of the organisers' main objectives was to create an event with spectator/media appeal. My fellow Vice-President, Hugh Cameron, and I stood at the finish of the Short Distance final and analysed the elements that contributed to considerable success in achieving Dick's objective. Let me list these:

From the point of view of spectators, the finals (like the heats) were over in about an hour - no chance of getting bored. Moreover, had I been a journalist, I could have gone back to my hotel to have a

civilised lunch (and rush off a piece of copy?) in between the two, because both events were relatively close to base. Thirdly, at the final, a fairly close view of the second last control allowed us to start getting excited well before the competitor appeared on the run-in. Important in this was the fact that the competitors disappeared (albeit briefly) between the second last and the last control/run-in, so that in some cases the order had changed on coming back into view. The suspense was created by our not knowing for a minute or so what was happening out of sight.

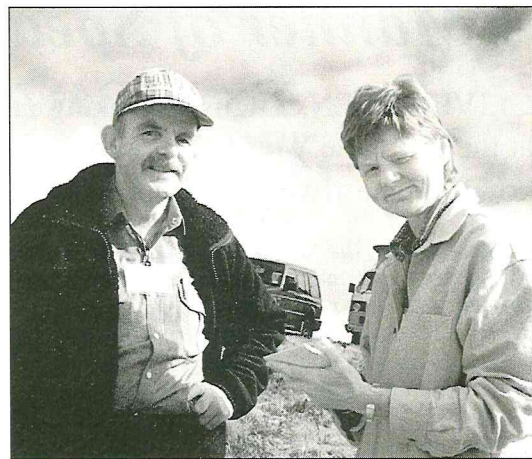


Short Distance event: last 2 controls and finish

We also got a view of each competitor in action in the forest, as well as merely running up a flat field (the run-in). Significant was the fact that the second last control was placed on a very steep hillside so that one held one's breath wondering if any competitor would fall in hurtling precipitately down the gully (one or two did).

The sight of an orienteer mastering apparently impossible terrain is one of the unique advantages of the sport, and one of which we should make better use. The ever-present chance of mishap makes exciting viewing, and the skill of the runner elicits very real admiration among non-orienteer spectators. For events where the intention is spectator/media appeal perhaps we should INCORPORATE obstacles in the approach to the finish, rather than taking them away?

In addition, the heats in the morning had set the start list for the afternoon's finals with the faster runners near the back



*IOF Vice-Presidents Hugh Cameron and Sue Harvey at the World Cup event in Ballarat
photo: Christer Svensson*

of the field, leading to a tendency for the excitement to build up towards the end. Finally, when it was all over, it was but a short walk for our mythical journalist to get back to the car and a rapid trip home to write a story and have a beer. This was perhaps the first occasion in my life when I enjoyed watching orienteering **for the spectacle**.

In this case the spectacle was created by making only small adjustments to the traditional way of doing things. I believe that further thinking along these lines, as suggested by John Brock in his article, could do much.

With relays, for example, I believe a long run OUT from the start is of small spectator appeal. All the competitors are still bunched together, and no route choices become apparent at this stage. Who watches with bated breath the FIRST lap of the 5000m? On the other hand, a view from the finish field of the competitors after say 2km would be much more interesting. And if a second view 2km from home were also incorporated we begin to have something to hold our attention. (A giant closed-circuit TV screen visible to spectators at the finish could cover one of these).

Following the Progress of the Race

What is essential is that one can follow the progress of the race. And following the progress has a number of elements:

1. It must be possible to understand what the competition is about. Refer to the articles by Boris Bauman and John Brock in *OW* 2/94 for comment on that. For spectator/media appeal, what the competitors are doing must not be too complex.

2. The competitors must be racing head to head (see below), or it must be possible to tell at once (from timing information as in ski-slalom, for example) exactly who is leading.

3. The spectator must be able to stand/sit in one place and see what is happening. Going off to a spectator control to see a random selection of runners pass simply causes one to lose grip of the big picture of the progress of the race, and is of interest only to specialists.

4. The race must progress towards and culminate in a definite conclusion. It is not exciting to watch a race where the winner is decided 2 hours before the race ends.

'Mirror Knock-out'

I shall now describe a much more radical adaptation of orienteering which incorporates real head-to-head competition. We could call it Mirror Knock-out, and the idea comes from Norway.

A 2x1km area of 'terrain' is created adjacent to a stadium. It consists of two 1km square halves, identical but in mirror image about a central axis. The 'terrain' is probably formed of planted hedges/bushes and wood chip/sawdust paths on sandhills made by an earthmover. A map is made and 2 identical, but mirror, courses set, one in each half. The same finish in the stadium is used for both. Pairs of competitors race against each other, one starting from each start. First into the stadium finish wins and goes on to the next round, knocking out the other competitor (as in a tennis

tournament).

The course is changed for each round. Each course might take 3-5 minutes to complete. The finalists might have run six 5min sprints by the end, if there were 64 competitors. The first three rounds might be held one day and quarter-, semi-finals and finals on succeeding days, thus allowing the journalists to make a 'story'. TV cameras on towers would keep spectators in the stadium in touch with the entire race.

This is perhaps a little far-fetched. But it does contain all the elements of orienteering: running, map reading, route choice, decision making, psychological tension. The difference lies in the fact that the elements have been put together in a different way and perhaps in different proportions.

Such a version of orienteering might well not appeal to all those at present at the top of the sport because they are specialists in competition 20-80 minutes long. But something of this sort MIGHT appeal to the media or to a stadium-based Games. And if you are worried about the cost or absurdity of creating the 'terrain', think of the luge. At least our terrain could become a charming formal garden afterwards! What can you do with a concrete bob sleigh run?

This is just one idea. It raises a lot of questions and there must be dozens of

other ideas around the world. Any such idea would need much refining before it could be implemented, but that should not stop us collecting and examining possibilities.

To Flemming I would say, like John Brock, I agree - keep the classic race as it is. But do not believe that with the classic discipline ALONE we can be more than marginally media-friendly. It is an (almost?) impossible task to make a 90-minute race taking place out of sight over an 8 hour period interesting to any but the most specialist spectators and media. And without spectators and media we deprive ourselves of essential revenue. So, to fund the sport as a whole and retain classic orienteering (our version of the 5-day cricket Test Match) we must, as John Brock described in the last issue of *OW*, devise our form of One Day Cricket to draw the 100,000 spectators - and cash to match. (Well, perhaps not 100,000....)

I present these ideas not as an immediate solution to all problems, but to stimulate further discussion, from whence in due course we may devise answers to the conundrum of how to coax orienteering gently out of the woods into the sunshine of a wider international sporting arena without destroying its essential and unique nature.

ORIENTEERING IN PORTUGAL

TWO INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

NEAR LISBON - "EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE / 94"

MAFRA-"O"-MEETING

(MAFRA IS 30 KM NORTH OF LISBON)

12th, 13th November 1994

12th - Individual classic

13th - Relay (3 runners)

ORGANISATION / INFORMATION:

AMIGOS ATLETISMO DE MAFRA

Rua Bombeiros Voluntarios, B
P 2640 MAFRA - PORTUGAL

Tel. +351 61 812023

+351 61 811482 (night)

Fax +351 61 52787

CIMO'S TROPHY

(ALMADA IS 15 KM SOUTH OF LISBON)

19th, 20th November 1994

19th - Individual classic

20th - Individual classic

ORGANISATION / INFORMATION:

CLUBE IBÉRICO MONTANHISMO ORIENTAÇÃO

Apartado 38-FEIJÓ
P 2800 ALMADA - PORTUGAL

Tel. +351 1 2500896

Fax +351 1 2744972

NEW MAPS FOR ALL EVENTS (IOF RULES)

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY ON 6 MAPS NEAR THE COMPETITION AREA

SOCIAL PROGRAMME WITH MUSIC, PORTUGUESE FOOD AND...LOTS OF SUN!!



Exciting Elections Foreseen at the IOF Congress

When the deadline had expired for the IOF member countries to propose members for the IOF Council during the period 1994-1996, the following nominations had been received:

President	Sue Harvey	GBR
Vice-Presidents (3 seats)	Hugh Cameron	AUS
	Åke Jacobson	SWE
	Sarolta Monspart	HUN
	John Pearson	BEL
Members (5 seats)	Thomas Brogli	SUI
	Sergio Grifoni	ITA
	Rimantas Mikaitis	LTU
	Edmond Széchényi	FRA
	Einar Undstad	NOR
	Bruce Wolfe	USA

Resigning Council members are Heinz Tschudin, SUI (President), and Per Stensby, USA. Heinz leaves Council after 6 years' service as Vice-President (1982-1988) and six years as President (1988-1994), Per after eight years as Council member.

As can be seen, there are 11 nominations for 9 seats, a situation testifying to the interest among member nations to have an impact

on what is going on in the orienteering world. Different scenarios can be foreseen as a result of the elections. Without in any sense speculating on them, let us mention one restriction stipulated by the IOF Statutes, namely the following:

At least two of the persons elected under 2 and 3 above (i.e. Vice-Presidents and Council members) shall (nominations permitting) be from outside Europe.

A Replete Congress Agenda

As always when the delegates convene at the IOF Congress, the agenda contains items prescribed by the Statutes: roll call; election of Congress presidium, minutes certifiers and tellers; decision whether the sessions shall be open (they usually are); announcement of auditors, etc., etc. This stuff is there to impose order and structure to the proceedings - necessary but not extremely exciting; here the IOF is no different from other organisations.

Somewhat more exciting are - hopefully - the proposals forwarded by Council and the various member federations. Let us take a brief look at them:

Council proposes a new working organisation for the IOF. That proposal is commented on in the IOF News on page 12. It was discussed in its preliminary form at the 1993 World Championships in USA, and it will be discussed - and decided upon, one way or another - in the amended form presented to Congress.

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Telephone: +46 8 35 34 55, fax: +46 8 35 71 68		Austria	AUT	Korea	KOR
Secretary General: Lennart Levin		Belgium	BEL	Latvia	LAT
Staff: Berit Pehrson, Karin Tibbelin		Belorussia	BLR	Lithuania	LTU
		Brazil*	BRA	Malaysia*	MAS
		Bulgaria	BUL	Netherlands	NED
		Canada	CAN	New Zealand	NZL
		China	CHN	Norway	NOR
		Croatia	CRO	Poland	POL
		Cuba*	CUB	Portugal	POR
		Czech Republic	CZE	Romania	ROM
		Denmark	DEN	Russia	RUS
		Estonia	EST	Slovakia	SVK
		Finland	FIN	Slovenia	SLO
		France	FRA	South Africa	RSA
		Germany	GER	Spain	ESP
		Great Britain	GBR	Sweden	SWE
		Hong Kong	HKG	Switzerland	SUI
		Hungary	HUN	Ukraine	UKR
		Ireland	IRL	United States	USA
		Israel	ISR	Yugoslavia	YUG
		Italy	ITA	(* - associate members)	
IOF COUNCIL 1992-94					
President					
Heinz Tschudin, Switzerland					
Vice Presidents					
Hugh Cameron, Australia					
Susan Harvey, Great Britain					
Åke Jacobson, Sweden					
Council Members					
Sarolta Monspart, Hungary					
John Pearson, Belgium					
Per Stensby, USA					
Edmond Szechenyi, France					
Einar Undstad, Norway					
COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS					
Development & Promotion (DPC)					
Mapping (MC)					
Ski-Orienteering (SC)					
Technical (TC)					
High-Tech Group					
Trail-O Group					
World Cup Group (WCG)					
Chairmen					
DPC: Birthe Helms, Denmark					
MC: Thomas Brogli, Switzerland					
SC: Gunnar Jonsson, Sweden					
TC: Geir Tveit, Norway					
Trail-O: Anne Braggins, Gt. Britain					
WCG: Lasse Niemelä, Finland					



IOF NEWS

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Council's proposed activity programme for the coming Congress period (and beyond) centres round four principal objectives:

- *A higher profile for orienteering*, for instance via improved media recognition and inclusion of orienteering in major regional Games

- *Progress towards inclusion of orienteering in the Olympic programme*

- *A stronger IOF*, implying improved internal communication, wider participation in IOF work, and increased financial resources through increased external sources of money

- *Continued development of orienteering events*, via an improved international event programme, further development of orienteering disciplines, simplification of rules and development of competition equipment

The Member federations have forwarded a number of interesting proposals:

Sweden proposes increased team size at the World Championships, from five to seven (men and women respectively), and the introduction of two short-distance legs in the relay.

Sweden also proposes that the Junior World Championships, now tending to become a replica of the senior WOC, be kept at the 'low level' intended when the JWOC were instigated. Mechanisms to grant this are also proposed.

Norway proposes that the IOF undertake an evaluation of its current doping rules, the IOC Charter, the recommendations of the European Council as well as doping rules issued by other international sports federations. Based upon this - undoubtedly comprehensive - evaluation, new doping rules are to be issued by the IOF.

Norway also proposes that the IOF establish the right to reproduce orienteering maps in magazines and other orienteering literature.

Italy submits a most ambitious proposal for amendment of the IOF Statutes.

What else on the Congress agenda? Well, reports (oral and written, as the case may be) from the organisers of all the major events during the Congress period. Although each organiser is not given much time for his presentation, there is an opportunity for Congress to forward criticism - and to thank the organisers for events well planned and executed!

Then, of course, decisions about forthcoming World Championships in Orienteering and Ski-orienteering. The two events at stake at this Congress are the 1999 World Championships and the 1998 World Championships in Ski-orienteering. Without in any sense pre-empting the Congress decision, Great Britain and

Austria seem to be the likely favourites.

Last but not least, the budget for the coming Congress period (including membership fees!) will be decided, Congress organiser in 1996 will be appointed, and a new Council (see separate article) will be elected.

A versatile and interesting agenda indeed! In the next issue of *Orienteering World* you will find a review of how it fared!

New IOF Member

When the time limit for proposals to this year's IOF Congress had expired, no new membership applications had been received. Somewhat after the deadline had been passed - but the IOF will certainly not be formal when it comes to admitting new members - Macedonia sent in her application to become an Associate member. Orienteering events have been held in the country since the early 60's; today the so-called Republic League is the main vehicle to promote elite orienteering; 14 events per year!

Congress will consider the application in June.

Biennial Report 1992-1994

The two-year IOF report summarising the activities during the current Congress period has just been compiled and distributed to all Member nations and Congress delegates. This report is the third of its kind; the two previous covered the periods 1988-1990 and 1990-1992. Before 1988 IOF business was presented year by year, in somewhat different forms.

The report can be procured from the IOF Secretariat at cost price (SEK 50). Depending on the taste of the reader, different parts of the report may have different attraction. Those keeping track of results from orienteering events will get their share: detailed result lists from all major events in 1992-1994 - World Championships, World Cup, Junior World Championships (Orienteering and Ski-orienteering) are there! Those interested in the 'inner life' of the IOF (they may not be as many) will get theirs: reviews of Council decisions and main Committee activities are there!

How many orienteers are there in the world? You will find the answer in the Biennial Report! What about IOF finances? Have a look in the Biennial Report! Who are the IOF pin holders? Again, the Biennial Report!

The resigning President has written an interesting foreword where he gives his view on main issues after six years in office. Finally, enjoy some orienteering cartoons by Jurij Manaev, St. Petersburg, who has given the readers of *Orienteering World* so many hilarious moments.



IOF NEWS

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A New Way of Working

Over the quarter century of its life the IOF has developed a traditional way of working which has served well. The hierarchical and fixed structure in the statutes reflected the stable conditions which used to obtain. Now that constant, rapid change is the norm rather than the exception, we need a more flexible arrangement.

In addition, the IOF has developed over the years from a small, largely European based organisation to a world-wide federation of 40+ members. Where once it was possible for most countries to have a representative on most of our committees, now this is neither practical nor efficient. We have, therefore, to find a different way of involving our members in our discussions while ensuring both expertise and democracy.

Flexibility

With these considerations in mind, the Council is proposing to Congress a change to the IOF statutes, and it plans also to adapt its own way of working. The structural change removes specific naming of the committees from the statutes, thus leaving Council alone fully responsible to Congress. This is appropriate because Council is elected by all federations and works toward objectives put to Congress for approval.

More Countries

It will then be up to Council to decide how best to achieve these objectives and to set up such committees as necessary. Naturally, because there has been no sudden change in the objectives, some of the committees will remain much as before. But with one important proviso: it is planned that in future all groups of people at work will be small - 3-5 people - because we believe that this way the work is most effectively done at the least cost.

So the intention is that the Development Committee, for example, will consist of a Development Committee Steering Group and Development Committee Project Teams, each working on a specific subject in the field of development. In the future each Committee will be organised in this way.

The Committee Project Teams will be formed of people put forward by their federations as having special expertise in the particular subject. Each Committee Project Team will have a specific job to do. Once completed, the team will be disbanded. Some Committee Project Teams will be short-lived. Some will work for many years. It then becomes possible to have certain teams where all the members come from the same part of the globe, thus cutting travel costs and so allowing greater involvement from smaller or more isolated member federations.

This is the main statutes change proposed. Our intention, how-

ever, is also to adapt our way of working in Council to give more specific responsibilities to the various Council members. Thus, for example, one (or two) will have the responsibility of keeping in close touch with the committees.

Communication

Communication is an important thread running throughout. It is to increase communication with all those working in the various fields of IOF activity that Council proposes to institute Newsletters to keep people in touch and to spread information. For the same reason, more committee open meetings/workshops will be held on specific subjects, again sometimes regionally based.

These ideas were discussed at the Presidents' Conference last October in USA. The full proposal will be discussed at the Congress in June and finally put to the General Assembly for approval.

In summary, our aim is to increase flexibility so that we can - for the same cost - improve communication and increase the involvement of all our federations, well developed or just beginning, North or South, East or West, big or small.

Historic Entry in the IOF Calendar

The deadline for registering events for the preliminary IOF Calendar of orienteering events in the period 1995-1997 expired 30th April. Just in time we received, for the first time ever, a Chinese entry: China 3-days, 23-25 December 1995, in Guangzhou, not far from the Hong Kong border! Sounds like an eminent orienteering Christmas!

Not that orienteering events have not been staged in China before. Far from it, numerous events have been held, some of them also reviewed in *Orienteering World* and its forerunner *IOF Bulletin*. What is new is that the Chinese Orienteering Federation has been revived, or 'stepped up' as their new Secretary, Ma Huimin, says in a recent letter to the IOF.

For instance, in 1994 there will be a Congress organised by the national federation, the purpose of which will be to strengthen the structure of COC and to increase its efficiency. The first Chinese orienteering championships will also be held this year, and a seminar for trainers, event controllers and course planners is scheduled to be held in conjunction with the events.

The Chinese orienteering federation is currently also trying to find the financial means to send representatives to the IOF Congress in Varna.

Good news indeed - go, China, go!



IOF NEWS

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IOF at IOC Meeting in Tokyo

Application for ski-O to become Olympic submitted

In the autumn of 1993 the IOF Council instigated an 'Olympic Project' to prepare an application for ski-orienteering to be included in the programme of the Winter Olympics in the year 2002. Those versed in IOF history will know that the IOF, since its inception, has nurtured an ambition for orienteering and/or ski-orienteering to become an Olympic sport. In the case of ski-orienteering those efforts started long before the establishment of the IOF. As a result of a 'coup' at an IOC meeting in Rome in 1949, ski-O became a so-called 'recognised Olympic sport'. (The occurrence has been hilariously depicted in an article by Björn Kjellström in *Orienteering North America*, November 1987).

The previous concept of 'demonstration sports' has been abolished by the IOC. In other words, either you are in as a fully-fledged Olympic sport - or you are out. Aware of this, and also aware that the criteria for inclusion in the Winter Olympics are not as severe as those for inclusion in the Summer Olympics, the IOF Council's current priority is on ski-orienteering.

The application prepared by the Olympic Project - whose members are recruited mainly from the IOF Ski-O Committee - was submitted at a meeting of 'the IOC sub-committee for the Winter Olympics' on 22nd April in Tokyo. Together with the formal application went a brochure about ski-O (distributed to all IOF member countries) and a video explaining the nature of the sport. Council member Einar Undstad was present on the occasion.

Einar reports that he was well received, and that questions were asked about various aspects of ski-O. Needless to say, the IOC members did not reveal anything about the prospect of ski-O becoming Olympic.... According to the Olympic Charter, the programme will be decided before a city is awarded the Games. Since decision about organising city will be taken in June 1995, we will know, well before that date, whether we are part of the family of Olympic sports or whether we are - still just recognised.

Rules for International O Events - All in One Volume!

A long-term job with IOF Rules is about to be concluded. As a result of co-operation between the Technical Committee and the World Cup Group, a new set of comprehensive rules will be presented to Council for approval at its next meeting.

As the reader may be aware, there exist today separate rules for World Championships, World Cup events, Junior World Championships and Veteran World Cup events. Since orienteering is fundamentally the same notwithstanding the type of event, the general idea has been to harmonise and gather rules for the

separate events in one and the same volume. In principle, the new rules book will contain general articles, and specific articles indicating which event the article refers to, for instance WOC, JWOC etc. It may all sound a little complicated, but will appear simple when you have got the new volume in your hand. The Chairman of the Technical Committee, Geir Tveit, NOR, will give a brief presentation of the new rules book at the forthcoming IOF Congress.

Orienteering and the Olympics - Again!



Three notes from the IOF Secretary to remind the reader that orienteering as a potential Olympic sport is constantly brought to the fore:

A. At the IOC Centennial Congress later this year, the IOF will make a contribution on the theme 'Sport and the Environment'. A video will be edited by Chris Brasher, GBR, who will also make the presentation on behalf of the IOF (30 August). Production of the video is sponsored by K-Swiss, who is also Main Sponsor of the 1994 World Cup in orienteering. Chris Brasher, for those who did not know, was the 3,000 m steeple-chase gold medallist at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne; he was also the first Chairman of the British Orienteering Federation between 1969-1972. A journalist (*The Observer*) by profession, Chris is of course a perfect person to prepare and present the IOF contribution. Although the purpose of the exercise is not to promote orienteering as an Olympic Sport, appearance of the IOF in those circles will hopefully have positive repercussions on 'the Olympic cause.'

B. At the Swedish '10-mila' relay event held 7-8 May I had a pleasant chat with Thomas Gustafsson, multiple gold medallist at the Olympic Games in skating (Sarajevo 1984, Calgary 1988), also a keen orienteer. Thomas is a member of the IOC athletes' commission; in that capacity he meets the top IOC people with a certain frequency. On those occasions, Thomas told me, he seldom forfeits an opportunity to speak favourably of orienteering. This quiet missionary work at the highest echelons of the IOC is an inestimable complement to IOF's own, for obvious reasons more formal, approach.

C. I recently asked Robin Shannonhouse, Executive Director of USOF, the US Orienteering Federation, if orienteering would be promoted in conjunction with the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta - and received the following answer:

"During the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, the Georgia Orienteering Club hopes to be able to sponsor a series of low-key orienteering events designed to attract Olympic Games spectators and get them excited about orienteering. We want to publicise it as a 'future Olympic sport'. We are not targeting current orienteers although they will be very welcome. Atlanta in August is very hot, usually above 90 degrees (30 degrees Celsius), so with the heat and thick summer forest, only short courses are advisable."

THOMAS BROGLI, Chairman of the IOF Map Committee, discusses the issue of

The Best Map Scale

1:10 000 - the New Scale for Competition Maps?

At the World Championships in 1993 in the USA the map for the short distance event was printed at 1:10,000. In 1994 three of the six maps used for World Cup events will be at 1:10,000. Will this scale become that used for all maps used for orienteering events? This question is certainly posed when you look at these major IOF events. What are the reasons for this development?

The scale for special maps produced and used for orienteering events has been changed several times in the past. It started with 1:25,000 in the late sixties, has been enlarged to 1:20,000, 1:16,667 and finally reached 1:15,000, a scale now used for over 15 years for all major events. The amount of

detail and the number of symbols have correspondingly increased. Are we now moving forward again towards larger scales and more details?

No Change in Character

Looking at the nature of our sport, it has not changed in its genuine character, i.e. running and navigating with the help of map and compass, even if there has been an obvious change in the content and shape of our orienteering maps. The reason for this change has always been the demand for better legibility and higher accuracy. There have been several examples of maps with more and smaller details used in the past, but a consultation of 140 top orienteers organised by the Map Committee in autumn last year showed very clearly that only a very small group of those com-

petitors want a greater quantity of details, even on a map for a short distance event.

An Upper Limit of Detail?

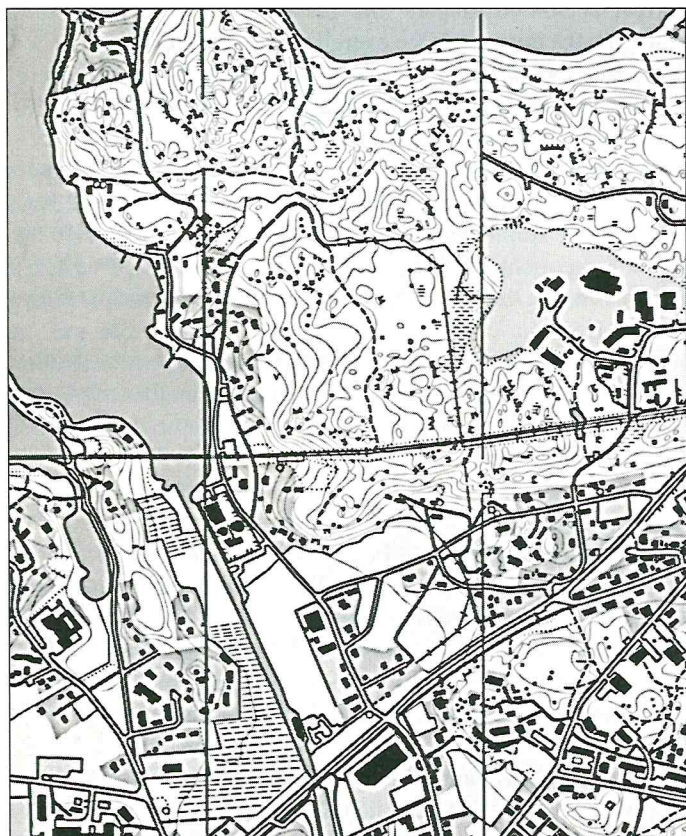
In relation to this tendency to enlarge the scale, two interesting questions can be raised. Is there an upper limit for the number of details that can be recognised by a competitor running in the terrain? And what is the upper limit for the amount of information per sq. cm. on the map that can be properly read whilst running? To give a clear answer to these questions would of course require a large and lengthy investigation and research, but it seems obvious that in both cases there will be a limit - probably a little different from individual to individual and dependent also on age and orienteering skill - for the amount of detail plotted on a map beyond which we would see a complete change in the nature of our sport.

These are the main reasons behind the present rules on scales

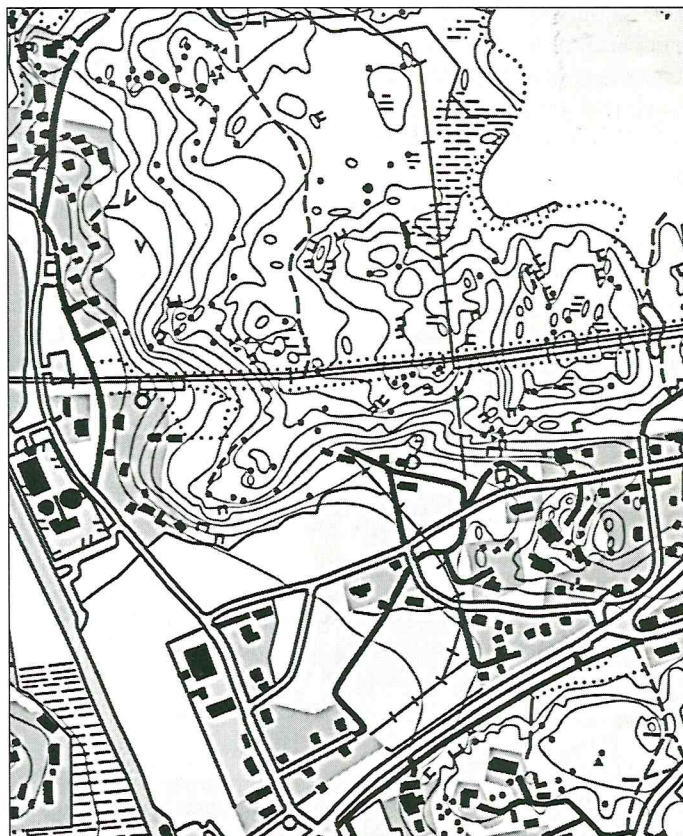
given in the 1990 'International Specification for Orienteering Maps'. The 1:15,000 scale seems to be a good compromise between the requirement of legibility and the need for details and information to be used for navigation by the competitor and for accurate and fair course planning. If greater legibility is required (for older and younger age groups) the 1:15,000 map can be enlarged, i.e. these maps have to be printed with lines and symbol dimensions 50% greater than those for 1:15,000 maps. Only in the rare case when the representation of important details which cannot be omitted or generalised becomes a problem in 1:15,000 is a 1:10,000 map printed with 1:15,000 dimensions permissible.

*"A common tendency:
over-detailing the map
and not enough gener-
alisation"*

Many mappers, especially less experienced ones, are tending to over-detail their maps because they do not have enough



Standard 1:15,000 map



Enlargement to 1:10,000

experience in good generalisation. In these cases, an enlargement of the map is often required because there seems to be a need for more space on the printed map. The resulting map is almost as difficult to read, and one's method of navigating in the terrain changes because the size and quantity of the features shown in the terrain have changed.

This gives an advantage to more experienced competitors and to those who know the particular terrain. Orienteering on maps with reduced legibility becomes more hazardous and speculative because nobody is able to anticipate the more obvious features out in the terrain. In this situation an improvement in the education of new mappers is required, especially in the art of generalisation.

IOF Events: 1:15 000

The principle: the map scale for IOF classic races and relays has to be 1:15,000. The members of the IOF Map Committee - all of them engaged in mapping in their federations and all familiar with this trend towards over-detailing maps, with little or poor generalisation - decided unanimously not to allow the use of 1:10,000 except for short distance events.

As an international federation the IOF has to respect an overall development in mapping. Because an IOF event like a World Cup event or a World Championships always represents a kind of standard for the organising country, maps for this purpose should be prepared strictly according to the IOF specifications to guarantee maximum fairness and competitive quality for all competitors.

Other Relevant Issues

Besides these more technical arguments some other aspects seem no less important:

- Are we changing the nature and character of our sport with larger scales? Long legs of 1km or more are almost impossible using 1:10,000. Is the step to 1:10,000 only one step towards a complete change in the nature of orienteering (e.g. with more 'hidden' controls, maps readable only when walking...)? Are we moving towards 'large scale maps and pocket-size orienteering'?

Regarding the size of area that it is possible to print on an A4 sheet of paper: 1:15,000 means 13.5 sq. km. but 1:10,000 only 6 sq. km! This introduces several new questions:

- Are we increasing problems with wildlife protection when the size of mapped areas becomes smaller? Are we still able to provide 'wildlife protection areas' within the competition area?
- Is course planning becoming more and more tricky and can we still guarantee fairness and competitive quality?
- Will orienteers - especially elite orienteers - accept carrying around A2-sized map sheets (60 x 40 cm) in order to get a competition area of 20 sq. km. or more?
- Who will pay for the extra costs caused by the larger paper size?

The Role of the IOF

This discussion must in future involve more than just the mapping specialists. Because we are all touching a quite sensitive area with this scale question, it will be an important task for all technical bodies to adopt those rules and specifications which maintain the real character of our sport.

New developments should be followed and respected, but a change in the nature of orienteering as a sport should be accepted and clearly intended only by the steering bodies and never provoked by particular groups or individuals.

Equipment Review

The Regnly Track Recording System

The system, which replaces the traditional punching method, has been on trial in Norway and Sweden in the past year and has now been put on the market. Further trials are being undertaken by the Norwegian federation at ten of its events in 1994.

A small electronic unit is placed at the start, at each control and at the finish; all competitors carry an electronic card which fits on one finger. The competitor registers at each location by placing the card, which has a personalised label attached, on the unit. A small spike on the unit makes a pin-prick hole in the label - a back-up system should the electronics fail. A modified Regnly Time Recorder (RTR2) is linked, along with the card reading unit by the finish, to a PC where the software edits the data and outputs results. If course and competitor information has been keyed in in advance, the software checks that the correct controls have been visited in the correct order, and as well as printing results lists in the usual formats it can produce individual print-outs showing leg times and time per km. There are obvious gains in eliminating the manpower required for control card checking and, for the competitor, the need to punch carefully in the correct box.



Some alterations to most clubs' standard control assembly are likely to be needed for the control unit to be fixed such that it is easily accessible, yet absolutely firm and secure and not easily damaged when the assemblies are being transported or stored. More experience at large events will show how many units are needed at the start and finish and at heavily-used control sites, and what minimum computer hardware configuration is needed to produce the very rapid results service of which, it is claimed, the system is capable.

So far the tests, undertaken at special events in a variety of terrain and weather conditions, have proved technically successful, and in March the IOF Council approved use of the technology at international events as long as competitors had the opportunity to become familiar with the procedures first. Implementation on a large scale may well not happen quickly, however; whereas earlier technological developments have affected only the event organiser's equipment, this one requires provision of a new item for every competitor and at every control as well. The electronic control card costs NOK 300 (+ tax) and is said to be useable for up to 300 runs; the control unit at the same price lasts for 10 years. It looks as though first purchases will be by federations or large groupings of clubs, which will have to plan and carry out the logistics of use very carefully to avoid problems from unfamiliar users and unwelcome losses or damage, and get good value for the large outlay involved.

Clive Allen

Swedish globe-trotter extraordinaire P-O BENGTSSON raises the question **What is IOF doing and what is IOF not doing?**

1977 - 1982 I was a member of DPC (Development & Promotion Committee) of IOF. During that period I had also possibilities as Vice Chairman of the committee to take part in some IOF Council meetings. Those were very ineffective, if I compared them with council meetings in my club and in my district. The delegates in IOF and its committees didn't change so much. It seemed to me that most of them thought that as long as they took no initiatives, they did nothing wrong and had no hard tasks. It happened that some ideas came, but they were immediately rejected by the others in the Council. It seemed as though there was no IOF work done between the attractive Council and committee meetings in strange countries.

In spite of that something has happened: we have got short distance in WOC and World Cup. I could never think that World Cup was possible, when I suggested it as early as at WOC 1976 in Scotland. Many clever elite orienteers from other countries than the Nordic ones and Switzerland have appeared, but it is seldom because of IOF. Orienteers from about 15 countries have won WOC and Junior-WOC and have gained victories in World Cup.

The sponsors of IOF have been reduced

I have organised O travels to other countries since 1961. In 1984 Jörgen Mårtensson and myself formed World Wide Orienteering Promotion (WWOP). During ten years we have placed our balance in international O development such as making O maps in new countries and travel contribution to elite orienteers from poor and isolated countries, so that those can compete in international championships and World Cup. We have been the superior best sponsor of IOF, but I cannot remember that we ever got a polite "thank you" from IOF. 5-10 years ago IOF had other sponsors, and IOF could help some poor and needy O-countries with smaller travel contributions to World Cup competitions. Have

those sponsors also been without thanks or are there other reasons why they don't continue their charity? Earlier WWOP was informed from IOF through free-of-charge subscription of *Orienteering World*, but at the beginning of this year *OW* informed that we could no longer receive the magazine free-of-charge because of increasing costs and the adverse currency exchange rate.

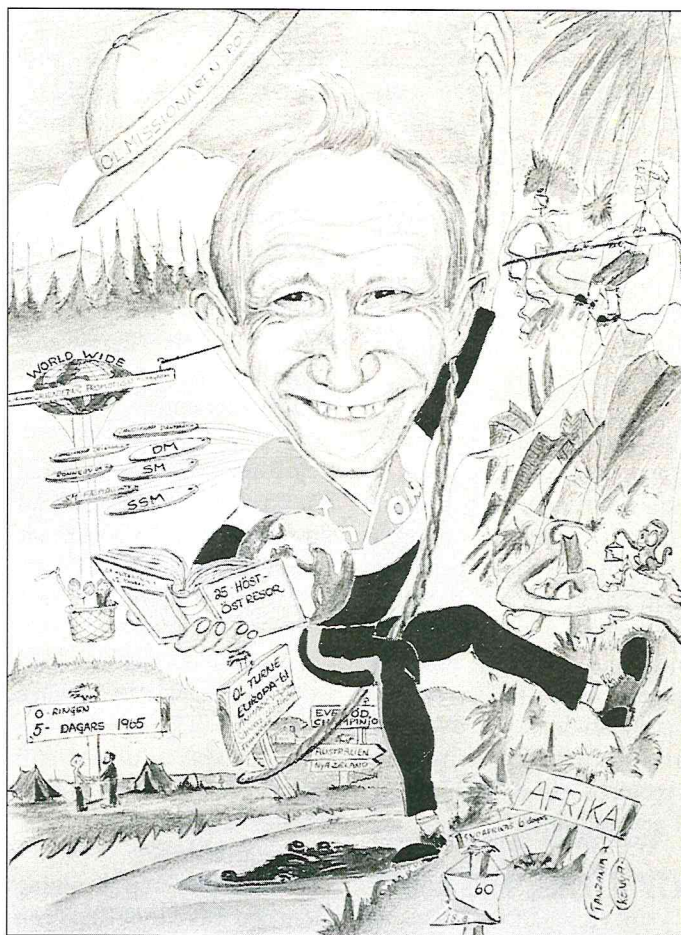
Why has IOF such small profit from the Veteran World Cup competitions?

The IOF Council must be completely without economic talents. The following example shows that:

For a few years Veteran World Cup competitions have been organised and those competitions have been the most attractive destinations for O-travellers. WWOP as with other O travel organisers make their most easily earned money on those World Cup competitions, as IOF has given such high status to them ('Veteran World Championships'). But IOF receives nothing except the voluntary development contribution from WWOP. If we compare with O-Ringen 5-days and the food and sport shops of those competitions, the shops have to pay great money to the 5-days organisers, because those attract the customers of the shops. It has to be similar at Veteran World Cup: the travel organisers pay provision-money to IOF. My partner, the 1991 world champion Jörgen Mårtensson, tried to plant this idea to the IOF Council, but he was not successful in spite of a positive attitude from the IOF Secretary. Probably it was too difficult for IOF.

IOF is defensive to orienteering on television and in the Olympic Games

There are few international sport federations today as poor as IOF. The most important reasons are that O is neither an Olympic sport nor a directly-transmitted TV sport. The first is of course because of the second, despite that on Finnish TV



we have seen a very exciting World Cup competition during spring 1992. But there has been no direct continuation with other direct transmissions about orienteering. We have other orienteering-like sports such as cross-country ski running and ski biathlon but they have about 15 and 5 transmissions per year respectively. It is frightening that IOF doesn't work for O in the greatest sport competitions - Olympic Games - and doesn't work for O as an exciting TV sport. If you ask an IOF delegate why O doesn't want to be an Olympic sport, you get the answer that 75 countries have to be IOF-countries and therefore it is not possible. If you ask a delegate from IOC (International Olympic Committee) the same question, you can get an answer such as IOC doesn't count IOF member countries but IOC counts in how many countries O exists. Another delegate can answer that O is very well qualified for winter Olympic games. Myself I have been orienteering in 62 countries, but I have not counted Belorussia, Ukraine, Moldavia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Croatia, where I have also orienteered but before those countries became independent. With these words I want to show that many of our IOF delegates themselves create suitable obstacles for

their own defensive attitude, despite the IOF Congress decision that O has to try to be an Olympic sport. It seems that for IOF also possible things are not possible.

O (the best sport in the world) in the Olympic Games (the greatest sport competitions in the world)

In the Swedish O-magazine *Skogssport* number 2/94 the latest ex-President of the Swedish Orienteering Federation was interviewed. He was very old-fashioned and pessimistic about the possibilities for O to be an Olympic sport, and he said that an Olympic sport has to be established in 75 countries in 4 continents. This is not true because it is so for men in summer Olympic games - but for 'summer' women only 40 countries are necessary in 3 continents. The *Skogssport* Editor Ola Gustafsson has a more optimistic and offensive attitude than Jacobson's in the same number of *Skogssport*.

For winter Olympic Games it is more equal; there are 25 countries from 3 continents necessary both for men and women. If IOC would select 'only' women's orienteering in Sydney in 2000, I mean it is not unequal. If we only get one

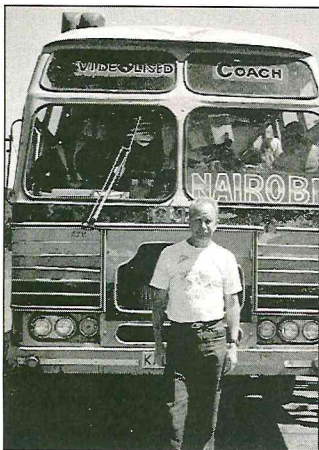
lonely competition in the most noble and observed sport competitions in the world - Summer Olympic Games - we have to use the chance to show the whole world our fantastic and many-sided sport. In that way more people in old and new O-countries are informed about orienteering and they can try it. Isn't that our goal, IOF?

O is stronger in 2 1/2 continents and weaker in 2 1/2

Unfortunately our sport is less strong in Asia, Africa and South America than in Europe, Oceania and North America. Now IOF is doing almost nothing to develop our sport in the O-weak continents. Earlier with more economic resources IOF did more.

O in Oceania and Asia

In Asia there is O in 6 countries: Japan, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia, South Korea and Israel, while O has been or is a very small sport in India, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, Taiwan, Mongolia, Iraq and Iran. O is so strong in Australia that WOC was organised there in 1985 and World Cup competitions were organised in 1988 and 1994. Hong Kong and New Zealand have also arranged World Cup competitions in 1988 and 1994 respectively. Those World Cup competitions so far away from most of the orienteering countries have been criticised by those who only have their own best in front of themselves. All of us think that the travel costs for 2-3 competitions so far away are very expensive. A few of us think that countries like New Zealand and Australia almost always have these expensive problems. In August 1993, in good time before the World Cup competitions 'down under', we in WWOP sent out a letter to the Europe O-countries,



P-O Bengtsson far from home

IOF and its DPC. We mean that the very expensive travel could be used for more than the 3 World Cup competitions. On the way to Oceania the participants could promote O in Los Angeles, and on the way from Oceania they could travel in 4 groups and make 2-3 days stop in Japan, China, Hong Kong and Malaysia, one group in each place. Unfortunately there was no reaction from any country, IOF or its DPC.

O in South America

Brazil has arranged 2 military WOC (=CISM), in 1983 and 1992. In the latter year militaries from Chile and Uruguay also took part, of course along with Brazil. The Swedish national team member Arto Rautiainen visited Brazil - his own initiative - for almost 2 months 1993-1994. WWOP and 'Skogssportens Gynare' from Sweden have sponsored 2 Swedish mappers, Kjell Melander and Jörgen Gustafsson, in western Argentina and Chile during 2 months in early 1994. Kjell and Jörgen made no less than 10 different O-maps. The German ex-WOC runner Dietrich Kühnemuth has lived as a farmer at Temuco in Chile for about 10 years, so there is a real O-expert. We have the same conditions in Ecuador, where the Norwegian elite orienteer Mari Gabrielsen de Hernandez is living. She has got economic support from Norway Orienteering Federation and 2 Norwegian mappers for 2 O-maps at Quito. In IOF only Brazil is a member country, since autumn 1993.

O in Africa

South Africa is the only IOF member country in Africa and participated also in WOC in USA in 1993. But earlier there has been sporadic O-interest in Tunisia, Algeria, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Cameroon.

2 years ago WWOP sponsored 5 O-maps in Kenya and Tanzania with the help of Norwegian mappers, among them also the national team runners Anders Bjørnsgaard, Håvard Tveite and Ragnhild Bratberg. Unfortunately there has not been so much O development among the black people there, but we hope to start O education work there very soon with help from IOF or not. How long a time will we have to wait before those countries' runners also dominate WOC?

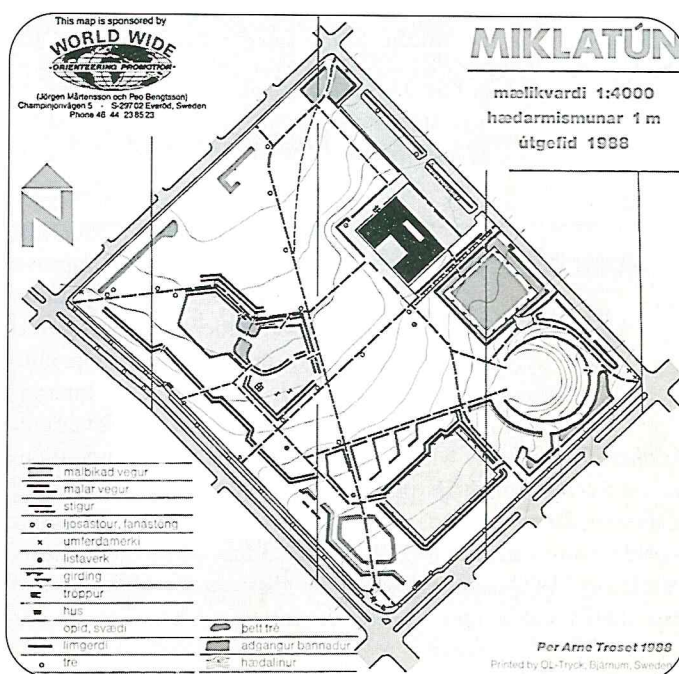
Elite orienteers from eastern Europe need money support

In eastern Europe there is still a very high standard among the best orienteers after the sport-friendly communism years. But there is less money for sport now. There have also been 7 new IOF countries after the break-up of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and the end of the German Democratic Republic. In order to keep their high standard they need economic support so that they can take part in the most important international competitions.

World Cup. In that way we also get media interest for the World Cup as the O-Ringen 5-days usually attracts about 400 journalists and photographers.

More power of action in IOF

I hope that in the near future we get IOF delegates with more power of action than those we have today, so that O with the help of Olympic Games, TV and money can be developed to a sport for all the world. I think that about 200 million of our world's 5,000 million inhabitants today know what orienteering



Many small maps have been made by 'missionary' Scandinavian orienteers. This Swedish-made map is of a park in Iceland. Not to scale

A better WOC and World Cup in the future

But there are a few lights in the IOF darkness, as the IOF countries in the future can start in WOC and World Cup competitions with the same numbers of competitors - 4 in classic distance, 5 in short distance and 6 in World Cup. Qualification competitions decide if there will be a A-final or a worse final and which start-number in the final. I also hope that the World Cup competitions in the future can be organised so that they are more concentrated in time (a wish of world champion Petter Thoresen - see OW 93/2). In that way they can be as interesting as in skiing. And of course there must be a multi-day event in World Cup, because we run many multi-day events except short, classic and long distances. In such a case we get the biggest sport competition in the world, the O-Ringen 5-days, in the

is. If we once in the future can be seen on TV from the Olympic Games all over the world, I think that about 1,000 million after that will know about orienteering. And that is good for O development, isn't it? IOF very soon has to follow the example of Norway, which is now working the hardest for O in the Olympic Games. New sports can be Olympic - we have seen many examples. Now triathlon and mountain-bike are disciplines for summer Olympic Games, why is it so impossible for orienteering?

A 'trade union' of the best orienteers in the world is soon a reality after a model from Sweden, where the O-Ringen - the association of the national team runners - since 1962 has helped our O-sport to be developed to a more fair and international sport than before. Perhaps this international O-Ringen can push IOF to work harder and better.

AROUND THE WORLD

Finnish Dominance in Tio-Mila

Tio-Mila '94, the 49th edition of what is arguably the world's most prestigious team competition, was dominated by Finnish teams who won all three classes, writes *Christer Svensson*. In an exciting finish Turun Suunnistajat from Åbo, with World Cup leader Janne Salmi running last leg, came in just 11 seconds ahead of Helsingin Suunnistajat after twelve and a half hours' racing. Espoon Suunta took 3rd. place in the men's competition in which 450 teams took part, and also won the 5-leg junior race by 4 seconds. In the women's race (also 5 legs), Finnish team Hämeenlinnan Suunnistajat won by 8 seconds over Hedströmmen OK (Sweden).

Leading clubs in the Nordic Relay League after this race are Angeliemen Ankkuri (women) and Turun Suunnistajat (men).



Eurometing '94

National coaches in the Nordic and major European countries have been working to improve the international competition opportunities available for runners just below the top elite level. This year the International Eifel 3-day event at

Simmerath, Germany will be the focus for one such competition, and on 5-6 November Eurometing '94 will be held at Silkeborg in western Denmark, close to the areas to be used for the Junior World Championships in 1995. Here an individual competition for classes H/D21 and H/D20 takes place on the Saturday and open men's and women's relays the following day.

Teams from all European countries are invited; information from Kim Rud, tel. +45 75 51 82 66.

Silent Auctions Catch On

Following the success of the Canadian version in 1993 when \$2800 was raised for national funds, the British O-magazine *Compass Sport* organised a Silent Auction at the annual Easter Jan Kjellström Trophy event. Over £2,000 was raised to support national elite activities, with much activity around the tent where many of the 120 items donated were on display.

New Presidents of National Federations

Sören Jonsson became the 6th President of the Swedish Federation SOFT (founded in 1938) at the annual meeting in March, taking over from Åke Jacobson; Åke has been SOFT's President since 1986.

Don Young has recently been elected President of the Orienteering Federation of Australia. The retiring President, Barry McCrae, will continue to serve the Federation as Vice President (Technical).

At the British Orienteering Federation's annual meeting Richard Speirs was elected as Chairman in place of David Thomas. Proposals for structural change in BOF put forward to the meeting were largely defeated.

Veteran World Cup Attracts over 2,800

Thirty-one member nations are represented in the entry list for the Veteran World Cup to be held in Scotland in August; 2,831 entries had been received by early May. The ten most represented nations are the UK (684), Sweden (644), Norway (478), Finland (285), Germany (94), Switzerland (87), Australia (80), the Czech Republic (64), Estonia (58) and Poland (41). The biggest men's and women's classes are M50 (335) and W50 (211). 161 entrants are registered in M/W70 or above.

61% of the top ten in all classes in the 1992 event have entered, and 72% of the winners of each class.

Bertil Nordenfelt (SWE) and Kaarina Paananen (FIN) are the single entrants in M90 and W90 respectively. Jörgen Mårtensson, classic race World Champion in 1991, is entered in M35; previous World Champions entered in W35 are Outi Borgenström -Analja (1979) and Lisa Veijalainen (1976 in Scotland).

Fessler off to Good Start

Switzerland's Sabrina Fessler was the clear winner in a strong international field in the Danish Spring Cup classic race in late March, with a 91 second win over Ragnhild Bente Andersen (Norway). Carsten Jørgensen won the men's race by 79 seconds from Chris Terkelsen (both Denmark). Angeliemen Ankkuri (Finland) and Stord IF (Norway) won the women's and men's relay races in the first round of the Nordic Relay league.



The Compass Sport team promoting the JK silent auction photo: JCA

Estonian Analysis of Kilometer Times

A statistical analysis has been undertaken in the University of Tartu, Estonia, examining the average times per km of winners of all classes of Estonian orienteering in short, normal and long distance competitions between 1991 and 1993.

The analysis shows that the length of the course does not normally influence the times per km. Short distances are technically more complicated than normal distances; long distance races have some long, relatively easy legs.

The resulting tables are a useful guide to course planners in estimating relative course lengths. Copies of the results of the analysis are obtainable from Arne Kivistik, Jakobi 5, EE-2400 Tartu, Estonia.

Events Noticeboard

There is still time to enter some of the big multi-day European events this summer; those with closing dates after 29th May are listed on the next page. Entries for the Veteran World Cup in Scotland at the beginning of August, the peak of the competition year for many travelling orienteers, closed on 30th April.

If you are looking for somewhere new, how about **Russia**? Details of the St. Petersburg Family Games in early July appeared in *OW* 94/2; just before that, 2-3 July, the Michael Sviatkin memorial 2-day international event (1 short, 1 classic) will be held 90km NW of St. Petersburg, with a good range of prizes on offer especially in the elite classes (information - ring +7 812 255 35 65 or fax +7 812 255 41 03). For a late summer holiday you can take part in 'Moscow Ringworld', a 2,000 km 12-day journey by cruise ship on the rivers Volga, Oka and Moskva with ten O-events *en route* (tel. +7 095 563 3848 or fax +7 095 943 0073). 23-26 September 'European Hope 94', a 2-day international event for age classes 13 - 19 inclusive, will be held in south Karelia, 100km from St. Petersburg (contact Konstantin Volkov, fax +7 812 110 6097).

After a one-year break the **Holland** 3-days is back at a new time of year, 19-21 August, and in new territory around the small town of Havelte in the northern part of the Netherlands. For entry details see the fixture list on the next page.

Slovakia extends a warm welcome to visiting orienteers, and offers a 3-day individual event, the Slovak Savings Bank Cup, in the Bratislava area 27-29 August. Entries to Paulína Májová, Studenohorská 91, 841 03 Bratislava, tel. +42 7 760 042 (closing date 30th June).

ADVERTISE IN ORIENTEERING WORLD!
Details: tel +45 86845502 or fax +45 86846504

FIRST JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS IN SKI-ORIENTEERING

Sixteen countries were represented at the first-ever Ski-O JWOC held north of Rovaniemi, on the Arctic Circle and the centre of Finnish Lapland, between 9-13 March. The patron of the event was the world-famous Santa Claus, who - as is well known - lives in this area and, together with his small assistants, visited the Opening Ceremony.

A heavy snowfall just before the competition, after a long period of extreme cold, caused the organisers extra problems, but the competitions were carried out in good and sunny conditions.

There were seventy competitors in the long and short distance races and 8 teams in each of the men's and women's relays. Finland took 4 of the Gold

medals, and Sweden the other two. Russia was the one non-Scandinavian medal-winning nation, gaining a Silver and a Bronze. Liisa Anttila, winner of the classic race in the summer JWOC last year, proved her supremacy in ski-O too by winning 3 Gold medals.

Winners:

Short Distance:

Tapani Partanen (FIN) and Liisa Anttila (FIN).

Long Distance:

Peter Fredriksson (SWE) and Liisa Anttila.

Men's Relay:

Sweden (Martin Sellberg, Per Engström, Peter Fredriksson).

Women's Relay:

Finland (Ella Heiko, Maria Karjalainen, Liisa Anttila).

The main focus for the world's elite this summer will be the two remaining **World Cup rounds**: in Norway (classic) and Denmark (classic with forked mass start, and relay) in mid-August and in Germany (classic) and the Czech Republic (relay and classic) at the end of September.

There are public races associated with all these events; for example north of Copenhagen in **Denmark** there is an open international race for all age classes on 12 August (entries close 20 June) and a World Cup Challenge Relay, using the courses from the World Cup individual race, on 13 August. **Germany** offers many training opportunities in the Harz mountains forests and a classic distance event on 24th September. At Jicín in the **Czech Republic** 'Paradise' region, a public event will be held on 30th September, the day between the World Cup relay event and the classic distance World Cup Final. Spectator and media appeal carries high priority in this year's World Cup competition (see Sue Harvey's description of the Australia short distance event on page 8) - so do come along!

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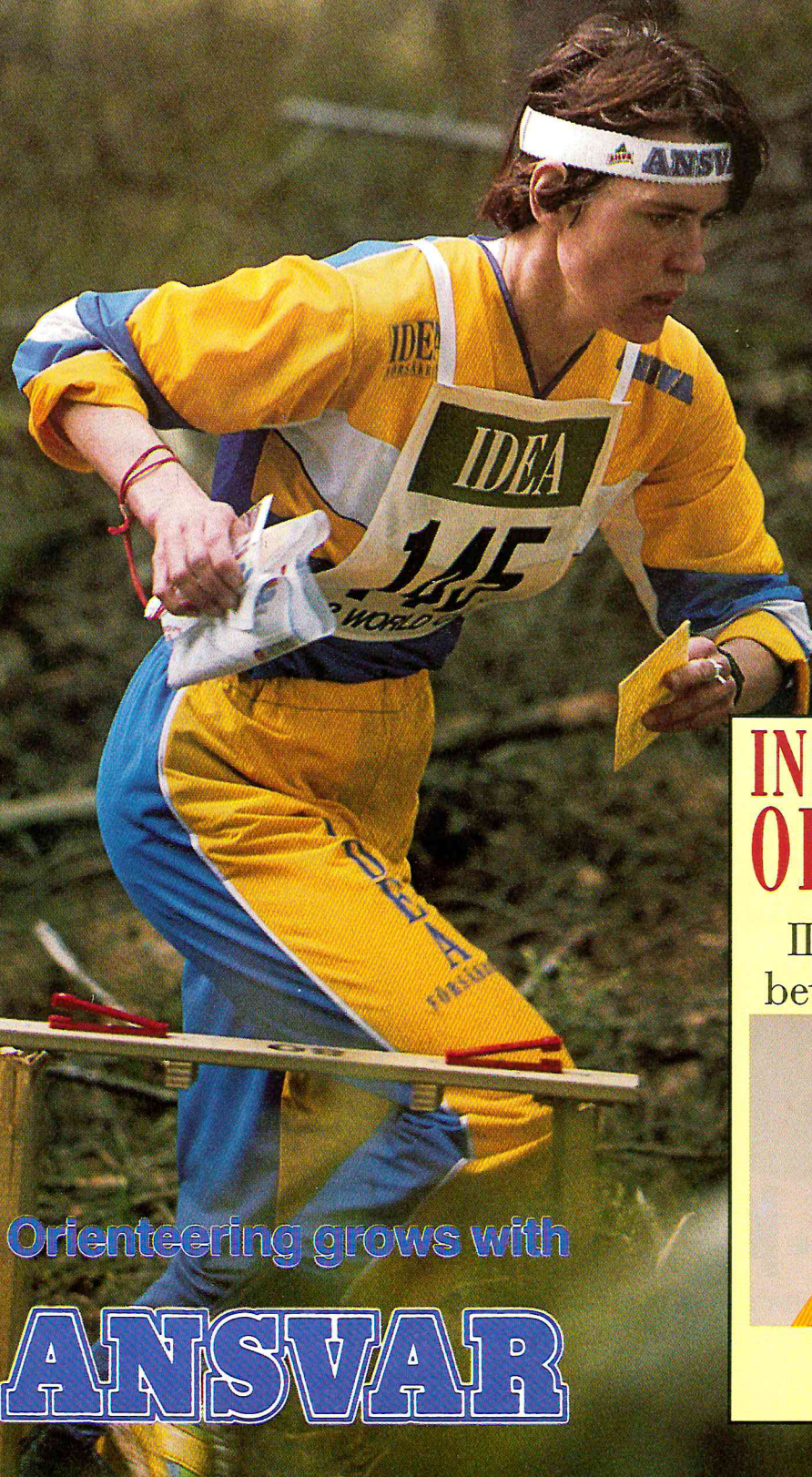
INTERNATIONAL FIXTURES LIST



This list includes all events in the IOF Calendar with entry closing dates after 29th May and before 1st August 1994. The entry closing date is shown at the end of the event name, e.g. 'Cupa Meses, Romania (10/7)' indicates a closing date of 10th July. Then follows the type of event: I - individual, S - short distance, R - relay, N - night event, N+D - night and day event. A number shows the number of days, e.g. 2I/R means 2-day individual followed by relay. Line 2 gives the contact address and telephone number.

JUNE		
11, 12	Brännas IF, Härnösand, Sweden (1/6) I/S	19-23
	Brännas IF, Brunnshusgatan 17, S-871 32 Härnösand, Sweden +46 611 10 155	22-24
12	Krokskogstafetten, Oslo, Norway (30/5) R	23, 24
	Astri Rogstad, Fossumhavene 44, N-1343 Eiksmarka, Norway +47 67 14 18 13	
22	Riga Cup, Latvia (7/6) I	26-30
	Kr. Barona str. 70-5, A.K. 393, LV-1001 Riga, Latvia +371 2 293 663	
24-26	3 giorni d'Italia, Sesto Calende, Lago Maggiore, Italy (1/6) 3I	29, 30
	Comitato Lombardo FISO, Piazza S. Ambrogio 23, I-20123 Milano, Italy +39 2 864 536 60	
JULY		
1-3	Belarus Open 94 3I	29-31
	Andrei Korolevitch, ul. Nikiforova 16, 220141 Minsk, Republic of Belarus +7 0172 608 113	
1-3	Wawel Cup, Alwernia, Poland (30/5) 3I	30, 31
	WKS 'Wawel', ul. Bronowicka 5, 30-901 Krakow, Poland +48 012 61 44 65	
2	Kalevan Rastiviesti, Pudasjärvi, Oulu, Finland (1/6) R	AUGUST
	Pekka Lampela, Mäntytie 1, SF-93100 Pudasjärvi, Finland +358 88 21 741	3, 4
3-9	Kainuu week, Suomussalmi, Kajaani, Finland (31/5) 4I	5-7
	KRV '94 Office, P.O. Box 5, SF-89601 Ähämäsaari, Finland +358 86 71 17 44	
3-9	Sørlandsgaloppen, Risør, Norway (30/5) 6I	6, 7
	Rolf A. Schønning, N-4915 Vestre Sandøy, Norway +47 37 16 77 30	
6-9	XVI Ilvesrelay, Tartu, Estonia (31/5) 4R	12, 13
	OK Ilves, Box 161, EE-2400 Tartu, Estonia +372 34 75 319	
6-10	Takas - 94, Ignalina, Lithuania (1/6) 5I	12-14
	OK Takas, Post box 558, LT-3031 Kaunas, Lithuania +370 7 29 54 67	
7-10	Norrbottnensveckan, Boden, Sweden (1/7) 4I	13
	Vittjärvs IK, Brännagatan 11A, S-961 31 Boden, Sweden +46 921 13 118	
8-10	Grand Prix Slovakia '94, Kosice, Slovakia (8/7) 3I	13-15
	MUDr. Brigita Wallóva, Juzna trieda 13, 040 01 Kosice, Slovakia	
9, 10	Eskilstuna weekend, Sweden (13/6)	13-21
	Tunafors SK, Box 3043, S-630 03 Eskilstuna, Sweden +46 16 21 500	
9, 10	Skawdysten 94, Skagen, Denmark (1/6) 2I	16-26
	Skagen OK, Postboks 155, DK-9990 Skagen, Denmark +45 98 44 40 35	
10-14	5 jours de France, Les Rousses, France (31/5) 5I	19-21
	Orientation, Maison du Tourisme, F-39220 Les Rousses, France +33 84 60 35 14	
11-13	Hällefors 3-dagars, Sweden (6/6) 3I	20, 21
	Hällefors OK, Box 69, S-712 21 Hällefors, Sweden +46 591 100 30	
11-13	Fjäll OL, Ljungdalen/Östersund, Sweden (30/6) 3I	20-24
	Fältjägarbas IF, S-831 85 Östersund, Sweden +46 63 12 52 47	
11-14	Grand Prix Gdynia, Gniewino, Poland (30/5) 3I	28
	WKS 'Flota', ul. Zygmunt Augusta 2, 81-301 Gdynia, Poland +48 058 20 18 20	
11-16	FIN 5, Lapua, Senäjäjoki, Finland (14/6) 4I/S	
	Mervi Mikkola, Vriityskeskus, SF-62100 Lapua, Finland +358 64 43 840 52	
12-16	Hungária Kupa, Szeged, Hungary (15/6) 5I	SEPT
	Szegedi VSE, Kossuth L. sgt. 74/c, H-6724 Szeged, Hungary fax +36 62 430 732	27, 28
	Nordvestgaloppen, Stryn, Norway (27/6) 4I	
	Per Heimlid N-6880 Stryn, Norway +47 57 87 64 66	
	Shamrock O-Ringen, S.W. Ireland (1/6) S/2I	
	B & M Creedon, Mount Prospect, Douglas, Co. Cork, Ireland +353 21 361824	
	Lahti -Suunnistus, Lahti, Finland (1/6) 2I	
	Lahden Suunnistajat-37, Urheilukeskus rappu 4, SF-15110 Lahti, Finland +358 18 51 24 05	
	Int. 5-days, Uslar, Germany 5I	
	5-Tage OL, Postfach 1369, D-37164 Uslar, Germany +49 5571 7164	
	Ungdomens Tiomila, Skövde, Sweden (1/6) R	
	Hans G Bernard, Stubbvägen 9, S-541 62 Skövde, Sweden +46 500 359 11	
	Cupa Romaniei, Romania (15/6) 2I/S	
	Romanian O Federation, 16 Vasile Conta Str., R-70139 Bucharest, Romania +40 13 120 160	
	Modum To-dagars, Vikersund, Norway (18/7) 2I	
	Kjell Grønhovd, N-3370 Vikersund, Norway +47 32 78 70 48	
	Cupa Meses, Romania (10/7) 2S	
	Tautu Ioan, Bd. Republicii nr. 3, bl. K 7, ap. 3, R-4700 Zalău, Romania +40 996 31 416	
	VI Kobras Cup, Polva, Estonia (10/7) I/S/R	
	OK Kobras, Metsa 7, EE-2600 Polva, Estonia +372 30 97 559	
	Cupa Vointa Cluj, Romania (10/7) I/S	
	Fey Sandor, str. Negoii nr. 10, bl. D 7, ap. 35, R-3700 Cluj, Romania	
	Int. O-competitions, Farum, Denmark (1/7) I/R	
	I: Jørn Simensen, Egebjergvej 34, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark +45 4265 2064 R: Lars V Jørgensen, Hyldegårdsvej 5, DK-3660 Stenløse, Denmark +45 4218 1098	
	Drammen 3-dagars, Norway (25/7) 3I	
	Lars Wang, Havanvn. 36, N-3031 Drammen, Norway +47 32 88 68 85	
	Nuorten Jukola Joutseno, Lappeenranta, Finland (15/6) R	
	Pekka Rautio, Kulmatie 12, SF-54100 Joutseno, Finland +358 53 35 466	
	5e Driedaagse Van de Kempen, Limburg, Belgium (1/7) 3I	
	Georges Ceunen, Ploegstraat 15, B-3582 Beringen, Belgium +32 11 57 20 62	
	Great Lakes O Festival, Barrie, Ontario, Canada (13/7) 5I/R	
	Sue Waddington, 41 Paisley Ave. North, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4G5 +1 416 527 8044	
	Moscow Ringworld 94, Russia (see OW 94/1 p. 15)	
	Mr. Sergei Olhovskiy, Lenina str. 17-121, Krasnogorsk, Moscow region, 143400 Russia +7 095 563 3848	
	Dutch 3-days, Havelte, Netherlands (15/6) 3I	
	Ellen Verheijen, Klaverstraat 80, 3572 VG Utrecht, The Netherlands +31 30 721131	
	Pokal den Messestädte, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia (30/6) I/S	
	Dept. of Sport, Kreml 4, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia +7 831 239 14 02	
	Lakeland 5-day, Lake District, U.K. (31/5) 5I	
	Sue Birkinshaw, 221 Hale Road, Hale, Altrincham, Cheshire, U.K. WA15 8DN +44 61 980 5068	
	5 National Event, Basle, Switzerland (28/7) I	
	Hugo Flühler, Schützenhausweg 12, CH-4460 Getterkinden, Switzerland +41 61 99 52 73	
	World Masters Games, Brisbane, Australia (15/7) 2I	
	World Masters Games, Locked Bag 1994, GPO Brisbane 4001, Australia +61 7 405 0999	

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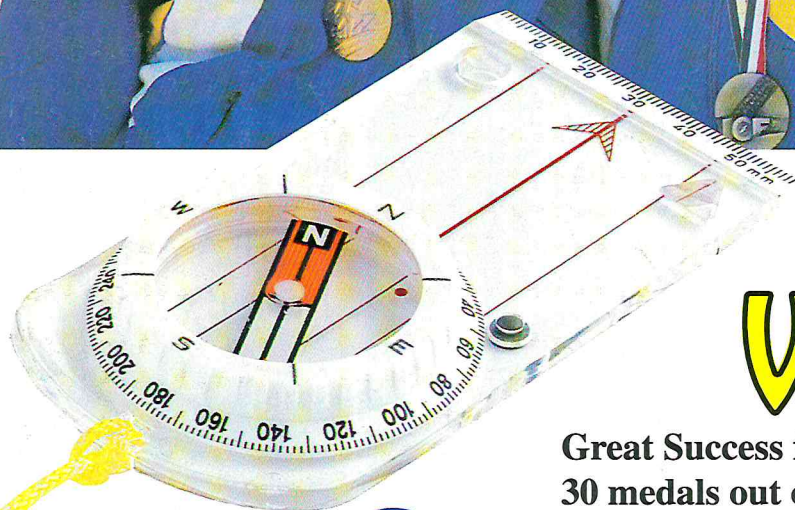
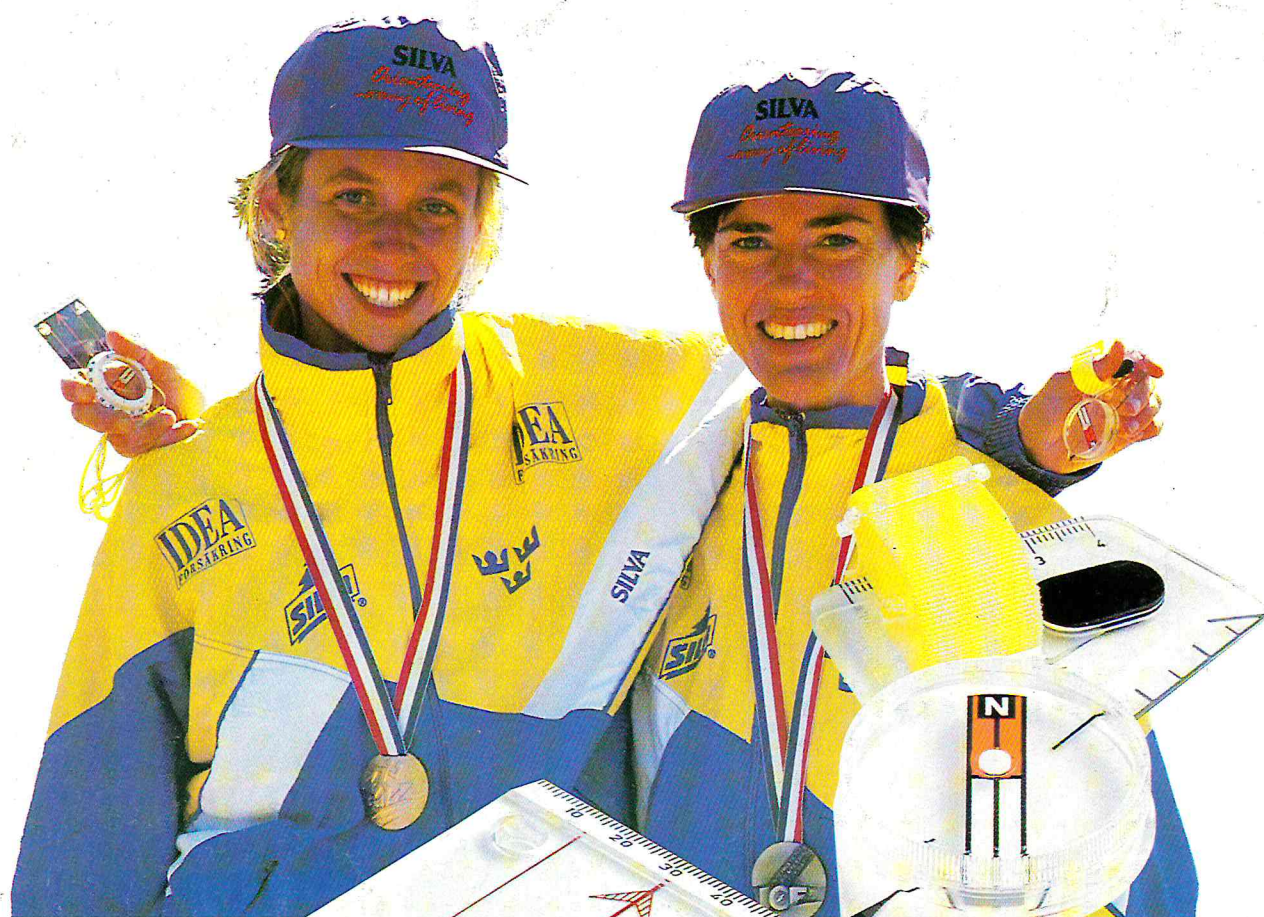
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