

European Junior Woman Ultimate Championships Baltic Junior Open Ultimate Championships NEWSLETTER 2003



Schedule of the day

TRANSPORT:

From Sikupilli buss station 11.45
Back from stadium 18:00; 18:50

SCHOOL LUNCHROOM IS OPEN:

Breakfast: 10.00 – 11.30
Dinner: 18.30 – 20.30

Players staying at the hotel will have to come to the school for dinner.

Don't forget the coupons!

GAME SCHEDULE:

13.30

Tournament opening

14:00 – 15:40

Sweden – Latvia Field 1
Russia – United Kingdom Field 2

16:00 – 17:40 (women)

Sweden – Finland Field 1
Latvia – United Kingdom Field 2

Today's weather

Cloudy with clear intervals. Many places showery.
Northwest north wind 7-12, on coasts to 18 m/s.
Temperature: 16-21C



The very first interview

...for the very first EUJWC tournament newspaper we decided to have with Paul Eriksson. Sure many of you know him well. Paul is a boardmember of EFDF (European Flying disc Federation), and EFDF's coordinator for EUJWC '03. But he is also the man, who introduced Ultimate to Estonia.

Why and how was Estonia chosen to be the organizing country this year?

At last years world junior championships in Riga, Latvia, the coaches and responsible staff for the junior womens teams had a discussion, and realised that it wouldn't be realistic for the french european championships organisers to feature the junior womens division, when only Sweden and Finland being able to make it. Great Britain figured they'd have a team at this time, and if so they were willing to make the trip. So in order to have a bigger turnout of teams and more games, the decision was to try to have it staged in one of the Baltic countries. The aim was to ask the Tallinn club as first option

(hoping that they'd also get juniors organised because of the tournament on hometurf), and then have the Latvian Association and Riga as a possible backup. When the Tallinn club agreed after an official request from EFDF, the decision was taken in November last year.

The history of frisbee in Estonia – rumors tell you were the one who brought it here ;)

Paul: In September 1995 we were 4 players from Sweden that made our first trip to our eastern neighboring countries, with the goal of getting the frisbeesport established. We visited Tallinn, St Petersburg and Riga, and it was actually only in St Petersburg where there was any group active from the start. In Tallinn and Riga we contacted the YMCA, and in both cases one contact led to another, and eventually we got hold of the players who are still active today, more or less. After that we started up projects in Latvia and Russia to help the sport develop, and this was with government funding. The idea was also, at the same time, share the scandinavian concept of volunteer, non-profit club organisation, and the goal to have national flying disc federations established. In Estonia we hoped the finns could help out, and in most cases it's been with the big support of finnish clubs and players that we've been able to help the baltic clubs to organise tournaments.

Expectations and hopes for the future?

For this tournament lotsa fun games and good spirit, and national teams going home from these championships with a big motivation to make it to the 11th WUC (world ultimate championships) next year in Turku/Åbo, Finland !!!!

Newsletter Team

If you'd like to make a contribution to our newsletter, please come to the staff tent and talk to **Reene** or **Halina**



Previous WUJC

year	place	winner	year	place	winner
1983	Gothenberg/Sweden	Sweden (open)	1994	Colchester/UK	Sweden (open)
1984	Luzern/Switzerland	Sweden (open)	1996	Jonkoping/Sweden	Sweden
1986	Colchester/UK	Sweden (open)	1998	Minnesota/USA	USA
1988	Liege/Belgium	Sweden (open)	2000	Heilbronn /Germany	Sweden (open), USA (women)
1990	Oslo/Norway	Sweden (open)			Canada
1992	Tokyo/Japan	unofficially Japan (2 teams)	2002	Latvia, Riga	

ESTONIA ? In this first paper we thought, that besides the usual articles and information about the tournament we would give you a brief overview of the country and the people who live here. Not just dry statistics, a little something to know your hosts better - keep reading.

Estonians

"An Estonian's motto for behaviour," says Estonian psychiatrist Anti Liiv, "is: May your face be as ice: It's better not to say anything because, as America's police say, anything you say can be used against you." That may be a slight exaggeration, but it's true Estonians aren't prone to emotional extremes, and can be standoffish. This can be misunderstood: just because they don't pour praise over you doesn't mean they don't like you. If Estonians do say something, it's usually sincere and direct. While they can be stiff, Estonians aren't pruders. There's a strong libertarian strain here: most Estonians believe you ought to be able to do your own thing, soar to new heights or dig your own grave, so long as you don't infringe on anyone else's space. Estonians don't like their country being described as tiny. They're fond of pointing out that many nations are smaller. Geographically, Estonia is larger than Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Israel and others.

A brief course in basic Estonian

Jah / Yes
Ei / No
Sina /You (informal)
Palun / Please
Aitäh or Tänan / Thanks
Tere / Hello
Head aega / Good-bye
Tänav / Street
Avatud /Open
Suletud / Closed
Pood / Store
Pilet / Ticket
Raha / Money
Arve / Bill
Joogid / Drinks



Quotes about Tallinn

"The streets of Tallinn are not straight, and are so narrow that cabmen are forced to ride with bells in order not to run into those coming in the opposite direction. An inquisitive gossip can see everything across a street into the room of her neighbour." Russian officer Alexander Bestuzhev in 1821, in an account of his trip to Tallinn.

"Tallinn...a town of pewter-coloured steeples, red roofs, quaint alleyways, numerous towers like gigantic pepper boxes and a treasure of medieval architecture." The Manchester Quarterly, 1933.



Tallinn - town with a long history

Tallinn has been sacked, pillaged and bombed so many times over the centuries, it's a wonder anything from the past survives at all. First there were the invading Danes, then the Teutonic Knights, the Swedes, the Russians, the Nazis, and the Soviets. But Tallinn still is one of the best retained medieval European towns. All the most important state and church buildings from the Middle Ages have been preserved in their basic original form, as well as many citizens' and merchants' residences, along with barns and warehouses from the medieval period. Since 1997, the Old Town of Tallinn has been on UNESCO's World Heritage list. Its powerful defensive structures have protected Tallinn from being destroyed in wars, and its lack of wooden buildings has protected it from burning down. But it is also crucial that Tallinn hasn't been massively rebuilt in the interest of dispensing with the old and modernising the town. If you decide to take a walk in the Old Town, here are some suggestions for sightseeing

Town Hall Square

The Town Hall Square has been a marketplace, fairground and meeting place for centuries. The square in front of the Town Hall functioned as a marketplace even before the Town Hall itself was built. The square was used for celebrations, but also for executions. Today, the square is a social focus of the city, filled with outdoor cafés in the summer, as well as open-air concerts, handicraft fairs and medieval markets.

Kiek in de Kök

Kiek in de Kök, situated on the slope of Toompea Hill, is the most powerful defense tower in the Baltic region. Today the tower holds a permanent exhibit on the emergence of Tallinn, on three floors, tells the story of the birth and development of Tallinn and the most important military events from the 13th to the 18th centuries. The external wall still holds stone and iron cannonballs from Russian tsar Ivan IV.

Dominican Monastery

St. Catherine's Dominican Monastery is the oldest cloister in downtown Tallinn. St. Catherine's monastery was founded in 1246. The structure of the building is that of a typical Catholic cloister. The most powerful building in the cloister complex is the church.

St. Catherine's Passage

St. Catherine's Passage (Katariina käik) connects Vene and Müürivahe streets. You can see the remaining portions of St. Catherine's Church in the northern part of the passage. Residential buildings from the 15th to the 17th centuries stand along the sides of the southern section of the Passage. The Passage was rediscovered and given new life in the summer of 1995, but is still imbued with a medieval milieu.

Useful information

The closest shopping centre to both school and hostel is Sikupilli (87 Tartu rd.)

Prisma 08.00-23.00

Restaurant world 08.00-22.00

Other shops 10.00-21.00.

Currency exchange - Tavid 09.00 - 21.00

Cyber Cafés

@5: Gonsori 2, on the fifth floor of the Tallinna Kaubamaja department store. Open: 09-21; Sat., Sun. 09-20.

Central Post Office: Narva mnt. 1, on the 2nd floor of the main post office.

Escape: Tatari 4, tel. 665-1173. Open 24h. www.escape.ee

Interneti?OK: Sakala 17/Tatari 13, tel. 651-2682. Open:10-22.

Kohvik@Grill: Aia 3, in the WW Passaaz shopping center.

Open: 10-20.

Stockmann: Liivalaia 53; Open:09-21; Sat., Sun. 09-20.

Emergency numbers:

Police 110;

Ambulance and fire department 112