

## Olympic Solidarity



*Professor Hideo Doya during a practical lesson.*

### **Training course for Volleyball coaches at Mar Del Plata (ARG) from 11th to 24th July 1982.**

Messrs. Hideo Dora (JPN). Rudi Schumann (RDA) and Gabriel Cherebetiu (MEX) the experts appointed by the FIVB to conduct this Volleyball training course organised by Olympic Solidarity were faced by coaches at three different levels. To make the course as useful as possible, they concentrated on revision of the fundamental techniques and the rules of the game.

It should not be forgotten that Argentina has one of the best Volleyball teams at international level. The trainees, who came from all parts of the country, left again with their diplomas, fully determined to discover and train future champions amongst their students.

### **National ice hockey course for coaches and referees, Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne and Adelaide (AUS), 23rd April to 7th May 1982.**

Four Canadian experts (Dan Smith, Dale Henwood, Bob Nadin and Gordon Kruger) were sent to Australia from 23rd April to 7th May 1982 to conduct a series of ice hockey

courses for coaches and referees, sponsored by Olympic Solidarity. The courses were held in Sydney, Canberra, Melbourne and Adelaide, and attracted 120 participants.

Ice hockey in Australia is still very much a developing sport, and several problems were encountered – rules and tactics were being wrongly interpreted and incorrectly applied by poor and inefficient coaches and referees, who in some cases were also league players. The experts therefore insisted on a thorough knowledge of the IIHF rules, and their consistent interpretation and application. Referees and linesmen were urged to adopt a “philosophy of officiating” – how to approach various situations arising during the course of a game (fouls, penalties and misconduct), how to be in full control, how to be a shrewd judge; coaches were recommended to review their psychological approach to the game. In a sport involving high speed and great skill, mental preparation is paramount, as is a good warm-up session before the start of the match. During the match, the coach should observe the performances of both sides, and communicate a match strategy to players on the bench, both on individual and team levels. A positive post-game review is also vital for team moral.

The experts concluded that much work was still to be done if Australia wished to improve the image of the game and produce coaches,

officials and players of an international standard. There must be greater national cooperation, more funds and wider publicity. The experts were satisfied that the Solidarity course had contributed to achieving some of these aims.

### **National basketball course, Nouakchott (MTN), 28th June to 7th July 1982.**

Eighteen of the twenty participants in the national basketball course held in Nouakchott (MTN) from 28th June to 7th July 1982, under the auspices of Olympic Solidarity, succeeded in gaining official coaching qualifications which will enable them to further considerably the development of basketball in their country. Assisted by Messrs. Ibrahima Diagne (SEN) and Lo Samba Yero (MTN), Olympic Solidarity coach, Mr. Ousmane N'Diaye followed a rigorous timetable of practical and theoretical sessions, held in the National Centre for Sport and the Training of Youth Coaches. Six of the participants, who included several former international players and physical education teachers, were registered at the end of the course as 2nd degree coaches, eight as 1st degree coaches, and four as instructors of novice players. The 2nd degree coaches will now be capable of training teams for participation in regional competition. The opening and closing ceremonies of the course, which was organised with the assistance of the NOC and the national basketball federation, were attended by the Minister for Culture, Youth and sport.

### **National training course in Cycling at Sao Paulo (BRA) from 8th to 16th May 1982.**

Mr. Manuel Saiz Balbas (ESP), having been appointed by the FIAC to run this cycling training course, funded by Olympic Solidarity, spoke of the historical aspects of this sport, before getting down to the technicalities. The 25 participants were more willing than knowledgeable and although only half were successful in the examinations at the end of the course, Mr. Balbas felt that nonetheless the work achieved had been extremely useful. This is still a young sport in Brazil, and many young people are attracted to it and eager for competition and team training.

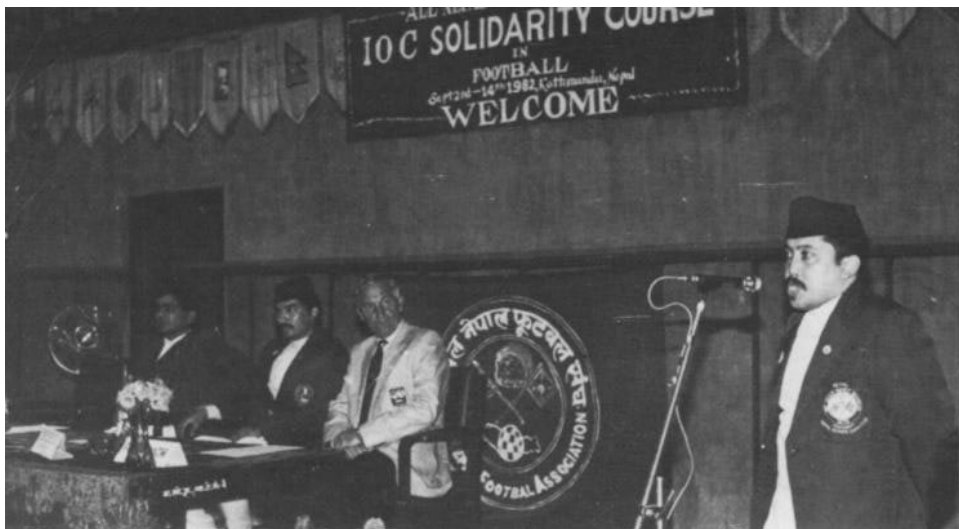
### **Regional swimming course, Oceania, 1st to 27th May 1982.**

On 1st May 1982 a group of seven experts left Sydney (AUS) on a 16 230 km tour of the South Pacific lasting until 27th May, to conduct a series of Olympic Solidarity swimming seminars in four major disciplines – swimming, diving, synchronised swimming and water polo. As swimming had originally been excluded from the programme of the 1983 South Pacific Games in Apia, Western Samoa, one of the main objectives of the tour was to have this sport re-established and to encourage all the countries of the region to promote it.

As well as suggesting improvements for the existing facilities, and proposing the establishment of new structures, the experts carefully considered the administrative and educational systems in operation. Furthermore, each of the experts (Clive B. Rickards, Harry Schofield, Tom Herraman, Ian Lumsden, Jack Sanders, Muriel Head and Tom Hoad) dealt with several different aspects of swimming, from the training of coaches to the formation of clubs, from the application of rules to the organisation of championships, in each of the four disciplines represented. These islands (Papua, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Western and American Samoa, Tahiti and New Caledonia) and many others in the South Pacific region possess a wealth of natural talent which remains, as yet, unexploited. The experts therefore stressed in their final reports the need to assist these nations to acquire the most basic swimming facilities and to introduce competition from school level upwards. It is to be hoped that this tour and others like it will greatly further the development of South Pacific swimming, and will produce future international champions.

### **National football course, Kathmandu (NEP) 1st to 15th September 1982.**

From 1st to 15th September 1982 Kathmandu (NEP) played host to a national course for junior football coaches, supported by Olympic Solidarity and organised by the All Nepal Football Association (ANFA) and FIFA. The coach, Mr. Ivan Toplak (YUG), had to adapt his programme to the specific needs of the 25 participants. This was due to several reasons. First, the topographical structure of Nepal means that there is a severe lack of space for



*Mr. Sharad Chandra Shaha, President of the NOC of Nepal, opens the football course.*

football pitches, except in the two major valleys of Kathmandu and Pokhara. Mr. Toplak therefore had to take this factor into consideration, as well as the fact that communications are poor, restricting contact both within Nepal and with other nations more experienced in football. Furthermore, football is to become a regular part of the physical education programme in all schools, so the programme also had to provide suitable instruction for the number of school teachers participating.

Classroom discussions included methodology and the systems of the modern game, as well as explanations of tactics – attack, defence, group and individual. In practice sessions the participants learned how to conduct warming-up periods and technical and tactical exercises, as well as how to approach various game situations.

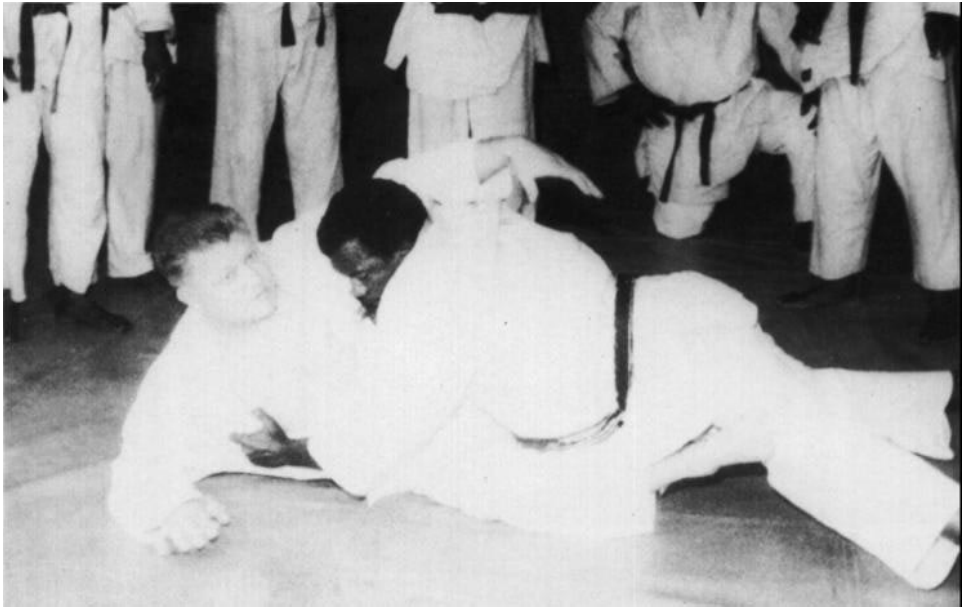
The course was well-supported by the NOC and by national dignitaries, the opening ceremony being attended by the Hon. Minister for Education and Culture, Mr. Narayan Dutta Bhatta, and Mr. Sharad Chandra Shaha, President of the NOC, and the closing ceremony by the Hon. Minister for Local Development, Mr. Nav Raj Subedi, and Mr. Kamal Thapa, President of the ANFA.

### **National weightlifting course, Lima (PER), 7th to 25th June 1982.**

Professor Alexei Medvedev, himself a former world champion, was the expert appointed by the International Weightlifting Federation to conduct an Olympic Solidarity national weightlifting course in Lima (PER) from 7th to 25th June 1982. An explanatory booklet issued to each of the 25 participants and 7 observers described in detail all the topics covered by the expert. With the aid of a nutritionist and a medical supervisor Professor Medvedev explored the fundamental biomechanics of weightlifting, the establishment of training programmes for competition, the development of essential qualities such as speed and strength, and the training methods of the great champions of the USSR. The course provided a complete grounding for advanced weightlifters wishing to prepare themselves for entry into top-level competition.

### **Technical participation at a national training course in athletics for instructors and coaches, Montevideo (URU), from 15th to 25th October 1982.**

In response to an invitation from Mr. Hugo E. Canclini (URU) who was in charge of general



*The expert Bernard Messmer (left) and the pupil Vambanu Mbemba.*

co-ordination, 67 participants attended the theory classes given by Jose Manuel Ballesteros (ESP), the expert nominated by the IAAF.

The practical session organized on an official track concentrated mainly on the techniques of running. The use of modern material enabled the trainees to make rapid progress and to master the new methods which they were shown.

### **National judo course for coaches and judges, Kinshasa (ZAI), 1st-13th July 1982.**

Experts Bernard Messner and Henri Paternoster (FRA), who conducted the Olympic Solidarity national judo course for coaches and judges in Kinshasa (ZAI), from 1st to 13th July 1982, were astonished when they discovered that the price of a judo kimono in this Central African country costs the equivalent of a whole month's salary. This being so, it is hardly surprising that this sport and many others are in desperate need of support. Messrs.

Messner and Paternoster adapted their instruction to the conditions available, taking into account the judo situation in Zaire and in Africa as a whole, and adhering to basic procedures which could easily be continued by the 22 participants (16 from ZAI, 6 from CGO), after the conclusion of the course.

As Zaire is to host the Central African Championships in 1984, sessions were geared to preparation for this event. Bearing in mind the limited conditions available, problems related to training and refereeing were dealt with in theoretical and practical lessons. Technical work on the mat was an integral part of the daily sessions, though this was mostly limited to standing techniques as opposed to floor work.

After their visit the two experts strongly recommended the creation of an administrative structure for judo in Zaire. Also, as a result of their report, Olympic Solidarity sent a supply of technical equipment in December 1982 which will provide invaluable aid to the Zaire Judo Federation.

