



JULY 17-19, 2013  
TOKYO, JAPAN

WORKING FOR PEACE:  
THE INSPIRATION OF SPORT





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# ABOUT THE SUMMIT

THE WORLD SPORTS VALUES SUMMIT FOR PEACE was held from July 17-19, 2013 in Tokyo as part of a series of annual international symposia aimed at highlighting the positive roles that sport can play in furthering the causes of peace, inclusion, human development. The goal was to facilitate a visionary and rigorous conversation among young athletes, leaders, academics, and experts about the values that the world of sport can advance. The Summit emphasized the key principles of Respect, Excellence, and Friendship drawn from the Olympic tradition while emphasizing their alignment with Japanese cultural values. It paralleled the resilience and commitment of celebrated athletes with the honesty and firm resolve of Tokyo in addressing the 3/11 crisis to rise to the occasion of potentially hosting the 2020 Olympics.

The Summit gathered 40 international participants, with 20 experts, distinguished leaders, and celebrated athletes and 20 young leaders and rising talent. They were invited to speak on stage at two plenaries and six breakout sessions alongside 15 distinguished Japanese public figures. Young Leaders included several outstanding participants from the London Symposium and new participants under the age of 35 in recognized leadership roles relating to sports values. The event was open to the public in Tokyo and received nearly 1000 audience members.

A first event in London in June 2012—the Olympic Values Symposium—launched the series. The two-day symposium addressed three overarching themes: the meaning of Olympic values in the twenty-first century; how to realize them more effectively in sport, at the Games and beyond; and how to leverage them for broader goals, nationally and internationally, including human rights and peace.

This report aims to highlight findings from the three days of Summit proceedings and incorporate the feedback of our Young Leader participants in preparation for the next phase of this continuing conversation on sport, peace, and development.

## THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

**DR. HARUHISA HANDA** is chairman of the International Sports Promotion Society and the Worldwide Support for Development. He chairs the International Foundation for Arts and Culture and sponsors worldwide art expositions. He was recognized for his contributions to the Cambodian nation through an award from the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2003.



**LORD COLIN MOYNIHAN**, former chair of the British Olympic Association and of the European Olympic Committees' Youth and Sport for All Commission, convened the 2012 Symposium in London. He previously served as Minister for Sport and was a Silver Medalist in the Olympic Games.



**KATHERINE MARSHALL** is a senior fellow at the Berkley Center for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs and Executive Director of the World Faiths Development Dialogue. She moved to Georgetown in 2006, where she serves as a visiting associate professor in the School of Foreign Service.



# AGENDA AND DISCUSSION

## SUMMIT AGENDA

### THURSDAY, JULY 18, 2013

- 10:00am - 11:50am      Opening Plenary
- 12:00pm - 1:00pm      Reconstruction and the Power of Sport  
A Discussion between Dr. Haruhisa Handa, Evander Holyfield, Michelle Kwan, and students from the Tomioka Daiichi Junior High School, Fukushima, Badminton Club
- 2:00pm - 3:40pm      Breakout Sessions

### FRIDAY, JULY 19, 2013

- 10:00am - 11:40am      Breakout Sessions
- 1:00pm - 3:30pm      Concluding Plenary
- 3:45pm - 4:30pm      Farewell Reception



# HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY FINDINGS FROM SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

## OPENING PLENARY, JULY 18, 2013

The Summit was opened with the Japanese national anthem performed by Dr. Harushisa Handa, Chairman of the World Sports Values Summit for Peace Organizing Committee.

**Mr. Eita Yashiro**, the emcee, explained the themes of the Summit and introduced comments by Prime Minister Abe, former Minister of Transport Shizuka Kamei and Governor of Aichi Prefecture Hideaki Omura, who highlighted the contributions of sport to the fostering of universal values and the betterment of lives and society.

**Mr. Hakubun Shimomura**, minister of education, culture, sports, science & technology, spoke of the Sport Basic Act in Japan, a law that highlights the importance of the role sports play in society, as well as the significance and value of sport. The London Olympics and Paralympics and the performance of Japanese Olympians provided deep inspiration and hope for those affected by the 3.11 earthquake and tsunami disaster. Japan is conducting efforts to bring the Olympics and Paralympics to Tokyo in 2020.

**Mr. Naoki Inose**, governor of Tokyo, shared his experience training for and running in the Tokyo Marathon, illustrating the significance of discipline and gradual but steady progress. For the last 68 years since the end of WWII, Japan has been the foremost peaceful country in the world and has not participated in a single war in that time. He shared his belief that participation in the Olympics contributed to peace in world and that holding the Olympics in Tokyo in 1964 was another example of Japan's contribution to peace.

“ IN THE 68 YEARS AFTER WWII, JAPAN HAS GROWN AS A LEADER OF PEACE IN THE WORLD. THE OLYMPICS ARE ABOUT GLOBAL PEACE, ABOUT FORMING RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NATIONS. THE CITIZENS OF TOKYO AND THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN HOPE TO GET TOGETHER WITH PEOPLE OF THE WORLD TO TAKE UP ISSUES SUCH AS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOHOKU. ”

– *Naoki Inose,*  
*Governor of Tokyo*



IT USUALLY TAKES A TRAGEDY TO PULL PEOPLE TOGETHER,  
BUT FOR AN EVENT TO HAVE SUCH A POSITIVE UNIFYING  
MESSAGE IS INCREDIBLE.



– *Katherine Grainger*  
*British rower and London 2012 Olympics gold medalist*

**Mr. Tsunekazu Takeda**, president of the Japanese Olympic Committee, described the beauty of the philosophy of sport which includes the exaltation of the pure joy of sport and the celebration of discipline, solidarity, teamwork, and other values. He is a great believer in the power of sport and mentioned that he had personally experienced how sports could provide people with hope and strength.

**Mr. Kunio Hatoyama**, former minister of education, culture, sports, science & technology, thanked the various Committee members for their efforts and called for everyone to come together to promote the values of sports.

**Dr. Handa** welcomed the audience with the story of how witnessing the joy that blind golfer Ron Anderson experienced from playing golf inspired him to start the Japanese Blind Golf Association International Sports Promotion Society (ISPS). Dr. Handa explained the various activities that ISPS has been involved in and the ways in which these have contributed to society. He also presented other examples of the contributions of sports to society, specifically in South Africa. The organization of mixed race rugby teams was able to foster solidarity and understanding across races, not only within teams, but also among the spectators. Finally, Dr. Handa explained that the purpose of the Summit was to disseminate the power and values of sports to as wide an audience as possible and not just to experts in the field.

**Lord Colin Moynihan**, former chair of the British Olympic Association and of the European Olympic Committees' Youth and Sport for All Commission, voiced amazement at the turnout of nearly 1000 audience members. He emphasized the significance of the universal values of the Olympics—respect, excellence, and friendship—and acknowledged that there were three values that Japan could teach the world—inclusion, resilience, and harmony. Lord Moynihan described Mr. Takeda as a major contributor to the world of sport and someone who exemplified all the values championed by the Olympics. The first goal of the London Olympics was helping athletes realize their dreams, but secondly a very significant objective was the legacy of the Games. The decision to hold the games in East London was to regenerate some of the poorest areas and communities of London and the Olympics were successful in this regard. Finally, in reiterating the importance of spreading the values championed by sports, Lord Moynihan noted that Japan was supporting initiatives around the world to foster development and provide young people with opportunities.

**Ms. Katherine Marshall**, professor at Georgetown University’s School of Foreign Service and former director at the World Bank, presented on the value of sports and human development and explained that the Summit was being held with high aspirations and eclectic dreams. Six values were being promoted by the Summit. (1) Peace: It does not merely mean an end to conflict but also providing the human security fundamental to the development of human flourishing. (2) Excellence: Much like Olympians constantly strive to push boundaries and break records, we should set similarly high goals for development. (3) Teamwork: It is important in all fields from development to education. (4) Equity and Inclusion: The Olympics and Paralympics have presented opportunities for women and people with disabilities to participate in and excel at sports. (5) Integrity: Sports show that without rules there can be no success and without integrity, even the greatest development goals can fall short. (6) Happiness, Joy, and Beauty: there is nothing more beautiful than witnessing the joy of sports. In honor of Nelson Mandela Day, Ms. Marshall cited the lessons we should learn from him: never give up, remember that what seems impossible can be possible, turn enemies into friends, and reach out to one and all.



**Ms. Katherine Grainger**, a British rower who is a London 2012 Olympics gold medalist and six-time world champion, said that the first sign she saw when arriving at the airport was one that read “Tokyo will touch your heart.” She believed that this was an incredibly powerful message that exemplified the way sport touched people’s hearts and brought people together. Sports are a fantastic teacher—providing a constant place of learning through numerous valuable lessons. London 2012 had not only impacted athletes, but the whole nation of the UK. The London Olympics theme was to “inspire a generation” to believe that anything is possible, but Ms. Grainger believed that the Olympics had touched all generations. Ms. Grainger finished by saying that at its best, sports concerned excellence and teamwork, but ultimately it was about the human spirit.

## JULY 18, 2013, SPECIAL DISCUSSION: RECONSTRUCTION AND THE POWER OF SPORTS

*The session began with a video about the hardships of the members of the badminton team from Tomioka Junior and Senior High School in Fukushima, which included a number of Olympic hopefuls. They were forced to evacuate their homes and school in the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear reactor disaster. The manager and students shared their experiences of the event—both the effect on their lives and their ability to play badminton, a sport that was deeply important to them. The students explained how their aspirations to go to the Olympics were also those of the local community.*



**Mr. Evander Holyfield**, heavyweight boxer, former undisputed world champion, and Olympic medalist, illustrated the idea of resilience by speaking of his own experience from his childhood, when he lost his first boxing match and how although he wanted to quit, his mother told him to not give up and forced him to continue.

**Ms. Michelle Kwan**, US figure skater, two-time Olympic medalist, and US State Department senior adviser, discussed the frustration and fear she felt when she injured herself a month before the Nagano Olympics. A poster of the Olympics over her bed had inspired her. She was sure that if you enjoyed and believed in what you did, no matter what obstacles you were to face, it was important to get back up and never give up.

**I FELT SO MANY TIMES IN MY CAREER. I FELT WHEN I WAS 25, A WORLD CHAMPION. THE IMPORTANT THING IS THAT YOU STAND UP AND KEEP ON GOING.**

*— Michelle Kwan*

*US figure skater, Olympic medalist, and  
US State Department senior adviser*





## BREAKOUT SESSIONS, JULY 18 – 19 2013

### UNIVERSALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION, & EXCELLENCE: THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS & PARALYMPICS

*This session explored cross-cutting and universal values of sport, especially in the Special Olympics and Paralympic Games. Panel members discussed the legacy of past events and ongoing policy initiatives. The focus was on new ideas that advance the core values of inclusion and excellence, internationally and at the grassroots: teamwork, openness to all, and linking sport to broader development goals. Themes of the session include identifying the barriers that prevent unity through sports, ways to organize sport to be more inclusive and developing these ideas on a global basis.*

**Mr. Peter Wheeler**, strategic properties chief of the Special Olympics, highlighted the role of the Special Olympics and the Paralympics as a dignity revolution led by sport. The Special Olympics and the Paralympics share some goals but are different in approach. The main difference is in the underlying philosophy. The Paralympics are for top athletes in their fields, but the Special Olympics are open to people of all abilities. Both are great organizations that aim to transform lives through sport and provide people the opportunity to enjoy sport.

**Ms. Yuko Arimori**, president of Special Olympics Nippon, Olympic marathon medalist and UNFPA ambassador, highlighted the importance of fairness among human beings as embodied by the Special Olympics and the Paralympics. Sports extend beyond exercise and self-cultivation - it is a tool that impacts people's lives and brings together people from across all parts of the world and all walks of life. She cited important lessons she learned as a child from her mother, who worked at a nursing college. It was a given that people with physical and intellectual impairments should be given support by others and that they should be given the opportunity and the environment to enjoy sports just like everyone else. A key difference between people with physical disabilities and intellectual disabilities was that those with physical disabilities can express their desire to take up sports, but many people with intellectual disabilities are unable to do so. We should help speak for them and guarantee them opportunities.



THE PARALYMPICS HAVE CHANGED SOCIETY IN BRITAIN.  
WE NOW FOCUS ON THE ABILITY OF THE ATHLETES, NOT  
THEIR DISABILITIES.



– Lord Colin Moynihan  
*Former Chair of the British Olympic Association*

**Michelle Kwan** noted how she works to use sports to break the ice, helping people from different cultures and countries to connect, and dispelling myths about the United States. Some 4.2 million people around the world are part of the Special Olympics movement, but 200 million people have intellectual disabilities. Our goal should therefore be to empower as many of these people as possible.

**Mr. Matthew Cowdrey**, Paralympic swimmer and winner of 23 Paralympic medals for Australia, focused on his personal experience and the strength he drew from his coach who always treated him the same as any other athlete. The Paralympic movement, a global movement, allows Paralympic athletes to exhibit their abilities and not their disabilities. Thus people with disabilities can inspire others. In Australia, there is growing awareness and understanding for rights for people with disabilities though it lags behind world leaders: the UK and Japan. Through the Paralympic Education Program (PEP), Paralympic athletes educate children about different disabilities and how to approach them, and raise awareness about the Paralympics. Other movements help identify and foster young Paralympic athletes and find employment for former Paralympic athletes. Looking ahead, greater efforts are needed to raise awareness for the Paralympics and Paralympic values in developing countries. Changing perceptions about disabilities, especially among children, is a priority and greater presence of people with disabilities in the media can help.

**Mr. Akishige Tada**, senior corporate adviser at Nishinippon Shimbun, highlighted the Japanese experience, including the national games to be held in Fukuoka focused on people with intellectual disabilities. The Special Olympics are a great representation of dignity, though more needs to be done to raise awareness and understanding about their goals and experience.

**Mr. Shane Kerr**, Loughborough University PhD candidate and Coubertin Olympic Award winner, highlighted the social legacy of London 2012, especially the social impact and the inspiration of the Paralympics on children with disabilities, as well as war veterans. Media coverage of the Paralympics in London was very powerful in changing social perceptions of people with disabilities.

**Mr. Masashi Ishii**, gold medalist in Paralympic cycling for Japan, used his journey from being an able-bodied athlete to becoming a Paralympic gold medalist in cycling as an example of the impact the events can have.

**Mr. Akio Kataoka**, Foundation Japanese School Physical Education Research Federation chair and Tsukuba University professor emeritus, stressed the theme of universality. Sportsmanship, or the will to win, is universal, regardless of ability or disability. A deep commonality between all human beings is our will to live and the desire to better ourselves, though barriers in society limit opportunities to nurture these traits. Japan may be a little behind other countries with regard to inclusion but has accelerated efforts to foster the qualities of inclusion, universality, and mutual support in society, targeting children and schools in particular.



During the discussion, Ms. Kwan observed that the World Winter Games of the Special Olympics, held in South Korea, raised awareness from 1 percent to 72 percent. How, it was asked, should sports be taught? Ms. Arimori commented that the current educational curriculum in Japan, where sports, as taught in PE, was too heavily skewed towards technique, when really it was a great opportunity to teach values of individuality, solidarity and inclusion. Mr. Cowdrey described how swimming coaching in Australia used to be about creating elite swimmers, but licensed coaches and teachers are now required to learn new modules each year to expand their knowledge and understanding of teaching swimming. This has also contributed to the fostering of athletes with disabilities, among other benefits.

In closing, Mr. Wheeler recounted how a young boy from Malawi with intellectual disabilities was, through sport, able to interact with other children and was included as a regular member of society. Echoing the words of a former Olympian, Paralympic athletes and Olympic athletes were not extraordinary people: they were just ordinary people trying to do extraordinary things.

## ALLIANCE OF CIVILIZATIONS THROUGH SPORT: PEACE & THE OLYMPIC TRUCE

*Sport can be a vital tool for peacebuilding and fostering a peaceful coexistence between and among countries and communities. The Olympic Truce brought people together in ancient times as animosity and conflict were set aside so that competition could take place in peace and with mutual respect. The goal is to revive that spirit. The session explored sport as an instrument for peace through the lens of international frameworks. How can sport be leveraged to build world peace in the current age?*

**Mr. Jean-Christophe Bas**, UN Alliance of Civilizations, director of strategic development & partnerships, chaired the breakout session. Mr. Bas noted the potential of sport in contributing to the dialogue for peace and prosperity all over the world. Sports can change the global mindset of a country, as exemplified by the makeup of the French National Team at the turn of the century.

**SPORT IS ONE OF THE MOST DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITIES. IT IS POSSIBLE FOR ALL PEOPLE, IT DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE [BASED] ON YOUR RACE OR LEVEL OF EDUCATION OR INCOME. IT IS ALL ABOUT YOURSELF MAKING THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITIES.**

– *Anders Johnsson,*  
*Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union*

**Mr. Anders Johnsson**, secretary-general of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, began his talk by stating his belief that sport is the most democratic of all activities. Sport does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, creed, or color, but rather promotes teamwork and understanding. One example of sport's potential was that of Nelson Mandela, who used sport to create greater cohesion. To have sport teams from conflicting areas compete against one another is a great way to promote understanding. Through those exchanges we can come to better understand one another's struggles, which would be a major step forward in negotiating peace.

**Ms. Charlotte Davis**, former president of the Auckland UN Youth Aotearoa, University of Auckland, began her talk by noting the relative obscurity of the Olympic Truce among the general public. Working with sponsors to promote the ideals of world peace reflected in the Olympic Truce would be a win-win relationship for all those involved. A combination of young people, major global sponsors, and these ideals of peace and understanding is capable of reaching worldwide audiences.

**Ms. Gintare Janulaityte**, advisor to Lithuanian Minister of Defense and Handa Sports Diplomacy Fellow in Burma & Myanmar, began her talk by noting the existing ethnic tensions in Myanmar today. Ms. Janulaityte explained that through the practice of Chinlone, a traditional Myanmar sport, dialogue between the Muslim and Buddhist populations could be further promoted. The sport requires cooperation and measures how well individuals can play with one another. Chinlone could thus be a major tool in Myanmar to bring religious communities currently in conflict together for discussion, dialogue, and bonding.

**Mr. Tetsuo Meshizuka**, Tokyo Metropolitan University and Shigakkan University professor emeritus, spoke on his long experience in sport. He has been working for many years to promote athletics in Japanese schools. When he entered university, volleyball had been banned because it was felt that it didn't promote the war effort. However, Mr. Meshizuka loved the sport. He reiterated his belief in the importance of sport for personal development, and as something that had given him great memories through his 92 years of life.

**Mr. Padre Paul Wright**, a former chaplain at NATO, noted the usage of sport as a tool for reconciliation. However, he also emphasized the need to exercise caution in doing so. For example, in Afghanistan, the Taliban banned the flying of kites, which is an important activity in Afghan culture. Historically, sport was an extension of a nation's influence. It can unfortunately also be a barrier in these domains. Riots held at a football match were considered the beginning of the Croatian War of Independence, for example. One must remain aware of historical context.

**Mr. Toshio Sakami**, professor emeritus at Nippon Sport Science University, remarked that as a young man he used to love all manner of sports, especially ski jumping and golf. It is very important to be able to play and enjoy sports anywhere and at all times, all over the world. Japan and its friends must continue to promote peace and understanding through sport.



## “ SPORT HAS TO MOVE FROM BEING MIXED WITH POLITICS AND TOO MUCH COMPETITION TO BE MAINLY AN INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE

– Toshio Sakami, Professor Emeritus at Nippon Sport Science University

In response to an audience question regarding how to support sporting grassroots initiatives, Mr. Johnsson noted that because political frameworks are difficult to subvert, it is up to the people to rise up and create policies for dialogue. Mr. Meshizuka noted that he thought that while sport had not been used in the best manner to promote peace thus far, summits such as this were a great step forward in this area. Mr. Johnsson noted that the fear of others is the crux of much of the conflict around the world, and that one good way of resolving it is to come closer and realize that we are not different, which is where the potential of sport lies.

Mr. Wright noted that regions devastated by conflict or war exemplify the weakness of civil society and that the sporting arena is a way for people to meet, socialize afterwards, and promote peace. Returning to a previous topic of discussion, Mr. Bas asked how people can partner with the corporate world to use sports as a vehicle for peace and dialogue. Ms. Janulaityte raised the possibility of smaller businesses or organizations coming together to help promote sports.



## OLYMPIC & JAPANESE VALUES: WHEN RESPECT, EXCELLENCE, & FRIENDSHIP MEET INCLUSION, RESILIENCE, & HARMONY

*Japan's core values highlight respect, hard work, and community as the foundation for a peaceful, resilient, inclusive, and harmonious society. Japan draws upon these core values as a world leader in strengthening and putting to action sport as an engine for positive change and development. The panel highlighted Japanese initiatives that link sport, peace and development, both historically, and going forward.*

**Professor David Cohen**, professor at UC Berkeley and director of the WSD Handa Center for Human Rights & International Justice at Stanford, presented on the Olympic Games, sports and values. Ancient Greek Olympians represented their cities and not themselves because attaining honor for the community was most important. The ultimate Greek Olympic value was the quest for immortal arête, or excellence, through the example of the Olympian boxer.

**Professor Alex Bennett**, associate professor at Kansai University Division of International Affairs, who practices martial arts and kendo, presented on Japanese sporting ideals. One of the most important individuals in Japanese sports was Kano Jiro, founder of modern judo. Jiro created a new sporting ideal that was uniquely Japanese. He discussed how sports and education create stronger minds and a sense of nationality. Judo is a way to use the body and mind in the most efficient way for mutual prosperity.

**Ms. Goy Phumtim**, strategic communications officer at UNICEF, who has a master's degree from the International Olympic Academy, presented on how Olympic and Japanese values can empower young people. Sport helps young people with disabilities to exceed limitations and those who have lost everything to rebuild their lives. The Olympic values of friendship and excellence and the Japanese values of inclusion, resilience, and harmony are exemplified in soccer's World Cup. These values can be translated into action in the field of peace.

**Mr. Yasokichi Konishiki**, a former ozeki of sumo wrestling, discussed his own experience in the world of sumo as a foreigner. The sumo world follows traditional rules of Japanese culture. Sumo wrestlers learn how to live independently and make others happy. Sumo is not about winning or losing, but about other values such as happiness. Sumo brings together people from across the world and though wrestlers are opponents, they help each other to grow.

**Mr. Evander Holyfield** said that his mother taught him that good attitude brings about great talent. A positive attitude allowed Mr. Holyfield to continue working hard even in the face of adversity. When told he could never be the heavyweight champion of the world because he was too small, his resilience led him to achieve his goal.

**Mr. Nobuaki Hiranaka**, a former boxer and Japanese WBA light welterweight champion, explained that he was taught as a child that mental and physical training was important. As a street fighter, he had been incapable of winning in boxing because it was an entirely different sport. Boxing taught him to value apologies, respect the elderly, blame no one but himself.

**Ms. Laura Rowson** of the University of Cambridge and a participant in the London Olympic Values Symposium, expressed that the relationship between excellence and harmony was fascinating as the two values of personal excellence and harmony go hand in hand.

**Mr. Hiroyasu Shimizu**, a sports reporter and 1998 Nagano Olympics Gold Medalist in speed skating, discussed the relationship between health and sports. Japanese society faces the problem of an aging population, and he stressed that the promotion of sports would help to alleviate health issues.

**Mr. Mokhtar Omar**, senior adviser to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, explained the link between democracy and sports. He stated that teaching children to accept the results of a game also teaches the concept of democracy.

**“ATHLETES ARE HEROES AND THEY HELP TO INSPIRE US IN MANY WAYS. WHEN WE SEE THAT THESE NORMAL PEOPLE CAN AIM TO REACH HIGHER, THEN SO CAN WE,**

*– Mokhtar Omar,  
Senior Adviser to the Inter-Parliamentary Union*

An audience member engaged with the theme of sports as a meritocracy by asking how sports advance women and minorities. Ms. Phumtim said that because personal identity in sports is irrelevant, athletes play on a level playing field. Lord Moynihan then asked those who had experienced the Olympic Games to comment on their power. Mr. Bennett stressed that the opponent was not an enemy, but a partner on a long journey. Mr. Cohen stated the ancient Greek Olympic ideal was to move beyond war to realize commonalities.

Ms. Rowson concluded the session by stating that sport was about the celebration and excellence of humanity. The Olympic Games are about the inspirational achievement of individuals.



## SPORT, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*Locally driven, creative initiatives use sport to foster community development and social cohesion. This session explored how sport contributes to human development, highlighting cutting edge initiatives that are engines of change. The panel highlighted examples from different world regions, creating a platform for exchange of ideas of best practice.*

**Ms. Debbie Lye**, international development director of UK Sport, chaired the session and began by introducing the speakers. She discussed the activities of International Inspiration, a project designed as part of London 2012 that aims to enrich the lives of 12 million young people in 20 countries through the power of high quality and inclusive sport. Some of the project's efforts included empowering women in rural India through sport and a training program for fostering Young Sports Leaders in Trinidad & Tobago who in turn hosted inclusive sports festivals in their schools to highlight Paralympic values.

**Mr. Adam Fine**, founder and CEO of Fives Futbol, spoke about his organization that aims to enrich the lives of children in South Africa through 5-a-side football. The organization helps society through social uplifting by promoting education, women's rights, and fighting drug problems. It also helps develop talent and promote social cohesion by transcending borders. Sustainability is also fostered in the form of employment, training, and development of local schools. Future plans include finding the right partners and expanding the program globally.

**Ms. Dina Buchbinder**, founder of Deportes Paralympics Compartir and an Ashoka fellow, spoke about how children can become agents of change through sports. Deportes Paralympics Compartir is a civic-education program that forms better citizens. The core of the program is creating change through awareness and participation. The program invites athletes who act as ambassadors and role models to inspire children and defy stereotypes. The children themselves are also taught to become role models. To illustrate how children can become role models in their communities, Ms. Buchbinder shared the story of Ramon, an 8 year old boy from an indigenous community in the mountains in Mexico who inspired his community to clean up.

**Ms. Siri Khalsa**, director of global affairs at Peace and Sport, shared how her organization promotes the use of sport as an instrument of change by bringing together organizations for peace, such as uniting the International Olympic Committee with the United Nations. The four pillars of Peace and Sport are forums, which foster dialogue; locally-based projects, which help address local issues in collaboration with local experts and leaders; champions of peace, which is a group of top athletes who want to give something back to society; and policy-level work to demonstrate the power of sports to heads of states, diplomats, and others. Ms. Khalsa listed a number of lessons she had learned from her experiences in Burundi: the significance of engaging the local community, the lack of a single model for aid and development, the necessity of creating a local economic model, and the knowledge that social development was the ultimate goal and that sport was merely the tool to this end.

**Mr. Shizuo Mori**, chairman of PGA of Japan, discussed the importance of patience in both sport and life.

**Mr. Robert Patino**, founder of Votojoven and a 2010 International Democracy Award Winner, Harvard Kennedy School, shared his own how his impatience with the extreme poverty and political circumstances of his country spurred him to promote solutions for social issues in Venezuela. His organization utilized sports tournaments and clubs to get out the vote and help organize communities. He believes that sports are a metaphor for life.

**Mr. Tetsuya Tanaka**, Paralympic Alpine National Team Skier for Japan, spoke of his love for sports and the importance of connecting with networks of people for achieving great things. He wishes to use sports to encourage greater awareness and understanding for people with disabilities in Japan.

**Ms. Kavya Srinivasan**, Project Citizen member, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, believed that at the highest level, sports were about Olympic values but at the most basic level, they are simply about joy and love for the game. The experiences and efforts of the rest of the panel had provided her a great deal of inspiration and ideas for tackling the issues faced in India.

**Mr. Hideki Noda**, former Formula 1 racing driver, presented on the entrepreneurial lessons he had learned from the field of motor sports. Participants in motor sports are able to develop driving skills, encourage the development of human connections and teams, and foster effective communication.

**Mr. Evander Holyfield** talked about how success began at home and how learning from his mother to listen, follow instructions, and never quit, had helped lead to success in his career. His career and training in boxing had taught him the importance of hard work, a positive mindset, and patience.

## SPORTS, ARTS, & MEDIA

*Sport combined with the worlds of the arts can be a powerful medium to advance social cohesion and to inspire creativity. Sports, arts, and media offer synergies in some of the world's most troubled regions, empowering local communities and inspiring young people to strive for their dreams. This session explored examples of how these worlds combine in best practice.*

**Lord Carey of Clifton**, former archbishop of Canterbury, opened the breakout session. A short video on the opening night of the 2012 London Olympics was shown. The video exemplified the close relationship between sports, arts, and media in the world today.

**Ambassador Cynthia Schneider**, former US ambassador to the Netherlands and Georgetown University professor, discussed the humanizing elements of culture. She stated that sports, along with music and the arts, are universal languages that unite people of diverse backgrounds. History and culture are key sources of national and individual identity. She concluded that the key qualities of sports, such as discipline, hard work, teamwork, and acceptance of differences and tolerance can help nations both come together and rebuild.

**Countess Setsuko Klossowska de Rola**, a Japanese painter, a UNESCO Artist for Peace, and the honorary president of the Balthus Foundation, noted the importance of the spiritual value of arts and sports. The aim of art is to touch individuals' hearts. She reflected on a past personal experience of helping sexually abused children heal through horse riding and martial arts, as well as through the arts, such as calligraphy. This experience made her realize the importance of sports and art in the pursuit of both individual and national peace.



**Ms. Natalie Shobana Ambrose**, a Chevening Scholar and recipient of the Royal Family of Malaysia's Medal of Great Achievement, illustrated how sports, arts and media together create social cohesion, spark creativity, force us to gain insights into the rest of the world, empower local communities, and inspire young people. Using examples of her country's national badminton player and the theatre production titled PARAH, the following conclusions were drawn: (1) media is an important tool in building bridges, (2) sports have the power of access as they highlight good stories and



THE MEDIA IS AN IMPORTANT TOOL TO BUILDING BRIDGES, SPORTS PROVIDES THE POWER OF ACCESS, AND ARTS ENABLE PEOPLE TO DEAL WITH ISSUES IN NON-AGGRESSIVE WAYS.



– *Natalie Shobana Ambrose,  
Chevening Scholar*

create awareness of pertinent issues, and (3) arts are an avenue to address difficult issues in non-contentious and creative ways.

**Mr. Yasuaki Kurata**, 7th degree black belt karate-ka, explained that the biggest role models in his life were Bruce Lee, his father, and his martial arts master. Mr. Kurata then went on to talk about his career in martial arts films. His success as a film star was due to his martial arts training. At the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo, the loss of a Japanese judo athlete came as a huge shock to the country. However, following that loss, the sport of judo was elevated in a major way in Japan.

**The Great Sasuke**, professional wrestler from the Tohoku Region of Japan, stated his belief in the importance of the athletic and artistic technique of sports. This technique was what brought audiences together and allowed them to enjoy sporting spectacles. In ending his talk, the Great Sasuke noted that sports reflect the times and the trends, as well as the current state of the media.

**Mr. Akishige Tada**, senior corporate adviser at Nishinippon Shimbun Co., Ltd, began his talk by saying that the spirit behind sport is to win over your own self. Traditional sports have particular importance both for the historical and cultural health of a given country.

**Mr. Sam Schneider**, English website manager for Tolo News in Kabul, reflected on his own experience of building bridges in conflict regions. By playing football with young refugees in Palestine doors had been opened to an otherwise very insulated community. Sport, amplified by the media, is a way for youth in conflict regions to bridge that divide with other young people around the world. Mr. Schneider remarked that the children whose lives were surrounded by conflict can use sport to transcend the harsh realities of life.

**Mr. Saud al-Thani**, representative of the Qatari Ministry of Culture, Arts & Heritage, explained his understanding of the importance of expanding perceptions of how one defined art. Broadening our conceptions of arts, sports and media allows us to see how these three components work with one another. They create similar emotions; however, these same feelings can do both good and bad, and that is why values are so important.

## FOSTERING YOUNG FEMALE LEADERSHIP THROUGH SPORTS VALUES

*Sport is a powerful medium to empower young women and girls in their communities and internationally. Female champions serve as role models and inspire young girls the world over. Social entrepreneurs and community leaders encourage female participation in sport in creative ways. This session explored how sport can empower women, its potential to further the goals of equality, and ways in which current initiatives confront barriers to fair and equal participation of women in sport around the world.*

**Ms. Katherine Marshall**, the session chair, opened the conversation by emphasizing that the focus was on the role of women and sports in achieving human development and the exploration of culture with regard to women. Ms. Marshall highlighted that participation in sports is tied in with women's success in society.

**Ms. Michelle Kwan** presented on the theme of fostering young female leadership through the values of sports. She introduced an initiative created by US Senator Hillary Clinton: a council charged with empowering women through sports. The more women play sports, the more likely they are to participate in society. This initiative has led to similar programs globally.



**Ms. Karette Wang Sandbu**, a member of the Youth and Sport for All and Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committees, explained that a large percentage of the Norwegian Olympics Committee is women, although it is not always easy to sustain gender equality in Norway. Ms. Sandbu started a program for youth to receive education and experience. Sports are there for failure because failure allows people to learn.

**Ms. Shikha Uberoi**, a professional tennis player and founder of Kaun Banega Hero, explained how gender, generation, and globalization are the keywords for the issues of today's world. Through sports women will contribute to resolving gender issues. Although sports can allow women to attain leadership opportunities, it also possesses the potential to disempower women. She thus stressed the need for rules and regulations.

**Ms. Laura White**, Empathy Initiative team member at Ashoka and Tulane University graduate, realized through her personal experiences that sports would allow her to make positive changes to the community, and this is how she started a non-profit organization to teach children how to swim.

**“ INVOLVING FEMALES MEANS YOU HAVE  
100 PERCENT OF YOUR POTENTIAL. THAT  
IS WHY FEMALE PARTICIPATION AND  
LEADERSHIP [ARE] IMPORTANT ”**

*– Ms. Karette Wang Sandbu,  
member of the Youth and Sport for All and  
Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee*

**Ms. Wakako Yuki**, senior writer at the Yomiuri Shimbun, explained that the London Olympics had increased female participation in sports, and on the Japanese team, more women than men participated. Higher level executives and directors of sport communities in Japan, however, are still dominated by men. The women’s soccer team winning the World Cup was a turning point for women’s thinking in Japan. Today, Japan is seeing more female leaders.

**Ms. Jan Stephenson**, a professional golfer and winner of three Major Championships and 16 LPGA Tours, explained that Japan is a leader in world golf. The first female LPGA commissioner was a Japanese female leader. In 2016, golf is going to be introduced back into the Olympics, and Ms. Stephenson expressed her excitement, as Japan possesses many great golf players. She explained that inviting women golf players would be a great way for golf courses to do business.

**Ms. Tomoyo Nonaka**, journalist, newscaster, and principal of the Gaia Initiative, explained that women only accounted for 4.5 percent of executives in sports organizations in Japan. It is important to make a new paradigm to break through the old. She stressed that it was important to remember what kind of leadership women strived for. In sports there is always winning, losing and opponents, but in the end, sports links people. In the 21st century, women will be at the core of sports to illustrate coordination, harmony and leadership.

**Ms. Elina Noor**, assistant director for foreign policy and security at ISIS Malaysia and former Oxford University ice hockey player, presented on the powerful message to never give up. She presented her experiences as an Ice Hockey player in Malaysia. Ms. Noor spoke about the importance of resilience, and how she has carried on this lesson to other areas of sports. She stressed the importance of a supportive network of teammates, family and friends, and government champions.

**Ms. Alexandra Norodom**, Princess of the Kingdom of Cambodia and young leader of the Pacific Forum CSIS, spoke about her coaching experiences. Sport is a powerful tool for education to help women realize that they are capable of achieving any goal through hard work. She thinks that it is important to believe because the largest obstacle for a woman is herself. It is the responsibility of everyone to develop programs to help young women develop through sports.

Ms. Stephenson expressed that men and women are taught differently because of different attitudes. Women are less competitive than men, but better networkers. Ms. Kwan added that it was important to have male and female role models because it is possible to learn different elements from both. Ms. Marshall then asked about evaluation systems enabling more effective approaches to engage young women in sports in gender restrictive contexts. In response, Ms. Sandbu gave her reflections on what are typically male or female because she always has had issues with it as it creates barriers. She explained that it is easier to work with others by being blind to gender and age identifications.



# YOUNG LEADERS PRESENTATION, CLOSING PLENARY, JULY 19, 2013

**Dean David Schaberg**, chair of the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of California Los Angeles, emphasized the importance of education through sport and the ways in which it transfers knowledge from the older generation to the younger generation, while young athletes and leaders energize their coaches and teachers in turn. He then introduced the Young Leader Ambassadors to present key findings collected from young leader participants:

## KEY FINDINGS FROM YOUNG LEADERS

“It is a rare opportunity that we have the chance to directly interact and influence relevant policy-makers, we hope that this means our opinions will be translated into action. From the women’s empowerment panel, we would like to highlight the notion that equality in sport and society is not a women’s issue but rather an issue for both men and women. Furthermore we realize that women can simultaneously be disempowered by being empowered. When a female is alienated by her success she can be misrepresented in societies that don’t yet respect sports. So we must build and nurture infrastructure for young powerful female sports leaders who may not be respected and understood in their respective nations. We must appeal to governing sports bodies to allow for inclusion with cultural relativism and make rules and regulations that include all women regardless of differences. From our sport and development panel, we concluded that children are the present and the future. They can become agents of change transform the world, including in their everyday lives, civic values. They become better citizens through the power of games and sports. Our session discussed the importance of a vision for development, and the need for both patience - because results take time, and for impatience - for a new and better world. Sportspeople are uniquely placed to give back to society, not only because their success is a product of society, but also because they can be powerful role models for children. There was discussion about the need for solutions for development to be community centered. Last, in our panel on sports, arts and, media we concluded that together these three can serve as a bridge between different and often conflicting groups as a universal language. The power of culture-sports-arts can be harnessed for positive change. The media has an important responsibility to represent the world of sports and arts in a way that is authentic and helps to instill values that are critical to human development.” - **Alexandra Norodom, Summit Young Leader Ambassador**

“Sport can change lives in real and tangible ways. Both the Paralympics and Olympics can energize and give confidence to people. Understanding of disability has greatly increased as a result of these events. Sport speaks a universal language – it has no boundaries, does not discriminate and is understood by all. It is important to consider the inherently unique social values that each state encompasses, and foster sport that accepts those values. Before we can have peace, we must change the mind-set and attitude towards peace among people, and there is no better mechanism than sport to achieve this. Both the Olympic and Japanese values are inter-related and interconnected. They can bring about positive social change. Sports as a social vehicle can be used to foster friendship, respect, excellence, inclusion, resilience and harmony, among the younger generation here and globally.” - **Matthew Cowdrey, Summit Young Leader Ambassador**

# YOUNG LEADER RESPONSES

*“Personally the highlight of the summit was in meeting so many youth leaders from around the world. They are all doing fantastic things and facing similar challenges in attempting to use the power of sport to bring about positive social change in their local communities. It really did feel like the “global” was meeting the “local” at this summit.”*

**- Shane Kerr, Pacific Forum CSIS Young Leader Newsletter, “Connections” (August 15, 2013)**

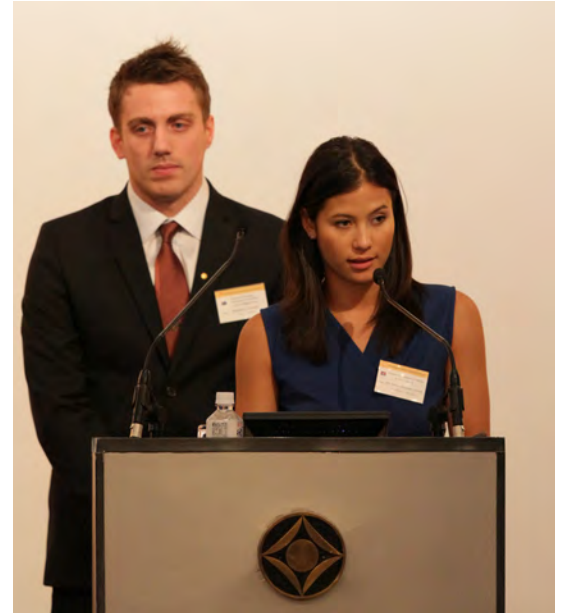
*“A goal, touch down, home run or basket is a language we universally understand. It’s amazing how sports creates social cohesion. At the World Sports Values Summit for Peace in Tokyo recently, many Olympic champions shared their stories about bringing home the gold medal. One athlete mentioned that he had brought home a silver medal and was told, that was nice, now go and bring back the gold. These athletes belong to countries that have gold sprees at the Olympics and Malaysia pales in comparison. We are yet to win an Olympic gold medal, and perhaps for many that is considered an embarrassment.*

*However the true value of our medals are not in their colour but how sports has brought us together. [...] For many countries, a silver medal does not mean much but for a country like ours that is multi-cultural yet divided, sports brings unity and instills a spirit of hope which is a soothing balm to the soul. [...] Sometimes diplomats don’t have to be geared up in suits, ties and with translators nearby, sometimes they also wear gym clothes and boxing gloves.”*

**- Natalie Shobana Ambrose, “The Magic of Sports Diplomacy,” The Sun Daily (21 August 2013)**

*“Having taken part in the first symposium in London and now the follow-up event in Tokyo, I am pleased to see the momentum continue and the commitment remaining strong. The Tokyo Symposium in particular was steeped with an amazing vibe that personified the power of sports and its potential to bring world peace to fruition. It was an honor to be part of the WSVSP and to be surrounded by accomplished athletes and sports practitioners. The inspiration is real, the feeling is tangible - sport truly is emotion in action.”* – **Goy Phumtim**

*“There is no doubt that sport can be a positive tool for development and peace across the world. Participants of the World Sports Value Summit for Peace agreed unanimously upon this idea and it formed the foundation of all discussions. The real challenge that participants face is how we can translate this message into actions which have a positive impact on our world. Many of the young leaders who attended the summit are already carrying out inspirational work in their local communities, transforming the lives of young people and the disadvantaged through the universal language of sport. Along with these grassroots initiatives, we need to work with international organizations, policymakers and even private corporations to use sport to improve the lives of all. The World Sports Value Summit for Peace was a fantastic opportunity for those passionate about the potential of sport to come together to discuss what should be done. The summit has now paved the way for participants to find tangible ways to use sport for development and peace in their communities and around the world.”* – **Charlotte Davis**



# NEXT STEPS: STRIVING TOGETHER FOR EXCELLENCE AND EQUITY - THE TOKYO DECLARATION

*Presented by Lord Moynihan, Tokyo, July 19, 2013*

From July 17-19, 2013 leaders from six continents, 27 countries and wide-ranging professions met in Tokyo for the World Sports Values Summit for Peace to find new ways to achieve the noble goals of peace, justice, and human thriving through the powerful medium of sport. Sponsored by a broad, international alliance of people and institutions, notably the Governor of Tokyo, Worldwide Support for Development, and the World Faiths Development Dialogue, this encounter featured the creative energy of young leaders, of athletes and experts, and the distinctive values that are the essence of Japanese culture.



Sport has great potential to promote unity, bridge differences, overcome prejudices, heal divisions, and foster mutual understanding. It cuts across divides of class, nationhood, ethnicity, income, and culture. **Sport is an exceptional vehicle for bringing people together. It offers precious opportunities to highlight values too often clouded in our modern society. Striving for the finest and boldest that humanity can achieve is essential to sport.** This is as important for each individual as it is for each sport and each society. Every individual can achieve more as a team than alone. Sport transcends barriers of culture, nationality, and religion by highlighting what humanity shares and showing what it is possible to achieve.

These core values underlie the finest aspirations of human communities and nations. The Summit called for new initiatives to build on these links to further the noble goals of international agreements like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Summit advanced important ideas and recommendations that call for consideration and action.

**Personal excellence applies to everyone: athletes and non-athletes alike. Achieving personal excellences transforms the ordinary into the extraordinary.** The Olympic motto of *citius altius fortius* has resonance for everyone. The Summit therefore calls for sport to be encouraged by governments in whatever form, including volunteering, training, participation and coaching.

The Summit considers Japan's core values that highlight respect, hard work, and community as the foundation for a peaceful, resilient, inclusive, and harmonious society. There was widespread

praise for Japan's ability to draw on these core values as a world leader in strengthening and putting into action sport as an engine for positive change and development. Further initiatives should be developed to link sport, peace and development to the Olympic values of respect, excellence, and friendship and the Japanese values of inclusion, resilience, and harmony. The Summit recognizes the significant global leadership provided by the Government of Japan to use sport and recreation as cornerstone development goals around the world.

The Summit sees sport as a powerful tool for peace and development wherever and whenever possible so that "together through sport, we can create a better world". The potential of sport to build peace should be pursued with as much energy, determination, and creativity as any Olympic medal. The Olympic Truce brought people together in ancient times; animosity and conflict were set aside so that competition could take place in peace and with mutual respect. The Olympic Truce offers enormous potential today, which has thus far gone largely unrealized. The Olympic Truce should be a time to press peace negotiations, to conduct child vaccination campaigns in war zones, for friendly competition among warring gangs, and for coming together of poor and rich, disabled and able, in meaningful celebrations. Sporting events can push the boundaries in conflict zones.

The concept of bringing people together from all cultures in a friendly environment and thus achieving unity through diversity, is central to the sports movement. **The Summit urges all involved in delivering sports policies to seek ideas that promote the value of friendship to eliminate barriers to engage in sport, promote opportunities for those with disabilities, and recognize the vital importance of breaking down all remaining barriers to discrimination against women in sport and promoting sport for all.**

The Summit explored the universal values for sport as evidenced in the importance and far-reaching impact created by the Special Olympics and the Paralympic Games. The Special Olympics and the Paralympic Games can unleash the human spirit, unify society, and promote inclusiveness and excellence.



The Summit recognized that the education system is the most comprehensive way of reaching young people. The Summit called on governments to increase their support for the development of quality physical education and sport for all and to ensure that the promotion of participation in sport and physical activities is fully included in international development strategies in view of their contribution to health, wellbeing and education.

No tool is as powerful as sport to inspire and open opportunities for young people in the world's poorest communities. There are remarkable examples of programs that show the way, including International Inspiration, but far more needs to be done and can be done to harness ideas and translate them into reality.

Through sport, all opportunities should be taken to embrace culture, education and environmental sustainability. The Summit urges all concerned and particularly governments and the United Nations family to raise awareness about the importance of sustainable development in sport by implementing and promoting programs that use sport as a tool for sustainable development.

It was agreed that if sport is the first pillar of Olympism, culture should be the second. More should be done to develop the link between sport and culture through cultural exchanges and opportunities to promote the diversity of cultures. UNESCO calls sport a major contributor to a 'culture of peace'. The Summit explored ways in which this could be promoted, for example utilizing sport and art to help abused children. The Alliance of Civilizations has also recognized that sport can be a powerful tool for bridging divides between cultures and nations. Opponents should become friends in sport and in the world.

The Summit recognized that the energy, expertise and enthusiasm of women athletes should be translated into the involvement of more women at all levels of sport administration. Equality of opportunity should be a no-brainer for any true devotee of sport. The absence of women from the top table of many national and international federations of sport would suggest otherwise. The Summit called for transition to a world where there is universal access to sport for women, one which is inspired by successful, confident and courageous sportswomen. International exchanges can be helpful in eliminating practical barriers with cultural roots that discourage or impede women from participating in sport and therefore prevent them from benefiting from its gifts and advantages.

**Respect should be at the heart of the sports movement: respect for families, respect for our communities, respect for our teammates, respect for our opponents, respect for other cultures and nationalities and respect for ourselves.**

The Summit launched an appeal for fresh ideas from all corners of the world to translate these idea and recommendations for new initiatives into reality. The Summit's work enriched the conclusions of the June 2012 London Olympic Values seminar. With the support of the founding executive chairman of the London and Tokyo events, Dr. Haruhisa Handa, we intend to organize such summits annually and thus to build on the network of friendship and challenges that represent the spirit and magic of Tokyo.

# PARTICIPANTS AND STAFF

## *INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS*

**Natalie Shobana Ambrose** is a Chevening Scholar and a columnist on social justice for the Sun, a Malaysian English daily. She received the Merit Service Award as an analyst for the Institute of Strategic and International Studies Malaysia. She also earned the Pingat Pekerti Terpilih, the Medal of Great Achievement.

**Jean-Christophe Bas** is the Director of Strategic Development and Partnerships for the UN Alliance of Civilizations. He previously served as the Executive Director of the Aspen Institute in France and as the Development Policy Dialogue Manager at the World Bank.

**Dina Buchbinder** is a Mexican social entrepreneur, Ashoka Fellow, and founder of Deportes Para Compartir (Sports for Sharing), an educational and civic program that teaches children and their communities to become better citizens through sporting activities.

**Lord Carey of Clifton** was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1991 until 2002. Today he advocates for religious freedom and is the Chancellor of the University of Gloucestershire and the President of the London School of Theology.

**David Cohen** is the Director of the WSD Handa Center for Human Rights and International Justice at Stanford University, and of the Asian International Justice Initiative at the East-West Center in Honolulu. He teaches and publishes about human rights and international criminal law.

**Matthew Cowdrey** is an Australian swimmer. He is the most successful Australian Paralympian, with 23 Medals, 13 of which are gold. Cowdrey was named Young South Australian of the Year in 2009 and in 2012 was a finalist for Australian Paralympian of the Year.

**Charlotte Davis** completed her fourth year of study at the University of Auckland. She served as president of the Auckland University Engineering Society and as the President of the Auckland Region of UN Youth Aotearoa. She was one of three winners of the London Olympic Values Symposium Essay Contest.

**Adam Fine** is the CEO of Fives Futbol, an organization dedicated to bringing Five-a-Side soccer to South Africa. He is also the founder and director at Astrosoccer. At the University of Nottingham he received the Martin Totty Award for Outstanding Entrepreneurship.

**Katherine Grainger** is a British rower, a London 2012 Olympics Gold Medalist, and a six-time world champion. She was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 2013. She also holds multiple graduate degrees and is pursuing a PhD in Homicide from King's College London.

**Gintare Janulaityte** is an advisor to the Minister of National Defence for the Republic of Lithuania. Previously, she was a resident WSD-Handa Fellow at Pacific Forum. She holds master's degrees in international law and diplomacy and military studies.

**Anders Johnsson** is currently serving in his fourth term as the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He worked for fifteen years in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and is dedicated to international cooperation and multilateral diplomacy.

**Shane Kerr** is a doctoral student at Loughborough University whose research focuses on the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. He recently won the Pierre de Coubertin Essay Competition for a joint essay on Olympic and Paralympic Values and corporate social responsibility.

**Siri Khalsa** is the director of global affairs for Peace and Sport, an organization dedicated to creating sustainable peace around the world with structured sport. She earned her MPA from Harvard University and worked as a Foreign Service Officer for the US State Department.

**Countess Setsuko Klossowska de Rola** is an internationally-exhibited artist and writer who was named UNESCO's Artist for Peace in 2005. She is the honorary president of the Balthus Foundation and was the Cultural Patron of the 2002 Vienna Congress.

**Michelle Kwan** is a two-time Olympic Medalist in women's singles figure skating. She won the silver in 1998 and the bronze in 2002. Today she is the State Department's senior adviser for public diplomacy and public affairs.

**Debbie Lye** is the head of Worldwide Impact and programme director of International Inspiration for UK Sport. She leads efforts to enrich the lives of 12 million children in 20 countries through the inspirational power of sport.

**Robert Maxfield** has worked at the PGA for 7 years and is currently Joint Chief Operating Officer. He was previously Director of Golf at The Belfry and The De Vere Group of Hotels. Robert has represented his country, England, in golf at the international level.

**Nick Moynihan** is a junior alpine ski racer with two silver medals in the Colorado Junior Ski Cup, two gold and a silver at the Miele BC Cup, and selection for Team GB to the European Youth Winter Olympic festival in Liberec. Nick is also the 2011 overall English Junior Champion.

**Elina Noor** is the Assistant Director for Foreign Policy and Security Studies for ISIS Malaysia. She holds an LLM in Public International Law from the London School of Economics, and was a Women in International Security Scholar at Georgetown University.

**Princess Alexandra Norodom** is French-Cambodian and holds an Honours Master of Arts in Economics from the University of Glasgow. She was the Head Coach and Captain of the University of Glasgow's Women's 1st Lacrosse team.

**Mokhtar Omar** is a Senior Advisor at the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He previously served as the Deputy Ambassador for the Permanent Mission of Egypt to United Nations in Geneva and as a Counselor and Advisor for Financial and Administrative Affairs for the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

**Jan Paterson** is the Director of Olympic Relations for the British Olympic Association and the CEO of the British Olympic Foundation, a charity dedicated to advancing the Olympic Movement and to creating learning opportunities for young people through sport and education.

**Roberto Patino** is the founder of VotoJoven, an organization that mobilizes youth to get out the vote in Venezuela, and JoTA, which advances the rights of young people through events like sports tournaments. He is beginning graduate studies at Harvard's Kennedy School this fall.

**Goy Phumtim** studied at the International Olympic Academy as part of its Master's program. A winner of the London Olympic Values Symposium Essay Contest, she now works for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in New York.

**Laura Rowson** reads Theology at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and prior to that studied at Charterhouse School. She is interested in theatre, with a focus on Production and Publicity. In 2012, Rowson participated in the London Olympic Values Symposium.

**Karette Wang Sandbu** is an executive board member of the Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committees and a member of the European Olympic Committees' Youth & Sport For All Commission. She worked as the media operations coordinator for the Innsbruck 2012 Winter Youth Olympic Games.

**Dean David Schaberg** is the chair of the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures and dean of the Division of Humanities at UCLA. He has published literature on comparative studies of early China and ancient Greece, winning the 2003 Levenson Prize for Books in Chinese Studies.

**Ambassador Cynthia Schneider** is the Distinguished Professor in the Practice of Diplomacy at Georgetown University and co-directs the Muslims on Screen and Television (MOST) Resource. She previously served as the U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands from 1998 to 2001.

**Sam Schneider** is a graduate of Georgetown University and the managing editor of Online News at TOLONews (sponsored by the Afghan Premier League of Football). He was on the board for *The Hoya*, Georgetown's oldest newspaper, and interned on Capitol Hill.

**Kavya Srinivasan** attends the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, studying in an integrated Master's program in Development Studies. She was a winner of the London Olympic Values Symposium Essay Contest. She has been involved in Project Citizen and several NGOs based in Bangalore.

**Saud al-Thani** is a recent graduate from Princeton University and a member of the Qatari royal family who works with the Qatari Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage. Saud was a volunteer for the 2006 Asian Games in Doha and the recipient of the Duke of Edinburgh International Award.

**Shikha Uberoi**, an Astitva Awardee, is a professional Indian-American tennis player who participated in the 2006 Asian Games in Doha. She founded Kaun Banega Hero, a website that honors Indians working for progress in India and provides them with a platform to gain attention to their efforts.

**Peter Wheeler** is the chief of strategic properties and efforts for the Special Olympics movement. Prior to assuming this position, he led Special Olympics' broadcasting strategy and planning, as well as the legacy effort worldwide around the 2007 World Summer Games in Shanghai.

**Laura White** is a member of the Empathy Initiative Team at Ashoka, where she works to help children master empathy, a skill both necessary for addressing social problems and for practicing good sportsmanship. She was a participant in the London Olympic Values Symposium.

**Padre Paul Wright** is the chaplain of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. He previously served as the senior chaplain for the NATO Allied Rapid Reaction Corps in Gloucester and for the Afghanistan International Assistance Force Joint Command in Kabul.

## **JAPAN-BASED PARTICIPANTS**

**Yuko Arimori** is a two-time Olympic Medalist marathoner. She was the first female track and field athlete granted professional status in Japan. She serves as the president and CEO of the Special Olympics Nippon and as a goodwill ambassador for the United Nations Population Fund.

**Alexander Bennett** is an associate professor at Kansai University Division of International Affairs. He serves as vice-president of the International Naginata Federation, director of Japanese Academy of Budo, and a national coach of the national team of New Zealand Kendo Federation.

**Akinobu Hiranaka** is a former WBA world junior welter weight champion and participated in the

Los Angeles Olympics. He is now general producer at MUGEN Co., where he promotes human development and environmental protection through sport events.

**Naoki Inose** served as vice governor of Tokyo from 2007 until his election as governor in December of 2012. He is also the Chairman for Tokyo's bid for the 2020 Summer Olympics. He is a biographer and journalist, and served as the official starter of the Tokyo Marathon in 2012.

**Masashi Ishii** is a former competitive cyclist and now is active as a paracyclist after an accident that gave him higher brain dysfunction. At the Beijing 2008 Paralympics brought the first gold medal to Japan from the competition. He raced in the London Paralympics in 2012.

**Akio Kataoka** is the Foundation Japanese School Physical Education Research Federation chair and Tsukuba University professor emeritus. He is the senior executive advisor of Japan Society of Golf Sciences, the dean of Japan Golf College, and honorary chairman of the Asian Physical Education - Sports Science Association.

**Yasokichi Konishiki** is a former Sumo ozeki who was the first non-Japanese to reach the Higashi-Ozeki rank. He is active as a television personality, artist, and lecturer. He has released albums as a Hawaiian singer and performs at charity events to support the Tohoku region after the 3/11 tsunami.

**Yasuaki Kurata** is the principal of Kurata Promotion and of Sobukan Karate. He trained a women's group which has had two consecutive victories at the Karate World Championships. Kurata is an Asian action film star, and has appeared in over 100 movies and multiple TV series.

**Tetsuo Meshizuka** is a top advisor at Japan Golf Instructors Society. Though over 90 years old, he still plays a round of golf weekly. He earned a BA from Tokyo Bunrika University (now the University of Tsukuba) and is a published expert on physical education.

**Shizuo Mori** is the tenth chairman of the Professional Golfers' Association of Japan and serves as the managing director of Shin Tokyo Golf Club. He is the Oregon Goodwill Ambassador for golf and was the first Japanese golfer to play in the Australian Tour.

**Hideki Noda** is a former F1 driver, the principal of NODA Racing Academy, and executive director of a motorsports NPO association for youth. He became the first Japanese driver to stand on a winners' podium in the international F3000. In 2003 he established team MOHN.

**Tomoyo Nonaka** is the principal of the Gaia Initiative. She was previously CEO of Sanyo Denki, Inc., chairwoman of the Board of Nikko Financial Intelligence, and member of the board of directors of the Association for the Promotion of Financial Literacy.

**Toshio Sakami** is professor emeritus of Nippon Sport Science University, standing member of the Board of the Japan Society of Golf Sciences, advisor to the Japan Golf Instructors Society (JGIS), and counselor to the Ski Association of Japan.

**The Great Sasuke** is a NWA World Middleweight Champion and a former legislator in the Iwate Prefectural Assembly. He founded Michinoku Pro Wrestling and has held over a dozen championship titles in his wrestling career. In 2003, he was elected to the Japanese Diet.

**Hiroyasu Shimizu** is a former speed skater who brought the first speed skate gold medal to Japan. He raced in four consecutive Olympic games. Today he studies global management at Nihon University and serves as a TV broadcast commentator.

**Hakubun Shimomura** is a prominent member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, serving in the House of Representatives since 1996 as a representative of the eleventh district of Tokyo. He is the current Japanese minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

**Akishige Tada** is the current senior advisor to Nishinippon Shimbun. He established National Newspaper Net, Inc. with 52 affiliated companies of *Kyodo News*, and started 47NEWS. He serves on the board of the Japan Golf Association and as member of the Special Olympics Committee.

**Tetsuya Tanaka** is a former member of Team Japan in the Salt Lake/Nagano Paralympics. He ranked ninth in alpine skiing at 2000 World Ski Championships for Disabled in Switzerland. He also competes in the US International Open for Golfers with Disabilities.

**Tsunekazu Takeda** is president of the Japanese Olympic Committee. He participated in the 1972 and 1976 Olympics on the Japanese equestrian team. He is a member of the International Olympic Committee and a vice president of the Olympic Council of Asia.

**Eita Yashiro** is the father of advocacy for the disabled in Japan. He served in the House of Councilors and in the House of Representatives. He is a professor at Teikyo Heisei University. He was awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun by the emperor of Japan.

**Wakako Yuki** is a member of the editorial board of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. She worked previously in the Sports Department, as Sydney bureau chief, as member of the London Bureau, and deputy chief of the sports department. She has covered IOC for 20 years.

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