

# TAFISA

M A G A Z I N E

1 s t T A F I S A W o r l d F o r u m

The Integrative Force of Sport for All:  
Building New Understandings

December 14-17, 2006

Frankfurt on the Main, Germany

Under the Patronage of ICSSPE



World Forum: Integrative Force of Sport for All

TAFISA Magazine

1|2007

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## Impressum

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Editorial Board:	Dr. Oscar Azuero, Colombia, Wolfgang Baumann, Germany, Prof. Dr. Ju-Ho Chang, Korea, Comfort Nwankwo, Nigeria, Jorma Savola, Finland
Production and layout:	Gebr. Klingenberg Buchkunst Leipzig GmbH

Distribution: 1500

ISSN: 1990-4290

The TAFISA Magazine is the official magazine of TAFISA. It is published up to two times a year and issued to members, partners and supporters of TAFISA. Articles published reflect the views of the authors and not necessarily those of TAFISA. Reproduction of articles is possible as long as the source is accredited.

**This TAFISA Magazine is published with the generous support of the German Federal Ministry of the Interior.**

Moreover, TAFISA appreciates the support of the City of Frankfurt, the Commerzbank AG, the Hesse State Ministry of the Interior and for Sport, the German Olympic Sport Confederation, Gundlach Holding GmbH & Co. KG and Sport StadiaNet AG.

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## **Dear Friends and Colleagues,**

I am particularly proud to welcome the reader to this, the 2nd issue of the TAFISA Magazine. This issue is built on the theme of Sport and Integration, a topic of great interest around the world, and contains the presentations made at the 1st TAFISA FORUM on Integration through Sport: Building New Understandings, held in Frankfurt, Germany, December 14-17, 2006. It is though the generous support of the German Ministry of Interior that we are able to publish the nearly complete documentation of presentations at the Forum.

There are three major themes found within: first, that Sport for All can provide a valuable context in which integration can be fostered; second, that many good examples exist where integration has been successfully enhanced by sport, and third, that there is much work ahead for Sport for All, considering the different contexts in which sport and integration must take place.

TAFISA is grateful to the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, the State of Hesse, the City of Frankfurt, the Commerzbank AG, the German Olympic Sports Federation, the Federal Institute for Sport Science and ICSSPE for their support of the Forum. And I would like to personally thank the scientific committee, which include Dr. Ian Henry, Prof. Dr. Peter Kaputstin, Dr. Diane Jones-Palm and Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper.

In addition, the managing committee of Wolfgang Baumann, Ingrid Martel and Diane Jones-Palm deserve particular thanks for an excellent Forum, the first in what we hope will be at least a bi-yearly event.

You have no doubt seen that there has been a change in the editorial board of the TAFISA magazine. Prof. Dr. Diane Jones-Palm, the widow of Prof. Dr. Jurgen Palm, and a experienced editor in her own right, has taken over the editorial post of the TAFISA magazine to keep on the Palm name.

We trust that the national and international community of TAFISA members and colleagues in Sport for All will benefit from the wisdom and perspectives found in these pages.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Shang-Hi Rhee". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Dr Shang-Hi Rhee  
TAFISA President

# Editorial

The timely and most unfortunate death of my husband, Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm, the founder and visionary leader of TAFISA and tireless worker in Sport for All, has been a great personal loss not only for his friends around the world but for me as well. Because we worked parallel in the field of sport, I as a university professor and physical activity and health researcher, my husband kept me involved in his work. The dreams, decisions and developments of TAFISA were such a constant in our joint lives that it has seemed quite a natural step to take over as Editor of the TAFISA Magazine upon Jürgen's passing. It is rewarding and fulfilling to further Jürgen's work, and to serve the organization that he devoted so much of spirit to.

This edition of the TAFISA Magazine provides documentation on the First TAFISA World Forum, the first in a planned series of professional meetings on contemporary topics in Sport for All for members, managers, leaders, researchers and experts around the world. It is certainly clear from this first Forum that the real contribution of Sport for All for the individual and society is becoming ever-clearer. This Forum showcased many innovative programs underway in a variety of areas of the world at the local, national and international levels.

The main theme of the second issue of the TAFISA Magazine is of special significance. This theme is social capital, a concept that explains how the context of sport helps participants to gain more success their connections to other people. This issue shows how Sport for All provides contexts for the development of social as well as physical skills, and create networks that further strengthen the individual's commitment to communities and nations due to their involvement. There is considerable research and practical experience that supports the view that the social capital and sports framework can greatly advance the integration of immigrants, refugees and provide a context for new understandings between groups.

This theme of sport, social involvement and integration is a fitting one for this second edition of the TAFISA Magazine and to the memory of Dr. Jürgen Palm, who passionately believed in the transformative and integrative power of Sport for All as a way to create a better world.

*Diane Jones-Palm is a Collegiate Professor and medical sociologist at the University of Maryland in Heidelberg. She worked as a behavioral scientist at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the area of health risk behaviors, including physical inactivity, and was an investigator in WHO's MONICA Project, focusing on international patterns of physical activity as a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. She was teaching at Emory University in Atlanta before joining UMUC in Germany in January 1996. She has made over a hundred presentations on the topics of physical activity, health and society in countries around the world, including many TAFISA training academies and annual meetings, and has published on the topic in magazines, professional journals and books.*



# Program

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## Thursday, 14 Dec 2006

17:00 - 20:00      Arrival of Delegates  
Visit Frankfurter Turnverein 1860 incl.  
Program “Integration and Sport for All”

20:00 - 22:00      Welcome Dinner

## Friday, 15 Dec 2006

9:30 - 10:30      **Official Opening**  
Greeting Address by Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble,  
German Minister of Interior presented by  
Ernst Wilzeck, Regierungsdirektor

Uwe Becker, Deputy Mayor, Department  
for Social Affairs, Youth and Sports of  
the City of Frankfurt/Main

Hon. Brian Dixon, Tresurer, TAFISA, Australia

Prof. Walther Tröger, IOC Member and  
Chairman of the IOC Sport for All Commission

Walter Schneeloch, Vice President, German  
Olympic Sports Federation

Presentation of Philip Noel-Baker Research  
Award to Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm† by  
Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, President of  
ICSSPE

10:30 - 11:00      Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30      **Plenary Session:**  
**Sport for All as a Vehicle to build Integration**  
**in Communities**

### **Themes:**

What challenges do we face regarding  
integration today?

What is meant by ‘integration’?

How does sport build integration?

**Keynotes:**

**International Migration and the Challenge of Integration**

Prof. Charlotte Höhn, Head of the Federal Research Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden, Germany

**Sport and Social Capital: How Sport Builds Integration**

Prof. Ian Henry, Institute for Sport and Leisure Policy, Loughborough University, UK

Questions and Answers

**Chairman:** Wolfgang Baumann, Secretary General, TAFISA, Frankfurt/Main, Germany

12:30 - 14:00 **Lunch**

14:00 - 17:30 **Section 1: Sport as a Tool for Community Integration**

**Moderator:** Prof. Ian Henry, Institute for Sport and Leisure Policy, Loughborough University, UK

Theme:

What are the lessons learned by communities in using sport for all to promote integration?

**Case studies:**

**Integration and Sport for All: The Japanese Perspective**

Prof. Dr. Yasuo Yamaguchi, Faculty of Human Development, Kobe University, Japan

**Immigrant Sport in a Copenhagen Sports Club**

Lars Kruse, Danish Sport Confederation, Brøndby, Denmark

15:00 - 15:30 **Coffee Break**

**Cyclovia**

Dr. Oscar Azuero Ruiz, President, Corporación Deporte con Todos, Bogotá, Colombia

**Soccer World Cup and its Integrative Forces**

Willi Hink, Director, German Soccer Federation, Frankfurt, Germany



Questions and answers, open discussion

18:00 Reception hosted by the City of Frankfurt

19:00 - 21:00 Visit to Christmas Market and return by bus  
21:30

## **Saturday, 16 December 2006**

9:00 - 10:30 **Section 2: Local, Regional and National Policies on Integration through Sports**  
**Moderator:** Dr. Ewa Suska, Ministry of Sport, Department of Sport Strategy Development, Warsaw, Poland

Theme:  
Can sport policy enhance attempts at integration?

**Case Studies:**  
**Integration Policy in Australia with special Reference to Aborigines, Migrants, Refugees and Sport for All and AFL Football**

Hon. Brian Dixon, former Minister of parliament, Melbourne, Australia

**Integration Through Sport—The Nationwide Program of the DOSB**

Andreas Klages, German Olympic Sport Federation, Frankfurt, Germany

**Integration: The Dutch Example**

Willie Westerhof, Netherlands Institute for Sport and Physical Activity, Bennekom, Netherlands

Questions and Answers, Discussion

9:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00

**Panel Discussion: What Should Local, Regional and National Policies on Integration Consist Of?**

Moderator: Prof. Dr. h. c. Georg Anders,  
German Institute for Sport Science, Bonn,  
Germany

Panel:

- Sarjit Singh, MARFIMA,  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, ICSSPE,  
Berlin, Germany
- Prof. Akindutire, University of  
Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria
- Hon Brian Dixon, Melbourne, Australia
- Prof Dr. Ian Henry, Loughborough  
University, UK

Questions and Answers

12:00 - 13:30

Lunch

13:30 - 15:00

**Section 3: Bridging the Gap: How can Sport build a Bridge between Cultures?**

Moderator: Ms. Sawsan Charrhor,  
Special Advisor to the State of Hesse on  
Immigrants

Theme

What forms of sport for all best promote  
cultural understanding?

**Keynote:**

**Understanding Modern Sport in Contemporary Islamic and Muslims Contexts**

Dr. Mahfoud Amara, Institute for  
Sport and Leisure Policy, Loughborough  
University, UK

**Case Studies:**

**Integration and Sport for all: The South African Perspective**

Prof. Anneliese Goslin, Center for Leisure  
Studies, Pretoria, South Africa

**Sport for All in Response to the Banlieue Riots**

Joel Raynaud, Committee National  
Olympique et Sportif François (CNOSF),  
Paris, France

## **Meeting Challenges of Human and Social Capital Development through Culture, Youth and Sport**

Dr. Darlene Kluka, Director, Global Center for Social Change through Women's Leadership and Sport, Kennesaw, Georgia, USA

Questions and Answers, Discussion

15:00 - 15:30 Coffee break

15:30 - 17:00 **Podium Discussion: Taking Stock: What is the Future of Integration through Sport?**

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Peter Kapustin, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, Germany

Themes

What seems to work and what doesn't?

What research and evaluation should be undertaken?

What future problems can we anticipate and solve through sport?

Panel:

- Prof. Dr. Heinz Zielinski, Ministry of Interior and Sports, State of Hesse, Wiesbaden, Germany
- Dr. Mahfoud Amara, Institute for Sport and Leisure Policy, Loughborough University, UK
- Prof. Anneliese Goslin, Center for Leisure Studies, Pretoria, South Africa
- Gül Keskinler, Projekt START, Frankfurt, Germany
- Bernd Flade, President, SG Sossenheim, Germany

Questions and Answers

17:00 **Summing up:** 10 recommendations to enhance integration through Sport for All  
Prof. Dr. Gyöngyi Szabdo Földesi, National Sports for All Conferation, Budapest, Hungary

17:30 Transfer to Kloster Eberbach, Rheingau

18:00                    **Festive Evening Reception at Kloster  
Eberbach given by the Minister of Hesse  
of the Interior and Sport**

22:00                    Return to Hotel

### **Sunday, 17 December 2006**

9:30 - 12:00           **Sightseeing Tour Frankfurt City**

**Departure**

## **Organizing Committee:**

- Wolfgang Baumann, TAFISA Secretary General
- Prof. Dr. Diane Jones-Palm, Coordinator
- Ingrid Martel, Assistant

## **Scientific Committee:**

- Prof. Dr. Diane Jones-Palm (University of Maryland, Heidelberg, GER)
- Prof. Dr. Ian Henry (Loughborough University, UK)
- Prof. Dr. Peter Kapustin (University of Würzburg, GER)
- Dr. Georg Anders (Bundesinstitut für Sportwissenschaft, Bonn, GER)
- Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Teppe (President of ICSSPE, GER)

# Impressions of the Forum



Forum at work



Welcome speakers (from left): Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, ICSSPE president, Walter Schneeloch, DOSB vice president, Hon. Brian Dixon, TAFISA treasurer, Prof. Walther Tröger, IOC member, Ernst Wilzeck, BMI senior advisor, Uwe Becker, deputy mayor city of Frankfurt



Opening Ceremony



Prof. Walther Tröger, IOC member



Walter Schneeloch, DOSB vice president, Wolfgang Baumann, TAFISA secretary general



Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, ICSSPE president and DOSB vice president



Opening Ceremony



Uwe Becker, deputy mayor city of Frankfurt/Main, reception



Reception Kaiser Saal, city of Frankfurt



Presentation of Philip Noel-Baker Research Award to late Prof. Jürgen Palm Wolfgang Baumann, Prof. Diane Jones-Palm, Prof. Gudrun Doll-Teppe



Sarjit Singh, Malaysia, Prof. Dr. Peter Kapustin, Germany, Hon. Brian Dixon, Australia



Forum office: Thea Florijn, Ingrid Martel, Helena Weller-Baumann



from left: Darko Dujmovic, Croatia, Goce Ilievski, Macedonia, Galina Gorbatenkova, Latvia, Milan Ilic, Croatia, Alexander Ratner, Russia



Reception at Kloster Eberbach



from left: Eva Eliason, Sweden, Dr. Ewa Suska, Poland



from left: Dionysios Karakassis, Greece, Wim Florijn, Netherlands and wives



from left: Dr. Darlene Kluka, USA, Prof. Anneliese Goslin, South Africa, Dr. Roland Noirat, Switzerland



from left: Zadeh, I.R. Iran, Prof. Akindutrie, Nigeria, Dr. Mahfoud Amara, UK

# Welcoming Addresses

*Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, MdB*

*Federal Minister of the Interior, Germany*

The integration of the many immigrants living in our country is a particular concern for the Federal Government. The Federal Chancellor's Integration Summit held last summer, and the ongoing work on the establishment of a National Integration Plan following on from this summit, have made this clear.

Sport is a particularly useful tool for integration since people engage in many types of sport all over Germany. More than 90,000 sports clubs with over 27 million individual members form the basis for a large number of highly-varied competitive and mass sports activities. Sport opens up an opportunity to exercise one's own physical strength, to increase it and compare it with others, and can thus contribute towards the development of the personality as a whole.

Sport is increasingly being exercised in all areas of cultural and social life to which individuals devote their free time. Wherever people live and work, sport is an established, meaningful element on our streets, in our cultural scenes, among our young people, in our families, at celebrations or in clubs.

Endeavours towards integration through sport must therefore overstep regional and specialist responsibilities and be considered a crosscutting task, taking into account social, cultural and personal environments. Success commonly comes from networking with other social policy players.

At the initiative of the Federal Government, the German Olympic Sports Association has been operating the integration programme "Integration through Sport" for 16 years.

The programme receives funding to the tune of more than 5 million Euro per year. The common goal central to this nationwide programme targeting all ages is to integrate ethnic German resettlers and aliens into the host society through organised sports activities. It has turned out that using sport as a means of integration reduces linguistic barriers and cultural qualms, and helps to increase acceptance between new and old residents. Team sport in particular is highly suited to furthering social integration.

It would however be unprincipled if I were not to also mention at this point the problems which arise, for example the question of how to reach the target groups. Sport cannot presume that migrants will find their way into the associations by themselves. Rather, it is necessary to invite these individuals and social groups, and to adjust the services on offer to meet their needs and make them interested.

I would like to emphasize in this context the commitment of the German Football Association for girls and young women. The plans of the German Gymnastics Federation to channel its services in the field of gymnastics towards this target group are also promising.

Female Moslems in particular are underrepresented in sport, although they have a considerable interest in participation. Whilst there are virtually no obstacles during childhood, religious education frequently leads many parents to prohibit participation in any form of sport as puberty sets in.

"Integration through Sport" is not only a national topic. The United Nations in



General Assembly Resolution 58/5 of 3 November 2003 advises that we should “seek new and innovative ways to use sport for communication and social mobilization, particularly at the national, regional and local levels, engaging civil society through active participation and ensuring that target audiences are reached.”

In order to achieve this goal, the United Nations declared 2005 to be the “International Year of Sport and Physical Education”, providing an excellent opportunity to awaken an interest at all levels of society, as well as on the part of governments, sports associations, the business community and academia, to the major potential of sport and to have a sustained impact in the future.

The Federal Ministry of the Interior took up this appeal as a renewed opportunity to utilise the potential of sport in particular in the following areas in cooperation with the German sports organisations:

- promotion of peace and helping people to help themselves by means of international encounters,
- promotion of the integration of migrants,
- promotion of equality of men and women in sport, and
- promotion of the equality of people with disabilities in sport.

A total of 24 projects were promoted in these areas in 2005. A high value was placed on the sustainability of projects, i.e. their suitability as a catalyst for cooperation and sustainable partnerships.

The United Nations’ report on the “International Year of Sport and Physical Education”, which has recently been made public, impressively demonstrates that it was a great success all over the world; this is a starting point from which we wish to continue in Germany in the years to come.

In this respect, I particularly welcome the fact that the TAFISA World Forum is especially devoted to the power of sport as a tool for integration, and I am sure that this will bring about additional impulses in this direction.

In my capacity as the federal minister responsible for sport, I wish all participants a fruitful debate and a pleasant stay in Frankfurt am Main.

*Uwe Becker*

*Departmental Head for Social Affairs, Youth and Sport of the City Frankfurt/Main, Germany*

I welcome you cordially in the plenary assembly hall of the city Frankfurt/Main. It is an honor to have the first TAFISA World Forum to guest. Performance sport, like Sport for all, has a great socio-political importance in our city. We have approximately 425 sport clubs in Frankfurt/Main counting more than 140,000 members, with 45,000 members under 18 years. Children and youth have important success experiences in sport clubs, which build self-confidence, democratic cooperation and enhance social skills.

We have several large events which are very popular in Frankfurt/Main:

- Over 2000 participants in Tuesday - Night-skating roll into the town center from spring to autumn.
- The JP Morgan Chase Corporate Challenge is an event run by the Frankfurt city involving over 60,000 participants from Germany. Based on the number of participants, the JP Morgan Chase Corporate Challenge is the largest yearly sport event in Germany.

We in Frankfurt/Main particularly look forward to the International German Gymnastics celebration, one of the top events in Sport for All in 2009. We expect approximately 100,000 participants to attend this event, taking place every four years.

As you can see, the first TAFISA World Forum is well situated in Frankfurt/Main. Also the topic of the forum - "The Integrative Force of Sport for All: Building new Understandings"- is an important topic for our city. Citizens from more than 170 nations live in Frankfurt; every third citizen is an immigrant. Accordingly the integra-

tion of girls and boys is of particular interest to sport associations.

Not coincidentally has the integration prize, which the city Frankfurt/Main lends annually, gone to three sport associations: the VFL Goldstein, the Frankfurt Turnverein 1860 and the Frankfurt sport youth project "Gallus Kids WM (World Cup) project."

In particular, the Frankfurt sport youth developed a set of projects in its integrative and preventively work in the past years. Thus the department of sport youth operates three youth centers, where youth works are combined with homework assistance and consultation. This sport-oriented youth social work ensures that many young people are reached who would not normally seek membership in a "normal" youth center. A very popular program is Sports at Night program offered in ten locations.

We had more than 100 football tournaments for immigrant youth this year drawing approximately 13,000 youngsters. The first Frankfurt Boxing camp in the sport youth centre Kuckucksnest was a new and most promising concept where young people successfully learned boxing and its rules. This background gives you an idea how important integration is for the city Frankfurt/Main and the important and relevant role that sport and gymnastic clubs play in integration.

I am very excited to learn more of the results of the first TAFISA World Forum. I wish you all the best for an excellent Forum and continued success for your further work.

*Hon. Brian Dixon  
TAFISA Treasurer  
Melbourne, Australia*

It is my special privilege and pleasure to welcome all of you cordially to the 1st TAFISA World Forum on “Integration and Sport for All” in the historic city hall Römer of Frankfurt on the Main. On behalf of our President Dr. Shang-Hi Rhee from Korea, who unfortunately cannot be with us due to urgent businesses in his country, and the entire TAFISA board of directors I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your attendance at this unique event. Indeed, this Forum can be rightly called a “Premiere”: never before in the history of the international Sport for All movement delegates of more than 40 countries worldwide have met to share their experiences in this decisive field of Sport for All. The list of participating countries and delegates is indeed globe spanning.

Dear friends, the international Sport for All organization TAFISA and its members as well as the global family of Sport for All have been deeply shocked by the sudden death of Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm last August. His passing away can be only described as a tragic and dramatic loss for the international Sport for All Movement. For us and our members his contribution to the promotion and growth of Sport for All has been invaluable.

Jürgen Palm was the founding and long serving President of TAFISA since 1991 and has been elected Honorary President in 2005. It was on his initiative that our organization has been established and under his presidency since then it has been growing dramatically. There can be no doubt, through his creativity and efforts in the field of Sport for All nationally and internationally the face of modern sport has changed worldwide and due to his many initiatives

millions of people all over the world have adopted a healthy and active life style.

Jürgen Palm passed away much too early. With him we have lost a loyal and committed friend and colleague and we will be missing him.

To start with, however, let me take the opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to all of our partners who have helped to make this unique event become a reality. Above all I would like to thank the following people and organizations:

- The Federal German Government represented by the Federal Ministry of the Interior for its generous moral and financial support of the Forum. We are extremely happy to have the German Government at our side – not only for this Forum but also as a supporter for our office. We understand this as a special privilege which is indispensable for the success of our work. I ask you, Mr. Wilzeck to convey our gratitude to Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, the German Minister of the Interior.
- The city of Frankfurt for offering us this outstanding and historic venue for the Forum. We are fully aware, Mr. Becker, that Frankfurt, indeed, is a very special place for TAFISA. Here we have our headquarters, here our international organization is legally registered as a “eingetragener Verein,” here actually we feel at home. Your support is highly appreciated!
- The Commerzbank AG which does not only support this Forum but also generously hosts the TAFISA headquarters in one of its tremendous office buildings in Frankfurt.

- Prof. Tröger as the representative of the IOC all these years has been a very reliable partner of TAFISA especially in his function as the chairman of the IOC for Sport for All Commission. Thank you, Prof. Tröger, for this long standing cooperation.
- The German Olympic Sport Confederation as one of TAFISA's major supporters. The DOSB has always been a strong promoter of the international Sport for All Movement but at the same time of TAFISA. May I ask you, Mr. Schneeloch, to continue giving TAFISA a hand to further develop successfully – we need your support. Let me at this moment also welcome Dr. Vesper, the new Director General of the DOSB. We are happy to have you here despite your full agenda.
- The State of Hesse represented by the Ministry of the Interior and for Sport. Thank you, Prof. Zielinski, for being our partner – and also hosting the farewell evening at the Kloster Eberbach.
- A “Grand Dame” of international sports. I am addressing Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Temper, the president of ICSSPE and newly elected vice-president of the DOSB. TAFISA appreciates very much that ICSSPE has granted patronage to our Forum.
- Last but not least for the work done by the scientific committee of the Forum. My thanks go namely to Prof. Diane Jones-Palm, University of Maryland, Prof. Ian Henry, Loughborough University UK, Prof. Peter Kapustin, University of Würzburg, Prof. Georg Anders, Federal Institute for Sports Sciences and Prof. Gudrun Doll-Temper again.

Let me offer special greetings to Mr. Bengt Sevelius, President of ENGSO, who is also with today.

Finally, let me also thank our TAFISA Secretary General Wolfgang Baumann and

his team including Prof. Dr. Diane Jones-Palm and Ingrid Martel who have taken great efforts to prepare and organize the Forum. Indeed, this has been a great challenge which I am sure, come the end of the Forum we will say has been answered very successfully.

I am happy that there are even more members of the TAFISA board present today: Dr. Ewa Suska from Poland, Wim Florijn from the Netherlands, Dr. Oscar Azuero from Colombia and Joel Raynaud from France who will arrive tomorrow.

What is the reason that TAFISA so strongly focuses on today's topic and as a result has decided to organize this international forum under the title “The Integrative Force of Sport for All: building new Understandings”? Let me give you at least some major arguments.

There obviously is wide general agreement within governmental and non governmental organizations worldwide that in the light of manifold social and cultural changes integration is one of the most crucial tasks for the coming years to meet the contemporary and future challenges of a multicultural world. Traditionally, sport is recognized to be an important vehicle of promoting social integration for a wide range of socially excluded groups with migration background. It can be proved by a growing number of findings that sport can be considered as a social field where integrative processes and projects can be more easily initiated and applied to than in other areas of daily life. And sport can be a platform where necessary skills and competencies to successfully apply to integration can be educated and learned.

A clear and common understanding what social integration might mean and what the mechanism are through which integrative processes can be achieved only exists to

small degree. Moreover, the international exchange of successful concepts and projects of social integration using sport as a medium amongst sport organizations is restricted.

It is therefore the major aim of the First World TAFISA Forum on “Integration and Sport for All” is to provide an international platform for sport experts from all over the world to share experiences and best practice projects in the field of social integration through sport. “From Practice to Practice” will be the major principle of the event. Special reference will be given to the integration of socially excluded groups with a migration background e.g., ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum seekers, repatriates, foreign workers. A focus should also be on how to use Sport for All as bridge between different cultures and religions.

TAFISA aims for more than just a single event. We are strongly convinced that our real work only begins when the Forum is over. We see our special responsibility to provide a platform for the future exchange and transfer of our various activities on this field. This Forum, above all gives access to all of you to the multitude and variety of already existing Good Practice Projects worldwide. We need a regular exchange of experiences and knowledge in Sport for All. Double work has to be avoided since it is not economical, given the limited financial conditions most of us are working in. What has been developed successfully in one country should be available for everybody and a new solidarity in Sport for All – is what we need. This requires a global means of communication. For that reason TAFISA offers its relaunched website, [Tafisa.net](http://Tafisa.net), where we have created the so called “Market Place” which is designed to serve as an exchange platform.

We also need opportunities like this meeting where we meet face to face. This Forum is a fine example to get to know each other

and establish partnerships. TAFISA is about to embark on its 20th World Congress in Buenos Aires in September 2007 after having enjoyed – together with 16 countries – the 9th ASFAA Congress in Manila. The major theme of the Buenos Aires Congress is the launch of the TAFISA Active Cities – Active Communities Project. I invite you all to Buenos Aires in September 2007.

To conclude, on behalf of the TAFISA board, I welcome you to TAFISA’s First World Forum on the Integrative force of Sport for All. We hope that the examination of good practices around the world seen in this Forum will provide participants with new understandings on how social integration can be enhanced through sport.

*Prof. Walther Tröger  
IOC Member and Chairman of the IOC Sport for All Commission  
Frankfurt/Main, Germany*

It is my special privilege to convey to all of you the greetings of the IOC and especially the wishes and regards of our president, Jacques Rogge.

I would like to thank the organizers for the invitation and I am convinced that this TAFISA Forum will be a great success.

Today my view goes back to the year 1986 when in this city the first World Congress on Sport for All was organized. One of the major initiators of this event was Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm, who has left us and whom we are missing today so dearly. For me he has been a long time friend and truly a pioneer in the field of sport for all for the past four decades. His leadership, his creativity and warmth are a great loss, but his ideas and vision will live on and will give a spark to many new developments in sport for all in the future, I have no doubt.

Some years before 1986 the IOC has placed the topic Sport for All on its agenda with high priority. I have had the honor to chair the respective IOC Commission since the beginning of its work. Only some weeks ago we had our last Sport for All Congress in Havana and I am glad that some of today's guests also participated at this very successful event.

Indeed, it is my and the IOC understanding that Sport for All should be considered a true human right for everybody. Thus, the promotion of the idea should be a matter of priority importance. However, it is not the intention of the IOC to monopolize our common target. On the contrary it is our philosophy to respect the network of national and international sport organiza-

tions which have cultivated this field long before our initiative has started.

TAFISA is an excellent example for successful work in the area of Sport for All and I am also personally happy that our cooperation has been so fruitful and enjoyable for such a long time.

TAFISA has chosen an extremely important subject for the Forum which so far has not been so much in the focus of our work. I am delighted that TAFISA has adopted such a timely and important topic as integration on which to base its first Forum, a topic that is of high interest to all of us in sport. There is no doubt that Sport has a great deal to contribute towards integration and to building new understandings between disparate groups. I may congratulate the organizers on the choice of this topic!

Let me take the opportunity to invite TAFISA to present the results of the Forum to the 12th IOC Sport for All Congress, which will be held in 2008 in Kuala Lumpur. And, I would like to offer IOC support for all follow up of the outcome of this unique event!

I am looking forward to an exciting and interesting Forum with a lot of opportunities not only to listen but also to exchange opinions and successful projects with others.

I wish the 1st TAFISA World Forum all the success it deserves!

Thank you very much for your attention.

*Walter Schneeloch*  
*Vice-President of the German Olympic Sports Confederation*  
*Frankfurt/Main, Germany*

On behalf of the German Olympic Sports Confederation I would like to welcome German, European and world participants, and convey the best regards of the President of the German Olympic Sports Confederation, Dr. Thomas Bach.

At first impression, the subject that brings us together has little to do with sport: All the societies in our countries have to face various challenges: the globalisation of the economy, for instance, increases the gap between poor and rich. The access to education and health systems is becoming more and more a political problem.

One of the central challenges among the many that face society today is a phenomenon which we will focus upon at this TAFISA forum: the relation between so called “host societies” and migrants, with all of its positive and negative implications. Integration of minorities is an item high on the political agenda in most countries. Let us remember some examples in this respect:

- the riots in the suburbs of Paris in autumn 2005, which were recently repeated in November 2006.
- the riots in the Netherlands in connection with the murder of the film producer Theo van Gogh, who argued the topic “integration” in his movies.
- the fact that more than 150 million people world-wide are living as immigrants in a country which is not their original home country.
- the diplomatic problems and mass protests in connection with the remarks of the Pope during his visit in Germany in autumn 2006 or the controversy related to cartoons, which came up in Denmark earlier this year.

I would add some recent examples to show this is also an issue in Germany: There are 80 million inhabitants in Germany out of which 15 million have a migration background. Due to demographic development, the proportion of persons with migration background will continue to rise up into the year 2050.

Today every third child born in Germany has at least one parent with a migration background, and this is an increasing tendency. While this development may differ from one region to the other, the integration of immigrants is a topic of utmost socio-political importance in most German states. We therefore have to ask ourselves key questions: What holds our societies together? What is the glue of cohesion? How can social integration be successfully implemented?

Sport plays a central, but sometimes underestimated role in social integration. Sport has a vital local and regional socio-political responsibility.

Sport is one of the best “tools” to bring different cultures together. Sport clubs and sport organisations are open to all groups within our society and to all age groups. As compared to other cultural activities, sport is the most attractive and consistent platform for social integration. In brief: Sport is the ideal medium for integration. The president of the DOSB, Dr. Thomas Bach, emphasized this fact in his speech on the day of the foundation of the German Olympic Sports Confederation in the Frankfurt Paulskirche in May 2006.

While sport is not able to be fully responsible for integration, it does offer an impor-

tant contribution to the enhancement of integration. Sport can foster mutual understanding and integration by overcoming language barriers. Sport creates common denominators. Sport opens possibilities of self-realization and teaches social and motor competencies.

Programs with a clear objective and adequate framework conditions can support the contribution of sport to the goal of integration. The DOSB programme “Integration Through Sport” (ITS) is such a well-targeted approach.

This Program can assist the integration activities of sports clubs on a local level. It is designed to integrate immigrants of German origin coming from Eastern Europe, migrants and socially disadvantaged persons. “Integration through sport” is funded by the German federal ministry of the interior and is implemented by the DOSB and its member organisations. It gives support to sport clubs with special activities in the field of integration. In 2005, more than 470 of those clubs participated in the programme. Furthermore more than 12.800 additional activities of integration such as sports days, holiday and field trips and major events etc. were part of the programme. We thank the German Federal government for the funding and its willingness to continue its financial support.

Since the beginning of the sport for all movement, the DOSB has developed activities related to the transfer of know-how on an international level. These efforts were strongly linked to the person of Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm, who is deceased this year, to whom the international and the German sport for all movement as well as TAFISA own very much. Prof Doll-Tepper will comment on this aspect shortly.

The DOSB will continue these activities. We are happy to recognize that the re-organisation of TAFISA has almost been-

completed and we congratulate the new elected board of directors. We are more than happy to see that this TAFISA forum could be launched and we are looking forward to learn from various international experiences in the field of integration.

Ladies and gentlemen, sport is a very appropriate tool to work against the increasing discrepancies between different cultures and religions. We should extend our common efforts to use sports as a tool to build new bridges for mutual understanding and tolerance. Maybe this is THE central challenge for the international sport for all movement in the future. I do wish this conference good discussions and presentations. Thank you for listening.



# International Migration and the Challenge of Integration

*Prof. Dr. Charlotte Höhn*

*Federal Institute for Population Research*

*Wiesbaden, Germany*

## 1. Introduction

The integration force of sport for all is of particular importance for migrants and their families. It is therefore appropriate to study trends in international migration and to assess where migrants mainly live. Statistics both on migration flows and on migrant stocks are not available in all countries of the world and, if so they are not easily comparable due to differences in definitions. The UN provides estimates which will be the statistical basis of this contribution.

## 2. International migration

*Where do they come from and go to?*

The EU, the USA and Canada, Australia and New Zealand are, of course, well-known immigration countries. Less well known as countries of destination are the Gulf states, Somalia, Tchad and Afghanistan. While the latter three receive refugees (to Somalia and Tchad from Sudan) or return migrants (to Afghanistan) the Gulf states recruit guest workers from Asia for industry and domestic services.

Immigration to the EU by region of origin is biggest from Central and Eastern Europe (0.5 million in 2001), many of them going to Germany and Austria. Asian immigrants (380.000 in 2001) are attracted by the UK and the Netherlands while Latin American immigrants (360.000 in 2001) mainly go to Southern Europe. The smallest immigration flow to the EU emanates from Africa (180.000 in 2001) with a preferred destination in France, Belgium and the UK.

The largest inflow into the USA comes from Mexico (460.000 in 2001) and other Central and South American countries

going first to the neighbouring states California, New Mexico and Florida. The next important immigration group (340.000 in 2001) are Asians while the traditionally largest region of origin Europe holds only third place in 2001 (180.000). Relatively few new immigrants to the USA are Africans.

Canada received mainly Asian immigrants (130.000) in 2001, followed by some 46.000 from Africa and the Middle East, 20.000 from Central and Eastern Europe and 40.000 from other European countries.

*The main reasons for migration*

There are quite different reasons to leave behind home, friends and country. It is never an easy decision to emigrate. The most dramatic reason is to flee war or civil unrest or lack of good governance and become a temporary or permanent refugee. In case of local civil war people are escaping to safer regions in their country; they are called internally displaced persons. UNHCR estimates 18 million refugees and 30 million internally displaced persons in 2005. Refugees stay mostly in the neighbouring regions of war stiven countries hoping to return home as internally displaced persons (who are not international but internal migrants as long as they do not leave their country). Most refugees and internally displaced persons are to be found in and around Sudan, Palestine, Irak and Afghanistan.

Refugees wishing to find asylum elsewhere go mainly to the EU as well as to the USA and Canada. In addition to established democracy and rule of law the also hope to find work there.

Economic reasons to find work, income and a better standard of living abroad emanate from unemployment or underused human capital. Education and in particular higher education does not pay in the home country. In order to escape underemployment or even unemployment particularly the skilled and highly educated people emigrate. Since emigration involves at least travel costs not the poor but the middle-class people emigrate. Sometimes costs for traffickers or smugglers have to be borne in addition to the insecure and exploited status of becoming an undocumented migrant.

Another economic reason is the hope to send remittances to the family left behind in the country of origin. Remittances can be invested in education of children and in forming family business. They are an advantage for the country of origin as long as the migrant worker is abroad as well as when he/she returns with added experience. Documented migrant workers are assets for the country of destination as they pay taxes and contributions.

Globalisation recently produced so-called circular migration. International corporations (and organisations) send managers, engineers and specialist for a longer or shorter period to other seats of their firm or organisation. Circular migration is temporary in nature and institutes a win-win-win situation for the country of origin, the country of destination and the circular migrant.

Education abroad is another reason for temporary migration. It sometimes transforms into economic migration when the examined or trained migrant seeks work in the country of study. Family reasons for migration apply to family members accompanying the main migrant worker or refugee as well as to those following later (family reunion). Marriage is another reason to change the country of residence.

Ecological reasons also exist but systematically also belong to economic motivations to find work and better living abroad.

A feature quite relevant for the issue of integration is chain migration. There is a tendency to go to places where other migrants of the same national or ethnic origin already have found work and home. As a consequence one will find scattered migrant communities in countries with a longer immigration history.

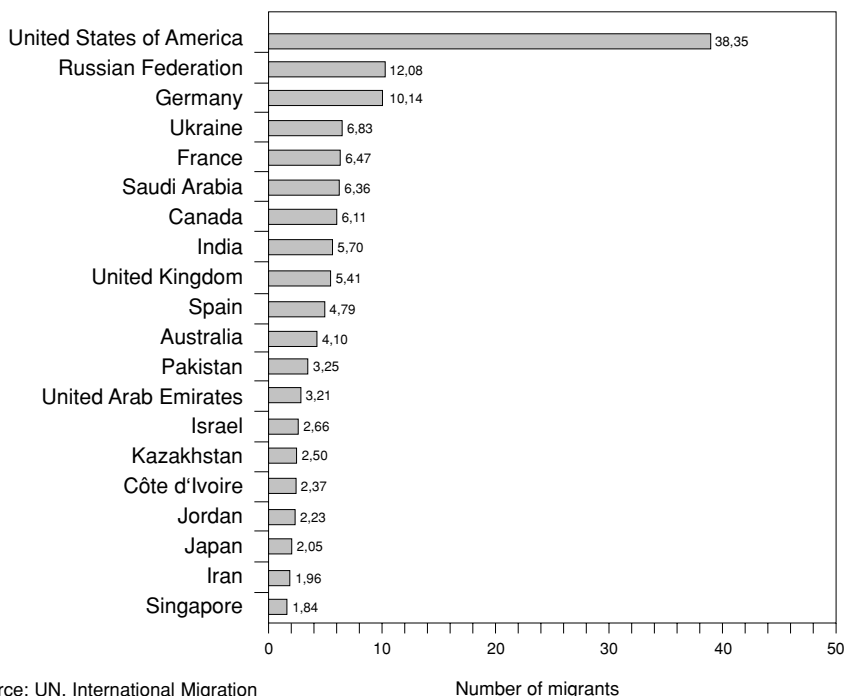
### **3. Migrant stocks**

We are now turning from migration flows to migrant stocks, the number and proportion of migrants living in certain countries. Around 2000, 180 million migrants were counted in the world, of which nearly 10% were refugees. Most migrants live in developed countries in Europe, Northern America and Oceania. But over 50 million migrants live in developing countries, in particular in Asia in the Gulf states. In Asia the share of refugees is over 20% while only 2.5% in developed countries (4% in the EU).

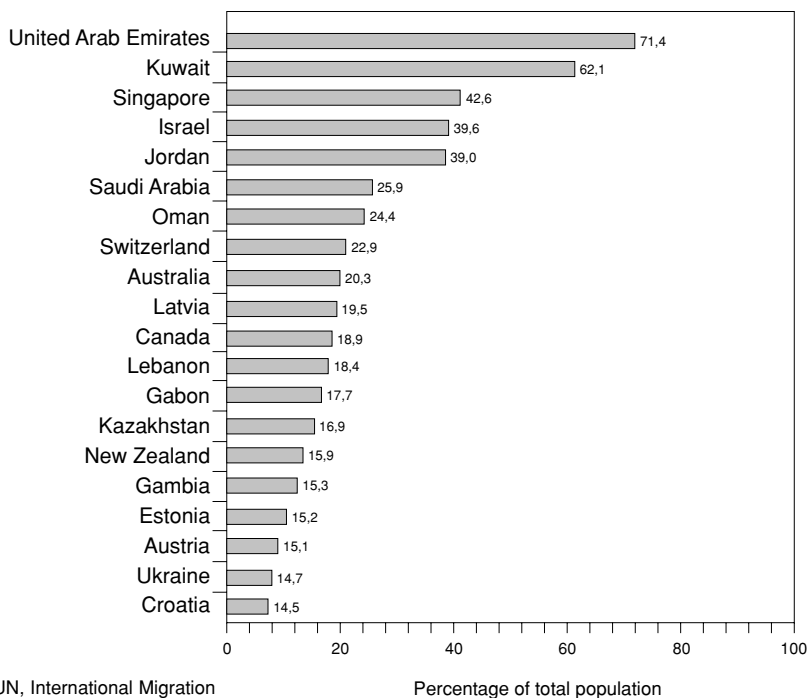
In 2005, the list of top 20 countries with the largest international migrant stock starts with the USA (38.35 million), followed by the Russian Federation (12.08 million) and Germany (10.14 million).

A completely different picture emerges when looking at the top 20 countries with the highest percentage of migrants. Number 1 with 71.4% are the United Arab Emirates, followed by Kuwait (62.1%), Singapore (42.6%), Israel (39.6%) and Jordan (39%), all countries with a relatively small population and a strong economy. The first “developed” countries in this list are Switzerland (8.; 22.9%), Australia (9.; 20.3%), Latvia (10.; 19.5%) and Canada (11.; 18.9%). The USA, the Russian Federation and Germany with the largest numbers are not on this percentage hit list.

## Top 20 countries with largest international migrant stock



## Top 20 countries with the highest percentage of international migrant



#### 4. Challenges of integration

##### *Language – a must*

It is an advantage for any (potential) international migrant to speak English. Not only the USA, Canada, the UK and Ireland are places where one need not learn another foreign language. In particular qualified jobs in almost all countries can be managed speaking English.

Otherwise, it is a necessity to learn the language of the host country to find a job and possibly make a career, to understand administration and instructions in order to make best use of local services and of consumer goods. Language is also key to communicate with autochtones and make friends.

##### *Work – pathway to integration*

Finding a job is a central reason to immigrate. It yields income and via contributions social security, such as health care, unemployment grants, pension rights. According to education and further training a first workplace opens the possibility for a career. Interaction with colleagues at the work place is a sign of integration. Having a job means to be structurally integrated.

##### *Cities and rural areas: inclusion or segregation*

In Europe and Canada migrants mainly live and work in cities. There one finds different types of migrant communities. Not all of them became social hotspots.

In the USA one finds classical immigrants' cities such as New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Miami etc. In such US cities one

regularly finds Chinatowns, little Italys, little Havannas whose inhabitants live segregated but are by work, language and education fully integrated. Other examples of inclusion are EU-citizens in other EU countries, Europeans in the USA, Canada and Australia.

In Europe examples of segregation include certain suburbs of Paris, Pakistan/ Bangladeshi quarters in the UK or Turkish communities in Germany.

In the USA one also finds immigrants in rural areas. Many of them are undocumented rural workers in California and other close to Mexican border states. Their irregular status makes them vulnerable to exploitation.

##### *Policies of integration*

Political integration starts with immigration, residence and work permits, continues with joining be-national associations or parties, with voting right on the local level and finally with naturalisation. The USA regularly grant regularisation to undocumented migrants; some European countries like Spain also consider regularisation.

Any policies stimulating integration through sports are particularly important. This playful integration may start at school and continue in sport clubs and associations at the local level.



**Prof Dr Charlotte Höhn**, a Wiesbaden native, is currently Director of the Federal Institute for Population Research and Professor at the University of Giessen. She has served on the UN Commission on Population and Development, the Council of Europe's European Population Committee and the European Association of Population Studies. She is a Member of Editorial Board of the two journals and has over 100 articles to her credit and is the editor or author of many books.

# Sport and Social Capital: Using Sport to Build Integration

*Prof. Dr. Ian Henry*

*Centre for Olympic Studies and Research, Institute of Sport and Leisure Policy  
Loughborough University, UK*

The aim of this presentation is to address two core questions. The first is the question of how concepts of multiculturalism or interculturalism, nationality and citizenship can be linked to sports policy. This is essentially a conceptual ground-clearing exercise but draws on some empirical data from a European Union funded study of the position in all 25 Member States, in respect of their use of sport to promote multicultural dialogue, which was submitted to the Commission in September 2004 (Amara, Aquilina, Henry, & Taylor, 2004) and considered by the Council of Ministers in September 2005.

The second question relates to ways in which we can conceptualise the benefits of sport as a tool for integration of cultural minorities. Here we will draw on a second project on sport as a vehicle of social inclusion or refugees and asylum seekers also funded by the European Union

## **Sport and Multicultural Dialogue (a Study of Policy in 25 European Union Member States)**

There is a significant degree of diversity of views on policy in the European context, and although our research in this study (Amara et al., 2004) covered all member states, there were four core research teams which we recruited in France, Germany, the UK and Poland, and these four cases were selected for more detailed analysis in part because of the different philosophies of nationality and citizenship which have traditionally been ascribed to them.

In the literature on multiculturalism and policy perhaps the commonest distinction made is between policies of integration on the one hand, and assimilation on the other; integration: being the process whereby a minority group adapts itself to a majority society and is accorded equality of rights and treatment, while the term assimilation is used in relation to the 'absorption' of ethnic minority and immigrant population cultures into the cultures and practices of the host society. Assimilation thus implies both acculturation in the adoption of mainstream cultural norms and deculturation, the gradual loss of indigenous cultural distinctiveness.

Different concepts of integration / assimilation are bound up with the way that different states understand national identity, and these concepts are a product of the processes of nation-building, democratisation, and the experience of international relations, particularly colonial and post-colonial relations.

Three of the four comparative partners in this study have historically distinctive core concepts of national identity and citizenship and these are outlined below. The origins of modern French thought in relation to national identity derive from the French Revolution with the replacement of allegiance to a monarchy by the voluntary adoption of republican values of freedom and equality. Nationalism was an expression of the willingness of groups with differing cultural, linguistic, religious or ethnic backgrounds to accept a common political project guaranteeing universal rights for all.

Acceptance of the political project however also required acceptance of norms of citizenship, organised around a secular and unified notion of French identity. Thus just as languages spoken regionally, such as Breton, were suppressed in the 19th and early 20th century, the cultural symbols of ethnic or religious difference are banished from public life by the French state in the contemporary context (as in the recent case of discussions about the wearing of the veil in schools, or in other public institutions such as sports centres).

While the French notion of a national culture depends upon shared political will, the German tradition of nationalism stemming from Herder and Fichte emphasises nationhood as shared culture, language and ethnos. While for the French shared culture was a product of political nationalism, in the German tradition political nationalism was seen as the natural consequence of a shared national culture. Until relatively recently the naturalisation of non-Germans (such as the Turkish minority) was the exception, though social rights (such as access to welfare services) were widely available to immigrant groups. Thus social citizenship rather than political rights of being a German national were what was available to such groups.

The implications of both of these views of national identity is that 'foreign' cultures should not be 'accommodated' within the national culture but rather should be assimilated.

In contrast to these two models, the concept of multiculturalism is most clearly associated with the liberal pluralist state which promotes the individual freedoms of its members, fostering the potential for cultural diversity. The existence of national minorities within the borders of the UK state may well have fostered cultural pluralism, but the colonial experience and the associated

notion of British subjecthood also fuelled such pluralism with Commonwealth immigrants (at least until the late 1960s) having the right to British citizenship. Political rights in such a context were the product not of hereditary membership of a particular group (*jus sanguinis*), or of the voluntary political adherence to the nation, but rather by reference to territorial residence (*jus soli*).

While the political circumstances of contemporary Britain, France and Germany may well have shifted from these traditional positions, with the liberalisation of naturalisation rights particularly for second and third generation "foreign" inhabitants in Germany, and the tightening of access to citizenship in Britain, nevertheless one might expect to see a greater propensity to adopt multicultural, or integrationist policy stances in Britain.

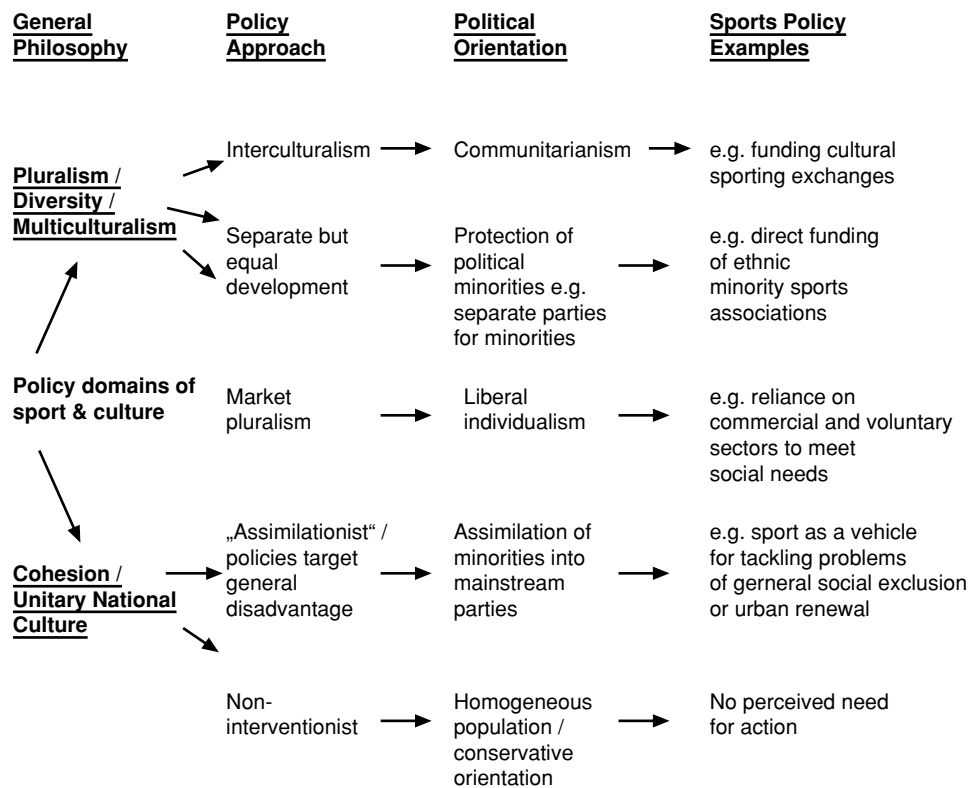
Although it is argued that one might discern multiple traditions of thinking and national identity within most states, the Polish context is somewhat different. Social organisation and thus questions of nationality and citizenship were constructed under very different circumstances and under the communist system, the importance of immigration, ethnicity and of national minorities was minimised. Poland like other Acceding states is still in process of working through its approach to citizenship. However in drawing up its new internal administrative boundaries the significance of national minorities has been recognised.

This schematic representation of the different approaches to national identity and citizenship is significant for the discussion of multiculturalism and sport, since we seek to map the development of sports policy for minorities onto the competing notions of integration and assimilation and the traditions of national identity and citizenship discussed earlier.

Given this brief characterisation of these positions, our next task was to clarify the relationship of the philosophies of multiculturalism and interculturalism or of assimilation to actual sports policies. The following slide illustrates the approach we adopted.

The first of the pluralist approaches is that of interculturalism, a situation which describes the equal valuation placed on cultures which are brought together to produce a new cultural mix. Such a cultural approach is consistent with the politics of

**Figure 1: Ideal Typical Representation of Sport / Cultural Policy Orientations**



This slide seeks to spell out five policy approaches, three of which might be most closely associated with pluralism and multiculturalism and two with assimilationist concerns with social cohesion and a unitary national culture. In each of these policy approaches I want to tease out the values which underpin them, their relationship to mainstream political values and programmes, and their implications for sports policy.

communitarianism (Etzioni, 1993; Tam, 1998). Such a political position values, amongst other things, diversity as a cultural and political resource.

A typical sports policy associated with such thinking would be the promotion of cultural interchange between sporting groups.

The second of the pluralist approaches refers to what French commentators refer to

in a pejorative manner as ‘communitarisme’, meaning separate but equal development. Such a philosophy is evident in political terms in the protection of political minorities, for example in providing reserved Parliamentary seats as quotas. In sports policy terms this approach would be manifest in a policy of funding ethnic minority sports associations.

The final multicultural policy approach might be termed market pluralism, associated with the classical liberal individualism of the Anglo-Saxon model of the State. Sports policy in such a context would involve the fostering of commercial and voluntary sectors as being the optimal deliverers of diversity in sporting opportunity.

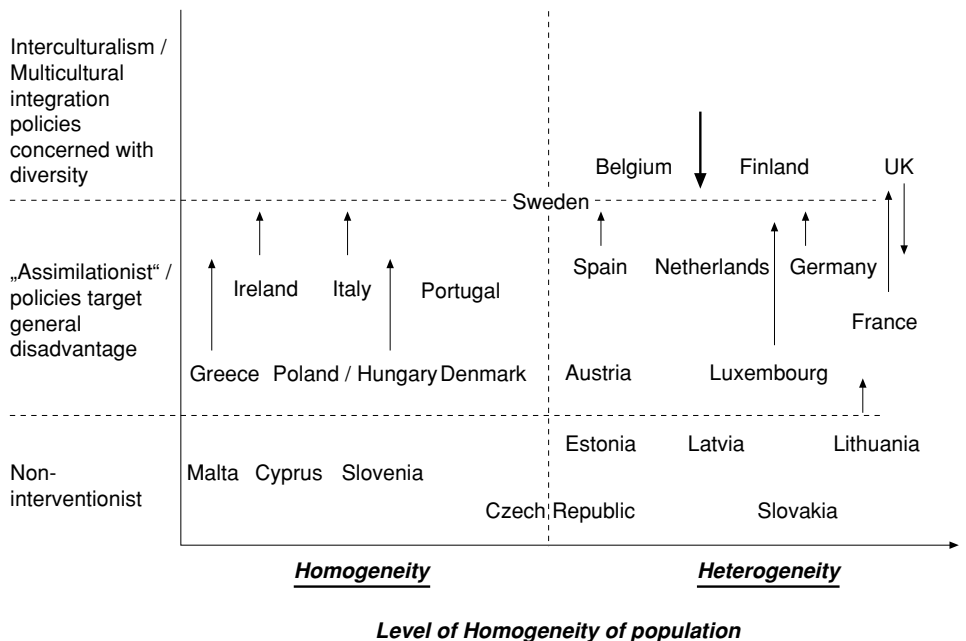
The first of the two ‘unitary’ policy approaches is thus described as assimilationist in that policies are targeted at general conditions (such as social exclusion) and not at serving the needs of particular specific minorities. The political orientation associ-

ated with this philosophy sees the absorption of minorities into mainstream parties and of minority interests into mainstream policy programmes. Sports policy approaches consistent with this approach address generalist problems such as the use of sport in combating social exclusion, rather than focusing on specific target groups.

The final policy approach, non-intervention, stems from the perception by politicians of a homogenous population. Politics in such contexts may tend to be conservative as is also the case with sports policies, since with an homogeneous population there will be little perceived need for targeted policy developments.

If these are the five ideal types which illustrate the range of policy responses in relation to multicultural and unitary cultural thinking, it brings us on to the second question, where do particular nation states find themselves within this framework in respect of sports policy? This next slide seeks

**Figure 2: Ideal Typical Location of National Sports Policies for Minorities**





to illustrate the answer to this question on the basis of responses to stage 1 of the research.

The slide is organised around two dimensions. On the horizontal axis is the level of homogeneity of the population. This is assessed qualitatively rather than operationalised quantitatively because of the difficulties of finding common bases for conceptualisation and measurement. For example, Britain and France have considerable proportions of their populations from ethnic origins derived from their colonial past from North Africa and from the Indian sub-continent and the Caribbean respectively. However, in the French case census data do not record ethnic origin – but describe all citizens as simply French by definition.

The vertical axis assigns countries to the categories of multicultural, intercultural or assimilationist policy. Here again some caution in interpretation has to be exercised since as Christina Boswell (2003) argues positions on multiculturalism and assimilation

*“should not be seen as unified or fixed. One can discern multiple traditions of thought on citizenship and identity within most states, and it is not always a foregone conclusion which concept will come to dominate policy when states are confronted with new immigration challenges.” (p.76)*

Taking the UK as our first case – its population can be described as heterogeneous by European standards. Not only has it a strong tradition of receiving labour migrants from the Commonwealth in the 20th century, and before this from Ireland and Eastern Europe in the 19th century, but also it has its own national minorities in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In policy terms the participation of ethnic minorities has been a very visible issue, with policies under the general theme of Race Equality being developed from the 1960s onwards. (There is also a

history of periodic social disorder and ‘race riots’ which go alongside this from Nottingham and London in 1958 through to the beginning of the new century).

A plethora of governmental and non-governmental agencies provide general services targeted at ethnic minorities, together with sporting initiatives such as Sporting Equals, UK Sports Equality and Diversity Strategy and so on.

In recent years, however, the British Labour Government has sought to be seen taking strong action on immigration and asylum seekers to the criticism of its own supporters. In similar vein Trevor Phillips, Chairman for the Commission on Racial Equality on 3 April argued that Britain’s policy of multiculturalism had gone too far, and that there was a need to ensure that a core of British values remained intact (Curick, 2004). Thus there evidence in some areas of government and the quasi-government sector, of a shift from dominantly multicultural or intercultural positions to the monocultural/ assimilationist position with an emphasis on protecting cohesion rather than diversity.

The second case is that of France. Heterogeneous by virtue of immigration, but also with national minorities (Corsican, Basque, Catalan, Breton, Romany), the dominant philosophy is, as we have argued, is assimilationist, so policy measures in all domains will be seen as ‘general’ in their target rather than specifically focusing on given minorities. However, the spatial or social concentration of ethnic minorities in particular contexts (parts of the city, or among groups such as “les jeunes en difficulté”) means that services may be de facto delivered largely to ethnic minority elements by virtue of their spatial or social concentration. Lionel Arnaud (1999) illustrates this point excellently in his book ‘Politiques Sportives et Minorités Ethniques’ (1999).

In general if not in sporting terms however we can see some movement in the direction of multiculturalism in French society. Examples include the establishment of the first elected Islamic congress, representative of different Muslim communities in France (Islam of France), and the opening of the first Islamic high school Ibn Ruchd in the region of Lille. Furthermore, at the political level, the nomination of Tokia Saifi, French of Algerian origin, in the role of secrétaire d'Etat au Développement durable, Hamlaoui Mekachera as secrétaire d'Etat au Anciens Combattants, and Aïssa Dermouche the ex-director de l'Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Nantes, as a préfet of the region of Jura.

The third case is that of the Netherlands. With a relatively heterogeneous population by virtue of its colonial past, until the late 1990s it pursued a relatively multiculturalist strategy in line with its traditional pluralist, pillarised, political system. However by the late 1990s sympathy for such an approach was on the wane. The right made political gains (for example under Pim Fortijn) and local authorities began to reduce activities and resources spent on multicultural sports initiatives. What had been the twin objectives of the integration of ethnic minorities into mainstream Dutch sports provision, on the one hand, and the promotion of ethnic sporting groups on the other, gave way to a simple emphasis in the former approach.

Both Poland and Hungary in their post-communist guises have given greater attention to issues of multiculturalism, though both are relatively homogeneous (in both cases ethnic populations make up around 3% of the total population). Both governments have shown some willingness to promote multicultural initiatives in education and culture. The Hungarian government support for example for initiatives with the Roma population in sport and in education reflect this. In Poland the examples cited for

state support of different cultures are through religious sporting organisations though religious identity may be taken as an operational indicator of ethnicity.

The three small states of Malta, Cyprus and Slovenia declare themselves as relatively homogeneous though membership of the EU may add to immigration pressures. The description of policy given by our Slovene colleague expresses the approach adopted here succinctly

*“since culturally diverse populations are not treated differently in Slovenia...there are no sport related programmes that would attempt to establish a dialogue between different cultural communities.”*  
(Tusak and Kajtna, 2004)

Cyprus is something of a special case. The response to our questions related to the situation in the Greek community, but the possible reuniting of the Greek and Turkish populations seems likely to provide the need for a new response, since effectively a large national minority will be evident and the relations between the two communities in cultural terms (as well as political and economic terms) will become critical.

Each of the Baltic States has its own political and cultural trajectories, though in terms of the important issues relating to inter-ethnic relations, the situations in Latvia and Estonia have been quite different from that in Lithuania. While Estonia's population consists of 61.5% Estonians and 30.3% Russians, and Latvia's consists of 52% Latvians and 34% Russians, Lithuania's population is 79.6% Lithuanian and 9.4% Russian together with 7.0% Poles. In addition, upon restoration of independence, the Lithuanian Government offered free choice of citizenship to all permanent residents except Soviet military personnel and their families and the vast majority opted for Lithuanian citizenship.

In Estonia and Latvia the situation is very different. Instead of offering citizenship to all residents the Estonian and Latvian Governments restricted automatic citizenship to those who had held it before the Soviet occupation and their direct descendants. Although citizenship laws have subsequently been liberalised to some degree in both countries, largely as a product of external pressures, this has not been without difficulties (in Latvia for example a national referendum on the liberalising legislation was forced by opposition), and as late as July 2004 a Russian sponsored resolution to the meeting of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe was debated, which criticised both countries for failing to implement legislation. In these circumstances, it is perhaps unsurprising that in both of these states, there is little evidence that the use of sport for integration has been developed. In both cases, and in particular in Latvia, the fear of eventual domination of a Russian speaking population (emotively referred to as ‘statistical genocide’) has led to an emphasis on linguistic and cultural assimilation.

In conclusion in relation to this first project, what we have attempted to do here is firstly to map out the philosophies and the policy implications of those philosophies around sport and multiculturalism; and secondly to evaluate where individual states sit within such a policy map. Without such conceptual clarity it becomes impossible to evaluate policy approaches since the same outcome may be evaluated differentially given different policy philosophies and goals. This conceptual clarity is important in terms of being able to understand what it is that states are trying to achieve through sports policy.

This leads us on to the second project to be discussed which addresses the issue of the benefits of projects designed to foster integration / assimilation.

## **The Use of Sport to Promote the Social Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum Seekers (European Union funded, UK Based Study)**

We will discuss, in the context of this project, three case study initiatives aimed at different refugee communities in the UK. The investigation of these case studies was part of a wider study in relation to the social inclusion through sport of refugees and asylum seekers (Amara et al., 2005). A core goal of the study was to address the question:

*How can we conceptualise the benefits of sports programmes for cultural minorities?*

One of the decisions which we took at the outset of this study was to focus on a ‘bottom up’ approach, inspired by ethnography (if not strictly ethnographic), in which we sought to lay emphasis not on the policy evaluation of the organisations providing services to such groups, but on the members of the organisations themselves and the grass roots workers with those organisations in terms of their perceptions of the benefits gained from these initiatives. In effect we were interested in the refugees’ own stories and those who worked directly with them about the benefits of sport. We give here just the briefest of cameos for three of the organisations which we reviewed.

### *Case Study 1: The Algerian Society in Nottingham*

This organisation had been operating for just under two years when we undertook this research in 2004/5. The target group that is served was initially Algerian refugees, but it had from the outset also served a broader constituency of African refugees. Its principal activities were weekly indoor and outdoor football sessions for Algerian immigrants, refugees and asylum

seekers; and it organised in addition sporting activities (mainly football and Martial arts) for dependent children

One of the issues which concerned us when we first set out to investigate this phenomenon was that sport might be regarded as trivial for people who were faced with daily challenges of personal security, housing, economic stability and other related challenges. However, interviews with workers and those attending sessions reinforced the importance of the positive (mental and psychological elements) of sport and the role that it can play in breaking the state of isolation and depression that an asylum seeker or a refugee is going through during his/ or her stages of settlement. One respondent, an asylum seeker living in very difficult circumstances expressed it in the following terms:

*‘There is a need for sport...sport can help to break the isolation of refugees and asylum seekers even some of their family members...if there is within the community a team playing every Sunday ...let me [pass] my time instead of sitting alone ...meeting other people , playing around ...try to break up the isolation, and the misery that you going through for that particular time...sport is very important, particularly for people who are going through stress...’ (Congolese asylum seeker)*

The organisation had more than 200 members, drawing refugees and asylum seekers from other communities. This in effect it was not only bonding Algerians together, but bridging between different ethnic groups facing common difficulties.

However there was some evidence of failures or limitations e.g. violence between players during football sessions. Political tensions from the homeland sometimes surfaced on the sports field so that the consequences of exposure to sport were not always positive.

*‘When you play Algerians against Algerians there is always tension ...we bring the anger of the country with us...what was happening in the country is still in the minds of people ...playing football is a way to express your anger ...we are the only team ... that always end up with fights or somebody bleeding ...’ (Algerian leader of Association)*

In addition the population served both (adults and young people) was predominantly male:

*‘We organise every Friday prayer programmes for kids...we do martial arts ...one of the activities that we saw the kids are really enthusiastic about it...one hour football one hour martial arts...there are only boys because there is another mentality about the girls ...although they are young ...they practice sport in school but parents do not allow them to attend the activities organised by the association ...people when they come here they try to keep their culture...even when the activities are centred around education (home work sessions) ...it is a mentality.’ (Algerian leader of Association)*

At the level of integration into the wider community, asylum seekers in particular – because of their tenuous opposition – were less able to make contact with wider social groups in the host community, and the organisation had had difficulties in accessing the services of the local authority, a situation which is not helped by the inevitable turnover of population in insecure or unstable situations.

#### *Case Study 2: Derby Bosnia-Herzegovina Community Association*

The second case study relates to an organisation which had been in operation for a decade, serving the Bosnian population displaced during the first Balkan conflicts of the early 1990s. The group was a self-ad-

ministered association drawing its membership from the Bosnian refugee community in Derby. The Association's principal sporting and recreational activities involved 5-a-side football sessions, football and basketball tournaments with other refugee groups and members of the local ethnic community. The Bosnians had their own basketball team playing in the regional league as well as a folkloric dance club (popular among girls).

The aim of the Bosnian-Herzegovina Community Association was to work as an intermediary between the Bosnian community and the local authorities, to facilitate their integration into the British society and their openness towards the local host community, and indeed there were some very positive stories of success. For example, in relation to participation in conflict resolution: sport in the English context had facilitated the reconciliation between the ex-Yugoslavian nationalist groups. The leader of the BHCC pointed out that was easier to organise football game between Bosnian and Serbian refugees in England than it would have been in the home country. The two groups tend to forget their nationalist and religious differences and concentrate more on their new, shared identity, that of refugees in Britain.

Nevertheless some difficulties were experienced particularly in integrating with the host community, and there had been some violence on the pitch or court which had led to withdrawal of a team from a local league. However some players had joined local (non-Bosnian) clubs.

*Regarding the question of integration of Bosnians into local sports clubs, it has been a difficult task. ...they (Bosnians) need to be 2-3 times better than English players to be accepted in the team... The only example of integration is a basketball team which is now playing in the local league. The popu-*

*larity of basketball in the home country gives the Bosnians an advantage over the local players. They are more accepted because of their performance. However, to avoid conflict and not to be identified as Bosnian refugees, the team has chosen to have an English name – 'Shadow.' (BHCA Project Advise Worker)*

Nevertheless, the younger generation of Bosnians despite being fluent in English and holding citizenship of this country still reported feeling like 'foreigners.' This sense of isolation or 'foreignness' was most marked among Roma Bosnians, who felt subject to double prejudice, by virtue of their refugee status, and of their distinctive Roma culture. This group tended to be less active due to their particular lifestyle. Most of the younger members married at the age of 16-17, which may be seen as an obstacle for integration.

### *Case Study 3: Madeley Community Project (Kurdish Refugees)*

The third case study involved a group of Kurdish Refugees in a project which was initiated by local community workers and the local police. The principal activities involved organising football games, and socio-cultural activities to bring together members of the local British Asian community, and the Kurdish asylum seekers. More specifically the project established a Kurdish football team called 'Azzardi'; organised football tournaments between Asian and Kurdish youth; integrated Kurdish and other refugee football players into Asian football teams; encouraged both Asian and Kurdish youth to get involved in organising sporting and social activities; facilitated the access of Kurdish asylum seekers to local leisure facilities; and offered opportunities for training. The project also sought to integrate Kurdish asylum seekers into British (multicultural and multiracial) culture, including sporting culture (e.g. cricket and rugby).

The project was in part set up with the active support of the police, with a view to establishing a channel of communication between the local police authorities and minority groups. Most of the sporting initiatives in the area were sponsored by the local police authority and the local youth centre, and this meant that the project established reasonable links with other local service providers.

The project was located in the Normanton area in Derby, an area known for its high crime rate<sup>1</sup> as well as its significant concentration of British Asian population and ‘newcomers’, asylum seekers and refugees (mainly Kurdish Iraqi). The area has experienced a new type of violence in recent years, characterised by inter-ethnic minority clashes<sup>2</sup> between British Asian youth and asylum seekers from Northern Iraq. It is worth emphasising that the integration of refugees and asylum seekers into the host society is usually discussed in relation to minority versus majority, as if it is taken for granted that established minority groups, because of their history of migration and the difficulties they themselves went through to integrate into the host society, will be more open to the hosting of refugees and asylum seekers than the majority. Here we had an example of tensions arising between two minority groups. On the one hand there was as a ‘well established’ minority group, its members having a historical and cultural tie with the host society; on the other hand, a minority of asylum seekers, ‘newly established’ with different cultures and experiences of migration.

The other major difference lies in demographic characteristics. While British Asian minority is diverse and composed of nearly three generations, the majority of members of the Kurdish community are young and single, and, for them, western culture with its multicultural, multiethnic make up, dem-

ocratic tradition, and individualised (secularised) view of social order is a new experience. They have different aspirations too in that they are a community striving for full (cultural and political) recognition, and one which is striving for its basic need of refuge to be acknowledged.

Sport has been utilised in the Normanton area to tackle two types of problem. One use of sport promotes the social integration of asylum seekers into the host community. The second, uses sport to curb urban violence and to decrease tensions between the two minorities which share the same religion but differ in terms of culture, religiosity, citizenship and social status. There were some attempts to use common religious identity as a vehicle for integration.

*Yeah...Ramadan is coming ...you know when we break the fast ...for this centre to get Pakistani and Kurdish people together ...they are all Muslims ...we shouldn't be doing this...that one way ... A Pakistani who works with me is organising ...it is going to be this Ramadan...again through that you break down barriers...apart from sport ...one good thing...what we get in common with them is our religion ...which to me is the most important thing...I am a Pakistani...but first of all I am a Muslim ...that's how I see it ...and lot of people when you talk about Islam we have got something in common ...we become related.*

Youth workers played the role of intermediaries between the two communities. They used football as a vehicle since it was popular among both communities. However, such uses have limitations due to the physical nature of confrontation involved (as with other contact or invasion sports) so setting teams against one another has to be guarded against. Nevertheless, used appropriately, can foster an environment of dialogue and mutual understanding, as members of the British Asian group acknowledged:

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.saferderby.org/news3.htm>

<sup>2</sup> For more details see the BBC news article ‘Asylum tensions fed by rumour’  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/england/debysire/3332879.stm>.

*we can organise a cricket game with them and try to bring them into the sport... there are other sports such as rugby and tennis ...but at the moment they are just interested in football...I asked them if they do anything else if they practice a sport which no member of the community plays...like a Kurdish sport ...traditional sport...and they said no...they are just interested in football ...it is very limited what you can do with them.*

*Different views...some lads say that they don't like them ...but if you go and talk to the people who play in the same football team as them ..they will say that they are very good lads ...they are not all bad...the people that don't communicate with the Kurdish people they're the ones who see them as dangerous (hanging around in the corners)...they are just messing about ..with our girls...these kind of views...if you don't know someone...if someone is just standing their you can just have different views about them...just by looking at them physically...but when you communicate with someone...then you say hang on I shouldn't stereotype this person because he is different or he is not talking to me ...that's how it works...you can always stereotype someone...but when you start talking to them you can see that they are not bad persons.*

*...they can see that sport can help in breaking down the barriers...we get to meet each other ...sport is a good way of communicating with people ... last year there was a Pakistani football team (playing Sunday league) with some Kurds amongst them.*

A significant aim was also to organise the Kurdish youngsters in an association with a moral entity accountable to local community, local authority and the society. This may be a difficult endeavour for two main reasons: a) the nature of asylum status (they cannot assume an independent individuality because of the restricted civil and civic rights); b) the psychological nature of Kurd

asylum seekers, for whom the state (symbolised in Saddam's regime) generates antipathy since it is seen as an obstacle to personal fulfilment in their home society:

The status of Kurds in the Normanton area is in itself an obstacle for integration. Most of them are asylum seekers waiting for their claim for refugee status to be decided; or their refugee status has already been rejected and they have chosen to remain in the country as illegal immigrants; or they have been granted leave to remain on humanitarian basis. This explains partially the unwillingness of asylum seekers to get involved in what they see as British culture. For instance, training, learning the language or to take part in sporting activities which would be new to them.

This is evident in the account of a community worker.

*The Kurdish community itself suffered quite a lot ...what happened to them under the regime of Saddam Hussein ...they seem to think that everybody is like that, everybody is against them. They get quite angry...they are very ...when you communicate with them ...they seem to think that you are after something ...even when you asked them 'how are you?' they get a bit defensive.... a lot of tension is arising ...because they think that they will go back anyway ...the 'I don't care' attitude because 'I am going back anyway' ...the police aren't bothered ...even the short time that they are here they have to obey the law...you are in another country ...when I organise these meetings I talk to them about the law and how they should present themselves ...explaining that the laws of this country are different ...the group that I am working with are 40...they are all decent people ...they don't cause trouble...but there are more things to be done. With limited workers there are more things to be done.*

A further factor to consider was that the local British Asian population feels that the policy of concentrated asylums locally is unfair.

*we feel as Pakistan community that they [City Council] always seem to let the asylum seekers come to Normanton and not go to different areas of Derby ...Derby city council has to take responsibility ...there are too many asylum seekers in Normanton...the rest of the city should be held responsible for segregating people in different areas. .... The rationale is that because it is mainly populated by minority populations they may think that it would be easier for the Kurds to integrate? ... That's just policy which makes them (local council) happy...they want to keep minority people together ...there are more tensions between minority groups than there are between minority and majority.*

Finally it is worth noting that the police have supported and even organised locally a number of football competitions, recognising such events as a means of reducing local tensions, and that in addition other groups or services within the local authority have been involved in promoting this scheme. The potential to deliver 'joined up' policy across areas such as housing, education and policing is seen as enhanced by the fact of bringing members of the target group together through sport.

Having provided these brief cameos it is useful to consider the issue of what benefits might be claimed for such initiatives.

### **Conceptualising the Benefits Claimed in Relation to Sport as a Vehicle for Social Inclusion and Integration.**

A helpful way to conceptualise the benefits accruing from such interventions is by reference to a variety of forms of personal and social capital which the projects lay claim to develop. The 'bottom up' approach to

gathering individual's accounts of their experiences of these and other case study projects lend themselves to this framework.

In terms of personal capital we are referring to the development of the skills, competences and personal attributes which help the individual to benefit from and contribute to the life of the community in which s/he lives. These skills and competences can be categorised under three sub-headings

- **Physical capital:** developing skills, physical competences which the individual's circumstances have denied the opportunity to develop
- **Psychological capital:** e.g. developing self-confidence, and self esteem; dealing with trauma – re-establishing emotional stability; providing the opportunities for intrinsic enjoyment of sport.
- **Personal social capital:** e.g. developing trust in others; widening social networks.

Social Capital refers to the development of capital at community level rather than the level of the individual. Communities are impoverished by conflict – and when violence occurs community boundaries become quickly redefined.

The rebuilding of community requires such as the developing community networks and infrastructure; a sense of local identity; a sense of solidarity/equality with community members; and norms of trust, reciprocity and support

These types of social infrastructural capital are often subdivided into the following three forms (Woolcock, 1998, 2001), and our case studies provide examples of each of these three types being fostered.

- (I) **Bonding capital:** Bonding social capital – Informal realm. It refers to the close ties that help people to get by. These are usually with family, friends and neighbours, or



more broadly with in the context of refugees and asylum seekers in a foreign context, with members of the same national group. The use of sport to develop bonding capital is evident especially in examples such as the Algerian Association providing a focus for asserting Algerian identity (while also incorporating other African nationals).

**(II) Bridging capital** – Civic realm.

It involves the development of weaker ties with networks of different groups (e.g. multicultural groups), building bridges between refugee and asylum seeker groups and other bodies in civil society. Madeley Youth and Community Centre Project in Derby sought to build bridges between the local 'host' British Asian community and the Kurdish refugees and asylum seekers who had recently moved into the area. The Derby Bosnia Herzegovina Association effectively brought together Serbian Christina Orthodox and Bosnian Muslim participants and also built some links between Bosnian and local host community sports teams.

**(III) Linking capital** – Institutional realm.

It refers to building links to organisations and systems that can help people gain resources and bring about broader change. Algerian Association reported its failure in this respect but in the case of the Madeley Project, links with the Police and the local authority were engendered by the project.

What these examples point to are some of the roles sport can play in such integrative processes. However we would add two important qualifications.

- (1) **One should not generalise about 'sport'** and individual or community development, since different sport forms delivered in different ways can achieve different types of goals. Sports or physical recreations can be individual, partner, or team games; can involve strategy or physical skill; involve cognitive or motor skills; be contact or non-contact; be played competitively or recreationally.

For example, raising self-esteem by placing emphasis on competitive sport means that for some there will be an experience of failure which may have negative effects on self-esteem. Similarly the make up of teams can be problematic if it reinforces 'us' and 'them' categories which one is trying to break down. Thus the use of sport to promote social or individual capital will depend on the appropriate forms of sport being adopted for the appropriate purpose.

- (2) **Sport is only part of a process.** On its own it cannot provide a positive social climate, since other needs such as security, economic stability etc. will also need to be met. However sport can contribute to the development of well-adjusted individuals and communities. The existence of such individuals and communities can be regarded as a significant contributor to, if not sufficient condition of, healthy communities in culturally diverse contexts.

**Conclusions** In this brief presentation we have outlined different policy philosophies in relation to integration and assimilation, multiculturalism, interculturalism and related concepts. The role of sport in such contexts is likely to vary, since the goals of such policy will vary. Nevertheless we have

sought to demonstrate how even a brief consideration of the benefits which may ensue from provision to promote forms of social integration, lends support to describing such benefits in terms of individual and social capital. These conceptual categories relate well to the ways in which organisations' goals were expressed and in relation to the ways in which individuals described the successes and failings of their organisations. We do not offer sport as a panacea but its potential in enhancing social capital in relation to aspects of both Bourdieu's and Putnam's (Bourdieu, 1989; Putnam, 2000) senses of the term, seems evident in some of the instances which we report here.

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# Integration and Sport for All: The Japanese Perspective

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In this article, the significance of integration and Sport for All is discussed. Second, two case studies with regard to integration and Sport for All in Japan are presented. First case is concerned with ethnic and cross-national integration through sport, focusing on Japanese and Korean ethnicities. Second case tries to explain the community integration through Sport for All policy, focusing on a new type of sport clubs, so called Comprehensive Community Sport Clubs. Finally, policy evaluation of a local Sport for All project which promotes Comprehensive Community Sport Clubs by using logic model of theory analysis is conducted.

## Integration and Sport for All

First of all, the theme of the Forum is the integration and Sport for All. What does it mean? How should we think about it, specifically in Sport for All context? Integration involves race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, age, and community. There are two types of theories and perspectives: one is "*The melting pot theory*," and the other is "*The cultural mosaic theory*"

The melting pot theory encourages ethnic groups to assimilate into the host society. On the other hand, the cultural mosaic theory emphasizes to maintain their ethnic identity and diversity. There has been a continuing debate as to whether society should emphasize the assimilation or ethnic diversity. The combined feature of encouraging communication and understanding through Sport for All with maintaining ethnic identity and diversity is suggested. We should promote ethnic and cultural communications through Sport for All with maintaining our ethnic identity and diversity.

## Case study 1: Cross-cultural integration in sport

Japan is a harmonious country with one ethnicity restricting foreign labor forces in the past history. So, Japan has fewer problems in integration of race, ethnicity, and nationality within society than those in European countries. However, we do have minority people such as "Zai-nichi" and "Ainu" (indigenous people living in Hok-kaido). Zai-nichi means the people who are living in Japan but have South Korean or North Korean nationality. "Zai-nichi" is sometimes called as "Zai-nichi Korean." As a result of prejudice and stereotypes, Zai-nich has been institutionally discriminated and received differential treatment and opportunities.

In addition, due to the Japanese occupation in Korea from 1910 to 1945, the relationship between Japanese and Korean people has been cold. For Japan, Korea has been said to be "Near but far country."

Two recent developments on the integration of ethnicities in sport between Japan and Korea are apparent. In Japan, there is the National Athletic Meet which is a team competition among 47 prefectures. Participation in the National Athletic Meet has been restricted for only people who have Japanese citizenship. However, the participation regulation was changed in 2006 and Zai-nichi were able to take part in the 61st National Athletic Meet which was held in Hyogo prefecture in 2006. Zai-nich athletes took part in boxing, Sumo and other sports in the 2006 event and which became news of the case in integration of ethnicity and sport.

Second, one mega-sport event made a drastic change in the relationship between two countries, the is co-hosting “the FIFA World Cup 2002: Korea/Japan”. Actually, co-hosting the World Cup enhanced cross-cultural understandings between Japan and Korea. According to the cross-national survey, 75% of Korean and 65% of Japanese accepted the improvement of the relationships between two countries due to the co-hosting the World Cup (Mainichi INTER-ACTIVE <http://www.mainichi.co.jp/entertainments/sports/worldcup/10-01htm>).

### **Case Study 2: Community integration via Sport for All**

The Japanese population has been aging at a rapid tempo due to the extension of the average life span and a decline in birth rates. Those aged over 65 comprise about 21% of the total Japanese population in 2005. Average life expectancy of the Japanese is now 81.9 years old and is the highest in the world. On the other hand, the number of children has been decreasing and those aged less than 14 comprise only 13.6%. The average birth rate per woman has been also declining and is only 1.25.

Community ties have been weakened due to the urbanization of people’s lifestyle and development of information technology. As Alvin Toffler (1980) in his book “The Third Wave” pointed out, the more high-technology, the more high-touch or communication is needed.

The traditional Japanese sport system is now facing a number of difficulties. The training of athletes has been conducted separately by the life-stage at school, community, and workplaces. Fitness levels of children and youth have been declining since 1985 to present time. Speaking of community sport clubs, the average number of members is only 19 people. Traditional community sport clubs are a sport-specific clubs and have no club house and facilities. So, reformation of traditional sport system is now expected.

To meet the changing lifestyle and diversified values among Japanese people, the national policies on Sport for All in Japan have been developed and employed to encourage them to play a variety of sport and physical activities. In 2000, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) announced the Basic Plan for the Promotion of Sport in an attempt to further promote sport in Japan.

This plan sets a policy goal that is to be materialized in 10 years from FY 2001. One of the goals is to aim at achieving one in two adults is engaged in sport with the frequency of more than once a week, a 15 percent increase. In accordance with this plan, a promotion of Comprehensive Community Sport Clubs (CCSC) is conducted as a priority project. The new concept of these Clubs is to provide a variety of sports to all ages, and a variety of sport orientation from recreational level to competitive levels. CCSC is managed by members and is an independent voluntary association. The CCSC provides opportunities for all members of the public to participate in sport with the goals of achieving the 50% active participation level for adults at least once a week within the shortest possible time. The MEXT started a model project in 1995 and has been providing financial aid for the establishment of model clubs.

Influenced by the new master plan of Japanese, local governments set a sport master plan in their prefectures. Hyogo Prefecture Government set a new plan, called “Sport for All Promotion Plan” in 2000. Major policy goal of the plan is to increase regular sport participants (more than once a week) from 34.9 to 60 percent by the year of 2010.

In order to accomplish the goal, “Sport Club 21 Hyogo” project is proposed. The “Sport Club 21 Hyogo” project attempts to establish the CCSC in all 827 elementary school districts in Hyogo pre-

fecture. Financial aid to construct club house and club activities using school and public facilities, total 13 million JY is provided to each club for a five years period. The total financial aid available is 10.8 billion JY (100 million US\$).

Within the local government, new department of sport promotion was established with 5 full-time officers. Since 2000 a variety of seminars, leadership trainings, "Sport-for-All" events have been conducted. A variety of promotional materials such as promotion videos and brochures have been provided to local agencies and clubs. I have been involved in the project since the beginning and have been assisting in creating promotional materials, giving seminars and conducting a variety of research surveys.

One of the research findings (Yamaguchi, 2006) in terms of policy evaluation on "Sport Club 21 Hyogo" Project is presented. A questionnaire survey was conducted from June 25 to July 25 in 2005. Seven hundred twelve questionnaires were returned with 98.9% return rate via each municipality in Hyogo Prefecture.

The questionnaire included a variety of profile and activities. Average number of members is 456 persons varied from 82 to 7,600. Fifty one percent of the clubs have 101 to 300 members, 28% have 301 to 1,000 members, and 14% have less than 100 members. So, club membership is relatively small, although a few clubs have more than 4,000 members.

Figure 1 indicates the changes of the community by the establishment of CCSC. In other words, this figure shows how the establishment of CCSC influenced the people's life and community integration. We asked that "Are there any changes influenced by the establishment of CCSC in your community? Eighty five percent of the clubs

answered "Yes". In addition, "What kind of changes are you identified?"

Fifty seven percent of the clubs identified that the CCSC increased cross-generational ties and communications. Fifty five percent of the clubs accepted the increased community ties. Forty two percent of the clubs said CCSC increased the importance of child care within the community. Thirty three of the clubs identified that the number of active elderly has been increasing. Other items are concerned with strengthened community solidarity, vitalization of community, and increase of active children. (Figure 1 here)

Finally, Figure 2 shows the findings of policy evaluation by using logic model of "Sport Club 21 Hyogo" Project. There are four types of policy evaluation according to Weiss (1988): 1) theory analysis, 2) process analysis, 3) impact analysis, and 4) cost-performance analysis.

The logic model based on theory analysis was applied to the "Sport Club 21 Hyogo" Project. With regard to the "Inputs", total of 10.8 Billion JY(100 million US\$) has been given to sport clubs project, and new department of community sport promotion with 5 full-time officials and 88 local officials have been employed. A variety of seminars, leadership trainings, events and promotional materials including promotion videos, brochures were provided.

What about the "Outputs"? By the time of March 31, 2006, a total of 827 CCSCs in all elementary school districts were established. Total number of club members is 343,746 persons.

The last step of this logic model is the "outcomes." A prefecture survey based on a stratified random sampling among the adults aged over 20 was conducted from June 1 to July 1, 2006. The survey indicates that the rate of regular participants more

than once a week was 37.7%. That means regular participants increased 2.9% within the last 7 years. The population of the adults in Hyogo prefecture is 4.5 million, and therefore approximately 130,000 increased their participation. The theory analysis based on the logic model to “Sport Club 21 Hyogo” Project was conducted by using survey data and critical evaluation. (Figure 2 here)

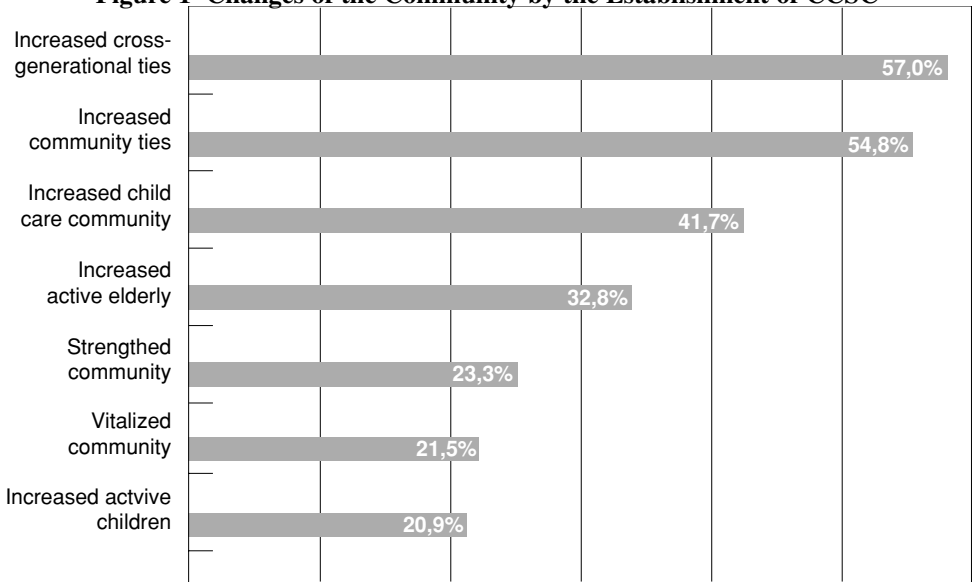
**Conclusions**

Although the project succeeded to establish 827 CCSC with 343,743 members and changes of community ties, the outcomes show an increase of only 2.9% increase in

regular participants. The policy goal was 60%, and so future tasks can be proposed as follows:

1. The financial aid to each club last only 5 years. So, sustainable development and management are the major task for CCSC.
2. The future project for promoting CCSC should focus on inactive people in order to become club members.
3. Each club should provide attractive programs and events for the community people and so quality club managers are needed.
4. It is emphasized that integration through Sport for All can be possible and should be enhanced with maintaining ethnic identity and diversity.

**Figure 1 Changes of the Community by the Establishment of CCSC**



**Figure 2 Logic Model of “Sport Club 21 Hyogo” Project**

Inputs	10.8 billion J¥ (6 years) • 5 full-time & 88 local staffs
Activities	Seminars, Leadership Trainings • Sport-for-All Events
Outputs	827 clubs / 6 years • 343,746 members
Outcomes	34.8% - 37.7% (130,000 people) • New Department of Sport Promotion in prefecture government (2007)

# Cicloviá - A new Way to Integrate the Colombian Citizenship, Habitat and Sports

*Dr. Oscar Azuero Ruiz, President Corporación Deporte con Todos Bogotá, Colombia*

Barbara Ward wrote, “A city can not be built at random, but based on human purposes. Cities should not be built for economic purposes (to take advantage of a market of properties) neither for political reasons, nor to worship a prince (to whom in this case she would be referring to the president in any kind of government). Cities should be built for people, especially for the poor ones.”

This points to the importance of the designated habitat and of motivating people about the proper use of land, shelter, infrastructure, transportation means, entertainment, convenience, esthetics in order to meet human being needs. In short, a city should be built FOR ALL with the cooperation of everyone.

- Because we always learn from others and WITH others
- Because others are our best possibility
- Because it is possible to make our dreams come true when we know what other people’s dreams are.
- Because if we want to make a personal, familiar and social life project, it is necessary to believe in oneself and share things with others.

A city is a life project, a plan made for space to live for individuals, family and society. We should preserve it and cooperate with its development as if it was a dream, an utopia that will someday come true.

I want to share with you the experience of the capital city of Colombia, Bogotá. It is a metropolis with 6.500.00 inhabitants founded in 1538 by Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada. It is located at a beautiful huge savannah at 2.600 meters above sea level.

Bogotá started growing rapidly in the mid last century due to unexpected migration as a consequence of political and socioeconomic factors. During the 70’s there was debate on the use of land, and the critical needs related to infrastructure and social issues within the city. At the end of the millennium, some administrative groups decided to work together to support a sustainable development of the city. Mayors Jaime Castro and later Mayor Antanas Mockus led pedagogical courses related to citizen culture to promote the sense of belonging among the citizenship.

An improved economy for Bogotá led to the development of a program called BOGOTÁ A ESCALA HUMANA (Bogotá at a Human Scale), which was concerned about encouraging community participation and architectural change. Parks, libraries, cultural and sport centers were built to change the cultural and social framework by which Bogotá was known for.

The next mayor, Antanas Mockus, continued to work on his first administration plans, making coexistence to the forefront as a vital factor for physical social development. Bogotá Sin Indiferencia (Bogotá is not an indifferent city) highlighted the Social Rule of Law established by the Constitution that established civic rule and human rights for all inhabitants of Bogotá.

It saw the park as a central feature of social life, providing a focus for leisure time, sports, culture, and entertainment. This led to the next project called PARQUES PARA APRENDER A VIVIR (Parks to Learn to Live). Its main objective was to recover,

improve and enlarge the sports infrastructure according to a strategic design of ecosystems. The first step was to build Park District System that integrated the local, metropolitan and district fields. Sports and leisure infrastructure was enhanced and it became evident that the practice of outdoor sports met the needs of many citizens.

The improvement in infrastructure, meant the environment structure was preserved and became stronger. The opinion of the mayor was that: "Parks are as necessary as the sewer system and routes are".

The project was based on the following principles and purposes:

- Citizens need more parks of high quality where they can develop leisure, cultural and sport activities in order to strengthen ties with others and improve the life quality of everyone
- A Park District System is needed that joins different neighborhoods, local and metropolitan zones
- The Park District should be developed with proper management and administration to insure that the achievement of goals is guaranteed.
- There should be a balance between the urban areas and greenways
- Greenways should be developed in different neighborhoods, zones and metropolis especially where they are limited or non-existent in low and middle class neighborhoods.
- There should be a sense of belonging of the community so that citizens will take care and preserve parks.

Keeping in mind that the process of Urban Planning or land use was deficient, it was necessary to create a network oriented towards citizen needs while preserving nature and environment. The project looked forward preserving the biodiversity, the natural environment, mountains, hills and

rivers. To sum up, the main objective was to create PARKS WITH SENSE.

Another issue that required close attention was the equipping and furnishing of parks. Companies specialized in design and construction made a comprehensive research on the specific materials that should be used to build parks (bridges, hand rails, slides, etc).

Parks were classified into the following categories:

- Urban and Metropolitan Parks were extended over an area of 10 Hectares, built with the purpose of being used as places where people can have fun, practice sports. The urban parks are part of a metropolitan parks category. Those smaller than 10 Hectares are called "urban" due to their symbolic and historical value.
- Zone Parks are outdoor areas with a variable dimension, targeted to meet entertainment-related needs.
- Neighborhood parks are outdoor areas intended for leisure activities and as meeting points for communities. They are commonly called parks or greenways. "Parque de Bolsillo" (Pocket parks) are extended over a 1000 square meters area.

Up to this moment we have been discussing about physical issues, but the most important is to establish the relationship they have with human beings. To get people to take advantage of the park, it was necessary to build up a community where issue could be discussed peacefully and where neighborhoods would not be left aside. Close attention was paid to those communities that were isolated by the society. The goal was to integrate the whole community and get people involved in different activities that foster active participation in social and educational issues. Sports and leisure activities are tools that get people closer to each other. No matter if we wear sneakers or sweats-



hirs, we are always the same, we all have the same rights; the difference on social classes can be overcome and the dialogue can be held within a friendly environment. Games and leisure activities are languages easy to translate allowing social distances to narrow.

For this reason some campaigns were promoted in order to educate the people about health, education, socialization and entertainment, it can be summarized by this statement: PARKS TO LEARN TO LIVE.

## CICLOVÍA

Ciclovía in Bogotá is a fun activity that occurs between 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. every Sunday and holiday of the year in the main streets and avenues of the city interconnected by a 120 Km extension area.

The idea for Ciclovía was born in 1974 but was only realized in 1995 by the IDRD (Instituto Distrital de Recreación y Deporte). Since then, it has been restructured gradually until reaching its present participation and acceptance within the citizenship.

Its infrastructure makes possible 2 million people to practice sports and different physical activities in a safe way. It was awarded the “II Concurso Internacional Ciudades Activas – Ciudades Saludables 2005” (II Active Cities-Healthy Cities International Contest 2005) and was distinguished due to its “cooperation with the development of an alternative and efficient physical activity within the city”.

### History

After its experimental start on December 15, 1974 by closing the 7th and 13th Avenues, from the downtown until the 72nd street, in 1976 the Town Hall of Bogotá created the “Ciclovías” by means of the

Decreets 566 and 567 and established four main routes: the circuits Salitre-Ciudad universitaria, Olaya-El Tunal, Parque Nacional- Funicular and the North circuit.

On September 26, 1982 the Motor Vehicle Department made available to the citizenship, during six hours, the “Circunvalar” route or commonly called “El paseo del libertador” and the “Estación Funicular” (Funicular Station) and the 7th Avenue Occidental roadway from the 39th street until the 72nd street. Since then, the Ciclovía was formed by 54 Kilometers that were reduced into 24 in 1995.

In 1995 the IDRD-Instituto Distrital de Recreación y Deporte (Recreation and Sports District Institute) checked the existent stretches corresponding to the 24 Km. On March 17, 1996 a circuit was increased to 81 Km, spreading later into 121 Km. This extended the existing roads and building new road sections such as the 9th avenue and the 147 street, the 15th avenue and the 72nd street, the connection between the 50th avenue with the Américas avenue and the “Parque Simón Bolívar”, “Bosa”, “Yomasa” and finishing with the extension of the 50th Boyacá avenue from the 127th street to the 170th street.

### Ciclovía elements:

Veterinarian zones: There are four zones designed for owners where the main objective is to offer different services such as vaccination, assessment and food for their pets. Private companies coordinate these veterinarian zones and they are supervised by the IDRD-Instituto Distrital de Recreación y Deporte (Recreation and Sports District Institute).

RAFI points: There are three main points along the Ciclovía where specialized people try to suggest and guide the life style of the citizens in terms of health and fitness. The

main objective of these RAFI points are to promote the physical activity in a fun, nice and simple way within the society, particularly children and adults.

Vendor points: these small sale points are distributed into 37 zones along the 121 Km of the circuit. In those points people can buy food, get their bicycles fixed or parked.

Recreovía: This is a point of the Ciclovía where people can do physical activities, dance, aerobics or watch theater plays.

Extreme sports: in these points young people can skate, ride bike and shows on these sports take place frequently.

Service Stations: Generally, service stations provide fluids, information and bathrooms.

Children zone: boys and girls can enjoy of place where they learn activities such as painting, origami, and some fun activities to release the tension they get at school and at home.

The Cicloruta (cycle route) instead of cars, bicycles are promoted for the transportation of people from their jobs to home and vice versa. This 370 Km network has contributed to a decrease in the high levels of air pollution.

The following points can be made about the **CICLOVÍA:**

1. The program was born, grew and was developed by citizens initiative to deal with a lack of recreational spaces.
2. Its fast and spontaneous spread was possible by city mayors who organized management systems through the Recreation and Sport District Institute, to guarantee security, environmental safety, social inclusion, and meeting points and mechanisms of integration.
3. Cyclovía achieves a union of classes without regard to ethnicity or socioeconomic class.
4. The biggest avenues and streets are emptied of cars, leaving people to utilize the public space.
5. Ciclovía has strengthened the sense of belonging to the Colombia Capital, whose inhabitants, come from different roots because of migration.

In conclusion, it is a model that can be applied in any place of the world, with the integration of a responsible administration, an active and participative community. It is certain that the life quality of the people who live in Bogotá is enhanced by **CICLOVÍA**

Dr Oscar Azuero Ruiz is a lawyer and journalist from the Externado University of Colombia. He is General Secretary of the Jorge Tadeo Lozano University, where he works as a sport leader who has long promoted health issue but social inclusion and of course, the healthy recreation. He has served as president of the Panamerican Federation of Sport, the permanent physical education and sport committee from the UNESCO. In 2003 he was awarded the distinction of Pioneer of Sport for All by TAFISA, and currently services as vice-President of TAFISA.



# Integration Policy in Australia Including Aborigines, Immigrants, Refugees and the Disabled: The contribution of Football and Sports for All Programs

*Hon. Brian Dixon  
Treasurer of TAFISA  
Melbourne, Australia*

In earlier sessions we have considered Sport for All as a vehicle to build integration in communities, including women's sport, Taekwondo and the integrative international force of the Soccer World Cup. Today, I wish to concentrate particularly on aspects of sports policy as an integrative force that links the diversity and richness of cultural life experience of individuals from diverse backgrounds to make a real contribution to national identity.

In this session I would like to share some of our experience at national, regional and local level with Australian Rules Football as a force for integration in respect of the Aboriginal native title holders of our nation, the integration of immigrants and the integration of people with disabilities into our national life.

## **The historical context**

Australia is a nation of 20 million people that has drawn its people and cultures from almost every nation in the world.

Our first migrants arrived more than fifty thousand years ago. The Aboriginal nations of Australia have had their status formally recognised by the national parliament and the nation's highest courts. Today these first Australians represent around 2% of the national population.

The next generation of new Australians came with the decision of the British Government to make Australia a penal colony a little over two centuries ago.

Although the first settlers were predominantly English, Irish and Scottish, the First Fleet came from a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds. The discovery of gold and the development of our agricultural capacity to feed the world brought in people from all over the globe a century later creating a diverse and rich heritage for nation building by the year 1901 when the various colonies decided to form a single national government.

In the last century, as in America, the growth in population has relied heavily on people making the decision to immigrate and seek the opportunities in a country endowed with massive resources, lots of space and sunlight and a willingness to embrace people willing to work in new territories. By the middle of the twentieth century, Australia actively sponsored a European migration policy and erected barriers to Asian migration, but the growth of trade and commerce led to the end of a „White Australia policy” and the encouragement of a multicultural community. The current Australian Government policy is to emphasise integration rather than creating a multicultural society, with an English language test and values questionnaire required.

In this century, Australia has developed a more mature and sophisticated international perspective and shifted from an attempt to wipe out the differences between peoples under an ‚assimilation’ policy and move instead to value the diversity and richness of opportunity that is brought by people

who come to study and invest in nation building in Australia. The major policy direction for multiculturalism has been the integration into the core values and institutions of Australian life to break down barriers between communities and promote a modern, flexible and adaptive society that benefits from the diversity of experience and links to other communities.

We have now moved towards an 'integration' policy that encourages newcomers to develop a sense of common national identity based on a common language and common values. Sport has a central role in the success of these nation building activities and cross-cultural events.

We have seen that national integration policies must achieve three fundamental goals:

- (I) To ensure that the original land owners and stewards of the national identity, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, are fully recognised and integrated into every aspect of our national identity and encouraged to improve their social and cultural position in Australian society.
- (II) To continue to encourage skilled and capable people from around the world to add to national prosperity and personal success as migrants Australia and
- (III) To work to remove barriers to integration into the mainstream life of society for people with handicaps and disabilities in every community in this vast country.

## **Two Australian case studies**

In the limited time we have today, I cannot cover all of the policies and programs of our national, state and local government agencies that are underway in health, education, leisure and lifestyle programs to ensure a rapid integration through a common lan-

guage, (English), a common national legal system, a common industrial and workplace orientation and common media and communications programs.

I will focus on two sporting initiatives that are major forces for integration.

- The first is the **Australian Sports Commission Indigenous Sport Program** that evolved from the Royal Commission into Deaths In Custody, which emphasised the importance of access to sport and recreation as an aid to discouraging anti-social and criminal behaviours as well as developing and sustaining community cohesiveness.
- The second is **Australian Rules Football** that I am proud to promote around the world with the support of TAFISA and is the best example I can offer of the role of Sport and Sports for All as a force for integration of Aborigines, refugees migrants and the disabled into the national and international community.

## **Australian Sports Commission Indigenous Sport Program**

The Australian Sports Commission is the Australian Government body that coordinates the Government's commitment and contribution to sport, providing national leadership and an active commitment to developing a strong base of grassroots involvement in sport, as well as providing opportunities for developing elite excellence.

National sporting organisations rely on the Commission for support and advice that helps them to encourage more community participation in sport by making sports safer, more inviting and better managed so that all Australians – including those with disabilities, Indigenous Australians, juniors, women and girls, volunteers, coaches, officials and older people – have opportunities to be involved.

The Australian Sports Commission promotes an effective national sports system that

offers improved participation in quality sports activities by all Australians and helps those who are talented and motivated to reach their potential in sports performance by administering and funding innovative national sporting programs on behalf of the Australian Government and providing leadership, coordination and support for the sport sector.

It manages the internationally acclaimed Australian Institute of Sport – the national centre of sports excellence for the training and development of elite athletes and teams, giving athletes access to expert coaching, world-leading sports science and sports medicine services, state-of-the-art sports facilities, and opportunities for travel, work and study.

It also supports the development of the Australian sport system from the grassroots community level to high performance sport through a Sport Performance and Development Group, which gives national sporting organisations access to advice and resources, including funding, policy development advice and management models, education, emerging information technologies and evaluation frameworks.

Australia's geography, weather and the societies that exist here have ensured an important place for sport. Traditional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies have a rich diversity of games and pastimes. The Commission's Indigenous Sport Program is a national network of 50 indigenous sport development officers working within the various state and territory departments of sport and recreation. This follows the practice we established when I was Minister for Sport and Recreation in creating 'Life Be in it' as a nationally integrated social marketing program thirty years ago.

Each year the Indigenous Sport Program conducts a wide range of initiatives to ad-

dress issues in Australian Sport that have an impact on indigenous participation. Role models from the Aboriginal community play an important part in building a sense of accomplishment and achievement for young indigenous athletes, including Cathy Freeman who carried the torch that lit up the Sydney Olympic flame and tennis star Evonne Goolagong Cawley. Ninety percent of indigenous Australians over the age of 15 years have taken part in some form of sport or sport for all activity in the previous year.

Very little is left of indigenous traditional games – even in isolated areas where some degree of traditional lifestyle may still exist. These games and sports are worth preserving and efforts need to be made to encourage people to play and understand them. Traditional games provide the opportunity to learn about, appreciate and experience aspects of Aboriginal culture. They also provide essential training in social interaction.

The Australian Sports Commission Sport for All program provides after-school programs and support for disabled people to play an active part in sporting activity as part of its national integration effort.

Let me turn now to Australian Rules Football and Soccer Australia as success stories for integration of Aborigines, immigrants and disabled peoples into the national mainstream. AFL football is one of the largest sectors in Australia's sport and recreation industry. The game is Australia's premier spectator sport attracting more than 14 million people to watch all levels of the game across all communities. Participation continues to expand, with a total 539,526 participants nationally in 2005, up 23% since 2000. As an industry, the game contributes in excess of \$1 billion annually to the Australian economy according to independent research commanding high levels of corporate sponsorship, massive media coverage and huge attendances.

Aboriginal players represent 12% of top AFL players compared to the 2% that Aborigines represent as a proportion of the national population. As you will see in the video accompanying this address, players are in fact drawn from all around the globe. Aboriginal footballers had starred periodically at the elite level of Australian Football before the 1980s, but their presence in the AFL has grown enormously in the past two decades. Their ball-handling and evasive skills have thrilled many crowds. In some cases, the way players of Aboriginal descent have played the game has changed everyone's perceptions about what is possible on a football field.

Unfortunately, many Aboriginal players have had to overcome racial prejudices and a lack of cultural awareness in order to excel at their chosen sport. Thankfully, with innovations such as the AFL's Racial and Religious Vilification Rule and the leadership and actions of such people as Essendon's Michael Long, former Brisbane player and assistant coach Michael McLean and former St Kilda and Western Bulldogs player Nicky Winmar, the football community has gained a greater understanding of the issues confronting Aboriginal players. Their achievements have also made them role models for other Aborigines.

As the national body responsible for Australia's only indigenous sport, the AFL recognizes its responsibility to the broader community associated with Australian Football. The AFL Foundation has been established to raise and distribute money to charitable causes and community groups. This is an independent organization comprising of key stakeholders of the AFL game – players, administrators, community organisations, business, media and entertainment.

The Foundation addresses the needs in the community separate from the specific area of player and game development yet identi-

fied as critical to the success of the sport and betterment of today's society:

- the overall community of football
- health and fitness of our community
- development and support of youth in our community
- education and school based program and encouragement of homeless youth and people with special needs to become active club members and take part in the sport.

I should mention the critical role that Soccer Australia has played in the integration of migrants, refugees and the wider community through Australia's participation in the World Cup. Of particular relevance is the appointment of Australian soccer superstar Harry Kewell to become a Commonwealth Government ambassador to promote healthy living, joining other high-profile Australians, including Cathy Freeman and Kieran Perkins, as a Healthy Active Ambassador. As an ambassador, Kewell's role will include working with schools, community groups and the media to inform young Australians about the importance of good nutrition, physical activity and healthy living.

The Refugee Youth Soccer Program assists young refugees in their integration process in Australia through a soccer development program designed around two pillars of activity: creating opportunities and enhancing existing opportunities. A report by the University of Sydney states:

*"This innovative program seeks to assist young refugees in their immigration and integration to Australia by providing a supporting and enjoyable environment through a soccer development program. While the focus is particularly on youth, the program will contain elements designed to contribute to building community cohesion among the different refugee communities, but will also explore potential for bridging*

across different Australian communities. The program combines a number of approaches that have had documented success such as the use of sport to bring people from differing communities together. Fundamental as well is the use of proven effective social intervention strategies which associate factors of personal development with social development, such as empowerment and life-skills workshops, and youth mentorship programs.“

## **SPORT FOR ALL AS A VEHICLE FOR INTEGRATION**

Social activities, including involvement in sport and exercise, are vital elements in the national program of integration and promotion of indigenous health and well being. For many Australians these activities provide an opportunity for isolated, diverse and indigenous communities to come together and for both individuals and social groups to interact on a social level. Research undertaken across Australia suggests that taking part in sport for all and other social activities that go beyond elite sport encourages healthy family environments, builds stronger communities and enhances cultural identity.

These case studies offer a clear demonstration of the key principles of an effective national integration program that builds upon sport and Sports for All activities:

- (I) It is vital to have national, regional and local support for the program so that it is seen to be part of the national cultural identity.
- (II) Major government or private sector sponsorship partnerships are essential to gain the level of aware-

ness achieved by the AFL and ‘Life. Be in it’ as the media, marketing and program costs require massive continuing financial support.

- (III) Integration programs must be simple to manage, easy to access and be fully supported by Sports Development Officers at local, regional and national level to encourage and support a fully inclusive program of activities.
- (IV) Role models and professional sports associations and sports institute’s international programs provide a focus for both the competitive elite sport and the encouragement of high rates of indigenous, ethnic and disabled participation through active recruitment and sport development activities.
- (V) It takes many years of sustained development investment to generate a nationwide integrative force through sport but the value to the nation and to the sporting communities can be appreciated as the benefits of cohesion and shared belief in excellence is achieved.

Thank you for the opportunity to share these “down under” experiences. To see them first hand, why not join the TAFISA Congress hosted by ‘Life. Be in it.’ In Adelaide in 2011?



**Brian Dixon** is a former premier Australian Rules football player and politician and is currently a health activist and promoter of AFL internationally. He works to promote healthy lifestyles through his roles as the long-time treasurer of Trim and Fitness International Sport for All Association (TAFISA) and secretary general for Asiana Sport For All Association (ASFAA). Mr Dixon now offers public speaking seminars and acts as a political adviser for business and the corporate sector.

# Integration through Sport – The Nation-wide Program of the DOSB

*Andreas Klages, Frank Eser, German Olympic Sports Federation  
Frankfurt/Main, Germany*

Germany has about 80 million inhabitants, of whom some 15 million have a migration background. Due to the demographic development in Germany the number of male and female immigrants will probably further rise in proportion to the decreasing total number of the population. Thus the integration of this group of the population is an important policy field, which will become even more significant.

With a view to this political challenge, sport plays a central and largely still underestimated role. Sport clubs are open to all groups of the population and all age groups. They represent an attractive form of organization for foreign young people. Sport is the very medium and ideal tool of integration. Dr. Thomas Bach, President of the German Olympic Sports Confederation, formulated this basic position as follows:

The German Olympic Sports Confederation has been active in the field of integration for many years. With its program “Integration through Sport” it has laid the basis for a successful integration work.

## **1. The German Olympic Sports Confederation**

In Germany there are 27 million people who are practising sport in approximately 90 000 sports clubs under the roof of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB). The clubs offer a broad spectrum of different sport programs all over the country. Since the foundation of the German Sports Confederation the number of clubs and club memberships has steadily increased. The DOSB is an association of associations: it serves as the umbrella

organization for 60 National Sport Federations, 16 Regional (“Land”) Sports Confederations and 19 Federations with particular tasks.

## **2. Challenges for Society and Sport**

The demographic development in Germany shows that our society will have to tackle new central challenges. In the coming years the German population will continuously decrease. In 2050 it will only amount to 75 million inhabitants (as compared with at present about 80 million). Out of these 75 million the percentage of old people will be above-average high – every third person will be 59 years of age or older. The proportion of immigrants in the German population will continue to rise. In addition to the 15 million immigrants who live at present in Germany there will be another 10 million people with a migration background.

These shifts in the population will take place in very differing ways within Germany: there will be boom and decrease regions. Furthermore the population will be concentrated in the conurbation areas of Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Hamburg and Cologne. The eastern part of Germany and some other regions (e.g. Saarland) will be characterized by a strong decrease in population.

These scenarios reinforce socio-political challenges such as providing access to social systems (above all the public health service system) and to education.



### 3. The Program “Integration through Sport”

Under the umbrella of the DOSB sport actively contributes to the creation and implementation of these socio-political fields of action, also and particularly with regard to the action field of “integration”. In this respect the German Olympic Sports Confederation and its member organisations look back to an experience of many years in terms of integration work. The program “Integration through Sport” was derived from the project of “Sport for All – Sport with Immigrants” which had started in 1989.

The central aim of the nation-wide program is directed towards the integration of male and female immigrants in the host society and in organized sport. The concept aims at fulfilling the following tasks:

- to promote (intercultural) experience and exchange
- to foster mutual recognition as a compulsory approach
- to encourage the understanding among people of different origin
- to achieve experiences of self-assertion (ego-boost) and personal success
- to enhance group success and positive group experiences
- to learn and accept rules (of the game)
- to remove or overcome language barriers
- to achieve prevention against violence
- to reach an identification with the (new) home country

In view of the implementation of this program, “Integration through Sport” is associated with the Land Sports Confederations as a responsibility of their own. The program is subsidized by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and constitutes an integral part of the general concept of integration enhancement of the Federal Government.

The federal (central) co-ordination is managed by the DOSB headquarters in Frankfurt. Land or Regional Co-ordinators represent the program at the Land Sports Confederations. So-called support clubs with start assistants and sport exercise instructors constitute the basis responsible for grass-root work.

The implementation of the contents of the integration program by organized sport requires a wide range of activities and measures, which the concept defines as integration modules. The program works with different modules of integration which include not only program structures of organised sport but also new and alternative forms of sport. A total of five integration modules were developed for practice, which can be used in a flexible way for implementing integration work:

- Support clubs
- Start assistants
- Mobile modules
- Special activities and programs
- Qualifying activities and programs

#### Support Clubs:

At present about 500 so-called support clubs take part in the program “Integration through Sport”. They offer programs for immigrants with a great variety. The Land and Regional Co-ordinators of the different Federal States (“Lander”) co-ordinate these projects.

#### Start Assistants:

The different programs are also launched by so-called start assistants. Many of these start assistants have a migration background themselves, which helps them to get direct contact and access to the target groups.

#### Mobile Module:

The mobile sport modules shall serve to systematically address the target group. For this purpose the Land Sports Confeder-

ations can make use of specially equipped vehicles, so-called “Sportmobiles”.

#### Special Activities and Programs:

The catalogue of measures comprises one-day and several-day activities, major events and special programs which are an integral part of local integration concepts.

#### Qualifying activities and programs:

In order to firmly establish the area of integration a whole range of programs are offered for systematic qualification. “Sport intercultural” offers further training and education related to the development of skills and competencies for integration work.

The integration of persons from different cultural backgrounds requires smooth joint action of different social partners. Integration is a process which needs many co-operation partners. Sport looks for co-operation with organisations in view of forming networks. Program partners are, among others:

- Network partners at local level
- Youth migration services
- Migration first advisory service bureaux
- Welfare organisations
- Representatives of population groups, such as the Central Council of Moslems
- Local/municipal integration officers and authorities
- Church organisations (charitable services such as “Caritas” or “Diakonisches Werk”)
- German association of schools for adult evening classes

#### **4. Examples of integration program work**

##### Support Club “GKV Eppertshausen”:

GKV Eppertshausen is a sports club of approx. 500 members, in which 12 nationalities are represented. They offer sport programs for prevention and health, for persons with a mental disability and martial

arts. The club has laid down social integration through sport as a task in its statutes. It co-operates with schools and kindergardens, and makes use of karate sport in particular for the integration program for migrants. The club was awarded several prizes for its exemplary activities in the field of integration.

##### Support Club TGS Jügesheim:

TSG Jügesheim has 1850 members and is a traditional gymnastics club with 11 sport sections. It co-operates with several schools and kindergardens. The club offers parents an advisory service on diet issues and organises courses for children with kinetic development problems. Persons with migration backgrounds are active as coaches and sport exercise instructors.

##### Support Club FTV 1880 Frankfurt:

This club is located in the city area of Frankfurt. It also co-operates with schools and kindergardens as well as the sport district of Frankfurt and with an organisation of African women. Socially disadvantaged members are exempted from payment of membership fees. The club offers midnight sport programs and open sport activities for immigrants.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The German Olympic Sports Confederation has actively contributed to the process of integration in Germany by means of its program “Integration through Sport”, and will continue and further extend this approach. It focuses on a continuous further development of the program and the utilization of the potentials of sport for the field of action concerning integration:

- Language barriers play a rather secondary role in sport
- (Competitive) sport is mostly based on international and generally valid rules
- Sport enhances the development of the

personality of a person and brings people together

- Out of all cultural goods sport counts with the largest number of intercultural common denominators
- With its 90.000 clubs sport represents a nation-wide network and offers a program structure covering the whole country and reaching everybody interested in taking part

For a sustainable support of integration by means of sport as a medium, it is of central importance to provide for:

- systematic approach, conceptual basis  
long-term orientation
- empowerment of the sport structures by an extensive support environment and qualified full-time staff

For further information please contact  
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After studying Political Scientist Andreas Klages worked in the fields of political communication in Germany and Switzerland from 1994 to 1996. Currently he works as the Deputy Director of Development of Sports for the German Olympic Sports Confederation and is an Assistant at University of Marburg. He held the position of Secretary General of the German Baseball and Softball Federation from 1996 to 2001 and was the Director Sports for All (DSB) in 2005/06.

# Time for Sport

*Willi Westerhof, Netherlands Institute for Sport and Physical Activity Bennekom, Netherlands*

Sport is so vital, it is impossible to imagine society without it. The importance of a sporting society is the central theme of the Time for Sport Report issued by the Dutch government in late 2005. The report lays out government plans for a new sports policy and for investments to be made in sport from 2006 to 2010. Some 100 million euros will be invested annually starting in 2006. The Time for Sport Report points out that the benefits of sport to society go beyond fun and games. Sport and exercise are excellent tools that can be used to make social progress, while of course never forgetting the pure fun of exercise.

The Dutch government wants to build an active society involved in sport, a society in which everyone can take part and in which values like fair play are accepted norms.

The Time for Sport Report has three main themes:

- Sport for health (improving health);
- Involvement through sport (increasing social cohesion);
- Top sport (stimulating top sport as a source of national pride and image).

The implementation of the sports policy involves teamwork with other government departments including education, employment, economic affairs, domestic affairs, immigration and justice. In addition, the sports policy has been worked out in association with many partners of relevance such as sports organisations, government agencies, educational organisations, ethnic minority organisations, research and knowledge institutes and the business community. The result of that interactive process is the programme of activities *Together for Sport 2006-2010*.

Ethnic Youngsters Get Involved Through Sport is the first new programme launched in response to the Time for Sport Report, specifically on the 'involvement through sport'. This paper will focus on the programme and on the Communities on the Move approach, which encourages more ethnic youngsters to adopt an active lifestyle and ultimately join a sports club. The experience gained with this approach has led to it being implemented nationally as part of the 'Sport for Health' theme.

First, allow me to say a few words about the NISB, the organisation I work for.

## NISB

The Netherlands Institute for Sport and Physical Activity (NISB) was founded in 1999 with the aim to make the best possible use of the positive social values of sport and physical activity. The NISB works for governments, sports organisations and other organisations that are either directly or indirectly involved in sport and activity.

The NISB works by way of programmes, expertise centres and a knowledge and information centre. We develop new methods, strategies and information products.

The NISB emphasises the local, community-oriented approach and focuses on several challenges: How can sport and physical activity advance the relationship between people and improve the quality of life and safety? How do you get people to exercise more so that they feel healthier, fitter and generally better?

As a national institute, the NISB does not target sports people or sports clubs directly, but rather focuses on 'intermediary' organi-

sations. This means that we work together with the policy partners in the sports world as well as with local councils, sports federations, provincial sports councils and with an increasing number of partners from education, health care, welfare and from the business community. We concentrate on organised sport, alternatively organised sport and unaffiliated forms of sport and activity.

The NISB's goals and projects are closely allied with the national government's policy plans. Therefore the NISB has been assigned a major role in the Together for Sport programme.

### **Ethnic Youngsters Get Involved Through Sport**

As I mentioned before, Ethnic Youngsters Get Involved Through Sport is the first new programme to be launched this year.

#### Why this programme?

The integration of minorities into Dutch society is a hot topic of debate in the Netherlands these days. This issue also confronts the sports sector because sport offers opportunities for integration. Sport provides a setting where people can meet each other and have a good time together. Sport encourages full citizenship, combats social isolation, prevents and deal with problem behaviours and assists in reintegration into society. The possibilities of sport are underutilised in the Netherlands, because the numbers of ethnic youngsters who take part in sport and who join sports clubs are still lagging. Hindustani and Islamic girls are particularly underrepresented. This is why the Ministry of Public Health, Welfare and Sport and the Ministry of Immigration and Integration have teamed up to develop the Ethnic Youngsters Get Involved Through Sport programme, making a total of 65 million euros available for the period 2006-2010.

#### Objectives

The objectives of the programme are to get more young people from minority ethnic backgrounds involved in sports and to equip sports clubs adequately so that sport can be used as an instrument of integration as part of a preventive youth policy.

#### Goals

The programme involves the following targets:

- By 2010, the low sports participation among ethnic youngsters will greatly improve.
- In the period 2006-2010, five hundred sports clubs, fitness centres and sports schools will be used for the purpose of preventive youth policy.
- In the period 2006-2010, fifty sports clubs, fitness centres and sports schools will be given additional facilities for the purpose of youth care and reintegration.

#### Partners

The programme is focused mainly on channelling ethnic youngsters into sports clubs because both the opportunities for integration and the below average level of sports participation are the greatest at sports clubs. Sport federations and municipalities have been to lend support the sports clubs in this effort. The Youth Welfare Bureaus are also involved.

The national government has entered into performance agreements with nine sports federations in the following sports: track and field, basketball, baseball and softball, gymnastics, judo, korfbal, weight lifting and fitness, football and swimming. These sports federations will carry out projects in the coming years at 500 sports clubs and sports schools in the municipalities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Enschede, Tilburg, Eindhoven, Dordrecht and Zaanstad.

### National work of the NISB

NISB is working to develop and spread knowledge to support the execution of this programme. The NISB will gather, develop, verify, exchange and transfer knowledge within the programme, helping partners in the programme (such as the sports federations and municipal councils) to access the information they need to meet their targets. The NISB will also distribute information in a broad target group. For example, we will develop a website to provide news, featuring a catalogue, knowledge database and project database of good practices with photos and videos.

The NISB also organises meetings aimed at knowledge development and the exchange of experience between partners in the programme and national conferences for a broader target group.

### Communities on the Move (CoM)

One of the approaches used as part of the programme Ethnic Youngsters Get Involved Through Sport is the Communities on the Move (CoM) approach. For four years, the NISB has worked with great enthusiasm, dedication and knowledge to develop a community approach to exercise. The approach targets people of low socioeconomic status who are sedentary and have poor health and who feel no affinity for the sports and exercise opportunities, such as overweight children and their parents (especially girls and women), residents of asylum-seeker centres, people with chronic ailments and children with learning and educational problems. The results of the pilot projects are very promising and the approach has good prospects.

The core of CoM focuses on people taking initiative themselves, finding connections with their interests and needs, with the goal of increasing the chance of a lasting change. In order for this to work, organisations and counsellors have to learn to think and work

in different ways than they are accustomed to. Their work has to be driven by the wishes of the group and group members must be involved in the development of activities. The potential and strengths in groups and their living environment, not their problems or shortcomings, are the starting point.

CoM starts with the community as the common denominator. This is a strength of the approach. It makes use of those connections in the social environment of the target group that are already inherently in place. Groups have shared features that may be based on religion, race or ethnicity, gender, age or a specific health problem.

### Active participation of the target group

Another key element of the CoM approach is the participation of the target group. The group plays a decisive role in the organisation and execution of the activity.

What participants want, what they like and what experience with sport and exercise they have had in the past must be determined. Some groups do not have enough knowledge or experience with sport and exercise to be able to implement an activity (for example, a minority women's group) or have difficulty formulating their desires (for example due to mental limitation or poor command of the language). We usually offer these groups a varied range of exercise activities at first, so they can find out what kind of exercise they prefer.

Simply taking part in exercise activities does not automatically increase the lifelong adoption of active behaviour but it greatly increases the chance of an active lifestyle. It makes the activities more the target group's own and increases acceptance and motivation. Active participants also give an added impulse to the social environment. After all, these are one's 'own people' who are setting the example which lowers the threshold for new members to participate.

To be able to participate actively, the group must be empowered to use the knowledge and skills of the individual group members. A key part of this is finding out what the individuals' qualities are, taking advantage of those qualities and reinforcing them. The group is operating at a truly high level once members of the actual target group organise the activity and the professional only plays a background role.

### Participation by parents

Of course, not all groups can be expected to take on the organisation of activities themselves. Children, for example, can arrange a lot of activities themselves, much more than we think, but not to the extent that they can take over the activity entirely. In such a situation, parents or family members of the target group can be actively involved in the activity. In this way, the social environment of parents and family is stimulated to adopt an active, healthy lifestyle.

### Enjoyment of exercise

The most important aim of the CoM approach is that people enjoy exercise so they want to spend more than an hour a week on it. The ultimate goal is that they develop an active lifestyle. It is all about behaviour change.

Children are easily motivated to move, because they have an inherent need to play. They are quick to enjoy it. Adults on the other hand often seek a legitimate reason to exercise, such as health reasons, so it is essential to find out the aspects of exercise that are important to them and to target each group appropriately.

Enjoyment of exercise requires that activities be tied in with the participants' capacities. This means giving consideration to age, cultural background and experience with sport and exercise. A familiar, safe environment that is easily accessible lowers the threshold to participation.

I have introduced you to the three core elements of the community approach to movement. Obviously, the approach also includes numerous other elements and preconditions, but it would be beyond the scope of this talk to go into them all. If you are interested in Communities on the Move, please email me for a brochure or fact sheet at [willie.westerhoff@nisb.nl](mailto:willie.westerhoff@nisb.nl).

# Understanding Modern Sport in Contemporary Islamic and Muslim Contexts

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The dominant line in western literature argues that the emergence of modern sport in nineteenth century Europe was associated with the advent of capitalism, industrialisation and urbanisation. Such forms of social organisation were linked to the institutionalisation and rationalisation of sports practices. Because modern sport is argued to be the product of a specific (western) history, it provides an insightful example to investigate the debate around Islam and Muslims in western and non western societies. Shedding light into some of these complex issues is hoped to contribute to enrich the debate around sport for all, cultural differences and cross-cultural dialogue.

If we think about the nature of modern sport and some of its key characteristics (note that this is not an exhaustive list), sport is:

- A 'total' social phenomenon in that it involves all sorts of institutions: religious, juridical, and moral (political and familial), economic (in the sense of production and consumption), aesthetic, morphological; it relates to the group, the individual, social, mental, corporal and material (Marcel Mauss, Norbert Elias).
- Argued to be the product of 'western modernity' (i.e. rational thinking). Constructed in opposition to traditional and 'indigenous' sports practices.
- A vehicle for experiencing cultural/national diversity (e.g. Olympic Games)
- An element of separatism (i.e. sectarianism, nationalism)
- A vehicle for experiencing a certain-sense of unity, togetherness/belonging to one nation.

- A legacy of colonialism: employed as a tool for integration of indigenous population into the so-called "civilising mission" of the colonial order.
- An increasingly important economic sector
- A new 'religion': presented in contemporary society as a new religion (with its own 'demi-gods', 'prophets', 'temples') as an alternative to orthodox religions<sup>1</sup>.

Given this context for modern sport, a key issue to raise, in relation to the focus of this paper, is the following:

*How can we reconcile the nature of modern sport on the one hand, and the nature of Islamic belief and diverse contexts (historical, cultural, economic, political, societal) of Muslim countries and Muslim communities, on the other?*

To investigate this question, the paper distinguishes between three types of endeavours relating to sport and Muslim Thought. These are: (a) sport in Islam; (b) sport in Islamist discourses; and (c) sport in Muslim societies and communities. Each of these domains has diverse ways of questioning the existence of, and knowing about, sport

## • Sport In Islam:

To undertake an Islamic study of any phenomenon, including the study of modern sport, one should consider the fundamentals of Islamic belief. A primary condition is to understand the sense of being (Muslimness, homo islamicus) of a Muslim believer.



### • Sport and Islamism:

An examination of Islamist discourse involves investigating one particular strand in Muslim thinking. 'Islamism' is defined by Arkoun (1995) as a type of discourse or collective affirmation linked to a category of actors who share a strong willpower/determination to re-establish "religious" [Isla-mic] values, and a "religious" model of societal organisation. 'Islamist' discourse, in the contemporary 'era of globalisation,' is torn between its fascination for sport on the one hand, seen as a means of strengthening young Muslims' physically, and on the other its condemnation of sport, perceived as another symbol of 'western hyper-consumerism.'

### • Sport in Muslim societies:

An examination of the question of sport in Muslim societies, and within Muslim communities in a non-Muslim countries, means studying sport in socially and historically changing contexts.

It can be stated that Islamic legal judgments in relation to modern sport practices, may depend on various variables such as the purpose, the individual and societal benefits of the sporting activity<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, the type of sporting activity or the place and the cultural settings where it takes place may also be relevant. There are universal principles or values in Islam which are unchangeable (Thabit) and not affected by time and space, and others that are subject to change (Mutaghayir), changing from one cultural settings or society to another. Put in other terms, in Islam everything is permitted except that which is explicitly forbidden by an undisputed text. There are matters where the margin of interpretation is virtually nil, for instance questions related to Akida (Islamic belief or creed in the Oneness of Allah, prophethood, angels, the Hereafter, destiny), and other issues where the scope for the exercise of reason and creativity is very considerable (Oubrou, 2002; Rama-

dan, 2004). As a general rule, most of the scholars agree that Islam permits the Muslim (both genders) to practise sports and games as long as such sports are balanced and beneficial for the person's physical fitness. The argument usually put forward is that Islam encourages a Muslim to be strong and to seek the means of strength.

New questions are being raised in relation to the practice of sport in the West. Demands are being made by Muslim communities – in the name of democracy, citizenship and rights to cultural and religious differences – for example, to accommodate specific times for Muslim women and young girls at local leisure centres; to allow men to wear long swimming trunks in public swimming pools (Tabeling, 2005); and to allocate specific training/nutrition programmes for professional athletes to meet their religious duty of fasting during the Month of Ramadan<sup>3</sup>. Another concern is the practice of physical education in mixed (male and female) environment/schools.

It should be said that the question of sport practices among Muslim communities is not always that of conforming the practice of modern sports to religious exigencies (although not all Muslims by cultural heritage who are living in the West want to be categorised in relation to their faith in their everyday social relations. Some Muslims perceive their faith as a private matter. In addition there are other cultural, socio-economic and even historical variables (e.g. history of colonialism and decolonisation) that need to be taken into account. These include:

- The complex forms of self-affirmation of the 'Muslim' population (local/transnational, religious/secular);
- The status of religion in western societies<sup>4</sup>,
- Differences in the needs and aspirations of generations (first, second and third/even

fourth generation Muslims living in the West)<sup>5</sup>.

- Place of origin (nationality, region, urban/rural) (Fleming, 1994; Baillet, 2003)
- Forms of migration (economic or forced). (Henry et al, 2004).
- Contemporary policy discourses in Europe about citizenship and integration of ethnic minorities.
- The question of girls/women participation in sport.

To examine the question of sport in Muslim countries means studying sport in socially and historically changing contexts. After being employed during the colonial period in reinforcing social stratification by colonial administration, and in the struggle against colonialism by nationalists movements, sport became in the post-colonial period a tool par excellence for party-state regimes in their projects of mass mobilisation around nation-state building and integration into the international bi-polar world system. That bi-polar system of East versus West has collapsed. In the contemporary context, in the 'era of globalisation', sport seems to be an ingredient of the general strategy of transformation from socialism or controlled liberalism to the market economy (adopting liberal values).

To conclude, questioning the why (purpose) and the how (form of practice) of sport in Islam should acknowledge the kernel of Islamic belief, the universal values (i.e. respect for equality, justice and human dignity) and the notion of constructive dialogue (i.e. finding a middle way)<sup>6</sup>. Sport, despite its (nationalist, sectarian) separatist nature, offers a forum for dialogue between Muslims and other cultures; first the desire to practice or to be part of sports moments/events is real in the Muslim world. Furthermore sport, as stated by Giulianotti, due to its generalisation and standard rules, provides for cross-cultural encounter with the 'other' (from different culture). Finally "playing sport competitively forces us to

think ourselves into the shoes of the opponent" (Giulianotti, 2004:366).

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1. The crisis of modernity (political and economic projects, identity, insecurity about the future, gap between generations...) has pushed more and more people today to return to spirituality as the last refuge against disillusion of material civilisation. This return to spirituality is not necessarily happening in the sense of returning to 'orthodox' religious references but it is also apparent in the phenomenon of deification of pop stars, football stars, and the transformation of sport to a new religion with its own half-gods, temples, and prophets (Baker, 2000) .

2. As a general rule, most of the scholars agree that Islam permits the Muslim (both genders) to practise sports and games as long as such sports are balanced and beneficial for the person's physical fitness. The argument usually put forward is that Islam encourages a Muslim to be strong and to seek the means of strength. For instance, If we were to apply the notion of Maslaha into sport context then the practice of sport to prevent health problems would be seen as indispensable, while for instance body building would be perceived aesthetic.

3. Le haut niveau s'autorise le Ramadhan', Agence France Press, 01-11-2003

4. Organised in Europe for instance according to Césari, (2004) into three main types: (a) the cooperation between church and state (Austria, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Germany); (b) the existence of state-sponsored religion (Great Britain, Denmark and Greece); (c) or the total separation of religion and politics (France).

5. For third and fourth generations the question of integration is not a concern, because they already are members of the national community (born and raised in the west).

6. Not completely reject modern sport without providing a universally accepted (inclusive) alternative.



**Dr. Mahfoud Amara** after his graduation from the University of Algiers in 1998, came to the UK to undertake his postgraduate Studies. At the University of Wales Institute of Cardiff (UWIC) he obtained a Masters Degree (MA) in Sport and Leisure Studies in 2000. Subsequently, he undertook a PhD at Loughborough University, which was awarded in 2003. Since 2003 he worked as a Research Associate with Professor Ian Henry in three EU commissioned projects. Dr Amara was appointed as a lecturer in Sport and Leisure Policy and Management at Loughborough University in 2004

His principal research area is comparative sports policy, and he has a specific interest in sport in Muslim countries and communities, having published material on the politics of the Pan-Arab Games, professionalisation of sport in Algeria, and comparative models of football development.

Recent research topics include projects for the European Commission 'Sport and Social Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum Seekers', 2004 (with Ian Henry, Dawn Aquilina, Mick Green; and John Taylor and Fred Coalter of the University of Stirling): 'Sport and Multicultural Dialogue', 2004 (with Ian Henry, Dawn Aquilina, and PMP Consultants): 'The Education of Young Elite Sportspersons', 2004 (with Ian Henry, Dawn Aquilina, and PMP Consultants).

# Sport for All and Social Integration: the Case of South African Rainbow Nation

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## INTRODUCTION

South Africa's transition in 1994 to its first democracy not only astonished the world and provided South Africans with immense hope and unlimited opportunities but also brought critical challenges to face on the long road to an integrated society.

The previous political system left South Africa a divided and discriminated nation. It is therefore not unexpected that both policymakers and ordinary South Africans agreed on and echoed the common vision and plea of the new nation:

*“Never again will we be a segregated or divided nation.”*

South Africa is a culturally diverse country, one nation made up of many peoples. With 11 different official languages, a multiplicity of traditions, cultures and skin tones ranging from ebony to sunburnt pink, we are, as Archbishop Desmond Tutu once put it, the **rainbow nation** of Africa.

Integration, transformation, reconciliation and social cohesion as concepts receive high priority from government and are visibly communicated in our national symbols:

- The national flag of South Africa was designed to symbolize unity and reconciliation. The “Y” therefore symbolizes the convergence and going forward as one unified nation of previously disparate groups in South Africa.
- Our national Coat of Arms also reflects the diversity of cultures and the motto states our vision: “Unity in Diversity”.

## THE TRANSFORMATION AND INTEGRATION AGENDA

The role of social integration and transformation is a multifaceted process. National government, consequently, realised that sustainable and ongoing reconstruction, integration and development of the South African society will only be achieved through the leading and enabling role of the state, together with the active involvement of all sectors of civil society. The collective and cooperative participation of all sectors could lead to sustainable achievement of our development and integration objectives. The pivotal role of government in societal integration clearly depends on integrated development planning and policy documents. In his State of the Nation Address in 2004, President Thabo Mbeki thus introduced the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) as fundamental national policy guiding this ongoing process of nation building. The following key transformation goals of the AsgiSA became the focus of all clusters in South African society:

- Build and forge a new national identity
- Reflect African specifics in programmes and initiatives
- Promote social cohesion and social inclusion
- Create employment opportunities
- Alleviate poverty
- Generate accelerated growth
- Develop human capital through acquiring job skills
- Transform and reconstruct the education landscape

- Integrate marginalised groups (women, disabled, marginalised youth) into mainstream society

The directive to sport and recreation in the social cluster was hence to develop a range of sustainable programmes and initiatives that promote the above key performance indicators.

## NEW FRONTIERS FOR SPORT FOR ALL

**Sport for All** has the potential to bring people together in ways that cross boundaries and break barriers, allows antagonistic groups to interact and exchange, forge new social identities, reconcile the integration of groups, stimulate social dialogue and facilitate an environment where participants can engage in programmes of social integration, inclusion and reconciliation.

**Sport for All** as inclusive form of contemporary sport thus responded to the directive to support the country's transformation goals, pursuing a two-dimensional perspective:

- The **Indigenous Games** project as a way of cultural and social integration
- The **Siyadlala Community Mass Participation Programme** project as a sport development strategy to integrate participants into sport

## INDIGENOUS GAMES PROJECT AS A VEHICLE FOR CULTURAL AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

With South Africa's liberation, there was a need to ensure that the historical landscape of our country reflects the events and initiatives of all sectors of society. Hence the need to revive, promote and implement initiatives aimed at restoring and maintaining our historical landscape as a response to President Thabo Mbeki's call on African Renaissance.

From a **Sport for All** perspective it implied that ways had to be found to:

- Ensure that African specifics are reflected in activities and address the diverse interests of different social and cultural groups
- Create sustainable development programs that result in the continuous improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans
- Rediscover Africa's creative past and recapture the indigenous cultures including the sport and games culture.

South Africa is a rainbow nation of 11 cultural and language groups and the Indigenous Games project forms part of the national strategy on optimising South Africa's often neglected cultural heritage and values thereby instilling a sense of pride in the different cultures of South Africa and provides a window on African values.

In order to contribute to the national transformation and social integration goals as stated in the **AsgiSA** policy, the **aims** of the Indigenous Games initiative were identified to:

- Record the historical and anthropological context of indigenous games of all 11 cultural groups
- Promote the games as carriers of cultural values and vehicle to forge a collective South African national identity
- Use the games as content of physical education to influence and transform education
- Promote the games for its health benefits and part of an active lifestyle
- Utilise the games to develop human capital through developing job skills and job opportunities.

The following Indigenous Games initiatives and activities resulted from the above aims:

- A **national research project** documenting the indigenous games of all 11 cultural groups.
- **National Indigenous Games festival** held annually on national Heritage Day (27 September) to celebrate our new South African identity through cultural diversity and

physical activity. Nine indigenous games representing the cultural groups of South Africa were chosen:

- Iintonga (Stick Fighting game)
- Diketo (Five Stones)
- Dibeke (Team ball game)
- Morabaraba (Board game)
- Jukskei (Target throwing)
- Ncuva (Board game)
- Kgati (Skipping)
- Kho-Kho (Team ball game)
- Tik-Tok

At the recent National Indigenous Games festival in September, **Khoisan** indigenous games were also demonstrated for possible inclusion in future national festivals which would then complete the full indigenous games spectrum of our rainbow country. In an effort to be social inclusive, several deaf players and those with disabilities also took part as equal partners in games like **Dibeke** and **Diketo**. Social integration across the life span is also attained as the third generation is utilized to teach the first generation the often neglected and forgotten cultural values and traditions through indigenous games.

- The South African Education system changed from a mono cultural to a multi-cultural nature and schools are more racially and culturally diverse. In this culturally diverse climate, a major challenge for educationists is to manage the process of multicultural education. Multicultural education is seen as a means to reform the education system by providing greater knowledge and understanding of different cultures, encourage harmony and social cohesion through education, reduce conflict due to racial differences, establish equity by providing opportunities to all in all the learning fields offered at school and thus preparing South African youth for life as citizens in a just, humane and multicultural society. Recent research on the participation pattern of South Africans in sport and recreation activities indicate the school as

the primary socializing agent regarding physical activities and cultural values. It therefore makes sense to include indigenous games as part of Physical Education classes of the Life Orientation cluster to sensitize learners and educators to other cultures in the spirit of reconciliation and social integration and cohesion. An Indigenous Games training manual was also developed to acquaint educators with the content and cultural context of each game thus enhancing the skills profile of educators.

- The revival and popularisation of the indigenous games also had a **commercial and job creation** spin-off as entrepreneurs started to manufacture indigenous games sets for **morabaraba** and **ncuva** creating an income for households especially in the rural areas.

### **SIYADLALA COMMUNITY MASS PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME**

“**Siyadlala**” is the Zulu term for “**let’s play**” and is the name of the national flagship mass participation project subscribing to the vision of “Getting the Nation to play”.

The programme values and objectives attempt to address issues relating to the promotion of national identity and social cohesion and aim to integrate people in the most disadvantaged communities of South Africa into selected sport and physical activities. These objectives and values include:

- **Getting the nation playing** to improve moment literacy
- **Mass participation** to involve large numbers of South Africans in sport and recreation activities and promote active communities
- **Partnership and cooperation** striving to merge partnerships between public and private sectors in the spirit of cooperation and reconciliation.
- **Unity in diversity** using Sport for All activities to unify diverse communities and overcome differences.

- **Fun**, discovering the joy of physical activity
- **Volunteerism** to encourage communities to promote lifelong integration into physical activities.

Rural, impoverished communities were divided into **256 hubs** with the idea that no person should be further away than 10 kilometres from such a hub. Although **Siyadlala** is intended mainly to inculcate a healthy lifestyle among the youth as most vulnerable constituency in our society, and divert their energies away from anti-social behaviour, adults and senior citizens are also involved in the project as participants, hub and activity coordinators or volunteers.

Two main approaches or models manifested in the **Siyadlala** hubs:

- Sport + (sport development model)
- + Sport (community and human development model)

In the **Sport +** model mass activities are focused on integrating participants **into sport** through competitive events such as indigenous games festivals, general gymnastics (gymnastrades), aerobics, street ball games and fun runs and big walk events. Sport for All activities acted as vehicles for physical, social and life skills development through the infrastructure of sport and recreation clubs.

The **+ Sport** model in turn focused on community and human development. Emphasis is placed on the delivery of **Sport for All** activities (e.g. traditional dances, modified and mini sports, and outdoor adventure), programmes and events in collaboration with community-based partners like schools, religious organisations, local municipalities and private sector organisations like **“LoveLife”**. These partnerships utilize the advocacy role of **Sport for All** to attract participants and achieve social objectives.

Effectively managing **Siyadlala** to achieve transformation objectives is however not feasible and sustainable without a trained human support base. Unemployed volunteers were therefore trained as hub coordinators, leaders and coaches and equipped with elementary skills in coaching, administration, first-aid and life skills in an attempt to form a first line of defence against social “ills”. Coordinators are also paid a small monthly stipend as **Siyadlala’s** contribution to job creation and skills development. Several of these coordinators have been recruited into more permanent jobs based on the skills that they have developed in the **Siyadlala** project.

The impact of **Siyadlala** is assessed regularly on a national basis and although the vision and aims of this project are idealistic, it is important to avoid being excessively naïve about the reality of results. Three challenges in particular impact negatively on the success indicators of the project:

- Gender inequity are not reflected in the number of volunteers
- Availability of equipment and facilities
- Ineffective administration due to lack of experience of coordinators.

These challenges are continuously addressed as social integration and community development is a process and not a once-off event.

## **PUBLIC-PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION**

Both the **Siyadala** and **Indigenous Games** projects are initiatives of national government as components of the national strategy of social integration, reconciliation and nation building. It has however always been the contention that Government alone cannot cover all bases in terms of social integration. The involvement of the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGO’s) is crucial to broaden the delivery base and establish a coherent response to the challenges of social integration.

It is clearly not possible to provide a complete list of all private sector partners and organisations that encourage and facilitate social integration through play, physical activities and games. The work of a few however needs to be highlighted:

**Be the Ball** – Targeting youth from inner city areas and townships and teaching basic sport skills and cultural and social values.

**Little Champs** – Aims to promote and develop motor skills in children 2-7 years of age and encourage interaction between children from different cultural and socio-economic backgrounds.

**Interplay** – This SCORE programme believes that sport and physical activity are dynamic and powerful ways to bring people together. Volunteers organise festivals and matches to bring different generations and socio-economic groups together to build social bridges on community level and break down barriers and negative stereotypes.

**Special Sport** – Targeting both physically and mentally challenged persons, young and old, involving them in physical activities to build social skills and self-confidence and promoting social mainstreaming.

**U-GO-GIRL** – This programme aims to address the gender inequity in South African sport and recreation by introducing girls to activities ensuring representation reflects the South African demography.

**Recreation South Africa (RECSA)** – Providing community recreation leadership training courses to facilitate quality of life through recreation participation.

## CONCLUSION

The process of social integration in South Africa is multi-faceted and a work in progress. Sport for All activities based on the principles of inclusion, representation and diversity provide an ideal catalyst to the rainbow nation for social integration. The **Siyadlala** and **Indigenous Games** projects have the potential to bring people together in ways that can cross social and cultural boundaries, making the playing field simple and often apolitical, allowing antagonistic groups to interact and exchange. In a transforming society like South Africa, the discussed initiatives have without doubt played a crucial role in uniting the diverse people of South Africa in the first stage of our young democracy and will certainly continue to contribute on our journey to social cohesion and national unity.



**Prof. Dr. Anneliese Goslin** received her doctorate in 1983 from the University of Pretoria, South Africa. She currently holds a full professorship in the academic Department of Biokinetics, Sport and Leisure Sciences at the University of Pretoria and is also the Director of the Center for Leisure Studies at the same university as well as the President of Recreation South Africa (RECSA), the professional and scientific association for leisure sciences in South Africa and is also a member of a number of international scientific organizations in sport management, recreation management and physical education. She has received numerous professional awards and organized several international congresses in Sport for All.



# Sport For All in Response to the “Banlieu” Riots

Joël Raynaud

Regional French Sport Ministry Department in Aquitaine

Bordeaux, France

The offer of sports, cultural and leisure activities, aiming for young people of sensitive urban districts falls under the top priority of the plan announced by the French government following the urban violence which touched our country at the end of 2005.

The French ministry for youth and sports began to develop sport by the creation of jobs for professionals in associations and clubs, which focused on sensitive urban districts.

This program aims to help the structuring of associations and clubs by providing the opportunity to host new participants and members, particularly coming from these urban districts.

In this context, the French National Olympic and Sports Committee took the initiative to create a **“national coordination of sport to help young people coming from the sensitive urban districts”**. This effort, lead by the president of the French Federation of Law Tennis, gathers national federations around two essential aims:

- To provide a regular practice in sports club for children and young people in the sensitive urban districts;
- To guarantee an individualized accompaniment for the school follow-up of children and, if necessary, a help to professional insertion of young people.

## Objectives of the project:

### 1. Sport for the development of the potentialities of child, teenager and young adult:

The objectives are:

- To accompany children and young people coming from the sensitive districts to the sporting field;
- To inform these young people on the prospects insertion into professional roles;
- To help them to open up and discover new horizons, leaving the insulation of the districts;
- To help them to adopt “good citizen behaviour”, through the club membership, and discover cooperative civic values conveyed by sport;
- To place young people in a favourable context for training, with quality sports equipments, qualified teachers, and a personal connection with the local social structures. This begins with learning simple rules like respect for the adversary, respect for one’s partners, the rules of the game, and skills like the effective structuring of time;
- To move young people into regulated environments (sports clubs, educational circles, institutions, private company);
- To help socialize young adults and integrate the staff of the sporting clubs, local social associations or a private companies;
- To provide sports according to the individual’s abilities, to guide and form them in sport activities;
- To follow-up in particular as they progress in sports, and encourage young people to help them avoid failure, and to support them to develop a regular practice in a sport club. By the assimilation of young people into a sport culture, they will be able to consider

their engagement in sport as in many forms (for example, through volunteering) and ultimately as a means of social advancement and professional success.

## **2. To develop sporting activities access for women**

Particularly in these urban districts, this means

- Offering sports adapted to the needs of women such as gymnastics, dance or body expression
- To offer specially adapted and mixed teachers.

## **3. To encourage the participation of the parents**

- To require parental authorization for the participation of their children in the sports clubs (they are not often informed of what children are doing outside of the family residence);
- To support the communication in the families for, in the case of behavioural problem for example, finding a common solution with the parents by avoiding conflict;
- To inform the parents on the capabilities and motivations detected in their children, and how they are benefiting from sport.

## **4. To foster a link with the school**

- The intermediary of the sports teachers must establish this link, essential to guarantee the success of this program.

## **Financing of the program**

The French ministry for youth and sports, under its policy on the topic of the educational and social function of sport, has created 330 professional jobs since September 2006

in the sports associations working in the sensitive urban districts.

The program is financed entirely by the ministry, at a salary of 1400 euros per month during 2 years (equivalent to a total of 16,5 million euros). This employment is offered to the students in physical and sports activities having completed at least 3 years of study at the university level. They function as coordinators or development and promotion agents of education and sport.

These sport teachers have not only contributed to reinforce sport practice, but they have also developed relationships to schools and social associations and helped provide links between families and the private companies that may offer professional solutions to young people attending the clubs.

## **Measurements of accompaniment**

In addition to the creation of these 330 jobs of professional teachers, the ministry for youth and sports set up 3 important measurements which aim at accompanying the preceding program, namely:

### **1. The “Sport Coupon“**

This program is addressed to all French families of modest incomes with children under 18 years who practice a physical sport activity in a club. In order to help them to pay all or part of the club membership fees, the ministry for youth and sports provides financial assistances with direct payments to the clubs. According to the incomes of the family, these assistances vary between 15 and 50 euros per child per annum.

### **2 The “Trainer Sport Courses“**

A specific program, which began in June 2006, is aimed at young people living in

sensitive urban districts, who wish to begin work as professional teachers in the field of sport.

This program offers 2.500 young people encountering difficulties of social and/or professional integration, ages 16 to 30 years the possibility to have a training course to become a sport teacher. Preference is given to those coming from sensitive urban districts,

The programs I have described, that involve approximately 1.500 hours in of coordinated work between the ministry for youth and sports and the sports club serving the young people, receive total financial support from our ministry.

The various sports currently offered: judo, swimming, football, and sport for all.

### **3. Assistances to specifics projects**

Within the framework of the granted subsidies, given each year by the ministry for youth and sports, a very important financial effort was made in direction of sports clubs located in the sensitive urban districts. Projects were funded that focused based on the following criteria:

- Hosting young people of the sensitive urban districts
- Hosting of immigrant women leaving in these districts
- Formation to the responsibilities in a club
- Development of good sporting practices.

### **In conclusion,**

The urban violence which touched our country at the end of 2005 has put into motion an active response to the needs of young adults to promote integration.

This response has included an initiative by the French National Olympic and Sports

Committee has included the creation of jobs in sensitive urban districts, the financial support of families in clubs, funding of special projects, and the coordination of local efforts of clubs, schools and business to meet the challenge of an ever increasing multicultural France.

# 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany and what comes next? The role of Integration Within the German Football Association

*Willi Hink*

*Director Competition and Football Development, German Football Association  
Germany*

By the end of the year, all of the tasks with regard to the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany will have been fulfilled and the Local Organising Committee will cease to exist as a legal entity. At the same time, the German Football Association (DFB) will have accomplished its mission of hosting the event. The tournament itself may long be over, but the experiences and unforgettable moments of the world's biggest football event, will continue to shape DFB's future activities.

The FIFA World Cup featured 12 modern stadiums, a well-prepared organisation, and state-of-the-art media installations. But not only did the Germans and their infrastructure live up to the highest expectations, the FIFA World Cup also proved an outstanding example of how integration can be achieved:

## **Successful integration of the 32 participating teams**

32 nations from all over the world participated in the FIFA World Cup 2006. They were accommodated in 32 different team base camps, from small towns to big cities. Festivals and all kinds of activities took place in honour of the local team, highlighting their respective national identity and unique character. Ultimately, it was the in these 32 German cities where our hospitality concept ("A time to make friends!") was brought to life.

## **Successful integration of volunteers**

15,000 volunteers supported the Local Organising Committee in all projects and operations. With 44 different nationalities, a

total 9% actually came from abroad. Aged between 18 and 75, with different educational levels, they were anything but a homogenous group. However, during 677,730 hours, no less, they worked successfully together. Issues of social background did not play any role, as all shared one objective: making the FIFA World Cup a success.

## **Successful integration among the spectators**

Two million visitors from all over the world came to Germany to celebrate a huge football party with the local, i.e. German, supporters. A total of 3.2 million fans watched the 64 matches live in the stadiums, but more than 18 million people attended the "Fan Fests" in the cities. Despite the huge masses of people involved, the number of offences registered by the police was negligible. Nationality and colour of skin were of no importance whatsoever.

Once again, the FIFA World Cup proved that Football, perhaps more than any other sport, has the potential to integrate people.

During the FIFA World Cup, the public at large became aware of that potential. The DFB has been aware of it for a long time already, investing a considerable amount of time and money in social activities, e.g., by supporting various projects through its Sepp Herberger and Egidius Braun foundations, respectively. Promoting the integration potential of football also plays an important role. As the biggest single-sport association, the DFB has assumed responsi-

bility for contributing to the German government's integration policy.

The strategy for supporting integration through sport has to take the German football organisation into account: it can be divided into competition football and recreational/leisure football. The former is represented by 6.3 million DFB members organised in 26,000 clubs and more than 190,000 teams. Thirty percent of this group are people with a migration background, more than 10 million people playing the game as a leisure activity without being club members.

In order to get people involved, the DFB has developed an integration strategy with the following concrete measures to be adopted:

1. Assignment of an (honorary) integration manager
2. Assignment of (honorary) integration ambassadors
3. Setting up an integration network to co-ordinate integration projects in football
4. Development of a DFB integration award in co-operation with Daimler-Chrysler
5. Project funding: 10 projects aimed at integrating girls from deprived backgrounds through school football

A football development plan 2007-2010 will be set up in the next few months. Based on the experiences from the FIFA World Cup, it is obvious that activities to promote integration in German football will come high on the agenda.



Willi Hink currently works as the Director of the Amateur Football, Refereeing and Women's Football section of the German Football Association. He studied at German Sport University in Cologne, Gerontology at Bonn University, and Sports Economics at Bayreuth University. He is involved in extracurricular and volunteer activities in coaching youth and amateur teams and is a trainer and organizer for grassroots and senior sport. He is a member of many national and international organizations having to do with sport and sport development.

# Meeting the Challenges of Human and Social Development through Culture, Youth and Sport in the Caribbean

*Prof. Dr. Darlene A. Kluka*

*Global Center for Social Change through Women's Leadership and Sport  
Kennesaw State University, USA*

Sport and physical activity have always been an important part of community life and development in the Caribbean, particularly among the region's youth. In 2000, a human resource development sub-committee on sport was established by the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) to advise and review the development of sport programs, as well as identify research needs and promote communication and coordination among stakeholders. This sub-committee has been instrumental in developing policy guidelines for physical education in schools; drugs and sport, including drug testing; and establishing a regional mechanism to strengthen the role and impact of sport and physical activity at all levels.

This presentation will provide an overview of national and regional policies that have been developed in the Caribbean, including the countries of St. Lucia, Belize, Jamaica, Bermuda, and Barbados. An in-depth analysis of the impact of these policies will be presented, along with several examples of good practice in human and social development through community sport and physical activity programs.

## **THE ROLE OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN COMMUNITY LIFE**

Sport and physical activity have always been an important part of community life and development in the Caribbean, particularly among the region's youth. The United Nations Sport and the Millennium Development Goals (United Nations, 2003) have been established. (see Appendix A).

In 2000, a sub-committee on sport was established by the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) to advise and review the development of sport programs, as well as identify research needs and promote communication and coordination among stakeholders. This sub-committee was instrumental in developing policy guidelines for physical education in schools; drugs and sport, including drug testing; and establishing a regional mechanism to strengthen the role and impact of sport and physical activity at all levels. By 2003, the COHSOD had also developed a research agenda for development through culture, youth and sport, involving policy, advocacy and programs. The research agenda was three-fold:

1. To guide research to inform the development of sustainable integrated community-based programs which utilize culture and sport to promote individual health and social well-being;
2. To inform associated policy, advocacy and evaluation processes;
3. To foster the development of indigenous models, methodologies, and materials

A chart describing these goals in detail is available on the COHSOD website, <http://www.cohsod.org>. The chart organizes the process of identifying issues requiring research and/or intervention, provides a systematic collection of information in order to influence policy makers as to the significance of culture and sport methodologies for change, and identifies quantifiable means by which interventions and programs can be evaluated.

The United Nations General Assembly unanimously passed Resolution A/RES/61/10 to support the integration of sport into development programs of its member states. Those governments and organizations formally affiliated with the United Nations system are resolved to:

- Further develop a global network to mainstream sport for development and peace policies;
- Promote and support the integration and mainstreaming of sport for development and peace in development programs and policies;
- Promote innovative funding mechanisms and multi-stakeholder arrangements; and
- Promote common evaluation and monitoring tools, indicators and benchmarks based on commonly agreed standards.

The Caribbean Community has been well positioned to take the lead on initiatives that are directly in line with United Nations resolutions with a research agenda for development through culture, youth and sport, involving policy, advocacy and programs, a step ahead of United Nations resolve.

Several initiatives have been undertaken in collaboration with international partners in the region. The Australia–Caribbean Sport Development Program (funded through 2006) offers the 12 Commonwealth countries in the region access to Australian sporting experience and expertise on a partnership basis. Its main areas of focus are physical education, youth leadership, national sporting federation development, community club strengthening, women in sport initiatives, and developing opportunities in sport for people with a disability. The program operates locally from Trinidad and Tobago and offers programs in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St Lucia, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent's and the Grenadines.

The areas of focus in this program appear to be in line with UN Sport and Millennium Goals. Analysis of results of this program will be available in late 2007 or early 2008.

Another initiative, funded through the Australian Sports Commission (ASC), is the Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education Association (TTASPE). Through the partnership of the ASC and TTASPE, numerous programs were successfully conducted since 2004. They include:

**Sport Administration Volunteer** – An Australian volunteer worked in Trinidad with national sport organizations on governance reform, strategic planning, and on the delivery of club and association sports administration workshops.

**Sport for People With Disabilities** – This involved developing materials for coaches from the Trinidad Ministry of Sport and an inclusive sports festival conducted in Trinidad, in association with the United Nations International Year of Sport and Physical Education. A module was developed for Sport for People with Disabilities for inclusion in the Caribbean Coaching Certificate Program managed by the Caribbean Association of National Olympic Committees (CANOC).

**Youth Empowerment through Sport (YES)** – YES and its program manual were updated and workshops were conducted for the Ministry of Education in Trinidad and Tobago. Workshops were also conducted for underprivileged girls for the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs. Additional workshops are under development.

**Jump Rope for Heart** – This is a national childhood obesity prevention initiative designed to encourage primary school children to engage in healthy lifestyle activities. This concept was initially designed by the

American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (AAHPERD) and the American Heart Association in the United States.

**Curriculum Development** – TTASPE played a lead role on the regional Caribbean Examination Council, which is developing and implementing a regional curriculum for physical education and sport.

**Undergraduate Physical Education Project** – TTASPE has established a multiparty Committee with the University of the West Indies (UWI) to review needs and establish a tertiary course at UWI in the physical education field.

**TTASPE Regional Conference** – A regional symposium in September 2004 attracted over 150 participants from several Caribbean countries including St Vincent, Jamaica, Guyana, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. A larger symposium occurred in 2005.

**Local Scholarships** – The TTASPE Scholarship Fund provides support for professional development opportunities for members in the area of sport and physical education. The first scholarship was offered for a student pursuing the Certificate in Physical Education and Health Sciences at the University of the West Indies.

## **LINKAGES THROUGH ICSSPE INITIATIVES**

As a direct outgrowth of the ICSSPE 2nd World Summit on Physical Education held in Magglingen, Switzerland, delegates from 30 countries met in Havana in April, 2006, at the First Latin American and Caribbean Summit and the First Ibero-American Congress of Physical Activity in and through School, organized by the ICSSPE in coordination with the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER), and with the collabo-

ration of UNICEF Cuba and other international accredited organizations.

The most important topic in the Summit involved access to physical education over the life course. After analyzing the current status of physical education in their respective countries and the fruitful exchange of experiences, delegates agreed to the following recommendations:

- Call to governments and physical education teachers to make physical education reach optimal levels in children and youth. Delegates also supported the Declaration on the Rights of the Boy, the Girl and the Adolescent.
- To open spaces and facilities for the systematic practice of physical education.
- To upgrade physical education pedagogy in consideration that daily fight teachers face teachers in shortages, misunderstandings, lack of support and vision on the benefits of the practice of recreational and sport physical activities.
- To acknowledge the political changes and social processes that enable the development of physical education and sport in the region. For example, at the International School of Physical Education and Sports students from 79 developing countries are ready to assume responsibilities once graduated.
- To create regional collaboration and advisory groups to improve the programs aimed at strengthening the work of physical education and sport-related educators and specialists.
- To draft specialized programs and projects based on the physical education needs of boys and girls, and to share experiences in carrying out of physical education classes developed by countries of this region, including Venezuela, Mexico, Peru and Cuba.
- To take on the ideas of the Summit whose goal is to provide excellence in physical education services for future generations. (<http://www.icsspe.org>)



Although the focus of this summit was not specifically oriented to the Caribbean Community per se, it was enormously beneficial in the development of expertise the region. Those present developed networks with key stakeholders and saw how sport and physical education could be used as catalysts for positive social change. Sport and physical education are useful interventions that provide the means for empowering those around the world in situations of transition.

Sport provides access to new networks and opportunities for the development of human capital that can develop group identity in the Caribbean Community and help meet the challenges of human and social development needs of the region for positive social change.

The Caribbean Community appears to have components necessary for success.

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#### Appendix A

### **The United Nations Sport and the Millennium Development Goals (United Nations, 2003) have been established to**

Goal 1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Providing development opportunities will help fight poverty. The sports industry, as well as the organization of large sporting events, creates opportunities for employment. Sport provides life skills essential for a productive life in society.

Goal 2 – Achieve universal primary education

Sport and physical education are essential elements of quality education. They promote positive values and skills which have a quick and lasting impact on young people. Sports activities and physical education generally make school more attractive and improve attendance.

Goal 3 – Promote gender equality and empower women

Increasing access for women and girls to physical education and sport helps them build confidence and a stronger social integration. Involving girls into sport activities alongside with boys can help overcome prejudice that often contributes to social vulnerability of women and girls in a given society.

Goals 4 & 5 – Reduce child mortality and improve maternal health

Sport can be an effective means to provide women with healthy lifestyles as well as to convey important messages, as these goals are often related to empowerment of women and access to education.

Goal 6 – Combat HIV-AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Sport can help reach out to otherwise difficult to reach populations and provide positive role models delivering prevention messages. Sport, through its inclusiveness and mostly information structure, can effectively assist in overcoming prejudice, stigma and discrimination by favoring improved social integration.

Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability  
Sport is ideal to raise awareness about the need to preserve the environment. The interdependency between the regular practice of outdoor sports and the protection of the environment are obvious for all to realize.

## Goal 8 – Develop a global partnership for development

Sport offers endless opportunities for innovative partnerships for development and can be used as a tool to build and foster partnerships between developed and developing nations to work towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Goal 8 acknowledges that in order for poor countries to achieve the first 7 goals, it is absolutely critical that rich countries deliver on their end of the bargain with more and more effective aid, sustainable debt relief and fair trade rules for poor countries – well in advance of 2015.

**Dr. Darlene Kluka**, a professor in the Department of Health and Physical Education at Grambling State University, is an established scholar at the national and international levels in the areas of sports vision research and sport leadership. In 2001, she was chosen as the Southern District Alliance Scholar and in 2000 the Women's Sports Foundation named an award in her honor: The Darlene Kluka Women's Sports and Activity Research Award. Since earning a Ph.D. in motor learning, she has been the recipient of various awards such as the NAGWS Honor Award in 1996, the Women's Sports Foundation President's Award in 1996, USA Volleyball's Leader in Volleyball Award in 1998 and the AVCA Education Award in 1999. Kluka also serves as the Founding Editor of the International Journal of Volleyball Research.



# Seven Recommendations to Enhance Integration Through Sport for All Adopted by the Participant of the Forum

## **(1) Building common understandings of terms**

- To begin dialogs in communication about what is meant by integration in the context of Sport for All.
- Consider that ‘integration’ may mean more than assimilating minority groups into main-stream sport culture. It may, for example, mean pluralist acceptance and fostering of minority-initiated programs.

## **(2) Awareness of sport as a valuable context**

- To create awareness in sport organizations, and local, regional and national governmental and administrative levels on the integrative potential of sport for all

## **(3) Diffusion of lessons learned and good practices**

- To diffuse information about the variety of ways that sport for all projects can provide valuable contexts to promote integration of minorities to the general population.
- To share local, national and international integration and sport for all programs to encourage the exploration of what works and what doesn’t work to enhance integration.
- To capitalize on international integration initiatives from the UN, WHO, UNESCO, and national and regional governments and bring sport to the forefront

## **(4) Creation of connections and fostering cooperation**

- To create cooperation between immigrant organizations and sport for all bodies at every opportunity.

- This may necessitate funding separate sport clubs or facilities for those groups that are culturally distant from the dominant culture as well as building culturally sensitive programs for target groups
- To create connections between immigrant individuals and groups through Sport for All through the involvement of sport organizations, schools, health offices, social agencies, etc.
- To fund national and local projects with the aim to promote the integration of immigrants, refugees and disadvantaged social and economic groups through sport.

## **(5) Political advocacy**

- To work for integration as a central policy theme at the local and national level.

## **(6) Training**

- To build local national and international expertise in Sport for All programs for immigrant groups to better manage and effectively coordinate integrative actions via Sport for All.
- To make special efforts to recruit and develop minority expertise in Sport for All.

## **(7) Research and evaluation**

- To foster the development of new models and new approaches to enhance integration through sport and to collect and dissemination good practices of integration and Sport for All projects.
- To evaluate efforts so that evidence of what works so that good arguments to policy makers and politicians who can fund sport for all and integration efforts.

# Posthumous Honor: Jürgen Palm Receives the Philip Noel-Baker Award

*presented by Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper, ICSSPE President*



Wolfgang Baumann, Prof. Diane Jones-Palm, Prof. Gudrun Doll-Tepper

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm died unexpectedly on 16 August 2006 at the age of 71. He was highly respected in the German and International communities for his work in bridging the gap between theory and practice of sport for all. He advocated worldwide for sport for all and made it relevant to as many people as possible by linking it to other areas of sport and to the field of science.

There were many ways in which Prof. Dr. Palm undertook this advocacy with his scientific work and publications playing a key role. Throughout his career, his main publications included: *Der Zweite Weg* (1960); *Mass Media and the Promotion of Sport for All* (1978); *Die zwei Schienen des Weltsports* (1984); *Vom Sport zur Bewegungskultur* (1988); *Sport for All - Approaches from Utopia to Reality* (1991); *Leistungsmotivation im Nahfeld persönlicher Leistungsfähigkeit* (1994); *From a Selective to an Integrative Social System in Sport* (1998).

Prof. Dr. Palm was also able to advocate for sport for all as a visiting professor at the University of Rio de Janeiro and at the

Hungarian University for Physical Education in Budapest. Another of his strategies in encouraging society to be physically active was to make sport for all popular to everyone, even to the media. To achieve this, Prof. Dr. Palm initiated and supported several projects, including Trim-Bewegung (Trim Movement) in Germany, which led to increasing membership within the German Sports Federation (DSB), World Challenge Day and The Stars of Sports, with the aim to recognise voluntary work. He was also Executive Director of the German Sports Confederation for nearly 40 years.

Prof. Dr. Palm showed the world that high-performance sport was not the only way for sport to develop. He often referred to the social potential within human society to do this. In his book, “Sport for All – Approaches from Utopia to Reality” which was published as part of ICSSPE’s Sport Science Studies series in 1991, he stated “First there seems to be a strong stimulus to re-evaluate sport when it is declared a right and a social good for all – in contrast to the traditional reality of being rather a selective system. Secondly there seems to be a collective and coordinative quality in the term Sport for All i.e. giving all the non-toplevel-sport manifestations a new semantic and operative coherence” (Palm 1991, 9-10).

He was an outstanding presenter and delivered speeches at numerous conferences around the world. He also had a remarkable talent of convincing people to follow his paths. He achieved many of his goals because he was authentic and there was congruence between his ideas and thoughts and his own behaviour. He built bridges between the “developed” and the “developing” countries and was remarkably skilled

in speaking eight languages. He was a real cosmopolitan person.

It was truly a privilege to work with him. I have many fond memories of Jürgen Palm and his wife Diane. On many occasions we worked as a team, together with other members of TAFISA, in particular Secretary General, Wolfgang Baumann. Jointly, we took part in the TAFISA World Congresses on Sport for All and those held under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. We also attended many meetings of the World Health Organization in the context of developing and implementing the Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.

Prof. Dr. Palm developed countless original ideas and initiatives, but he was also part of many networks. He was the founder and long-term president of TAFISA and represented that organisation on the ICSSPE Associations' Board. He was also actively involved in the drafting of an International Charter for Traditional Games and Sports in cooperation with UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Council of Physical Education and Sport (CIGEPS).

For his achievements, he received many awards, including the Dwight D. Eisenhower Fitness Award and The Order of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The decision to award Prof. Dr. Jürgen Palm posthumously with the Philip Noel-Baker Research Award was made by the 2006 General Assembly of ICSSPE.

The Award is given to sport scientists who have significantly contributed to sport science at an international level and was established on the occasion of the 80th birthday of ICSSPE's first President, Lord Philip Noel-Baker, Laureate of the Nobel Prize for Peace. Among its winners are some of today's leading scientists in the areas of sport science and physical education. Jürgen Palm's place among them is well deserved.

It was ICSSPE's privilege and honour to award the prize to Jürgen Palm, one of the great leaders and visionaries of today's world of sport, and a dear friend who will be missed by many colleagues in ICSSPE and around the world.

**Prof. Dr. Gudrun Doll-Tepper** is professor of sport science at the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. She has authored and co-authored over 350 publications in sport science, sport pedagogy, and adapted physical activity and sport for persons with a disability. Dr. Doll-Tepper is President of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) and is Vice-President of the German Olympic Sport Confederation (responsible for Education/Olympic Education). Dr. Doll-Tepper has received numerous national and international distinguished awards for her outstanding contributions to sport. In 2005 she received a Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa from the Memorial University of Newfoundland.

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BELGIUM	Nanbru, Jean-Paul	ADEPS
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# Letter of the Secretary General

*Wolfgang Baumann*

*TAFISA Secretary General*

*Frankfurt/Main, Germany*

Only 50 years ago a new wave in the development of modern sport began its successful course around the world. From the second half of the 20th century the sport development besides the established elite sport grew into an additional and globally extending branch called Sport for All.

Sport for All programs have developed all over the world to give everybody access to sport.

Inclusion, in contrast to competition, has been the key word for this movement. Its concept is an open and inclusive strategy where everybody can participate: from the young to the very old, regardless sex, race, culture and economic conditions. The sport system thus has adapted to the challenges and changes of contemporary life styles. More than one billion participants are estimated in Sport for All today and the figures are increasing.

What does this mean to us as national leaders of Sport for All in our countries? What should be the focus of our work? Indeed, it is time to find out what our current status is!

I would like to start with our successes and then point out some of the major challenges we have to meet. Five keywords are important in our success: growth, recognition, programs and regionalization.

## **The first keyword is Growth:**

Indeed, the Sport for All movement is growing constantly. And this is not only reflected by the growing number of participants but also by the increasing number and variety of Sport for All organizations which

have been founded over the last decade. TAFISA has accepted primarily those institutions which in the respective countries are responsible for national Sport for All programs. We did not insist to have only the sport federations or only government-oriented institutions. We took those organizations doing these jobs. That was the right decision. We have as members for example NOCs and special recreation sport organizations, there are ministries and sport federations, sport councils and academic institutions. More than 150 different organizations from 110 countries from all continents at present. This diversity in the structure is our strength.

## **The second keyword is Recognition:**

Sport for all as represented by our organizations is well respected in the world of international organizations in the fields of culture, public health and sciences. We are not the academics but the practitioners. The major reason for this is that we are considered to have a very practical and realistic approach to apply Sport for All programs. As a result TAFISA has signed a “Memorandum of Understanding” with the WHO recently in order to offer the TAFISA network for the practical application of the WHO “Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health” has been granted a privileged membership in CIGEPS, the respective UNESCO branch for physical activity and traditional sport cultures is recognized by ICSSPE as a leading international Sport for All organization is officially acknowledged by the International Olympic Committee.

### **The third keyword is Programs:**

There can be no doubt; practical programs are the strong points of our work. The unique selling point of our organizations and programs belong to our outstanding and most characteristic features.

Sport for All programs

make us visible in the public

can be the focus for cooperation with partners like WHO, UNESCO and ICSSPE are an excellent platform for sponsorship of projects

are a special service expected by the members

The dominance of Sport for All programs in our work can be documented by the findings of a TAFISA survey amongst our members. As a result the following trends are very obvious:

- the return to traditional games
- the return to simplicity
- the return to public spaces
- the return to low or no cost concepts

### **The fourth keyword is Regionalization:**

As mentioned before we have to face regional differences concerning the development of Sport for All in our member countries. One of the answers to cope with regional demands is the development of sub continental or regional TAFISA structures. “To think globally and act regionally” obviously will be a decisive aspect for the success of our future work. With ASFAA for Asia and Oceania and ESFAN for Europe now established, two regional TAFISA bodies exist. There are other initiatives underway in Latin America. In the long run it is our vision to have a globe-spanning network of regional TAFISA bodies under the umbrella of TAFISA.

To conclude, we can be proud on what we have achieved! Over the last decades, due to our joint efforts, Sport for All has grown

into one of the most conspicuous phenomena. But there are challenges waiting for us.

Our goal of “Sport for All” hangs still high above our heads. It is a very ambitious task we have given ourselves. Maybe we should change our goal from “Sport for All” to “Sport for the Majority” to make it more realistic and feasible.

Again I would like to put forward five keywords for special consideration in our future work: strategy, physical activity, leadership education and social capital.

### **The first keyword is Strategy:**

Indeed we have to be prepared to be open for new demands and ready to cope with the contemporary challenges. What does this mean precisely for our strategy? Let me give you four aspects for our work:

#### 1. Flexibility

We have to accept that there is a steady change of social, political and economic conditions around us which we have to adapt to. Sport for All cannot be seen isolated – it is strongly dependent on these changes and thus needs the flexibility to react appropriately. This might include to give up old habits which we have got used to but do not work anymore and be open for new approaches and strategies.

#### 2. Networking

We need a regular exchange of experiences and knowledge in Sport for All. Double work has to be avoided since it is not economical, especially under the limited financial conditions most of us are working in. A systematic transfer of knowledge between us should be the target. What has been developed successfully in one country should be available to all. A new solidarity in Sport for All is

what we need. For this reason TAFISA offers its relaunched website Tafisa.net where we have created a “Market Place” which is designed to serve as a new exchange platform. And, in addition, we need opportunities where we meet face to face. The recent ASFAA Congress in Manila was a fine example to get to know each other and establish partnerships.

### 3. Learning Organization

My third catch word can be described as the “learning organization”. This not only refers to us as individuals but also to our organization as such. We have to accept that our knowledge doubles every two years. Moreover, it can be proved that the know-how we need for our daily work and for decision-making becomes obsolete after 5 years. Therefore, we have to educate ourselves constantly especially by using the modern information technology and by taking opportunities for professional development.

### 4. Consumer Relations Management

“Consumer Relations Management” is a term widely used in the business world. It is connected to our work because the success of our work is measured by the reaction of our target groups. To satisfy them and not ourselves should be our utmost aim. This for instance includes the questions “Who are the consumers?” and “What are their demands?”. If you do not know the answers to these questions it is extremely difficult to offer the services they are expecting.

### **The second keyword is Leadership Education:**

One of the most frequent questions put forward to TAFISA refers to the demand of educational schemes for the training of Sport for All leaders. Biannual congresses

are not enough. The new approach deals with the transfer of knowledge beyond the national level to regional level leaders. There seems to be a lack of adequate programs on a regional level incorporating the specific skills and competences required in Sport for All. One of TAFISA’s answers is the development of “TAFISA Certified Leadership Courses” addressing the needs of regional representatives which are already in leading positions in Sport for All or are assumed to reach those positions in the future. Four courses are planned for this year in Lagos, Nigeria; Tehran, Iran; Warsaw, Poland and Macao.

### **The third keyword is Physical Activity as a key component of Sport for All:**

There are subtle differences between the terms sport and physical activity. The term sport is used in many countries world wide to refer to professional or competitive activities. Our focus at TAFISA recognizes that physical activity is a key element in the true definition of Sport for All.

Physical activity involves the promotion of the idea that all people should move their body at least 30 minutes a day, to walk, bike and to keep the body exercising in work transportation and leisure. That is the basis of Sport for All. And it is directed to billions of people. That is why TAFISA has become a partner of the World Health Organization and its Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and Health.

### **Our fourth keyword is Social Capital:**

When talking about the benefits of Sport for All our perspective usually is the individual. But we should equally document the advantages Sport for All has for the society as such. Indeed, the social benefits of Sport for All for the well being of a society are tremendous. This magazine documents many of the advantages of how Sport for All generates social capital:

- improvement of health
- life quality for the elderly
- integration of excluded social groups
- provision of new jobs
- decrease of violence
- counterpart to virtual reality

Are prepared to meet the contemporary and future challenges in Sport for All on a global level? My answer is a clear yes! However, we have to accept that the system of Sport for All must be open for changes to cope with the new challenges. But at the same time we are comforted by our successes. Obviously, we cannot lean back – and in many ways we still have to do pioneer work!

It is my personal belief that this century will be the century of Sport for All. Sport for All has a huge potential of giving health, joy, togetherness and understanding which the world needs. Let us continue step by step in an act of special solidarity to make this a reality!

Wolfgang Baumann graduated in Sports Economics, Sports Science and English Language at the Universities of Bonn, Bayreuth and Stirling (Scotland). As the elected TAFISA Secretary General he now works fulltime as the Executive Director of the TAFISA Office in Frankfurt/Germany. He is a Special Advisor for Sport for All International of the German Olympic Sport Federation (DOSB) and is the former Executive Director Sport for All of the DOSB and the Sport Marketing Agency Deutsche Sport Partner GmbH. His main working areas are marketing of Sport for All and comparative studies of Sport for All internationally. He has contributed to and developed international and national Sport for All programs and campaigns and consulted and made presentations worldwide.



## Upcoming Events 2007:

### **Conference on National Physical Fitness**

July 3 – 7

Macao

### **World Walking Day**

October

### **20th TAFISA World Congress**

September 25 – 30

Buenos Aires, Argentina

### **TAFISA Certified Leadership Courses**

- Warsaw / Poland - November  
(to be confirmed)
- Lagos / Nigeria - August (to be confirmed)
- Tehran / Iran - August 27 - September 2

### **2nd TAFISA World Forum**

November 16 - 18

Riga, Latvia

### **TAFISA World Festival of Traditional Sports**

inclusive ASFAA Congress

September 26 - October 2

Busan, Korea

### **World Walking Day**

October

### **IOC Sport for All Congress**

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

November

## Upcoming Events 2008:

### **TAFISA Certified Leadership Course**

Macao

January 13 - 19

### **2nd TAFISA Workshop**

February 11 - 12

Helsinki, Finland

### **International Challenge Day**

May 28

### **International Convention on Science, Education and Medicine (ICSEMIS)**

August 1 – 5

Guangzhou, China

### **1st ESFAN Conference**

May 30 – 31

Bordaux, France

## Upcoming Events 2009:

### **European Festival of Traditional Sports**

Bordeaux, France

### **21st TAFISA World Congress**

Taipei, Chinese Taipei

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