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# Sport and Recreation

According to a survey done in 2000, there was an increase in the contribution of sport and recreation to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa from 1,9% in 1997 to 2% in 2000. Its estimated worth was some R15 913 million. If capital expenditure is included, the contribution rises to R16 765 million or 2,1% of GDP. According to a survey done in 2000, sport and recreation provided employment for some 34 325 full-time and 6 140 part-time workers, as well as about 8 000 volunteers.

The key objectives of Sport and Recreation South Africa (SRSA) are to:

- increase participation in sport and recreational activities
- raise the profile of sport and recreation, particularly among decision-makers
- increase the probability of success by South Africa's sportspersons and teams in major international competitions
- place sport and recreation at the forefront of efforts to address issues of na-

tional importance, such as unemployment, poverty, economic development and individual and community health.

These objectives are being pursued in cooperation with the South African Sports Commission (SASC), to which several of the objectives of the former Department of Sport and Recreation were transferred in terms of the SASC Act, 1998 (109 of 1998).

The SASC is responsible for the delivery of sport and recreation through its programmes and those of its clients (the national federations).

Provincial governments are responsible for:

- optimising the usage of facilities through better management and capacity-building
- policy development, within the context of the national sport and recreation policy, with the principal agents being provincial federations and macro-bodies
- implementing recreation policy, through the Provincial Recreation Councils (PRORECs)
- funding these agencies
- upgrading facilities created by local governments for national and provincial events.

SRSA is directly responsible for:

- managing the vote for sport and recreation in the national government

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◀ South Africa will host some of the world's finest cricketers in 2003 during the International Cricket Council World Cup. A record total of 54 matches will be played, with the final taking place in Johannesburg. Fourteen countries will participate.

- supporting the Minister of Sport and Recreation
- co-ordinating and contributing to the drafting of all legislation on sport and recreation
- interpreting broad government policy, translating government policy into policies for sport and recreation, revising such policy if and when necessary, and monitoring the implementation thereof
- aligning sport and recreation policy with the policies of other government departments in the spirit of integrated planning and delivery
- providing legal advice to all stakeholders in sport and recreation from a government perspective
- subsidising clients of SRSA in accordance with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), its concomitant regulations, as well as the SRSA funding policy, monitoring the application of such funds, and advising clients on the management of their finances
- managing inter and intra-governmental relations
- acknowledging the outstanding contributions of sportspeople to the South African society on behalf of the President through the annual Presidential Sports Awards

- procuring resources from abroad for sport and recreation through the appropriate structures in National Treasury
- communicating sport and recreation-related matters
- co-ordinating and monitoring the creation and upgrading of sport and recreation infrastructure through the Building for Sport Project. Projects have been identified in line with the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) and the Urban Renewal Strategy (URS).

Through the provision of facilities, the SRSA aims to:

- create opportunities for the most needy to participate in sport and recreation activities
- bridge the imbalances that exist between rural and urban communities, insofar as accessibility to adequate facilities is concerned
- contribute towards poverty relief through the creation of job opportunities.

The main focus of the Project is the erection of outdoor and indoor facilities as well as the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing facilities. Key elements of this Project will be the provision of training in facility management and the implementation of sustainable maintenance projects.

During his Budget Vote for 2002/03, the Minister of Sport and Recreation, Mr Ngconde Balfour, announced that the SRSA would continue to utilise the Project to make a substantial contribution towards the ISRDS and URS.

During 2001/02, 55 sporting facilities were delivered to disadvantaged, mainly rural communities. Some 30% of these are located within the identified rural development nodes.

A total of 2 126 people were employed to construct these facilities. Some 47% were women, 39% youths and 70 of the employed were people with disabilities. A total of R8,75 million [8,3% of the Sport and Recreation Budget] was paid out in wages.

For 2002/03, the SRSA plans on doubling its input through the construction of 85 sport and recreation sites throughout South Africa. Sixty-six percent of these sites are located

### Information

The inaugural South African Games took place in Pretoria from 25 to 30 September 2002. These Games served as a nursery for elite performers by giving those individuals in the U/23 age group opportunities to display their skills and talents, and to provide them with a chance to compete against the best from around the country. All nine provinces participated in this festival of sports comprising nine codes: soccer, netball, athletics, swimming, sevens rugby, cricket, table tennis, field-hockey and goalball. The event will take place biannually on a rotational basis between the provinces and is also intended to provide economic spin-offs for the centres in which it will take place.

Gauteng swept the medals count at the Games by taking home 74 of the 379 medals. Second was Western Cape with 62 medals and Eastern Cape third with 51. Most of the medals awarded were for athletics (201), swimming (130) and table tennis (18).



within rural development nodes. The aim is to provide employment for 6 500 people.

A further 105 projects are planned for 2003/04.

By July 2002, facilities had been built and taken into use at:

- Kutlwanong and Coleville in Kimberley (Northern Cape)
- Tsomo, Chris Hani and Tsolo in OR Tambo (Eastern Cape)
- Elandsvlei and Greenfields (Gauteng)
- Mogalakwena and Thulamela (Limpopo [formerly the Northern Province])
- Thabo Mofutsanyana (Free State)
- Nkangala and Albert Luthuli (Mpumalanga)
- Ugu and Umzinyathi (KwaZulu-Natal)
- Wolmaranstad and Ottosdal (North West)
- Blue Downs and West Bank, Cape Town (Western Cape).

Sport and recreation benefit from the proceeds of the National Lottery, subject to the Lotteries Act, 2000 (Act 10 of 2000). A Distribution Agency for Sport and Recreation has been established. The main focus of this Agency is the establishment and consolidation of thriving, sustainable, mass-based sport and recreational structures and programmes, especially in disadvantaged rural communities.

This will be achieved through:

- training of sport and recreational leadership
- establishing co-ordinated partnerships with learning institutions
- a visible increase of national sport and recreational structures, activities and physical infrastructure
- providing equipment
- promoting leagues and competitions
- concerted efforts aimed at making sport and recreational structures self-sufficient.

In April 2002, sports organisations were urged to apply for funding from the National Lottery. The National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund had set aside R72,8 million for distribution in the category of sport and recreation. The funds will go towards the provision of sport facilities and sport development projects.

## South African Sports Commission

The SASC Act, 1998 (Act 109 of 1998), provides for a commission to administer sport and recreation under the guidance of the responsible Minister. In terms of the Act, the Commission must respect the autonomy of sport and recreational organisations, while acting in an advisory capacity to the Minister. It also co-ordinates the provision of facilities and community centres via a national facility plan in consultation with the relevant authorities. According to the Act, the Minister has the power to appoint some members of the Commission, including the chairperson. The Minister may also remove, suspend and dismiss commissioners. The Commission started operating on 1 April 2000.

According to the SASC Amendment Bill, which was introduced on 8 June 2001, the provinces will lose their representation on the Commission. It is proposed that the Commission will be cut from the original 30 to 12 members, who will hold office for three years. Six will be named by the general assembly, while six will be appointed by the Minister. The latter will comprise three chosen for their knowledge of sport, one to focus on women in sport, one to focus on the disabled and one to promote rural sport development.

### Recognition of sport and recreational bodies

The SASC has drafted regulations to administer the recognition of sport and recreational bodies as contemplated in terms of the proposed National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill. These regulations were expected to be promulgated in 2002.

The SRSA has drafted the National Sport and Recreation Amendment Bill to:

- amend the National Sport and Recreation Act, 1998 (Act 110 of 1998),
- provide for the registration of all women in sport and recreation with the SASC

- provide for penalties for sport and recreational bodies not obtaining prior approval from the SASC before participating abroad
- provide for the ring-fencing by sport and recreational bodies of a percentage of all income derived from the sale of television rights for development
- empower the Minister to intervene in disputes
- provide for the submission by all sport and recreational bodies of statistics of their total membership to the SASC.

### Hosting of and bidding for major international sports events

The SRSA and SASC have drafted regulations and administer and control the hosting of and bidding for major international sports events. A city and/or national federation that intends to bid for and host such an event will now be compelled to obtain written authorisation from the Minister beforehand.

### National colours

The SASC is in the process of drafting regulations, which will administer the awarding of national colours to sportspeople. The regulations were expected to be promulgated in the course of 2002.

The vision of the SASC is to lead South Africa to sporting excellence. In pursuance of this vision, the Commission seeks to create a nation of world-class sportsmen and women by improving opportunities for all South Africans. It also works in partnership with stakeholders by striving to meet their human resource and infrastructure needs.

The SASC ensures that the management, promotion and co-ordination of sport and

recreation are administered with excellence.

The Commission's strategic thrusts are to:

- manage, promote and co-ordinate the provision of sport and recreation
- ensure participation in international events
- ensure the provision of resources
- develop and implement policy
- educate and train
- implement a high-performance programme.

### Indigenous Games

The Indigenous Games Project was launched on 24 February 2001 to promote and popularise those activities that have a particular appeal to vast sectors of the South African community, especially in rural areas. The seven games are: *Jukskei, Kgati, Diketo, Morabaraba, Ntjova, Kho-kho* and *Dibeke*.

The Minister announced in his Budget Vote in June 2002 that a research report was being finalised and a national festival of indigenous games was planned. Efforts were also being made to network with countries in the Southern African Development Community region on indigenous games while, locally, the SRSA was investigating the standardisation of equipment for these games in conjunction with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Provincial workshops were held and a booklet has been developed to empower co-ordinators. A brochure outlining the aim of the Indigenous Games Project was also developed. Research is being conducted to compile a comprehensive resource and national profile of indigenous games in South Africa.

The SASC is in the process of establishing a national structure for all indigenous games federations.

### Projects

#### Sports Information and Science Agency (SISA)

SISA was officially launched in November 1995 and is now a project of the SASC. It is committed to the establishment, co-ordination and application of a world-class

#### Information

In May 2002, the South African Mint released a new 50-cents coin, bearing a special soccer design. More than nine million of the coins were circulated to create awareness of Bafana Bafana's 10th anniversary and their participation in the Soccer World Cup in June 2002.



information, scientific and technological resource base, with skills, capabilities, facilities and equipment to provide services to athletes, coaches, technical officials and administrators.

During 2000/01, SISA provided scientific support to 478 athletes through its high-performance programme. SISA was also requested by the South African Commonwealth Games Association to scientifically prepare the South African team for the Commonwealth Games in Manchester during July and August 2002. [See p 522.]

### **Dispute-resolution Centre**

The SASC established the Dispute-resolution Centre in April 2001 in response to the national federations' need for fast, economical and private dispute-resolution mechanisms.

The Centre has, together with dispute-resolution experts, designed a set of rules that provide for strict, fair and expeditious hearings. These rules may be used when the Centre for Arbitration, under the aegis of the Arbitration Foundation for Southern Africa, refers a matter.

### **Junior *Dipapadi***

The Sports Pioneers Programme together with Movers in Action have been merged into one programme, called Junior *Dipapadi*.

Junior *Dipapadi* aims at giving all children from the age of three up to 14 years the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation. Children are introduced to a variety of sports codes through play at beginner level. The project is divided into three subcomponents:

### **Super Start**

The Super Start Programme has been developed in recognition of play and movement experience for children between three and six years of age. It promotes participation in enjoyable physical activity at an early age to encourage learning and social integration and enhance self-image. Skills such as balance, co-ordination and rhythm are developed.

### **Playsport**

Playsport is a fundamental motor skills programme for primary school children. It focuses on the acquisition of basic skills, providing teachers with the resources and strategies to address the motor skills of throwing, kicking, striking, locomotion, ball control, trapping and tracking.

### **Modified Sport**

Modified Sport is a co-ordinated way of adapting adult sport for children so that they can develop skills, experience success and enjoy their introduction to sport. This means changing playing conditions, equipment and rules to suit the needs of young people.

### **Sports tourism**

The primary motivation of the project is to exploit the substantial benefits for job creation in South Africa that the tourist industry presents. The Cricket World Cup Organising Committee expects 50 000 foreign visitors in South Africa during the tournament in 2003. This could mean the creation of more than 6 000 jobs during the World Cup.

The SRSA hopes to enhance the sustainability of the project through the following:

- Promoting 'home-grown' events such as the Comrades Marathon, Dusi Canoe Marathon, Argus Cycle Tour and Two Oceans Marathon, which attract large numbers of international participants and spectators.
- Working closely with South Africa Tourism and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to promote more attractive tourist packages for spectators who want to accompany touring sports teams to South Africa.
- Assisting agencies, in line with a major events strategy and the hosting and bidding regulations, to attract major international sports events to South Africa.
- Marketing South Africa's sport and recreation facilities abroad, such as golf courses and beaches.

## Presidential Sports Awards

Golfers Ernie Els and Retief Goosen, boxer Philip Ndou, high jumper Hestrie Cloete and swimmer Terence Parkin were among those awarded gold medals by President Thabo Mbeki on 8 March 2002 for their sporting achievements during 2001.

Others also awarded gold medals by the President at the annual Presidential Sports Awards 2002 ceremony were disabled athletes Moses Lepheana, Malcolm Pringle, Tanya Swanepoel, Nicholas Newman and Ernst van Wyk, and swimmer Gregory Lessing.

Silver medals were awarded to 11 sportsmen and women, including multiple champion waterskier Nadine de Villiers, gymnast Tseko Mogotsi, discus thrower Frantz Kruger, and Bafana Bafana footballers Philemon 'Chippa' Masinga, Helman Mkhelele and John 'Shoes' Moshoeu. The other silver medalists were cricketers Gary Kirsten and Jacques Kallis, former Springbok rugby captain André Vos, 2001 world gliding champion Oscar Goudriaan, and 2001 world individual wargames (*morabaraba*) champion Mthatheni Hlophe.

Others honoured included rugby referee André Watson, former sport and recreation Director-General Mthobi Tyamazshe, National Olympic Committee of South Africa (NOCSA) President Sam Ramsamy, and veteran sports administrator Judge Joe Ebrahim.

### Information

The South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), aims to create a new structure and dispensation for professional and amateur boxing to provide for interaction between the federation of associations of boxers, managers, promoters, trainers and officials, and the new structure, Boxing South Africa, which replaced the South African National Boxing Control Commission. A central concern is the protection of boxers, both physically and financially. To ensure its effectiveness, Boxing South Africa will have a reduced board. Amateur boxing will be linked more closely with professional boxing, and an interactive relationship with professional boxing will be established. The Act also provides for the participation of women in boxing.

Those decorated for their life-time contributions to the promotion of sport included Eastern Cape Premier and life-time rugby administrator Makhenkesi Stofile, and the late Minister of Safety and Security, Steve Tshwete, a former sports Minister and rugby player.

Gold team awards went to motor-racing champions Schalk Burger and Piet Swanepoel, who won the 2001 *Federation Internationale de l'Automobile* Africa Rally Championship, and the South African 4x100 m disabled relay team.

South Africa's under-23 rugby team, which won the Africa Cup of Nations for two consecutive years, was among the four teams honoured with a silver medal.

## Sport organisations

### NOCSA

About 41 national federations fall under the NOCSA umbrella body, 28 of which represent Olympic sports. Three are winter Olympic sports.

### Disability Sport South Africa (DISSA)

DISSA acts as the controlling body to recognise the right of the disabled to participate in sports activities at all levels.

It is responsible for the selection and funding of South African national teams attending the Paralympic Games or any world championships recognised by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). It is the South African member of the IPC.

### Boxing South Africa

Boxing South Africa was established in terms of the South African Boxing Act, 2001 (Act 11 of 2001), and is partly funded with public money. Its function is to promote boxing and to protect the interests of boxers and officials.



Its main purposes are to:

- consider applications for licences for all stakeholders in professional boxing
- sanction fights
- implement the regulations pertaining to boxing
- promote the interests of all stakeholders in boxing.

## South African Institute for Drug-free Sport

The main objectives of the Institute are to promote participation in sport which is free from the use of prohibited substances, to encourage the development of programmes in respect of the dangers of using drugs in sport, and to provide leadership in the development of a national strategy concerning doping in sport.

The SRSA has drafted the South African Institute for Drug-free Sport Amendment Bill to:

- reprioritise the objectives of the Institute
- strengthen the powers and duties of the Institute.

The Bill was expected to be promulgated during the last session of Parliament in 2002.

### Information

In October 2002, the United Cricket Board of South Africa and its project partners – the Department of Trade and Industry, Sport and Recreation South Africa, South African Breweries, Standard Bank and PPC Cement – launched the biggest sports development project ever undertaken in South Africa, the Cricket Legacy 2003 Project. The Project involves more than R25 million in 50 projects around the country. While the idea for the Project started out as a plan to build 50 new ovals, it became apparent that in some places ovals existed, but clubhouses or other facilities were needed. Some of the projects involve new ovals and some are upgrades to existing facilities.

At each of the ovals involved in this Project, some 50 jobs will be created for a period of about four months. All these jobs will be filled by people from the local community, one of whom will be appointed after the project is completed to work as a full-time curator.

Government contributed R12,5 million towards the Project.

## Women and Sport South Africa (WASSA)

WASSA was launched in 1996 and is aimed at empowering women to be actively involved in all spheres of sport and recreation. It is managed by a steering council appointed by the Minister of Sport and Recreation in 1997, but the SASC has been given the responsibility for promoting women's interests in sport and recreation in South Africa.

## Recreation

The result of co-operation between Recreation South Africa, the South African National Recreation Council and the SRSA is the South African National Games and Leisure Activities (SANGALA) programme. The programme was launched in February 1996 to involve South Africans in healthy recreational activities in the nation-building process.

SANGALA consists of the following:

- Community, which targets the broad community without any differentiation in age or status.
- Training, which specialises in the training of community recreational leaders.
- Corporate, which is aimed at middle and senior management in both the private and public sectors.
- Senior, which encourages physical activity among senior citizens. More than 200 000 senior citizens participate annually in this project.
- Street, which is a life-skills project for homeless children.
- RecRehab, which is a project for the rehabilitation of youth and women in prisons, and trains leaders to present recreational activities in prison. More than 1 000 prisoners participated in activities country-wide.

PRORECSs are responsible for networking with recreational service-providers to ensure participation at grassroots level.

The emphasis of recreation delivery is on provincial and local level, where people parti-



cipate in a variety of recreational activities including indigenous games.

## 2002 sports highlights

### Commonwealth Games

To the delight of sports fans, the South African team, comprising athletes from various sporting disciplines, beat 33 countries at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester during July and August 2002 to be ranked sixth overall with a total of 46 medals (nine gold, 20 silver and 17 bronze).

The athletics team was a source of many surprises, one of which was Mbulaeni Mulaudzi's gold in the men's 800 m. His medal was South Africa's first gold on the track in 44 years. The last person to win a gold medal on the track was Gert Potgieter who won gold for the 400 m hurdles at Cardiff in 1958.

Shaun Bownes earned gold for his win in the 110 m hurdles, while Frantz Kruger won gold and broke two Commonwealth records when he threw 66,39 m in the men's discus event.

Other track athletes who fared well included Okkert Brits (gold for men's pole vault), and Janus Robberts (silver in men's shot-put).

The female track athletes also did South Africa proud with Hestrie Cloete getting gold in the women's high jump (1,96 m) and Veronica Abrahams earning a bronze in the women's shot-put event.

South Africa gained international recognition in the swimming pool as its swimming team brought home several medals.

Swimming sensation Natalie du Toit stole the show with her inspiring performance in the 50 m and 100 m elite athlete with a disability freestyle swimming events, for which she won two gold medals and broke two world records. The 18 year-old from Cape Town, who had her left leg amputated following a motor cycle accident in 2001, also made it into the final of the 800 m open swimming event where she achieved a personal best of 13,57 seconds.

Du Toit was also awarded with the inaugural David Dixon Award as the most outstanding Commonwealth Games athlete in Manchester.

Roland Schoeman also caused a stir when he beat Australian Brett Hawke and Englishman Mark Foster to the gold in the men's 100 m freestyle event, with a time of 22,33 seconds. He also won silver in the 50 m butterfly.

Other medalists at the Games included:

- Athol Myhill (bronze in gymnastics for men's ring apparatus)
- Francois and Frederick van Tonder (bronze in pistol shoot for pairs)
- Allan McDonald and Frederick van Tonder (gold for men's 25 m rapid-fire pistol pairs)
- Peter Bramley (bronze in open singles full-bore rifle competition).

At the Games, elite athletes with a disability participated for the first time as part of a fully-inclusive Team South Africa sent by the South African Commonwealth Games Association and SASA.

Alet Moll, class TT3 (paraplegic), won the silver medal in the table tennis open women's sitting event, losing in the final to Sue Gilroy of England. This is the first medal won by a South African in table tennis for either the able-bodied or disabled.

Scott Field, S13 (visually impaired), won a silver medal in the 100 m freestyle men's multidisability event. All first four swimmers in this event broke the world record in their respective classes – Field now holds the world record S13 for 100 m freestyle with a time of 55,03.

Rory Field, T12 (visually impaired), not to be outdone by his younger brother Scott, also won bronze in the 100 m on the athletics track.

### Africa Track and Field Championships

South Africans Shaun Bownes and Hestrie Cloete won gold medals at the Africa Track and Field championships in Tunis, Tunisia in August 2002.



Bownes clocked 13,36 sec for a 0,44 second victory margin over Madagascar's Berlioz Randriamihaja while Cloete's clearance of 1,95 m put her 25 cm above Algeria's Amina Lemghirbi.

There was also gold for hammer giant Chris Harmse for his throw of 76,07 m.

## Athletics World Cup

In September 2002, Hestrie Cloete and Okkert Brits won gold in their respective events at the World Cup meeting in Madrid.

Cloete attained 2,02 m to win the high jump while Brits cleared 5,75 m to win the pole vault.

Brits also won the World Cup title eight years ago and this time he once again helped the African men's team to win the team section of the event.

## British Open Golf

The South African golfer Ernie Els won the Open title at Muirfield after five extra holes in August 2002. Els' victory came after a four-man four-hole play-off, which reduced the field to Els and Thomas Levet of France.

## World Match Play Championship

Ernie Els continued his winning streak for South Africa in 2002 when he beat Spaniard Sergio Garcia to win the World Match Play Championship in Wentworth, England, in October.

## Under-21 Rugby World Cup

In June 2002, South Africa withstood a furious Australian onslaught to win the final by 24 – 21 and become the winners of the International Rugby Board's Under-21 World Cup trophy at Ellis Park, Johannesburg.

Seeded seventh, the Boks beat the top-seeded All Blacks in the semifinals to go through to a final that Australia was expected to dominate.

## Soccer World Cup

The Bafana Bafana squad under the leadership of coach Jomo Sono did well in the 2002 FIFA Korea Japan Soccer World Cup.

The squad moved into the second round of the cup with a narrow victory of 1 – 0 over Slovenia.

They were still heading for a last 16 match-up against Germany when a third and final goal for rival Paraguay in the other Group B game spelled disaster.

South Africa and Paraguay finished tied on points for the qualifying second place and were also level on goal difference. However, Paraguay went through by dint of scoring six goals to South Africa's five.

The squad was given a heroes' welcome in Johannesburg despite their 3 – 2 defeat against Spain.

## Cosafa Castle Cup

In August 2002, Bafana Bafana reached the final of the Cosafa Castle Cup for the first time, scoring a record-equalling 4 – 1 win over Swaziland at Polokwane's (formerly Pietersburg) Peter Mokaba stadium.

The result equals South Africa's previous best, which was a 4 – 1 win over Namibia in the 1998 African Nations Cup of Nations in Burkina Faso.

South Africa played Malawi in the two-legged final (home and away) in September 2002. The first leg was played in Blantyre and was won by South Africa by 3 – 1. The second leg was also won by South Africa 1 – 0 for an imperious 4 – 1 aggregate win at the ABSA Stadium.

## World Surfing Games

South Africa claimed the prestigious International Olympic Committee President's Trophy for the first time since re-admittance to the International Surfing Association (ISA) in 1992 at the 2002 Quicksilver ISA World Surfing Games at North Beach in Durban in June 2002.

The country's only previous victory was in East London in 1978.

South Africans also claimed titles in the two biggest disciplines contested at the event when North Beach locals Travis Logie and Warwick Wright earned career-best accolades by capturing gold medals in the open and junior (under 18) men's surfing.

The Quicksilver South African team, comprising 15 wave-riders in seven disciplines, accumulated 27 266 points in winning the 2002 ISA World Champion Team Award, almost 4 000 points ahead of runners-up Australia with defending champions Brazil placed third.

## 2003 sports events

### Cricket World Cup 2003

The Cricket World Cup 2003 will run for 44 days from the opening ceremony in Cape

Town on February 8 to the final in Johannesburg on March 23. There will be a total of 54 cricket matches – a record for the International Cricket Council Cricket World Cup.

A total of 14 countries are participating in the tournament, namely South Africa, Australia, Pakistan, India, England, Zimbabwe, Netherlands, Namibia, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, West Indies, Bangladesh, Kenya and Canada.

All games will be day games, except in Cape Town and Durban where all games (five at each venue) will be day-night games.

Games will take place in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Centurion, Bloemfontein, Paarl, Potchefstroom, East London, Benoni, Kimberley and Pietermaritzburg. The three games in Zimbabwe will be played in Harare and Bulawayo, while the two games in Kenya will take place in Nairobi.



## Acknowledgements

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South African Sports Commission  
Sport and Recreation South Africa

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