



Ministry of  
Science,  
Education  
and Sports

Action plan for the implementation of the  
programme of educational measures in the  
struggle against violence in sports, at sports  
competitions and outside of them



CROATIAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



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# LIVING FAIR PLAY

**Action plan for the implementation of the programme  
of educational measures in the struggle against violence  
in sports, at sports competitions and outside of them**

Zagreb, 2015.

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## Publication “Living Fair Play”

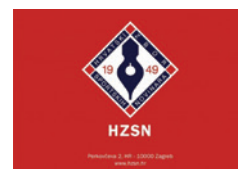
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## Opening notes

*"Even the highest perspectives and noblest messages remain a dead letter if there is no person who will, with the appropriate expertise, experience and wisdom, know how to put it to everyday practice." (Maggi, 2001).*

Sport is a social phenomenon which moves society as a whole. The Sports Law (NN, 71/06, 124/10, 124/11, 86/12 i 94/13) states that sport must be equally available to everyone, regardless of age, race, gender, sexual orientation, religion, nationality, social status, political or other beliefs. Sport includes desires and goals, success and failure. Because there are certain forms of violence in and around sports, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia, in association with the Education and Teacher Training Agency, has been carrying out a number of measures and activities since 2007 which are defined by the **Action plan for the implementation of the programme of educational measures in the fight against violence in sports, sports competitions and outside of them.** (www.mzos.hr Action plan-no violence in sports)

The implementation of the *Action plan* resulted in a cooperation with relevant Croatian and international institutions which are partners in preparing and carrying out the professional training on the subject of fair play and preventing violence in sports, and also actively partake in the realisation the set goals and the proper implementation of the aforementioned activities.

The Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian Fair Play Committee, The Croatian Olympic Committee, The Croatian Sports Journalists Association and athletes, coaches and judges have decided to give their small contribution to promoting fair play by publishing **"Living Fair Play"**. "One of the tasks of

the Croatian Fair Play Committee and other institutions which promote fair play is to present fair play in a way which is interesting to the media. Acts of fair play must be presented as interesting, exciting and dramatic sports stories, and definitely not as simple facts." (Šarec i Lukačić, 2011). The goal of "Living Fair Play" is to raise awareness of the role fair play has in everyday life and sports by presenting the activities which the proper government and non-government bodies for sports and fair play are carrying out, introducing the fair play movement and its historical development, the role coaches, judges and the media have in fair play as well as presenting opinions, messages and achievements of Croatian athletes and coaches.

The publication can be used by teachers and other professional staff in institutions of education, as well as coaches who want to know more about fair play or prepare a lecture on that subject; thereby contributing to raising awareness and promoting the principles of fair play in everyday life and sports.

The publication is divided into nine chapters. Thematic units were planned according to the *Action plan for the implementation of the programme of educational measures in the fight against violence in sports, sports competitions and outside of them*, as well as with special fields of interest which were outlined in the *Action plan*.

The first chapter, **Basics of fair play**, defines fair play, presents the organisation of the fair play movement and the most important historical guidelines and people who contributed to the development of the fair play movement.

The second chapter, **Stories and messages of fair play from athletes**, aims to, through the stories of fair play experienced by Croatian athletes, enlighten children and young people about the importance of fair play in everyday life and sports.

The third chapter, **Ethics and sports**, defines the terms of ethics in sports and sports as a cradle of moral values which are supported by opinions and messages of Croatian athletes. This chapter emphasizes the role of teachers, especially teachers in the area of physical and health education (P.E., extracurricular and out-of-school sports activities) in promoting the principles of fair play and also gives examples of fair play oaths for students.

The fourth chapter, **Fair play awards and achievements of Croatian athletes**, lists organisations and awards in the field of fair play. It also presents the achievements of Croatian athletes who have won fair play awards and the winners of the Croatian Olympic Committee fair play award and the Croatian School Sports Federation award.

The fifth chapter, **Fair play in practice**, aims to inform readers of the activities carried out by specific sports and fair play organisations and groups.

The sixth chapter, **Fair play and sports competitions**, is aimed at coaches, judges and journalists who, along with parents and teachers, are the key people who can significantly influence children and young people and promote fair play values and principles.

The seventh chapter, **Fair play messages from coaches and judges**, points out their role and ethical responsibility which is prescribed by codes of conduct. It also presents the results of a research done on the topic of ethics in sports which was carried out on Croatian athletes.

The eighth chapter answers the question: ***What is actually fair play and its recognisability in the media and can a journalist play fair?***

The ninth chapter, **Concluding remarks**, gives an analysis of the Action plan, as well as an evaluation of achieved results based on total observations.

We hope that this publication will fulfil the expectations of readers and that the messages, achievements and stories told by athletes, coaches, judges and journalists contribute to the development of sound minds in sound bodies in as many children and young people as possible.

The authors

## FOREWORD



**VEDRAN MORANAR, PhD,  
Minister of science, education  
and sport**

“Dear reader!

Honesty, tolerance, respect, patience, non-violence... these are all elements of fair play and human virtues which don't know of race, nationality, the opposing team or gender.

These are virtues which great people and great athletes possess. They lead to success, and at the same time command respect all over the world.

I invite you to, by reading this publication, think about that as a guideline not just in sports, but also in life.

In both sports and in life, by respecting other people in the pursuit of your goals, you will also find personal self-respect. Then competitions, both in sports and in life, will be an additional opportunity for your personal growth.”



### **BISERKA PERMAN, President of the Croatian Fair Play Committee**

“When talking about fair play, we first think of a sports competition, rules for sports, judges, fans. But playing fair and accepting the rules, judges’ decisions, your opponent and the fans are just small pieces in the mosaic which is fair play. Fair play should also be the way we behave in our families, while playing, in school, university, on the streets, in our neighbourhoods, on the bus, at work. Fair play means helping and respecting your friend, colleague at school or on the field or at work, someone you know or maybe don’t know, or an animal in the park. Fair play means patience, equality and honest acceptance of different ways of thinking, different worldviews. It means accepting people of different nationalities, religions, skin colours, income statuses and gender. Fair play means fulfilling your tasks and obligations, supporting and giving an encouraging smile to your friend who has lost their self-confidence, partaking in chores. Fair play should be lived every day. Fair play is a way of life.

Fair play doesn’t know violence over weaker people, the destruction of other people’s property, cheating, blackmailing and blaming, but rather means selflessness, compassion, helping and encouragement towards new accomplishments and new victories.

That is why this brochure is entitled LIVING FAIR PLAY. It is a way of making our lives and the lives of other people better, richer, fuller and happier.

Fair play is a basic virtue and treasure of sports. Because of its universal values it should be present in all forms of sport and in all age groups.

For some fair play means honesty, ethics, honour, loyalty, purity, moral, following the rules, respecting your opponent and all other participants in a sporting event, for others that set of rules and norms is sometimes questionable, especially when money plays a large part in a sport, especially today in an age where there is a crisis of values, when financial earnings which come with success are considered the most important, at the same time neglecting the health of athletes (PED) and negating the idea of fair play. Because of this second group it is necessary to embed fair play into the character of individual who deals with sports in any way by introducing the very idea of fair play into the educational and training process from the very first day of doing sports so that people don’t fall to the negative aspects of sports, violence and chauvinism, even under the biggest temptations.

Above all, fair play is a person’s personal, inner choice and devotion to respect wide humanistic life values.

The International Fair Play Committee calls governments of different countries, clubs and sports organisations, coaches, judges, activists, journalists, the public and especially athletes for cooperation in promoting the values of fair play, and the Croatian Fair Play Committee, with this publication, joins that cause.

For that I thank all the authors and everyone who helped in creating the publication LIVING FAIR PLAY. I also wish all coaches and educators a lot of success in carrying out the idea of fair play in our children’s educational and training process.”



**ZLATKO MATEŠA, PhD,  
President of the Croatian  
Olympic Committee**

“The Croatian Olympic Committee, as one of the fourteen founders of the European Fair Play Movement, which was founded in May 1994, consistently and successfully partakes in promoting the values of fair play on the principles of tolerance and mutual respect in all forms of sport. This is why the Croatian Olympic Committee, in cooperation with the Croatian Sports Journalists Association, in 2007 founded the Croatian Fair Play Committee, whose actions contribute to the protection and further development of the values of sport and Olympism. The fact that 17<sup>th</sup> European Fair Play Congress, which was held in Poreč in 2011 on the topic ‘Sport as a part of culture - Fair play as a part of sports culture’ confirms this. Fair play, which originated in sport, is not only its essential element. It has become a more general philosophy of respecting others and respecting the rules, not just in sports, but in general. That is why the purpose of this publication is to promote fair play and tolerance as one of the measures of education in the fight against violence in sports, sports competitions, but also outside of them.”



## **JURICA OZMEC, President of the Croatian Sports Journalists Association**

“Every day we talk about fair play, but actually we do very little to live fair play. Fair play isn’t just returning the ball to your opponent after a foul or raising your hand when you touch the net with it. Fair play is the basis for our lives. Fair play is a way of life. Fair play is the way we treat others, but also ourselves. Saying ‘Hello’ whenever you enter a room, offer your seat on the tram to an elderly or sick person, letting pedestrians pass on a zebra crossing, even paying taxes - all these are examples of life’s fair play. From it we learn sport’s fair play. Because, there is no athlete who will cheat, hit, fault or do anything against the rules if he is surrounded by fair play in the world around them. That is why family is what is supposed to teach us the fundamentals of fair play. And no matter what those fundamentals are called - upbringing, etiquette, manners or fair play, we try to strive for it, especially us journalists because we are the ones who are broadcasting, evaluating or commenting it. But we should also condone the bad things. And to do that, to recognize what isn’t fair play, we have to know what fair play is. So let’s ask ourselves - do we know? That is why we wholeheartedly support these types of publications!”

## WHY FAIR PLAY, and not PLAYING FAIR?

In determining the title of the publication we asked linguists for their expert opinions who suggested we keep the term 'fair play' which means much more and is much broader than any attempt at a Croatian translation and is, therefore, stronger!

In everyday language, as the literal translation "*poštena igra*" suggests, this term is used when we want to describe any social relation which is based on the values of mutual respect, in which the actors involved imply and expect equality, solidarity and mutual acceptance (Matić, 2003.), thereby expecting actual fair play (Matić, 2011.).

We asked people what fair play means to them and we heard several responses. Here are some of them:

"Fair play means playing by the rules and others need to see that." (Toni Kasumović)

"Fair play means teaching your child to congratulate their opponent in both victory and defeat." (Hrvoje Vukoja)

"It means that athletes who use PEDs should be banned from sports for life. Only then can we talk about equality and fair play." (Nikica Ljubek)



I.

## THE BASICS OF FAIR PLAY

## WHAT IS FAIR PLAY?

**Fair play is a complex term which involves numerous values fundamental not just to sport, but also to everyday life, of which we believe the following to be extra important: respect, friendship, camaraderie, fair competition, sport without doping, respecting both the written and unwritten rules such as equality, non-discrimination, solidarity, tolerance, caring for others, excellence and satisfaction** (according to the International Fair Play Committee). These values should be unconditionally respected by everyone, from athletes and their opponents to judges and fans.

Fair play is a term which originated in sports for the purpose of surviving in rough games which were played "inter pares" - between equals. The first generation of European sport fanatics, led by Baron Pierre de Coubertine from France, was thrilled with the idea of fair play and accepted it and promoted it all over the world as a new form of practical (applied) moral. (Renson, 2009.)

According to Baron Pierre de Coubertine<sup>1</sup>, fair play represents the basis of successful integration, promotion and personal development, both in sports and in everyday life: by learning about tolerance and respecting yourself and others. According to the Council of Europe's Code of Sports Ethics, fair play is defined as a way of thinking, not just a way of acting.

## ORGANISATION OF THE FAIR PLAY MOVEMENT

**The International Fair Play Committee**, (Comité International pour le Fair Play - CIFP) was founded in 1963 by UNESCO, AIPS<sup>2</sup>, CIEPSS<sup>3</sup> and the international associations for basketball, football, rugby and wrestling.

**The main goal of the International Fair Play Committee is to protect and promote fair play on an international level.** The activities of CIFP are aimed at national and international organisations in the field of sport and education, athletes and coaches and expert staff involved in the process of sport training. The International Fair Play Committee has an important educational role in supporting fair play, promoting understanding, and preventing unwanted behaviour. In cooperation with various national government bodies like ministries, Olympic committees, sports federations, media and sports journalists associations, The International Fair Play Committee encourages the foundation of national fair play committees.

Fair play is an essential part of successful integration, promotion and development of a person in sport and in life; it teaches us tolerance and mutual respect and enables better integration into society and better teamwork.

According to CIFP, sport is recognised as an excellent medium for encouraging and keeping moral values, developing character traits and personal conditioning of both the mind and the body.

## Danko Radić, president of the Croatian Basketball Federation

Sport is a social phenomenon which has an important role in forming our bodies and minds, that is to say the abilities of young people.

The Croatian Basketball Federation is aware how important the problem of potential violence on sporting events is. That is why, when working with children and young people, we pay special attention to the development of the spirit of sportsmanship and emphasize that sport venues and events are places to create the most beautiful memories; places where victory, effort, sacrifice and team spirit are celebrated.

Aware of the need to raise awareness on the bad effect and unacceptability of any form of violence in sport, the Croatian Basketball Federation undertakes preventive activities and aims for all participants in sport to communicate with the goal of **playing sports in the spirit of fair play**.



<sup>1</sup> Pierre de Coubertin (1863 - 1937.), French pedagogue and historian, founder of the modern Olympic games.

<sup>2</sup> International Sports Press Association

<sup>3</sup> International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education

## Davor Šuker, president of the Croatian Football Federation and best scorer in the history of the Croatian national football team



Fair play truly is an integral part of football, which is proven by the fact that FIFA is one of the founding members of the International Fair Play Committee.

Numerous projects, actions and general values promoted by FIFA, UEFA and the Croatian Football Federation have fair play as one of their key guidelines, and special care is given to educating young football players.

That is why many of our competitions aimed at younger player categories regularly have special fair play award which often has significant value. For example, since 1995 UEFA has, through the UEFA Respect Fair Play rankings, awarded national federations with additional qualifying sports for European competitions.

National team captains all wear special fair play bands at the FIFA World Cup, and prior to the FIFA World Cup in Brazil a special gesture was introduced between players before and after the game which promotes fair play.

Week in and week out, examples of fair play from around the football world prove that the value of fair play is still very much alive on the football field, and Croatian players are also a part of this. For example, Ivan Rakitić won the fair play award last year for his behaviour on the football field in the Spanish football league.

Fair play is a much broader concept than just returning the ball to your opponent or shaking his hand after a match. For example, UEFA has named its key programme of supervising the finances of football clubs 'financial fair play', thereby emphasizing the importance of fairness, respect and solidarity towards opponents in the context of finance.

I tried to advocate as much as possible for fair play as an athlete even though we all experienced difficult and frustrating moments on the field. Playing by the rules, respecting your opponents and referees, admitting your mistakes, fighting against doping, helping your teammates - these are all attributes of an athlete who wants live in the spirit of fair play.

That is why, as president of the Croatian Football Federation, I support all projects which promote the development of fair play in Croatia, like this Action Plan.

I can send a simple message to young athletes - the value of sport is much more than just a simple victory! The true values of sport are teammates, friends, opponents, community, valiant competition, the experiences and knowledge we get and share. You can win without fair play, but there is only way to the true values of sport, and that is - fair play.



## FAIR PLAY PLEDGE FOR THE YOUTH (International Fair Play Committee)

1. Fair play is the only way.
2. I shall devote the utmost of my physical, intellectual and moral abilities during both training and competition.
3. I shall observe the written and the unwritten rules of my sport.
4. I shall treat my opponents in the same manner in which I would like to be treated.
5. During the competition, my aim is to defeat my opponents, not to humiliate them.
6. I shall respectfully acknowledge the decisions of the judges.
7. I shall bear both victory and defeat with dignity.
8. My greatest gratitude is towards my parents, teachers and trainers - without whom I would not be here.
9. I am ready to help someone in need - even if I put my own victory at risk by doing so.
10. I represent my homeland with great humility and humbleness.
11. I would like to be a role model for the youth of my country and my sport.

**When talking about fair play in sport the following PRINCIPLES OF FAIR PLAY are emphasized.**

### FOR ATHLETES

1. I always play by the rules.
2. I try with all my strength and the best of my abilities.
3. I respect the judges' decisions.
4. I avoid arguments and fights.
5. I praise the good moves made by all competitors.
6. I admit my mistakes and irregularities.
7. I watch my language.
8. After both victory and defeat, I shake hands with my opponent.
9. I have fun - sport is a game.
10. I only acknowledge clean sport and fight doping.
11. All athletes are friends and that is why I help and encourage others as much as I know and can.

### FOR COACHES

1. I put pedagogical principles above successful results.
2. During competition I demand that the rules and the spirit of fair play are respected.
3. I make sure that all competitors get the proper encouragement.
4. I work in such a way that the child's experience of sport is positive and I don't go too far with my competitive demands.
5. Regardless of result, I always praise the effort and point out the good things.
6. I take care of safety during training and use age appropriate work methods.
7. I respect the judges' decisions and demand the same from the children (athletes)
8. I cooperate with parents for the benefit of all children.
9. I am aware that I am a role model to children and act accordingly.

## FOR PARENTS

1. I encourage my child to do sports, but I don't force them.
2. I know that my child partakes in a sporting activity for its own pleasure, not mine.
3. I encourage my child to play by the rules and in the spirit of fair play.
4. I teach my child that winning isn't everything. Partaking and the effort put in should be equally appreciated.
5. I make sure that my child feels like a winner if they play fair and to the best of their abilities.
6. I never laugh at or yell at my child if they make a mistake.
7. Children learn what they see the quickest. I praise good moves made by all competitors.
8. I don't dispute the authority of the coach or judge in front of my child.
9. I support the ban of verbal and physical abuse of children in sport.
10. I let my child to set its own sport goals and support them.

## FOR ORGANISERS

1. All children have an equal opportunity to participate, regardless of abilities.
2. Children's sport is not an instrument for the audience's amusement.
3. To children, sport is a game and that is what I'm giving them.
4. I take care of the appropriateness and safety of the sports venue.
5. The rules of the competition are adjusted to the children's level of development and abilities.
6. All children (competitors) are given the same prizes and accolades.
7. I encourage coaches and judges to behave educationally.
8. I ask that fan support be positive and aimed at all children.

### **Kim Collins, athlete from Saint Kitts and Nevis, 100 metres world champion**

„Fair play to me means being absolutely honest while competing in sports, in all aspect of sportsmanship. Athletes must abstain from all forms of cheating when competing. In addition to that athletes must be able to accept defeat without retaliation on the winner whether it is physical or verbal. I would describe fair play as the ability to genuinely compete in a sporting event, as honourable as possible without any grudge or envy whatsoever on your opponents. There are many ways in which fair play is tarnished in sports. The main known examples are athletes who take steroids and lie about it to their fans and the general public at large. This is done apparently to protect the integrity of sports and continue to make athletes look exceptional in the eyes of the future generations. In my opinion, this is a vicious cycle. More and more athletes don't play fair, which opens the doors for more and more cheaters in sport. I find it very contradicting to seek out offenders then let them go. However where there is sport, there will be that one or more person trying to cheat.”

### **The EUROPEAN FAIR PLAY MOVEMENT (EFPM)**

was founded in 1994. One of the founders was the Croatian Olympic Committee. The European Fair Play Movement has 41 members (national fair play committees) and a large number of associate members - European and international organisations:

- European Olympic Committees (EOC),
- European Paralympic Committee (EPC),
- European University Sports Association (EUSA),
- European Handball Association (EHA),
- European Fencing Association (EFA),



- European Taekwondo Union (ETU),
- International Fair Play Committee (CIFP), International Workers and Amateurs in Sports Confederation (Confédération Sportive Internationale Travailleuse et Amateur CSIT),
- International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA) and
- European charter of the International Sports Press Association (Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive - AIPS Europe).

The Croatian Fair Play Committee is, through the Croatian Olympic Committee, a member of the European Fair Play Movement (EFPM), which, in cooperation with the European Olympic Committees (EOC), encourages the promotion of the values of fair play in Europe.

## THE CROATIAN FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE (HRVATSKI FAIR PLAY ODBOR - HFPO)

was founded on October 5<sup>th</sup> 2007 with the signing of the Agreement between the Croatian Olympic Committee and the Croatian Sports Journalists Association. The agency of the Croatian Fair Play Committee is determined by the Rules of the Croatian Fair Play Committee, which were accepted by the founders. The Croatian Fair Play Committee is an independent body associated with the Croatian Olympic Committee whose members are representatives of its founders: The Croatian Olympic Committee and the Croatian Sports Journalists Association. The Croatian Fair Play Committee promotes and develops fair play in sport and everyday life, supports the affirmation of general ethical values and undertakes activities for operation and conduct of all participants in sport based on the principles of tolerance and mutual respect in accordance with the rules of the Olympic charter, regulations written in the statute of the Croatian Olympic Committee, rules of the International Fair Play Committee and the European Fair Play Movement. The priority goal of the Croatian Fair Play Committee is to point out positive examples of fair play in children and youth sport. The Croatian Fair Play Committee, in cooperation with organisers of sports competitions for children and youths, promotes fair play values by making educational materials, having all participants take the fair play oath and by giving fair play awards for outstanding fair play behaviour or achievement. In the last few years the aforementioned activities are traditionally carried out at sports competitions like: the Croatian Kindergarten Olympic Festival, National Championship for School Sports Associations and the Croatian University Sport Championship, as well as other promotional sporting events like Croatian Olympic Day. The Croatian Fair Play Committee helped organise the signing of the fair play oath by all athletes before leaving for the 29<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008 and for the 30<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in London in 2012.



## DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAIR MOVEMENT

In the basic Greek ethics principals we find connections to and the importance of education in society:

- **Socrates (469 BC - 399 BC)**, who wanted to improve society, re-educate his fellow citizens, guide them towards ideals, points out that the purpose of a man's life lies in virtues like law abidance, moderation, self-control, perfectionism and coined the famous maxim - know thyself! (Ceraj, 2005);
- **Aristotle (384 BC - 322 BC)** claimed that man will be happy if he develops a specific mental nature in his practical activities and cognition. (Ceraj, 2005);
- **Platon (427 BC - 347 BC)** says: "In order for someone to become a good citizen, it is necessary that they control their human passions. This is achieved by developing basic virtues, and they are: wisdom, courage, ingenuity and justice. Moral is gained both by being educated in and by living in a certain surrounding." (The State - Politeia).

Four basic virtues:

- **wisdom,**
- **courage,**
- **moderation and**
- **justice**

are characteristic of a supreme athlete.

The idea of the healthy polis which is achieved through education and, as Plato points out, through gymnastic training which is done to acquire the necessary physical skills, is now linked to physical education and exercise. The idea that a sound body develops a sound mind, or the harmony of the soul, is often attributed to sport. (Čeh, 2013)

Sport historians like Manfred Lämmer, Ingomar Weiler, David Young and others have changed the myth that it was the ancient Greeks who invented fair play. (Renson, 2009)

- French archaeologist and historian **Paul Veyne** (Weiler, 1991, page 55) states that the concept of playing within a pre-defined rules set, which he calls a game, is an Anglo-Saxon invention, whereas the various ancient games tried to imitate the brutal reality of war and were not based on respecting a set of artificial rules.
- Sociologist **Norbert Elias** (Dunning, 1971, page 101), the father of the theory of civilizational process, showed that the emphasis on enjoying playing - competition and especially intenseness or the excitement which is caused by competition is connected, to a certain degree, with the joy of gambling. Gambling played a vital role in the transformation of more "raw" forms of "games as competition" into sport and the development of the justice ethos in England.
- According to **Allen Guttmann**, equality is the second of seven basic characteristics of modern sport. Guttmann's seven characteristics are: secularism, equality, specialisation, rationalisation, bureaucracy, quantification and record-keeping. The principle of equality implies that everyone should, theoretically, have a chance of competing and that the conditions for competition should be equal for all participants. Equal chances at potential success are not just a democratic principle; they are also a vital factor in creating tension surrounding the outcome of a game and give meaning to gambling.
- According to **Renson** (2009) football was becoming a form of group competition which tried as much as possible to give the satisfaction of a real battle, but with no real risks and dangers. (Dunning, 1971, page 144)
- **Thomas Arnold**, the headmaster of Rugby College from 1828 to 1842, was often described (Pierre de Coubertin even adored him) as the main actor in England's school reform and as a man who managed to solve the endemic crisis of violence among boys at school. Thomas Hughes' popular

novel “Tom Brown’s School Days” from 1857 spread the sports way of thinking, and Tom Brown and his headmaster Thomas Arnold of Rugby College became role-models which inspired a generation. The principle of Arnold’s Rugby College was that irresponsible boys grow into responsible adults.

- **Tom Brown** became a Victorian hero and role-model to young adolescent boys. Rugby College became the mythical birthplace of rugby.
- Around 1850, football became a socially acceptable activity for young adult “gentlemen” (Renson, 2009). Regarding that, **Norbert Elias** (Renson, 2009) notices that sport ethos wasn’t the ethos of the working middle class, but rather the ethos of the rich, sophisticated and comparatively restrained leisure class.
- **Richard Holt** (Renson, 2009) claims that that vision of high leaders of Victorian amateurism was right. On the other hand, what was unacceptable was the way those values were used in practice: “The amateur code was used in practice as a way of excluding working class players from competing at a higher level.”
- **Fair play was the slogan of gentlemen-amateurs.** The term “professional” began to be used in the 1850s, and “amateur” in the 1880s. Before the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the terms “gentlemen” and “players” were used primarily in cricket and the original distinction between them was only in terms of social status, whereas making a living out of sports was considered dishonourable. (Holt, 1989, page 103.).
- **Peter McIntosh** (1979, page 138.) was, from a pedagogical standpoint, the biggest opponent of the professionalization of the Olympic Games. He complained that the Games publicly advocate and promote humanism, ideals of amateurism, equality in terms of competition, friendship and other human values, but that they also contribute to the professionalization of sport by promoting the motto ‘Citius, altius, fortius’. He predicted the inevitable bifurcation between physical education on one side and competitive sports business on the other.
- **Guttman and McIntosh** had different views on the transformation of top-level sports into an industry in the late 1970s. Allen Guttman, an American scientist, observed the creation of the globalized and professionalized sports entertainment industry. Peter McIntosh from Britain, from the perspective of physical education, was concerned about the serious question of moral education linked to sport and the loss of the spirit of amateurism and fair play from sport.

Sport and the Olympic movement have undergone a process of drastic changes since the first Olympic congress of 1894, where the principle of amateurism, along with the re-establishment of the Olympic Games, was the central theme. Sport and games are no longer the exclusive right of the “leisure class”. The “Sport for everyone” movement aimed to democratise physical activities for both genders, all ages and all groups of society. Amateurism, on the other hand, was abandoned as the leading principle of the Olympic movement since the Olympic Games in Seoul in 1988, and the sports scene became an integral part of professional show business or ProShow, where the rules are different. (Renson, 2009)

# II.

## FAIR PLAY STORIES AND MESSAGES FROM ATHLETES



**MARIN ČILIĆ, tennis, member of Croatia's Davis Cup team, US Open winner in 2014.**

"For me, fair play means respecting your opponent, the judges, everyone who 'affects' the result on the field, court, etc. Also, fair play is, for me, not taking advantage of the rules of sport to play 'dirty'. There are many rules in sport which can be used to distract your opponent in a 'dirty' way, to intentionally provoke, to use some situation in order to win in an unfair way. Fair play is also admitting that your opponent made a clean hit, point and things like that, even though the judge saw it differently and ruled in your favour. **I remember a situation from this year in Rotterdam when I was playing against Tsonga. I had the match point ready, play started and during the play there was a loud noise from the crowd and my opponent stopped, and my shot scored and that was supposed to be the end of the match. The judge didn't stop the game and, according to the rules, that was supposed to be a point for me because only the judge can stop the game. We both went to the net and I accepted to play the point, i.e. match-point, again.**

There are a lot of situations in tennis when the defeated player won't shake his opponent's in a respectful, fair play way and will even turn his head to the side and belittle his opponent's victory which came after a completely fair match. That is really unfair. **My message to future athletes is - play fair and be fair to your opponents! Everybody trains in order to win and in sport the one who is better that day should win, not the one who is more cunning and who plays 'dirty'. Fight fiercely and always give 100% in competitions. Never give up, but play fair and respect your opponent. Your victories will then be sweeter and your opponents will respect you."**



### MIRO BILAN, basketball, member of KK Cedevita and the Croatian National Basketball Team

“Fair play isn’t a mandatory part of the game, but every player should have it in them. That also includes player morals so that everyone plays under the same terms. That means that when the judge doesn’t see something; that all players play by the rules that no-one does any low blows; and especially if the judge didn’t see something, that the plays should immediately admit that they did something that was against the rules. I think we should all have that type of morality in us so that the rules are the same for everyone. There are players who play dirty, there are low blows, there are different situations, especially in close contact or when the ball goes out of bounds - you know he was the last to touch it, but he won’t admit it. That is a common situation, but what can you do?

Personally, I mostly stick to fair play and I don’t know of any extreme case of not playing fair. These situations often happen in the moment, when you think you’re right, but you’re not.

As for coaches, I have never heard any of them tell me to hit or incapacitate someone or to make some sneaky move. Most coaches definitely want their team to play fair. There are no dirty games.

**I would tell young people to listen to that inner moral voice and act accordingly. I’m glad that there are fair play awards given out each year because that encourages young people to develop fair play and that everything is within the domains of fair play.”**



### BLANKA VLAŠIĆ, athletics, ASK Split, two-time high jump world champion (Berlin 2007 and Osaka 2009), Olympic silver medal winner (Beijing 2008)

“For me, fair play means everyone competing under the same conditions. There were a lot of

situation in my career which could be considered fair play, but one has happened several times - me ‘lending’ my coach, Bojan Marinović, to another jumper who had trouble with her technique during a competition. It’s still mostly Bojan’s credit because he’s always willing to help, even if it’s my biggest rival. I would nominate him for a fair play award every year!

Unfortunately, I’ve experienced unfair play as well. For example, one time I couldn’t go to a competition in Madrid because one girl said that she would only participate under the condition that I wasn’t there. But you shouldn’t focus on those situations too much unless an unfair move stops us from doing our jobs. We have to accept that, from time to time, we will suffer injustice, but that mustn’t distract us from our own path. In the end, the result is indisputable and an athlete’s quality will always come through.”



**NATAŠA VEZMAR, taekwondo, TK Metalac, 4<sup>th</sup> place in the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, world championship silver medal winner from 2003, bronze medal winner from 1995 and 1997**

"Sport wouldn't make sense without fair play. The field is a place where we have the opportunity to show that we have learned and trained more and to show that we are better than our opponents, all the while obeying the rules of the sport. You should always give your best, try to win, but never to defeat. Every opponent is valuable competition and we can learn a lot from everyone. **The best memories are when you leave it all out on the field and leave with your head held high regardless of the result because you know you fought valiantly, in the spirit of sport and fair play.**"



**IVICA KOSTELIĆ, alpine skiing, SK Zagreb, 4-time Olympic silver medal winner (Turin, Vancouver, Sochi), 3 medals from world championships (gold in 2003, silver in 2013, bronze in 2011)**

"For me, fair play means treating your sport and your opponents valiantly and fairly. We've never forbidden anyone from training with us and many 'rejects' from other national teams managed to win back a spot on them after training with us. I've lent and given my skis to my opponents, and I always place my medical team

at their disposal if we can help them. I've also sometimes had their doctors help me and that solidarity should be normal in sports.

The biggest shame are the outright frauds that were obvious to the spectators, but the judges didn't see them and the perpetrators didn't mention them. For example, using your hand in football or 'straddling' the gate in slalom skiing. In my opinion, athletes who don't admit their own mistakes in case of a judge's oversight have no morals and are a disservice to their sport. A sports victory which wasn't achieved with fairness and honour is completely worthless."



**HRVOJE SEP, boxing, BK Leonardo/Astana Arlans, member of the Croatian National Boxing Team**

“For me, fair play means performing at a sporting event in line with the rules during the competition itself and showing respect towards your op-

ponent after it ends. As my own sport, boxing, is a contact sport, it often happens that emotions are high during a match and that’s why I remember when someone tells their opponent that they were the better fighter, even though the judges didn’t see that. I, myself, like to show respect towards my opponents after a fight regardless of the result. I completely condone situations when someone is trying to win by cheating or deceiving their opponent or the judges instead of using their abilities. Unfair victories often come back to haunt athletes. **There is no other way to success other than hard work and sacrifice. So, be strong, confident and fair and you’re guaranteed to succeed.**”

**MIET MARKULIN (FILIPOVIĆ), taekwondo, 5<sup>th</sup> place in the Olympic games in Barcelona, 2 bronze medals from world championships (1995 and 1997), European champion in 2004.**

“Athletes are often under the imperative of victory and instead of enjoying what they do, they try to achieve as good a result as possible by any means necessary that they forget that sport is actually a beautiful and fun game. Besides, I think that **it isn’t possible to honestly and completely**

**enjoy a result which was achieved in an unfair way. Today, a few years after I’ve ended my professional athletic career, when ‘the gang’ gets together, none of us care about the medals. We don’t look at each other as some sort of champions, but rather we realise how sport enriched us in completely different way.** We enjoy the friendships we’ve made, we’re happy for the wonderful experiences and we reminisce with laughter about the adventures we had at practice, competitions, journeys, etc.”



**GORDAN KOŽULJ, swimming, HAPK Mladost, World champion in 2000 (short course), World championship 2<sup>nd</sup> place winner in 2003, two-time European champion, 4 time Olympian**

“When talking about fair play many people first describe the positive human experience shared with your sports rival, but for me, the context of fair play also includes positive relations and respect within the same team. It is present, among other things, in caring for your teammates even when it doesn’t deal with sports and sporting events per se. An example of this is my experience with a long-time colleague from HAPK Mladost and the Croatian National Swimming Team

**Dominik Galić, who helped me pick an American university, communicate with my coach and negotiate a scholarship. Namely, his experience, knowledge and direct involvement helped my finally land a place at an excellent university. He didn’t just influence my development as an athlete by doing that; he also helped me get an outstanding academic education. It certainly wasn’t his obligation or responsibility, but rather his good will to help me fulfil my childhood dreams. That way he showed me that fair play also means that we have to support members of our team, share the same feeling and help one another in reaching our goals and dreams. Today, when we’re both no longer athletes, that act of fair play which happened many years ago influences my achievements today, outside the swimming pool, and it still has a strong effect on us both.”**

# III.

## ETHICS AND SPORT

**E**thics is a branch of philosophy which, along with aesthetics, grew out of practical philosophy. Ethics is the science of morals, and by “morals” we usually mean a system of norms or rules for human behaviour. In practice, the term “morals” implies what is good, and what isn’t (unacceptable, bad) from the aspect of interpersonal relations and the relation between the individual and society as a whole. The term closest to sports is “autonomy of moral” which implies accepting social-moral norms which come from our knowledge and understanding that it is our duty as human beings, that is based within us, that we accept the humane because we belong to the human race by being human. It also implies accepting the moral principles of tolerance, humanity and the respect of other people’s needs. (Brkljačić, 2007)

## ETHICS IN SPORT

In the White Paper on Sport, the first strategic document on sport in the European Union, sport is defined as any form of physical activity which, by accident or through organised participation, aim towards expressing and improving the physical ability and mental well-being, creating social relations and achieving results in competitions on all levels. “Sport is an area of human activity which is of great interest to the citizens of the European Union and represents huge potential for them coming together because it reaches everyone regardless of age or social status. In addition to improving of the citizens of the EU, sport has an educational dimension and plays an important social, cultural and recreational role. The social role of sport can strengthen internal relations within the European Union.”<sup>4</sup> From a health aspect, the definition of sport would be that it’s a physical activity which significantly improves an individual’s physical abilities. If we combine the physiological characteristics with the psycho-social ones, a large segment of this social aspect belong in the realm of aesthetics. (Brkljačić, 2007) When we combine the terms ‘ethics’ and ‘sport’, we usually think about the negative, unethical aspects of sport like doping, bribes and corruption, the fixing of games, various insults and hooliganism at sports manifestations.

In the *Action plan for the implementation of the programme of educational measures in the fight against violence in sports, sports competitions and outside of them* the following special areas of interest are mentioned:

- upbringing in the family, school and society,
- education,
- the need to raise awareness of sports as a healthy and positive activity where certain rules are respected.

According to Ceraj (2005), ethics in sport means applying widely known moral values to situations in a certain sport and sport in general. It’s interesting that sport itself infers its ethics norms and moral standards to everyone who play it.

There is a large difference between the term “ethics in sport” and “ethics and sport”. **“Ethics in sport” deals with internal questions which have to do with sport and ethical, moral behaviour, whereas “ethics and sport” is about the ethical questions which come from other areas of society. That is why we can talk about the familiar category of fair play and how to be a good sportsman.** These categories are important for several reasons. One of the reasons is that most people play sport for pleasure so they want to act morally and play according to the rules of fair play. People who like sport competitions want to compete fairly and in accordance to predefined rules, rules which guarantee that the most capable will win, not the one breaks those rules.

Fair play and sport rules are defined with the goal to teach us positive values, the joy of victory, but also dignity in defeat. That is why we can say that fair play, as a category, belongs in ethics in sport, and racism belongs to ethical questions in society, and therefore to ethical questions in sport. **Fair play can be observed as the moral value of sport, as a guarantee of fair competition, acceptance of the rules and respect towards the sport,** as an agreement or as a proverb - Fair play as play!

<sup>4</sup> White paper on sport, Commission of the European Communities, Bruxelles, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2007

## SPORT – THE CRADLE OF MORAL VALUES

Sport connects different people and cultures, it enables them to come together, communicate and serves to fight prejudice and against those worldviews which spread hate and intolerance. Sporting events are opportunities where people can open to others who are different than they are and learn something from them. Education offers one way of thinking about the future of sport which includes the transfer of values, respect and tolerance. Upbringing within the subject of Physical education and extracurricular and out-of-school sport activities represents a vital area to raise awareness about sport as a healthy and balanced activity where certain principles and rules are respected. (Mataja, 2003.).

The importance of upbringing and education is recognised in the Manifest of the International Fair Play Committee, especially in the statement: “The ideal of fair play must be especially pointed out in school during Physical education and other exercise activities of children and young people.”

Within the *Action Plan*, work materials for working with children from pre-school to high-school age which deal with appropriate behaviour at sport competitions, tolerance and behaviour while playing sport have been made and distributed to all institutions of education.

The focus is on developing skills, including how to be able and know to say NO to inappropriate forms of behaviour.

Activities of the fair play movement include the promotion of fair play, educational and special sport programmes which emphasize activities meant for developing fair play and emphasizing positive examples to the public, as well as handing out awards. Many European countries organise different fair play activities like festivals, camps and school competitions. Also, research is undertaken and educational literature is published (brochures, pamphlets, declarations, etc.) aimed at students, parents, athletes and people within sports. Fair play can be promoted by all institutions dealing with education, sport and Olympism: The ministry in charge of sport, the Olympic Committee, national sport associations, athletes, sport clubs, the media and everyone who is involved in sports.

Fair play activities within the scope of Physical education are determined by educational guidelines. Here are five key principles of fair play of which we need to inform students during Physical education classes as well as during extracurricular activities:

1. I respect the rules of play.
2. I respect the judges and their decisions.
3. I respect my opponent.
4. Everyone should have an equal opportunity for participation.
5. I will serve as an example to try and promote the principles of fair play.

It is especially important to point out to students' situations when the aforementioned principles of fair play should be applied. For example, we emphasize situations where a student will admit to making a personal foul when the judge didn't see it, or for other teammates when a student helps other participants in situations where help is absolutely necessary during play itself, regardless of which team they're on, especially in situation when someone falls, gets hurt and so on or helping by borrowing their equipment so that everyone has the same chance of participation.

Publicly promoting the principles of fair play and educating students as early as first grade can significantly contribute to students acquiring educational and moral values through sport which are important for everyday life, such as:

- responsibility,
- justice,
- respecting the victor and
- helping and supporting everyone who need help and/or support.

Taking the students' oath should be an integral part of sport competitions, sporting events and/or school trips which also include various games and/or sport competitions. The oath is read out loud at the beginning of the competition, and all participants audibly commit that they will comply with it during the entire duration of the competition. For this purpose here is one example of the oath which can be changed with regards to the goals, student age, situation and so on.

### An example of a fair play oath for students

I will play within the rules of the game, rules of the competition and/or sporting event and so on.

I will respect the decisions made by judges and organisers (or teachers, coaches, event coordinators, etc.).

I will participate in the game (or sport, or competition) because I enjoy it.

I will behave accordingly regardless of whether I'm playing or watching the game.

I will accept defeat with dignity and behave appropriately.

I will play fair, respecting others who also play.

I will congratulate and publicly acknowledge other players' good performance.

We can also include parents as supporters and spectators by informing them of what students think is the role of parents and their support at home and/or in the sands (taken from the Sportikus project by the Slovenian Fair Play Committee).

## DO

Encourage the child, especially in moments when their concentration, motivation, etc. falls.

Point out the priority on the joy of participation over the result.

Praise the child's participation, point out its progress.

Talk with them and set realistic goals and expectations.

Encourage regular physical activity and exercise through personal example.

## DON'T

Yell at the child, opponents and judges during play.

Vocally insult and belittle the child, opponents, judges and coaches.

Vocally comment the decisions made by judges and coaches.

Cheer inappropriately because that puts psychological pressure on the child, teammates and coaches.

**At the Croatian National Championship for School Sports Associations for elementary and high schools**, which was organised with the help of the Croatian School Sports Association, a student reads the following oath:

*We solemnly swear that we treat all participants fairly and with sportmanlike conduct, and that represent our school, our city, and our county with pride through our behaviour on and off the field.*

## KAKO PRIJAVITI KANDIDATA ZA FAIR PLAY NAGRADU ŠKOLSKOG ŠPORTA?

Kad si siguran da imaš svog kandidata za nagradu poduzmi sljedeće korake:

1.

Potraži OBRAZAC ZA PRIJAVU NA:

- zapisničkom stolu natjecanja
- web stranici HSS-a ([www.skolski-sport.hr](http://www.skolski-sport.hr))
- Obrazac i sve druge informacije o fair play nagradi školskog športa potražite u županijskim školskim sportskim savezima. Adrese, brojevi telefona i adrese elektronske pošte svih županijskih školskih sportskih saveza potražite u adresaru koji se nalazi na poleđini.

2.

ISPUNI OBRAZAC - ČITKO!

3.

ISPUNJENI OBRAZAC POŠALJI U:

HRVATSKI ŠKOLSKI ŠPORTSKI SAVEZ

- poštom na adresu: HSS, Sveti Duh 141, 10000 Zagreb
- elektronskom poštom: [ured@skolski-sport.hr](mailto:ured@skolski-sport.hr)

### ŠTO ČE POBJEDNIK DOBITI KAO NAGRADU?

Tko god bude sudjelovao u nagradnoj igri već je pobjednik! Ipak, najboljem će HSS dodijeliti sportsku opremu u vrijednosti od 5.000,00 kuna.

### KADA ČE SE PROGLASITI POBJEDNIK?

Odbor za dodjelu Fair play nagrade pobjednika će proglasiti u rujnu, početkom nove školske godine.

### NACRTAJ FAIR PLAY!

Želiš li da tvoj likovni rad bude dio izložbe učenika radova na temu FAIR PLAY? Požuri, stvori umjetničko djelo u likovnoj tehnici u kojoj si najbolji na temu fair play. Izložba najboljih učenika radova bit će postavljena u Poreču od 28.5. do 1.10. 2011. godine na 17. kongresu Europskog Fair play pokreta.



Autor: Karla Kerk, 5a, OŠ Marije Juric Zagorke, Zagreb, postel, 18.2.2011. Mentor: Miljana Sever

Kako mogu sudjelovati? Lako. Nacrtaj svoj rad i pošalji ga u Hrvatski školski sportski savez. Na web stranici HSS-a ([www.skolski-sport.hr](http://www.skolski-sport.hr)) doznaj više informacije o likovnom natjecanju.

## ADRESAR ŽUPANIJSKIH ŠKOLSKIH ŠPORTSKIH SAVEZA

Župa	Ime saveza	Adresa	Telefon	Fax	E-mail	Web
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## FAIR PLAY NAGrada ŠKOLSKOG ŠPORTA



HRVATSKI ŠKOLSKI ŠPORTSKI SAVEZ



HRVATSKI  
FAIR PLAY ODBOR  
Croatian  
Fair Play Committee



## FAIR PLAY NAGrada ŠKOLSKOG ŠPORTA

### Cijenjeni profesori, učenci i roditelji!

Hrvatski školski sportski savez je krajem 2010. godine ustanovio FAIR PLAY NAGRADU ŠKOLSKOG ŠPORTA. Ova je program provodi u suradnji s Hrvatskim fair play odborom koji djeluje u okviru krovne organizacije hrvatskog športa - Hrvatskim olimpijskim odborom (HOI).

Sustav školskog športa iznimno je osjetljiv i specifičan. Učenici su na samim početima svog sportskog i životnog puta i upravo je taj, dio njihovog odrastanja više nego primjeren da im se predstavi vrijednosni sustav koji se temelji na poštenju, istini i pravdi.

Svjedoci smo da u posljednje vrijeme nasilje sve više uzima maha. Nažalost, nasilje ima i na sportskim terenima i oko njih. Promičući fair i sportsko ponašanje, promičemo pozitivne vrijednosti koje će, nadamo se, mladim ljudima ostati kao obrazac ponašanja i kad odrastu.

Prepoznavanje i isticanje svakog fair postupka potrebno je sada i odmah.

Pomoć suparniku važnija je od želje za pobjedom. Postivanje sportskih pravila stalno, a ne samo kada sudac gleda. Uživati u pobjedi, ali znati prihvatiti i poraz.

## FAIR PLAY NAGrada ŠKOLSKOG ŠPORTA



Autor: Melita Solina, 5a, OŠ Marije Juric Zagorke, Zagreb, postel, 18.2.2011. Mentor: Miljana Sever

Takve postupke treba zabilježiti, istaknuti i nagraditi.

Zato, cijenjeni profesori, učenci i njihovi roditelji, pozivamo vas na suradnju. Na svim utakmicama školskog športa koje organizira Hrvatski školski sportski savez možete na zapisničkom stolu pronaći OBRAZAC za prijavu kandidata za Fair play nagradu.

Ako ste na nekom susretu prepoznali fair postupak ili ako poznajete učenika ili profesora koji u svom ponašanju i djelovanju odaje istinski primjer fair play-a u športu, istaknite ga.

U obrascu upišite tražene podatke i pošaljite ih u Hrvatski školski sportski savez. Na kraju školske godine izabrat ćemo najboljeg i dodijeliti mu "Fair play nagradu školskog športa".

### KRITERIJI ZA DOOJELU NAGRADE

Odbor za dodjelu Fair play nagrade (3 člana) donijet će odluku o dobitniku nagrade na temelju sljedećih kriterija:

a)

da je fair play potez (gesta) pojedinca ili ekipe imala ili je mogla imati utjecaja na pobjedu u sportskom natjecanju ili da je mogla umanjiti sportsku izvedbu natjecatelja

b)

da je osoba tijekom natjecanja i/ili tijekom cjelokupnog školovanja ili rada odobila iznimno duh fair playa, promičući napisano sportsko pravilo da se prednost ne stiče na protivničkoj lojnoj sredci

c)

da se osoba ili organizacija isticala na ostvarivanju i promicanju ciljeva fair playa organizirajući kampanje na nacionalnoj ili lokalnoj razini, predavanjima, pisanjem novinskih ili internetskih članaka, sudjelujući na radijskim ili televizijskim emisijama



Autor: Melita Horvatić, 5a, OŠ Marije Juric Zagorke, Zagreb, postel, 18.2.2011. Mentor: Miljana Sever

**BUDI BRZ, BUDI JAK, BUDI ŠKOLSKI PRVAK!**

**NIKA FLEISS, skiing, 3-time Olympian, Silver medal winner at the junior world championship in Maribor, 2004.**

“Someone would say that fair play means following and respecting the rules of sport! That is definitely one side of fair play, but for me it more than the bare meaning of the words and respecting the rules. The other side includes the unwritten rules which make sport exciting and beautiful! And sometimes those rules and contradict the official rules of a sport, which is often the case. No-one can make athletes follow those rules, but I want to believe that most of them do because it's, above all, morally right and I would dare say a sign of good upbringing and what we take away from our home or from our locker rooms!



**FAIR PLAY:**

- Is respecting your opponent as a human being.
- Means trying to be the best, but not win at any means, especially ILLEGAL ones!
- Means having the courage to admit that we've broken the rules, either directly or indirectly!
- Fair play also means admitting defeat!
- Fair play can also be applied to the preparation stage. Not all athletes train under the same conditions and with the same equipment and funds. So fair play should also mean equal preparation. Of course, this is impossible to put into practice for mostly political and financial reasons. I believe that fair play is an important thing in sport in general. The word, phrase, even the fair play awards which are present in every sport, concern each athlete and their coaches and association presidents, but primarily parents which are the first step in raising an honest athlete and person! There are many sport stories and legends about athlete that were never Olympic or world champions, but were fair players and that defined them as athletes, role-models, and, in the end, great people! And we remember these stories longer than some outstanding results... **For in the end, what good are all the medals and accolades if you can't look yourself in the mirror?!"**

**FILIP HRGOVIĆ, boxing, BK Leonardo/Astana Arlans, member of the Croatian national boxing team**

“For me, fair play is a worldview which I apply in everyday life, interpersonal relations, and in sports. To me, every form of breaking the rules is actually a sign of weakness and lack of self-confidence. I'm fair every time I compete, I respect every opponent and all the rules, as do most of my opponents. There must be thousands of them; I don't know who to point out. I also encountered unfair situations in the ring where my opponents tried to hit me with their head, elbow, or even below the waist, etc.

**Be fair, in sport and in everyday life!"**



# **IV.**

## **FAIR PLAY AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF CROATIAN ATHLETES**

## INTERNATIONAL FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE AWARDS

The International Fair Play Committee was founded by UNESCO in 1963 and since then they have given awards to people who have proven themselves as ambassadors of fair play. The annual fair play awards are divided into three categories:

1. For an act of fair play;
2. For a general attitude of sportsmanship;
3. For promoting fair play (through campaigns, publications, media segments).

Since 2012, in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, the fair play award for young people has been awarded under the patronage of the President of the International Olympic Committee.

The International Fair Play Committee awards three types of awards:

1. Letter of Congratulations;
2. Diploma of Honour;
3. World Fair Play Trophies, which are awarded in three categories:
  - The Pierre de Coubertin World Trophy - for fair play achievement by an athlete or team;
  - The Jean Borotra World Trophy - for a person's career and lifetime fair play achievements
  - The Willi Daume World Trophy - for a person or organisation which promotes fair play.

The trophies and diplomas of honour are awarded every year in a different country at a formal ceremony.



### HANA DRAGOJEVIĆ – WINNER OF THE WORLD FAIR PLAY AWARD FOR YOUNG PEOPLE IN 2013.

Hana Dragojević won the World Fair Play Award in 2013 in the category “The President of the International Olympic Committee - IOC award for young people for fair play gesture”. At the Opatija Spring Cup sailing regatta for cadets, Hana Dragojević, a member of JK Labud, saved Marko Smolić, a member of JK Val, when his boat cap-

sized because he got tangled in its ropes in a position from which he could get out of on his own. Hana Dragojević was among the leaders in the stage, but after she heard Marko's frightened and loud cries for help, she quit the stage. She sailed off course to get to Marko's boat and immediately jump into the sea and helped Marko. She lifted **his capsized boat and freed him from the ropes and thus saved him. For this unselfish act Hana won an award from the organisers of the Opatija Spring Cup regatta and from Marko Smolić's club, JK VAL.**



## ACT OF FAIR PLAY AWARD GIVEN TO THE OLYMPIC 49ER CLASS SAILING TEAM FROM 2008.

The Olympic 49er class sailing team (Petar Cupać, Pavle Kostov i coach Ivan Bulaja)

Thanks to Pavle Kostov, Petar Cupać and their coach Ivan Bulaja, the Danish team of Warrer and Ibsen won the gold medal in the 49er class at the 29<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008. According to the Olympic rules format for sailing a regatta ends with a final race for the medal in which the ten best teams participate. The Croatian team of Kostov and Cupać didn't manage to win a spot there, but on August 17<sup>th</sup> their boat still sailed that final race of the Olympic regatta. The conditions were hard; there was both a strong wind and waves. The Danish team of Warrer and Ibsen

had a commanding lead and have secured the gold medal even before the final race. However, 15 minutes before the start of the race the Danish team's boat's mast broke. At that moment, it seemed that the competition of them was over. There was little time left till the start, and their boat wasn't usable. But the Croatian team, one of nine teams which didn't make it to the final race, found out about their problem and instantly reacted to their request and lent them their boat. The Danes managed to return to the regatta area and started the race four minutes after the other finalists, with only a few seconds left before the starting deadline. In the end, they became Olympic champions. All participants of the Olympic regatta in Beijing agreed that the Croatian team showed real Olympic spirit and solidarity. The World Olympic Movement answered their fair play gesture with the highest award of the International Fair Play committee, the Pierre de Coubertin award - World Fair Play Trophy in the category "Act of Fair Play".

In order to become more active partners in the initiative for global peace, international sport federations and national associations as their member, together with individuals, have to connect and cooperate with all relevant government, non-government organisations and bodies which support and promote fair play in sport on a lasting level where it is possible in a way that benefits the constant contribution to world peace the most. (Prot, 2011)

## INTERNATIOAL FAIR PLAY AWARDS

### WINNERS OF TAEKWONDO FAIR PLAY AWARDS

2009. Filip Grgić, World championship in Beijing, China

2013. Ana Zaninović, World championship in Puebla, Mexico



## JANICA KOSTELIĆ WON THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR PLAY AWARD *FAIR PLAY MECENATE*

which is awarded by the Italian Fair Play Committee and was named ambassador of fair play for 2009. The *Fair Play Mecenate* award was founded in 1997 by the Italian Fair Play Committee, and it is awarded to people and organisations for their contribution to the development of sport and their activity in sport and civil society. Gianni Gola was at the head of the jury, and other member of the jury included: Sergej Bubka, Sebastian Coe, Marc Girardelli, Stefka Kostadinova, Rosa Mota, Frankie Fredericks, Richard Fosbury, Edwin Moses and others.



## EUROPEAN FAIR PLAY AWARDS

In order to promote fair play principles, The European Fair Play Movement, in cooperation and under the patronage of European Olympic Committees (EOC) awards the EUROPEAN FAIR PLAY AWARD in several categories:

- **European Fair Play Plaque and Diploma** - for national fair play committees, sport organisations and/or institutes of education for their contribution for promoting fair play values and tolerance and for supporting initiatives which aim to preserve ethical values in sport;
- **European Fair Play Diploma** for organisations or people for preserving and applying ethical values in sport.

Along with the aforementioned awards, the European Fair Play Committee has made a decision to give away the following new fair play awards starting in 2015:

- European Fair Play Flame;
- European Fair Play Spirit;
- Fair Play Voice.

## CROATIAN FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENTS (2006 - 2014)

The Croatian Olympic Committee, at the suggestion of the Croatian Fair Play Committee, gives away an annual FAIR PLAY award.

Awards for fair play achievements during the period between 2006 and 2014 were awarded at the Great Day of Croatian Sport.

## FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE TABLE TENNIS TEAM OF SLAVONSKI BROD TRADE SCHOOL, 2006

While fighting to remain in the 2<sup>nd</sup> tier of the Croatian table tennis league - division East, two teams were on edge before the competition in Slavonski Brod. In the end, the host, the Trade School - Brod table tennis club won with almost no competition. What happened was that their opponent, Nostro table tennis club from Čakovec didn't show up for the game at the scheduled time due to an error made by the organisers who accidentally sent the Čakovec team to Osijek to play Olimpija table tennis club, instead of to Slavonski Brod. They were

supposed to play against Olimpija that day, but in the afternoon. Even though the Trade School - Brod team could have, citing the rules of the competition, have the match registered as a 4 - 0 victory and thereby securing their spot in the league next year, they decided to wait for their "late" opponents and test their skills at the green table. In the end, they lost 3 - 4 and lost the chance to remain in the league. But the honourable act in the face of this temptation was actually a victory for Trade School - Brod table tennis club, which won the 3rd tier of the Croatian Table Tennis League - Slavonia Division in the 2006/2007 season.

### **FAIR PLAY AWARD GIVEN TO STIPE BOŽIĆ, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, 2007**

What makes Stipe Božić a humanitarian and selfless giver is his deep sense of solidarity. He put his years-long sporting experience, supreme mountain-climbing skills and knowledge at the service of saving people's lives. The experience of this great name often carries with itself an extremely painful side such as the Kornati tragedy and the loss of twelve young Croatian lives. The athletic achievements of Stipe Božić as a mountain climber put him at the top of the list of most successful climber in the world. He conquered the highest peaks of all seven continents, the North Pole and other natural phenomena like Lukina jama, the deepest cavern in Croatia, which is 1,395 metres deep. The heroics of Stipe Božić are of high social importance and promote positive moral values, among them also fair play.

### **FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OLYMPIC CLASS 49ER SAILING TEAM, 2008**

The Olympic class 49er sailing team (Petar Cupać, Pavle Kostov and their coach Ivan Bulajar)

Their fair play gesture resulted in the world Olympic movement awarding them the highest award of the International Fair Play Committee - The World Fair Play Trophy in the category "Act of Fair Play".

### **FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF FOOTBALL PLAYER MARKO RAŠO, NK ZADAR 2009**

The beginning of the 2008/2009 football season and the Croatian Indoor Football Championship will be remembered by the humane, fair and selfless act of 20-year old football player from NK Zadar, Marko Rašo, who, with the awareness of a top athlete, came to help referee Vlado Svilokos who became sick. What happened was that in the first round match between Zadar and Šibenik at the tournament style Croatian Indoor Football Championship, the main referee Vlado Svilokos suddenly felt sick and collapsed on the field in the final minute of the first half. The very next second, with the other players and fans shocked, Marko Rašo, who was sitting on the substation bench, ran onto the field and provided expert help. His act helped the referee from Zadar to survive until the medics arrived, which they themselves confirmed.

### **FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF "LABUD" SAILING CLUB, SPLIT, 2010.**

The Vis regatta will be remembered by the humane and selfless act of the members of "Labud" sailing club from Split which used a rubber boat and their role as members of the regatta committee to save the crew of Saša Keković's Montenegrin boat Black Mystery from hitting a reef and the following consequences. Due to stormy winds, big waves and bad weather which hindered the competition, the Black Mystery's stern backstay broke and it found itself only half a metre from the rocks under Sustipan and in grave danger. In an extremely dramatic situation, members and coaches of the "Labud" sailing club from Split, Tonči Antunović, Vedran Mandić, Nikola Bralić and Dominik Peković, immediately and selflessly reacted and set out in rubber boats to battle the weather in order to help the Montenegrin crew. Ignoring the circumstances, they used their sailing skills, with zero hesitation, and with tremendous bravery and effort to prevent injury to the crew of the Black Mystery.

## FIAR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE POLAR CLASS SAILING TEAM FROM “LABUD” SAILING CLUB, 2011.

In the first race of the 67<sup>th</sup> Vis regatta from Split to Vis, the boat Paiketa was hit by a wave which cast eight crew members overboard without lifejackets. To make matters worse, the three remaining crew members weren't able to sail the boat. While passing by the accident, the crew of the boat Polar 2, with skipper Marko Matić, didn't hesitate for a single moment. They stopped the regatta and returned to help the crew of the Paiketa. After an hour all eight crew members were saved and were given first aid for hypothermia. After saving the crew Polar 2 continued on its path towards Vis, and the Judges' Committee allowed them to correct their final standing.

## FAIR PLAY ACHIEVEMENT OF HANA DRAGOJEVIĆ, SAILING; AND OF VEDRAN BAKAČ, TABLE TENNIS, 2013

The act of fair play performed by Hana Dragojević, who quit a race in order to save Marko Smolić, was recognised as the greatest act of fair play in 2013 and was awarded with the International Fair Play Committee's Young People's Fair Play Gesture award.

Vedran Bakač, member of the national junior table tennis team and member of STK Split, with his actions at the international Croatia Open championship in Varaždin, showed that sportsmanship and fair play still have a place in sports. Vedran awarded his opponent the final match point which the judge already gave to Vedran and his partner because of a foul ball which no-one else saw or objected to. That move cost them a place at the finals of an important international IITF tournament, which is very important for a young player's further advancement which gives additional weight to this exceptional gesture.

Source: Croatian Olympic Committee, [www.hoo.hr](http://www.hoo.hr), Croatian Fair Play Committee, <http://www.hoo.hr/hr/olimpizam/hrvatski-fair-play-odbor>

## FAIR PLAY AWARDS FOR SCHOOL SPORT

The **Croatian School Sports Association** is the main school sports organisation in Croatia which oversees the large field of school sports. More than 80,000 elementary and high-school students attend all levels of competitions in one school year. The Croatian School Sports Association popularizes the idea of school sports with the idea of the value of fair play in sport, teamwork, tolerance, mutual respect, respect for the rules of the sport, truth, solidarity and cooperation. Since 2010, with the help of the Croatian Fair Play Committee, the Croatian School Sports Association awards the **SCHOOL SPORTS FAIR PLAY AWARD** at all national competitions of elementary and high-schools.



*Tomislav Antunović – the first winner*



**V.**

**FAIR PLAY IN PRACTICE**

Since 2007, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport of the Republic of Croatia and the Education and Teacher Training Agency have been carrying out various activities dealing with the importance of education institutions in promoting the culture of fan support in the spirit of tolerance and the respect of diversity and preventing fan violence. The Ministry and Agency formulated their activities in 2800 by creating the **Action plan for the implementation of the programme of educational measures in the fight against violence in sports, sports competitions and outside of them** whose main goal is to make the public aware of the problem of violence in sport and to actively include children and young people into prevention programmes.

- Since May 2007 expert conferences have been organised and the book **Sport and Violence in Europe** have been presented in all major Croatian cities which have a developed fan subculture (Osijek, Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Požega, Poreč);



- Under the organisation of the Ministry and Agency, and in coordination with the General Police Directorate and the Embassy of the Republic of France, the expert conference **Review of School Prevention Programmes** was organised on the island Brač in Croatia where school prevention programmes of 35 elementary schools, high-schools and student dorms in Croatia were presented and an exhibition of 191 art projects from Croatian elementary and high-schools on the subject of preventing addiction and violence in sport was held.



Primary School "A.G. Matoš", Mihaela Zubčić, Čačinci



Primary School "I. Batalić", Matea Kos, Raša



Primary School "Petrijanec", Mateja Štefinšćak, Petrijanec



High School, Rijeka



IXth High School, Zagreb, winning poster



Iva Knežević, Ela Mrković, Primary School "Vidici", Šibenik



Primary School "I.G. Kovačić", Mihael Petranović, Delnice



Primary School "Ivan Mažuranić", Tin Gojević, Zagreb

- **Electronic publications were published:** School Prevention Programmes (2009.); “How I support and how I behave when playing sports” (2010.); the book Sport and Violence in Europe (by Dominique Bodin, Luc Robene, Stephane Heas; published by the Council of Europe) which was distributed to all educational institutions;
- **The brochure “Racism, Football and the Internet” was translated**, which was aimed at students and teachers and which deals with the topic of racism - published by the European Monitoring Centre for Racism and Xenophobia, 2002;
- **The comic book “What? Racist? Me?” was translated**, which was aimed at students and teachers who discuss the topic of racism - published by the European Commission - General Office for Information, Culture and Audiovisual Media, 1998;
- **The publication “All Different, All Equal” was translated** - with these translations European practice is becomes available in Croatia;
- **European Handbook for Preventing Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs**, which was edited by dr. Jaap Van der Stel in cooperation with Deborah Voordewind;
- The handbook **School Programmes for Preventing Addiction**, by prof. dr. sc. Slavko Sakoman;
- A tender was made to create an etiquette guide titled **“How I Support and Act when Playing Sport”** through which 97 literary and 446 art projects were electronically published and distributed to all educational institutions;
- The **“I’ve Got an Attitude”** is part of the European *Unplugged - European Drug Addiction Prevention Trail* programme. It is based on learning life skills and the concept of social consequences thereby promoting positive and healthy behaviour and helping prevent the use of addiction agents (smoking, alcohol use and other addiction agents) and has been carried out for the last five years in seven European countries - Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and Sweden. The “I’ve Got an Attitude” handbook was translated and with this project Croatia ha been given the opportunity to adapt and implement the *Unplugged* programme into its projects. Within the programme 64 teacher and 14 expert associates - social pedagogues have completed the expert training;
- Since March 2011 the Agency and Ministry have supported the research: **Habits and characteristics of gambling and sports betting in adolescents in urban areas**. Ricijaš and associates carried out the research on a sample of 1,952 high-school students on problems connected to gambling and betting. The results show that the activities of gambling and betting are widespread among adolescents. High-school students usually (once a week or more) bet in betting shops and online (without betting money), play gambling machines and bet on virtual races. Risky factors connected with problematic gambling are: motivation of earning money and perfecting betting skills; unrealistic view of probability and other cognitive distortions like the illusion of control; a higher tendency for other risky and delinquent behaviour; personality traits which hinder the establishment of quality relationships and hinder the process of taking responsibility for a person’s own behaviour and thought patterns which hinder functional adaptation to everyday life. The results generally point to the need to establish activities aimed at treating and preventing gambling in adolescents;
- In 2012 the Government of Croatia founded the **National Committee to Fight Violence in Sport** at the suggestion of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport and Ministry of Justice;
- In the 2012/2013 school year a holistic model of **health education** was introduced into the Croatian educational system which will ensure the availability of generally accepted scientific information on models of health education with which students will develop competencies for healthy and responsible behaviour;
- As for other publications, we would like to point out the **Methodical guide on giving a Homeroom class** on the topic of gambling and betting as well as the book Hooliganism;
- On [www.preventivni.hr](http://www.preventivni.hr) - unlimited use of expert literature and work materials is made available.



## 17. EUROPEAN FAIR PLAY CONGRESS, POREČ, 2011

The annual European Fair Play Congress, which has been held from 1995, represents “a meeting place” for the European fair play community, which is completely dedicated to help make sport better and thereby creating a more humane and peaceful world. On September 28th 2011 the 17th European Fair Play Congress was opened in Poreč under the high patronage of the President of the Republic of Croatia, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, European Olympic Committees (EOC and the International Council for Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE). The Croatian Olympic Committee, the Croatian Fair Play Committee and the city of Poreč were the hosts.

- The subject of the Congress was: **Sport as a Part of Culture: Fair Play as a Part of Sport Culture**, and other themes included:
- The affect of sport on moral changes in society;
- Ethical behaviour of coaches;
- The media and violence in sport;
- Fair play and fan behaviour.

A thematic exhibition of sport photographs was organised by the Croatian School Sports Association, the Croatian Sports Journalists Association and the Croatian Deaf People Sports Association for the participants of the 17<sup>th</sup> European Fair Play Congress.



**VI.**

**FAIR PLAY AND SPORT  
COMPETITIONS**

If we define sport as a shared search for excellence through challenge, then a sport competition is a place where athletes are tested and try to develop excellence by overcoming obstacles defined by the rules. R. L. Sajmon, Fer-plej: etika sporta, Beograd, Službeni glasnik, 2006., translated from English by Marija Babić)

Sport competition as a shared search for excellence implies behaviour which athletes should show towards one another. Real competitors want to be challenged by worthy opponents, and to achieve that they have to allow other athletes the same conditions to achieve their best results. This statement made by Sajmon is confirmed by the statements of Croatian athletes: Ana Jelušić, Martin and Damir Sinković, Damir Martin, David Šain, Snježana Pejčić, Sandra Perković and Roko Ukić.



**ANA JELUŠIĆ, skiing, SK Platak, silver medal winner at the junior world championship in 2003, bronze medal winner at the junior world championship in 2005, member of the Croatian national ski team, three time Olympian**

“My first association with fair play is the mutual respect which develops among athletes inside and outside of their teams. It’s very easy to become focused only on your own needs, especially in a non-team sport, but it’s very important to stay in touch with other so that you can help them if the situation calls for it.

During one summer training in South America my baggage and all of my skiing equipment got stuck in a lay-over airport.

After travelling for more than 24 hours I arrived for a month long training camp in Ushuahi in South Argentina not being able to train and participate in race as my coach and I had planned. Fortunately, the Italian national ski team was in the same hotel as us and when they found out that I had lost my equipment, they leapt action. They took my from room to room and handed pieces of their skiing equipment, one at a time. After 10 minutes I had everything I needed, from socks and ski uniform to even skis. They made sure that I didn’t lose a single day of training. After a couple of day my luggage was found and arrived in Ushuai. I successfully finished my races, and I even beat some of the girls who generously had lent me their equipment a few days earlier. Luckily, instead of being angry, the girls celebrated with me and were proud of the fact that that success wouldn’t be possible without their help.”



**SNJEŽANA PEJČIĆ, shooting, SK Lokomotiva Rijeka, bronze medal winner at the 2008 Olympic Games, silver medal winner at the 2014 world championship, two-time European champion in 2009 and world record holder since 2015.**

“A couple of years ago at an international competition my colleague’s from El Salvador rifle broke near the end of the match. According to the rules she was given 25

extra minutes. They tried to get the rifle to work, quickly fix it just so that she can finish the match, but they failed; the damage was too big. I remember the disappointed look on her face and then the smile when I gave her my rifle and told her that she can adjust it any way she wants and finish the match. Fair play or not, I’ll never have doubts as to how to act in such situation. I’m glad if I can help someone.”



**MARTIN AND DAMIR SINKOVIĆ, DAMIR MARTIN, DAVID ŠAIN,** rowing – quadruple sculls, members of the Croatian national team (from 3 clubs), two-time world champions (2010, 2013), bronze medal winners at the 2011 world championship (2011.), silver medal winners at the 2012 Olympic Games in London

“Fair play is one of the most beautiful things that sport can offer, especially today when athletes are under a lot of pressure to achieve good results. I think that all athletes should strive for fair play no matter what. That is the principle of the Olympic movement. We experienced fair play when we were getting ready for a four-man race and collided with a Slovakian team which totally wrecked our boat. We reached an agreement with the judges to have our race moved to the end of the day’s schedule so that can get a substitute boat. This was at the Croatia Open in Zagreb, in 2010, I think. We replaced the entire boat, took our old one and, in the end, finished first. The Slovaks didn’t suffer as much damage on their boat so they fixed it and in the end finished third.”

**SANDRA PERKOVIĆ,** athletics, HAVK Mladost, current Olympic, world, European and Mediterranean discus throw champion



“Fair play is a honest and moral way of approaching sport and I think that every person, and not just athletes, should treat everything like that. There is a saying - Good will be rewarded with good! I’ve always been fair and I’ve always praised those who treated me fairly. I acted in the spirit of fair play several time. One such situation was at the 2009 world championship. It rained during the finals and a girl who was at that time competing for the gold had a sponsored towel which the organisers taped up because her sponsors weren’t the sponsors of the competition so she lost her towel. I gave her my towel and after she managed to properly wipe her discus, she threw it far enough to win the gold medal and kick me out of the top eight. **Today I’m not sorry for that because I’ve done the right thing and I think that every athlete, person, whether young or old, should practice fair play, that is and act fairly. As I’ve said - good will be rewarded with good - and everyone will reap what they sow. And victory is always sweeter if it’s true, and a fair victory is a true victory.**”

**ROKO UKIĆ,** member of KK Cedevita and the Croatian national basketball team

“Fair play is key! All the successes and good things that come from sport are for nothing without fair play. That’s the key thing which is considered important at the worldwide level, on all the big competitions and in all big sport organisations, from FIFA, NBA and other top organisations. That’s the way it should be because all future players and athletes and competitors should be taught about and made aware of the principles of fair play. That’s the only way we’ll have it!”

## AGGRESIVENESS - ASSERTIVENESS

The question of whether sport possesses in itself a dose of aggressiveness, that is to say do aggressiveness and assertiveness coincide is often asked. Not all aggressive behaviour in sport is violence, that is to say **aggressive behaviour means that participants in sport hurt those who are involved in a sporting activity, and assertive behaviour means using legal means in a determined and powerful activity in order to reach a certain goal without hindering the rights of others.** It could be said that these two forms of behaviour overlap, but we must also take into account the differences between them so that the end result isn't violence.

## FOR A NEW GENERATION OF FANS

The safety of spectators, as well as preventing violence on sport venues, is part of a global policy. Croatia has started carrying out measures which are aimed at **strengthening and promoting the role of educational institutions in preventing violence in sport by creating a new generation of fans.** A conclusion was reached after several individual activities which stated that without systemic and continuing application of preventive measure and education from an early age there is no chance of achieving long-term goals. Following that, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport suggested that a programme of educational measure meant to fight violence in sport be created and implemented in order to focus the public's attention to the problem of violence in sport so that serious steps to reduce can be taken. There are several forms of inappropriate, even aggressive, behaviour in sport where hooligan fans represent only the most visible form of violence. Along with fan violence, there are other forms of violence, and they feature all participants in sport (coaches, judges, athletes, parents, etc.). In order to get scientifically based answer about violence among all sport participants, as well as in order to stop the further growth of violence, The Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, within the framework of the Action Plan, began research in

2015 based on which the current state of society regarding violence in and around sport would be determined and whose results will be the foundation for further work with children and young people.

**The Law for Preventing Violence at Sporting Competitions** (NN, no. 117/03, 71/06, 43/09 and 34/11) determines what is illegal behaviour before, during and after a sporting competition or sporting events, it determines the obligations and responsibilities of organisers and participants of sporting competitions, sport federations and other high-level sport associations, spectators at a sporting competitions, athletes, coaches, judges and other persons which are involved in the organisation, carrying out and informing.

According to Lalić (2011), quality knowledge of fan fair play as part of the appropriate subculture and the stimulation of its stronger expression can help government authorities and other bodies prevent violent behaviour among hardcore fans. The Government, with the help of other bodies and based on objective observations, should use a combination of repression (which is unavoidable) and prevention (without which repression would have an effect). Certain bodies occasionally get involved in prevention (Ministry of the Interior, non-government groups...), and a larger number of bodies should be involved in it (the aforementioned organisations, sport organisations, local authorities, educational institutions and others, and definitely supporter clubs). It would be very useful to **systemically establish direct and continued contact (talk with them, give them leaflets and so on) with members of supporter club on stadiums and other places where they gather, organise football competitions for them, even competitions in creating a fan atmosphere, carry out the "fan training" and "fan embassies" project** (Bodin, Robene, Heas, 2007, page 41) and carrying out similar preventive and educational activities.

By carrying out the Action plan we want to warn people of the problems of violence, both in and around sport. We need to return the game, fun and fair play to sport. That is the only kind of sport which can teach children and young people valuable skills.

# VII.

## FAIR PLAY MESSAGES FROM COACHES AND JUDGES

Coaches are part of an organised system in sport. They have to be educated in the field of sport, and have coaching licences. In the past, most of the energy went into the athletes, how to train them, how they can develop their emotional stability, etc. As we can see, that interest and energy has lately shifted towards working with coaches. They are the first baseline for athletes. Research shows that the opinions of athletes, their coaches (Tušak, 2011).

The role of coaches brings with it certain rights and responsibilities. The responsibility of the coach is to create a safe, progressive, satisfying experience for all sport participants. The ethics code is the main professional reference for coaches, and many countries and international federations have developed specific ethics codes which deal with the training process. In other cases the ethical responsibility of a coach is incorporated into broader codes of conduct. The International Council for Coach Excellence (ICCE) is a global body for promoting good practice in sport training and coach education. Their European chapter, the European Coach Council, has developed a proposal for recognising coaching competence and qualifications, as well as developing the “voice of coaches” within the European Union. The ICCE has begun implementing pilot projects on creating an online module entitled “Making Ethical Decisions”. This module is adapted from the existing principle the Canadian Association of Coaches (CAC, 2007). The module encompasses five basic principles: physical safety and health of athletes, responsibility of coaching, integrity in relationship, respect and paying respect to sport (Duffy, 2011).

Most coaches were present in sport at a time when social and media support didn't exert so much pressure and influence on athletes, so they lack personal experience in working under such success-hungry conditions. They are still learning. Like athletes, they sometimes choose shortcuts which are sometimes illegal, morally unexpected and unethical, bad for sport and often unhealthy (doping in sport, cheating in sport, emphasizing unfair play, developing too much aggression, developing socially unacceptable norms and forms of behaviour, emphasizing specific illnesses and developing the role of the BAD GUY in sport). Many changes should be simple in the education system and under control so that these negative effects change, and it is about time that they are approached systematically. We cannot change all of society, but we can try to develop new paths

among people who have a large influence on young athletes (Tušak, 2011).

Brkljačić and associates (2009) performed a research whose aim was to determine the attitudes of athletes (38% of which were professionals, and 62% were amateurs) on the ethics in contemporary sport. For the purpose of their research they constructed a poll titled “Ethics of Sport” which tested for these attitudes. The research was carried out on a sample of 100 athletes, 34 (34%) were women, and 66 (66%) were men; 38 participants (38%) were professional athletes and 62 participants (62%) were recreational athletes; the research was carried out in two Croatian cities, Rijeka and Zagreb. The average age of participants was 29 years, with an average of 12 years of experience in sport. The stance that sport judges today are unethical was present in 49.5% of participants, and only 2% of them thought that judges are completely ethical. This is a result of many sporting events where the judges, and not the athletes, determined (or better yet, chose) the winner. 40.4% of participants had a positive view of the ethical behaviour of coaches, whereas 20.2% of participants thought that coaches are not ethical. What's interesting is that 39.4% of participants have no stance on how ethical their coaches are, which says a lot on what they think about the ethics of sport and ethics in general. It also speaks of the doubt whether today's athletes are even capable of recognising ethical moments in modern sport. The authors of the research paper point out the need for a systemic education on the ethics of sport (ethics in sport) and the necessity for it to be implemented into education programmes.

### BOJAN MARINOVIĆ, Blanka Vlašić's coach, ASK Split

“For me, fair play means playing properly, without cheating in any way. I personally sometimes help athletes when they don't have a coach at a competition, if that can be considered fair play. I remember that one time Inga Babakova helped Blanka at an athletics meet in Cottbus in Germany. During the competition she gave her a bandage tape because Blanka's foot joint was painful. Since this is seen as directly helping your opponent, it was definitely an act of fair play. **Anyway, always reach your arm out to your opponents no matter how the competition ends.** And that's fair play!”

## NIKO KOVAČ, manager of the Croatian national football team

“For me fair play is, above all, respecting everyone on the field. Of course we all want to win and it is that emotion that carries us throughout the game, but within that longing for success we have to respect the rules of the game, our opponents, judges and fans. **Our actions on the field, as well as speech, gestures and actions, can cause injury, insult or belittlement of our opponent, and that is not becoming of any proper sportsman. In the end, on that field we are all ambassadors of the sport we represent, and if we behave in the spirit of fair play then we will present that sport in the way to younger generations who are watching and, to a certain degree, copying our behaviour.** That is why I had the most respect for teammates and opponents who wanted to win with all their heart, as did I, but not at the cost of breaking what we call fair play.”



## JASMIN REPEŠA, basketball coach, manager of the Croatian national basketball team

“Fair play should be nurtured, stimulated. It is something extremely important and so must be worked on every day. Personally, I’m a coach who has never told his players to do something wrong to their opponent. I’ve always asked that they play hard, strong, but within the constraints of the rules and I think that, in the end, that’s the best thing about sport. If any of my players were to play unfairly, I would get them out of the game, or even out of practice. I think that’s what is missing when it comes to working with young people here. I don’t mean that people aren’t educated, but there is definitely no intensity which will get young people to a situation to build their limits, both physical and mental, by pushing to the very limit. Training should be much more intensive so that they can help young people develop both as persons and as athletes. They develop tolerance to situations which can happen to them during a match. Daily intensive training will help the avoid difficult situations, to react accordingly against provocations because they leave such training tougher and stronger.”



**BISERKA VRBEK, shooting, international shooting judge, former top athlete and Olympian, assistant secretary general of the Croatian Olympic Committee, member of the Croatian Fair Play Committee, and EC of the European Fair Play Movement**

“For me as an athlete, fair play was quality training and good competition preparations so that I would do everything necessary before the competition and that I can achieve the best result as possible, respect my opponents and give my best for my team’s final result in a fair and equal competition. That’s why our manager often told I’m not always best athlete on the team, but that I’m an irreplaceable part of the team he can always count on when fighting for a medal. **Today as a sports judge I view fair play in sport primarily as creating the opportunity to have command over the rules of the sport so that I can accurately and in a timely manner provide advice to athletes, including at official practices and competition preparations, and to respect the rules of the sport. Also, whenever I’m in doubt when it comes to making a ruling I don’t allow that a judges decision be at the cost of the athlete.**”



**MARIJO STRAHONJA, football, FIFA referee**

“For me, fair play is a fundamental part of football where **all participants follow the rules of the game, use their common sense, respect their teammates, their opponent, coaches, referees and fans. It’s being dignifying in victory and defeat!** In my travels as a referee I’ve seen passionate love towards this noble game. That’s why I believe that fair play embedded in football teaches children, young people and others self-respect, how to follow the rules and use those skills for a successful life.”

# VIII.

**WHAT IS FAIR PLAY  
AND DO THE CROATIAN  
MEDIA RECOGNISE IT?**

“Examples give us the right to answer this question with ‘no’. The anonymous person who, during the Croatia - Brazil match at the FIFA World Cup in Germany in 2006, despite strong security measures and high fence, ran onto the field of the Olympia Stadium in Berlin was given too much media space. In his homeland of Croatia he was declared a hero, and he received a job offer thanks to the media presentation of his (bad) act. Because this was the most watched live game in the history of Croatia (70% of Croatian viewers watched the game at last briefly on TV), three million people could see an example of unsportsmanlike conduct and it’s praise. The second example which we mentioned several times in this book is that of the award-winning Croatian class 49er sailing team: Pavle Kostov, Petar Cupač and their coach Ivan Bulaja. The act of the sailors from Zadar, which enabled the Danes to win the Olympic gold medal with a borrowed boat, never received the proper valorisation in the media because the few articles on their act was reduced to the fact that Croatia (also) won the Olympic gold medal because the Danish team won in a Croatian boat.” (Šarec, Lukačić, 2011.).

“The domestic media scene is full of sensationalism. Newspaper headlines point out things which are never mentioned in the text. Things are taken out of context and scandals are created where there are none. Even in sports. Knowledge on the topic being written about is becoming almost redundant because nobody checks the facts nor is it required, and information published by the media became unchecked strings of data, very often wrong data. Young journalists use the Internet as a source of information without checking it; publishing information which they think would be

truthful to the public. The language of ‘modern’ journalists, which have skipped the social and cultural level of education, and also the competitive note in sport, is becoming raw, cold. Developing vocabulary is not a priority in school, especially in editorial offices. Making up names and the lack of proofreaders kills the value of the Croatian language, and with it our traditional values. Media today still play a vital role in creating and developing democratic culture, therefore culture in general.” (Ozmec, 2011.)

According to **Mataja** (2011), so called derbies are often called high-risk games in previews and military terminology is often used. Coaches are treated as military commanders which outwit each other with tactical and strategic moves. Sport venues are called arenas, and matches are called battles or conflicts. Some battles are described as being “to the last drop [of blood]”. Lost matches are viewed as defeats which are sometimes treated as shameful, and victories are celebrated as glorious. Therefore, the rhetoric being used by the majority of the media is more appropriate to fire stokers which are fuelling the public, keeping the media warm, and has stadiums burning. When we add to this sport journalists or commentators who are mostly official fans, it is easy to conclude that every match, to paraphrase, part of the war doctrine (Klauzssewitz) or continuation of the match by other means.

**BRANKO VUKINA, member of the Croatian Fair Play Committee and long term columnist for Večernji List:**

**“Can a journalist play fair? Can a journalist, therefore, be just? Or, to ask a different question: can he equally treat all participants in a, let’s say, sport competition?”** Today we are witnesses to the fact that people who have something to say to the public somewhat too intense. Their dramatic ton and jerky smiles often don’t reflect their character. At least sport journalists should avoid this trap. Everyone knows what to comment with this tone or that tone, with this punctuation or sentence or that.

Long ago, people went to stadium to enjoy what they saw, the skill of sporting rivals. Among the kibitzers, as our great-grandmothers and grandmothers called sports fans and enthusiasts in the 1950s, a certain reporter’s headline was talked about incisively. The headline was ‘Meteor vs. The Star’. Meteor was one of Dinamo’s great defensive players, and The Star was a famous Hajduk striker. The report was fun, and was both spectators and people who weren’t at the game talked about it with equal zeal. However, no-one accused the reported of being biased. Nor did the reporter give the derby a meaning which sporting events simply don’t have.

Many years later, that same reporter, talked about the skill of both our and the opposing team in a international match between national teams. Our fans didn’t hold that against him. Quite the contrary! The reporter, who was also a top-class journalist, saved the raised tone, but without the tension and jerkiness. During the game, he didn’t bother the views with odds, he didn’t worry about the result but rather he focused exclusively on the game pointing out both national teams. As a result, his tone full of excitement coincided with the joy of the home fans.

In certain sports sponsors like only one person: the winner. That is, of course, their right. But any well informed fan knows that there are no protagonists without supporting roles, there is no first place without last place. The difference is only there on the podium, during those special moments when winners are declared, medals handed out and/or anthems played. The absolutization of someone’s accomplishments, the unlimited pointing out of this or that doesn’t constitute journalistic fair play. Only the relaxed tone, full of justified praise, discretion and fairness on one side and generosity, smiles and life joy on the other is fair. Everything else is, to put it mildly, against that spirit. The trouble the journalist in selecting his tone of voice, recording and/or description doesn’t stop here. A journalist, obviously, can play fair. In fact, he must do that. But sometimes the boardroom or editorial bigshots censure his report or don’t publish what he did right. **Can a journalist play fair in those circumstances is a questions which shouldn’t be directed at the journalist, but rather his editorial board. Can they play fair?** Or are the allowed to only be the spokesperson of one or more interest groups. There is no place for journalists, real journalists, on those editorial boards. There is no daily bread; there is no peace and self-definition. They can’t play fair because there is no rectitude, incorruptibility, justice and generosity. Therefore, the journalist who really can play fair has to be grateful above all. He has to be aware that he has a unique opportunity to evaluate based on his own conscience and professional know-how. This commits him to be more persistent, reliable, awake i balanced. When he is, therefore, praising a home star, he shouldn’t underestimate the defeated side. That star is a star because he took the place of a previous star, a not some goofball. **Respect is, we can say, pre-condition for playing fair. It is true not just for journalists, but also for the people who employ him.”**



# **IX.**

## **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

Unfortunately, violence has become a constant in every modern society and is present in families, schools, public places as well as in sports. The Republic of Croatia has realised the importance of the safety of its citizens both on sport venues and outside them and has begun carrying out measures which are aimed at decreasing violence. Following that, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, together with the Agency for Education and Teacher Training, suggested that programme of educational measures for fighting violence in sport be created and carried out, with the aim of raising awareness in the general public to the problem of violence in sport, and have it completely researched, explained and understood so that serious steps for reducing it can be taken. (Muždalo and Tot, 2011.) Above all, it was necessary to inform people working the education system of this problem, and this was done with a large number of expert conferences, with the help of expert associates and the numerous institutions of the Republic of Croatia, top athletes - ambassadors of school sport. The focal point of interest was children and their education through a wide range of measures adjusted for different age groups. The implementation of the *Action Plan* was envisioned as an interactive relationship where children and young people are the carry out and/or actively participate in most of the measures. The results of these measures cannot be measured at the moment and they don't come by quickly and it is therefore necessary to get feedback from children and young people immediately in order to see how effective certain measures are. For the *Action plan* to fulfil its purpose, it is necessary to know how to affect children and young people, their habits, worldviews and awareness. Renson (2003) points out that "sport in itself is not educational, but only when it is placed in an educational context." Sociologist Renato Matić (2011) points to fair play as not just value in sport, but as a common social value which holds the unused potential to be simultaneously promoted in society in general as well as in sport.

**The question is whether this can be done or not, and if it can then when, how and what kind of education context should be made 'operational' at sport venues?**

We believe it can, but to know for sure whether it can be done or not, and when and how, we need to do a thorough research of all participants in sport in all of Croatia. Croatia will carry out one such research in 2015 which will give us insight into the current state of society along with all other previous research, as well as field research whose results will form a basis for further action. Their aim

is to find answers to the question of where does violence and disrespect of fair play come from, who are the perpetrators, the victim, their age, whether or not sports are involved, what is the relationship between violence and media and so on. We want to obtain a complete insight into the forms and idiosyncrasies of inappropriate behaviour in sport in Croatia and offer relevant, scientifically based answers which we can aim at prevention and reduce the incidence of violence in sport, that is to say to get people to respect fair play principles when dealing with all participants in sport.

To find the answers to this question we can look at previous practical examples. According to Lieke Vloet (2011), the Netherlands is carrying out a model of "zero tolerance policy" and a national programme titled "Safe Sport Surroundings" (2011 - 2016) which, among other things, includes existing programmes aimed at different groups: "Judges with a Plan" and "Together for sportsmanlike behaviour and respect", with the aim of wide-ranging and integral approach which includes encouraging a positive social surrounding (prevention) and acting in case of outbursts (repression). The Dutch programme "Safe Sport Surroundings" includes five areas: 1. awareness and communication which includes Olympians, football players, coaches, judges and board members of sport organisations who act as ambassadors, 2. sport clubs and board members of local sport organisations who play an important role in creating a sport surrounding, 3. instructors and coaches who are educated at special workshops, 4. judges who need to be educated and 5. outbursts and disciplinary regulations which need to be adjusted and improved, based on which protocols and procedure for acting in case of outbursts will be created.

With this publication we tried raise awareness, promote and point out the most important factors involved in creating a sporting atmosphere all the while aware of the fact there is still a huge unused space in front of us and that only the joint effort of parties which participate and those which can affect a safe sport surrounding can bring the expected results in the future.

Even though we are aware that this publication is a small step in promoting fair play principles, and is aimed at children and young people, who are our greatest treasure, we invite you to join us in applying fair play values in everyday life, in schools, in extracurricular and out-of-school programmes, in all forms of sport - from pre-school school to top-level, in any social role (athlete, parent, friend, coach, teacher, fan, delegate, etc), all with the aim that, every day, we **LIVE FAIR PLAY!**

**X.**

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