

Chapter 3

The Beijing Olympic Games and the Olympic Volunteering





Section I Glory and Dream

At 10:08 P.M. on July 13th, 2001, Mr. Samaranch, the former President of the International Olympic Committee, announced in Moscow that the sponsoring city of the 29th Olympiad would be Beijing. At the moment in China excitement rippled through the Olympic conference room in Beijing, into the city, and throughout the entire nation.

Modern China, a product of 5,000 years of civilization and history, with her spirit of hard work and perseverance, finally shook hands with the Olympic Games on this day, fulfilling the great dream of the Chinese people.

I. Olympic Dream of the Ancient Oriental Country

The development of friendship between China and the Olympics has been rocky. At the beginning of the 20th Century, Chinese people began dreaming of their participation in the Olympic Games. First they learned of the existence of the Olympics, then they worked hard to know more about them, and finally they are fully participating in the Games. It has been a long road for China, but the day is coming soon when this dream will be fully realized.

1. Start of the Dream — First Contact with the Olympics

It is said that in 1894 the Court of Qing Dynasty received invitations from the royal family of Greece and from Pierre Coubertin (the founding father of modern Olympic Movement) who represented the International Olympic Committee (IOC). However, the Qing Court at that time had no real understanding of the significance of the Games, so they did not reply.

In 1911, the Far East Amateur Sports Association was



Dream Realized—Beijing Hosting Olympic Games

co-sponsored and established by Philippines, China and Japan. It was a regional sports organization which had earlier contact with the IOC. Every other year the Far East Olympic Games rotated their location for this Asian sports competition. While taking part in the Far East Olympic Games, China established her first contact with the IOC.

In 1922, WANG Zhengting, became the first Chinese member of the Olympic Committee. He was an influential sports leader in China and the founding father of the Far East Sports Association when he became a member of IOC.

Two years later, the China National Sports Cooperation and Promotion Association was established, thereby becoming the first Chinese national sports organization.

Then in 1931 the China National Sports Cooperation and Promotion Association was officially admitted by the IOC and became a member of the international Olympic family.

In the following year, LIU Changchun, a college student from Northeastern China,



The First Olympic Athlete of China—LIU Changchun

represented China and attended the 10th Olympic Games held in Los Angeles. LIU Changchun competed in the 100m and the 200m dash, failing however in the preliminary rounds because of jet lag and a failure to properly prepare for such competition.

In 1936, China dispatched her first delegation of 140 members to attend the 11th Olympic Games in Germany. Sixty-nine members competed in seven sports: basketball, football, swimming, track and field, weightlifting, boxing and cycling. A martial arts team of 11 members and a team of 34 sports observers also attended the Games. FU Baolu, a Chinese vaulting champion, won in the preliminary rounds.

YANG Chuanguang, a Chinese athlete from Taipei won the silver medal in the decathlon at the 1960 Rome Olympic Games, becoming the first Chinese athlete to bring home an Olympic medal.

In the 1968 Olympic Games held in New Mexico, JI Zheng, a female athlete from Taipei won China's next Olympic medal.

2. Dreams Keep Rising — The Olympic Road of New China

(1) First delegation to the Olympic Games

In 1952, The People's Republic of China sent out the first delegation to the 15th Olympiad in Helsinki.

Is the PRC eligible to participate in the Olympic Games? Serious controversies broke out in international commentary and among the officials in the IOC. The PRC was not a full member of the international Olympic family yet. Then, finally on the eve of the Games, IOC sent out its invitations.

Should China go or not? Premier ZHOU Enlai decisively gave the instruction: "Go!" He also met with the delegation before they departed. Premier ZHOU said it would be a national victory if we raised China's flag in the arena of the Olympic Games.

This delegation had 40 members and they were ready to compete in football, basketball and swimming. Unfortunately, the delegation arrived too late to join most of the events. Only WU Chuanyu participated in the 100m backstroke

(2) Return to the Olympic family

Though China sent representatives to the Helsinki Games, the "issue of two Chinas" (the People's Republic of China and Taiwan) was still an issue. The PRC government originally intended to take part in the 16th Olympiad in Melbourne. Some international powers, however, played the game of "two Chinas", so the PRC seceded from the Melbourne Games.

The "Issue of two Chinas" — PRC National Olympic Committee had protested for many times, the IOC, however, provided no reply. To maintain the sovereignty of PRC, China NOC on August 19, 1958 severed the relationship with IOC and seceded from 15 international sports federations from June to August, 1958. DONG Shouyi, member of the IOC, resigned his position in the IOC.

In 1979, the PRC National Olympic Committee submitted to the IOC a proposal to resume her legal seat. In November of the same year, the IOC issued the Nagoya Decision resuming the seat of the PRC in the International Olympic Committee, with 62 votes, 17 blackballs and 2 waivers.

The Nagoya decision clearly pointed out that the NOC of the People's Republic of China, when taking part in the Olympic Games, uses her national flag and the national anthem. However, Taiwan, as a regional organization of China, is allowed to have a seat in the IOC with the name "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee". This decision paved

the way for the PRC to return to the Olympic family, and since then the NOC of the PRC has established a cooperative relationship.

(3) Start from the beginning

In February of 1980, the delegation of China which resumed her legal seat in the IOC attended the 13th Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid.

In June 1984, China sent out her first delegation to the 7th Paralympic Games in New York. And in the same year, she sent out a large delegation to the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

In 1989, at the meeting of the 95th Executive Board of the IOC, HE Zhenliang was

elected Vice-President with full votes and became the first Chinese who won the vice-presidency of IOC.

(4) The Breakthrough

In 1984 at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Chinese athlete XU Haifeng won the gold medal in the 50m pistol shooting (60 shots) and obtained the first gold medal for China, which truly can be called a breakthrough.

In the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City, YANG Yang won two gold medals in Short Track Speed Skating



The Breakthrough —XU Haifeng

1,000m and 500m and made another new breakthrough for China in the Winter Games.

(5) The Glory

Since her return to the Olympic family, China has attended 6 Olympic Summer Games and won 112 gold medals, 96 silver medals and 78 bronze medals; 8 Winter Games and won 4 gold medals, 16 silvers and 13 bronzes; 6 Paralympic Games and won 143 gold medals, 118 silvers and 85 bronze medals.

China has suffered a long history of tragedy and challenge. From being isolated and displaced, to becoming a powerful nation that brings home Olympic gold, the dream has been realized by the Chinese people. Naturally, the next question was “When can we

host the Olympic Games?”

3. Dream Comes True — Beijing & the Olympics

(1) Monte Carlo — Beijing missed it

In February of 1991, Beijing formally submitted its application to host the 2000 Olympic Games. In March, the Committee of Applying for Hosting the 2000 Olympic Games was established. Then in December of the same year the Committee expedited its delegation to Lausanne, Switzerland, and presented the application to the President of IOC, according to international regulations.

The competition for hosting the 2000 Olympics turned very intense because of the special number of year “2000”. The competing five cities of Beijing, Sydney, Berlin, Manchester and Istanbul each had their own advantages and ascendancies.

The final vote was held in the wee hours of September 24th, 1993. Beijing finally lost her chance with 43 votes to Sydney (45 votes) in the last round, though she was leading in the first 2 rounds.

(2) The Night in Moscow — The world selected Beijing

In November of 1998, the City of Beijing, which has been silent for 5 years, submitted her second application to host the 2008 Olympics under the support of the Chinese Central Committee of the Communist Party. During those 5 years, the political and economic situations in China greatly improved. With this gradually increasing national power, China became more confident.

Formal presentation of the application report—On April 7th, 1999, LIU Qi, mayor of Beijing and WU Shaozu, President of China’s NOC, submitted the formal application



Dream Comes True — Hosting the Olympic Games

report to Samaranch, the President of the IOC in Lausanne.

Overall initiation of the grand project—On September 6, 1999, approved by the Chinese Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council, China

We admire those who never tumbled, but
we much more admire those who tumbled and
stood up.

——Quoted from the video advertising
Beijing's application for hosting the Olympics

National Sports Administration, Beijing Municipal government and related agencies of the State Council formed a Committee to Apply for Hosting the 2008 Olympic Games (CAH), and this grand project was formally initiated.

Six reasons Beijing applies to host the Olympics— On February 1, 2000, LIU Qi, the President of the CAH, stated six reasons Beijing was applying to host the Olympic Games:

- To promote world peace;
- To fulfill the desires of Chinese people with strong support from the government;
- To speed up environment construction and promote development of economics;
- To facilitate development of sports in China and improve popularity of Olympics;
- To take the opportunity and present a new Beijing to the world.

Identify the slogan — On February 1, 2000, the second conference of all members of CAH approved the logo of CAH and the slogan is: “New Beijing, Great Olympics”.

Beijing is one of the candidates — On August 28, 2000, Beijing was selected to be one of the candidate cities. Other candidates include: Istanbul of Turkey, Osaka of Japan, Paris of France and Toronto of Canada. The final round finally came.

Raised Beijing's concepts — On December 13, 2000, CAH presented its report to the IOC, and



raised the unique concepts of Beijing, “Green Olympics, High-tech Olympics, People’s Olympics”.

Fly to Moscow—In the afternoon of July 7th, 2001, the CAH delegation, headed by LIU Qi, the President of CAH and Mayor of Beijing, left for Moscow for the 112th conference of the IOC.

Dreams come true — July 13, 2001, the final voting started.

At 8:59 P.M. the result of the first round came out. None of the cities won more than half of the votes. Beijing won 44 votes, Toronto 20, Istanbul 17, Paris 15 and Osaka 6. Osaka was the first one voted out of the competition.

At 9:05 P.M., statistics of the second round of votes were calculated. Then at 10:08, Mr. Samaranch, the President of IOC, declared, “The hosting city for the 2008 Olympic Games will be Beijing!”

The dream of this ancient oriental country finally came true!



Success in Moscow—Excitement Rippled Through China!

II. Unforgettable Memories

The first gold medal won by XU Haifeng at the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles made the new breakthrough in China’s sports history. Many diligent Chinese athletes went on to win 112

Summer Games gold medals, 4 Winter Games gold medals and 143 Paralympic gold medals.

Highlights of Chinese Winners of Gold Medals:

- The first gold medal winner — PING Yali

In 1984, a Chinese girl named PING Yali succeeded in the long jump contest at the 7th Paralympic Games and became the first Chinese athlete to win a gold medal in the Paralympics.

- The Prince of Gymnastics — LI Ning

In the 23rd Olympiad, LI Ning won 3 gold medals: free exercise, flying rings and vaulting horse; 1 silver in jumping-over and 1 bronze in all-round. He was the athlete who won the most medals in Los Angeles.

- The first team who won five crowns — Chinese women volleyball

This team won the championship at the 23rd Olympic Games, succeeded in the 3rd World Cup in 1981, and continued the legend until 1986 at the 10th World Championship. The women's volleyball team became the first one in history to win 5 crowns in succession.

- “The Amazing Deer from the East” — WANG Junxia

WANG Junxia won a gold medal in the 5,000m marathon and a silver in the 10,000m in the 26th Olympic Games. Both victories broke world records.

- The first winner of gold in Track and Field — CHEN Yueling

She won the championship at 10,000m in the 25th Olympic Games.

- The youngest champion in Olympic history — FU Mingxia

When FU Mingxia was crowned in the event of platform diving at the 25th



“The Amazing Deer from the East” — WANG Junxia

Olympics, she was only 14. Then she successively won 3 gold medals in the 26th and the 27th Olympiads, becoming one of the Chinese athletes who won the most gold medals.

- The “Patriarch” in 6 Games — WANG Yifu

WANG Yifu is the only Chinese athlete who attended 6 Olympic Games. He won a bronze medal at the 23rd Games, continued his success at the 25th Games: one gold and one silver, then won another silver at the 26th Games, again a silver medal at the 27th Olympic Games, finally got his second Olympic gold medal in Athens (28th Olympics).

- Great Ping Pong player — DENG Yaping



DENG Yaping Won!

DENG Yaping is the only one who won 2 championships in table tennis contests at the 25th and 26th Olympic Games. She is also the winner of 4 Olympic gold medals, proving to be the greatest Olympic champion in the history of ping pong.

- The first Asian who crowned in track and fields — LIU Xiang

LIU Xiang, with a record of 12'91", tasted sweet victory in the 110m hurdles at

the 28th Olympic Games. He is the first Asian to win this event, leaving a historic legacy behind.

- The first gold medal in Winter Games — YANG Yang

YANG Yang won 2 gold medals in Women's Short Track Speed Skating—both 1,000m and 500m in Salt Lake City and achieved a breakthrough for China in the Winter Games.

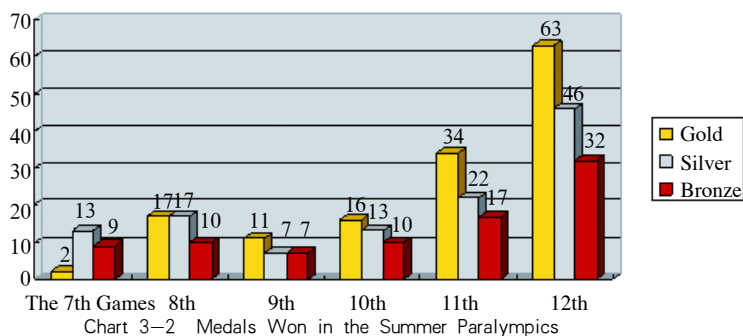
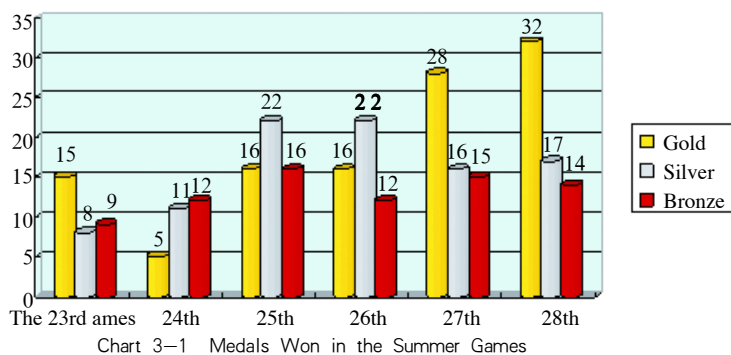
- The first gold medal winner from Hong Kong — LI Lishan

Li Lishan was crowned in the sail boarding at the 26th Olympic Games.

- The first gold medal winner from Taiwan — CHEN Shixin

Chen won the championship in Taekwondo at the 28th Olympic Games.

There were many highlights and exciting moments in achieving the medals won by China. Those athletes who fought hard to bring honor to their country will forever be remembered. The number of medals won by Chinese athletes can be seen from the following charts:



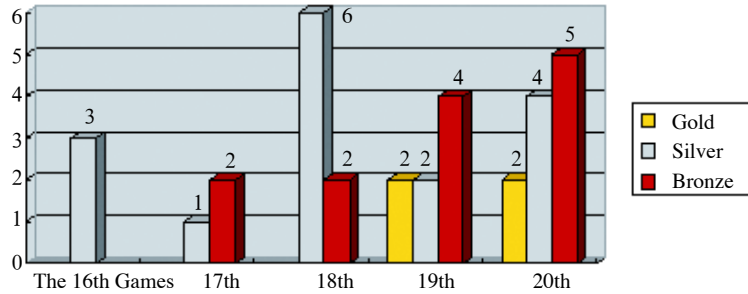


Chart 3—3 Medals Won in the Winter Games

Section II “One World One Dream” — 2008 Games of Beijing Olympiad

I. General Goal and Concepts

1. Goal of the Beijing Olympiad

On January 14, 2005, the Beijing Organizing Committee made a decision at its 2nd general conference that the general goal of the Games of Beijing Olympiad will be “High Quality & Distinction”.

Distinction refers to: Chinese style, cultural splendor, contemporary spirit and mass participation.

The Beijing Olympic Games will be a perfect occasion to fully display China's 5,000-year history and its resplendent culture and also present a grand ceremony that will gather athletes from all over the world and present diverse and brilliant cultures. The Beijing Olympic Games will fully express the common aspiration of the Chinese people to jointly seek peace, development and common progress together with the peoples of the world, and it will highlight the fact that



the 1.3 billion Chinese people of 56 ethnic groups, along with 50 million overseas Chinese, are all most enthusiastic participants in the Beijing Olympic Games.

High quality performances include:

- high-level sporting venues, facilities and competition organizations;
- high-level opening ceremonies and cultural events;
- high-level media services and favorable press commentary;
- high-level security work;
- high-level volunteers and services;
- high-level transportation and logistics;
- high-level urban civility and friendliness;
- high-level performances by Chinese athletes.

2. Concepts

Three concepts have been adopted for the Beijing Olympic Games, namely, the Green Olympics, the High-tech Olympics and the People's Olympics. On December 13, 2000, in the headquarters of IOC in Lausanne, CAH presented these concepts in their reports:

Green Olympics:

- Environmental protection is a key prerequisite for designing and constructing the Olympic Games' facilities, while strict ecological standards and systematic guarantee systems will be established.
- Environmentally friendly technologies and measures will be widely applied in environmental treatment to structures and venues. Urban and rural afforestation and environmental protection will be widely enhanced in an all-round manner.

- Environmental awareness will be promoted among the general public, with citizens greatly encouraged to make "green" consumption choices.

- Active participation in various environmental improvement activities will help better the capital's ecological standards and build a city better fit for all to enjoy.

High-tech Olympics:

- A grand sporting event featuring high technology will be held by incorporating the latest domestic and international scientific and technological achievements.



Environment Logo of Beijing Olympic Games

- Upgrading Beijing scientific innovative capabilities and boosting the industrialization of high-tech achievements will popularize their use in daily life. The Beijing Olympic Games is to serve as a window to showcase the city's high-tech achievements and its innovative strength.

People's Olympics:

The goal is to:

- Spread modern Olympic ideas.
- Display splendid Chinese culture.
- Exhibit Beijing's historical and cultural heritage, and its residents' positive attitudes.
- Advance cultural exchanges, to deepen understanding and friendship between the peoples of the world.
- Promote harmonious development between mankind and nature. To promote healthy interaction between individuals and society and to foster mental and physical health.
- Spare no efforts to provide quality services; in line with a people-oriented and athlete-centered focus.
- Build a natural and social environment that will satisfy all the Games' participants.
- Implement a plan of people's Olympics; Extensively initiate activities to "Welcome the Olympics, spread civilization & Establish new ethos" in profound ways; Widespread manners and decorums; and strengthen spiritual construction of socialist country.



II. Guidelines & Theme Slogan

1. Guidelines

Focal points will include the following:

- **Openness:** Learn and borrow successful experiences and practices from past Games to improve openness levels of China and Beijing and exhibit a new image of China with a developing economy and social progress.
- **Creativity:** Under prerequisites of the Olympic Charter and the Contract with Host City, centralize intelligence from different channels and make continuously

creative developments in system, mechanism and administration.

- **Frugality:** Beijing Olympiad should be organized frugally and economically. Cherish all the resources and encourage reuse or recycling. Maintain a sustainable development of the city and strive for the best economic benefits and social effects.
- **Integrity and Justice:** Pursue the laws of openness, fairness and justice. Build a well-structured system, strengthen public supervision and celebrate an Olympiad of integrity.
- **National Participation:** Encourage people from all walks of life to share the opportunities brought by the Olympics; attract and inspire 1.3 billion Chinese nationals and millions of overseas Chinese to support Olympic organization.

2. Slogan

“One World One Dream” was selected by the Beijing Olympic Theme Slogan on June 26, 2005. It is also the slogan of the 13th Paralympics.

同一个世界 同一个梦想 *One World One Dream*

“One World One Dream” expresses the common values of the Olympic Spirits—solidarity, friendship, progress, harmony, participation and realization of the dream. It expressed a common wish of the whole world to seek a better future under the calling of Olympic spirits. Though we have different races, languages and skin color, we share a fascination of and joy in the Olympics; pursue the same ideal of peace; belong to the same world and cherish the same hopes and dreams.

“One World One Dream” deeply expresses core concepts of the Beijing Olympics, i.e. the value of harmony conceived in the concept of “People’s Olympics”, which is the soul of the 3 concepts aforesaid. To build a society of harmony and realize harmonious development are our dreams and goals. The ancient Chinese saying “Heaven and earth meet when harmony is realized” has always been the ideal state

pursued by Chinese people since antiquity. We believe peace and progress, harmony and development, friendship and concord, cooperation and common benefits, as well as a life of beauty and rapprochement are common dreams worldwide.

“One World One Dream” has a simple form but a profound meaning, and it belongs to China as well to the world. It expresses a supreme ideal of people of Beijing, China and the world — to share a beautiful earth, to share modern civilization, and to create a better future hand in hand. It also states a firm belief — the great nation with five thousand years of civilization and further modernization is dedicating herself to promote peace and development, to build a society of harmony and to bring more happiness to her people. The slogan presents the wishes of 1.3 billion Chinese people — to build a peaceful world and a better world.



One World One Dream

“One World One Dream” has a distinguishing sentence structure. The two “Ones” parallel and “World” and “Dream” are meaningfully connected. It reads brief and sonorous with insightful meaning, and it is easy to memorize, pronounce and spread.

The slogan in Chinese translates “one” into “tong yi (same, one)”, highlighting the theme of “All the people belong to the same world; All the people seek the same dream”.

III. Designations and Mascot

1. Emblem of Beijing Olympiad

The Beijing 2008 Olympic Games emblem “Chinese Seal · Dancing Beijing” is filled with Beijing's hospitality and hopes, and carries the city's commitment to the world. It is an agile combination of the XIAO-shaped seal, the Chinese character and the Five Olympic Rings, with a fascinating figure of a human at top who runs forward, dancing to welcome the victory.



Chinese Seal · Dancing Beijing

The Emblem brings a tone of elegance and flexibility. It is a symbol with Chinese spirit, style and verve, projecting China's hopeful future. It reflects the concept of “New Beijing, Great Olympics” and expresses the contents of “Green Olympics, High-tech Olympics and People's Olympics”. It also reiterates the Olympic spirit of friendship, peace and progress, as well as the motto of “Citius, Altius, Fortius”.

Milestone — “Dancing Beijing” is a milestone of the Olympics. It is concise yet deep and it appears dignified yet bears a tone of excitement, bringing forth the city's gradual changes and development, and reflecting the nation's thoughts and emotions.

Commitment — “Dancing Beijing” is a Chinese Seal. It is engraved with a commitment made to the Olympic Movement by a country that has 56 ethnic groups and a population of 1.3 billion. While witnessing the advocacy of the Olympic Spirit by a nation with both ancient civilization and modern culture, it also unfolds a future-oriented city's pursuit of the Olympic Ideal.

Image — “Dancing Beijing” serves as the city's foremost appearance. It is an image that shows the eastern ways of thinking and the nation's lasting appeal embodied in Chinese characters. It is an expression that conveys the unique cultural quality and elegance of Chinese civilization.

Beauty—“Dancing Beijing” depicts a favorite color of the Chinese people. The color “red” is intensively used in the emblem, hushing the passion up to a new level. It carries Chinese people's longing for luck and happiness and their explanation of life.

Hero — “Dancing Beijing” calls upon heroes. The Olympic Games function as the stage where heroes are made known, miracles created and glories earned, and where every participant constitutes an indispensable part of the occasion.

Spirit — “Dancing Beijing” extends the image of the Chinese nation. The form of a running human being stands for the beauty and magnificence of life. Its graceful curves are like the body of a wriggling dragon, relating the past and future of one same civilization; they are like rivers, carrying the century-old history and the nation's pride; they are like veins, pulsing with the warm vitality of life.

Invitation — “Dancing Beijing” is a kind invitation. The open arms in the emblem say that China is opening its arms to welcome the rest of the world to join the Olympics, a celebration of “peace, friendship and progress of mankind”. Come to Beijing, take a good look at the historical heritage of China's capital city, and feel the pulse of the country's modernization. Come, share every piece of its joy, and experience the vigor of the country. Come, let us together weave a peaceful and wonderful dream.

2. Emblem of the Beijing Paralympics

Dubbed “Sky · Earth · Human Beings”, the emblem of the Beijing Paralympics is a stylized figure of an athlete in motion, implying the tremendous efforts a disabled person has to make in sports as well as in daily life. It embodies the Paralympic motto of “Spirit in Motion”.

3 colors— red, blue and green form a Chinese character “ZHI”, which means birth, continuity, and arrival. Its figure is not smooth, implying eventual success through many difficulties.

The red color in the emblem represents the sun, expressing the concept of “People's Olympics”.

The blue color is the sky, representing technology and expresses the concept of “High-tech Olympics”.



Emblem of the 2008 Paralympic Games
Sky · Earth · Human Beings

The color of green is the earth, representing environment protection and expressing the concept of a “Green Olympics”.

With the unity and the harmony of “sky, earth and human beings”, the emblem incorporates Chinese characters, calligraphy and the Paralympic spirit and reflects the integration of heart, body and spirit in human beings — the core of the philosophy of Chinese culture.

The two emblems are like twin sisters. They are both full of Chinese styles, highlighting the concept of “People’s Olympics” and express profound meanings. They interact with each other theoretically and artistically, as well make an appropriate complement to each other.

3. Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

“Fuwa (kids of blessings)” draw their color and inspiration from the Five Olympic Rings, grand territory, mountain and waters of China, and lovely animal figures. They will serve as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, carrying a message of friendship, peace and active spirits, and good wishes from China to people all over the world.

Designed to express the playful qualities of five little children who form an intimate circle of friends, Fuwa also embody the natural characteristics of four of China's most popular animals — the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan Antelope, the Swallow — and the Olympic Flame.

福娃

Fu Wa



Beibei carries the blessing of prosperity. She is also a symbol of surplus in Chinese culture, another measure of a good year and a good life.

Jingjing symbolizes the harmonious relationship between man and nature.

Huanhuan is the big brother. He is symbolizing the Olympic Flame and the passion of sport—and passion is the blessing he bestows. While he inspires all with the passion to run faster, jump higher and be stronger, he is also open and inviting.

Yingying is the antelope which carries the blessing of health.

Nini's figure is drawn from this grand tradition of flying designs. Her golden wings symbolize the infinite sky and spread good-luck as a blessing wherever she flies.

IV. Organization Structure and Sports Events

1. Organization Structure and Functions

(1) China National Olympic Committee

China National Olympic Committee is a national sports organization with its mission to promote the Olympic Movement and further develop sports. Its functions and goals are: enhance extensive development of Olympic Movement; organize a Chinese delegation to participate in the Summer and Winter Games and provide necessary funds and equipment; assist other national sports organizations to organize sports competitions and games.

(2) Beijing Olympic Games Coordinating Committee

Beijing Olympic Games Coordinating Committee is a very important organ which represents the International Olympic Committee to coordinate with Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG).

This Committee is composed of representatives from IOC, International Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees, and one representative of an athlete. It is responsible for supervising the progress of the Organizing Committee; verification and examination of all primary documents related to the organization of the Olympic Games; providing assistance to the Organizing Committee; helping strengthening the liaison between Organizing Committee and the IOC, IFs and NOCs; resolving any impossible disagreements; and executing other powers authorized by the Executive Board of the IOC.



体操
Artistic Gymnastics

During the Olympic Games, responsibility and authority of the coordinating Committee will be returned to IOC Executive Board. President of the Executive Board, upon invitation, could attend daily coordination meetings of the Organizing Committee.

(3) BOCOG and Internal Departments

The Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG), is the organizer of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (the Beijing Olympic Games) and the XIII Paralympic Games (the Beijing Paralympic Games). BOCOG was established on December 13, 2001, and is responsible for organizing and executing preparations for all operations of the two Games in Beijing. The BOCOG Executive Board has ultimate leadership and decision-making authority.

Functional Areas and their Responsibilities:



帆船
Sailing

- General Office: Responsible for coordination and liaison between BOCOG and various government departments and agencies as well as other co-host cities, the BOCOG internal administration activities and the management of city operations projects for the Beijing Olympic Games.

- Project Management Department: Responsible for the compilation, project management and adjustment of overall development plans for the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympics. It is also responsible for providing services for BOCOG's decision-making activity and for organizing and coordinating BOCOG's risk management programs.

- International Relations Department: Responsible for liaison and communications efforts with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), national Olympic committees (NOCs), regional Olympic committees and other Olympic Family members.

- Sports Department: Responsible for the organization of all sports competitions of the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympics.

- Media and Communications Department: Responsible for information preparation and news release activities, media relations and general publicity as well as the contents of the BOCOG official website and the Olympic education efforts and programs.



铁人三项
Triathlon

- Construction & Environment Department: Responsible for the

coordination and supervision of the Olympic venues and facilities construction and relevant environmental protection issues.

- **Marketing Department:** Responsible for all fund—raising activities associated with the Beijing Olympic Games, the conduct of marketing activities, which include the sponsorship programme, licensing programme and the ticketing programme; and the implementation of the IOC's marketing plan within the jurisdiction of the Chinese Olympic Committee.

- **Technology Department:** Responsible for providing the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympics with necessary technical services and support in effectively maintaining competition records, information, telecommunications and other operations.

- **Legal Affairs Department:** Responsible for the management of the contracts and other legal affairs of BOCOG and the protection of the Olympic Games' intellectual property rights.

- **Games Services Department:** Responsible for accommodations, transportation, accreditation, catering and spectator services as well as the operations of the Olympic Village and other venues for the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympics.

- **Audit and Supervision Department:** An administrative institution of the BOCOG Supervision Commission, the department is responsible for supervising the use of BOCOG's funds and materials as well as the performance of its staff and their honesty and self-discipline.

- **Human Resources Department:** Responsible for the organizational set-up and human resource management of BOCOG, the recruitment, training and management of the BOCOG staff and volunteers.

- **Finance Department:** Responsible for the compilation and management of BOCOG's general budget, annual budget and accounting, and the execution of Beijing Olympic Games' financial risk management, logistics management and procurement.

- **Cultural Activities Department:** Responsible for the organization and implementation of the Olympic youth camp and various ceremonies as well as other Olympic cultural activities, and the design and management of the look and image of the Beijing Olympic Games.



棒 球
Baseball



乒 乓 球
Table Tennis



足 球
Football



蹦床
Trampoline



手球
Handball



羽毛球
Badminton

- **Security Department:** Responsible for security issues and maintenance of public order during the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympics.

- **Media Operations Department:** Responsible for logistical planning and operations of the main press center, the international broadcast center and the venue media centers. Also charged with providing equipment and services to accredited news media personnel.

- **Venue Management Department:** The Venue Management Department (VEM) is a functional department in BOCOG which is in charge of coordinating, promoting and fulfilling venue-oriented management and also the game-time venue operations. During the preparation phase, VEM is leading the managing work as well as planning and coordinating all the competition venues and non-competition venues as a whole in order to facilitate the venue-oriented tasks. During the Games time, VEM will be part of the Main Operations Center (MOC) in managing the team operations at every site. Meanwhile, the coordination among various departments during the transition period from Olympics to Paralympics on the venue operations is also VEM's responsibility.

- **Olympic Logistics Center:** Olympic Logistics Center is to provide materials and services for Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and the relative activities. It is mainly responsible for the material planning, and for the procurement, storage, distribution, tracking, management, retrofit and disposal of all the materials for hosting and staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

- **Paralympic Games Department:** Responsible for making plans for the preparatory work of the 2008 Paralympic Games; Facilitating the preparatory work and monitoring implementation of plans; Liaising and communicating with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), International Paralympic Sports Federations (IPSFs), International Organizations of Sports for the Disabled (IOSDs) and the organizations for the disabled in China; Providing guidance and suggestions on Paralympic-specific work; Assisting in training, promotion and advertisement of the Beijing Paralympic Games.

- **Transport Department:** The Transport Department is responsible for transport services and traffic management for Olympic Family during the Beijing Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

- **Opening & Closing Ceremonies Department:** Responsible for drawing and implementing the work program as well as the organizational and operational policy for the opening and closing ceremonies of the Beijing Olympic Games, and forming working teams for the ceremonies to ensure the smooth integration of the processes that include the creation, production, rehearsal and the final implementation of the schemes.

- **Volunteer Department:** Responsible for administration on voluntary services provided for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. Conduct research and produce strategic plans, operation plans and related policies for volunteer work during the games. Collect information of needs of pre-Games and Games-time volunteers; recruit and train volunteers and conduct operations. Coordinate and liaison with outside partner volunteer groups. Coordinate and organize publication and information release related to Olympic and Paralympic volunteers.

- **Olympic Village Department:** Responsible for the preparation and operation of the Olympic Village of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. Its main task is to prepare the Olympic Village; to formulate and implement the service standards, operation policies and master plan of the Olympic Village project; to coordinate the preparations and operations carried out by related departments; and to supervise the Olympic Villages in the co-host cities.

- **Beijing Olympic News Center:** Receive and accommodate foreign and domestic journalists. Organize and open news press conferences and contact journalists. It is under supervision of BOCOG News and Publication Section.

- **Olympic Torch Relay Center:** The Olympic Torch Relay Centre is responsible for the planning and implementation of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Torch Relay, including relay cities liaison, route arrangement, torchbearer operations, ceremonies, celebrations, public relations, media



艺术体操
Rhythmic Gymnastics



击剑
Fencing



小轮自行车
BMX



射箭
Archery

communications, image design, marketing, brand management, security, laws and regulations, logistics and transportation.

- Accreditation Department: Responsible for the accreditation of Olympic Family Members, Paralympic Family Members and the workforce participating in Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

- Ticketing Center: Responsible for ticketing production, sales, delivery, ticketing operation for the Beijing Olympic Games and the Beijing Paralympic Games.

(4) Co-host City Committees

- The Qingdao Sailing Committee: It is a subordinate of the Beijing Organizational Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad is an independent and legal representative entity. It is the primary and organizational institution for the Sailing Regatta for the 29th Olympic Games. Its primary responsibility is to prepare and conduct the Sailing Regatta in the 29th Olympic Games. The Sailing Sub-committee is a branch of the Beijing Olympic Organizational Committee. It receives dual leadership from the Beijing Olympic Organizational Committee and the Qingdao Municipal Government. Simultaneously, it accepts instructions directly from the Chinese Water Sports Administration. The Sailing Sub-committee at present consists of: General Offices, Human Resources Department, Sports Competition Department, Construction & Environmental Protection Department, Games Service Department, Dept. of Technology, Dept. of Culture Activities, News & Media Operational Department. Other departments will be generated as work preparations progress.



跳水
Diving

- The Hong Kong Equestrian Committee: It is a single sport organization committee under BOCOG and responsible for assisting in organizing the Olympic equestrian competition in 2008. The Equestrian Committee was established on October 5, 2005. Chief Executive Donald Tsang Yam-Quen assumes Sponsor. Mr. Rafael Hui, Chief Secretary for Administration, chairs the Committee. Patrick Ho, Secretary for Home Affairs, was appointed Assistant Executive President. President of Hong Kong Olympic Committee Huo Zhenting, Assistant Executive President Yang Shu'an, and Chairman of Hong Kong Equestrian Federation Xia Jiali



跆拳道
Taekwondo

were appointed as Vice President. Responsibility: Establishing and issuing policies on equestrian events of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and Paralympic Games and giving instructions; liaison BOCOG as for equestrian events and reporting work progress.

- Co-host Cities for Football Competitions: Preliminary football contests will be held from August 7 to 15, 2008 in Tianjin, Qinhuangdao, Shenyang and Shanghai. 16 teams of men will be divided into 4 groups in preliminary rounds, and 12 teams of women will have 3 groups for the first contest. There will be 42 preliminary contests, and 12 will be held in Tianjin, 11 in Qinhuangdao, 10 in Shenyang and 9 in Shanghai. Tianjin will hold 12 games because it is closest to Beijing. 6 contests of men and 6 of women among different teams will be held in this city. The four cities have initiated precise and diligent preparations on construction, reception, and services so as to provide good assistance to the 2008 Games.

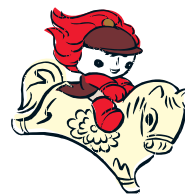
2. Sports Events and Arrangements

The XXIX Olympiad will be held from August 8 to 24, 2008.

The 2008 Games will have 28 sports and 302 events. There will be 165 events for men, 127 for women, and 10 mixed events.

The 28 sports are: Track and Fields, Rowing, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Boxing, Canoe/Kayak, Cycling, Equestrian, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Weightlifting, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Wrestling, Swimming, Modern Pentathlon, Softball, Taekwondo, Tennis, Table Tennis, Shooting, Archery, Triathlon, Sailing and Volleyball. Some adjustment have been made, including added events: women 3,000m obstacle running, track BMX, women Fleuret, Group Fencing—women Yataghan and Marathon Swimming 10,000m. Table Tennis—Doubles will be replaced by group Table Tennis.

The 2008 Paralympics will be opened on September 6, 2008, and closed on the 17th. Beijing Paralympics will hold 20 Sports including: Archery, Athletics, Boccia, Cycling, Equestrian, Football 5-a-Side, Football 7-a-Side, Goalball, Judo, Power lifting, Rowing, Sailing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball Sitting, Wheelchair



马术
Equestrian



皮划艇静水
Canoe/Kayak-Flatwater



赛艇
Rowing



公路自行车
Road Cycling



花样游泳
Synchronized Swimming

Basketball, Wheelchair Fencing, Wheelchair Rugby, and Wheelchair Tennis. Rowing is a newly added event in Beijing Paralympic Games. The Athens Paralympic Games did not include it.

The 2008 Olympic Venues:

Venues of Beijing Olympic Games will show a pattern of “One Center Area + 3 Sub-Areas”. The Olympic Park will be the Center Area which occupies 1215 hectares including grasslands, Chinese People’s Museum and Exhibition Center, gymnasiums and the Olympic Village. The 3 Sub-Areas are “Western Community”, “University Area” and “Northern Scenic Area”. Besides, the Workers’ Stadium and 3 other gymnasiums will be expanded.

The Olympic Village is a very important part of 2008 Olympic Games. During the Games, athletes and officials will be residing there.

See the following Chart 3-1 for references of venues and sports.

Chart 3-1

| Venues of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games | |
|--|---|
| Venues | Events |
| National Stadium (NST) | Ceremonies (Opening and Closing), Track and Fields, Football |
| National Indoor Stadium (NIS) | Gymnastics, Handball, Trampoline |
| National Aquatics Center (NAC) | Swimming, Diving, Water Polo, Synchronized Swimming |
| Tennis Center | Tennis |
| Archery Field | Archery |
| Hockey Field | Hockey |
| Fencing Hall | Fencing, Modern Pentathlon (Fencing and shooting) |
| Olympic Sports Center Stadium (OSS) | Football, Modern Pentathlon (running and equestrian) |
| Olympic Sports Center Gymnasium | Handball |
| Ying Tung Natatorium | Water Polo, Modern Pentathlon (Swimming) |
| Capital Indoor Stadium | Volleyball |
| Workers’ Stadium | Football |

| | |
|--|--|
| Workers' Indoor Arena | Boxing |
| Laoshan Velodrome (LSV) | Cycling — Track |
| Laoshan Mountain Bike Course (LSC) | Cycling — Mountain Bike |
| Laoshan (BMX Venue) | BMX |
| Wukesong Baseball Field | Baseball |
| Wukesong Indoor Stadium | Basketball |
| Beijing Shooting Range Hall (BSH) | Shooting |
| Fengtai Softball Field | Baseball |
| Beijing Shooting Range Hall (BSH) Flying Disk Field | Flying Disk Shooting |
| Peking University Gymnasium (PKG) | Table Tennis |
| Beijing Science and Technology University Gymnasium | Judo, Taekwondo |
| Beijing University of Technology Gymnasium (BTG) | Badminton, Artistic Gymnastics |
| Beihang University Gymnasium | Weightlifting |
| Beijing Institute of Technology Gymnasium | Volleyball |
| China Agricultural University Gymnasium (CAG) | Wrestling |
| Shunyi Olympic Rowing- Canoeing Park (SRC) | Rowing, Canoe/Kayak — Flatwater, Canoe/Kayak — Slalom |
| Shisanling Triathlon Venue (TRV) | Triathlon |
| Urban Cycling Road Course (CRC) | Cycling — Road |
| Beach Volleyball Ground (Chaoyang Park) | Beach Volleyball |
| Qingdao International Marina | Sailing |
| Hong Kong Equestrian Venues | Equestrian |
| Shanghai Stadium | Football Preliminary |
| Tianjin Olympic Center Stadium | Football Preliminary |
| Shenyang Olympic Sports Center Stadium | Football Preliminary |
| Qinhuangdao Olympic Sports Center Stadium | Football Preliminary |

Section III Beijing Olympic Games — A Festival of Volunteers

Since Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program was launched on June 5, 2005, a overall operation layout composed of 6 projects (including: the "Towards Olympics" Voluntary

Service Project, BOCOG Pre-Games Volunteer Project, Olympic Games-time Volunteer Projects, City Volunteer Project, Social Volunteer Project and Olympic Volunteer Work Relics Transformation Project) and 1 theme campaign (Smiling Beijing Campaign) has been formed. During the Olympic and Paralympic Games, 100,000 Games-time volunteers will provide direct services; besides, 2,000 city voluntary stations/spots will be established around Olympic venues, major transportation sections, commercial areas, scenic spots, medical facilities, hotels, culture exchange places and other important urban areas. More than 400,000 city volunteers will provide services such as information consulting, translation, urgent aids and assistances with regional features. Meanwhile, millions of Social Volunteers will initiate daily service campaigns in communities, towns and villages; ten millions of people will be involved in the Smiling Beijing Theme Campaign.



Launch of Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program

I. Launch of Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program

At 3:00 P.M. on June 5th, 2005, the Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program officially started.

Jacques Rogge, President of International Olympic Committee; LIU Qi, Member of Central Political Bureau of China Communist Party Central Committee, Secretary General of Beijing City Committee, and President of Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG); as well as CHEN Zhili, member of National Council, the First Vice-President of BOCOG, attended the Opening Ceremony of this program.

The ceremony publicized the Beijing Olympic Volunteer Program Action Plan and the Symbol of Beijing Olympic Volunteers, which symbolize the official start of this great Program.

The Symbol was inaugurated by Rogge and LIU Qi. Chinese unique artistic form — calligraphic art is adopted in the beaming design of the Symbol. The shape of a heart, composed of interweaved hearts, signifies that volunteers, athletes, the Olympic family, and all guests would render service and compassion in a joint effort to enhance the Olympic Movement. The shape of a dancing human stands for volunteers with a dedicated spirit. The sincere smiles, outstanding services, and friendly actions of the volunteers will evoke a warm response in every participant of the Olympics.



Logo of Beijing Olympic
Volunteers

II. Steady Progress of Volunteer Program

1. Recruitment Launched

On August 28, recruitment of Olympic and Paralympic volunteers officially started. Both LIU Qi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC, President of the BOCOG, and Jacques



Rogge, President of International Olympic Committee (IOC), delivered televised addresses to extend their congratulations. QIANG Wei, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee, Chief of Beijing Olympic Games Volunteer Work Coordination Group attended the launching ceremony and made a speech.

The ceremony unveiled the title and slogan of the "Smile Theme Campaign", released the first issue of the periodical of Beijing Olympic Games Volunteer Work Coordination Group, *Volunteer — Together with Olympic Games*, and launched the hotline for the Beijing Olympic Volunteer Calling Center.

2. Theme Event of “Chinese Volunteers • People’s Olympics” & Recruitment of Volunteers from Provinces and Cities Launched

In the afternoon of January 19, 2007, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG), and the Beijing Olympic Games Volunteer Work Coordination Group held a ceremony to start recruiting volunteers for the Beijing 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games from provinces and cities around China, and launched a new campaign themed “Chinese Volunteers, People’s Olympics” at the Great Hall of the People.



Theme Event of “Chinese Volunteers • People’s Olympics” & Recruitment Ceremony of Volunteers from Provinces and Cities

LIU Qi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CCCPC, Secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of CPC, and President of BOCOG; and, CHEN Zhili, First

Vice President of BOCOG and State Councilor, attended the Ceremony. At the ceremony,

LIU Qi inaugurated the campaign by planting a special seedling decorated with the Olympic Volunteer logo into soil composed of five colors, which represented China. The seedling also represented the Olympic motto of “Higher, Faster, and Stronger” and the volunteer spirit of “dedication, fraternity, mutual aid and progress”. CHEN Zhili launched the online application system for the volunteer recruitment drive in Chinese provinces and cities.

3. On-progress Training

Training conducted for Olympic and Paralympic volunteers are divided into 4 phases: Publication & Training (August 2006—March 2007), Selection & Training (March 2007—April 2008), Towards-Games Training (April 2008—beginning of August 2008) and Games-time Training (Beginning of August—middle of September 2008).

III. Initiation and Development of the “Smiling Beijing Campaign”

On August 8, 2006 (just 2 years before the opening of the 2008 Olympic Games), Beijing Volunteer Association united 25 news and media agencies who are under Communist Party Central Committee and located in Beijing, and co-issued the “Initiative of Smiling Beijing”. It calls all the citizens of Beijing to smile to express their compassions, to spread civilization, to build a society of harmony and to promote the concepts of “People’s Olympics” and “socialist harmonious society”. On the 28th in the same month, the theme event of “Smiling Beijing Campaign” was officially launched at the ceremony of Beijing Olympic Games-time volunteer recruitment. The slogan of the Campaign is “The smile of the volunteers is the best name card of Beijing”.



In the morning of October 29, We Smile at the Great Wall Press Ceremony of the test of “Smiling Circle”, Juyongguan Great Wall, Changping



Wee hours of January 1, 2007, We Smile at Zhonggulou Press Ceremony of "Smiling Circle", Zhonggulou, Beijing

Red: Smile Commitment Willing to Help
Black: Smile Commitment Honesty
Green: Smile Commitment Environment
Yellow: Smile Commitment Civilization and
Blue: Smile Commitment Gumption

Protection

Manners

IV. Mission of Beijing Olympic Volunteers

The Olympic Games, a grand festival, evolved from an activity only a few people joined into a social event participated and enjoyed by people all over the world. Now higher standards have been formed for better preparation, organizing and functioning of the Games.

To successfully organize and complete such a complicated task, depending only on professional staff in the Olympic Committee is insufficient. Continuous increasing of the Games scale requires the organizing committee to recruit more volunteers to work on different positions in various areas. Volunteers contributed tremendously to successful organizing of the 1984 Los Angeles Games. Peter Uberoth, the President of LA Organizing Committee of the time, said to volunteers, "The success of the Olympic Games relies on you. You will have an once-in-a-lifetime experience and the Olympics won't work without you guys."

Beijing Olympic volunteers will provide enormous services including: protocol reception, transportation, security, medical aids, game-operation support, venue-operation support, news-operation support, and cultural-activity organization support, etc. Volunteers from different levels and vocational areas will be a great help to the Games and guarantee a satisfactory completion of all the events.

The 2008 Olympic Games will soon be held and Olympic Volunteer Program has been launched. Being a volunteer, we should have a better understanding and deep concern of the meaning of our work.

1. Widespread Volunteering Spirit

The Volunteering spirit includes these attributes: Contribution, Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Progress, and parallels the Olympic spirit. Those volunteers who silently but diligently contribute should be given the same respect as we give to the athletes who fight in the sports arena.

The Olympic Games are a worldwide festival of sports. Each time the Games are held, they draw attention from people throughout the world.

It is also the best chance to spread Olympic spirit. The Olympic Games furnish a unique opportunity for volunteers and their images are highly improved and their work is greatly admired. Organizing and administrating mechanisms of Olympic volunteering also provide valuable experience for other social volunteers.

Thousands of trained volunteers demonstrate a giving spirit through their services, and more and more people learn about and understand the volunteering spirit. Their efforts provide selfless contributions to people and touch every heart they contact. And in the process, a giving spirit is spread.

China now needs more volunteers and our society will thrive with increased willingness to share time and talents. We are hoping that the 2008 Olympic Games will help more people experience this loving, caring social project filled with warmth and compassion and to see many loving friends around us who are brave enough to make contribution. Thus, more people who are interested in volunteering will be attracted and join us. We sincerely hope a volunteering spirit will be spread and progress in China through the Beijing Olympiad.

2. Promote Cultural Exchange

The Olympic Movement itself is a very unique culture. It advocates an active and aspiring philosophy and shows a profound humanitarian concern. During the festival of Olympics, the culture of Olympic Movement, different cultures of participating countries and regions, and culture of hosting country, are fully represented.

From the Olympia to the Great Wall, the century-old glory of the Olympic





Beijing Volunteers Working at Doha Asian Games

Movement blends with the splendor of Chinese civilization. In 2008, China, the ancient country with 5,000 years of history, will present her particular appearance and accept different cultures with an open heart. Through this event, the Chinese civilization and the Olympic Movement will add radiance and beauty to each other and create a unique and harmonious heritage for the whole world.

Volunteers are cultural ambassadors.

They learn about foreign cultures while serving the athletes and visitors, and help them know about good traditions and customs in China, so more foreign friends will come to know China and fall in love with her.

Volunteers are messengers of China, exhibiting all the aspects of China. They help promote friendly communications, facilitate mutual understandings, and deepen friendship. Volunteers will share the culture of the host country to the world, and turn the Olympics — a sport games, into a fascinating and enjoyable cultural exchange event.

What a difficult but honorable mission!

3. Fulfill Personal Values

When serving others, contributing to society and spreading understanding, volunteers truly fulfill their life meanings and values. We are not only giving when serve. When we provide services, we are using our skills but we also learn more; when we are involved in the Olympics, we learn more about the meaning of basic ethics and the Olympic spirit, which will take place in our



Contribution to Promote Harmony

heart and encourage and orient us in the future.

While communicating with foreign athletes and visitors, work with foreign colleagues of different professions and from different places, we open our minds, expand our hearts and increase social relations. Consequently, the whole world becomes more understanding and united.

4. Establish a Harmonious Society

What is a harmonious society? It is one of democracy and ruled by law; a society of fairness and justice, honesty and friendship, full of vigor and energy; and a society of security and order where humanity and nature peacefully live together.

The volunteering spirit is closely connected with features of a harmonious society. To establish such a society, we do need volunteers.

Through serving the Olympic Games, voluntary organizations comprehensively develop and mature. Through Olympic volunteers, more people will know about volunteering work and join this social activity. Volunteers help people trust each other, alleviate conflicts, promote peace and security, so the whole society will walk on the path of harmony. It is the most profound value and function of Olympic volunteerism.

V. Olympic Volunteers — Are You Ready ?

If you are interested in serving voluntarily in the 2008 Olympics, are you seriously considering how you can qualify? How can you succeed in this difficult but honorable work? How can you realize the meaning of Olympic volunteering?

1. Hard Work, Honorable Work

People might have different reasons to volunteer for the Olympics. Some hope to contribute, some hope



Get Ready

to make more friends and expand social relations, and some expect to use their talents, while some hope to see favorite sports stars... If you do not understand the true meaning of Olympic volunteering, you will not work well.

The goal of Olympic volunteering is to guarantee the smooth-going of the Games, to provide services and assistance to athletes, coaches and visitors and to timely communicate and solve problems.

Actually some voluntary work may seem trivial and uninteresting. It is not so interesting and colorful as you imagine and sometimes it even makes you exhausted and bored. Many volunteers who served previous Games did not watch even one game, or had to give up contacting their favorite athletes because of their duty. It is not uncommon for them to work under the burning sun or in a place of ice and snow.

To be an Olympic volunteer, what we need is not only enthusiasm, but patience and commitment to our duty.

2. Being Enthusiastic, Being Capable

Serving at the Olympics is not a easy job. It has certain procedures, principles and methods, and also strict requirements of knowledge, skills and professional attitudes.

As an Olympic volunteer, except understanding the above-mentioned goal, you have to acquaint yourself with operational procedures, obtain related information and necessary skills.

If you are a BOCOG Pre-Games Volunteer, you should have been involved in some organization work. Have you fully understood the operation situation of your working section? Have you already adapted yourself to the work environment? Are you qualified to your position?

If you are a Games-time Volunteer, have you already understood the work requirements? Have you learned the nature, contents and methods of your work through training? Are you actively preparing yourself through participating in other forms of voluntary services?

If you are a Paralympic Games-time Volunteer, except being as qualified as Olympic Volunteer, are you concerned about the disabled and equipped with certain knowledge of disabled sports? Are you capable of helping them? Are you familiar with psychological features and needs of the disabled? Can you be patient and considerate?

If you are a “Towards Olympics” Volunteer, a city volunteer or a social volunteer, are you actively spreading Olympic culture and promoting volunteering spirit?

Olympic volunteers have to be enthusiastic and capable. To guarantee the smooth-going of all the events of 2008 Games, high and strict standards for volunteers have been set up.

We believe, through conducting training on volunteers, all the volunteers will be qualified in their positions and successfully complete their missions.

3. Striving to Do Your Best

To succeed in providing voluntary services for the Olympic Games, except being equipped with required skills, volunteers should continuously learn other knowledge of different aspects so as to well manage all kinds of emergent crises.



Shining Character in the Ordinary Service

Volunteers should continuously improve their abilities in personnel relationships, crisis or emergence management, aiding disabled, and team work.

Though volunteers have their respective positions, when foreign friends are in need, they will turn to all volunteers for help. Therefore, every volunteer should be prepared and improve comprehensive abilities to do their best.

In general, no matter which group of volunteers you belong to, no matter what position you are working on, please respect it with a loving heart. The sense of duty first is a love for what you do! When you love your job, we believe all the problems can be solved through cooperation, contribution, acceptance and responsibility. When you truly understand them, you will definitely gain confidence and friendship. You will be grateful for this wonderful experience and it could become a highlight in your life.

A Volunteer's Story

Let's look at the words from the heart of an Olympic volunteer. His story and experience might be inspirational to you and you might have a better understanding of the meaning of Olympic volunteering after you read the followings.

Inside World of a Volunteer

This is from the heart; it is an honor to share my experiences, but in particular to be involved in a small piece of your journey towards Beijing 2008. Nothing brings the people of the world together in peace, love and friendship like the Olympic Games. When I attended my first Olympic Games in Mexico City in 1968, I was a young impressionable 20 years old. I did not think much about the cultural situation, as it was my first trip outside Australia; all I was thinking about was that I would see the world's best athletes.

On one of my visits I found myself in the games room playing doubles table tennis. There was a Russian, a Spaniard, a Swedish fellow and myself — we could not communicate verbally, but we were communicating through this common interest (table tennis)! That was when I thought to myself HOW GOOD IS THIS? THE AVERAGE RUSSIAN, SPANIARD OR SWEDE ARE JUST LIKE US, fun-loving people who just want to live in peace and friendship. That is what made Olympism so special to me, and has kept bringing me back for over 36 years.

“Now it's my turn!”

I have been asked many times “Why do volunteers volunteer?” and in particular why did I devote five years to the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic volunteer programs, including compiling a book on the experience? Well from a personal situation, Sydney was my 9th Summer Olympic Games, and all the others had been as a visitor. So eight times previously, people of other countries had given their time, love and effort to make my Olympic experience special, so now it was my turn! As for why do others volunteer, well there are many reasons, and for some it is just that they want to contribute to society, for others it is that in such an event as the Olympic/Paralympic Games they want to contribute to showing their country off to the rest of the world. Some know they can't be an

athlete, or on the organizing committee, but they can be involved in the world's greatest sporting and cultural festival by volunteering.

You have just launched your volunteer recruitment program here in Beijing, and it is a very exciting time for both the organizers and prospective volunteers. Most of the people who apply will do so for all the right reasons, and will make a wonderful contribution. They will enhance the Olympic experience of athletes, spectators, the Olympic Family and their fellow volunteers. Others may do it for their own selfish reasons, like getting close to international athletes, hoping to see events without buying tickets or to get an Olympic Volunteer Uniform and then not report for duty! Fortunately these people are in the minority, and will never detract from the overall great experience that the majority will enjoy.

“At least I made the Olympics!”

In Sydney we had a driver for the Brazilian Team (based in the Olympic Village) who commenced with the team when the village opened two weeks before the commencement of competition. On the second day he was admitted to hospital, and he died of cancer before the Opening Ceremony, but when I visited him in hospital, his most satisfying comment was “at least I made the Olympics”.

On a happier note, we had a National Olympic Committee Assistant train for her position to work in the village one year prior to the Games. However, she fell pregnant and gave birth to her child only days before the opening of the village. She still made the commitment to fulfill her volunteer role, and each day that she was on duty, her husband would bring the baby to the gate of the village for her to breast feed. That is COMMITMENT!

During the four years after Sydney and leading up to Athens a group of 40~50 Sydney 2000 Volunteers met in a Greek restaurant every three months to plan for Athens, and many of us did volunteer in Athens. Now we meet every three months in a Chinese restaurant, and are hopeful of being in Beijing in 2008.

“I was welcomed as a gold medal winner!”

Volunteering is very much about what is in the heart, and being a true giver. That is why the first title I thought of for the book on Olympic volunteering was the title I

never changed — “Living Is Giving — The Volunteer Experience”. There are many moving examples of why the joys of volunteering will stay in the minds of those who shared the experiences.

I can’t wait to share the Beijing 2008 experience with the people of China, and the important and exciting thing is that the Chinese are putting on the Olympics for the rest of the world. We want to see your culture, share your culture and join in your celebration of hosting the world. I think it is wonderful if each host city can learn from the experiences of previous hosts, because it is a special achievement if we can continue to make each Olympiad better than the last, but it is also important that the heart of the people and the nation comes through, and to touch the hearts of your guests.

I will just relate a few stories volunteers shared with me, and I think they will help you understand what is in here (heart) for volunteers:

A volunteer named Damian Keane escorted a member of the Spanish Equestrian Team to the accommodation in western Sydney. On entering the room the visitor’s attention was taken by a child’s painting “Sunset over Uluru” with the greeting “Welcome to Australia”. The visitor longingly stroked the corner of the painting and said “You have spent millions of dollars on venues, you have recruited fifty thousand volunteers, but this is what I will treasure, the memory of a child’s painting”.

A volunteer from the north eastern state of Queensland related the passion and emotion — “I will never forget the first morning I walked over the hill and saw the cauldron and the flame for the first time. It brought a tear to my eye, as I realized that I was about to be part of a two week journey that would be creating history. Every volunteer could be proud as it was announced at the Closing Ceremony that ‘Sydney was the best Games ever’, but nothing could prepare me for what was waiting back home in Queensland for me. I received nothing short of a hero’s welcome when I returned to work. I served as a volunteer yet I was welcomed as a gold medal winner”.

A volunteer from France wrote to me saying “In the volunteers group I worked with, there were many countries represented: Greece, Philippines, China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Ghana, Australia and France. If the Olympic Games did not exist, we would never have met. To share our own experiences, our cultures, was really worthy and rewarding”.

Information Resource: 2005 International Symposium for “Beijing 2008 Olympic Games” —

Essays, “Harmony: The Overall Influence of Olympics and National Participation” by Laurie Smith.

Questions:

1. Which year did the People’s Republic of China send out her first delegation for the Olympics?
2. Who is the first Chinese member of International Olympic Committee?
3. Who is the first Chinese gold medal winner in the Paralympic Games?
4. What is the theme slogan of the 2008 Olympic Games?
5. When was the 2008 Olympic Volunteer Program officially launched?