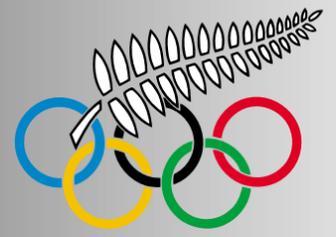


NEW ZEALAND WOMEN IN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT



OLYMPIC MUSEUM
New Zealand Olympic Committee

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INTRODUCTION

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

The Olympic Movement is an educational movement for young people.

Under the Olympic Charter, its role is to promote Olympism within the framework of sports activity, through Education and Development Programmes and through the celebration of the Olympic Games, in pursuit of the Goal of the Olympic Movement.

The Goal of the Movement is to contribute to building a better and more peaceful world by Educating Youth Through Sport free of discrimination and in the Olympic Spirit.

This requires a mutual understanding in the spirit of Friendship, Unity and Fair Play.

MODERN OLYMPISM

Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, who in 1894 established the Olympic Movement, is recognised as the father of modern Olympism. He modernised Ancient Greek ideals and launched them to the rest of the world through the staging of a modern Olympic Games. Today this festival celebrates the ideals which remain at the heart of Olympism.

By blending sport with culture and education, Olympism promotes a way of life based on:

- The balanced development of body, will and mind
- The joy found in effort
- The educational value of being a good role model
- Respect for universal ethics including tolerance, generosity, unity, friendship, non-discrimination and respect for others.

Olympism uses sport to promote the balanced development of people as an essential step in building a peaceful society that places a high value on human dignity.

Consistent with this philosophy, the Olympic Motto “Citius, Altius, Fortius” – which means Swifter, Higher, Stronger, invites all who belong to the Olympic Movement to Excel in accordance with the Olympic Spirit.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games blend sports competition, cultural festivals, ceremonies, village life and youth camps into an integrated whole. When people bring into this arena, attitudes and achievement that reflect the ideals of Olympism, they encounter an Olympic Experience and the festival becomes a powerful means of building a better and more peaceful world.

WOMEN IN THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

History shows that women’s participation in the Olympic Movement has been increasing slowly over the years, since their first participation in the Games of the II (2nd) Olympiad, Paris 1900. This evolution has taken place in a social context where women’s issues started to be addressed leading to major actions and regulations which have recognised and defended women’s rights at all levels of society.

As a leader of the Olympic Movement, whose first objective is to promote Olympism and sport worldwide, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established a positive trend to enhance women’s participation in the Movement and sport especially in the last 20 years.

In this exhibition five New Zealand women, who have been involved within the Olympic Movement, are featured. Each of these individuals has excelled in accordance with the Olympic Spirit and has contributed to the Goal of the Olympic Movement.

Visit: www.olympic.org.nz



Kiri Shaw – Olympian



Susie Simcock – Olympic Leader



Sarah Ulmer – Olympian



Pat Barwick – Olympic Team Coach



Barbara Kendall – Olympian