

# › **SPORT FOR ALL**

**History of a Vision Around the World**  
- **Book of Abstracts**

**19th ISHPES CONGRESS**  
**July 18-21, 2018 in Münster, Germany**

[www.ishpes.org](http://www.ishpes.org)

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P.: Presseamt Münster / MünsterView

## Willkommen in Münster



P.: Presseamt Münster / Britta Roski



P.: Presseamt Münster / Angelika Klausner



Photo: Bastian Armholdt (Medilab IfS)

# Greetings

*Dear conference participants,*

welcome to the University of Münster, the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität (WWU). As the rector of WWU I find this year's conference's theme "Sport for all -- history of a vision around the world" very appealing. We consider sports as an effective means to improve one's personal development. Hence, WWU students are encouraged to view sports as a relevant part of their academic life. Not only sports students choose from a broad variety of topics, covering e.g. physical education, sport history, sport psychology, or scientific and medical aspects of human movement and sports. In addition, all students and staff have the opportunity to choose from 120 different disciplines offered by the so-called University Sports. An offer currently used by approximately 20,000 participants each week. Since 2002, WWU is also official partner university in the field of top-level sports promoting competitive sports at the national and international level. As such, we want to enable students to benefit from both, an excellent scientific education and a successful sports career.

This year's ISHPES conference is organised by the Department of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History. I would like to thank Prof. Michael Krüger and Dr. Kai Reinhart and all others involved for their dedication in organising this event and wish all of you a memorable time in Münster.

**Prof. Dr. Johannes Wessels**

*Rector*



*Dear participants of the ISHPES Congress 2018,*

As president of ISHPES I want to welcome you all to Münster, Germany. No other country has hosted more ISHPES conferences than Germany – an indication of the fact/proof of the fact that our organization is welcomed and honored here.

This year's ISHPES Congress is entitled "Sports for All. History of a Vision Around the World". Looking at the number of countries that the participants come from and the variety of topics in our program we can clearly state that this topic will be reflected from many perspectives from people from about 30 nations, and from all continents. This broadness of researchers is reflected in our program, which covers a wide range of topics related to the history of various sport events and movement and body cultures, biographies of athletes, etc. Looking at the inspiring program I already now that this will be an academically promising congress.



I also want to take the opportunity to welcome all the PhD students and Early Career Researchers for whom we have a special session to help with their research and also establish an international network.

A congress of this size cannot be organized without the support of various institutions and persons. Special thanks go to the head organizer of the congress, Prof. Dr. Michael Krüger, Dept. of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History of the Institute of Sport Science, Westfälische Wilhelms University, Münster. I also want to mention Dr. Kai Reinhart, Dr. Marcel Reinold, Dr. Emanuel Hübner and Stefanie Reitzig among many others who supported him.

Meeting - in these globally troubling times - here in Münster, where in 1648 the Thirty Year War was settled and the so-called Peace of Westphalia was signed, is special. Until today Münster stands for freedom and peace. I hope that the spirit of Münster will inspire us and be carried back to our hometowns. And moreover, that this four-day event with its full academic and social program should not only transfer knowledge, be filled with challenging discussions, but also bring many new – and long-lasting - personal encounters and exchanges.

**Prof. Dr. Annette R. Hofmann**

*ISHPES President*

*Dear Participants and Guests of the ISHPES Congress 2018,*

On behalf of the local Organizing Committee in Münster, I welcome you to the world conference on the history of sport and physical education 2018 in Münster/Germany. This is the fifth time that the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES) is holding its annual conference in Germany. The first time was in 1993 in Berlin, followed by Cologne in 2005, and 2011 in Frankfurt. Additionally, in 2000 in Duderstadt, an ISHPES Seminar was held. Especially Cologne and Frankfurt are centers for German sports, Cologne as the seat of the unique German Sports University, and Frankfurt as the center of many sport Federations, including the umbrella organization, the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB). The later represents 24 million people or more than a third of the German population, who are members of over 90.000 sports clubs.



Münster, known world-wide as the City of Peace since 1648, is located in the center of the German state Northrhine-Westfalia which is also a center of academic life in Germany, through its famous university. History and philosophy are among the most successful fields of academic research of the Westfalian Wilhelms University of Münster. Since its beginnings in the 1920s, students could study physical education as part of the teachers' education program. Since then, the history of gymnastics and physical education has always been a fundamental part of the study program and of academic interest for scholars as well.



Photo: Presseamt Münster / Angelika Klausner

Presently, colleagues from the Department of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History of the University of Münster are focusing their research on various fields of sport history with respect to national and international developments. In addition, we cooperate closely with colleagues from other German universities and institutions, who deal with historical aspects of the development of sport.

The various partners of this ISHPES-Congress demonstrate our intention, both to foster and promote the academic field of sport history in Germany, and to cooperate with scholars from other countries so as to promote national and international networks in sport history. We are especially proud that TAFISA, the world organization of "Sport for All" acts as one of our premium congress partners. Sport for all is also the main topic of this present congress. Looking at its historical dimension, the topic implies that all sports which are accessible to everyone and everywhere, should be studied from a historical perspective by scholars of sport history. We are delighted to welcome colleagues from all over the world. We hope that we can meet your expectations regarding the academic program and also in terms of our hospitality in a broader sense.

**Prof. Dr. Michael Krüger**

*Speaker of the Organizing Committee and Head of the Department of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History*



Photo: IfS

# Department of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History

at the Institute of Sport and Exercise Sciences  
of the University of Münster

The research and teaching areas of the Department focus on the one hand on sport historical research that reaches from antiquity up to the present in all its facets. Therefore, we are able to select from manifold sources that besides literature sources also include the analysis of archaeological materials as well as visual and oral history. In doing so, we continue the sport historical research activities commenced by Hans Langenfeld in Münster.



Apart from that, another focus area lies within sport pedagogical research and teaching activities that are closely linked with the sport pedagogical-anthropological as well as cultural science-based work of Ommo Grupe. This approach implies pedagogical training, didactic-methodological and political-sociological studies

in sports. Multiple text-and handbooks about sport pedagogy and sport history were developed for the usage by students, researchers and in teaching as well.



Photo: Emanuel Hübner



Photo: Bastian Arnholdt (medialab IFS)

Finally, the Department of Sport Pedagogy and Sport History endeavours to operate beyond the university level through public lecture series and an engagement with international contacts. In collaboration with local and regional partners study general events were conducted, e.g. regarding the Olympic Games, the culture of running and "Sports for all". Further, team members of the Department regularly participate at international conferences about sport history and sport pedagogy, socialize with international peers and publish prolifically in international journals.

[www.uni-muenster.de/Sportwissenschaft/Paedagogik](http://www.uni-muenster.de/Sportwissenschaft/Paedagogik)



## Local Organizing Committee

left: Emanuel Hübner, Michael Krüger, Dorothee Pinke, Kai Reinhart,  
Marcel Reinold, Stefanie Reitzig, Markus Jürgens.

# Institute of Sport and Exercise Sciences of the University of Münster

The Institute of Sports Sciences (IFS) is part of Department 07 – Psychology and Sports Sciences at the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Being comprised of seven areas of operation, about 60 employees and around 1600 students, the IFS is one of the largest sports science facilities in Germany. The main focus of the IFS lies on excelling in research resulting in acquisition of funds and PHDs, as well as formidable teaching in school related and non-school-related degree programs. To achieve these goals, there are many partnerships on the international and national level.



The scientific excellence is depicted in various research projects which have been funded by various institutions like the European Union (EU), the German Research Association (DFG),

the Federal Ministry for Research and Education (BMBF), or the Federal Institute for Sports Sciences (BiSp). The Scientific Research Award of the German Olympic Sports Association (DOSB), the highest honor in German sports sciences, has been granted to three employees of the Institute of Sports Sciences in Münster.

Teaching also has a high priority at the IFS. Students can attend eight different school-related bachelors and masters (M.Ed.) programs as well as two courses of study in natural sciences, both held in the English language (B.Sc./M.Sc.). These courses all combine theoretical and practical aspects of sports. Additionally, many excursions are offered in various fields. The first ever ars legend-Faculty-Prize for Sports Sciences in 2017 was awarded to Münster.

[www.uni-Münster.de/Sportwissenschaft](http://www.uni-Münster.de/Sportwissenschaft)



Photo: Bastian Anrholdt (medialab IFS)

# Partner Organizations of the ISHPES Congress 2018

We are pleased to present the following partner organizations of the 19th ISHPES Congress 2018 in Münster. With respect to the overall topic of the Congress Sport for All – History of A Vision around the World, the TAFISA as global organization for the Sport for All movement was immediately ready to cooperate and support the conference. Further partners are mostly German organizations for sport history, museums, archives, local and regional institutes for sport, Olympic sports, history, and culture. All partners are introduced as follows.



The ISHPES Congress is supported by



# German Association of Sports Museums, Sports Archives and Sports Collections

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Sportmuseen,  
Sportarchive und Sportsammlungen e.V. (DAGS)

Since its establishment in 2003, the DAGS unifies people and establishments whose goal it is to conserve cultural assets of sports in different ways. Its functions range from collecting, documenting, investigating and presenting historical artifacts and information of and about German sports.



It is the DAGS's goal to present the cultural value of sports museums, archives and collections to society. Through information and cooperation of its members, the association aims to create long lasting synergetic effects which aid in completing the various tasks associated with the conception and development of sports historical archives and collections, as well as the maintenance of the corresponding museums. The DAGS is constantly looking for new partners - sports associations, clubs and archives, educational institutions and self-evidently sports historians to achieve their goals.

By mediating between different partners, sports historical collections which are in danger of being lost can be saved and transferred to museums. Furthermore, the DAGS provides consultation in correct archiving and assists in obtaining and preserving transcribed sports history. By use of these methods, the historical archives of the German Gymnastics Association (Deutscher-Turnerbund [DTB]), the National Paralympic Committee of Germany (Deutscher Behindertensportverband [DBS]) and the German University Sports Federation (Allgemeiner Deutscher Hochschulsportverband [adh]) could be evaluated, secured and partially transferred to public archives.



International scientific symposiums are carried out and publicized by the DAGS to inform and communicate with their members and offer the opportunity to exchange experiences gathered in the field. In the past years these were:

Frank Dürr, Karl Lennartz (Hg.): Olympische Spiele – Historytelling. Köln 2012 (Mitteilungsblatt der Deutschen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Sportmuseen, Sportarchive und Sportsammlungen e.V. Bd. 5)

Martin Ehlers, Markus Friedrich, Stefan Grus (Hg.): Sportgeschichte vernetzt. Jubiläumssymposium der DAGS und des Instituts für Sportgeschichte Baden-Württemberg e.V. 2013 im Kloster Maulbronn. Hildesheim 2014

Manuela Dietz, Michael Thomas, Josef Ulfkotte: Sportgeschichte mitten in Deutschland. Sammeln – Erforschen – Zeigen. 7. DAGS-Symposium in Zusammenarbeit mit der Fridrich-Ludwig-Jahn-Gesellschaft 2014 in Freyburg (Unstrut). Hildesheim 2015

The DAGS currently has around 80 members and is headquartered in Hamburg.

## Invitation: Art – Sports – Literature

Anniversary-Symposium on the occasion of the 25th birthday of the Institute for Sports History Baden-Württemberg (Institut für Sportgeschichte Baden-Württemberg e.V.) and 15th anniversary of the German Consortium of Sports Museums, Sports Archives and Sports Collections (Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft von Sportmuseen, Sportarchiven und Sportsammlungen e.V.). Held on October 18th and 19th 2018 in the Maulbronn monastery.

Further information: [www.dags-ev.de](http://www.dags-ev.de)

## Contact

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[www.dags-ev.de](http://www.dags-ev.de)

# German Olympic Academy

## Deutsche Olympische Akademie (DOA)

The German Olympic Academy (DOA) can look back on a long tradition when it comes to Olympic Education. More than 60 years ago German representatives not only started working in the field themselves, but were also involved in the foundation of the International Olympic Academy in Olympia/Greece. But in its present form, the DOA is rather young. Since its foundation in 2007, the Academy has dedicated itself to the mediation and implementation of Olympic values in sport and society, in close cooperation with the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB).



The DOA offers a variety of events, training, publications and projects. According to the Olympic Charter it pursues the following objectives:

- Promoting the values and principles of the Olympic Movement, the Paralympic Movement and of sport in all its different forms
- Organizing events and preparing statements on current issues of sport
- Consulting the NOC and the member organizations of the German Olympic Academy
- Providing teaching material on Olympic Education
- Conducting research on the history of the Olympic Movement and its political, social and cultural aspects

Every year the German Olympic Academy hosts numerous events, with the Olympic Day as a highlight. About 3,000 pupils take part in this special event that the DOA organizes on the premises of the German Sports and Olympic Museum in Cologne. More than 40 partners offer a variety of activities, and members of the national German Olympic and Paralympic team stop by for a meet and greet with their young fans.

Experiencing Olympic values and Olympic spirit firsthand is one of the main goals of the German Olympic Youth Camp that the DOA organizes in the course of the Olympic Games. 40-50 promising young athletes and young delegates from national sports federations visit the respective host country to watch Olympic competitions and participate in a comprehensive seminar and cultural program.



The Academy's annual "Biebricher Schlossgespräch" (Podium Discussion in the Biebrich Castle) has become a renowned forum for debating socio-political, cultural and economic aspects of organized sport. At this event, the DOA also hosts the presentation of the "Fair Play Prize of German Sport".

A key role of the DOA is to provide further training of specific target groups. Each year it alternately hosts a professional educational event for teachers and a seminar for German university students at the International Olympic Academy in Olympia, Greece. Olympic Education and imparting values in and through sport are the main subjects of these seminars. The Academy organizes lectures and workshops to overall and specific topics (such as fair play or doping prevention) as well as visits to significant historic sites.

The sport scientific Olympic seminars aim at enabling an interdisciplinary discourse about historic and current issues of the Olympic Movement and encourage an intensive exchange of ideas and experience between students and scholars from German universities.

Another key aspect of the DOA's work is the development of teaching material on the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The "Olympia is calling: Join in!" brochures combine the mediation of Olympic values with current topics of the Olympic Movement for all subjects and ages – from kindergarten to secondary school level.

[www.doa-info.de](http://www.doa-info.de)

# The Institute of Sport History in Baden-Württemberg e.V. and The Sport Archive within the National Archive in Baden-Württemberg

## Das Institut für Sportgeschichte Baden-Württemberg e.V. (IfSG) und das Sportarchiv im Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg

- Both institutions bear mutually the central documentation centre of Sport in Baden-Württemberg with place of business in the main archive in Stuttgart.
- Together they represent the contacts in all questions concerning the sport history.
- The history of physical education and sport is researched, documented, presented and made accessible to the public.
- Associations and clubs receive expert support in the development of chronicles, exhibitions and media projects.
- They offer consulting seminars and events on topics on the history of sport.



## The Institute of Sport History in Baden-Württemberg e.V.

- supports the sport archive within the national archive in documentations projects
- is mediator between sports organisations, archives and museums in Baden-Württemberg
- publishes a series of publications, conference transcripts and special publications
- participates actively in the committee work of sport organisations
- has a chairman and a scientific advisory board



LANDESARCHIV  
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

HAUPTSTAATSARCHIV STUTTGART

## The Sport Archive within the National Archive in Baden-Württemberg

- opens up resources of the Baden-Württemberg sports and saves these permanently
- digitalises meaningful sport documents
- leads a library on the history of sport with works of reference, current research literature as well as club- and local chronicles
- replies requests and advises on researches

### Contact

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1. Chairman: Erich Hägele

Information about IfSG and contribution questions are gladly answered by:  
Martin Ehlers (manager) and Andreas Felchle (treasurer)

[www.ifsg-bw.de](http://www.ifsg-bw.de)

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[www.landesarchiv-bw.de](http://www.landesarchiv-bw.de)

# Lower Saxony Institute of Sport History e.V.

Niedersächsische Institut für Sportgeschichte e.V. (NISH)

The „Lower Saxony Institute of Sport History e.V.“ (NISH) was founded in 1981 and has since its headquarters in Hannover. The NISH is a non-profit association with honorary board, full-time office and advisory scientific advisory board. It is understood as an educational and training facility.

**NISH** NIEDERSÄCHSISCHES INSTITUT  
FÜR SPORTGESCHICHTE E.V.

Das Dokumentationszentrum für niedersächsische Sportgeschichte

As the nation's first institute of its kind, the NISH sifts, collects, archives, advises, researches and publishes on Lower Saxony's sports history and adjacent topics and areas. It serves as a point of contact for sports organizations, educational institutions and schools, scientific and comparable public institutions, the media, private individuals and other interested parties. The NISH publishes two separate series, single publications and a yearbook.

The NISH has a reference library with approximately 18,000 titles on sports history (historical sports literature and sports magazines, scientific publications and about 3,500 club and association festschriften). The titles are searchable via the NISH homepage.

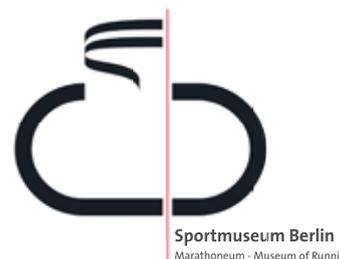
The NISH has an original archive with more than 90 sports history collections (individuals and sports organizations), including a collection of dossiers from over 500 Lower Saxony sports officials and athletes. Historically unique and partly international collections are stocks for weight training, for disabled sports, for chess and nudism. The archive is searchable via the NISH homepage. The NISH also manages the archive of the LandesSportBundes Niedersachsen and offers a documentation with evidence (eg photos and microfilms) of the history of sports in Lower Saxony's archives.

[www.nish.de](http://www.nish.de)

# Sportmuseum Berlin

AIMS-Marathon-Museum of Running (Marathoneum)

Today's "Sportsmuseum Berlin" emerged in 1990 from two different predecessor organizations and sports collections in Berlin East & West. It follows the tradition of the world's first sports museum founded in 1924, the „Museum für Leibesübungen zu Berlin“ (Physical Education ) which was closed in 1934 by the National Socialists.



The museum is an institution of the government of the state of Berlin, as part of the senate administration for home affairs and sports.

Its Collections on Olympic history, German and Berlin- Brandenburg sporting history, the history of working-class sports and sports in the GDR, as well as the special Collection „AIMS-Marathon Museum of Running“ and the administration of the museum are located at “Olympiapark Berlin” (Close Olympic Stadium Berlin).

The classic museum collections, a sports image archive with over 2.3 million picture motifs and a sports history library are available for scientific research, museum exchange and the general public to use.

With various special exhibitions, the Sportmuseum Berlin has been present at plenty guest locations in Berlin and internationally. Unfortunately, the museum does not have its own exhibition hall. That should change now. Over the next three years, the urgently needed exhibition and communication areas will be expanded in the Maifeldtribüne at the bell tower in the Olympiapark Berlin. From 2021, the permanent exhibition as well as temporary exhibitions will provide Berlin's sports history to the public in a lively and vivid manner, invite them to critical discourse and be an active museum to touch and participate in. The new museum site will include a small sports garden, a café, and facilities for events and museum education.

[www.sportmuseum-berlin.de](http://www.sportmuseum-berlin.de)

# The Association For International Sport For All

(TAFISA)

Founded in Bordeaux, France, in 1991, TAFISA is the leading international Sport for All organization. TAFISA's ultimate vision is a better world through Sport for All, and it actively pursues that vision by:

- Advocating and lobbying internationally for sustainable Sport for All and physical activity,
- Providing networking and experience sharing opportunities,
- Supporting the development of the Sport for All and physical activity movement by providing appropriate programs, events and consulting services.

TAFISA has over 300 members from more than 170 countries on all continents. Members comprise both governmental and non-governmental organizations, including



national sports federations, national Olympic committees, sport ministries etc. TAFISA is officially recognized by and has active working relations namely with IOC, UNESCO, EU, ASEAN, etc. TAFISA has its headquarters in Frankfurt/Main, Germany but also has an Asian office in Seoul, Korea. TAFISA has regional bodies in Europe (TAFISA Europe), Asia and Oceania (ASFAA), America (TAASFA) and Africa (TAFISA Africa).

In November 2017, the TAFISA General Assembly adopted its "Mission 2030: For a Better World Through Sport for All", which acts as a founding political paper for the global Sport for All movement and identifies key challenges and priorities to be tackled by 2030.

[www.tafisa.org](http://www.tafisa.org)

# Willibald Gebhardt Institute

(WGI)

The Willibald Gebhardt Institute (WGI) is a non-governmental and non-profit „Internal Institute of Research and Knowledge Transfer in Physical Exercise and Sport“. It was founded in 1992 at Essen with support of the State Sport Confederation of North-Rhine Westphalia and the West German Football Association, the German Olympic Society, the University of Essen and some other local stakeholders.

Today, it has more than 15 institutional members across Germany and Europe and even more collaborative partners inside and outside Europe. Since 2017 the WGI is based at Münster, liaised with the Institute of Sport and Exercise Sciences, and has a presidential constitution which includes four areas of research and development: competitive and elite sports, physical education and youth sport, physical activity and health, and Olympic studies with a focus on Olympic education. The WGI works on three major tasks: applied research, transfer of knowledge and related guidance for all members and partners of the institute on local, regional and international level. The WGI is a registered Olympic Study Centre by IOC and member of WHO HEPA Europe.



Since 1994 the WGI published eight research reports and 15 volumes in the book series of the institute beside numerous books and journal articles on physical education, Olympic education, health enhanced physical activities and youth sports of children and adolescents in a variety of languages. The WGI has been a founding member of the "Conseil europeenne des recherches en l'education physique et sportive" (CEREPS) and participated frequently in Erasmus and Erasmus+ projects of the EC. In 2017, the WGI released with some Olympic Study Centres around the world and other partners the international review of the history and development of Olympic education, published with Routledge, London / New York.

[www.wgi.de](http://www.wgi.de)

## Centre for Contemporary History

Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung (ZZF)

The Centre for Contemporary History is a research institute for German and European contemporary history in the twentieth century and its impact on the present. As a member of the Leibniz Association, its basic endowment is funded half by the federal government and half by the states.

ZENTRUM FÜR ZEITHISTORISCHE  
FORSCHUNG



The ZZF works with numerous universities and other research institutes in Germany and abroad, and has an international visiting-scholar program. It is linked to the University of Potsdam and Humboldt University in Berlin by joint professorships, and cooperates with a range of other institutes of higher learning in research, teaching and training a new generation of scholars.

[www.zzf-potsdam.de](http://www.zzf-potsdam.de)



Photo: Emanuel Hübner

## Centre for German Sports History

Zentrum deutsche Sportgeschichte Berlin-Brandenburg e.V. (ZdS)

The Centre for German Sports History, based in Berlin, is an institute that focuses on scientific research as well as the public presentation of central topics of German sports history. Special emphasis is laid on the transformation of the sports systems in the course of the political caesura of the 20th century. Furthermore, the development of sports since the German unification in 1990 constitutes a major field of research. Our interest deals with the political as well as the cultural and social impact of changing sport structures and mentalities.



Zentrum deutsche  
Sportgeschichte

Berlin-Brandenburg e.V.

The Centre for German Sports History regularly cooperates with sport federations like the DOSB, with agencies of public education like the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, and with national and international academic institutions. The Centre has presented prizewinning exhibitions, composed teaching materials for schools and recently, together with the University of Münster and the ZZF, finalized a high profile research project on East German Football in cooperation with the DFB.

[www.zentrum-deutsche-sportgeschichte.de](http://www.zentrum-deutsche-sportgeschichte.de)



Photo: Emanuel Hübner

# Schedule ISHPES Congress 2018

## Overview

	Wednesday July, 18	Thursday July, 19
	8.30am <b>Registration opens</b>	8.30-9.15am <b>Keynote 2: Matti Goksøyr</b>
9.00am		9.15-9.30am - <b>Coffee Break</b>
		9.30-11.00am <b>Sessions 15-17</b>
10.00am	10.30-11.15am <b>Opening Ceremony</b>	9.30-11.00am <b>Session WGI</b>
11.00am		11.00-11.15am - <b>Coffee Break</b>
	11.15-12.00pm <b>Keynote 1: Gigliola Gori</b>	11.15-12.15pm <b>Sessions 18-21</b>
12.00	12.00-12.15pm - <b>Break</b>	
	12.15-1.00pm <b>Lunch</b>	12.15-1.00pm <b>Lunch</b>
1.00pm	1.00-2.30pm <b>Sessions 1-4</b>	1.00-2.30pm <b>Sessions 22-24</b>
		1.00-2.30pm <b>Session DOA</b>
2.00pm		
	2.30-2.45pm - <b>Coffee Break</b>	2.30-3.00pm - <b>Coffee Break</b>
3.00pm	2.45-4.15pm <b>Sessions 5-7</b>	2.45-4.15pm <b>Session ZdS/ZZF</b>
		3.00-4.30pm <b>ISHPES General Assembly</b>
4.00pm	4.15-4.45pm - <b>Coffee break</b>	
5.00pm	4.45-6.15pm <b>Sessions 8-10</b>	4.45-6.15pm <b>Session for Early Career Scholars</b>
6.00pm	6.15-6.30pm - <b>Break</b>	6.00pm - <b>Walk to the Congress Dinner</b>
7.00pm	6.30-7.30pm <b>Sessions 11-14</b>	6.30pm <b>Congress Dinner</b>
8.00pm		
	8.15pm <b>Early Career Scholar Evening</b>	

# Schedule ISHPES Congress 2018

## Overview

	Friday July, 20	Saturday July, 21
		8.30-9.15am <b>Keynote 4: Christopher Young</b>
9.00am	9.00-9.45am <b>Keynote 3: Lydia Furse</b>	9.15-9.30am - <b>Coffee break</b>
	9.45-10.00am - <b>Coffee break</b>	9.30-11.00am <b>Sessions 36-39</b>
10.00am	10.00-11.30am <b>Sessions 25-28</b>	9.30-11.00am <b>Session DAGS</b>
	10.00-11.30am <b>Session IfSG</b>	
11.00am		11.00-11.30am - <b>Coffee break</b>
	11.30-11.45am - <b>Coffee break</b>	11.30-1.00pm <b>Panel Discussion - "Cultural Perspectives of Contemporary Sport History"</b>
12.00	11.45am <b>Bus transfer to the Historical City Hall</b>	
	12.15-12.45pm <b>Welcome and visit of the Historical City Hall</b>	
1.00pm	12.45-2.00pm <b>Lunch in the city center on one's own and free time in the city</b>	1.00-1.30pm <b>Closing Ceremony</b>
2.00pm	2.00pm <b>Bus transfer from the Historical City Hall to the Franz Hitze Haus (Congress Venue)</b>	
3.00pm	2.30-4.00pm <b>Sessions 29-32</b>	
	2.30-4.00pm <b>Session dvs</b>	
4.00pm	4.00-4.30pm - <b>Coffee Break</b>	
	4.30-6.00pm <b>Sessions 33-35</b>	4.30-6.00pm <b>Session TAFISA</b>
5.00pm		4.30-6.00pm <b>Book Presentation</b>
6.00pm	<b>Free Evening</b>	

# Schedule ISHPES Congress 2018

## Detailed Plan

Wednesday, July 18

8.30am: Registration opens

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
10.30-11.15am	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>
	<p><b>Michael Krüger, Speaker of the Organizing Committee</b>  <b>Annette R. Hofmann, ISHPES President</b>  <b>Nils Neuber, Head of the Institute of Sport and Exercise Sciences</b>  <b>Detlef Dumon, ICSSPE General Secretary</b>  <b>Keri McDonalds, TAFISA</b></p>

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
11.15-12.00pm	<b>Keynote 1 - Gigliola Gori (Routledge Award): "Sporting Propaganda in Visual Arts under the Fascist Regime and the Example of the 1941 Cremona Prize"</b>
	Moderator: Patricia Vertinsky

12.15-01.00pm: Lunch

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
1.00-2.30am	<b>Session 1: Jewishness and Transnational Contexts</b>	<b>Session 2: Football I</b>	<b>Session 3: Body and Politics</b>	<b>Session 4: Olympics I</b>
	Moderator: Linda Borish	Moderator: Heather Dichter	Moderator: Kai Reinhart	Moderator: Russel Field
	<p><b>Jon Hughes</b>  <i>"Transnational Perspectives on Sport in the Work of Willy Meisl (1895-1968)"</i></p> <p><b>Udi Carmi</b>  <i>"Athletes in Transition. German Immigrants to Mandatory Palestine: Between Integration and Segregation"</i></p> <p><b>Tomaž Pavlin</b>  <i>"Everybody for Primorje and Primorje", a story of emigration and sport after WWI"</i></p>	<p><b>Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin &amp; Monica Stanescu</b>  <i>"Irregularities in football. "Cooperativa": a history of fixed football matches in Romania"</i></p> <p><b>David Hewitt</b>  <i>"Friendly Football and National Regeneration: The popular reception of Sunderland FC's 1934 tour of Spain within the context of the nation-building project of the Spanish Second Republic"</i></p> <p><b>Grégory Quin &amp; Philippe Vonnard</b>  <i>"From elitism to massification. Swiss football and the First World War"</i></p>	<p><b>Jan Pezda</b>  <i>"Muscle Play: Aestheticization and Politicization of Fridolin Hoyer's and Gustav Frištenský's Bodily Difference (1880-1914)"</i></p> <p><b>Daphné Bolz</b>  <i>"Global elites for global fitness? The international coordination of fitness as an ideological tool on the eve of World War II"</i></p> <p><b>Marcel Reinold</b>  <i>"Not just morally driven: Professional interests in the fight against doping"</i></p>	<p><b>Danyel Reiche &amp; Cem Tinaz</b>  <i>"Policies for naturalization of foreign-born athletes at the Olympic Games: Qatar and Turkey in comparison"</i></p> <p><b>Malcolm MacLean</b>  <i>"From Jo'burg to Barcelona: South Africa's return to Olympic sport"</i></p> <p><b>JaeWoo Kim &amp; JangHoon Choi</b>  <i>"A Study on the Process of Hosting the 88 Seoul Olympics"</i></p>

2.30-2.45pm: coffee break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
2.45-4.15pm	<b>Session 5: Physical Education in Asia</b>	<b>Session 6: Skiing</b>	<b>Session 7: Body, Health, Fitness I</b>	<b>Session ZdS/ZZF: Cultural Perspectives on East German Football</b>
	Moderator: Marcel Reinold	Moderator: Annette R. Hofmann	Moderator: Patricia Vertinsky	Moderator: Jutta Braun
	<p><b>JeongAe You, Woo-Seok Kim &amp; Yeon-Kyung Jin</b>  <i>"A Historical Analysis on Olympism at National Physical Education Curriculum in South Korea"</i></p> <p><b>Sato Yuri</b>  <i>"The Study of Toyo Fujimura's Ideas on Physical Education: Reconsidering a History of Japanese Physical Education in the transitional period from Taisho Liberal Education to Japanese Fascism"</i></p> <p><b>Huilin Wang</b>  <i>"An Historical Track Analysis on Physical Education Teachers Training System in China"</i></p>	<p><b>Heather Dichter</b>  <i>"Ski Jumping in the Cold War: Helmut Recknagel and the Holmenkollen"</i></p> <p><b>Aage Radmann &amp; Susanna Hedenborg</b>  <i>"Scandinavian ski tourism - Storlien a case study"</i></p> <p><b>Jouni Lavikainen</b>  <i>"Sincures, stipends and brown envelopes - professionalization of Finnish skiing 1960-1990"</i></p>	<p><b>Keiko Ikeda</b>  <i>"The Possibility of Historical Studies on 'Bodily Democracy' towards Recent Arguments on Sustainable Development Studies through Transnational Analysis"</i></p> <p><b>Rudolf Müllner</b>  <i>"Running and Walking for Fitness. The 'Sport-for-all-Movement' in Austria during the 1970s under Biopolitical Perspectives"</i></p> <p><b>Marjet Derks</b>  <i>"Winning the Hearts of the People. The 'Trim Action' - a Transnational Inspired Sportive Intervention in the Netherlands, 1960s-1970s."</i></p>	<p><b>Jutta Braun</b>  <i>"Sovietization in East German Football"</i></p> <p><b>Justus Kalthoff</b>  <i>"Soccer, Science and Socialism in the GDR"</i></p> <p><b>Kai Reinhart</b>  <i>"Helden der Kreisklasse" (Heroes of the district league) in Communist Germany (GDR)"</i></p>

4.15-4.45pm: Coffee break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
4.45-6.15pm	<b>Session 8: Stadiums and Playgrounds</b>	<b>Session 8: Sport and Modernisation</b>	<b>Session 10: Sports for All in Theoretical Perspectives</b>	<b>Session for Early Career Scholars: Academic Pathway: Publish or Perish</b>
	Moderator: Russel Field	Moderator: Pierre-Olaf Schut	Moderator: Aage Radmann	Moderator: Gertrud Pfister, Annette R. Hofmann, Gerald Gems
	<p><b>Wakana Kawamura &amp; Hiroaki Sakakibara</b>  <i>"A historical study of western-style playgrounds and recreation grounds attached to city parks in Japan: The introduction of Garden city Planning including the concept of leisure time and related facilities in early modern times"</i></p> <p><b>Naci Kalkan &amp; Aylin Zekioglu</b>  <i>"Anatolian Cultural Heritage: Ancient Stadiums"</i></p> <p><b>Ricardo Assumpção</b>  <i>"A Nation at the Stands - The opening ceremony of the São Paulo Municipal Stadium as an example of the disciplinary politics of the Estádio Novo (1937-1945)"</i></p>	<p><b>Amit Gupta</b>  <i>"The Rise of Nonwestern Nations in Sports vs. the Imperatives of Globalization"</i></p> <p><b>Qilin Sun</b>  <i>"On the Study of the Transformation of College Sports System in Modern China (1895-1949)"</i></p> <p><b>Ryuta Kudo</b>  <i>"A historical study of the formative process of Aikido as a modern Budo: Focusing on the continuity and the discontinuity of jujutsu"</i></p>	<p><b>Jan Haut</b>  <i>"A Theory of Sport for All? Elias's concept of sportization and contemporary developments of sport participation"</i></p> <p><b>Stefan Scholl</b>  <i>"Sport for all" as a biopolitical intervention"</i></p> <p><b>Sebastian Schlund</b>  <i>"Disability Sports for all? Not quite! Modes of Integration and Segregation in West German Disability Sports (1950-1990)"</i></p>	<p><i>In this session the Early Career Students get to know each others and discuss pathways of an academic career.</i></p>

6.15-6.30pm: Break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>6.30-7.30pm</b>	<b>Session 11: Transnational and Intercultural Aspects</b>	<b>Session 12: Sports in South America</b>	<b>Session 13: Football II</b>	<b>Session 14: Body, Health, Fitness II</b>
	<i>Moderator: Jutta Braun</i>	<i>Moderator: Daphné Bolz</i>	<i>Moderator: Justus Kalthoff</i>	<i>Moderator: Lukas Rehmann</i>
	<b>Seo-Ok Yoon</b> "Sport as a Field of Gathering and Alleviating Conflicts in a Diaspora: An Annual Friendship Volleyball Tournament by Koreans living in Hamburg, Germany" <b>Young-il Na</b> "Visit of Heinrich Prince of Prussia in 1899 and Revival of Korean Traditional Archery"	<b>Samuel Ribeiro dos Santos Neto &amp; Edivaldo Góis Junior</b> "The associative life of Portuguese immigrants in São Paulo: negotiating identities through sport and social clubs (1920 - 1941)" <b>Evelise Amgarten Quitzau</b> "Sport in Uruguay in the beginning of the 20th century: a perspective from the countryside"	<b>André Luiz Rodrigues Carreira</b> "The ball rolls on the paths of the city: Urban transformations, social conflicts and the football popularization in the city of Santos (Brazil)" <b>Nicholas Marshall</b> "Broken Soldiers, Whole-some Footballers: Australian Rules Footballers & the Embodiment of Masculinity in Rural Victoria during the 1930s"	<b>Gertrud Pfister &amp; Gerald Gems</b> "Sport and the Process of Aging - Changing Opportunities and Challenges" <b>Patricia Vertinsky</b> "Muscular Missionaries in India: Yoga and the Global Ambitions of the 'Y' in a Modernizing Society"

**8.15pm:** Public bus transfer to the **Social Evening for Early Career Scholars** starting at the Franz Hitze Haus  
Location: Café Med, Hafengeweg 26A, 48155 Münster

Free Evening



Photo: Presseamt Münster / MünsterView

Thursday, July 19

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
<b>8.30-9.15am</b>	<b>Keynote 2 - Matti Goksøyr (ISHPES Award)</b> "Play vs. Fire: The Role of Sport as the Heat Increases. Sports Meet the Real World before and during World War II"
	<i>Moderator: Patricia Vertinsky</i>

9.15-9.30am: Coffee Break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>9.30-11.00am</b>	<b>Session 15: Gender I</b>	<b>Session 16: Jewish Sports</b>	<b>Session 17: Education</b>	<b>Session WGI: History of Olympic Education in Japan and Germany</b>
	<i>Moderator: Gertrud Pfister</i>	<i>Moderator: Malcom McLean</i>	<i>Moderator: Tomaz Pavlin</i>	<i>Moderator: Roland Naul</i>
	<b>Dagmar Dahl</b> "Between Burkini and Bathing with Buddha - Religious Impact on the Culture of Swimming" <b>Martina Gugglberger</b> "Himalaya-Girls" - A Media Analysis of the first and only Austrian Women's Himalayan Expedition" <b>Wulun Liu</b> "Herstory of women's sport in Taiwan from the late 1960s to the 2010s- Politics and representation"	<b>Xianguo Li</b> "The Jewish sports in Shanghai during the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China" <b>Linda Borish</b> "Emily Solis-Cohen of the National Jewish Welfare Board and Promoting Women's Sport at Jewish Ys" <b>Gherardo Bonini</b> "Between Jewish-ness and Austrian-ness: the difficult careers of Hakoah's athletes Guth, König and Kaiser"	<b>Sandra Heck</b> "Physical Education for All? German School Policy and its Historical Development" <b>Hsien-Yung Liu</b> "Conformation of Taiwan sport pedagogy with educational reforms in the 21st century" <b>Marion Philippe</b> "The rule played by French youth and popular education movements on the creation of popular sports tourism"	<b>Hisashi Sanada</b> "The History of Olympic Education in Japan - Nagano 1998: The "One school One country" Programme and Tokyo 2020: You-I-Don! Programme" <b>Roland Naul</b> "Different historical pathways - different concepts of Olympic education in Germany" <b>Taro Obayashi</b> "The History of Olympic Education in Japan Prior to the 1964 Tokyo Olympics" <b>Deanna Binder</b> "Historical Evolution of Olympic Values Education Including a Comparison and Contrast of Assimilation Patterns for the IOC OVEP Programme in Germany and Japan"

11.00-11.15am: Coffee Break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>11.15-12.15pm</b>	<b>Session 18: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects</b>	<b>Session 19: Gender II</b>	<b>Session 20: Sport in Great Britain</b>	<b>Session 21: Sporting Relations</b>
	<i>Moderator: Francois J. Cleophas</i>	<i>Moderator: Susanna Hedenborg</i>	<i>Moderator: Malcolm McLean</i>	<i>Moderator: Marcel Reinold</i>
	<b>Hyunju Jin</b> "Exploration on the Scope of Meta-discourse in Sport History" <b>YongIn Cho &amp; SeungHo Woo</b> "Applying of Modified Longitudinal Study by Reconstruction data: Korean Students' Physical Fitness Test"	<b>Wan Ting Lin</b> "A Deformation of Shooting Sports: „Gaze“ at Female in Airsoft" <b>Leena Laine</b> "Early 'Sport for all' -ideologies and practices in history: the social and gender point of view"	<b>Dave Day</b> "No fee was to be charged for their services": British Athletics Coaching in the 1930s" <b>Vesa Vares</b> "22 Players Run After the Ball, and in the End England Wins"	<b>Joanna Witkowska</b> "War is just another sports game? On Polish-British (Sporting) relations as presented in WW II veterans' recollections" <b>Paul-Claudiu Cotirlet</b> "The Football - a conflicts' generator in the recent history of international relations. A Case Study: The former Yugoslavia"

12.15-1.00pm: Lunch Break

	Room 5	Room 7	Chapel	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
1.00-2.30pm	<b>Session 22: Sport and Media</b>	<b>Session 23: Gender III</b>	<b>Session 24: Sports, Spectacle and Consumer Culture at Madison Square Garden</b>	<b>Sessionm DOA: The Bid for Olympic Games – New Perspectives?</b>
	<i>Moderator: Keiko Ikeda</i>	<i>Moderator: Leena Laine</i>	<i>Moderator: Roberta Newman</i>	<i>Moderator: Manfred Lämmer</i>
	<p><b>Mina Yang</b></p> <p><i>“To Be a Sincere Homo Sovieticus 1): A Study on Korean-Russian’s Physical Cultural Activities in 1920-30’s in Maritime Korean Newspapers ‘Sunbong (Avant Garde)’”</i></p> <p><b>Marit Stub Nybelius</b></p> <p><i>“Where do you find media in the sport organizations?”</i></p> <p><b>Shuhei Tonozuka</b></p> <p><i>“What are extreme sports from an Analysis on the Media, the Consumer Society and the Myth?”</i></p>	<p><b>Guillaume Jomand</b></p> <p><i>“Feminization of wrestling in the Nord Pas de Calais and repercussions within the French Wrestling Federation and United World Wrestling”</i></p> <p><b>Shahrazad Mohammadi &amp; Petra Gieß-Stüber</b></p> <p><i>“Pedaling towards emancipation: female refugees and asylum seekers lived experiences of mobility in various geographic places”</i></p> <p><b>Ornit Ramati Dvir</b></p> <p><i>“Welcoming Girls to PE Class (As Long as Their Body Fits)”</i></p>	<p><b>Annette R. Hofmann</b></p> <p><i>“The New York Winter Carnival at Madison Square Garden”</i></p> <p><b>Roberta Newman</b></p> <p><i>“Bringing the Outside In: Sports, Spectacle, and Modernity at Madison Square Garden”</i></p> <p><b>Russell Field</b></p> <p><i>“Pennies from Heaven: Gallery gods, spectatorship, and the making of sport spaces”</i></p>	<p><b>Volker Kluge:</b></p> <p><i>“The History of the Bid for the Olympic Games”</i></p> <p><b>Anja Scheu</b></p> <p><i>“Why Did Residents Vote against the 2024 Hamburg Olympic Bid?”</i></p> <p><b>Stefan Klos</b></p> <p><i>“The Future of Host City Elections. Is bidding for the Olympics changing from a seller’s market to a buyer’s market?”</i></p>

2.30-3.00pm: Coffee Break

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
3.00-4.30pm	<b>ISHPES General Assembly</b>
	<i>Moderator: Annette R. Hofmann (ISHPES President)</i>

6.00pm: 15 minutes walk from the Franz Hitze Haus to the venue of the Congress Dinner

6.30pm: Congress Dinner at the Mühlenhof

Location: Mühlenhof Münster Open-Air Folk Museum, Theo-Breider-Weg 1, 48149 Münster



Friday, July 20

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
9.00-9.45am	<b>Keynote 3 - Lydia Furse (Winner of the Gigliola Gori Award for Early Career Scholars): “Barrette: A Women’s Contact Sport Oasis in 1920s France”</b>
	<i>Moderator: Gigliola Gori</i>

9.45-10.00am: Coffee break

	Room 1	Room 4	Room 6	Room 7	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
10.00-11.30am	<b>Session 25: Football and Baseball in Germany</b>	<b>Session 26: Baltic-Olympic Sport</b>	<b>Session 27: Martial Arts</b>	<b>Session 28: Disability</b>	<b>Session IfSG: Example for a Regional Centre of Culture of Memory in German Sports History</b>
	<i>Moderator: Aage Radmann</i>	<i>Moderator: Heather Dichter</i>	<i>Moderator: Malcom MacLean</i>	<i>Moderator: Sandra Heck</i>	<i>Moderator: Michael Krüger</i>
	<p><b>Michael Krüger</b></p> <p><i>“German Fußball – Origins of the Game in the German Turner movement”</i></p> <p><b>Markwart Herzog</b></p> <p><i>“FC Bayern as a “Victim” of National Socialism? Construction and Critique of a “Heroic Myth”</i></p> <p><b>Ruben Schenzle</b></p> <p><i>“Baseball in Nazi Germany”</i></p>	<p><b>Kalle Voolaid</b></p> <p><i>“Rookie challenge: Estonian participation in the Antwerp Olympics”</i></p> <p><b>Enn Mainla</b></p> <p><i>“The first Olympic Games in Tallinn - really?”</i></p> <p><b>Kalle Rantala</b></p> <p><i>“The Development of Finnish Olympic Athletes’ Support Between the World Wars”</i></p>	<p><b>Chanwoo Lee</b></p> <p><i>“Veiled coexistence of martial arts culture between Japan and Korea – Focusing on mutual exchanges through Japanese Invasion of Korea in premodern society”</i></p> <p><b>Mei-Chun Lin</b></p> <p><i>“Coastal Activities in Taiwan Under Martial Law Dimension (1949-1987)”</i></p> <p><b>Cindy Park</b></p> <p><i>“A Study on the Concept of Martial Arts Terminology between Korea and China”</i></p>	<p><b>Cheng-Hao Huang</b></p> <p><i>“Moving towards normalcy: The history of physical education for students with physical disabilities in Taiwan, 1945 to 1971”</i></p> <p><b>Oskar Solenes</b></p> <p><i>“Segregation or integration? Physical Education for disabled in Norway 1970’s”</i></p> <p><b>Rory Alexander Flindall</b></p> <p><i>“The Role of Sport for all within the Paralympic Movement”</i></p>	<p><b>Markus Friedrich</b></p> <p><i>“Historical documentation and its relation to sports: How does „sports“ find its way into archives? Sport archives as part of the state archive of Baden-Württemberg (LABW)”</i></p> <p><b>Lothar Wieser</b></p> <p><i>“Sports” in Mannheim. Daily newspapers as sources of sports history”</i></p> <p><b>Martin Ehlers</b></p> <p><i>“Sports associations and their collectibles”</i></p>

11.30-11.45am: Coffee break

11.45am: Bus transfer from the Franz Hitze Haus (congress venue) to the Historical City Hall

12.15-12.45pm: **Welcome and visit of the Historical City Hall**  
Location: Historical City Hall, Prinzipalmarkt 10, 48143 Münster

12.45-2.00pm: Free time in the centre of Münster  
Lunch on your own. Our volunteers will be happy to show you some interesting places. This lunch is not included in the congress fee.

2.00pm: Bus transfer from the Historical City Hall to the Franz Hitze Haus (congress venue)

Room 1	Room 4	Room 6	Room 7	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>2.30-4.00pm</b>	<b>Session 29: Western Impact on Physical Education and Sport in Asia</b>	<b>Session 30: Olympics II</b>	<b>Session 31: Tennis and Table Tennis</b>	<b>Session 32: Asian Perspectives I</b>
Moderator: <i>Gigliola Gori</i>	Moderator: <i>Francois J. Cleophas</i>	Moderator: <i>Gudrun Doll-Tepper</i>	Moderator: <i>Leena Laine</i>	Moderator: <i>Marcel Reinold</i>
<b>Janghyun Ham &amp; Chanwoo Lee</b> "A Historical Research on Physical Education and Sport Activities of Zainichi Koreans - Focused on the activities of Zainichi Korean football club in Japan" <b>Ka-Ram Lee &amp; Hwan Son</b> "The Impact of America on the Cultural Evolution of Baseball in Korea" <b>Mayumi Tabata</b> "Westerners' attitudes and aspiration for sports and recreational activities in foreign settlements at the end of the Tokugawa era (1860s) in early modern Japan"	<b>Antero Holmila</b> "New approaches to Olympic history" <b>Daimar Lell</b> "Olympic Medal's Status in Society Example of Estonia" <b>Pierre-Olaf Schut</b> "Sports for all and all for sports. Myth and reality in Olympic bids"	<b>Weiwei Chen &amp; Qilin Sun</b> "History and Culture of the Development of Table Tennis" <b>Andreas Brugger</b> "Tennis for all! How Tennis Found Its Way from Medieval Monasteries and British Lawn Courts to the Montafon in Rural Austria" <b>Yiling Huang &amp; Li-O Chen</b> "A life story of a Ba Jia Jiang master: Yonghe Shi" <b>Chia-Ju Yen &amp; Yu Liang Lin</b> "Infinite Youth Qigong from the Perspective of New Public Service: a Discussion of the Development of a Folk Sport's Group in Taiwan's Sport-for-All"	<b>Gwang Ok &amp; Kyoungho Park</b> "The Light and Shade of the National Youth Sports Festival in South Korea, 1972-2017" <b>Yiling Huang &amp; Li-O Chen</b> "A life story of a Ba Jia Jiang master: Yonghe Shi" <b>Chia-Ju Yen &amp; Yu Liang Lin</b> "Infinite Youth Qigong from the Perspective of New Public Service: a Discussion of the Development of a Folk Sport's Group in Taiwan's Sport-for-All"	<b>Swantje Scharenberg</b> "Rise and fall of the 'dies academicus'" <b>Alexander Priebe</b> "Flying students" - The departments of aviation in German universities during the period of National Socialism" <b>Lukas Rehmann</b> "High performance - health - biopolitics. Sports medicine in the former GDR"

4.00-4.30pm: Coffee Break

Room 1	Room 4	Room 6	Room 7	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>4.30-6.00pm</b>	<b>Session 33: Various Aspects</b>	<b>Session 34: National Aspects of Sports and Physical Activity I</b>	<b>Session 35: Asian Perspectives II</b>	<b>Book Presentation</b>
Moderator: <i>Gudrun Doll-Tepper</i>	Moderator: <i>Gerald Gems</i>	Moderator: <i>Pierre-Olaf Schut</i>	Moderator: <i>Annette R. Hofmann</i>	Moderator: <i>Keri McDonalds</i>
<b>Toshiyuki Ichiba</b> "The gymnast George Eyser" <b>David Holmes</b> "Beyond the Prize": Amateurism and Athletics, 1948-1984" <b>Piotr Kubkowski</b> "The 'first birth' of the cycling performance. Warsaw-Kielce-Warsaw road race AD 1896"	<b>Benjamin Sacks</b> "Of boots and bare feet: feet and footwear in Australian sport, 1850-1939" <b>Lars Dzikus</b> "American Sports Behind the (Former) Iron Curtain" <b>Piret Voolaid</b> "The national sport of Estonia": From big narratives to humorous colloquial rhetoric"	<b>Youngjin Shin</b> "A study on the humanistic characteristic of walking experience in the Korean traditional tourism culture called Yuram(遊覽) of the Joseon Dynasty" <b>Sun Hye Jun &amp; Nam Won Kim</b> "A study on the Korean youth soccer league(i-league) satisfaction" <b>Chia-Hao Lin</b> "Commercial Advertising's Swimming Image in modern Shanghai (1920's-1930's)"	<b>Keri McDonalds</b> "Traditional Sports and Games as an Example of Sociocultural Paradox of Globalization in Sport" <b>Bartosz Prabucki</b> "Bridging the past with the future - Traditional Sports and Games from a Historical and Sociocultural Perspective" <b>Finn Berggren</b> "How to bring TSG back to life - the Danish example"	<b>Session TAFISA: Traditional Games, Sports and Movement Cultures and their Role for Sport of Today</b>

Saturday, July 21

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
<b>8.30-9.15am</b>	<b>Keynote 4 - Christopher Young</b> "Sport and the Media in Interwar Germany"
	Moderator: <i>Gigliola Gori</i>

9.15-9.30am: Coffee break

Room 1	Room 4	Room 6	Room 7	Oscar-Romero-Auditorium
<b>9.30-11.00am</b>	<b>Session 36: Football for all? A round-table discussion on football and society in East Germany, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia</b>	<b>Session 37: Educational and Cultural Perspectives</b>	<b>Session 38: Asian Perspectives III</b>	<b>Session 39: National Aspects of Sports and Physical Activity II</b>
Moderator: <i>Alan McDougall</i>	Moderator: <i>Tomaž Pavlin</i>	Moderator: <i>Susanna Hedenborg</i>	Moderator: <i>Lars Dzikus</i>	Moderator: <i>Josef Ulfkotte</i>
<b>Alan McDougall</b> "The People's Game? Football and Society in Communist East Germany" <b>Richard Mills</b> "The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism and the State" <b>Manfred Zeller</b> "The Soviet Fever: Football fans in the Soviet empire after Stalin"	<b>Rachel Ramos de Souza</b> "Education, Body and Nature in Rousseau's Emile" <b>Misuk Kim, Jongchul Park &amp; Il-Gwang Kim</b> "What Value can Korean Sports Clubs have for sustainable asset of Sport for all?" <b>Dario Nardini</b> "Living the dream": Surfing as a cultural heritage on Australia's Gold Coast"	<b>Guo Yucheng,</b> "Health benefits of Tai Ji Quan for older adults: A systematic review of evidence" <b>Hyeon Woong Ro, Young-il Na, Ju Hyun &amp; Yoonyu Song</b> "History and meaning of Inter-Korean Sports Exchange" <b>Kun Wang &amp; Chin Lin</b> "An analysis of the sports pattern in ancient Chinese bronze mirrors"	<b>Nick Piercey</b> "Sport and the New Culture: Amsterdam's Sporting Entrepreneurs in its 'Second Golden Age'" <b>Francois J. Cleophas</b> "Challenging the Colour Bar"	<b>Gerd Steins</b> "Hermann Gustav Adolph Techow - an extraordinary migrant career" <b>Bernd Wedemeyer-Kolwe</b> "Migration and sport in Germany - selected historical examples" <b>Martin Klement</b> "Sokol in America"

11.00-11.30am: Coffee break

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
<b>11.30-1.00pm</b>	<b>Panel Discussion: "Cultural Perspectives of Contemporary Sport History"</b>
	Moderator: <i>Annette R. Hofmann</i> Panelists: <i>Christiane Eisenberg, Christopher Young, Olaf Stieglitz</i>

OSCAR-ROMERO-AUDITORIUM	
<b>1.00-1.30pm</b>	<b>Closing Ceremony</b>
	<i>Annette R. Hofmann (ISHPES President) and Michael Krüger (Speaker of the Organizing Committee)</i>



# Keynote 1: Gigliola Gori (Routledge Award)

“Sporting Propaganda in Visual Arts under the Fascist Regime and the Example of the 1941 Cremona Prize”

## Abstract:

Starting as early as 1933, German Nazis had attempted to eradicate so-called entartete Kunst (Degenerate Art), their counterparts in Fascist Italy had long allowed artists relatively free reign to express their creativity so long as they adhered to European or national norms. However from 1936 onwards events such as the victorious war in Ethiopia, the proclamation of the Italian Empire and the declaration of the Rome-Berlin Axis followed by the “Pact of Steel” in 1939 caused Italy to be drawn into Hitler’s sphere of influence. These events encouraged such measures as promulgating the odious racial laws and Italy’s increased militarization. Even art and culture had to be reconsidered in order to conform more closely to Nazi ideals promoting the pure Aryan race.

Thus while Germany mounted major artistic events such as the Große Deutsche Kunstausstellung (Great Exhibition of German Art) which was held annually from 1937 to 1943, Italian artists (both professional and amateur) produced works of “militant art” that followed official propaganda in line with Nazi tastes and principles. These artworks were shown regularly at local and regional events, and the best works were selected for the Premio Cremona (Cremona Prize), a national contest which aimed to popularize “militant art.” At the same time, Italians wanted to develop artistic originality, so the Premio Bergamo (Bergamo Prize) was also offered; this competition sought to be more open to new artistic ideas and was much less influenced by German prototypes.

From the inception of his government, Mussolini showed that he was a master of propaganda and with it he promoted public health and supported physical education and sport both in school and during free time. In this way Fascists hoped to endow citizens with strength, courage, discipline and determination, and in this way they could be ready to “believe, obey and fight” for the greatness of the Fatherland. Consequently, the visual arts often displayed athletes engaged in different physical activities; the works are frequently done in either the classic style, the “militaristic” Nazi mode or in the style of Futurism which remained very popular throughout the twenty-year span of Fascism.

The paper will focus on these themes using both primary and secondary sources as well as a selection of sporting images.

## Personal Data and Appreciation:

Gigliola Gori’s first degree was from the National Academy of Dance in Rome, followed by an MA degree in Physical Education and Sport, and MA degree in Sociology from the University of Urbino, Italy, and then doctoral work at the University of Göttingen, Germany. Dr Gori has had an extremely distinguished career as Professor for the History of P.E. and Sport and the History of Pedagogy, in the Faculty of Sport Sciences at the University ‘Carlo Bo’ of Urbino. Her research has covered a wide range of interests including Etruscan sports; dances and games of the Middle Ages; Italian women’s sport in the 19th century; Futurism and sport, and Fascism and sport. She has 5 books (in both Italian and English) and an equal number of edited volumes as well as many research articles, chapters and conference presentations. Indeed her contributions to sport history, through fine-tuned research about Italian sport, especially around gender and politics, has been enormous and extremely valuable. She is also a former vice-president of ISHPES and co-founder and fellow of CESH and she has lent a steady support and fertile mind to these organizations over many years. Her graciousness and generosity are unparalleled and ISHPES is extremely honoured to present her the 2018 Routledge award for her many contributions to the history of sport and culture.



## Keynote 2: Matti Goksøyr (ISHPES Award)

“Play vs. Fire: The Role of Sport as the Heat Increases. Sports Meet the Real World before and during World War II”

### Abstract:

What is the importance of sport? What kind of roles can sport play? Such basic questions can be studied in various ways. One way to is to approach them from a historical perspective and for example ask what happens to sport as presumably more important things start developing.

This paper will study and discuss what happens to sport as its societal context changes from peace and so-called normality towards a borderland between political tension and war and eventually to real war. From an international perspective, it will discuss the roles sport took upon itself as the Second World War emerged and eventually folded out. With a particular emphasis on North-Western Europe and the German-occupied Scandinavian countries, the paper will depict and discuss how sports in the occupied nations portrayed themselves through different ways of re-acting and acting.

Sport in those nations found itself in a basic dilemma: What can sport’s main contribution to society be when the country is under fire and eventually under ,enemy‘ rule? Was it to give people some entertainment and diversion in an otherwise grim and grey everyday? Or was it to turn sport into a vehicle for resistance and thereby make it a political weapon?

European history offers different examples of how sport adjusted to these situations, depending upon and influenced by their countries‘ position and role in the war. The paper is based upon recent research with primary and secondary sources, as well as international research literature.

### Personal Data and Appreciation:

Dr. Matti Goksøyr, born 1952, is Professor in history at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences in Oslo (‘Norges idrettshøgskole’). He was educated as a historian at the University of Bergen/ Norway with a thesis on social history about the living conditions of workers at a pre-industrial paper mill 1801-1865. Since 1984 scholar and professor at the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences.



His main subjects of research are:

- Sports and local history
- Sport and state politics
- Sport and national identities/nationalism
- Football history
- Polar history
- Sport and the Second World War.

Dr. Goksøyr is an expert on sports, culture and politics. He is teaching students at all levels from first year to PhD. He is also communicating on sports politics and sports history beyond the academic world. During his youth he was a keen footballer and cyclist.

The ISHPES is honoured to grant the ISHPES Award 2018 to Professor Goksøyr.

## Keynote 3: Lydia Furse (Gigliola Gori Award for Early Career Researchers)

“Barrette: A Women’s Contact Sport Oasis in 1920s France”

### Abstract:

Barrette rose to prominence in France during the 1920s, although it is often overlooked in modern sports histories. This paper examines the close ties between barrette and rugby football through an analysis of contemporary newspapers, to argue that barrette was explicitly viewed as women’s rugby.

This study challenges the traditional take on the decline of barrette, with new evidence of the sport surviving into the 1930s. Tracing the rise and fall of barrette as a contact sport for women in early twentieth-century France, this paper places the sport within its political and social contexts, building on scholarly work regarding Alice Milliat’s Fédération Féminine Sports de France (FFSF). This approach underlines the strong political statement made in supporting a contact sport for women in 1920s France, and traces how this feminist imperative gave way to external pressure to force the end of barrette by the late 1930s.

Barrette provided an oasis for women wishing to play a contact sport, which was both geographically specific and temporary. To bring barrette out of the sports history desert, this paper argues for its inclusion into the history of rugby football, to overcome the difference between the dominant discourse and the gendered subject. Once integrated, comparisons between barrette and global examples of women’s contact sports in the 1920s will be more fruitful, whilst also highlighting the French style of barrette’s success, and eventual demise.

### Personal Data and Appreciation:

Lydia Furse studied French and History at the University of Warwick. Since 2017, she is a PhD candidate.

As a historian and rugby player Lydia worked on an Arts and Humanities Research Council funded project entitled ‘Women in Rugby Union: A Social and Cultural History, c. 1880-2016.’ Her academic supervisors are Tony Collins and Heather Dichter from De Montfort University, Leicester, and Phil McGowan, curator of the World Rugby Museum, Twickenham. The international scope is an integral aspect of her research.



She is the winner of the Gigliola Gori Award for Early Career Researchers with her paper on Barrette: A Women’s Contact Sport Oasis in 1920s France

## Keynote 4: Christopher Young

### “Sport and the Media in Interwar Germany”

#### Abstract:

As its continued rise to the present day shows, sport was the cultural phenomenon of the twentieth century. The roots of this development lay in the 1920s, when modern sports which originated in various forms in nineteenth-century Britain, Europe and North America became mass participation and spectator pastimes. Although sport and the media existed before 1914, the interwar period witnessed a quantitative and qualitative leap in both domains. An increase in leisure time, the advent of new technology such as radio and high-speed cameras, and the awareness that physical wellbeing could be vital to a nation’s survival all came together in the decade after the First World War. The decade before the Second World War witnessed a continuation of this dynamic. In terms of sports history, no other period has been quite so dramatic.

If German sport of this period seems familiar, it is because it has been written about repeatedly. We know a lot from sports historians about the debates between leading sports functionaries of the 1920s; and a great deal from cultural theorists about speed, modernity, and Berthold Brecht. Across the Anglo-American world, the 1930s stand as a simple descent into the body cult of National Socialism, culminating in the 1936 Olympics and Leni Riefenstahl’s infamous film - both often carelessly run together. In these accounts, Weimar appears as sport’s cabaret phase, cut off in its prime by the repressive apparatus of National Socialism. By looking dispassionately at a wide range of sources, however, this presentation sets out to tell a new story about German sport.

The talk will explore the experience of consuming sport in the period and give a sense of what it was like to watch, listen to, and look at sport across a range of new and rapidly developing media. By 1928 an extraordinary 380 sports journals had come into existence. Live sport hit the airwaves in 1924 and grew in popularity over the subsequent decade as prices of sets fell to match the purchasing power of the cohorts most interested in it. A third of the weekly newsreels were given over to sport, and tabloids dedicated a quarter of available space to it, their publishers sponsoring major events. Photographers, who serviced the dailies and glossies from their own agencies, reached world-wide acclaim and were joined by some of the continent’s finest working in Europe’s foremost market.

The paper argues that both in Weimar and Nazi Germany, the media’s presentation of sports offered consumers a much wider range of experiences and outlooks than those promoted by functionaries and politicians. Neither Weimar’s ideologues nor the various strands of the Nazi regime were remotely capable of constraining media sport. The logics of key media held strong, and those logics largely determined the way sports were presented and enjoyed until the outbreak of war.

#### Personal Data and Appreciation:

Christopher Young is Professor of Modern and Medieval German Studies at the University of Cambridge and Fellow of Pembroke College. From January 2019, he will be Head (Dean) of the School of Arts and Humanities, having previously served as Deputy for three years. In 2016-17, he was interim University Librarian, in charge of over 8 million volumes and over 400 staff. In 2018, he established and became Director of the University’s first institution-wide Strategic Partnership, with the LMU Munich. He has a long association with German institutions. He is co-director of the Cambridge DAAD Research Hub for German Studies, which in its first two years has welcomed over 1000 visitors from around the world. A former Fellow of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Cologne, he is spending most of 2018 in Munich, as Visiting Professor at the Institut für Zeitgeschichte and as Honorary Fellow at the Historisches Kolleg.



He splits his research time evenly between medieval studies and sport in modern Europe, particularly in Germany. His *The 1972 Munich Olympics and the Making of Modern Germany* (with Kay Schiller, 2010) won the book prizes of the British and North American societies for sports history. He is currently completing a critical edition of the three recensions of the twelfth-century German *Kaiserchronik*, the first rhymed chronicle in any European vernacular; a monograph on sport and the media in interwar Germany; and two edited volumes on sport and the Cold War, emerging from a multi-national collaborative project which was sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and co-directed on behalf of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington DC.

# Session 1: Jewishness and Transnational Contexts

## Abstracts

### “Transnational Perspectives on Sport in the Work of Willy Meisl (1895-1968)”

Jon Hughes, Royal Holloway University of London, United Kingdom

This paper will add to our understanding of the historical role of sports communication in nurturing a transnational context for sport, which was a key precondition for the adoption in the 1960s-70s of a pan-European approach to sport through the Council of Europe. It will offer as a case study the work of the prolific sports journalist, theorist and activist Willy Meisl (1895-1968). The paper will examine how Meisl developed a distinctive vision of sport as an inclusive, transnational phenomenon, in an era in which it was still often conceptually anchored to the nation-state, and of its capacity to foster international and intercultural communication.

The paper will argue that the Austrian-Jewish Meisl, whose career was international and multifaceted and unfolded in dramatically different cultures, political climates and contexts, was uniquely qualified to champion the aforementioned conception of sport. In the Weimar Republic he was based in Berlin as the sports editor of the liberal *Vossische Zeitung*. He went into exile from Nazi Germany in Great Britain where he developed close ties to British sport, and wrote for international publications and for German-language exile newspapers. From 1947 to 1964 he was the Foreign Editor of the British Olympic Association's monthly magazine, *World Sports*. Meisl also edited a significant theoretical volume on the cultural value of sport (*Der Sport am Scheidewege*, 1928), in which he makes the case for its educational value, and challenged the insularism of British sport in a study of football tactics, *Soccer Revolution* (1955). In 1933-34 he co-ordinated the transfer of the Maccabi World Union (the international Jewish sports organization) from Berlin to London, and later served as the Union's Secretary.

The paper will draw on primary evidence collected in research conducted in the archive of the BOA and the Berlin State Library Newspaper Collection. It will refer to examples of Meisl's work from the key stages of his career, including a provocative celebration of Jewish athletes published in 1933. It will argue that Meisl's understanding of sporting networks was ahead of its time, and conclude that his work helped both to promote sport as a transnational phenomenon with political relevance, and to facilitate practical exchange and innovation in both elite and grass-roots sporting cultures.

*Keywords: Willy Meisl, sports journalism, sports media, sports communication, transnational sport, Germany, Great Britain, British Olympic Association, Jewish sport, Maccabi*



„Discus Thrower“ (Karl Albiker, Photo: Emanuel Hübner)

## “Athletes in Transition. German Immigrants to Mandatory Palestine: Between Integration and Segregation”

Udi Carmi, Ohalo College, Israel

The Brit Maccabim Atid sport club was founded by immigrants from Germany who came to Palestine during the 1930s. The circumstances surrounding this organization's establishment differed from those of the sports organizations operating in Palestine until then. We considered sports culture as a tool for analyzing immigrant absorption processes. Our discussion is based on the claim that sports served as a means of social integration for German Jews. In Palestine, sports served as an arena of conflict between the political camps in the Jewish settlement. In response to this political reality, immigrants from Central Europe began organizing to establish separate sports clubs along political and ethnic lines, thus responding to the needs of immigrants identifying with German cultural circles. Brit Maccabim Atid constitutes a test case for the social and cultural changes in the meaning of sports in the move from one country to another. The paper describes two sociological models, each of which examines the impact of involvement in sports on the extent to which immigrants become integrated into society. Our findings indicate that sports participation in an immigrant society can be a unifying and assimilative factor and at the same time a segregating factor.

*Keywords: Brit Maccabim Atid, Integration, German Immigrants*

## “Everybody for Primorje and Primorje”, a story of emigration and sport after WWI”

Tomaž Pavlin, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

In 2018 we record 100 years of the end of World War I. By the end of the War Europe has been faced with new geopolitical appearance with new borders and countries established on the ruins of Austro-Hungary and the Imperial Russia. The new interstate borders and new political-national circumstances in some regions intervened prewar established social-(physical)cultural life. In this presentation we focus on the situation in the border region between Italy and Yugoslavia, in the region of the so-called in Slovene Primorska, in Italian Littorale and in German called Küstenland with the centre cities of Trst/Trieste and Gorica/Gorizia, which according to the London Agreement of 1915 between Entente and Kingdom of Italy after the War entitled to the Kingdom of Italy. Parallely the well-established social, societal and (inter)national life from the end of the Austria-Hungary period faced political changes and aggressive Italian nationalism. In July 1920 Slovene, the National home in Trst was burnt, which also served as the seat of the gymnastic society Sokol (Falcon). The aggression also caused the emigration of Slovenes to the new Yugoslav state. Among them were also several sportmen who could continue their sport culture in their new ‚homeland‘. In this manner they founded new sports organizations and participated in the local sport clubs. As ‚newcomers‘ they faced the prejudices of the locals, albeit in the national view fellow countrymen. And that is the story of the Academic Sport Club Primorje/Litoral from Ljubljana (capital of Slovenia). The Club has been active during the period between the two world wars and it has topped activity with Italian occupation of Ljubljana in WWII. It was founded by emigrated sportmen, ‚the newcomers‘, from Gorica and Trst and became one of the leading Slovene sport clubs respected also in Yugoslav dimension. But how could this happen? Was this the credit of emigratory resistance and stubbornness, what is also reflected in the slogan »everybody for Primorje/Litoral (the club) and Primorje/Litoral (lost region)«. The story is based on some documentary material of the Club held by the Library of the Faculty of Sport of the University of Ljubljana, while the basis of the historical research was the daily newspapers and some oral sources.

*Keywords: sport, emigration, sport club Primorje/Litoral, Slovenia*

# Session 2: Football I

## Abstracts

### “Irregularities in football. “Cooperativa”: a history of fixed football matches in Romania”

Pompiliu-Nicolae Constantin, National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest, Romania

Monica Stanescu, National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest, Romania

Fixing football matches is a widely analyzed phenomenon and in order to better understand it, it is useful to follow its historical trajectory.. This presentation is a part of research on irregularities in sport in Romania, and attempts to identify the conjuncture that generates different types of fraud.

In this paper, we will focus on the roots of the fixing phenomenon in Romanian football, which could be observed during the communism era, but also on the heritage of the already created relations, following the fall of communism. We have two different political systems with the same problem. In this context it is useful to question the role of Securitate (Romanian Secret Police) and why such a powerful institution did not stop this phenomenon during communism? And secondly, why was the Romanian democratic state inert?

After 1989, this complex system has been known in the popular culture under the name „Cooperativa“. It was a relational structure of few football clubs. This presentation explains also how the “Cooperativa” continued after the fall of the communism and how the fixed matches phenomenon was considered a normal condition in Romanian football, without judicial measures.

This research uses oral history interviews, mass-media articles, documents from national archives and from the Securitate archive. Such a variety of sources helps to recompose the puzzle of the fixing system.

This situation would be useful to understand how easy it was for the people from the football phenomenon to be attracted to the modern system of fixing. This research evaluates how we could build a more critical approach regarding the relations in world sport and various influences. It helps to understand the potential of sports communication and education to influence in a more positive manner the dynamics of reporting everyday issues and eruptive scandals in sport.

### “Friendly Football and National Regeneration: The popular reception of Sunderland FC’s 1934 tour of Spain within the context of the nation-building project of the Spanish Second Republic”

David Hewitt, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

To prepare for the 1934 World Cup, Spain invited Sunderland FC to play three matches against ‘la roja’. The tour happened at the height of the Second Republic, just three years after the establishment of the so-called ‘Republic of Intellectuals’. Common among many of the key figures within the Ministry of Public Instruction – and in particular among those affiliated with the liberal, progressive Institute of Free Teaching (ILE) – was an admiration of the use of team sports in the education system of England. Indeed, following the loss of Spain’s colonies in 1898 (the national ‘disaster’), the ILE promoted sport, rather than the militaristic physical education practised in the nation’s schools, as a means of ‘regenerating’ the country, making strong bodies but also promoting a sense of discipline, secular morals, and team spirit but also leadership.

The paper will analyse the reaction to the tour in Spain within this context. In particular it will focus on the reports published in the popular sporting press (most notably in *El Mundo Deportivo* and *AS*) as well as within the journal of the Students Residence of Madrid, an ILE institution modelled on English university colleges and which tasked itself with creating a new generation of ‘Spanish gentleman’ through training the body as well as the mind.

To date, this tour – and others carried out by English clubs in the same period – has only been analysed from a purely sporting perspective. By examining the language used to report on the three matches (in which Sunderland came out on top), this paper will offer a better understanding of the liberal Republican project of regenerating the nation and the place of sport within this. I aim to show that the reports, in their praise for the English side, focused on key themes from within the regeneracionismo movement, namely the importance of discipline and team spirit. In summary, the paper will show that the English model was held up as something for Spain to aspire to, not just in terms of sporting prowess, but also in the wider sense of modernising the country along liberal and progressive lines.

*Keywords: Spain, regeneration, football*

## “From elitism to massification. Swiss football and the First World War”

Grégory Quin, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland  
Philippe Vonnard, University Paris-Sorbonne, France

The question of the impact of the First World War on the rise of football on continental soil has been often analysed by scholars those last twenty years, especially around the French, German, or Italian cases. Most of the researches have notably discussed the influence of the British soldiers around those processes, but if this point seems quite relevant for countries which were Great Britain’s allies during the war, it can’t be simply reproduced around the Swiss case, which remained neutral and didn’t host British soldiers. Thus, the question of the sudden rise and massification of football during the 1910s is still relevant, according to the annual report from the Schweizerische Fussball Verband (SFV), which shows in its 1922 edition, that the number of the members/clubs in the country had increased from 5451 members/54 teams in 1908 to 39680 members/281 clubs in 1921. In this contribution, our ambition is to discuss the “war effect” behind the development of football in Switzerland around the First World War. This study is part of a new trend in Swiss football history, which tries to better understand the cultural transfer of this sport, from Britain to Switzerland, a small country which will then play a major role in the establishment of the “People’s game” on the continent. Our analysis are based on a fully original corpus, composed from archives (minutes, annual reports, official publications) of the SFV, from an extensive reading of newspapers (both in German and French) and also from several commemorative books, published by national institutions and by different clubs for their anniversaries.

## Session 3: Body and Politics

### Abstracts

### “„Muscle Play‘: Aestheticization and Politicization of Fridolín Hoyer’s and Gustav Frištenský’s Bodily Difference (1880-1914)”

Jan Pezda, University of Ostrava

The aim of the paper is to discuss the origins of bodybuilding in the Czech lands and its relationship to politics.

Each sports discipline has a collective memory in which the awareness of its own historical origins serves the function of its legitimation. The roles of the “founding fathers” as pillars of the collective self-identification of present-day Czech bodybuilders are fulfilled particularly by two wrestlers Fridolín Hoyer and Gustav Frištenský. The author raises the question of whether this seamless interconnection of two completely different sports disciplines might create deceptive continuity warned against by poststructuralism (Veyne, Foucault). Subsequently, using a combination of photos, egodocuments, magazines and newspapers, the presentation will discuss the rhetorical strategies used in period discourse to verbalize the aesthetic „otherness“ of the bodies of the above-mentioned athletes, whose eccentric visual policy became an indispensable part of their self-presentation and advertising strategies. Their aesthetically refined physique differed them from the stout appearance of their rivals, allowing them to perform theatrical performances (posing).

The paper also aims to illustrate the efforts at the political use of the wrestler bodies’ “otherness” related to certain period normative discourses (“antique beauty” etc.), which gave rise to ideas of a strong collective body of the Czech nation.

Neither Hoyer nor Frištenský can be considered bodybuilders in the true sense of the word. The visual-aesthetic aspect of their bodies, which plays a leading role in bodybuilding, was part of their subliminal consciousness rather than a goal per se. Throughout his career, Frištenský used his body as a tool for obtaining wrestling achievements. Hoyer was involved in bodybuilding thanks to the inspiring activities of Louis Attila and Eugen Sandow. However, for business reasons (establishment of a first physical education school for the public in Prague), he resorted to sport-specialization coaching. Nonetheless, both became subjects of social “heroization” and symbolic members of the “national troops” through the transfer of the collective-political function of the Sokol movement onto their bodies. The paper seeks to deepen the partial findings about the physical culture in the Czech lands which have remained on the periphery of the fundamental historiographical syntheses (Wedemeyer-Kolwe).

Keywords: bodybuilding, Fridolín Hoyer, Gustav Frištenský, Czech lands, body history

## “Global elites for global fitness? The international coordination of fitness as an ideological tool on the eve of World War II”

Daphné Bolz, University of Rouen Normandy, France

By the eve of World War II, various governments in Europe and overseas had set up ‘fitness campaigns’, whose aim was to improve the health of the people, but also to display to the world the capacities of national and international defence at a time when diplomatic tensions were rising (Zweiniger-Bargielowska, 2010; McDonald, 2011; Bolz, 2014). On the global stage, an international network of people steered a focus upon social hygiene, work, leisure and fitness. International discussion occurred in particular during large-scale international meetings.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the work of leading elites in the area of fitness policies and to show how they regulated the global fitness debate in the late 1930s. Boards of experts existed in institutions like the International Olympic Committee, the International Labour Office, the League of Nations and the International Central Bureau of Joy and Work (formed in Nazi Berlin). All claimed to seek the promotion of sport and fitness for all during their Games, Sessions and Congresses (Liebscher, 2009). The ideological purpose of these events, however, should not be underestimated. They might usefully be studied through the Hannover ‘World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation’ of 1936 (Teichler, 2007) and Rome ‘Work and Joy’ Congress a couple of years later, which will be the focus of this presentation.

The main sources for this research are national archives and printed sources from several European countries. These historical documents not only show the existence of an elite network of experts in fitness matters. Studying these events and institutions also exemplify the attempted take-over of international institutions by the representatives of fascist countries.

*Keywords: fitness policies, Europe, interwar period*

## “Not just morally driven: Professional interests in the fight against doping”

Marcel Reinold, University of Münster, Germany

The history of anti-doping policies in the last fifty years is a history of constantly extended actions against drug use in sports. Shortly summarized, the development went from doping as an uncontrolled practice in the first half of the 20th century via the establishment of occasional in-competition-tests since the 1960s to a rigid monitoring system which constantly supervises athletes’ urine, blood and biological profiles today.

The organisations involved in the fight against doping tend to present their engagement as purely morally driven. Although moral arguments played a key role to legitimize the implementation and extension of the anti-doping system, this enterprise was actually never just morally driven. Rather the actions taken against doping were strongly motivated by specific interests of certain professionals like, first and foremost, sport doctors and other experts from the natural sciences (Reinold, 2016; Krieger, 2016).

Interactional approaches to the sociology of professions conceptualize professionals as social actors who actively seek to create demand for their expertise and services (Macdonald, 1995). From this theoretical perspective, I will address the question what professionals actually did to implement, maintain and extend the current anti-doping system. The focus is on different activities and strategies of professionals within the International Olympic Committee (as the most important anti-doping organization until the foundation of the World Anti-Doping Agency in 1999) and within West German sports in the crucial period between the implementation of the first doping tests in the 1960s and their extension in the following two decades. The analysis is primarily based on sources from the archive of the International Olympic Committee and different archives of German sports organizations.

*Keywords: Doping, Anti-Doping Policy, Professionals, International Olympic Committee, Germany*

# Session 4: Olympics I

## Abstracts

### “Policies for naturalization of foreign-born athletes at the Olympic Games: Qatar and Turkey in comparison”

Danyel Reiche, American University of Beirut, USA

Cem Tinaz, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey

Our research investigates the naturalization of foreign-born athletes in Qatar and Turkey in the history of the Olympic Games. We analyze the motives for naturalizing foreign-born athletes and examine the processes for granting them citizenship. The analysis includes nationality law comparisons between the two countries, selection criteria of foreign-born athletes by their new home countries as well as athlete motivations for changing citizenship.

The cases chosen are significant as both countries utilized large numbers of foreign-born athletes in their Olympic squads. We examine the history of nationality transfer in Turkish and Qatari sport and the eligibility criteria of international sport governing bodies. Because the cases of Turkey and Qatar have received tremendous criticism in the international media, we consider how nationality transfers in Turkey and Qatar compare with athletic citizenship transfers in other countries. Some people look favorably towards naturalizing athletes, arguing the practice accelerates the sporting development of countries. Alternatively, others contend that investing in the development of youth is a more sustainable strategy.

A key finding of our research is that both countries aim for short-term success in an effort to gain international prestige. Further, both implemented similar policies, for example by changing the foreign names of athletes into Turkish and Arabic names. One difference in their approach to naturalizing foreign-born athletes is that naturalized athletes in Turkey become full members of the community whereas in Qatar they only receive temporary “mission passports” and are granted a second class, time-limited citizenship that excludes welfare provision, a benefit which native-born Qataris are entitled.

Our methodology included the analysis of the legal frameworks of both countries, the review of two bodies of academic literature-sport in Qatar and Turkey and nationality transfers in international sport. In addition, we conducted in-depth interviews with athletes, coaches and sport authorities in both countries. For information on the Olympic teams, we relied primarily on Sports Reference, an Olympics statistics and history website, and data from the Qatar and Turkey National Olympic Committees.

*Keywords: Olympic Games, Naturalization, citizenship, Turkey, Qatar*

### “From Jo’burg to Barcelona: South Africa’s return to Olympic sport – incentives to change or lost opportunities?”

Malcolm MacLean, University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom

The appearance of a South African team at the Barcelona Olympic Games in 1992, for many a premature move after 43 years of organised international boycott campaigns, offers an opportunity to explore a significant moment in political activism – a globally recognised beginning of the cultural rehabilitation of a pariah state after an international campaign in favour of cultural and economic isolation. Although there had been other approved of sporting contact before the Barcelona games the global marginality of those sports and the iconic significance of the Olympics suggested that this appearance marked a more widely recognised shift in the global status of South Africa, which had last participated in the Olympic Games in 1960. Despite the emergence of an international boycott campaign in late 1959, and despite non-participation in the 1964 and 1968 Games South Africa remained a member of the IOC until 1970, and continued to have a profound effect on Olympic events until 1976. This appearance in 1992 is one of the markers of the culmination of a successful global campaign to bring about the end of the racist apartheid state in South Africa. The changing balance of political power in South Africa after 1988, the growing significance of the liberation movements and the growing impact of economic sanctions during the 1980s forced the settler, apartheid government to consider profound changes in the apartheid system. Very early on the sports boycott became a weapon in the negotiations over those political changes. The IOC’s Apartheid and Olympism Commission was a significant factor in the way many international sports organisations engaged with these developments. Exploring this Commission and the negotiations leading up to the Barcelona Olympics opens up issues of the geopolitics of sport, the organisation of sport within a projected post-apartheid state and allows exploration of the end of a successful global cultural boycott.

This paper draws on the account of the Commission by its Chair and unprecedented access to the Commission’s files to trace the background to the Commission, the tensions and forces with the IOC over relations with apartheid South Africa and consider the significance of changes in the South African political order in the lead up to this return to Olympic competition. It will argue that this development, one of many changes in the early 1990s, is crucial to making sense of one of the few successful international boycott campaigns. As such, it will demonstrate the relevance of the sports boycott as one of the key moments marking the end of settler colonial relations and the end of Empire.

### **“A Study on the Process of Hosting the 88 Seoul Olympics”**

JaeWoo Kim, Chung-Ang University, Korea  
JangHoon Choi, Chung-Ang University, Korea

After the success of the World Shooting Championships (Sep 25-Oct 5, 1978), Korea resolved to host the Olympics Games through the Korea Sports Commission in September of 1979 and the government approved it. On October 8 in that same year, Seoul was declared the host of the Olympics Games. Hosting the Olympic Games was delayed for a while after the death of President Park. With the full support of President Doo Hwan Chun, Seoul City newly resolved to host the Games and submitted an application form to the International Olympic Committee to officially initiate the process. There were seven major reasons why Korea intended to host the Olympics: first, development of Korean sports; second, expansion of friendship with many countries around the world and exchanges with more countries; third, introduction to Korean traditional culture; fourth, acknowledgement from the international society against North Korea; fifth, advancement of its international position as a developing country; sixth, enhancing the morale of Korean immigrants around the world; and seventh, succession of great spirits and cultural heritages to the next generation. Korea was a latecomer in the campaign compared to Nagoya, but organized the Hosting Committee (Chairman: Prime Minister) and the Hosting Preparation Committee led by economic and sports leaders to bring the government and the private sector together to focus mainly on hosting the event. Korea also invited the major IOC members to Seoul and dispatched the delegations to the regional NOC assembly and ANOC assembly for the world's sports personnel to comprehend the validity of Seoul as the host city. The delegations of 43 members met in an exhibition hall to introduce the development of Seoul and explained Seoul's capability as the host city through a presentation by introducing the stadiums, subways, ability to broadcast internationally, and medical facilities. As a result, Seoul City won over Nagoya by 52 to 27 and secured the right to host the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

*Keywords: 1988 Seoul Olympics, purpose of hosting, process of hosting, sports diplomacy*

## **Session 5: Physical Education in Asia**

### **Abstracts**

#### **“A Historical Analysis on Olympism at National Physical Education Curriculum in South Korea”**

JeongAe You, Chung-Ang University, South Korea  
Woo-Seok Kim, Chung-Ang University, South Korea  
Yeon-Kyung Jin, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

South Korea is one of countries that have been hosted both the summer and winter Olympic game in 1988 and 2018. Due to these two Olympic games in South Korea, Olympism is greatly spreading to Korean society except for elementary and secondary schools. That is, little attention on Olympic education among physical education scholars, teachers, and policy makers was given to the National Physical Education Curriculum in K-12 as one of educational contents in South Korea, even if there were 10 times to revise the national physical education curriculum since in 1945 (You & Jin, 2016). For this reason, this paper has analyzed ten national physical education curriculum documents published by Ministry of Education from the 1st to the 10th national physical Education curriculum revision. In South Korea, the national physical education curriculum is consisted of four elements such as objective, content (K-12), teaching-learning method, and evaluation. Thus, this paper has historically analyzed in what ways Olympism has reflected on the objective, content, teaching-learning method, and evaluation of the 1st to the 10th national physical education curriculum documents. As a result, it was found that Olympism has been not included in the 1st to the 7th national curriculum at all. However, since in the 8th national physical education curriculum, several terminology and meanings related to Olympism have been shown up in objective, content, and teaching-learning method. In particular, the recent national physical education curriculum published in 2015 has introduced a variety of sound philosophies relevant to Olympism, even if there is no direct terminology like Olympian, Olympic movement or Olympic Education. In the future, Olympism should be greatly emphasized in the national Physical Education curriculum so that Korean students could effectively learn the Olympism as one of the important content areas in K-12.

*Keywords: Olympism, national curriculum, Physical Education, Olympic Education*

### **“The Study of Toyo Fujimura’s Ideas on Physical Education: Reconsidering a History of Japanese Physical Education in the transitional period from Taisho Liberal Education to Japanese Fascism”**

Yuri Sato, Hokkaido University, Japan

It is commonly believed that the Taisho era (1912-1926) in Japan is a period when the people sought freedom and autonomy as an educational principle. In fact, the significance of ‘liberal physical education’ was resounded and it emphasized a new shape in PE which was different from uniformity and totalitarianism. This was influential during the period of the Meiji era, prior to the Taisho period, and the Second World War, after to the Taisho period. This study focuses on a leading educationalist and a pioneer of women’s physical education, Toyo Fujimura, who lived in this transitional period between the Meiji era and the Second World War. Previous studies on women’s physical education focused on Fujimura’s theory and practices. Some studies tended to illustrate Fujimura’s day as a period from the democratic Taisho into falling fascism. However, Katsumi Irie argues that Japanese fascism-influenced physical education during the Second World War, and liberal physical education during the Taisho era, were not separated from each other, but rather had ideological continuity. Few studies analyze Fujimura’s ideas from the view of this continuity.

Fujimura visited European countries from 1928 to 1929. In particular, she was impressed by Germany physical education. She stayed in Germany for half a year and inspected German schools, communities and Turnfest (Gymnastic meeting by turners). Past studies have failed to analyze the relation among liberal physical education, militaristic fascism physical education and gender issues inherited from her inspection in Germany, even though her ideas are thought to be a historical conjuncture of this time in Germany.

Therefore, this study reviews the influence of German physical education, Japanese liberal physical education, fascism and gender issues in the transitional periods on Fujimura’s educational concepts. The main resource is Fujimura’s Gakko Taiiku Ron (School physical education theory) published in 1930, just before the fascism period.

*Keywords: Liberal Physical Education, Fascism, German PE, Gender issues*

### **“An Historical Track Analysis on Physical Education Teachers Training System in China”**

Huilin Wang, Tianjin University of Sport, China

Sports entry into Chinese school education lasted for more than 100 years. In order to understand the situation of the construction of PE teachers training in a systematic way. The purpose of the paper is to make a scientific study of the historical evolution of PE teachers training in China by reviewed and summarized.

The training of PE teachers can be divided into two stages. The first stage is the establishment of sports schools as a landmark. The earliest sports schools is from Datong school(1905). After 1949, in addition to the subject setting, a small number of four year undergraduate courses and a major with two year system were set up. The second stage is the development and deepening of the sports schools. There are institutions of higher education (sports colleges, comprehensive universities and normal colleges) with undergraduate physical education major. It has gone through 7 different stages within 60 years. From the view of the management system, they are divided into the administration of central ministries and local governments. Specifically, 1 State Sports General Administration management institution, 5 both State Sports General Administration and local governments management institutes, and 8 local government management institutions, namely 1+5+8 management system. In the early 1980, the Degree Committee of the State Council was established, It marks a new level of postgraduate PE in higher education. In every period, it is emphasized scientifically to formulate professional standards, to improve the quality of PE teachers, to standardize training work and to formulate related policies and regulations.

In conclusion, secondary sports schools and higher sports colleges and universities in the two levels are the main body of the PE teachers training system in China. The establishment of sports professional colleges and universities is complex and stable. They have formed a training system with undergraduate and postgraduate education as the main body. Establish professional standards to effectively improve the quality of PE teachers. The PE teachers have been greatly strengthened in terms of scale and stability in China.

*Keywords: Historical Track; Physical Education; Teachers; Training System; China*

# Session 6: Skiing

## Abstracts

### “Ski Jumping in the Cold War: Helmut Recknagel and the Holmenkollen”

Heather Dichter, De Montfort University, United Kingdom

Norway attaches considerable importance to hosting skiing events, and the Norwegian public wants to have the best skiers in the world compete at events held there, especially the Holmenkollen ski jump competition. East Germany's Helmut Recknagel, 1960 Olympic champion and 1962 world champion, had won the Holmenkollen in 1957 and 1960 but could not compete the following years.

When it became apparent that the East German ski jumpers would not be able to travel to Norway for the 1962 Holmenkollen because of NATO restrictions imposed after the construction of the Berlin Wall, the Holmenkollen organizers and general public called on the Norwegian government to enable Recknagel to enter the country and compete. Norwegian ski leaders argued that the inability of Recknagel to compete at this event damaged NATO in Norwegian public opinion, and asked for an exception to the travel ban.

This paper examines the (unsuccessful) efforts on the part of Norwegian sport leaders to secure East German participation at the 1962 Holmenkollen festival. Norway's NATO delegation argued for Recknagel to their colleagues while also using this example to try to change NATO policy as a whole. These actions even reached the highest levels of the multi-state military alliance, with the Norwegian permanent representative to NATO speaking privately with his West German counterpart.

This paper uses the correspondence between NATO delegations and their respective foreign ministries, as well as Norwegian correspondence, regarding these efforts and will help contribute to the understanding of the political involvement in international sport.

*Keywords: skiing, politics, winter sport, diplomacy, Cold War*

### “Scandinavian ski tourism - Storlien a case study”

Aage Radmann, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway  
Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University, Sweden

The aim of this presentation is to analyze the development of ski tourism in Sweden 1980-2018. Sport tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in the tourism industry and tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors globally. There are two different kinds of sport tourism:

- 1) The travelling to watch other people performing sports (e.g. football fans travelling to the U.K. to watch EPL)
- 2) The travelling to another place in order to participate in physical culture/sport.

This study focuses on the second kind of sport tourism in relation to skiing. A specific case, the resort Storlien, will be focused and studied from a historical perspective. Annual reports from the Swedish tourism organization, documentary films and life story interviews with male and female ski instructors and hotel owners working in Storlien in the 1980's until today will be used as sources.

Storlien is a village and ski resort located in Jämtland, Sweden, two kilometres from the Swedish-Norwegian border. The primary bases of Storlien are tourism and outdoor life - alpine skiing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, hunting, fishing and hiking. Storlien was settled in 1844. Thanks to its easily accessible high mountain terrain and railway station, Storlien soon became a center for outdoor activities and two hotels opened in the 1880's. In the 1930's Storlien was established as an alpine skiing resort and in 1942 the first ski lift opened in Storlien, the second one to be built in Sweden. In 1958 the hotel was expanded to a capacity of 550 guests; it was the largest in the country and in the mid-1960s 274 people were employed there. In the 1990's Storlien's position as the number one ski resort in Sweden was challenged and since then Åre has become the most important Swedish ski resort.

In this presentation the development of Storlien will be contextualized in relation to place, economic and technological development and vacation regulations. Theories of conspicuous consumption, ethnicity and gender will be used in order to understand the development.

*Keywords: sport tourism, ski tourism, technology, conspicuous consumption, gender*

## “Sinecures, stipends and brown envelopes – professionalization of Finnish skiing 1960–1990”

Jouni Lavikainen, University of Helsinki, Finland

In the 1960’s Finnish skiing was firmly rooted in Olympic amateurism. Amateur rules of the International Ski Federation (FIS) prohibited monetary prizes in skiing competitions and set limits for prize items and mileage compensations. Despite rule breaches, neither under-the-table money nor sanctioned training support were able to support skiers financially to enable full-time training. In the 1990’s skiing had become a fully commercialized sport in which professionalism was the norm among top athletes. The aim of this research is to determine the role of skiers in this complex change and perceive how it appeared from their perspective. I will focus on the three largest disciplines of Finnish skiing sport: cross-country skiing, Nordic combined and ski jumping.

My main research questions are: which kind of compensations elite skiers received from skiing from circa 1960 to 1990 and what kind of economical basis they provided? What kind of limits did the amateur rules on the one hand and taxation on the other impose upon them? How did gender affect the amount and type of money available? As source material, I draw upon material from the Finnish Ski Association’s archives, contemporary sports newspapers and oral history. The research is part of my doctoral thesis in progress about the professionalization of Finnish elite sport.

In my research, I date the formative period of professional Finnish skiing to the 1970’s. The mitigation of the IOC’s amateur rules enabled scholarships and extensive training support. In Finland, the landmark was reached in 1974 when the Finnish Ski Association founded the “ski pool” that formalized sponsorship given to skiers by ski equipment companies. As a result, training of top skiers improved both in terms of quantity and quality and they were less dependent on their day jobs. Overt compensations co-existed with covert payments that persisted behind the amateur façade.

Despite professional developments, residual amateurism lingered. Sinecure jobs were still the norm in the 1980’s, and prize money had to be circulated via funds. Also the status of athletes’ professional organization remained low. As in other Olympic sports, amateurism faded from top-level skiing only gradually.

*Keywords: amateurism, professionalism, professionalization, skiing, elite sport*

## Session 7: Body, Health, Fitness I

### Abstracts

#### “The Possibility of Historical Studies on ‘Bodily Democracy’ towards Recent Arguments on Sustainable Development Studies through Transnational Analysis”

Keiko Ikeda, Hokkaido University, Japan

‘Bodily Democracy’ is the terminology used by Henning Eichberg (1942-2017) in his *Bodily Democracy: towards a philosophy of sport for all* (2010). It argues that “the body constitutes fundamental conditions of human existence: therefore, the body is the base of our existence as human beings, a central unit in the struggle to identify ‘what we are’”. He had already pointed out ‘sociality inside the body’ in 2006, which meant that “society can be found inside personal experience and action, inside human feelings, emotions and affects.” Therefore, the study of movement culture reveals that the human being is not alone in the world. In addition, according to Eichberg’s study, the body is related to what is called ‘people’; playing and games, dancing and festivity, competition and fights are fundamental aspects of popular culture. In the movement culture, people develop identities. Thus, he states that people do not exist in themselves nor do they consider themselves, as it is made out by the authorities, an ‘imagined community’, an ‘invented tradition’ or even a ‘false consciousness’. These points imply that ‘the folk’ were opposed to the structure of the nation state because the imagined nation, as a concept, is nothing but a construct created by the propagandistic actions of some leaders of a political body. Therefore, the body was a central unit in the struggle to identify ‘what we are’. This idea has universality. In my previous work published in the same year of his *Bodily Democracy*, I mentioned a Japanese concept of ‘Shin-Shin-Ichijo’ which literally means ‘the Unity of the Mind and Body’ as a monism but it was historically used by Japanese fascism as a complete product of dualism and tragically produced a human bullet in the past. So this paper argues again on the possibility of historical studies on ‘Bodily Democracy’ towards recent arguments on sustainable development studies through transnational analysis. In particular, it provides a criticism on the concept of peace that ‘Pax Romana’ gave the original meaning and contradiction in the sense that it has the limited peace within Rome.

*Keywords: Bodily Democracy, Sustainable Development*

## “Running and Walking for Fitness. The „Sport-for-all-Movement“ in Austria during the 1970s under Biopolitical Perspectives”

Rudolf Müllner, University of Vienna, Austria

This paper describes some key aspects of the ‘sport for all movement’ in Austria during the 1970s. In this year a large-scale national fitness campaign was established. The core of this initiative was the so called “National Fit-Walk and Fit Run” which was organized every year on the 26th of October on the national state holiday. During the 1970s about 500. 000 people participated in this fit walks and fit runs. They were the largest sport for all events in Austrian sports history.

This fitness initiative was not at all an autochthonous Austrian initiative. It was based on organizational and scientific experiences and concepts in the USA, Scandinavia and the Federal Republic of Germany. But it is not only interesting IN how it was organized but also how it was embedded within the modernization process of sport and movement culture in central Europe.

For this some important discourses for the promotion of fitness sports which came up in that period were analyzed. (1) The belief that fitness is an efficient tool for treating degenerative impacts of “modern civilization”. (2) The general rise of sports participation during the 1970ies. Especially through the involvement of women, children and elderly people. And (3) – another import aspect – the cultural historical description of the two constitutive forms of exercise: running and walking.

The theoretical frame of this study is Michel Foucault`s concept of biopolitics. It will be asked how the body subjects (participating within the Austrian sport for all movement during the 1970s) organized their activities between the poles of self and external optimization.

Generally the sport for all initiatives in the end of the 20 century play an important role in the transformation process of modern sports. Not least because in that period the general paradigm of body enhancement was established and became broadly accepted.

*Keywords: Sport for all, fitness, self improvement, body enhancement, body history, Austria*

## “Winning the Hearts of the People. The ‘Trim Action’ – a Transnational Inspired Sportive Intervention in the Netherlands, 1960s-1970s”

Marjet Derks, Radboud University Nijmegen (RU), Netherlands

Contemporary Dutch politicians have embraced sport as an identity marker and national unifier. But looking through the lens of history, this is rather an invention of tradition. For the larger part of the 20th century, the Dutch government was reluctant to address sport or to intervene in its population’s lifestyle. Discourses on health and consumption were shaped by civil society, in particular with confessional leaders and organisations taking the lead. It wasn’t until the rise of the welfare state that both scientists and governmental institutions began to co-construct ideas on ‘how to’ live, consume and be responsible citizens.

From the late 1960s onwards, both the national government, the Dutch Heart Foundation and the National Sport Federation initiated a so-called ‘Trimactie’, which targeted the inactive part of the population that showed an alarming rate of heart disease. Inspired by examples from Norway and Germany, nation-wide jogging courses were constructed. Although this first state intervention in the realm of sport has been acknowledged for its breakthrough effect on the popularisation of running in the Netherlands, its political meaning has not.

This paper signifies the ‘Trimactie’ as a state intervention that resulted not only from the welfare state, but also from a loss of traditional (particularly confessional) authority. Upcoming social-democrats, who eagerly wanted to replace traditional confessional authorities, were amongst the forerunners. Furthermore, politicians increasingly had to actively win the popular vote. Signalling the increased importance of sport in the public realm, they began to look for opportunities to plug in. The launch of the ‘Trimactie’, with politicians acting as sporting people, is a case in point. Partly resulting from the ‘Trim Action’, 1974 saw the first national sport policy document

*Keywords: state intervention, welfare state, sport and politics*

# Session ZdS/ZZF: Cultural Perspectives on East German Football

Session of the Centre for German Sports History (ZdS) and the Centre for Contemporary History (ZZF) - Abstracts

## Cultural Perspectives on East German Football

The papers will explore how Football in East Germany shaped every day-life in the GDR. There are very different fields of cultural influence that will be examined: How did the „Sovietization“ of the general sport system affect the attitudes and enthusiasm of players and fans in the GDR? To what extent did the GDR simply imitate Soviet sport structures, and where did it succeed in creating its original patterns in organizing elite and everyday sports? Did sport contribute to the creation of a „homeland GDR“, especially on the local level? Who were the role models: Especially the public role and influence of national players, players in the local leagues, and Soviet football teachers on the elite sport system as well as on the local football crowd will be discussed. Are there significant differences in the cultural importance of football in East German society compared to West Germany? The presentation is based on new material from archives, on interviews with contemporary witnesses and a broad media research.

## “Sovietization in East German Football”

Jutta Braun, Zentrum Deutsche Sportgeschichte (ZDS) / Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung (ZZF)

With the communist transformation of East Germany after 1945, also the sports system had to adapt to the standards of the new political regime. The paper traces the different acts of „Sovietization“ in East German Football: from the dissolving of „bourgeois“ sports structures to the imitation of Soviet style organizations like Dynamo. At the same time, the author asks the question how the population responded to the imposed new and often alien sporting traditions that were imported from the USSR. Especially the reform of the elite football club system in 1966 shall be examined: Did GDR football partly return to „old“ football traditions to meet the expectations of the fans? How did the concept of „Verein“ survive under the communist rule? And is there a legacy of Soviet sport in the united German sports system since 1990?

## “Soccer, Science and Socialism in the GDR”

Justus Kalthoff, University of Münster, Germany

Today, professional soccer is no longer thinkable without science. The use of science in soccer is taken for granted and, of course, soccer training is based on scientific knowledge. Prima facie, this finding may seem trivial. Because nowadays it is obvious, that the application of science in soccer promises a greater sporting success. However, scientific knowledge was hardly employed in soccer until the early 1950s and its use was anything but taken for granted and, indeed, needed legitimacy. Thus, the contribution will present the results of a historical study on the legitimization of science in soccer. Using the GDR as an example, the scientification of soccer in the 1950s and 1960s will be traced. Particular attention will be dedicated to the legitimization of science. It will be illustrated how soccer knowledge was transferred from the Soviet Union to the GDR.

From the early 1950s to the 1960s, the Soviet Union served as a role model for the GDR in general and GDR sport in particular. This was especially true for soccer. It will be argued that the Sovietization of the GDR and the scientific success of the Soviet Union – most notably demonstrated by the Sputnik missions since the late 1950s – as well as the scientific euphoria that prevailed at that time and the future promise of science to improve performance in soccer, led to and legitimized the scientification of GDR soccer.

Relevant documents were found at the Federal Archive Berlin (Bundesarchiv Berlin) and the Archive of the German Football Association of the GDR (Deutscher Fußball-Verband der DDR) at the Northeast German Football Association (Nordostdeutscher Fußballverband) as well as in contemporary scientific papers and popular periodicals

## “Helden der Kreisklasse” (Heroes of the district league) in Communist Germany (GDR)”

Kai Reinhart, University of Münster, Germany

This paper presents the results of a research project on low-level amateur football league in Communist Germany (GDR) from the 1950s to the 1980s. It will be shown which kind of problems the volunteers at the base of sport had to face. The communist economy did not offer modern sport equipment, nor modern means of transportation or communication. The games had to be organized by sending letters and the teams sometimes had to travel to the football fields with the help of a tractor and a trailer. Often there were no showers available in the locker rooms and sometimes there was even a lack of shoes or balls. At the same time, the officials had to report subsequent successes to the higher authorities of the German Football Federation of the GDR (DFV) referring to gaining members and talents. In order to fulfill these mostly unrealistic demands the persons working at the base of football developed a creative way of bookkeeping.

## Session 8: Stadiums and Playgrounds

### Abstracts

#### “A historical study of western-style playgrounds and recreation grounds attached to city parks in Japan: The introduction of Garden city Planning including the concept of leisure time and related facilities in early modern times”

Wakana Kawamura, University of Teacher Education Fukuoka, Japan

Hiroaki Sakakibara, University of Teacher Education of Fukuoka, Japan

This study elucidates the construction and layout of western-style playgrounds and recreation grounds attached to city parks in early modern Japan. The pioneering park called ‘Hibiya Park’ in Tokyo, which was modelled on western parks, was constructed by Tokyo City. According to the blueprint, the park of the western-styled recreation ground in Hibiya Park was based on a German planning guide titled ‘Gärtnerisches Planzeichnen’ (1891). In early 20th century Japan, the planning of garden cities was led by the Bureau of Area at the Japanese Home Ministry (naimusho). The Bureau had published a book titled ‘Garden City’ (denentoshi) in 1907, and its officers referred to the writings of E. Howard and A. R. Sennet, who had influenced city planning in western countries such as Britain, Germany, and the United States. The import and implementation of modern sport in Japan has been elucidated by a number of sport history studies. However, this study is novel in its attempt to explore in detail the ideas of E. Howard and A. R. Sennet—the men who influenced the introduction of western-style playgrounds and recreation grounds in early modern Japan. When the Bureau had started the planning for playgrounds, they modelled them after the ideas of Sennet and Howard. Particularly, Sennet’s concept (Garden Cities in Theory and Practice, 1905) of open spaces and recreation grounds attached to city parks was described in the chapter called ‘The facility of leisure (kanjiridou)’. After the concept of westernized garden city planning had been imported into Japan, metropolitan areas saw a gradual increase in the number of city parks with attached playgrounds. Hence, it is concluded that the preparation of the favourable political environment and installation sites as well as the attitude to sport in modern Japan, which led to people engaging in physical exercises and sport activities (especially in leisure time) was inspired by western countries.

*Keywords: western-style, playgrounds, city parks, leisure time, early modern Japan*

### **“Anatolian Cultural Heritage: Ancient Stadiums”**

Naci Kalkan, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey  
Aylin Zekioğlu, Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey

In our work, we studied material cultural heritage, specifically stadiums of Hellenic and Roman periods in Anatolia. The aim of these stadiums is to assess the architecture, culture, lifestyles, social rules of different periods on a case appealing to large communities such as sports. This study, which deals with the effects of the legacies left by the civilizations that lived in the Anatolian region in a historical perspective of the sport, also aims at shedding light on the sport activities made at those times. The basic principle required in today's sports activities is bringing new values to the field by getting together all national sportsmen, regardless of race, religion and language. The fact that the history of the sport also has important traces on the history of humanity makes it possible to make inferences about the Hellenic and Roman cultures in Anatolia. Some of the stadiums we examined in the study were in a very good condition, some of them were destroyed, and some of them were stadiums known owing to inscriptions from travelers' notes. The stadiums in the study include Aegean and Mediterranean ancient cities. To collect data in this study; books, articles, dissertations, and documents were used for this paper. The scanning technique is used as a data collection technique. At the same time, the ancient cities were examined on site and various observations were performed.

This study, which sought to revive Anatolia's rich sports culture and bring it to the agenda by exploring the richness of Anatolia in terms of antique stadiums, suggests that preserving cultural heritage is important for future generations. In the study, the results of the effect of the ancient stadiums on forming a Turkish sports culture were reached. At the same time, the formation of Turkish sports politics is affected by ancient sports culture. We think that historic sports facilities are a great way to create sports culture. It is obvious that the contribution of ancient civilizations to the formation of modern culture is related to the spread, development, and activity of sports in Anatolia.

*Keywords: Anatolia, Stadium, Roman, Hellenic, Ancient Cities, Cultural Heritage*

### **“A Nation at the Stands - The opening ceremony of the São Paulo Municipal Stadium as an example of the disciplinary politics of the Estado Novo (1937-1945)”**

Ricardo Assumpção, Architecture and Urbanism College, University of São Paulo (FAU USP), Brazil

The Revolution of 1930 ended the political hegemony of the regional oligarchies of São Paulo and Minas Gerais that ruled the Old Republic and started the centralization of power in a strong national State under the command of Getúlio Vargas. The control over all sectors of civil society was intensified with Vargas' institution of an authoritarian, nationalistic and anti-communist dictatorship called Estado Novo in 1937, which lasted until 1945. The idea of a single national identity that united all Brazilians as one was one of the main goals of this new regime that sought to put an end to all regional dissidences. Amongst many of the elements that fell under State control were sport activities, which played a key role in the construction of new model citizens.

This paper seeks to analyze the opening ceremony of the São Paulo Municipal Stadium as an example of the Estado Novo politics of society's regularization. Inaugurated in April 27th of 1940 as the greatest sports complex in Latin America at its time, the Municipal Stadium, with its capacity for more than 70.000 spectators, is a consequence of the popularization of sport in São Paulo. A sport venue of such magnitude is the result of combined efforts from public and private initiative in a city that grew at great pace and was becoming the most important economic center in the country. The rigid discipline demanded from the athletes during the opening ceremony, aiming to create perfect and uniform movements, can be seen as a reflection of the 'desired' harmonic society with no class struggles proposed by the Estado Novo. The instructions given to the athletes and printed in newspapers will be used as evidence of this argument. Vargas' inaugural speech, although brief, is also emblematic of ideas of order and discipline. Finally, the architectural project of the Stadium provides more evidence, as it was inspired by the ideas of harmony and perfection. The paper will discuss one of the most important moments of the construction of Brazilian identity through the analysis of a space built to host Brazil's most popular cultural manifestation, football.

*Keywords: Stadium, Estado Novo, Order, Nationalism, São Paulo*

# Session 9: Sport and Modernisation

## Abstracts

### “The Rise of Nonwestern nations in Sports vs. the Imperatives of Globalization”

Amit Gupta, USAF Air War College, United States

Sporting megaevents bring out both the best as well as the most cautionary features of globalization. On the one hand they symbolize the democratization of international sports while on the other they suggest that having the financial or public relations wherewithal to host the games is not enough. Instead, we need to see these countries adopt the principles that have led to the success of globalization—democracy, transparency, open societies and good governance—in their hosting sports as is the case in other successful global international practices.

#### Background

The internationalization of sports began in the 1870s and continued till the 1920s with tennis, soccer, rugby creating international administrative institutions—the most prominent achievement being, of course, the establishment of the International Olympic Committee. Because western nations were the founder members of most international sporting associations they dominated these bodies and set the rules for a sport, dominated its finances, and determined the location of major international events.

Since the 1980s, however, the democratization of the international sporting system has taken place with nonwestern nations gaining power within international sporting institutions, increasingly hosting sporting megaevents, and since the 2000s buying the premier sporting clubs of western nations. Thus the International Cricket Council now has its headquarters in Dubai and it is India that controls the financial health of the global game. The World Badminton Federation, similarly, has moved to Malaysia reflecting the popularity and market for the game in South East Asia. And witness the number of foreign owners in the fashionable English Premier League.

Additionally, we are seeing nonwestern investors buying teams like Manchester City, Paris St. Germain, Inter Milan, and AC Milan. The result of the growing influence of nonwestern nations has been the increased flow of wealth into sports as a truly global market has been created for a number of sports particularly soccer. Part of the reason we now have \$100 million player purchases in soccer is due to the infusion of foreign, particularly nonwestern, capital from countries like Abu Dhabi, Qatar, and China.

In the case of cricket, the infusion of money into the sport in cricket crazy India has led to growth of the first generation of cricketing millionaires. Compare this with 40 years ago when Ian Chappell, Jeff Thomson, and Dennis Lillee were being

paid a \$100 a test match and the importance of nonwestern nations becomes apparent.

Nonwestern nations have also successfully bid to host sporting megaevents like the World Cup, the Olympics, and even the Commonwealth Games—Beijing Olympics (2008), New Delhi Commonwealth Games (2010), the South Africa World Cup (2010), the Qatar World Cup (2022), and Brazil’s World Cup (2014) and Olympics (2016). The fact that nonwestern nations have been so successful in acquiring the rights to host megaevents is a result of the democratization of the international sporting system and due to the fact that globalization has led to a flow of wealth around the world. Having said, that these nations have had mixed results in hosting these events and in their management of international sporting institutions and teams.

Thus while India has dominated global cricket the role of illegal gambling and match fixing has tarnished its leadership role. Brazil’s hosting of sporting events has been marred by internal protests over the costs of such projects—at the expense of social welfare programs—and due to charges of corruption. The New Delhi Commonwealth Games were badly organized and project money was siphoned off into private hands while the Qatar World Cup—six years away—is already tainted by charges of corruption in the bidding process and ill-treatment of workers building the stadiums. In the case of Beijing, a few hundred Tibetan monks scared the communist regime to impose a crackdown and essentially cast a shadow on China’s coming out party. The fact that China had to close factories and do odd-even license plate driving of cars in Beijing to reduce pollution also diminished the luster of the Olympics.

Perhaps the greatest contrast was between the London summer games (2012) and the Sochi winter games (2014) with the much bigger summer games costing \$13 billion while the smaller winter games cost a whopping \$50 billion.

Nonwestern and authoritarian governments—like Russia—have been willing to spend exorbitant amounts on sports since they are seen as an expression of soft power, particularly to build an international brand name for the nation. Yet, in a globalized world, the old idea of using sports to boost a country’s image makes no sense unless the rules of globalization are followed. The Nazi Olympics of 1936 or the Argentina World Cup of 1978 made sense in a pre-globalized world but now sporting events are deemed a success not because a country hosted a megaevent or as in Berlin or Beijing created a Potemkin village.

Today, what makes such events successful is that the host nation embodies the best values of globalization—democracy, good governance, and open societies. Thus the German World Cup of 2006, the London Olympics of 2012, and the 2016 Copa America in the United States were so successful because they were affordable, in a safe setting, and created the kind of joyous party atmosphere that people remember for years to come. Merely having the money to host such events is not enough because the success of sporting events lies in reflecting the best values of an open society.

Despite Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin’s best efforts Sochi was tainted by the

latent homophobia of the Russian leadership and its crushing of political dissent. One similarly wonders how Qatar will react to gay athletes or to men and women mingling freely and partying in front of open air big screens like they did in Berlin and Rio. Safety also becomes a problem as marked by the attack on Paralympians in Rio. Sports thus reflect the broader shifts in the international system and to ignore them is to have expensive and unmemorable sporting events that draw more criticism than kudos from international sporting audiences.

*Keywords: Nonwestern nations, globalization, sports*

### **“On the Study of the Transformation of College Sports System in Modern China (1895-1949)”**

Qilin Sun, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

College sports system in this paper refers to the specific rules for the implementation of the related activities by the universities. Its main effects are to maintain the internal and external relationships of the college sports activities, to set up the related organizations, and to coordinate various activities.

The universities of Modern China originated from the public schools, private schools, and the church universities in the late Qing Dynasty, such as Beiyang University, Nanyang public school and Jingshi University. These schools emphasized „the traditional Chinese values supplemented with modern Western management and technology” and replaced the overall contents of the traditional Confucian classics with the enlightenment of modern science and technology, especially with the increase of school sports in school’s teaching syllabus. The college sports were finally taking shape in modern China.

#### 1. The period of the Qing Dynasty (1895-1911)

In 1902, the Qing Government promulgated “The Regulations for the Imperial Universities Authorized by the Majesty ,, and gymnastics came to probationary and normal curriculum, the first formal gymnastic course in the imperial universities. The sports contents were added in “The Approved School Regulations” in 1903 and in “An Outline of the Teaching Affairs” in 1906. At the same time, school sports rules and regulations were established, chiefly to follow those of western universities.

#### 2. The period of the republic of China (1912-1949)

In 1913, the Ministry of Education of the Chinese government promulgated „the Regulations of University Education”, which laid a solid foundation for the development of university education. The „gymnastic department“ was renamed to „sports education department“ in „Renxu School System“ in 1922, which showed that sports activities received more attention. Further, the “soldierly gymnastics” was gradually replaced by track and field, ball games, athletics and gymnastics.

In 1929, the law of “The Education Goals of the Republic of China and the Implementation Methods” was issued, which is the first law for higher education in China. “The Key Points of the Administrative Organizations of Universities” was enacted in 1935, which required universities to set up discipline groups, including the divisions of health sports, military management, and life steering. “The Provisional Curriculum Standards for the University Physical Education“ was enacted in 1936, publishing guidelines for the set-up of various disciplines like games, track and field, swimming, gymnastics.

“An Outline of the Wartime Implementation Scheme for Education at All Levels” was established in 1938. It set up a concrete plan for PE courses. In 1940, “The Implementation Scheme for School Physical Education” and “The Provisional Lowest Standards for the Sports Equipment of schools at all levels“ were enacted, which showed the development of the school sports to a new stage. “The Sports Implementation Plan for the People of China” was issued in 1945. It was revised four years later, which involved management of the sports funds, construction of facilities, skills assessments, training of teachers’ abilities, the complete sets of teaching materials. College systems for sports in modern China have experienced a developmental process from the academies of classical learning, the old schools, to the universities, from the private, church, and public schools. It also experienced a process from absorption, exploration to the stage of relative maturity, and laid a solid foundation for the future college sports system.

*Keywords: College Sports System, Modern China*

## “A historical study of the formative process of Aikido as a modern Budo: Focusing on the continuity and the discontinuity of Jujutsu”

Ryuta Kudo, Waseda University, Japan

Aikido was founded by Morihei Ueshiba on the basis of Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu, several other martial arts and belief in the Oomoto religion, a so-called new Shinto sect. In previous researches, Ueshiba founded Aikido independently from that after training Daito-ryu, and the relationship between Ueshiba and Daito-ryu has been understood simply. In this study, the author aims to investigate Ueshiba's various activities that are intended to be independent from Daito-ryu and will clarify the formative process of Aikido as a modern budo, focusing on the continuity and the discontinuity of Daito-ryu Aikijujutsu. As a historical material, two types of booklets on which the Ueshiba's training process of Daito-ryu was written, secret documents of Daito-ryu and secret documents which were given to Ueshiba's pupil are used. The main points are as follows: (1) about Ueshiba's training process of Daito-ryu. In 1915, Ueshiba became a pupil of Sokaku Takeda in Hokkaido. In 1922, Ueshiba received the kyoju dairi (instructor certification) license by Takeda in Kyoto. It meant that it would be incorporated into the iemoto (head of school) system of Daito-ryu. (2) In 1931, Ueshiba received the Goshin'yo no Te license (84 items of self-defense techniques) which constituted the highest levels of Daito-ryu at that time. In any case, Ueshiba made a high payment to Takeda. (3) About Ueshiba's various activities for independence from Daito-ryu. Ueshiba gave his pupil the scroll of Aioi-ryu Aikijujutsu in 1928. In 1931 he established Kobukan in Tokyo. Although Ueshiba gave his pupils the scroll of Daito-ryu again in 1932, after that, in the secret texts given to the disciples, the name of „Daito Ryu“ disappeared, and the name of the technique of Daito-ryu was also changed. However, Ueshiba continued to use clearly the „Aiki,“ which is the technical term of Daito-ryu in the prewar period. As the above process shows, Ueshiba was influenced technically by Daito-ryu in the prewar period. The iemoto system was also granted to him. It contrasts with judo, which originated from jujutsu and was reorganized as a physical culture suitable for modern Japan. Aikido as a modern budo was formed with continuity with jujutsu technique and the iemoto system.

*Keywords: Jujutsu, Aikido*

## Session 10: Sports for All in Theoretical Perspectives

### Abstracts

#### “A Theory of Sport for All? Elias's concept of sportization and contemporary developments of sport participation”

Jan Haut, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

In this contribution, the question shall be discussed if Elias's account of historical sportization processes is suitable to explain more recent tendencies towards “Sport for All”.

As a first step, newly published archive material (in Haut et al 2018) shall be presented, which allows for a more complete figurational perspective on the development of modern sport (Haut, 2018). Elias (1986) is known for stressing the importance of earlier stages of sportization (in 18th century), in connection with state formation processes. This figurational approach was subsequently criticized for focusing too much on violence (Stokvis, 1992), for ignoring historical evidence contradicting the theory (Vamplew, 2007), and for neglecting other crucial aspects of the modernization of sport (Stokvis, 2005). However, new material reveals that Elias (2018) intended to address developments of sport in 19th century and their relation to industrialization and “modernization” in greater detail. He was well aware that diffusion from landed upper classes to rising urban middle and working classes significantly transformed sports – and vice versa, the changing patterns of sport opened it up for more and other people than before.

In a second step, statistical data on sport participation in Germany since the 1950s shall be discussed: During the last five decades, the share of the population reporting to do sports has risen from 1/3 to about 2/3 – mostly due to growing involvement of women and older people, and accompanied by growing popularity of running, fitness etc (Haut, forthcoming). Contrasts between competitive sport and recreational, health-orientated physical activities have diminished, and an increasing variety of practices is accepted as “sport” (see already Cachay, 1990) – which is not (yet) open for all, but for more and other people than before. On the one hand, that supports the Eliasian notion that democratization and transformation of sport are intertwined. On the other hand, the growth of non-competitive physical activities seems to contradict the Eliasian concept of sport, in which codification has always been a crucial aspect of sportization (Malcolm, 2018).

In sum, the paper offers a more differentiated theoretical approach to the development of “Sport for All”, by scrutinizing the Eliasian concept of sportization with regard to two different stages in sport history.

*Keywords: Elias, Sportization, De-Sportization, Democratization, Participation*

### **“Sport for all” as a biopolitical intervention**

Stefan Scholl, University of Siegen, Germany

The paper seeks to historicize the concept of “sport for all” and to put it in a perspective that is using the Foucauldian terms of biopolitics and governmentality. Tracing the history of sports-related biopolitical governmentality and its characteristics through the 19th to the 20th century, a special focus will be laid on the emergence of the “sport for all” paradigm in the 1960s and the 1970s. In Western Europe, sport sociologists, sport physiologists and sport officials in the realm of the Council of Europe and the Trim and Fitness Conferences (later becoming TAFISA) discussed aims and methods of “sport for all”, leading to the adoption of the “European Sport for all Charter” and other key documents. As such, these transnational debates influenced many of the Trim and sport for all programs organized by almost every Western European country on a national level during the 1970s and 1980s. The paper will show, how the individual ‘life’ and the collective ‘life’ of the population were described and connected in the discussions, which role was attributed to sport in this context. It will be shown that the emerging “sport for all” paradigm inscribed itself into a long history of sports-related biopolitical interventions that focused on self-induced engagement and responsibility rather than coercion and high performance.

### **“Disability Sports for all? Not quite! Modes of Integration and Segregation in West German Disability Sports (1950-1990)”**

Sebastian Schlund, CAU Kiel, Historisches Seminar/ Collegium Philosophicum, Germany

Sports are generally believed to function as a tool for integration. Advertising campaigns focused on German football players with multicultural background highlight this development. Nevertheless, the combination of sports and integration does not apply universally and cannot be regarded as a given when taking a closer look at the West German disability sports organization. Which group of disabled persons had the chance to participate in the state-funded sports programs hinged on three factors: on whether the person was war-disabled or not, on whether he or she was physically or mentally disabled, and on gender. The paper argues that the changing modes of integration and separation can only fully be understood by analyzing all three factors simultaneously, based on the theory of intersectionality. My arguments build on a variety of sources produced by the federal organization of disability sports (Deutscher Versehrten sportverband/ Deutscher Behindertensportverband), responsible departments of administration and scientific studies on the structure of disability sports. The main argument focuses on explaining why, when, and by whom the dominance of war-disabled men in the disability sports groups was broken. After a period of segregation in the 1950s and 1960s, which was marked by quantitative and qualitative hegemony of physically disabled, male war veterans, an influx of multiple other groups of disabled persons gained traction. This process was down to interventions by several governmental departments threatening to cut funds, by academics promoting the idea of sports as a means of integration, and to changing concepts of disability and gender in West German society as a whole. Although the 1970s brought about a phase of significant transformation, frictions between different groups of disabled athletes still persisted. Especially mentally disabled persons continued to be excluded in a host of disability sports groups. The paper is related to the sub-themes of integration, inclusion and segregation in sports and physical cultures, as well as gender diversity in sports. My findings aim at a more nuanced understanding of how internal structures of sports organizations reflect perceptions of social categories in society as a whole.

*Keywords: Disability Sports, Gender and Sports, Intersectionality*

## Session for Early Career Scholars: Academic Pathway: Publish or Perish

Moderator: Gertrud Pfister, Annette R. Hofmann, Gerald Gems

In this session the Early Career Students get to know each others and discuss pathways of an academic career. Experienced scholars will give advice and present insights into their own careers. One of the main topic will be how to publish in academic journals.



Photo: Bastian Arnholdt (medialab IFS)

## Session 11: Transnational and Intercultural Aspects

Abstracts

### **”Sport as a Field of Gathering and Alleviating Conflicts in a Diaspora: An Annual Friendship Volleyball Tournament by Koreans living in Hamburg, Germany”**

Seo-Ok Yoon, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

Existing research on immigrants and sports has focused on the extent to which immigrants can better adapt themselves to mainstream society through sports, especially sports of a mainstream society, based on Berry’s Acculturation theory. However, the research on the sports activities conducted by immigrants composing their diaspora as internal mechanisms seems to be insufficient. Therefore, this paper looks at the activities of the Friendship Volleyball Tournament of the German Korean Diaspora in Hamburg to understand the significance of the diaspora members’ sports activities to their members.

The volleyball tournament was triggered by the immigration of Korean laborers in Hamburg and, as they were settled and the diaspora was formed, be an annual event. This event started as a leisure activity of male shipbuilding engineers living in the same dormitory in 1973. But in 1975 when Korean immigrants began to settle in Hamburg, Korean women such as nursing women, international students and resident employees started taking part. So the tournament has been a field to include Koreans living in Hamburg, boasting the longest history and the largest number of participants in the diaspora.

Also, the tournament is meaningful as a space for relaxation of conflicts among social organizations in the Korean Diaspora. Korean people in Hamburg interact with each other by belonging to social groups by each generation, i.e. 1st generation, 1.5 generation, 2nd generation, and 3rd generations, three generations, and to Christian communities, i.e. one Catholic and eight Protestant churches. Each social group and Christian community has a kind of a rivalry for very limited human and material resources and it often causes conflicts between organizations. There is a positive side to the volleyball tournament in the situation where any communication space between organizations is absent. Each organization competes mentally and physically by securing the location of its tent before the start of the competition, ardent cheering, and playing against other organizations. And the process temporarily seems to alleviate some conflicts.

*Keywords: Korean Diaspora in Germany, Sports for Diaspora’s inside Friendship, Ethnic Gathering, Conflict Alleviation*

## “Visit of Heinrich Prince of Prussia in 1899 and Revival of Korean Traditional Archery”

Young-il Na, Seoul National University, South Korea

Korean traditional archery has been passed down for centuries. Korea is an archery powerhouse with 39 medals in Olympic archery events alone. In the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), archery was conducted in the military service examination for 500 years. In 1894, the military service examination system was abolished and the basis of archery was broken. However, it is said that when in 1899 Prince Heinrich of Prussia visited Korea he made it possible for the traditional archery to be resurrected.

The modernization of Korea began with a treaty with Japan in 1876, followed by a treaty with the United States (1882) and Germany (1883). Germany played a major role in the modernization of Joseon in Western countries. While Germany was interested in the gold mining right and the Gyeongwon Line railroad in Korea, Korea was interested in the German military system.

In a situation where Korea's independence was threatened by the seizure of foreign powers, Prince Heinrich visited Korea from June 8th to 20th as a state guest. On June 11th, he visited Gyeongbok Palace and Beiwon at around 3 pm. It is said that he saw six archers practicing and even joined the archery himself. In an interview with Sung Moon Young (1870-1947) of the Chosun Ilbo, dated January 3, 1938, there is a memorandum on this. He said that after the visit of the German prince, he received an edict to encourage the archery, which had no longer existed. A letter, on June 29, sent by Prince Heinrich to his brother, Wilhelm II, records the Joseon archers shooting. The purpose of this article is on the one hand, to examine the influence of the visit of Heinrich Prince of Germany to the resurrection of traditional archery and on the other, to confirm the facts. To this end, I examined the newspaper's articles, the diplomatic documents between the Korean and German governments regarding the visit of Prince Heinrich to Korea, and a letter from Prince Heinrich to Wilhelm II.

*Keywords: Korean traditional archery, Heinrich Prince of Prussia*

## Session 12: Sports in South America

### Abstracts

#### “The associative life of Portuguese immigrants in São Paulo: Negotiating identities through sport and social clubs (1920 - 1941)”

Samuel Santos Neto, University Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

Edivaldo Góis Junior, University Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

This research aims to understand the identity processes regarding two social and sports clubs founded by Portuguese immigrants in São Paulo during the 1920s. In the early 20th century the city became an immigration hub, receiving people from different countries. The Portuguese immigrants, whose cultural similarities facilitated their integration into Brazilian society, corresponded in 1934 to 26% of the city's foreign population. These immigrants used their different associations to promote cultural values imagined as typically Portuguese, and also to create support networks for their living. This was an important factor in the negotiation of particular identities within the community of Portuguese immigrants and their descendants. In this study, we sought to understand how the social and sports clubs contributed to this process of identity configuration between 1920 and 1941. The research is methodologically placed in the context of cultural history, looking at interdependence between the cultural practices that took place in the clubs and the representations of national identities that circulated in them and, also, in the press at the time. Our sources were selected excerpts from the newspapers that dealt with news and events involving the Clube Português and the Portugal Clube, elite associations located in the central region, founded by intellectuals and prestigious Portuguese. Both clubs were prominent in the early days of sportive fencing in the state, promoting classes, organizing teams and winning titles. In the analysis of the sources, we noticed that the clubs proposed to represent the entire Portuguese community in the city and, besides organizing typical parties, participated in political events, hosting solemnities and signing manifestos. On the other hand, they also celebrated Brazilian ephemeris and put themselves as Luso-Brazilians, emphasizing the brotherhood between the countries. These ideas echoed in the press. Our results suggest that clubs played an important role in shaping heterogeneous identities negotiated in practices and discourses, and that the prestige of sports and parties helped the propagation of these identity representations in the media. The research indicates that sport and recreational association can be an important element in shaping national identities among immigrant groups.

*Keywords: Sport, Association, Immigration, National identity*

## “Sport in Uruguay in the beginning of the 20th century: a perspective from the countryside”

Evelise Amgarten Quitzau, University de la República, Uruguay

Sports history is still a very recent field in Uruguay, which is gradually growing and settling as an academic area in the country. In the past few years we can observe the publication of a few studies. These focus especially on the constitution and development of physical education and, to a lesser extent, on the history of soccer, focusing mainly on teams located in the capital Montevideo. By concentrating their efforts especially on the capital, these studies end up reproducing a binary division frequently present in studies about the history of Uruguay: they look especially or sometimes only to the capital placing this area in an opposition to the “countryside” – viewing it as if it was a homogeneous area. With this in mind, the present paper is an initial incursion of the history of sports in Uruguay from a regional perspective, the city of Paysandú, one of the largest in the countryside, in dialogue with the capital. Paysandú is characterized for its location on the shores of the Uruguay River, at the border with Argentina. In the end of the 19th century it was an important economic route due to its harbor.

Our goal is to track the development of sports in the city of Paysandú in the first decades of the 20th century, trying to comprehend how this practice appeared in the everyday life in this city, whose economy was still mostly agricultural and whose urban development was still incipient. As sources, we use mainly newspapers published in the city during this period. The initial analysis of the documents points us to three most frequent practices, football, skating and rowing, which usually appeared as a form of communication with other Uruguayan and Argentinian cities, as a practice of social distinction and a festive element.

*Keywords: Uruguay, sports history, body practices*

## Session 13: Football II

### Abstracts

#### “The ball rolls on the paths of the city: Urban transformations, social conflicts and the football popularization in the city of Santos (Brazil)”

André Luiz Rodrigues Carreira, University of São Paulo, Brazil

The main objective of this research is to analyze the process of urban transformation that occurred in the city of Santos/Brazil between the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century in the world of labor and through one of the fundamental cultural elements of the Brazilian working class, football. I also intend to analyze the inherent conflicts that occurred in the formation of such initiatives, partly as a result of the clash between the cultural proposals formulated for the workers by anarchists and trade union activists, and other forms of class leisure that were rapidly becoming popular. Finally, the research tries to understand the space occupied by the associations dedicated to football in the tensions and contradictions between capital and labor and among the different nationalities (mitigating or reinforcing oppositions and rivalries) represented in the population of the port city of Santos in this particular period. The study is based on primary sources of associations or recreational clubs dedicated to the practice of football between 1903 and 1922; materials from class and mutual assistance associations; materials from local press, commercial or produced by workers and materials related to the proposals and actions of urban intervention in Santos in the period. These materials will be used to discuss football as a social practice, not necessarily as a sports practice. I do not intend to analyze football itself, restricted to the field of play, and what happens within the four lines during the ninety minutes of a game. My main focus lies in the social relations and cultural practices that involve football. By comparing the materials above, I intend to examine how, in a socially segregated city, the local working class was able – in a short period of time – to appropriate for themselves a prior elitist sports practice, and how the Santos society, in an intense process of transformation, influenced and was influenced by the dissemination of the sport that would quickly become a Brazilian national passion.

*Keywords: Urban, Labor, Football*

## **“Broken Soldiers, Wholesome Footballers: Australian Rules Footballers & the Embodiment of Masculinity in Rural Victoria during the 1930s”**

Nicholas Marshall, Victoria University, Australia

The intersections of sport, war and masculinity have long been of interest to historians. But what happens when soldiers return home as broken men? This paper explores how Australian Rules footballers playing in rural south west Victorian football competitions during the 1930s came to replace soldiers in newspaper celebrations of local manhood. Arguably Australia’s most popular winter sport, Australian Rules football has maintained a highly visible place in the sport history landscape of the nation. Despite its broad popularity the code’s history in rural regions is yet to be substantively explored by scholars and even less has been examined in regards to its meaning to rural communities historically. This paper mines local newspapers from the south west district of Victoria to explore the game’s role in producing and celebrating gender norms – especially in regards to ideals of masculinity. These ideals of masculinity were initially associated with the soldiers who were supposed to help Australia grow from a country of boys into a nation of men. However, in the aftermath of the First World War, and the subsequent failure of broken soldiers to thrive in rural settlements, the scene was set for the idealization of an alternative manly type. Drawing on notions of nostalgia and masculinity, this paper traces the way rural footballers in the 1930s became situated as relevant symbols of citizenship and manliness with which local communities were encouraged to revere and replicate.

*Keywords: Australian Rules football, Masculinity, Rural History, Australian History*

## **Session 14: Body, Health, Fitness II**

### **Abstracts**

#### **“Sport and the Process of Aging - Changing Opportunities and Challenges”**

Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Gerald Gems, North Central College, United States

This presentation perceives old age and gender as social constructions that influence full inclusion in Western society.

We will provide examples of elderly men and women who challenged such presumptions of decline and overcame age related barriers. Across historical periods, aged persons have been largely invisible in their physical activities and accomplishments. Athletes who have participated in the Masters Games have achieved phenomenal results little known to the general public, and are barely recognized by historians. Other seniors have dared to challenge expectations through their accomplishments in adventure sports such as mountaineering, sailing and long distance swimming. In addition, many elderly persons engage in physical activities as part of a healthy lifestyle.

We contend that active ageing can be a joyful experience rather than a negative phase of life.

*Keywords: Sport, Ageing, Participation, Opportunities, Challenges*

## “Muscular Missionaries in India: Yoga and the Global Ambitions of the ‘Y’ in a Modernizing Society”

Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia, Canada

When American evangelist, Harry Crowe Buck, fresh from his training at Springfield College, arrived to direct the National YMCA School of Physical Education in Madras in 1920 he was not slow to notice the variety of competing ‘systems’ of physical education, culture and training being exploited and urged at this time in India. Promising to offer the best physical exercise of West and East, Buck adopted yoga-asanas as an integral part of the Y’s physical education program even while acknowledging that yoga fit somewhat ambiguously into the discourse and practice of Muscular Christianity. Meanwhile yoga had already arrived on American shores from India in the form of anti-missionary work courtesy of Swami Vivekananda and his transcendentalist followers. Taking on an American mantle, yoga developed into India’s first global brand of physical culture.

When Yoga became a part of bourgeois reemergence of health-related physical culture practices which circulated globally during the early decades of the 20th century, YMCA missionaries such as Harry Crowe Buck and fellow Americans physical-educators were widely involved in facilitating transnational exchanges and cultural blending of the theoretical background and physical execution of these practices.

This paper follows Harry Buck’s and his colleagues’ efforts to build and sustain the focus of their ‘Y’ training while accommodating to their environment in India and supporting visitors from back home who were interested in the potential value of yoga for American physical education.

*Keywords: physical culture, American missionaries, India, Yoga*

## Session: Gender I

### Abstracts

#### “Between Burkini and Bathing with Buddha – Religious Impact on the Culture of Swimming”

Dagmar Dahl, Nord University, Germany

Between Burkini and Bathing with Buddha – Religious Impact on the Culture of Swimming

Throughout history, swimming has played an important part in human activity. Many early settlements took place near water (lakes, rivers or the sea) and different activities on and in water developed and became part of the culture. Swimming as a sport grew into one of the most popular activities. Nearly everybody is able to participate regardless of physical impairment as the buoyancy of the human body helps the activity. Overall swimming is regarded as a beneficial lifelong sport and participation for all is desired.

However, different religions and their particular cultural contexts have different concepts of body, movement and sport and may influence participation in swimming. This paper will present the different attitudes of Islam and Buddhism regarding swimming. In this context, we also want to look at the differences between culture and religion, in everyday discussion as often terms get mixed and can cause conflicts. We want to consider the different perceptions that each religion has concerning body image. Additionally, we will present practical examples and recent challenges when Islamic religious culture meet western swimming traditions and in addition what the Buddhist perspective offers swimmers in Europe.

The paper is based on textual studies, expert interviews and experiential field research. We can conclude, that both Islam and Buddhism hold positive views toward swimming when studying the basic texts. Particularly Islam, where there are practical aspects arising from cultural norms that may have an impact on individuals’ possibilities in joining swimming activities, it is important to state that swimming is regarded as positive from a religious perspective. Historically, we can see parallels from the Christian point of view on swimming, especially for women, and the situation for Muslim girls and women today. Today’s trend amongst swimmers to Open Water/Wild Swimming allows us to derive impulses for swimming practice from Buddhist philosophy and keywords like “Zen Swimming”, “Mindful Swimming” have become common concepts for movement practice.

*Keywords: Swimming, Religion, Culture, Islam, Buddhism*

## “Himalaya-Girls’ – A Media Analysis of the first and only Austrian Women’s Himalayan Expedition”

Martina Gugglberger, Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

In 1994 the Women’s Shisha Pangma Expedition was the first all-female mountaineering team from Austria to target one of the fourteen highest Himalayan peaks. Under the leadership of the Austrian journalist Gertrude Reinisch a team of fourteen female climbers attempted from March to May 1994 to reach the summit of Shisha Pangma (8013 m) in Tibet. The climbing team included also a Polish, a German-American and three female climbers from Tibet. In addition the staff on-site consisted also of Nepalese male Sherpas and a film documentary team. In order to obtain financial and organizational support for their project the female alpinists were busy to gain public attention. Therefore the whole endeavour was dedicated to the memory of Wanda Rutkiewicz, by then the most successful female mountaineer in the Himalayas who had disappeared 1992 while climbing Kangchenjunga (8586 m). Moreover the marketing strategy of the team followed the example of the successful American Women’s Annapurna Expedition in 1978: the Austrian team adapted the provocative slogan „A woman’s place is on top“ printed on T-Shirts and sweaters.

The media response in press and television was indeed huge and offers an insight on the relation of gender and mountaineering in Austria. Especially after the successful ascent of the summit the expedition was overshadowed by ongoing critics. Team-conflicts were stressed, whereas climbing skills and leadership abilities were disputed.

In my presentation I want to discuss gender constructions in the media representations of the female alpinists before, during and after the all-female expedition in 1994. Consequently, the results are embedded in a wider debate about the importance of gender in the context of mountaineering in Austria after 1945.

*Keywords: Mountaineering, Gender, Himalaya, Expedition, Austria, All-women*

## “History of women’s sport in Taiwan from the late 1960s to the 2010s- Politics and representation”

Wulun Liu, University of Claude Bernard Lyon 1, Taiwan

Taiwan is a historically disputed territory, colonized by different regimes since the 17th century. After the Second World War in 1945, Taiwan was dominated by the KMT (Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party). The sport was never a main project for the KMT, but it was deeply interwoven with political factors. From the 1950s, the Two Chinas issue appeared in the international sports domain, resulting in the exclusion of Taiwanese athletes especially in the 1960s and 1970s. The origins of the development of women’s sports in Taiwan can also be the product of political factors, which replace the absence of male athletes in the international field in the 1960s and 1970s. This research will center on the history of women’s elite sport from the first appearance of sportswomen on the world stage, which is also the period in which the Republican China in Taiwan gradually lost its allies and position in the international community. This research aims to discover the development of sport for women in Taiwan, focussing on the role they have played during the last half century, how political events have influenced the development of sport and women’s sport, how sportswomen have influenced politics and Taiwanese society, and how these sportswomen are described and represented in the press.

*Keywords: Taiwan, women’s sports, politics, Olympics, History*

# Session 16: Jewish Sports

## Abstracts

### **“The Jewish sports in Shanghai during the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China”**

Xianguo Li, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

In the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China, Shanghai was the largest Jewish settlement in China, consisting mainly of Sephardic Jews, Russian Jews and European Jewish refugees. The vast majority of the business-oriented Sephardic Jews were British citizens. They had certain economic strength and social status, and were keen on individual sports such as horse racing and the family sports such as masquerade, camping and hunting, which showed the life style of the upper-class society such as fitness, entertainment and social intercourse. The Russian Jews and European Jewish refugees, from all walks of life in society, were willing to engage in small-scale operations or served as lower class employees in order to survive. Therefore, they liked to engage in mass sports such as football, table tennis and boxing in their daily lives and thus showed differences with Sephardic merchants. In religious belief, Sephardic merchants paid more attention to the solemnity of religious rites, while the Russian Jews were relatively casual; however, when the Zionism arose, “the emphasis on competitive sports to prepare for military operations” again created a close unity of the Jews. In addition, the Jews paid great attention to the comprehensiveness of children’s education, and the sports activities were always the important contents in school education and family education. On the whole, the Jews in Shanghai in the late Qing Dynasty and the early Republic of China always adhered to the independence of faith and spiritual enrichment, whether in good times or in adversity, and they pursued the harmony and unity of body and mind through physical exercise. This spirit was also passed on to the Chinese people, which to some extent inspired them to fight for a more egalitarian society.

*Keywords: Shanghai, the Jews, sports*

### **“Emily Solis-Cohen of the National Jewish Welfare Board and Promoting Women’s Sport at Jewish Ys”**

Linda Borish, Western Michigan University, USA

This interdisciplinary paper addresses the significant role of Miss Emily Solis-Cohen, the first Secretary of Women’s Work in the National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB), and an advocate for women’s participation in the governance of and activities in the merging of Young Men’s-Young Women’s Hebrew Associations (YM-YWHAs), the Jewish Ys, in the 1920s and 1930s. Solis-Cohen became a leading voice in the development of young women and girls’ access to sport and physical education, typically the male domain, and promoting women’s autonomy in expanding programs for women’s sport. Solis-Cohen and other women from YWHAs strived to provide opportunities for women and girls in new YM-YWHAs and showed power in gender politics to gain access to sporting facilities and decision-making to promote the integration of women in the Jewish Ys.

Using the JWB archival records and other historical sources, this research shows how Jewish women desired to participate in sport in Jewish Ys, drawing on sport history, women’s and gender history and American Jewish history. What role did women play in shaping the sports programs and use of facilities to include both Jewish women and men? Why did sport for Jewish women become an important part of the Jewish Y programs, and how did sport become part of the Jewish Ys emphasis on democratic endeavors? In her leadership, Solis-Cohen in the JWB’s quarterly, *The Jewish Center*, commented on the need for women to be part of a partnership in “an enterprise of the whole community of both sexes” (1924). She authored field reports evaluating and articulating gender concerns for the material culture of new YM-YWHA buildings: gymnasiums, locker rooms, costumes. She contributed to handbooks for women’s sport and physical activities at Jewish Ys. Solis-Cohen worked with YWHA leaders in planning the YWHA Athletic League in Metropolitan N.Y. and was a JWB representative for the Women’s Division of the National Amateur Athletic Federation. This historical research on Emily Solis-Cohen and others shows the influence of American Jewish women in athletics, American Jewish life, and American culture.

*Keywords: Women’s Sport, Gender, American Jewish Life, Jewish Ys*

## “Between Jewish-ness and Austrian-ness: the difficult careers of Hakoah’s athletes Guth, König and Kaiser”

Gherardo Bonini, Historical Archives of EU, Italy

Jewish sports club Hakoah was founded in 1909 to permit access to sport for Jewish people, excluded by the Aryan paragraph to join Viennese clubs. In the Interwar period, Hakoah recruited several athletes coming from or having origins in other countries.

Until 1925, sport rules and citizenship laws permitted non-Austrians to compete but gradually the rules changed. The Austro-fascist regime frequently restricted the requirements for citizenship, impacting Hakoah athletes. For example, the swimmer Guth lost two Austrian titles due to his lack of compliance with these rules. As a result, he joined with Hakoah in order to participate in the Berlin Olympics. The athletes König and Kaiser encountered worse situations. Coming from Turkey in 1932, König apparently solved his citizenship problem in 1936 when, in opposition to the majority in Hakoah, he competed in the Olympics. In July 1937, however, a new restriction caused the disqualification of his winning relay teams. In the chaos, the Austrian athletics federation cancelled the results.

The Kaiser’s case belonged to another aspect of the issue around Austrian-ness and its anti-Semitism. Following a July 1936 Austrian-German agreement, Austrian federations were afraid to irritate Germans, and excluded Jewish athletes deserving selection in matches against Germany, while allowing them to compete with other countries. Kaiser, for example, was selected for an athletic match against Germany, but in Nuremberg was the object of anti-Semitic exclusion. This paper examines a number of other cases. It also examines the exclusion of Jewish athletes before Anschluss by Austrian sport authorities. Cancellation of records and titles occurred in a non-Nazi era or milieu. Guth’s case refers to rules, König’s to rules and anti-Semitism, Kaiser’s to anti-Semitism. A Nazi-oriented federation disqualified swimmers (Deutsch, Langer and Goldner) for refusal to compete in Berlin. Historiographically, this case covers a number of other situations. In accordance with Nazi doctrines during the games, Austrian cycling and athletic bodies disqualified some Aryan athletes, and then pardoned Deutsch, Langer and Goldner. Anti-Semitism emerged after the 1936 agreement for fear of retaliations.

The study uses mainly bibliographies and journals of that era, plus archival sources on König’s case.

*Keywords: Austria, anti-Semitism, citizenship*

## Session 17: Education

### Abstracts

#### “Physical Education for All? German School Policy and its Historical Development”

Sandra Heck, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

The goal to integrate all pupils into physical education (PE) is not a new concept. It is however only since the UNESCO called in the Salamanca Declaration in 1994 for a change in school systems worldwide that many countries started to deeper reflect on what has been done and what is currently done to fulfill those requirements. Germany belongs to the rather conservative countries which are traditionally segregating pupils with additional learning needs and disabilities into specific schools. How did this concept historically grow? And how did policies reflected in ministerial regulations and curricula of different school types develop?

The aim of this study is to analyze the historical development of the policies and curricula of different school types in Germany which explicitly give (or do not give) attention to pupils with special educational needs. Whereas the majority of those regulations apply to every school subject, the focus of this study is on PE including classes at primary, secondary, and also at special needs schools. The comparison, both historically and between these school types, allows an opportunity to give an overview of the political background which influenced and still influences the implementation of inclusive teaching in Germany. It further allows us to identify structures and conditions which can be interpreted as exemplary for other countries.

#### “Conformation of Taiwan sport pedagogy with educational reforms in the 21st century”

Hsien-Yung Liu, National University of Tainan, Taiwan

Taiwanese teachers have been facing challenges of implementing the novel curriculum guidelines since 2000, especially at primary and junior high school levels. Physical education is no longer a single subject matter, rather, an integral part of Health & Physical Education. Physical educators were quite unfamiliar with such a huge shift from monographic profession to broad health-related knowledge at first. Nowadays, the tendency has been prolonged to senior high school. In the very near future physical education teachers in senior high school will struggle for similar educational reform after 2019. This article discusses how the Taiwanese sport pedagogy deals with such a huge change and goes on its process of the future challenge of twelve-year curricular reform, starting from the introduction of the status quo

of the integrated health and physical education at primary and junior high schools, and later the continuous educational reform in the coming school year SY2019, with description of health and physical education learning field guidelines in details.

*Keywords: physical education curriculum, Taiwanese physical education policy*

**“The rule played by French youth and popular education movements on the creation of popular sports tourism.”**

Marion Philippe, University Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, France

The notion of sport tourism was born in 1980'. A lot of definitions have been made (De Knop, 1995 ; Gibson 1998) about this phenomenon, which is ultimately much older (Schut & Levet-Labry, 2012). French youth and popular education movements reached their apogee after WWII. In the time of the 5th republic, the policy was to develop sports (Tétart & Musée national du sport (France), 2007). This willingness of development was born in the spirit of Général de Gaulle who gave to Maurice Herzog, since 1958 (Héluwaert, 2009), the charge to develop a « sport for all » policy. He actually did a real work on all aspects of the sport on french society including the concept of sport leisure for all (Lassus, Martin, & Villaret, 2007). Having worked a lot with youth movents, Maurice Herzog could utilize his experience to reach his goal (Barriolade, Besse, & Loustalot, 2013).

This study concerns a reflection on two pioneering associations which are « Les Glénans », currently the biggest sailing school in Europe, born in 1947 and The National Union of Outdoor Sports Centers (UCPA) which was born in 1965 from the unification of two associations : the National Union of Mountain Centers (UNCM) and the French Nautical Union UNF.

The aim of this presentation is to analyse the true impact of this two youth groups on the creation of the concept of a popular sports tourism.

To this end, we will study archives of this different associations and the archives of Sports, Youth and Tourism' ministry. We will compare the subsidies and the evolution of attendance of this both movements. The aim here, is to put forward the role played by the association on this goal.

*Keywords: popular sport tourism, popular education, associative movement, France, youth and popular education movement*

## Session WGI: “History of Olympic Education in Japan and Germany”

### Session of the Willibald Gebhardt Institut (WGI) - Abstracts

The purpose of this ISHPES invited symposium is to document and reflect different studies on the development of Olympic education in the two countries of Japan and Germany. Both countries have a more than 100 years tradition of development of the Olympic movement and Olympic Games; both countries also hosted together six times Olympic Summer (1936, 1964, 1972) and Olympic Winter Games (1936, 1972, 1998) and a seventh event of the Games will be in Tokyo 2020. In both countries also WWI and WWII let to cancellation of the first planed inauguration of Olympic Games (Berlin 1916 and Tokyo 1940). In the social and cultural context of these Olympic Games different actions and projects were taken to link the host of Olympic Games with education and sport activities at school and outside school (Sanada, 2017, Obayashi 2017, Naul et al., 2017).

The symposium will include four papers, two of the Olympic education pathways in Japan with early educational projects for the Tokyo Games of 1964 (Taro Obayashi) and for Nagano Games 1998 (Hisashi Sanada. In particular the Nagano Games set up the international school project of “One school One country” programme which served as a model for other Olympic education based programmes later (Salt Lake City, 2002; Torino, 2006; Beijing 2008). A third paper discovers the different historical loops of Olympic education development in Germany (Roland Naul) which already started in the early context of Olympic Games of Athens 1896 and St. Louis 1904, later with Berlin 1936 and Munich 1972 before in the late 1980s the National Olympic Committee of Germany started regularly promotion campaigns with schools. A fourth and final paper will investigate the concepts and campaigns of Olympic education inaugurated by the International Olympic Committee and its different applications in Japan and Germany e.g. OVEP (Deanna Binder).

*Keywords: Olympic Education, Japan, Germany, Olympic Games, Programme, Physical Education*

## **“The History of Olympic Education in Japan - Nagano 1998: The “One school One country” Programme and Tokyo 2020: You-I-Don! Programme”**

Hisashi Sanada, University of Tsukuba , Japan

When the Winter Olympic Games were held in Nagano in 1998, local residents became involved in the “One School One Country” programme, in which they interacted directly with various foreign people including cheering for various countries athletes. The programme began in January 1996, after most of the participating countries in the Olympic and Paralympic Games had completed their registration. Students learned about their partner country’s history, culture, the life of people including school life, etc., and were involved in the activities of the exchange programme. During the Games, the children gave warm welcome to the visitors from around the world. After the Games, the students who participated in the “One School One Country” programme in Nagano city in 1998 became more cross-culturally aware than other students. This programme was adopted for students in 2002 Salt Lake City, 2008 Beijing, 2012 London and 2014 Sochi Games.

The diachronic common topics on the history of Olympic Education in Japan should be “international understanding” and “hospitality”. The three phases are as follows. 1) Prior to the 1940 bidding, Olympic Education focused on spreading “what the Olympics is”. 2) For 1964 Tokyo, it was focused on “how to welcome the foreign guests” (passively). And then, 3) For 1998 Nagano, it was developed as “how to promote the international understanding” (subjectively).

With the legacy and past experiences of hosting Games in Japan, Tokyo will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020. One of the core concepts of Tokyo 2020 is “Unity in diversity”. Not only in regard to the international understanding, but also accepting and respecting differences in race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion and political or other opinion etc, are emphasized at the plan. In addition, the important concept of Tokyo 2020 is to promote the recovery from the earthquake and tsunami of 2011. Many schools in affected areas have been rebuilt and are promoting the Olympic Education programme within the context of disaster recovery. These could be considered as new attempts at developing Olympic Education.

## **“Different historical pathways – different concepts of Olympic education in Germany”**

Roland Naul, Willibald-Gebhardt Institute Münster, Germany

Although the term of Olympic education was only inaugurated in the mid of 1970s by the work of Norbert Müller, there are at least some historical pathways before this decade when physical education of young people were linked with the Olympic ideals in the spirit of Pierre de Coubertin and the Charter of the International Olympic Committee. The purposes and objectives of Olympic education can be traced back and linked with the educational work of JCF GutsMuths in Germany and Reverend Thomas Arnold in the UK. However, a stronger impact only occurred after the inauguration of the Olympic Games of modern time. First reflections by educators and IOC members were published in school-based journals just after the Athens Olympic Games of 1896 (Guth-Jarkovsky, Kemeny) and by Willibald Gebhardt in 1904, prior of the St. Louis Games. The first generation of the IOC members had also become the first generation of Olympic educators either at regular secondary schools (Guth-Jarkovsky, Kemeny) or military schools (Balck, Butovsky) or as advocates in their countries to reform regular physical education with games and sports (de Coubertin, Vikelas). In this paper different pathways and efforts to link school-based education with the preparation of Olympic Games in Germany will be investigated and documented (Berlin 1916, Berlin 1936 and Munich 1972). In a second part of the paper the work of the German Olympic Committee (NOK) will be analysed when exactly 30 years ago, the first very small brochure were published for pupils prior of the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988. From that time onwards the NOK prepared Olympic education materials prior of each Olympic Games which included over the last 30 years step by step different concepts of teaching Olympic education. The range and content of the school materials and booklets was extended with a transformation of the focus of teaching: from Olympic Games knowledge to a more balanced and stronger impact of Olympic ideals and Olympic values.

*Keywords: Olympic Games, Germany, Olympic Education Programmes, Teaching Material, Concepts of Olympic Education*

### **“The History of Olympic Education in Japan Prior to the 1964 Tokyo Olympics”**

Taro Obayashi, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Japan’s involvement with the Olympic Movement began in 1909, Jigoro Kano (1860-1938), the first Japanese member of the IOC, established the Japan Amateur Sports Association as the organization responsible for sending Japanese athletes to the Olympics. In 1912, Japan took part in the Olympics for the first time in Stockholm with two runners in athletics (Refer to JOC website). At that time, the Japanese public was not familiar with the Olympics. However, the rapid success of the Japanese team – which won seven gold medals in Los Angeles in 1932 (ranked fifth in the world), and the publication of various books introducing the Olympic Games brought increased public attention.

Later, Japan succeeded in winning the right to host the 12th Olympic Games of 1940. For welcoming the foreign guests, the suitable attitude of nation was discussed at a journal, though Organizing Committee was forced to make the difficult decision to forego the Games due to the intensification of the war.

At the 55th IOC Session in Munich on the 26th May 1959, which selected Tokyo as the host city of the 1964 Olympics, Kazushige Hirasawa representing the Tokyo delegates gave an address referring to a textbook for elementary schools. In one chapter, the five rings and Pierre de Coubertin were introduced. During the preparation phase, Japanese government and regional boards of education published “Olympic Readers” for each school level regarding the hosting of the first Games in Asia. Practical lesson plans with suggestions were provided for covering the topics of the Olympics in social studies, physical education, morals, English, special education and school events. One of the main topics of the Readers is to spread the “hospitality” for school children. Furthermore, the ‘Olympic National Movement programme’ (Olympic Koku-min-Undō) was promoted by the Prime Minister’s Office on 22 June 1963. The Olympic Education for Tokyo 1964 was focused on “how to welcome the foreign guests”, as the vehicle for international understanding and the cultivation of hospitality.

### **“Historical Evolution of Olympic Values Education Including a Comparison and Contrast of Assimilation Patterns for the IOC OVEP Programme in Germany and Japan”**

Deanna Binder, Royal Road University Victoria, Canada

Guided by the 20th century hermeneutic idea that application co-determines understanding, this paper explores the conversations between theory and application that evolved during the implementation of three Olympic-related curriculum projects. Each of these projects was informed by specific fields of then-current educational theory, and offered understandings and insights that were applied in the next project. These understandings guided the development of the toolkit for the Olympic Values Education Program (OVEP) of the International Olympic Committee. Roland Naul, another Olympic scholar, describes the approach to Olympic education that evolved from this process as a “lifeworld” orientation, in which the Olympic ideals act as a motivation for learning activities in all aspects of life, integrated with active participation in sport and physical activity. Introduced to the world during a workshop in 2007 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, OVEP has been adopted and adapted in many countries through national Olympic, education and/or sport networks, and is now in a revised 2nd edition (OVEP II). This presentation will explore the successes and challenges of implementing OVEP in different national contexts with a particular focus on its dissemination in Germany and Japan.

# Session 18: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects

## Abstracts

### “Exploration on the Scope of Meta-discourse in Sport History”

Hyunju Jin, Zhejiang Normal University, China

Until today, efforts were made by sport historians to organize historical contents and to construct the identity of Sport Studies as a discipline. However, such efforts were centered on ,phenomena‘ related to sports, and lacked the metapoetic approach of ‘discipline‘ in Sport Studies itself. This study is an attempt to explore the possibilities of a common discourse as a higher-level academic discipline (Sport Studies), by expanding the scope of meta-discourse of Sports Studies by taking Sport Studies as subject of research for Sport History. This research will adopt the meta-historical method of Hayden White(1928-) to clarify the reason why the existing ‘History of Sport‘ has not been interested in Sport Studies. Metahistory is the history of history. While general history, so-called ‘proper history‘ focuses on events themselves, metahistory focuses on the results of the research on events. In other words, metahistory pays more attention to the ‘transcendental structure‘ of general history. So, this method will elucidate the ‘internal cognition‘ that existed in History of Sport researches. History of Sport diverges into two phases; one as the positivistic historical research, another as the postmodern historical approach. In a positivistic approach, the historical research brings the facts of sport to the present (‘description‘), and postmodern historical research questions the point of view and the meanings of the recovered facts (‘interpretation‘). It is well known that description and interpretation are very different approaches. However, both approaches adopt a diachronic perspective to view the events as the subjects of the research, and discover the changes and transition of history. This transcendental cognition towards history limited the object of the research to events. Based on this cognition, History of Sport Studies was not recognized as the research subjects because it was not an event itself but a research-result. The research results produced in Sport Studies provide a basis for reasoning on the whole of Sport Studies. It is a task of gaining recognition of Meta-Sport Studies, which Sport History is bound to carry forward in the future. History of Sport Studies is also able to benefit all Sport Studies researchers across the boundaries to appreciate the meaning of History of Sport and its value.

*Keywords: History of Sport Studies, Metahistory, Meta-history of Sport history*

### “Applying of Modified Longitudinal Study by Reconstruction data: Korean Students’ Physical Fitness Test”

YongIn Cho, Physical Education Lab. of Chung-Ang University, South Korea

SeungHo Woo, Physical Education Lab. of Chung-Ang University, South Korea

The Ministry of Education in Korea has revised the PAPS(Physical Activity Promotion System) to improve students’ health and their activities throughout the national curriculum since 2009.

Before the PAPS, started as a way of promoting students’ physical fitness in PE class in Korea, there was a government-level fitness test which was enforced from 1951 to 2005. In spite of a large amount of data on students’ strengths and their fitness from the old fitness test, there was no significant longitudinal study in Korea since some information had been discarded due to serious errors on data structure or the statistical analysis was not able to be performed due to the average data without standard deviation. The purpose of this study is to suggest an alternative research method by comparing differences between the year of measurement and the beginning time of measurement, which is targeting Korean students’ physical strength and their fitness. The modified longitudinal study uses a reconstruction method based on the measurement of beginning time as follows. For instance, the date for K-6 data in 1997 has become to the second-year data of 1996 generation since K-5 in 1996 is K-6 in 1997. The subjects of this study included one generation of Korean K-5 students between K-12 for eight years, and physical and physical data from 1985 to 2005 were used. As a result of the application of the modified longitudinal study by the reconstruction of generations, a change trend that is similar to the developing curve was observed, unlike the data based on the year of measurement, This result suggests that there could be a difference between the understanding of actual phenomena and the interpretation of data. Also, the results of this study suggests that it is necessary to apply the longitudinal research, if there are historical values, which are discovered in incomplete statistical data.

The inter-Korean sports exchanges can be seen as a joint effort for the political purpose of the North Korean government and a single team formation. Overall, the political and economic situation seems to have influenced the changes in the current situation. Unlike South and North Korea, 40 years of sports exchanges in East and West Germany have established a firm sports policy despite the external environment and political influence. If we continue to increase sports exchanges, it will be a great help for us to establish a base of unified Korea.

This paper analyzes the effects of inter-Korean sports exchanges and examines how sports have influenced inter-Korean exchanges until now. The purpose of this study is to investigate the sports exchanges between unified Germany and divided Germany to find out whether there is a viable plan for the formation of the unification base of the two Koreas. For this purpose, we analyzed the types of sports exch-

anges between South and North Korea, unified Germany and divided Germany. In addition, this paper analyzed the analysis of newspaper editorials, books, research reports, papers and etc.

*Keywords: Methodology, Longitudinal Study, Data Structure, Developing Curve*

## Session 19: Gender II

### Abstracts

#### **A Deformation of Shooting Sports: „Gaze“ at Female in Airsoft**

Wan Ting Lin , National Taiwan Normal University

Shooting sports are a collective group of competitive and recreational sporting activities involving proficiency tests of accuracy, precision and speed in using various types of weapons. One form of shooting sports, airsoft, is a military simulation sport where participants from opposing teams eliminate opponents by hitting each other. Airsoft originated from Japan in the early 1970s, tailoring to the needs of shooting enthusiasts while conforming to Japan's strict gun control. Originally designed for target shooting, their bullets could also hit humans without injury and this became popular for casual war games and the sport is enjoyed by all ages

Airsoft replicas are produced globally, with the majority being manufactured in Asia. Taiwan is one of the exporting countries. In Taiwan, airsoft used to be placed in an illegal and awkward situation because of the tough laws and the poor social perception. After the great efforts of airsoft participants to make a decree amendment, the participants registered in a legal public airsoft association in 2006. Meanwhile, the Taiwan government has started to promote the airsoft for tourism in advertising and holding regular activities, especially in offshore islands.

Within the change of the social structure and the awakening of feminist consciousness, the meaning and content of sports changed considerably. This resulted in the fact that airsoft today draws a lot of women's attention. This research looked at the female recreational sport participation image in airsoft. The focus is on gender ideology and how the media influenced the discourse of females participating in airsoft. Through a literature analysis and the observation of airsoft, it can be stated that female seek stimulation and challenge during the adventure recreational process. From the stereotypical impression, airsoft remains a predominantly male sport activity. Females are seen as spectators instead of participants since females are still a small proportion in airsoft.

*Keywords: Gaze, Airsoft, Shooting Sports, War Games, Gender Ideology*

## „Early ‚Sports for All‘ - ideologies and practices in history: the social and gender point of view[JD1] „

Leena Laine, The Finnish Society of Sport History, Finland

The first „Sports for All“ - State Committee Report in Sweden was published in 1969 (SOU 1969:25). It presented a plan for distributing the state support for sports more equally. Over twenty years later, the critical „Survey and Analysis of Financial Support for Sport“ (DS 1993: 58 *Idrott åt alla*) saw the current situation with pessimism: „It is mainly the established sports that are encouraged -- men are often favoured in relation to keep-fit sport“. -A circumstance that has been stated in many investigations afterwards (e.g. Norberg 2002; Bolling 2003, 2016; Sjöholm 2006). The promises of the motto „Sports for All“ had lead to no results. In Sweden the Central Sports Federation (RF) concentrated on competitive sports, while at the same time it underlined the social and national advances it supported through its activities. In Finland, as well, the established organisation served the needs of male elite sport, supported by the state since the 1920s. Since the 60s the discourse seemed to have changed in favour of fitness sport (Vasara 2004) - then seemingly thinking of new resources for vanishing competitive sports. Supported by state and communities the fitness sport system won large foothold as part of the welfare state.

The Swedish Survey and Analysis (1993) concluded that state support was mainly forwarded to men’s sport. Since the 1990s the situation was not much different in Finland. The question arises, what was women’s role in the Sports for All discourses and activities? Looking back in history, female gymnasts with their gymnastics and non-competitive sports activities based on the Lingian ideology were the avantgarde of the Sports for All movements.

The paper is based on Swedish and Finnish research literature as well as on my earlier research and some archive material.

*Keywords: sport for all, Finland, Sweden, sports establishment, power, gender, history*

## Session 20: Sport in Great Britain

### Abstracts

#### ”No fee was to be charged for their services’: British Athletics Coaching in the 1930s”

Dave Day, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Resistance to the adoption of American training methods and the use of professional coaches in British athletics before the First World War has been well documented and this paper utilises a small scale prosopographical approach to extend this work by illustrating how these attitudes persisted well into the 1930s. An ongoing preference for amateur coaching from one’s peers was clear in the year before the Berlin Olympics when six amateur coaches were appointed to instruct at the Loughborough summer school for athletics. These men appeared again later that year in a much longer list of amateur athletes and officials willing to give talks, lectures and demonstrations to clubs and schools. As keen amateurs and volunteers, ‘no fee was to be charged for their services’, although it was expected that out-of-pocket expenses would be met. An analysis of the composition of this list reflects the traditional profiles for amateur coaches in this period who came from educational institutions, the armed forces, medicine, law and finance, as well as other non-professional middle-class occupations. For these men, coaching was a hobby and they lacked the resources and knowledge to be able to match their coaching counterparts in America, who were career coaches dedicated to producing Olympic victories. As the data presented here shows, many of these British amateurs were also prominent as administrators for the Amateur Athletic Association and some of them were also involved in Olympic administration, commitments that not only diluted the time available for coaching but also created a collective environment within which the values and ethos of amateurism were constantly reinforced. While it would be a mistake to assume that there was a lack of vision among this group about how coaching should be organised, and the author highlights the impact made by Roland Harper, a driving force in the introduction of the AAA coaching scheme in 1946 and the appointment of professional Geoff Dyson as AAA chief coach in 1947, the fact that these men remained so influential in British athletics suggests an explanation for why British athletes continued to be eclipsed by their American counterparts.

*Keywords: Coaching, Amateurism, Athletics, Prosopography, Inter-War Britain*

## “22 Players Run After the Ball, and in the End England Wins”

Vesa Vares, University of Turku, Finland

The paper deals with the political aspect of the Germany-England football matches played in 1935 and 1938. Both matches were connected to political controversy, since the political Left in Britain wanted to boycott them, especially because of the discriminatory nature of the sports politics in New Germany. The 1938 match in Germany is also known for the “infamous gesture”, the Nazi salute which the England team was persuaded to give by the British diplomats and representatives of the FA. These episodes have been described from the British point of view by, for example, Peter Beck and David Downing.

There are references to the matches in several German studies of football history, but they are mainly general in nature. This paper uses German diplomatic documents (from the BA and the PAAA) and newspapers in order to enlighten the German political aims which they connected to these matches. The German team was supposed to prove that the new Third Reich was dynamic and strong enough to challenge the traditional leaders of the game; however, the German team and also the newspapers also attached importance to the conduct of the German fans and image of the New Germany and were mainly very realistic about the result. It was actually more important to the German diplomacy that the matches took place at all than what the result was. England was the favorite, and this was acknowledged. The purpose of the paper is to show how politics were connected to an event which was basically unpolitical and how the “unpolitical” could thus advance the political aims. It helps to unfold the influence of politics, identities etc. in sports.

The paper deals at least with “Historical approaches to mega-events in sport” but could be linked to many other sub-themes as well.

*Keywords: Football, England, Germany, National Socialism, identity, politics*

## Session 21: Sporting Relations

### Abstracts

#### “War is just another sports game? On Polish-British (sporting) relations as presented in WW II veterans’ recollections”

Joanna Witkowska, University of Szczecin, Poland

The Second World War made the Poles and the Britons unexpected allies. After the failed September Campaign in Poland (1939) and then the surrender of France, many Poles emigrated to the UK where they continued their struggle under British military command. This wartime coexistence became the theme of Polish veterans’ recollections which are the primary sources used for the purpose of the conference presentation.

Although sport has long been an indispensable companion of human civilization in general, it occupies a special meaning in the British cultural consciousness as the United Kingdom is the homeland of numerous sports or their rules of the game. This importance of sport for the British became also evident in the periods of greatest emergency, including the times of war, when sport permeated the battle grounds, home fronts and POW camps. Bearing this in mind, this paper will examine the role sport played in Polish-British wartime relations. It will be argued that sport and physical activity was a conveying belt of the culture of „the other“. Consequently, some of the intercultural communication breakdowns had their roots in different readings of the meaning of sport for both, Polish and British nations. Finally, this lack of knowledge influenced cultural (mis)representations of the image of the wartime ally as presented in Polish veterans’ recollections. It is hoped then that by the examination of the place of sport in wartime realities and memories, the paper will highlight the role of sport in intercultural communication and its potential to convey cultural messages

*Keywords: sport, intercultural communication, Polish-British relations, World War II*

**“The Football - a conflicts’ generator in the recent history of international relations.  
A Case Study: The former Yugoslavia”**

Paul-Claudiu Cotirlet, Ministry of Culture and National Identities, Romania

The violence associated with some football matches which we see in our modern and contemporary society, has historical roots. Since its first appearance in England, in the 13th century, the football game developed a violent character. However, it should be noted that as the game was increasingly regulated, the players were forced by the game’s rules, to respect fair play and the ethics of the competition. From this moment on, violence has been present among the supporters of the teams involved in football competitions, - a phenomenon specific to the society of the 19th century. This phenomenon of violence has been conceptualized by historians and especially by sociologists since the 1960s and called “football hooliganism“.

Is football a facet of a violent society? Can it be regarded under certain circumstances, as a system of ideological and political negation of the political entities? I tried to answer these questions using the case of the fascist state, created under German occupation, during the War World II.

The causes of violence in stadiums have socio-cultural origins and are in a way influenced by urban development, respectively by increasing the masses’ influence in public life. A relevant example concerns the Balkan area at the end of the Cold War. When the nationalist movements and public manifestations for the disintegration of Yugoslavia emerged, as well as the independent national states came into being, the football stadium was no more an athletic confrontation, but a political one, “a national avant-garde, a voice amplifier for the nationalist rhetoric, and so creating a vast space for manipulation inside a beautiful game.“

From this perspective , I would invite you to make an incursion into the tumultuous football’s history from some territories, with their difficult past, and to see how sport rivalries were transformed in political confrontations.

*Keywords: violence, nationalism, Balkans, competitions*

## Session 22: Sport and Media

### Abstracts

**“To Be a Sincere Homo Sovieticus<sup>1</sup>): A Study on Korean-Russian’s Physical Cultural Activities in 1920-30’s in Maritime Korean Newspapers ‘Sunbong(Avant Garde)’”**

Mina Yang, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

This study investigates Korean-Russian’s physical cultural activities in the maritime provinces as a minority in the early Soviet Union recognized the Soviet citizens in a new Soviet social and cultural environment in 1923-37 (from the birth of the Soviet Union to the Korean-Russian’s Deportation) through the Korean-Russian’s newspapers Sunbong (Avant Garde) . The Soviet physical culture (physical education) was used politically, in order to spread socialist ideals and lay the foundations of the nation in the early Soviet Union.

The methodologies used in this study are a historical research based on literature and document The Maritime Korean Newspaper Sunbong’s is an important material to understand the Korean-Russian’s society at that time. There are two main types of Korean-Russian’s physical cultural activities referred to in SunBong. The first is the „Korean Athletic Meeting“ was held at the Korean traditional holiday Dano (the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar). The second are the activities of the sports club of The Far East Joseon Pedagogy University.

The Soviet regime promoted physical cultural activities for the purpose of strengthening national defense (Vseobuch (1918), GTO (1931)), improving labor productivity and propagating socialist ideologies. Korean-Russians focused on physical cultural activities to become a healthy worker for the construction of a new Soviet society and it was an opportunity to lead the development of Korean physical cultural activities.

[Homo Sovieticus (Soviet person)\_ This term was well-known for the same title novel (1986) by Soviet writer and sociologist Aleksandr Zinovyev. It has critical and passive meaning for those who conform to the Soviet Regime. But in this study, Homo Sovieticus was used for active and enlightened persons trying to become sincere Soviet citizens.]

*Keywords: The Early Period of Soviet Union, Soviet Physical Culture, Korean-Russians in Maritime province, Sunbong (Avant Garde)*

### “Where do you find media in the sport organizations”

Marit Stub Nybelius, Malmö University/ Dalarna University, Sweden

Ski jumping and cross country skiing are two disciplines in the international ski federation (FIS). Nowadays, a sport on an international elite level can hardly work without media involvement. Cross country skiing and ski jumping have had different challenges: ski jumping had a media boom in the beginning of the 21st century while at the same time cross country was struggling to get media coverage. In my doctoral thesis I investigate the mediatization of ski jumping and cross country skiing and this study is one out of four. I have examined the minutes from the different committees within the FIS related to ski jumping and cross country skiing on an international elite level. The analysis shall answer the questions where does the media exist in the organization? How much space does the media get in the work of the different committees? The two disciplines are very different from each other. Ski jumping is a margin sport with a lot of media cover and very good TV ratings. Cross country skiing is a mass sport in the sense that millions of people do go skiing, but the media coverage and TV-ratings are much smaller than for ski jumping, except for the Nordic countries where cross country skiing is one of the most popular media sports. I will present the result of this study and discuss where FIS work with the media in the different disciplines in the FIS organization. The study has a significance for sport history since the media revolution, especially at the end of the 1990's in many ways changed the way sport is organized, performed and perceived. If we understand the history it will help us understand the present and the future of sport. The conclusion is that even within one sport federation the work within the disciplines are very different and there is not one answer how to work with the media. The conclusion is that the more media knowledge a sport organization has, the more it can develop and control their own sport.

*Keywords: Organizations, media, cross country skiing, ski jumping*

### “What are extreme sports from an Analysis on the Media, the Consumer Society and the Myth?”

Shuhei Tonozuka, Hokkaido University, Japan

Extreme sports are often perceived as acrobatic activities with high risk, specialized gear, and publically consumed in short video clips on social media. Jean-Claude Lebeau and Ryan Sides argue that extreme sports reflect an antisocial existence in society. Belinda Wheaton calls this “lifestyle sport” and argues that extreme sports act as a useful tool to advertise to youths and young adults. She further uses the term “alternative sport” to denote a sport that is different from the western traditional activities that constitute mainstream sports. Rinehart (2000) suggests that alternative sports are activities that “either ideologically or practically provide alternatives to mainstream sports and to mainstreamsports values.” This paper will take these analyses further by studying the relationships that players have with each other, society, and the media. First, this paper will provide an overview of the transition from pre-modern sports to modern sports. The close relationship between identity and consumption has become a key indicator for examining the changing social terrain in late-modern/postmodern society. Second, focus on the function of Social Networking Sites (SNS), which allows players to form a unique community that extends beyond borders and nations. Third, Lebeau and Sides argue that extreme sports are individualized and deny commercialism, yet find financial support from companies. How should this contradiction be explained? A case-study involving the company Red Bull will provide examples of the relationship between modern sports, commercialism, and neo-liberalism. Top performers in extreme sports receive sponsorship from large companies, which fuels competition from lower-ranked opponents who are seeking the financial rewards of sponsorship. The last section will analyze inherited characteristics from pre-modern sports such as religious aspects, charisma, and heroism, and the significance of the myth that extreme sports create in contemporary consumer society.

*Keywords: Media, Consumer Society and Myth*

# Session 23: Gender III

## Abstracts

### “Feminization of wrestling in the Nord Pas de Calais and repercussions within the French Wrestling Federation and United World Wrestling”

Jomand, Guillaume X, University of Lyon, France

We will discuss the feminization of wrestling in the Nord Pas de Calais region and its repercussions on the federal world. This feminization is all the more interesting as it takes place in a sport which is strongly connoted as masculine and virile. We have referred to an analysis of the archives of the French Federation of Wrestling (FFL) as well as personal archives, and we have cross-checked the information with interviews carried out using the qualitative method.

The notion of feminization is ambiguous, it can be both quantitative and qualitative. Claude Zaidman (2007) mentions three usages of feminization: dynamics of equalization, accessibility and transformation of the characteristics of the activity. We will focus on this dynamic of equalization between men and women and the accessibility of practices.

Based on the work on sportization (A. Guttmann, 2004 ; S. Darbon, 2014) we define sports wrestling as follows: a singular fight governed by rules, within a national and international organization (for us FFL and UWW), where the competitors, in order to obtain victory, try to overcome the resistance of the opponent by using various technico-tactical means as well as all their physical and mental faculties to score. This definition is important because it allows us to exclude professional wrestling or erotic practices that persist. We will highlight the existence of a concern and drive to achieve equality notably through the example of Calonne Ricouart, the first wrestling club to open a women's wrestling section in 1971. The example of the Tourcoing Wrestler Club will allow us to show the difficulties encountered during the development of this structure and how the influence of these clubs and women's wrestling in this region led to the FFL taking into account the development of women's wrestling. Indeed, in 1975 women could get a license but could not participate in official competitions.

It took almost 10 years for the first French women's wrestling championship to come into being in 1980. This new sport was later integrated into the United World Wrestling and the Olympic Games.

### “Pedaling towards emancipation: female refugees and asylum seekers lived experiences of mobility in various geographic places”

Mohammadi, Shahrzad X, University of Freiburg, Germany

Petra Gieß-Stüber, University of Freiburg, Germany

This study examines the gendered mobility/immobility patterns of female refugees and asylum seekers in their homelands (Iraq and Syria) and the host country (Germany) with the special focus on women's cycling. After giving a historical overview of the role of cycling in women's emancipation throughout history, the study focuses on the lived experiences of four women who recently fled to Germany and took part in a women-only project, Bike Bridge, which uses bikes as tools to increase the mobility of female refugees and to facilitate their social integration in the new environment. The study seeks to investigate the ways gender and mobility (as it relates to transport and physical activity) influence and shape one another in various regions. The study is conducted within the interpretive paradigm and relies on the life history interviews as the main source of data. The four narratives revealed how the women's mobility in general and riding a bike for women in particular were restricted in their homelands due to the traditional gender norms and moral orders of their societies. The stories also divulged the women's forced immobility under the control of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). However, by learning to ride a bike in Germany and through their increased spatial mobility, the women renegotiate the traditional gendered divisions and push boundaries of their ethnic identities.

*Keywords: female refugees and asylum seekers, mobility, recreational physical activity, cycling, transportation*

### **“Welcoming Girls to PE Class (As Long as Their Body Fits)”**

Dvir, Ornit Ramati X, Bar Ilan University, Israel

PE in Israel, as in many countries, is formally associated with health promotion, socialization of youngsters and cultivation of self-esteem and wellbeing. As a formal pedagogy, it claims to be a space of equality, i.e. it is presented as a space which is not limited to a specific sex, race, socio-economic status or body shape. The formal PE policy emphasizes that all students are entitled to participate and to enjoy the value associated with these classes, and have the opportunity to get a good grade at the end of the semester. However, research shows that while PE classes significantly contribute to the self-esteem and wellbeing of some girls, for many others they become a source of exclusion and distress. Specifically, girls who are characterized as thin and fit are more likely to experience themselves as “good in PE” and enjoy the values and benefits it aims to provide, while others – over weight girls or those who subjectively experience themselves as not fit enough, are more likely to be excluded, and face shame and embarrassment. Thus PE is revealed as a space that poses barriers for certain girls, based on their body shape and level of fitness.

The research that will be presented is the first one to deal with PE in Israel from a gender (and feminist) perspective. The research consists of a critical review of the PE curriculum, interviews with physical educators, observations and focus groups with girls. In my talk, I will address the following question: How do physical educators maintain and strengthen (or weaken) hegemonic body based barriers in PE classes? I will show that most physical educators are aware of the existence of a body shape diversity and of the educational value of inclusion, but that many of them pose body shape based barriers, and practically maintain exclusion practices.

*Keywords: PE, Israel, Feminism, Body*

## **Session 24: Sports, Spectacle and Consumer Culture at Madison Square Garden**

### **Abstracts**

New York City’s Madison Square Garden was, and continues to be, synonymous with spectacle. From the opening of its first iteration in 1879--there have been four, to date--the Garden has been home to a variety of large-scale, widely promoted sporting events. In addition to the more conventional types of indoor competition--boxing, and later, basketball, for example--it became the indoor home of sports that were normally contested out of doors. From horse shows and bicycle races to ice hockey and even skiing, outdoor sports came into the Garden. This panel will deal with the practice of bringing outdoor sports in at Madison Square Garden, with a focus on winter sports. It will also consider the Garden’s place as New York City’s temple of spectacle.

*Keywords: Madison Square Garden, Winter Sports, Skating, Skiing, Bicycle racing*

### **“The New York Winter Carnival at Madison Square Garden”**

Annette R. Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany

There is a close link between urbanisation and the rise of sports. However, usually winter sports are not associated with cities. By the late 1880s winter sports, especially skiing, have become popular in European and American mountain regions. At about the same time some winter sports activities were introduced to entertainment events to urban areas. The big ice palaces in Russia and North America, where ice skating events were the main focus, are amongst the best examples. It was some decades later that skiing and other winter sports were transferred to various metropolises. Sources show that in the late 1920s first indoor skiing was offered on artificial snow. In New City several so-called winter carnivals took place during that time at Madison Square Garden.

Based on newspaper sources this paper will show the contents of those popular carnivals but also discuss them within the framework of the world economy crisis of the time.

## **“Bringing the Outside In: Sports, Spectacle, and Modernity at Madison Square Garden”**

Roberta Newman, New York University, United States

From the late nineteenth century to the early twenty-first, New York City’s Madison Square Garden has served as the city’s colosseum, its temple to sport and spectacle. So central is the Garden to New York’s sports, that its name has outlived its original structure and location, its reputation cemented into the life of the city. Though it was not the first indoor venue to feature outdoor sports, it certainly was among the most elaborate, the most beautiful, and, most importantly, the most modern.

Drawing from contemporary newspaper accounts, this paper will consider the role played by the Garden’s second iteration, Madison Square Garden II (1890-1925), as New York City’s grand palace of sports. It will focus on the spectacle of outdoor sports brought inside--most particularly ice skating and the six-day bike race as well as the cycling exhibition of 1896--from the perspective consumer culture, positioning these events and the Garden, itself, as symbols of modernity.

## **“Pennies from Heaven: Gallery gods, spectatorship, and the making of sport spaces”**

Russell Field, University of Manitoba, Canada

On December 12, 1925, New York’s brand-new third Madison Square Garden – and the first not located on the eponymous intersection of Broadway and 4th Avenue – opened with a gala benefit for the Neurological Institute. The centerpiece of the evening’s festivities was the inaugural game of the New York Americans hockey club, who hosted the Montreal Canadiens. Following the game, the members of New York society who were in attendance, and whose names had been published in the city’s society pages earlier that day, retired to the Canadian Club Ball at the Biltmore Hotel for a light supper, with music provided by the Paul Whiteman Orchestra. There were few other events that matched opening night for glamour during Madison Square Garden’s 42-year history.

Despite the grandeur of the building’s opening, spectator practices at Madison Square Garden remained incorporated within New York’s existing and well-established cultures of spectacle, located as it was near to the Broadway theatres and movie houses of the Times Square neighborhood. This paper –based upon archival sources, oral history interviews, and considerations of everyday life – explores the ways in which spectators at Madison Square Garden engaged with the space offered to them by the city’s newest entertainment venue.

# **Session DOA: “The Bid for Olympic Games – New Perspectives?”**

## **Session of the German Olympic Academy - Abstracts**

As one of its core tasks, the German Olympic Academy is dealing with fundamental issues and current developments of the Olympic Movement. In recent years, the bid for Olympic Games (along with the election of future host cities) has proven to be one of the most problematic yet crucial processes the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is dealing with. Not only do fewer potential candidates apply, many of them (especially in Western democracies) even withdraw before or during the actual candidature process due to public pressure or referenda. The fear of unpredictable long-term costs is high, environmental concerns gain in importance and doping and corruption issues did their part in affecting the IOC’s reputation – and, in the end, that of the Games. With its Agenda 2020 and, most recently, the “New Norm”, the IOC is aiming at counteracting these developments and strengthening the appeal of the Olympic brand.

The workshop wants to take a deeper look not only into the past of the Olympic bidding process (Volker Kluge), but also into the mindset of citizens who voted against a candidature for the Olympics (Anja Scheu) and, of course, into new perspectives that come with the reformed candidature process (Stefan Klos).

## **“The History of the Bid for the Olympic Games”**

Volker Kluge, Editor of the Journal of the Olympic History, Germany

When in 1894 an international congress in Paris resolved to resuscitate the Olympic Games in modern form, Pierre de Coubertin planned long-term. The first Games were to take place in 1900 in Paris, the next in the “New World”, the next but one in Rome. At the same time he showed flexibility when he accepted the proposal to begin the series as early as 1896 in Athens – as a courtesy to antiquity.

In the early years the IOC followed its President almost without contradiction. Differences of opinion were cleared up “diplomatically”. Thirty-seven years passed before the first crucial vote.

The Games of Montreal in 1976 formed a caesura which ended with a financial disaster. Thereupon only Los Angeles bid for 1984, which organised the Games with a private Organising Committee and with a profit.

A new era began in 1980 with presidency of Juan Antonio Samaranch and his strategy of commercialization. Instead of the numerous contractual partners who had financed the Games until then, the new concept rested on the distribution of exclusive marketing rights to a small circle of worldwide operating companies.

When from then on the sources of money began to bubble, the number of can-

didate cities multiplied despite the sprawling organising costs. Some of whom also were not afraid of corruption. The consequence: in 1999 the IOC fell into a crisis of confidence, which until today – at least in open democratic societies – persists and keeps back potential organising cities from a candidature.

### **“Why Did Residents Vote against the 2024 Hamburg Olympic Bid?”**

Anja Scheu, University of Mainz, Germany

The objective of this study was to analyze perceptions of local residents prior to the public referendum for the 2024 Hamburg Olympic bid and to assess their level of support for the bid. In this representative survey conducted among Hamburg residents, residents were asked about their attitude towards hosting the Olympic Games, their perception of various impacts and legacies occurring by hosting the Games and their information level among other things. The analysis reveals a high level of support for the bid but also a strong perception of negative legacies. Only 45% of respondents believe that the positive legacies will be predominant. Furthermore, respondents attach great importance to the costs of the Games but expect no personal benefit from hosting them. When examining factors that influence support, logistic regression analysis reveals the perception of positive legacies as the strongest predictor of support. The findings suggest that event organizers and authorities should highlight the positive legacies while reducing cost-related fears and sorrows.

### **“The Future of Host City Elections. Is bidding for the Olympics changing from a seller’s market to a buyer’s market?”**

Stefan Klos, CEO PROPROJEKT GmbH, Germany

Recent Host City Elections for the Olympic and Paralympic Games have shown a significant drop-out of Candidates due to a lack of political or public support. Munich 2022 and Hamburg 2024 have been among several cities in mature democracies that had to abandon their plans as they did not manage to get across the benefits of hosting the Games versus the prevailing public perception of gigantism, cost-overruns and corruption.

Based on its reform Agenda 2020 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has firmly reacted with a New Norm of Olympic Games delivery and a completely revamped Candidature Process for 2026 allowing more support and flexibility to develop sustainable and cost-efficient concepts with a strong focus on legacy and hence resulting in significantly reduced costs for bidding and hosting biggest multi-sport event in the world.

Stefan Klos and his company PROPROJEKT has not only played a major role in

developing the concepts for the recent German Olympic bids, he also contributed to the latest IOC reform package and will share some insights on the tangible change that is currently underway with a view to the future of bidding for and hosting the Games.

# Session 25: Football and Baseball in Germany

## Abstracts

### “German Fußball – Origins of the Game in the German Turner movement”

Michael Krüger, University of Münster, Germany

Fußball is the most popular sport in Germany. The reasons for this extraordinary status and success of association football in Germany are complex. In this paper, answers are searched for in the context of the historical development of German society. After a review of the recent development of German football and football historiography, the paper will focus on two issues relating to the origins of German football. These are the transformation of football in the then dominant body culture of gymnastics, and secondly its impact on the German process of nation-building. Both processes are not only linked, but also related to the concept of manliness in German sport and society. This is the reason why women’s football in Germany was not accepted until the late 1960s in German society – and British as well.

*Keywords: football, Turner movement, national game*

### „FC Bayern as a “Victim” of National Socialism? Construction and Critique of a “Heroic Myth”

Markwart Herzog, Schwabenakademie Irsee, Germany

Up until 21st May 2016 the viewpoint that FC Bayern had gone its own separate way during the period of German National Socialism was considered irrefutable. But on this day the news magazine Der Spiegel published an article putting together new archive material which cast doubt upon this special role. The article caused a worldwide sensation since the findings seemed to call into question key elements of the club’s policy on recording its past. The German championship record-holder’s self-image appeared to be unmasked as a historical myth.

Prior to the publication of the article, it was largely held that the club had given in to the expectations of the NS regime only after great hesitation and dogged resistance and that it had consequently “suffered systematic discrimination”, thus giving rise to a veritable “heroic myth” under the NS dictatorship. A quarter of a year later, after the dust of the controversy had settled a little, the French daily newspaper Le Monde soberly came to the point: “Brought to heel, like all the others”, thus corroborating Der Spiegel’s standpoint that FC Bayern scarcely behaved any differently than other football clubs in the NS era: “no better and no worse”.

After much indecision and strong resistance, FC Bayern finally had no other option but to abandon its conventional way of writing the club’s history. In November 2017 the German champion’s press spokesman announced that the Institut für Zeitgeschichte in Munich had been commissioned to carry out research into the history of FC Bayern during the Third Reich.

In the presentation I would like to give an account of the key elements of the historical myth surrounding FC Bayern as a corporate victim of National Socialism – a myth that would have told a hero’s story. This will be brought face to face with and refuted by findings of research close to the sources before, finally, a résumé is made of the place this controversy has taken up within German memory culture.

*Keywords: FC Bayern, National Socialism, Football Myth*

### “Baseball in Nazi Germany”

Ruben Schenzle, University of Berlin, Germany

The 1936 summer Olympics in Berlin do not only constitute the first-time appearance of Baseball as an Olympic exhibition sport, but the first time ever that Baseball was played on German soil. A record crowd of around 100,000 spectators watched a game that only few really understood – as newspaper articles report. However, the two American exhibition teams’ mission was exactly about changing that.

Although evidence is sparse that the sport took grasp within the German population, Baseball however became an inherent part of the country through the presence of British and American POWs during World War II, and in the aftermath under American military administration. For the yet unwritten history of baseball in Germany the Nazi era (1933-1945) thus constitutes a significant first reference point.

In my paper, I am going to elucidate these beginnings of Baseball in Germany by reassessing Olympic documents, press footage, as well as, oral history accounts of players and officials. The individuals taking part in this endeavor and the impact this first match-up had on the further development and proliferation of baseball in Germany, are the focus of the presentation.

*Keywords: 1936 Olympics, POW Ball, History of Baseball in Germany*

# Session 26: Baltic-Olympic Sport

## Abstracts

### “Rookie challenge: Estonian participation in the Antwerp Olympics”

Kalle Voolaid, Estonian Sports and Olympic Museum, Estonia

World War I brought on the world map several new countries, which started to strive for the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games immediately after the war. This was the puzzle to solve for the International Olympic Committee (IOC): which countries should be allowed to the Games? As the IOC did not want to allow the participation of the Central Powers, it had to take various measures to handle the situation. Among other things, a protocolled decision, according to which only countries with representatives in the IOC could participate in Antwerp, was made. Therefore, not many new countries participated in Antwerp. To be more precise, from new European countries only Estonia made its Olympic debut, although the National Olympic Committee in Estonia had not been founded yet. The presentation focuses on the steps Estonian sport officials took to get to the Olympic Games, their correspondence to show the sympathy towards the allies and attempts to get the invitation to the Olympics with the help of Estonian diplomatic representatives in the light of archive materials, almost unknown so far.

*Keywords: Olympic Games, International Olympic Committee, Olympic Movement, politics in sport*

### “The first Olympic Games in Tallinn - really? ”

Enn Mainla, Estonian Society for Sports History, Estonia

Nowadays we are used to live every second year with Olympic games without even thinking of the fact that just a century ago many people did not even know what the word Olympic means. That was at least common among us in Estonia.

News from the first modern Olympic games did not yet reach Estonia, as the sports themselves were just bucking up. At the turn of the century the birth of sports societies as well as the heavy athletics wave reached us during the first decade of the 20th century like many other disciplines. In particular the arrival of track and field became part of a broader interest in physical movements among the Estonians. Prior to the fifth Olympic games the Olympic enthusiasm seized Estonia as well.

Mainly among track-and-fielders who had gathered in Kalev, the society included active men looking around in Europe, especially in what was going on in Finland. Obviously in this way the thought struck them that they should cherish their meets using the Olympic name.

A first attempt was made in Pirita in the summer of 1911, when in addition to 19 disciplines (besides the track and field events also boating and swimming) they labeled the entire two weeks competition between themselves with the name of Olympic games. Probably this gave the Kalev sports society an impetus to arrange on August 6-7 „the first Olympic Games in Tallinn“, inviting sports people from the entire nation.

Kalev arranged the Olympic games on the athletic grounds at the Gonsior street and also the following year and in 1913 the third Olympic games were arranged in Hapsal on the west coast with the purpose of propagating athletics. In 1912 the Dorpater Turnverein organised „the Olympic sports festival“ in Tartu and in 1914 their own Olympic games in the small Võru county in a village named Kärgula. Thus, the Olympic seed planted in Estonia had begun to sprout.

## “The Development of Finnish Olympic Athletes’ Support Between the World Wars”

Kalle Rantala, Sports Museum of Finland, Finland

Finland was one of the most successful countries in the Olympic Games between the World Wars owing much to its athletes’ support system. Athletics and wrestling were chosen to be priority sports in Finland, and most of the success was achieved from them. Previous studies have mainly focused on the nationalistic motives of Finland’s participation in the Olympic Games. This paper concentrates on the cornerstones of Finnish Olympic athletes’ prowess.

As an empirical study I analyse various aspects of the support system which was developed shortly after the independence of Finland in 1917. The main questions are why and how the system developed and which were the main ways to support athletes. I refer to archival records of the sports federations, to newspaper articles and to literature. As a sub-case I perused the letters sent to athletes by the first professional Olympic coach of Finland, Jaakko Mikkola, from 1923 to 1924 to disclose which functions were the most crucial on his work. Mikkola was the track and field coach for the both 1920 and 1924 Olympic Games.

The living and the training of potential Olympic Athletes was supported in various ways. The best received the highest monetary support, but the whole group received training gear, equipment and massage treatments. Medical and dental treatment were available, and a long training camp was established for the last preparation. The coaches of athletics and wrestling arranged more advanced training facilities for athletes as well. They gave training instructions but also psychological and motivational guidance.

The Finnish sport system evolved into a new phase in the 1930s when one of the primary roles of the Olympic coaches was to organize courses for new coaches. For this reason, the number of trainers with greater knowledge rose and the know-how of training spread more efficiently through the country. The Olympic Games of Helsinki 1940 created a push in athletes’ motivation in the end of 1930s. The principles which Jaakko Mikkola set were still the basis of the athletes’ support.

*Keywords: Athletics, Olympic Games, Sports Coaching, Wrestling*

## Session 27: Martial Arts

### Abstracts

#### “Veiled coexistence of martial arts culture between Japan and Korea – Focusing on mutual exchanges through Japanese Invasion of Korea in premodern society”

Chanwoo Lee, University of Tsukuba, Japan

The study for the history of physical education and sport in Japan focused on the introduction and development of western gymnastics and physical education since WWII. As a result, the research on premodern East Asia which has had a great influence on Japanese culture is extremely rare, and the studies on physical education and sport as traditional Japanese culture are lagging behind.

For that reason, although the culture of martial arts that is influenced by its effectiveness and can’t be mentioned its history without involvement with neighbor’s countries, there are so many opinions about contradict the universality of the culture that is spread and intersect in Japan today, because of the emphasizes its uniqueness and identity as own martial arts.

It is necessary to empathy with each other’s history and culture correctly for coexistence and co-prosperity. Therefore, this study clarified the reality of cultural exchange history of martial arts which was propagated between Japan and Korea, and the influence to own martial culture, focusing on the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592-1598 which was the biggest war in premodern Asia.

By Japanese Invasion of Korea, Chinese body fighting and spearsmanship introduced to Korea through Chinese reinforcement, and also Japanese swordmanship and gunnery spread to Korea through Japanese surrender. The propagated martial arts from China and Japan at that time, were compiled through the Korean martial drill book “Muyedobotongji”. However, it does not spread out to majority of Korean warrior who was good at archery and horsemanship, and its tradition ceased soon. Nevertheless, it was restored to the present day, and it is currently regarded as a source of Korean martial arts.

Meanwhile, a part of Korean archery and equestrian was propagated and accepted to Japan by the Korean correspondent who was responsible for the post-war process and the modern-day diplomacy between Japan and Korea. The Korean archery and the horsemanship spread to Japan by the martial arts school which had been declining in a peaceful era, and a part of it has been handed down to a certain school.

*Keywords: traditional martial arts, cultural exchange, kobudo, sport history of Japan-Korea, Bugeizufutsushi*

### “Coastal Activities in Taiwan Under Martial Law Dimension (1949-1987)”

Mei-Chun Lin, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

Taiwan is surrounded by sea. Coastal activities took place until Japanese occupation and Japanese colonial government not only closed more than twenty lidos respectively but also implemented marine educations at schools. The coastal activities gained widespread popularity during this time. Yet, ever since the government of the “Republic of China”(ROC) retreated to Taiwan in 1949, promulgated the „Order of Martial Law“ immediately which had a pernicious influence on coastal activities in Taiwan. Our research is based on historical materials and files, contemporary publications, newspapers and magazines to investigate features of coastal activities in Taiwan while under the martial law institution. The results obtained are as follows: (1) Owing to the rising tension between both sides of the Taiwan Strait after 1949, the government of the ROC issued a coastal defense ban and took complete military control of the coastline, prohibiting Taiwanese from approaching coastline and just allowing the military to entertain army officers and soldiers for vacation, swimming and recreation. (2) Lidos were prohibited and marine educations at schools were discontinued. (3) In 1960s, in accordance with tourism policies, each township applied for setting up lidos, however, lidos opened and closed occasionally because of the coastal defense, the consideration of martial law, the right of the ownership and the management, in that case, such dispute issues were raised all the time. (4) In the end of 1970s, each township applied for „Public Businesses Fulfilled“ to run lidos and setted up „Scenic Recreation Area“ to provide the well-appointed facilities for people to use which brought along the considerable income from ticket sales. (5) Martial law came to an end in Taiwan in 1987, the coastline was opened for tourist activities like fishing and swimming. However, ocean undercurrents and rapids of numerous coastal zones led to maritime accidents. Subsequently, lidos were marked dangerous. In conclusion, Taiwan had been under martial law for nearly forty years and lidos have been gone through various developments by the changing society. The coastal activities stagnation was due to the military forces and Taiwanese „edged away from the ocean“. Taiwan could not be classified as a maritime nation during that period.

*Keywords: Lidos, Leisure recreation, Public businesses fulfilled, Maritime nation*

### “A Study on the Concept of Martial Arts Terminology between Korea and China”

Cindy Park, Youngsan University, South Korea

This study examined the concept of martial arts terminology related to martial arts through literature review in Korea and China.

And through the examination of martial arts terminology between Korea and China, tried to clarify and compare the concept and content of martial arts. There were each characteristics of martial arts(武藝; Muye) and Martial arts(武術; Wushu) in Korea and China.

Martial arts(武術; Wushu) had a functional concept of martial arts(武藝; Muye) in China. At the same time, there was a concept of invisible force that a third party could not predict the result of observation. Martial arts(武藝; Muye) terminology are not currently being used in China.

Martial arts(武藝; Muye) were mainly used in Korea as a comprehensive terminology. It was introduced into Korea under the influence of China and was assumed to have been used since the Goryeo, Korea dynasty. There was inherent value in the formulation of martial arts(武藝; Muye) terminology. The range of the broad meaning martial arts(武藝; Muye) can be divided into Healthcare, Weight training, First aid, narrow meaning of martial arts, play, special technique. The narrow meaning of martial arts can be divided into Study of martial arts, Martial arts(武術; Wushu), Virtue of martial arts too.

*Keywords: Terminology, Martial arts(武術; Wushu), Martial arts(武藝; Muye), Korea and China*

# Session 28: Disability

## Abstracts

### **“Moving towards normalcy: The history of physical education for students with physical disabilities in Taiwan, 1945 to 1971”**

Cheng-Hao Huang, Loughborough University, Taiwan

The history of sports for the disabled is dominated by an ideological discourse that by omission suggests developments in the field are Western in origin. In this paper we highlight how Taiwan independently developed rehabilitation and physical education programmes to enhance the lives of individuals disabled by the epidemic of poliomyelitis in the mid twentieth century. We begin by exploring the period of Taiwanese history from the end of Japanese government’s occupation of Taiwan in 1945 until 1971. During this period a new pattern of physical education for students with physical disabilities was developed. In order to explore this transformation, we engage with Foucauldian genealogy illuminating the epidemic of poliomyelitis between the 1940s and 1960s in Taiwan as the number of children having physical paralysis increased dramatically. The high numbers infected with poliomyelitis meant that it became a significant social problem to which the government needed to find a solution. Some of the children with physical disabilities were placed in children’s homes and rehabilitation and physical education was part of their daily routine. This was an attempt to help reduce the marginalisation of individuals with physical disabilities within society. By encouraging physical exercise and education the rehabilitative movement’s ultimate goal was to restore the functions of impaired bodies and efface the disabled in the society.

*Keywords: Foucault, Taiwan, disability*

### **“Segregation or integration? Physical Education for disabled in Norway 1970’s”**

Oskar Solenes, Molde University College, Norway

The idea of a public and uniform educational system where all children and youth follow the same curriculum is strong in Norway and can be traced back to the 1860’s (Telhaug & Mediås, 2003). The main argument was to level out social indifferences between workers and more well-situated members of society. In educational politics of today, one talks about how educators should adjust the education to the individual needs of each pupil (Rugseth & Standal, 2015).

During the early 1970’s there were discussions in Norway whether disabled should be more integrated in the “normal” school. Up until then children who for different reasons did not “fit into” the regular school, were segregated into specialized schools. With a new ruling in 1975 the Norwegian government stated that one should integrate, rather than segregate.

In this paper I will look into how this new law influenced on the development of physical education, and more specifically trying to identify discourse(s) of integration. The paper draws on different historical material: governmental white paper, curriculums in elementary school as well as higher education for PE-teachers, analysis of published articles and discussions in professional journals. The main arguments and conclusion of this work is still preliminary, as this is a paper presenting work-in-progress. But, it seems like the ideas from “Sport for all” was combined with the new pedagogical perspectives of integration in developing a new platform for PE in Norwegian education. By this, the perception of normality (and un-normality) changed.

*Keywords: Physical education, integration, discourse*

## “The Role of Sport for all within the Paralympic Movement”

Rory Alexander Flindall, German Sport University Cologne, Germany

Whilst it has been said that the Paralympic Movement is still in its stage of infancy, which is especially true concerning Paralympic research, the topic of “Sport for all” is prominent within academic literature focusing on the Paralympic Movement (Brittain, 2016; Howe & Jones, 2006). As a result, “Sport for all” has usually been discussed in relation to the Movement’s agenda, i.e. to implement an elite or mass participation sports model, the controversial issue of classification, and sport development. The main argument that surfaces in this regard is that of questioning the International Paralympic Committee’s (IPC) decision to focus on elite sport and ‘commercialisation’. As a result, this has led to a diminishment in the number of disability classifications and sports included within the Paralympic sports programme (Howe & Jones, 2006; Mason, 2002). However, a detailed analysis has yet to be conducted on related activities of the sport for the disabled movement’s leaders and governing bodies. Furthermore, no attention, to the author’s knowledge, has been devoted to the position of the Paralympic Movement during the International Olympic Committee’s (IOC) “Sports for all” movement, which took off with the election of Juan Antonio Samaranch as IOC President in 1980 (Wassong, 2014). The proposed study will attempt to fill this gap in knowledge and answer the questions of how “Sport for all” developed within the Paralympic Movement and what was the impact of the IOC’s stance respectively; it has been suggested that “Sport for all” was a possible factor within the establishment of the cooperation agreements between the IOC and IPC (Mason, 2002). Influenced by discourse analysis, the study will examine relevant materials attained from the IPC’s and IOC’s archives and the proceedings of the IOC’s World Conference on Sport for All, which was first held in Frankfurt in 1986 (Müller, 1996). It is intended that such enquiry into the development of “Sport for all” within the Paralympic Movement will both further enhance our understandings concerning the nature of the Paralympic Movement and uncover new revelations on the relationships among the leading institutions of the world of sports.

*Keywords: Sport for all, Paralympic Movement, IPC-IOC, relations, Sport for all movement*

## Session IfSG: Example for a Regional Centre of Culture of Memory in German Sports History [Session in German language]

Session of the Institute of Sport History in Baden-Württemberg and of the Sport Archive within the National Archive in Baden-Württemberg - Abstracts

The three presentations of this session will give an overview on developments, research and aims of the Baden-Württemberg Institute of Sport History in Maulbronn, the south of Germany. This institute was founded by an initiative of regional sports clubs (Sportvereine), scholars of sport science – mainly sport history and sport pedagogy, and various persons engaged in the cultural sector of this German state. The institute started as a centre which holds various collections of historical documents that are related to the history of gymnastics (turnen) and sport in this region. The continuous collaboration with regional vereine, archives, museums, and different cultural institutions was acknowledged by the regional politicians. This led to the institutionalization of a special sports section in the National Archive of Baden-Württemberg, located in the capital Stuttgart. Both institutions support sportvereine, historians, and persons to collect sport historical documents of any kind, to foster the sport historical knowledge and education with the aim to cultivate an adequate culture of remembrance with respect to sport and turnen.

Three representatives of the institute give insight into parts of their work. Martin Ehlers presents the institute of Maulbronn and Markus Friedrich the work of the sports section of the National Archive in Stuttgart. Finally, Lothar Wieser, who is an expert of the sport history of the city of Mannheim, will relate to the use of daily newspapers as a relevant source for sport historians.

### „Historical documentation and its relation to sports: How does „sports“ find its way into archives? Sport archives as part of the state archive of Baden-Württemberg (LABW)“

Markus Friedrich , Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart

The LABW has developed the following guiding principle for its work: „As a federal center of competences and a facility which supports research and its infrastructure, the archive management helps to provide and preserve historical documents as a part of our cultural heritage and our Culture of Remembrance making them accessible for the interested public.“

Turnen and sports are an important component of this heritage. As early as 1816, the first Turnverein was founded in Württemberg. Currently, more than 3.7 million people in Baden-Württemberg engage in activities organized by local Turn- or Sportverein. Originally under the umbrella of the „Institute of Sports History Baden-Württemberg“ the sports archive became part of the state archive in 2017. It sees itself as the institution that “memorizes” sports and physical culture as well as its activities and historical objects in the third-biggest German state. As a service provider and contact for sports associations, it preserves authentic documents and makes them accessible to the interested public in accordance with archive law.

This paper presents four main fields of work of the sports archive: To serve as a library of sports history and the history of physical education, to preserve and document historical sources, to represent and do research in regional sports history as well as to consult sport associations which are interested in the preservation of their history. Moreover, the paper makes clear, why documents of sports history are of special importance to be permanently preserved and which challenges appear in the process. Finally, the talk encourages to work with real historical sources in sports history, offering suggestions for practical implementations.

### „Sports in Mannheim. Daily newspapers as sources of sports history“

Lothar Wieser, affiliation

The beginnings of sport in Germany are mainly connected with its organisation in clubs or associations. Their documents have often been lost, whether due to carelessness, catastrophes or the aftermath of war.

Therefore, in the absence of original sources, contemporary publications remain the only source of information. A meticulous evaluation of these sources reveals a wealth of information that provides detailed insight into the emergence and development of new forms of the culture of human movement.

This will be illustrated on the basis of selected examples for the city of Mannheim.

The survey is limited to the period before World War I.

The reports show how the city starts moving ahead. How, and to what extent, individual persons or groups, are involved, and how certain kinds of „sports“ affected urban life in Mannheim.

It allows tracing sport's increasingly important role, how it establishes itself locally, is networked regionally and nationally, and, in addition, is perceived internationally.

### “Sports associations and their collectibles”

Martin Ehlers, Institute of Sport History Baden-Württemberg

The first gymnastics clubs (Turnvereine) were founded in Germany more than 200 years ago. From the mid-19th century onwards these, in turn, merged into associations. In Baden-Württemberg, documents have been available for 200 years which were initially kept in the vereine.

The Institute of Sport History Baden-Württemberg collects, and archives the historical documents of the Turn- and Sportvereine, archived, and secured documents of clubs and associations in public archives for more than 20 years.

The contribution not only contains empirical data on how documents, certificates and photographs have hitherto been made accessible to the public; the structure of the documentation centre and the specialized library will also be discussed.

This illustrates the intensive collaboration with the members of sport clubs and sport associations working in a voluntary capacity who, due to their knowledge, are important multipliers for basic archiving research and support.

Gratuitous (free of charge) sport being organized by three regional associations in Baden-Württemberg, this aspect is given special consideration.

The acquisition of private estates and outstanding phenomena as well as sport facilities will also be taken into account. Closer consideration will also be given to the joint activities with the Sport Archive within the National Archive Baden-Württemberg.

# Session 29: Western Impact on Physical Education and Sport in Asia

## Abstracts

### **“A Historical Research on Physical Education and Sport Activities of Zainichi Koreans - Focused on the activities of Zainichi Korean football club in Japan”**

Janghyun Ham, University of Tsukuba, Japan  
Chanwoo Lee, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Background: Japan’s colonial rule of Korea resulted in the existence of Zainichi Koreans – a Korean with permanent residence in Japan – and their descendants. The word Zainichi means “living in Japan”. There are two main reasons why Koreans arrived in Japan during the occupation. The first was as forced labor, and second was an escape of the cruel Imperial rule in their home towns. Many of them went back to Korea after the liberation from colonial rule, however, some of them had to remain in Japan due to 1) the occurrence of the Korean War, 2) the division of Korean peninsula following the war, 3) the restrictions by the Japanese government on moving of their own assets out of the country., and 4) the insecure work prospects in an unstable post-war society (Korea) after finally finding jobs and settling down in Japan. Since becoming Zainichi, Koreans rooted in Japanese society, their identities were forced to shift unconsciously and consciously among Japan, the Republic of Korea (South Korea), and the Democratic Public of Republic of Korea (North Korea) as a marginalized people. Therefore, they have developed collective identities in order to stand up against political, economic and social discriminations.

Football was one of few games Koreans could successfully defeat the Japanese when they were occupied by Japan between 1910-1945. For Zainichi Koreans who were experiencing discrimination and oppression, football thus constituted a significant meaning. Therefore, this study examines the activities of the Korean football club from 1961 to the 1990s and illustrates football activities in the Japanese society and Zainichi Koreans society.

*Keywords: Zainichi Koreans, football*

### **“The Impact of America on the Cultural Evolution of Baseball in Korea”**

Ka Ram Lee, Gyeongsang National University, South Korea  
Hwan Son, Chungang University, South Korea

Academic Korean baseball historiography has failed to illustrate the fluidity of sports cultures. The introduction of Korean baseball has generally been analyzed and interpreted from the aspect of cultural imperialism. However, cultural fluidity is not plain or simple. Thus, this study examines from all angles the evolution of Korean baseball during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, analyzing the factors affecting its spread and using newly discovered primary historical materials. Although both America and Japan played a significant role in introducing and spreading baseball in this period, research usually focusses only on American influence in Korea. In the time of enlightenment, American baseball was introduced into Korea through two mediating factors. First, Koreans were initially indirectly exposed to baseball culture as stories were published about baseball games which American people residing in Korea played in 1896. The media participation of sports events of American residents triggered the assimilation of baseball culture into Korea. Secondly, baseball helped American missionaries interact with Korean young people. In the process of baseball being adopted as a means of spreading the Gospel, Korean young people enthusiastically expressed their interest in baseball as a modern leisure activity that was an alternative to a traditional form of a game called “seok-jeon(throwing rocks)”. Japanese colonial rule after the enlightenment period was a decisive factor in spreading baseball. As baseball functioned as a legitimate activity through which Korean young people could compete against their Japanese peers, it became a source of the colonized people’s rise and expression of nationalism. The basis of the Korean baseball success was the generation of human resources through the YMCA’s introduction of baseball, where its missionaries played a significant role. Meanwhile, Korean players’ competition with professional baseball players from the United States, the home of baseball, was another dynamic force behind the popularity of Korean baseball. Additionally, the voluntarily efforts of young Korean baseball players to establish baseball events, along with professional American players passing on baseball skills and sportsmanship contributed in the process. In this way, both imperialistic factors and the recipients’ voluntary willingness to assimilation functioned together in cultural fluidity.

*Keywords: evolution of Korean baseball, cultural fluidity*

## “Westerners’ attitudes and aspiration for sports and recreational activities in foreign settlements at the end of the Tokugawa era (1860s) in early modern Japan”

Mayumi Tabata, Oita University, Japan

The bakufu (the shogunate, i.e., the Japanese government during the Tokugawa regime) had signed trade agreements (Ansei Commercial Treaties), including the Japan-US Friendship and Trade Treaty in 1858, and was determined to open ports such as Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki in order to boost foreign trade and so established foreign settlements at these places. The westerners coming to Japan to engage with diplomacy, trade, and military, most of whom came from Britain, lived in these settlements. Their sphere of activities in daily life was confined to these settlements and separated from the Japanese life. They established churches, hotels, incorporated trading companies, a hospital based on Western medicine, a cemetery society, a fire brigade and even a few social clubs, where facilities for sports and recreational activities were organized. Previous studies have discussed these social clubs, sports, and athletic events in detail. In Yokohama, a horse racecourse and promenade were established in 1866 because such requirements were placed by foreign diplomatic officials (mostly British) against the bugyo (municipal magistrate) in each town. Horse racing, regatta and cricket were highly popular in Yokohama. However, westerners’ attitudes and aspiration for sports and recreational activities have not been analysed enough in previous studies. This study examines the importance of such activities for westerners who had come to Japan at the end of the Tokugawa era. It analyses columns from English-language newspapers (The Japan Herald and The Daily Japan Herald, 1864-1865) published by westerners in the Yokohama foreign settlement at that time. These newspapers, as well as the correspondence between western diplomatic officials and municipal magistrates were used as main historical material for this study. It is concluded that sports and recreational activities, essentially and effectually, were necessary, and held meaning and value for westerners, who expected these facilities to be made available at the foreign settlements where they lived at the end of the Tokugawa era.

*Keywords: sports and recreational activities, early modern Japan, foreign diplomacy, westerners attitudes*

## Session 30: Olympics II

### Abstracts

#### “New approaches to Olympic history”

Antero Holmila, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The Olympic movement and its organizational embodiment, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), is one of the most, if not the most, international organization today. Since the birth of the modern Olympic movement in the late 19th Century, the IOC has self-consciously portrayed itself as international, with the goal to transcend state boundaries, disrupt and dismantle the ideologies and ideas such as ‘race’ and ‘nationalism’. However, despite its grand goal, the movement is characterized by the long-term tensions between nationalism and internationalism. Over the decades, these tensions have played out in various contexts, shaped by political, economic and cultural trends of the given period. The purpose of this paper is to examine how the IOC has conceptualized and utilized first, the concept of internationalism as a tool for legitimizing its role as something which transcends regular international relations. Second, the goal of this paper is to examine conceptual change from internationalism to globalism during the 1970s, a period of “Olympic crisis”. Thus the aim of this paper is also to shed light on how this change relates to the larger conceptual shifts and fluctuations between internationalism and globalism.

*Keywords: International Olympic Committee, internationalism, nationalism, globalism, Olympic movement, Olympic Games*

### “Olympic medal’s status in society. Example of Estonia”

Daimar Lell, Estonian Sports History Society, Estonia

‘Olympics’, ‘Olympic Games’ and ‘Olympic medal’ – these are of great importance to athletes, spectators, nations and countries. Definitely the significance of ‘Olympics’ as such is different in various countries. The formation of its status has been influenced by several factors. In case of Estonia we can definitely say that Olympic (medal) winners enjoy special status in society. This is not only a question of prestige but also manifests in the law and governmental grants. As for fame and significance, the fact that Estonia has 13 living Olympic Champions at the moment speaks for itself. However, the last Olympic victory actually dates from 2008, so the expectation of victory in society is considerably high.

At the moment, the state cash award for the Olympic victory in Estonia is 100 000 euros, an average value on the world stage. For example, the swimmer Joseph Schooling, who won the first ever Olympic gold medal to Singapore in Rio de Janeiro in 2016, was awarded a million Singapore dollars (about 658 000 euros), while over 50 Olympic Champions of the United Kingdom received no cash awards.

In Estonia, Olympic athletes received general interest and support since the first Estonian Olympic delegation at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics up to the present day. The period of Soviet occupation is no exception. From the state’s point of view, the situation was perceived differently. The influence of priorities of various periods of state can be seen. In the 1920s, official recognition was almost absent. The success at the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games generated enthusiasm both in the population and in the government. The Soviet period, as well as the beginning of Estonian re-independence in the 1990s brought along lots of peculiar „awards“ – from furniture to clothes. For the 2008 Beijing Olympics the system of the Olympic medals’ value was standardized, so nowadays everyone knows how much „one or another medal is worth“.

The presentation focuses on the status of (Olympic) sport in Estonian society during the last hundred years. At the same time, the governmental grants and awards to the Olympic Champions have been analysed in the context to the corresponding periods.

*Keywords: olympics, sport and society*

### “Sports for all and all for sports. Myth and reality in Olympic bids”

Pierre-Olaf Schut, University Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, France

Olympic games have become mega-events and attracted significant investments, including public expenditure. The soaring amounts invested and the additional costs incurred in carrying out these projects have led to more and more frequent criticism of the Olympic event among the population of the hosting cities. In order to maintain the Olympic flame and to implement the project formalized in the Olympic Charter as effectively as possible, the IOC asked these cities to inscribe the hosting of the event within a territorial development project whose impact should provide sustainable benefit to the host region.

In this light, we would like to reflect upon the role of Olympic bids to develop the territory and in particular to promote a social action within which the practice of sport plays a significant role. We shall investigate two complementary aspects: is the event the actual trigger for a specific territorial project? What tangible effects can be expected?

To carry out this investigation, we will deploy a quasi-experimental methodology comparing two comparable cities: London, which hosted the Olympic Games in 2012 and Paris, which was a candidate for that same Olympiad. In our analysis, we will retain both the information on sports practice and on the development operations planned for the Games.

This study is based on the analysis of projects submitted to the IOC, the actual achievements of the two cities and an analysis of the press coverage and municipal archives.

The results reveal that the Olympic project does not necessarily entail the effects we could imagine, but its impact on the territory should certainly not be disregarded.

*Keywords: Olympics, town planning, London 2012, physical activity*

# Session 31: Tennis and Table Tennis

## Abstracts

### “History and Culture of the Development of Table Tennis“

Weimei Chen, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

Qilin Sun, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

Table tennis was developed at the end of the 19th century as a recreational activity for the upper class. Soon afterwards, it spread throughout Europe and around the world, and gradually developed into a competitive, systematic, organized and formal sport. However, there has been an imbalance in the development of table tennis so it is important to study the historical factors in the development of table tennis, and the spread of the sport of table tennis among different cultures in order to promote its global development.

This article uses literature and logical analysis to analyze the evolution of table tennis in the past century, discuss its history in Europe, America, Africa and Japan, and study the spread of a table tennis culture across different historical periods. The study suggests that the unbalanced development of table tennis is mainly due to the development of technique strategy; tactics and scientific research among different regions of the world; rankings of players in the Olympics, World Table Tennis Championships and the World Cup; the development of table tennis coaches, athletes, reserve talents and events held. The imbalance has been mainly affected by several aspects: (1) a study of the law of winning in table tennis; (2) the impact of technical innovation; (3) the impact of the changes in table tennis equipment; (4) changes in rules; (5) the impact of research innovation. In order to better promote the spread of table tennis in the world, it is necessary to strengthen exchanges regarding technique strategy, tactics and scientific research and innovation among different regions; actively promote table tennis culture and consolidate its position in the Olympic Games; and improve the cognition of table tennis and the law of winning. In addition, a reform of rules and equipment should take into consideration fairness and caution.

*Keywords: table tennis, history, culture, development*

### “Tennis for all! How Tennis Found Its Way from Medieval Monasteries and British Lawn Courts to the Montafon in Rural Austria“

Andreas Brugger, Montafon Archive, Austria

The medieval “Jeu de Paume” (in English: “palm game”) can be regarded as the predecessor of modern tennis. It was played in monasteries and the players hit the balls with their palms. Later, they began to use rackets. In 1874, the British Army Major Walter C. Wingfield began to promote lawn tennis, an advanced form of the “palm game”. This was the birth of modern tennis. Tennis quickly spread all over Europe and came to Austria in 1877. At the beginning of the 20th century, it had already reached Vorarlberg in the west of Austria.

This paper aims to reconstruct how tennis found its way from medieval monasteries and British lawn courts to the rural parts of Austria. Being a local study, this is done by focusing on the Montafon, a rural valley in Vorarlberg. According to the results of the latest research, the first tennis court of the whole province was built in Schruns, the largest village of the Montafon, around 1903.

After tentative beginnings in the first half of the 20th century, the first tennis club of the valley, the Tennis Club Montafon, was founded in Schruns in February 1954. In the same year, two clay courts were officially opened. In those years, tennis was rather an elitist sport. This paper, however, will show that this changed throughout the second half of the 20th century. Besides numerous tourists, more and more locals began to play tennis and therefore more courts were needed. As a consequence, a new complex with seven clay courts was opened in 1974. Since then, tennis has managed to reach the middle classes of society. A sport of the elites has become a popular “sport for all”.

*Keywords: tennis, rural Austria, Montafon, popular sport*

# Session 32: Asian Perspectives I

## Abstracts

### “Light and Shade of the National Youth Sports Festival in South Korea, 1972-2017”

Gwang Ok, Chungbuk National University, South Korea

Kyoung Park, Jeju National University, South Korea

The study objective was to reflect on the value of the National Youth Sports Festival, which for a long time formed the base of South Korean elite sport, especially in regard to its sport history and the development of the Festival. For this study first the literature was examined to determine the effect this Festival had on cultural changes in South Korean sport from a historical perspective. In a second step an objective evaluation was done which was followed by an intersubjective discussion. The results are based on the following conclusions. Firstly, the study showed that when the National Youth Sports Festival was founded it included idealistic goals. It tried to inspire athletes with the true spirit of sport and stimulating school sport by popularizing it among students. However, the strong aim of strengthening sports nationalism in the 1970s was controversial to this process. Secondly, the foundation of the National Youth Sports Festival led to a rapid upsurge in investment in elite school sports and laid the foundation for the birth of many sports heroes and heroines, such as Kim Yeon-a, Park Tae-whan, and Park Ji-seong. This ensured the strengthening of international competitiveness of South Korean sport. Thirdly, despite having a considerable merit, the Festival also was burdened by negative aspects, such as by the participation of illegal players, the infringement of athletes' rights to receive an education, the way in which school sports concentrated on athletic clubs, and the emergence of inhumane Spartan training methods. These aspects led to the ill-conceived and fixed notion that athlete clubs were “exercise machines.” During the last 50 years, the National Youth Sports Festival has been a precious form of heritage which laid the cultural basis for South Korea to develop into a sports superpower. Nonetheless, a Festival that is based on sports nationalism has as many negative implications as it has achievements. Thus, it is time to find ways to invest in and advance South Korean sport, while preserving the educational philosophy of the Festival for future participating students and athletes. It is expected that research, like this one, will become the academic foundation on which the cultural maturation of the Festival can be built.

*Keywords: National Youth Sports Festival, elite sports, school athlete clubs, student athletes*

### “A life story of a Ba Jia Jiang master: Yonghe Shi”

Yiling Huang, Chinese Culture University, China

Li-O Chen, China University of Tourism and Leisure Management, China

Ba Jia Jiang (the Eight Generals) is from the Chinese folk beliefs and usually refers to eight dharmapalas of the underworld. In today's society, these eight generals, dressed by the believers, become the harbingers of the Yama (King of Hell) and Cheng Huang (the City Gods) at temple parades. Ba Jia Jiang is not only one of the Parade Formations in Taiwanese temple, but also considered as an intangible cultural heritage by the government. Its performance still maintains Nuo dance, an old religious ritual during the Tang and Song dynasties, today. Sheng De Temple, located in Beigang Taiwan, retains traditional religious ceremony and its Ba Jia Jiang group also preserves old footsteps of the performance. This research invites a Ba Jia Jiang master of Sheng De Temple, Yonghe Shi and collects the data through narrative interview and qualitative descriptions. The purpose of the research is to investigate why Yonghe Shi started to participate in the Jiang group, how he became a master and tried his best to uphold the old customs in the new era. In addition, investing his time to teach young generations who are willing to learn Ba Jia Jiang is also discussed. This research will show the persistence of Yonghe Shi in maintaining the old ceremony of the Jiang group and his contribution to preserve the Taiwan temple culture and traditional performing arts.

*Keywords: Ba Jia Jiang, life story, Jiang group, Nuo dance*

## “Infinite Youth Qigong from the Perspective of New Public Service: a Discussion of the Development of a Folk Sport’s Group in Taiwan’s Sport-for-All”

Chia-Ju Yen, National Taiwan Sport University, Taiwan

Yu Liang Lin, Taiwan Police College, Taiwan

Sport-for-All has become popular worldwide. Since 1997, Taiwan has successfully promoted a series of projects to encourage people to lead happy and healthy lives through “athletic fitness.” This study uses the concept of community, emphasizing new public service perspectives such as social interaction, field-sharing and empowerment, etc. to explore the development and current status of the “Infinite Youth Qigong”, a non-governmental sport group as a reference for the government to promote sport-for-all. The founder of “Infinite Youth Qigong”, Liang-An Tsai was greatly saddened by the news the death of a mother with 5 young children in 2006. In 2008, he designed the exercise set “Infinite Youth Qigong”. This set of exercises has its roots in the collection of Chinese Taoist health exercises and the ancient yoga of India. It harmonizes the relationship between the body, the soul and the heavenly universe, and focuses on the interaction between human beings and nature. The practice locations are mostly close to schools, parks, hospitals, and temple squares where are near the members’ homes. Practice time is from 5:30 to 7:00 daily. The content of exercise is divided into 2 parts: dynamic exercise and static exercise. The coaching staff come from the enthusiastic members. After systematic training and assessment, they become coaches and volunteer to guide other members in practicing. After 10 years of development, the association has become increasingly strong. There are about 700 practice fields in Taiwan and abroad, and there are about 20,000 participants practicing “Infinite Youth Qigong” each day. The average age is about 50. Medical research confirms that participation in these exercises is indeed conducive to the improvement of chronic diseases, insomnia, and post-cancer health. At the same time, due to their daily practice together, members have built up a family-like friendship. Their mission, to help mankind regain health in mind, body and soul and to be free from the threat of illness, has been achieved. This research uses documentary analysis, in-depth interviews, and participation observations to understand what factors contribute to the success of “Infinite Youth Qigong” and how to help government to promote sport-for-all in Taiwan.

*Keywords: Infinite Youth Qigong, New Public Service, Folk Sport Group, Sport-for-All*

## Session dvs: German Sports

### Session of the German Society of Sport Science - Abstracts

In this session we will address three interesting aspects of German sports: First, Swantje Scharenberg deals with the “dies academicus” – a day in the summer term of an academic year at German universities, when instead of lectures sport was (and still is) celebrated. Scharenberg especially focuses on the historical roots of this tradition in the 1920s and its reintroduction after World War II. Second, Alexander Prieb addresses the departments of aviation which were founded at the institutes of physical education at German universities during National Socialism. Although sport historians have intensively studied this period, hardly anyone has focused on these departments and the research, courses and training conducted there. Third, Lukas Rehmann presents parts of his PhD-thesis about the history of sports medicine in the former GDR. The history of sport medicine in the GDR solely was discussed within the scope of analyzing doping cases and the system of high-class sports in the GDR. This is surprising, given the fact that the GDR Sports Medicine, ‘sold’ movement and sport as the most effective and legitimate prophylactic against diseases of almost every kind, as well as promoting health and well-being.

*Keywords: Germany, GDR, National Socialism, dies academicus*

### “Rise and fall of the ‘dies academicus’”

Swantje Scharenberg, Forschungszentrum für den Schulsport und den Sport von Kindern und Jugendlichen am Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (FoSS), Germany

The „dies academicus“ was (and still is) one whole day – mostly on a Wednesday – in the summer term of the academic year, when instead of lectures in different subjects, sport was celebrated at the universities in Germany. Introduced in the mid-1920s, the „dies“ became prominent, because it was a shining example for young men being fit (for military tasks) and healthy. During the sporting day competitions took place - e.g. to qualify for the „Akademisches Olympia“ - as well as mass presentations of (apparatus) gymnastics, or the new built glider was publicly exposed. At some places, there were special sporting competitions for professors and lecturers; at others the professors accompanied by their families were sitting on the grand stand to support (physically) the importance of physical activity for the higher education students.

The „dies“ can be regarded as a microcosm of society: in the 1930s, the – in Germany – unknown game of basketball was presented, only a few years later there were no longer competitions of high-level sport, but mass-demonstrations of sports for all. After World War II, when the sporting grounds were still in the hands of the Allies, the idea of a dies academicus was slowly reintroduced: The head of the university was asked to sign the certificates for the winners and was in charge of the medal ceremony. Some or even a growing number of professors rejected the re-born sport-enthusiasm so much, that they forced the students to attend their obligatory lectures even at the dies. So the dies withered away to an after-lessons-event and even further to a more or less big party, organized by sport students, where sport and physical activity is no longer of importance.

May be that the university sports regularly offered during the whole week for students and university members made the existence of the dies academicus obsolete. However, the social event character of such a sports day for all members of a university should not be underestimated.

### “Flying students” – The departments of aviation in German universities during the period of National Socialism”

Alexander Priebe, University of Marburg, Germany

Due to an enactment by the Reichserziehungsminister the departments of aviation was found in the Institutes of Physical Education in November 1934. Their task was to conduct the required apprenticeship in gliding, not only for all emerging teachers of physical education, but also for the other interested students. Besides the Reichsluftfahrtministerium, the Reichsjugendführung and also Universities and Schools were from there on involved in the project of delighting the Germans for aviation. In addition to the aeronautical apprenticeship, the studies of the science of aviation, which was coordinated by the departments of aviation in different university institutes, gained significance. Using the example of selected universities based on respective source material, it is shown how those tasks were perceived during the world war, how the apprenticeships and research profiles of the universities were distinguished and how the university departments worked together with the 1937 founded National Socialist Air Corps (NSFK). This takes up an issue, which has barely been worked on in the history of the Institutes of Physical Education.

### “High performance – health – biopolitics. Sports medicine in the former GDR”

Lukas Rehmann, University of Münster, Germany

In „La volonté de savoir“ and in the lecture “Naissance de la biopolitique” at the Collège de France, Michel Foucault designed through the concept of biopolitics a panorama of a historical change since the eighteenth century, in which the (self-)regulation of the individual such as the collective life gained center stage of policies. In this process a technology of power was developed, targeting the health of the individual as well as the collective, characterized by new forms and practices of knowledge, new modes of “the care of the self” as well as new forms of dealing with the body.

This lecture is intended to explain and discuss both, the possibilities as well as the historical viability of a biopolitical perspective on sports and sports medicine. In the course of this the Janus-faced character of sports medicine in the former GDR is to be discussed. It is manifested on the one hand by the central role of sports medicine within the framework of a preventively oriented health care system to maintain and promote public health, and on the other hand, by the function of sports medicine in high-performance sports to enhance sporting prowess, culminating not least in doping practices.

It is to be investigated, which scientific disciplines and expert groups were involved in formulating biopolitical knowledge possessing sports, the human body as well as health, and hence creating legitimate positions in discourse. In addition, the content of the production of knowledge is to be analyzed. This concerns both, the question of methods of the production of knowledge (new laboratory methods, statistical surveys, etc.) as well as the discursive construction of the knowledge. What categories of healthy and diseased body as well as sports practices were framed? What time-typical social diagnoses were involved? What were the expectations on sports, physical exercise and sports medicine?

In connection with the analysis of prevalent sports medicine knowledge, it is important to highlight various social fields, institutions, as well as concrete initiatives and projects, in which aspects of biopolitical knowledge became relevant. Who were the involved historical actors (ministerial bodies, associations, scientists, health insurers, sports physicians, athletes)?

This lecture is based on findings from a study on new and complex historical documents of the German federal archive as well as findings on oral tradition from a current research project investigating the history of German sports medicine after 1945.

# Session 33: Various Aspects

## Abstracts

### “The Gymnast George Eyser/Der Turner George Eyser (in German)”

Toshiyuki Ichiba, Chuo University, Japan

Im Jahre 1904 fanden die dritten Olympischen Spielen in St. Louis statt. Es ist bekannt, daß daran zahlreiche Deutsch-Amerikaner teilnahmen und sie hohe Leistungen vor allem bei den Turnwettkämpfen präsentierten. In den meisten Fachbüchern sowie Literaturen zu finden sind die Namen der Sieger und der Medaillenspiegel der Nationen. Auf der Siegerliste steht ohne Ausnahme der Name George Eyser. Er gewann sechs Medaillen am einen Tag. Neben diesem unglaublichen Ergebnis ist es noch hervorzuheben, daß Eyser ein am linken Bein behinderter Sportler war und trotzdem sich eine Goldmedaille am Pferdsprung gewann.

Die Tatsache wirft zwei Fragen auf: a) Was für eine Person Eyser war. b) Wie Eyser laufen, springen sowie landen konnte, obwohl sein Bein amputiert wurde und er eine Beinprothese trug.

Es wird versucht, die Biographie von George Eyser zusammenzustellen und unter den damaligen Sozialbedingungen zu analysieren, wie sich Eyser mit der Beinprothese bewegen konnte.

### “‘Beyond the Prize’: Amateurism and Athletics, 1948-1984”

David Holmes, University of New South Wales, Australia

Amateurism dominated the landscape of international sport for the greater part of the twentieth century. This ideology constituted the sine qua non of international sporting federations, affecting the lives of millions of athletes worldwide. Whether or not it was amateurism’s very appeal that has foiled scholars’ attempts to understand the essential nature of this ideology, one can only guess at. Nevertheless, scholars have failed to recognise that amateurism was, at heart, a pernicious (rather than wholesome) ideology. Further, and in contraposition to the scholarship, I argue that amateurism was far more injurious to the athletes who participated in the system than it was towards those it excluded. Rather, it favoured those who administered the system insofar as disempowering others empowered themselves. By way of case study (amateur athletics in New South Wales, 1948-1984), this paper sets out to illustrate how the modus operandi of amateurism was chiefly concerned with restricting an athlete’s liberty and athletic potential.

*Keywords: Amateurism, athletics, ideology*

### “The ‘first birth’ of the cycling performance. Warsaw-Kielce-Warsaw road race AD 1896”

Piotr Kubkowski, University of Warsaw, Poland

The aim of the present study was to understand the beginnings of the cyclist performance on Polish soil. The report summarises a case study of one of the first bicycle road races, the Warsaw-Kielce-Warsaw race of 1896. The race (contemporary of the cobbled classic Paris-Roubaix) constituted an informal championship of the partitioned Poland. This was at the same time the first competition meticulously covered by the press. The reportage form that we encounter in magazines constitutes proof of the birth of a specific language of sport commentary.

The study was based on a combination of methods of microhistory, i.e. detailed analysis of a narrow selection of source materials, with an attempt to interpret materials in a wide cultural context (in particular with the use of tools of anthropology, performance studies and visual culture). Research questions were the following: 1. What accounted for the popularity of the cycling among spectators and are we authorised to call them sport fans? 2. Was the whole performance supposed to convey any political meaning for the society? 3. To what extent did this early instance of media spectacle foreshadow contemporary forms of sport and what in it was entirely different? Interpretation of historical sources brings detailed answers to those questions and consequences appear to be closely linked to one another. In the early forms of sport we find instances foreshadowing today’s mega-events with their complex organisational and media facilities. At the same time it turns out that seeking only the foreshadowing of contemporary races in the 19th century would be reductionist. Such teleological interpretations do not allow to notice the entanglement of the sport of that time in the subtle political game played by the Poles with the Russians on the level of cultural performances. The microhistorical analysis of sources based on tools of culture studies allows also to notice the place of sport practices in the nascent network of popular culture institutions - between the paratheatrical form of the “living picture” and the “moving picture” of cinematograph. The study of spectators’ practices reveal in turn gender and class tensions of the Polish society.

*Keywords: early cycling, road race, sport performance, politics, cultural practices*

# Session 34: National Aspects of Sports and Physical Activity I

## Abstracts

### “Of boots and bare feet: feet and footwear in Australian sport, 1850-1939”

Benjamin Sacks, University of Western Australia, Australia

In the context of sport, footwear is essentially functional: it offers protection and improved performance in most athletic pursuits. Yet sporting footwear, and equally a lack of footwear, has also long signified patterns of belonging and exclusion. Drawing on contemporary newspaper and magazine accounts, this paper considers the meaning of boots and bootlessness in cricket and football in Australia from the mid-19th century until the beginning of the Second World War. While bare feet were still common in mid-19th century Australian sports, footwear of some kind was de rigeur on (white) Australian feet by the turn of the century. In spite of this requirement – or perhaps because of it – the bare feet of Aboriginal, Maori and Pacific Islander players featured regularly on Australian cricket pitches and football fields into the 1930s. If shoelessness was acceptable – and even laudable – on black or brown feet, white feet required boots. Barefooted players were condemned in the press and often barred from participating. As such, I argue, attitudes toward feet and footwear reflected changing understandings of race, class, civilisation and citizenship in the 19th and 20th centuries.

*Keywords: Australia, football, cricket, boots, feet, race, civilisation, citizenship*

### “American Sports Behind the (Former) Iron Curtain”

Lars Dzikus, University of Tennessee, United States

The purpose of this paper is to examine the flow of American sports to (former) members of the Warsaw Pact (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union) before and after the fall of the „Iron Curtain.“ Such sports with their origin in America include American football, baseball, basketball, lacrosse, skateboarding, and volleyball. Based on Ritzer and Dean’s (2015) definition of globalization and conceptual metaphors, the guiding research questions for this study were: (a) How did various American sports flow from the United States to (former) members of the Warsaw Pact?, (b) What structures did they encounter and create that expedited or impeded those flows?, and (c) Why did certain sports flow relatively more fluidly?

Researchers have created a considerable body of literature on the transnational flow of American sports. Prominent topics have included action sports (e.g. Thorpe, 2014), American football (e.g., Dzikus, 2017; Crawford, 2016; Maguire, 1990), baseball (e.g., Chetwynd, 2008; Gems, 2006; Kelly, 2008), and basketball (e.g., LaFeber, 2002; Maguire 1993). These studies have used a range of theoretical frameworks and concepts, including Americanization, globalization, and transnationalism. Whereas, scholars thus far have focused on countries in Asia, the Caribbean, Western Europe, and Latin America, little is known about the flow of American sports to (former) Eastern Bloc countries, especially after the fall of the Iron Curtain. This topic is significant, since political and cultural contexts substantially differed from those in Western Europe, for example. Previous work on popular and consumer culture in Central and Eastern Europe referred to „ambivalent Americanization,“ finding the Iron Curtain was „remarkably permeable for American goods and lifestyles which generated and gratified a range of often ambivalent desires and fantasies“ (Herrmann, Koenen, Kursmierz, and Smieding, 2008). This work, however, has neglected sport as a phenomenon. Based on the analysis of primary and secondary sources, preliminary findings indicate that the barriers impeding the flow of most American sports have been less porous than for other, more „weightless“ forms of popular culture (e.g., music, movies).

*Keywords: American sports, globalization, Iron Curtain, Warsaw Pact, Eastern Bloc*

## “The national sport of Estonia’: From big narratives to humorous colloquial rhetoric”

Piret Voolaid, Estonian Literary Museum, Estonia

One area that generates powerful feelings of nationalism in this age is sport. It is very influential, and reaches into other fields of life as well, including through figurative language.

The purpose of this study is to analyse popular opinion about the national sport of Estonia and Estonians. The paper will focus on the usage of phrases connected to both the serious and humorous representation of (new) Estonian national sports in Estonian online media in the past few years. In the analysis section I draw on researchers who have stressed the dynamics of nationalism and how it works in certain situations to update matters.

I suggest to differentiate between official/formal/serious and unofficial/informal/humorous fields of sport, where at one end of the scale there are sports that are based on long historical, cultural, and geographical traditions (wrestling, cross-country skiing, etc.), where Estonian sportsmen have received international recognition, and which have always attracted big numbers of amateurs, professionals, and fans. At the other end, there are those “pseudo-sports” that are first of all expressions of folk creativity; these appear as elements of linguistic-folkloric communication. Within this discourse, a new national sport may be sofa sport, sauna marathons, drinking oneself to death, throwing oneself in front of a moving car, picking mushrooms, cursing politicians, laying off workers, spotting speeders in unmarked police vehicles, etc. These are used to bring out the local stereotypical features of a nation. The tendency to link specific fields of sport to the ethnic dimension is motivated by the mechanisms of identity creation. At the same time, it points at the cultural importance of sports. Such ironic rhetoric may have a universal dimension. In rhetorical discourse the conjuring up of new elements is the aim. Here the general denomination of ‘national sport of Estonia’ works as a cliché that is constantly being reloaded with new and humorous subject matter in compliance with new socio-cultural conditions. The purpose of the presentation is to describe and explain these fields of meaning, focusing on the variations and humorous aspects in the data. Sports as such loses its significance in the process and the emotional, stereotype-based and self-ironical point of view prevails.

This research was supported by the European Regional Development Fund (Centre of Excellence in Estonian Studies) and related to research project IUT 22-5 (Estonian Research Council).

*Keywords: ethnic stereotypes, figurative language, irony, national identity, national sport of Estonia, sport lore*

## Session 35: Asian Perspectives II

### Abstracts

#### “A study on the humanistic characteristic of walking experience in the Korean traditional tourism culture called Yuram(遊覽) of the Joseon Dynasty”

Youngjin Shin, Seoul National University, South Korea

This paper deals with the experience of walking in Korean traditional tourism culture called Yuram(遊覽) of the Joseon Dynasty. The purpose of this study is to explore the productive clues to the modern body movements through the historical features and the humanistic characteristic of traditional walking experience.

One of the characteristics of traditional tourism activities is that most of the travelers recorded their walking experiences in literary works such as travel poems. Recording the travel experience obtains the details of experiences that can disappear with time, as sustainable events to increase the possibility of re-production, and to deeply ingrain their experiences in the body.

The experience that is deeply ingrained in the body does not become scattered or disappears even after the experience, but continues to affect the lives ahead, making it easier to recall the experience later.

The strong humanistic character of these traditional walking experiences of the Joseon Dynasty is identified by the following four typical characteristics:

First, the diversity of walking experiences.

Records of rich experiences such as travel poems include a wide range of stories with walking experiences. Therefore, traditional walking experiences have humanistic characteristics that contribute to the variety and quality of life.

Second, the artistic enjoying of walking experience.

The experience of traditional walking is seeking freedom and the enjoyment of arts.

Third, the relationship and social characteristics of walking experience.

Walking experiences are a human being’s individual practice, but through walking, human beings move into society, nature, and the world around them, creating a relationship between their bodies in the traditional Korean travel culture.

Fourth, Environmental friendliness of traditional walking experience.

The experience of walking in the traditional Korean travel culture is a trip out of the routine of daily life to find nature. Therefore, the right perception of the natural environment is the ideology of the people in the Joseon Dynasty Period. Therefore, in traditional walking experiences, there is a sense of respect and consideration for the environment.

*Keywords: walking experience, historical features, humanistic characteristic*

### “A study on the Korean youth soccer league(i-league) satisfaction”

Sun Hye Jun, Chung-Ang University, South Korea  
Nam Won Kim, Chung-Ang University, South Korea

The purpose of this study is to provide a basic data investigating the satisfaction of youth soccer league participants and authorities to make the youth league leap forward. The subjects of the study were 472 people including league participants, coaches, local officials and parents of students. Their satisfaction was measured by using the Public-service Customer Satisfaction Index (PCSI). The measurement method was on-line and field survey.

As a result of analyzing the average of PCSI factors, radial diagram analysis, and Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA), the overall satisfaction scored 85.0 (Very good), according to the criterion over 80 points of the quality index standard is Very good, 70-80 is Normal, lower than 70 is Poor.

As a result of the analysis of the quality index diagram, the public interest scored the highest, and the satisfaction of safety, aesthetics and convenience also scored high. The lowest satisfaction score was the innovation, so it is necessary to consider the diversity of programs such as education and culture parts. IPA analysis showed that the relative strengths of the quality index factors were safety and public interest, but innovation was founded that has to be improved mostly. This is also in agreement with the analysis results of the diagram, which shows that there is a great need to think about innovative programs at various angles.

Radial diagram analysis of satisfaction index showed that persistence scored the highest, and diffusion and emotional satisfaction scored high. The lowest part was relative satisfaction. Therefore, it is necessary to manage the league to meet the expectation of the participants. As a result of the IPA analysis of satisfaction index, the factors that should be maintained and strengthened were the persistence. It is considered that strategy should be prepared to induce the continuous participation of those who already have experienced.

The results of this study show that the overall satisfaction of youth soccer league is high and proved the positive effect of youth soccer league. It is necessary to search for various activation methods in order to make it a more progressive league reflecting the results of the quality and the satisfaction indexes.

*Keywords: soccer i-league, satisfaction*

### „Commercial Advertising’s Swimming Image in modern Shanghai (1920’s-1930’s)”

Chia-Hao Lin, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

In the middle of the nineteenth century, due to the port trade in Shanghai, Western cultural relics, systems and thoughts began to spread in modern China.

The mass media also sprouted in modern China under the tide of modernization. When newspapers and magazines became gradually integrated into daily lives of ordinary people, their minds moved quickly. In response to the circulation of newspapers and periodicals, various commercial advertisements began to be published in newspapers and magazines. Advertising content, an important model of marketing products. With the increasing circulation of newspapers and magazines, the marketing objects of advertisements also expand. In order to attract readers’ attention, the design of advertisement contents not only emphasizes the creative ideas of composition, but also makes use of popular culture and times to become advertisement design, which is an important task.

Modern swimming activities were introduced into China at the end of the 19th century and started to develop in China’s coastal areas in early 20th century. Every summer, a variety of commercial advertisements combined with swimming activities as their advertising content, in order to seize the consumer interest in the marketing of goods. In this study, we will use Shanghai commercial advertisements from the 1920s to the 1930s as texts and analyze them from a semiotic point of view. We will explore the image of swimming activities used in commercials, and what kinds of thinking patterns and contexts exist in order to understand commercial advertisements and swimming activities to build the historical implications.

*Keywords: Semiotics, mass media, gender, modern China*

# Session TAFISA: Traditional Games, Sports and Movement Cultures and their Role for Sport of Today”

## Session of the Association For International Sport for All - Abstracts

The key theme of the Symposium extends to the heart of sport: Traditional Sports and Games (TSG). The rise of the international sports movement in the 20th century has caused TSG to fall behind or even disappear. But there is good news: TSG are coming back to life again. This renaissance is due to the significant role TSG can play today as part of our cultural heritage and local identity. On this background the rise of TSG also documents that globalization often creates sociocultural paradoxes. This implies that globalization on the one hand has led to a universal global culture in sports as it is reflected by for example the Football World Cup with its high degree of standardization. But on the other hand, globalization strengthens traditional culture as a counterbalance illustrated by the renewed interest in the development of TSG and indigenous games.

The question now is how can we benefit from this new trend to rediscover TSG and indigenous games? Can TSG help us and if yes in which way to bring back physical activity into everyday lives? Can the aged activities of the past be a resource of today to increase sport participation amongst citizens?

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It is the mission of this Symposium to come up with concrete and practical answers to these and other questions for the future work in the field of indigenous Games and TSG.

## “Traditional Sports and Games as an Example of Sociocultural Paradox of Globalization in Sport”

Keri McDonalds, University, United States?

There is no question that TSG build national identity and contribute to the popular sport culture. Above all TSG are necessary counterparts to the globalized mass culture of today, and as important as music, literature and architecture. TSG give us a platform to celebrate our diversity and regional cultural significance in spite of globalization.

On this background the rise of TSG also documents that globalization often creates paradoxes. This implies that globalization on the one hand has led to a universal global culture in sports as it is reflected by for example the Football World Cup and Olympic Games with its high degree of standardization and exclusivity. But on the other hand globalization strengthens traditional culture as a counterbalance illustrated by the renewed interest in the development of TSG. In other words, globalization provokes standardization and differentiation in sports at the same time. This is an example of sociocultural paradox of globalization, which has the most direct impact on individuals. It appears that the re-appearance of TSG is a sign for the “survival of the specific” and a chance to enjoy diversity in spite of globalization.

Even ethnologists hoping to conserve the purity of TSG will admit that with rediscovered TSG and modern sports - both in competitive and non-competitive in form – a socio-cultural experiment is under way, with interesting consequences for both. The cultural width of sport is extended way beyond of what was seen as sport just one generation ago. The interchange of the games of the past with the sport of today can extend well beyond a loss of cultural context to a chance for a creative interaction.

Could it be that the acceptance of globalization is the prize for survival of TSG? My answer is yes but there is still a need to further work in this context!

## “Bridging the past with the future – Traditional Sports and Games from a Historical and Sociocultural Perspective”

Bartosz Prabucki, Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Poland

The aim of this speech is to emphasize and acknowledge traditional sports and games (TSG) as an important historical and sociocultural phenomenon. By describing ‘the traditional sports and games movement’ from its organization to some key ideas, the author shows how local and national heritage of physical culture is important to every society. Within the current process of globalization people need to be aware of their heritage and identity. Various forms of our own, indigenous physical activity (PA) are part of this identity. I would also like to find an answer to the question: in what sporting traditions do we want to initiate our young? Our concerns are historical and pedagogical influences that shaped what we call today physical education (PE) but also cultural and social changes of each society, creating its own ways of contributing to physical culture in a local, but also in a global sense (‘glocalization’). I would argue that there is much to learn from the past physical heritage from different part of the world. Moreover PE is in decline. What needs to be changed is the quality and range of contents. In that sense we should be introducing society to the sporting heritage by including traditional pastimes activities and games in learning process. It may be a fresh and attractive alternative supplementary to already existing sport-model of PE.

*Keywords: globalization, identity, traditional sports and games, socio-cultural and pedagogical values of TSG*

## “How to bring TSG back to life – the Danish example”

Finn Berggren, Gerlev P.E. & Sports Academy, Denmark

Gerlev P.E. & Sports Academy created the first Scandinavian park for traditional sports and games in 1999. The philosophy behind the Park was originally the dream of a working museum for historical games, however it became soon obvious that it was more important to use the knowledge and values from more than 400 historical play and games as a stepstone for new development of TSG. TSG and physical actives plays have in approximately 30 years moved from a dying part of the Danish body culture to a new kind of activities mentioned in almost all contexts where the agenda is related to health, pedagogy, learning and recreational initiatives. Awareness of the underlying cultural historical background is often lacking among the participants and at Gerlev the games and plays have been adjusted in such ways that it is relevant to speak of a New-TSG that includes the traditional core values. However, it is not Gerlev alone who has been working in this direction, others have pulled in the same direction. But what is unique to Gerlev is that a number of New-TSG has had their core values uncovered and adjusted to a flexibility that fits all kinds of human beings. With respect for the cultural history, Gerlev is carrying the games from the past forward, as a suggestion for a body culture of the future.

The Gerlev Model:

- to lay foundations for lifelong active involvement in play and games
- to develop and enhance the health and well-being of the individual and society through play and games
- to offer enjoyment, fun and social activities with play and games
- to create sustainable activities through: Natural equipment - Easy access - Estetical environment and Safety environment

The presentation includes examples of different implementation projects and the evaluation results.

*Keywords: Play and games, Gerlev Model, Playship, HandiPlay, PlayPark*

# Session 36: “Football for all? A round-table discussion on football and society in East Germany, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia”

## Abstracts

For the communist regimes of Eastern Europe, sport, in theory at least, meant ‘sport for all’. Rather than the elite-focused competitive world of capitalist sport, sport in the German Democratic Republic (GDR), the Soviet Union, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia claimed to incarnate the inclusive ideals of Massensport (‘mass sport’). Yet, there were often large gaps between theory and reality. Officials engaged in heated debates about how best to balance Spartakiad and Olympics, or sport of a ‘mass character’ (masovnost or massovost’) and international sporting ‘mastery’ (masterstvo). In all three countries, football was the most popular sport, a cheap and accessible activity that drew large numbers of participants and spectators alike. In this malleable and often contested space, home to elite and amateur competitions, as well as to thriving fan cultures, rich and hitherto largely untold cultural and social histories unfolded.

In this round-table discussion, three authors discuss recent monographs on football and society under communism, in light of the tensions and rivalries that undermined, or at the very least complicated, the idealistic goal of ‘sport for all’. Alan McDougall (*The People’s Game: Football State and Society in East Germany*, Cambridge, 2014) interrogates football’s role as lightning rod for political and social protest in a country, the GDR, that was an Olympic superpower but a football middleweight. Richard Mills (*The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism, and the State*, London & New York, 2018) examines football’s fluid and often explosive role in forging and transcending nationalist rivalries in socialist Yugoslavia. Manfred Zeller (*Das sowjetische Fieber: Fußballfans im poststalinistischen Vielvölkerreich*, Stuttgart, 2015) discusses how football spectatorship contributed to the regional and national connections and rivalries that shaped the Soviet empire after Stalin’s death. In this round table discussion, McDougall, Mills, and Zeller will debate the following questions. What were the major similarities and differences between the football cultures of these three very different communist states? How did the relationships between local, national, and international football interests evolve over time? And how, ultimately, did football fulfil its societal role as a ‘sport for all’?

*Keywords: Football, communism, localism, nationalism, transnationalism, fan cultures*

## “The People’s Game? Football and Society in Communist East Germany, Alan McDougall, University of Guelph”

Alan McDougall, University of Guelph, Canada

Sport in East Germany is commonly associated with the systematic doping that helped to make the country an Olympic superpower. Football played little part in this controversial story. Yet, as a hugely popular activity that was deeply entwined in the social fabric, it exerted an influence that few institutions or pursuits could match. The People’s Game examines the history of football from the inter-related perspectives of star players, fans, and ordinary citizens who played for fun. It reveals football’s fluid role in preserving and challenging communist hegemony. In different ways, the book argues, elite competition, grassroots competition, and fan subcultures in the country’s most popular sport reflected, and sometimes shaped, overlapping local, national, and international interests. In this round-table discussion of *The People’s Game*, Alan McDougall discusses the cultural and social history of GDR football in relation to its counterparts in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. To what extent was the story of GDR football sui generis? In what ways did the game contribute to, and undermine, socialist ideals of ‘mass sport’? Drawing on a range of material from his book – from unruly factory tournaments in the 1950s to fan protests against ‘the Stasi team’ Dynamo Berlin in the 1980s – McDougall reveals how and why the people’s game ultimately proved more popular and durable than the people’s state.

## “The Politics of Football in Yugoslavia: Sport, Nationalism and the State, Richard Mills, University of East Anglia”

Richard Mills, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

Even before Josip Broz Tito’s communist party established control over the war-ravaged territories which became socialist Yugoslavia, his partisan forces were using football as a revolutionary tool. As early as 1944, a team representing the emerging federal state was dispatched to play matches around the liberated Mediterranean. This was the beginning of a deep interaction between football, politics and nationalism that endured throughout – and eventually beyond – the life of a complex multi-ethnic polity violently torn apart in the 1990s. *The Politics of Football* ventures across the former Yugoslavia to illustrate the myriad ways the game was harnessed by an array of political forces. Based on comprehensive archival research and interviews, this book is the first in-depth study of the Yugoslav game. It adds a new dimension to how we understand the life and death of Europe’s most diverse country. In this round-table discussion, Richard Mills explores the unique Cold War history of Yugoslavia in relation to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. To what extent did the Yugoslav game resemble its counterparts in the Eastern

bloc? How did the rupture of the Tito-Stalin Split and Belgrade's consequent endeavours to find a 'third way' impact upon football? Drawing from his book, Mills reveals how communists purposefully re-engineered Yugoslavia's most popular sport along Soviet lines in the tumult of the 1940s, using it to integrate diverse territories and populations. Subsequently, the game advanced Tito's distinct brand of communism, with its policy of non-alignment and experimentation with self-management socialism. Yet, even under tight control, football was racked by corruption, match fixing and violence. Alternative political and national visions were expressed in stadiums, while clubs, players and supporters ultimately became perpetrators and victims in the country's violent demise.

**“The Soviet Fever: Football fans in the Soviet empire after Stalin (Das sowjetische Fieber: Fußballfans im poststalinistischen Vielvölkerreich)”**

Manfred Zeller, Bremen University, Germany

From the 1930s, football was the most popular sport in the Soviet Union. Following Stalin's death in 1953, especially, football teams, as well as the informal supporter groups and communities which developed around them, were an important way for the diverse citizens of the multinational Soviet Union to express, negotiate and develop their identities, both on individual and collective levels. The Soviet Fever focuses on the football fans of the Moscow based police team Dinamo, army team CDKA/CSKA, and Spartak, as well as Dinamo Kiev, and thereby on these diverse ways of identification after Stalin. It draws on extensive original research in Russian and Ukrainian archives, as well as interviews with spectators, hardcore fans, and hooligans to shed new light onto this phenomenon covering the period from the height of Stalin's terror (the 1930s) to the eve of perestroika. Across inner and international events as the Soviet Union's footballing triumph over the German world champions in 1955 and the Luzhnik stadium disaster in 1982, Zeller explores the ways in which people, in a society of orchestrated uniformity, articulated feelings of alienation and fostered a sense of community through sport.

In this round-table discussion, I will discuss the multitude of antagonisms and tensions that influenced the game at the international and intra-Soviet level, as well as the ways in which football's history intersected with the Soviet Union's political, socio-cultural and economic history. What were the consequences of the Tito-Stalin Split for sport and football in the Soviet Union? How important were external impulses for the development of football as a spectator sport in the Soviet case?

## Session 37: Educational and Cultural Perspectives

### Abstracts

**“Education, Body and Nature in Rousseau's Emile”**

Rachel Ramos de Souza. University of Campinas, Brazil

Pedagogical theories that began to emerge from the 18th century brought a new aspect to Education, namely an education directed to the body from nature. In this context, Emile, or on Education, written by Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a milestone establishing new paradigms for Education, especially from the prominence that it gives to the body and its relationship with nature, as a significant part of man's formation as a citizen. Education from nature is the premise that Rousseau used to display the novelty of his theory, namely, the education of the body and spirit. The body assumes, thus, a prominent place in natural education such that through interaction with the environment man would begin his learning. Rousseau indicated, in this work, the need to rethink educational practices, delegating to the body an important role regarding the formation of citizens. For this author, both the mind and body needed to be exercised to provide a full, balanced education. He established a model of education that would develop the body in nature, associated with an intellectual education. In this sense, he emphasized the importance of body movement and physical exercises. Nature, from its elements - water, sun, earth, air, trees - would be the means and the most prolific master for the education of these bodies, which would concern the faculties of the body as strength and flexibility, as well as sensations and moral values. An education based on nature would be able to strengthen and build a healthy man, fit to live in society as a citizen. This work would be, over the next decades, the basis and inspiration for other treaties that would discuss an education of the body that later would be configured as Physical Education. The objective of this paper is to present, through excerpts of the book, some inputs regarding a bodily education centered in nature and explore how nature and education aligned in Rousseau's teaching suggestions became established as guidance to pedagogical practices from the 18th century and stretched to later centuries in Physical Education.

*Keywords: Emile, Nature, Education, Body*

### “What Value can Korean Sports Clubs have for sustainable asset of Sport for all?”

Misuk Kim, Korea Institute of Sport Science, Korea  
Jongchul Park, German Sport University Cologne, Germany  
Il-Gwang Kim, Korea National Sport University, Korea

*Introduction:* The 1988 Olympic Games positively influenced the development of Korean Sport for All (SFA). Since then, mega sporting events, including the 2002 World Cup and the 2018 Winter Olympics, have greatly contributed to expanding sports infrastructure, leading to an increase in sports activities of Korean people. Most importantly, Korean SFA has developed through sports clubs, which have financially been supported at the government level (MCST, 2016). In spite of the efforts, however, the sports clubs driven by the government are considered ineffective and even apathetic as the Korean sporting world indulges in a results-oriented system without a serious discussion on the societal value of sport. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to establish the value of the Korean sports clubs through understanding the history of the sports clubs, and further contributing to the policy realization. The main questions are the following: 1) How have the Korean sports clubs evolved over time? 2) What are the most significant challenges facing the sports clubs? 3) What value is necessary to redefine the sports clubs? *Methods:* The study uses a qualitative method which is informed by a documentary analysis of journal articles regarding the Korean sports clubs and Sport White Papers, as well as a survey on participation in SFA published by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MCST).

*Results:* The Korean government supported various projects for fostering SFA, which were named Youth Sports Club (2004~2007), Community Sports Club (2004~2005), Korean Sports Club (2006~2010), Public Sports Club (2011~2015) and Comprehensive Sports Club (2013~2016), respectively. Contrary to the government’s initiative, however, the average utilization rate of the sports clubs by people in their 20s to the 60s has decreased from 18% in 1989 to 16% in 2015, especially an 8% reduction of people in their 20s.

*Conclusion:* Given that the participation in the sports clubs seems low, it would be necessary to establish the value that should be inherent in the sports clubs in order to form social consensus within society. Thus, the government should lead to the entrenchment of a sustainable sports clubs system based on individual lives, including dignity and individual autonomy and community values, including trust and solidarity.

References MCST. (2016). Sport White Paper, Seoul: MCST

*Keywords:* sports clubs, sport for all, value, South Korea

### “Living the dream’: Surfing as a cultural heritage on Australia’s Gold Coast”

Dario Nardini, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

One century after what is considered as its “official” implantation in Australia – conventionally established by Duke Kahanamoku’s visit in 1914 – surfing continues to embody ‘alternative’ sporting values such as anti-competitiveness, anti-regulation, and personal freedom” (Wheaton, 2004). However, the emergence of competitive surfing in the 1960s introduced an ambivalent dimension to the practice, between the “soul surfers” and competitors, as well as between the “romantic” representations of surfing and the interrelated consumeristic aspects of the practice. This is particularly true on the Gold Coast, where competitive surfing has been incentivised not only by the abundance of high quality breaks but also by social and historical factors such as the (re)inclusion of the Gold Coast in the World Tour in 2002, the active job of the ubiquitous Boardriders Clubs on the local beaches, the legacy created by the locally bred world champions, and the inclusion of surfing programs in schools. Moreover, in the mobile and rapidly growing context of the Gold Coast, residents are now trying to affirm a cultural identity that overcomes the vision of the city as just a touristic resort and surfing has been playing an important role in this process. In fact, it has contributed to characterising the local landscape, define a particular “lifestyle”, and delineate the cultural identity of a city that can be defined as a “surfing place”. This is clearly exemplified by the inclusion of the Gold Coast in the World Surfing Reserve list. Anthropologists would refer to this process as “heritagization”, a defining act which can establish an “order of things”, determining the value of surfing for the local community at a social, cultural, and political level.

This paper analyses this process and some of its consequences, such as its ability to stimulate environmental awareness and activism, legitimise economic/infrastructural interventions or institutional actions such as the Surf Management Plan, and promote the broader participation in surfing among new devotees who were not deeply involved before, such as women and aboriginal surfers.

*Keywords:* surfing; surfing culture, Gold Coast, Australia, cultural heritage

# Session 38: Asian Perspectives III

## Abstracts

### “Health benefits of Tai Ji Quan for older adults: A systematic review of evidence“

Guo Yucheng, School of Martial Arts, Shanghai University of Sport

As a traditional Chinese activity, Tai Ji Quan (also known as Tai Chi) is one of the most popular activities practiced by millions of Chinese. However, relatively few systematic reviews of the scientific evidence for its health benefits, especially for older Chinese adults, have been undertaken.

**Evidence acquisition:** Between January and March 2016, a systematic search was conducted using the CNKI and PubMed databases to identify studies published between 2000 and 2015. Studies were selected for review if they were designed specifically to evaluate the health benefits of Tai Ji Quan in adults age 50 years and older in mainland of China. The studies included observational, uncontrolled, and randomized and controlled designs. Papers published without an English title or abstract were excluded.

**Evidence synthesis:** The initial search identified a total of 120 studies. After removing duplicates and studies that did not meet inclusion/exclusion criteria, 54 studies were selected for review. In what follows, we summarize the evidence from research studies on the one of most commonly practiced traditional physical activities—Tai Ji Quan—for its respective level of primary and secondary prevention of chronic diseases such as hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and osteoporosis. **Conclusion:** There is promising evidence that Tai Ji Quan provide many health benefits for older Chinese adults. While additional scientifically rigorous research is warranted, promoting the culturally based Tai Ji Quan as a form of behavioral medicine in primary and secondary prevention of diseases among the aging Chinese population will help fulfill an urgent public health need.

*Keywords: Chinese culture, elderly, sports, health , Tai Ji Quan, Tai Chi*

### “History and meaning of Inter-Korean Sports Exchange“

Hyeon Woong Ro, Seoul National University, South Korea  
Young-il Na, Seoul National University, South Korea  
Ju Hyun, Seoul National University, South Korea  
Yoonkyu Song, Seoul National University, South Korea

The first commencement of inter-Korean sports exchanges was the proposal of the North Korean Olympic Committee to form a single team for the international sports competition on June 10, 1957. The first meeting for inter-Korean sports exchanges took place on Jan. 24, 1963, in Lausanne, Switzerland, to form a single team for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Since then, the inter-Korean sports exchanges that have been continuing to date have made a great contribution to building peace between nations, as exemplified by the 1971 Ping-Pong diplomacy between the United States and China, as well as the sports and health agreements of East and West Germany in 1974.

The sports exchanges between the inter-Koreas were largely divided into: the 1990 South-North Unification Soccer Contest, the first South-North single team at the 1991 World Table Tennis Championships, the first Korean peninsula flag joint parade at the 2000 Sydney Summer Olympics, joint parade Opening Ceremony for South and North Korea Team at 2004 Athens Summer Olympics, South-North Unification of Soccer Tournament in 2005, the participation of senior executives of North Korea at 2014 Incheon Asian Games, and the formation of a single team for women’s ice hockey in 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games.

This presentation provides a brief historical outline of the Inter-Korean Sports Exchange reflecting on the sportive relations of South Korea and North Korea.

*Keywords: Inter-Korean, East-West Germany, Sport exchange*

### **“An analysis of the sports pattern in ancient Chinese bronze mirrors“**

Kun Wang, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

Chun Lin, Institute of Silk Road cultures Lanzhou University of Technology, China

Ancient northwest China is the origin of bronze mirrors. Unique geographical environment and cultural precipitation has unearthed a large number of bronze mirrors, including the different categories of sports bronze mirrors. The image of these bronze mirrors vividly shows the prevailing hunting, play, polo, Cuju and so on, which is of great significance to the study of sports history.

Through the study of bronze culture, this paper expounds that bronze is the carrier of material civilization and spiritual civilization at that time. The sports pattern on the bronze mirror is the reflection of social life at that time. The information that has been displayed is constructed into the understanding of the past sports, and the significance of the history of sports is shaped and cultivated. This not only has the very important value in the academic, but also provides the new vision and the thought for the thorough research sports history evolution.

*Keywords: Bronze culture, bronze mirror, Sports*

## **Session 39: National Aspects of Sports and Physical Activity II**

### **Abstracts**

#### **“Sport and the New Culture: Amsterdam’s Sporting Entrepreneurs in its ‘Second Golden Age’”**

Nick Piercey, Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Amsterdam underwent important changes to its economic, social and cultural life, which saw it called the ‘Second Golden Age’ of the city. As old elites gave way to new entrepreneurial influences, a new culture emerged which focused on mass, visible and consumable activities, in which the body played an important role. The late 1870s and 1880s in Amsterdam saw spatial changes and an expansion of entrepreneurial activities in various fields; sport too became the location for the development of new forms of activity, new products and for the accumulation of profit. Entrepreneurs in the sporting field, like Perry & Co., De Gruyter and the Amsterdamsche Sport-Club, could fuse together new cultures of the body and the consumer to produce a range of new products, while new technologies of selling and media provided new markets. In the Amsterdam of the 1880s entrepreneurs were not only finding new markets, opportunities and profits, but they were also reproducing the concept of the trainable, measurable and consumable body within the streets of the expanding capital. Using archival sources and digital newspapers, in addition to existing research, this paper will demonstrate how sport and the new consumer culture were inextricably linked in the discourses of late-19th century Amsterdam.

*Keywords: Entrepreneurs, Space, Netherlands, Body Culture*

## “Challenging the Colour Bar”

Francois J. Cleophas, Stellenbosch University, South Africa

This paper attempts to trace the origins of weightlifting in South Africa. The sport grew out of the strongman tradition in physical culture. Traditional South African sport history rendered Black strongmen and weightlifters invisible. This paper disrupts this tendency by presenting a revisionist historical dissection of physical culture, South African strongmen and weightlifting in South Africa. By honing in on two weightlifters, Milo Pillay and Ron Eland, a deliberate attempt is made to show how Black people contributed to South Africa’s Olympic weightlifting history. This contribution was also an attack on the South African Sport Color Bar. Official narratives of the past remain silent about them. It thus opens windows on social and political developments in broader society and helps historians to re-interpret 20th century South African physical culture and weightlifting history. This paper provides an important lens on current decolonization themes.

*Keywords: segregation, South Africa, weightlifting*



“Turnvater Jahn“ (Photo: Emanuel Hübner)

# Session DAGS: “Sport and Migration” [Session in German language]

## Session of the German Association of Sports Museums, Sports Archives and Sports Collections (DAGS) - Abstracts

Founded in Cologne in 2003, the German Association of Sports Museums, Sports Archives and Colleges (DAGS) is an association of institutions, organizations and individuals whose mission and objective is the preservation of cultural assets in the broadest sense of the word, focusing on the documentation, exploration and public presentation of sport historical topics. It promotes the cooperation, exchange of experience, and transfer of knowledge between its members. DAGS is especially focused on making materials available to the public and on emphasizing the importance of the long-term protection of sports historical sources by sports organizations (archive materials, film and sound documents, museum objects, etc.), as well on supporting sport history research projects, conferences and presentations.

The DAGS session deals with the current subject of „sports and migration.“ Migration is part of human life and its evolution since the beginning. Different causes and phenomena have led to a large number of migratory movements in the past eras. The migration movements of the 21st century demand special attention for politics and society worldwide—their effects, their upheavals and the opportunities they provide are part of the everyday lives of millions of people.

On the one hand, the culture of exercise and sport benefits from migration—in different regions and nations in different ways. On the other hand, new areas of conflict emerge, which affect sports as well. In his lecture, Gerd Steins deals with the extraordinary biography of the German gymnastics teacher H.G.A. Techow, who fled Germany for political reasons in the middle of the 20th century and went on to establish and further develop gymnastic teacher education in Australia and beyond. Using the example of the Sokol movement imported by Czech immigrants into the USA, Martin Klement examines the influence of social conditions and organizational structures of sport in the host country on migrant sports organizations and what changes in theory and practice result from it. The talk by Bernd Wedemeyer-Kolwe deals with the possibilities and limitations of the integration of refugees and displaced persons as a result of World War II into West German sport after 1945.

## “Hermann Gustav Adolph Techow – an extraordinary migrant career”

Gerd Steins, Forum für Sportgeschichte / DAGS Germany

Hermann Gustav Adolph (\* Februar 2, 1815 in Berlin, † May 25, 1890 in Melbourne) became a Prussian Officer in 1835. In 1848 he participated in the Revolutionary, in 1864: he became the Director of Sports Teacher Education in Melbourne.

Referencing its origins in ancient Greece, GutsMuth's gymnastics developed into a system of physical training throughout Europe at the beginning of the 19th century. With the invention of gymnastics in 1811, Berlin became an important milestone. Gustav Techow, trained in the so-called „Berliner Turnschule“ (Berlin Gymnastics School) under Ernst Bernhard Eiselen, was commissioned by the Prussian military in 1845-46 to explore the Ling Gymnastics Institutes in Copenhagen and Stockholm together with Hugo Rothstein for military use in Prussia. The result of this was the establishment of the „Central Institute for Gymnastics Instruction in the Army,“ in 1847-48 in Berlin, where both Techow and Rothstein taught. The Berlin Central Institute for Gymnastics was closed in the aftermath of the Berlin revolutionary events starting in March 1848; Techow then was promoted to the position of the first chairman of the newly founded Berlin Gymnastics Community (Berliner Turngemeinde) in June 1848. Shortly after his election as chairman of the Berlin gymnastics club, Gustav Techow was caught between the fronts of the military and looters in the so-called Zeughaussturm (14 June 1848); he persuaded the arsenal commander to retreat and, as a result, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. He escaped in 1849 from the fortress in Magdeburg. After that he presided over the General Staff of the Palatine Revolutionary Army starting in May 1849, before emigrating first to Switzerland and then to London. Because of his role in the Palatine Revolutionary Army and his membership in the „Revolutionary Centralization,“ Techow faced a death sentence.

Gustav Techow, the former Prussian army officer and revolutionary, brought advanced views and extensive knowledge of various gymnastics and exercise programs to Victoria after later emigrating to Australia in the 1860s. He combined elements of the Swedish system of Ling Gymnastics with elements of the „Berlin Gymnastics School“ in Melbourne.

In 1864, Techow was appointed director of the National Gymnasium in Melbourne and was later also assigned by the National Board of Education to train more than 880 Australian teachers in gymnastics and military exercises. He wrote two manuals in English for gymnastics exercises for use in schools and at home (1866) and a guide to gymnastics in public schools (1877). Techow is thus considered a pioneer of sport teacher training in Australia.

*Keywords: Berlin, Biografie, Australien*

## “Migration and sport in Germany - selected historical examples”

Bernd Wedemeyer-Kolwe, Niedersächsisches Institut für Sportgeschichte (NISH)

Migration has always existed in sports history (Germany). After the revolution of 1848, German Turners emigrated to America and founded a new gymnastics movement there. With the labor migration around 1900 from Poland to West Germany, several Polish sports clubs were founded in West Germany. After the Nazi-“Machtergreifung” in 1933, several German gymnasts and athletes emigrated and participated in their host countries in the local sports movements. After 1945, many refugees and displaced persons from Eastern Europe integrated into the West German sports movement. This was followed by the waves of migrations in the 1970s and 1980s by people of German origins from the Soviet Union, and here too many newcomers engaged in German sports, too. And even now, the German sports organization is responding to the new refugee movement with integration offers.

Despite different migration situations, many historical intentions, questions, tasks and solutions for integration and migration into sport and sports organization have remained the same. Basic theses of research are, that integration into sport is gender-dependent, performance-related and sport-dependent, that integration is easier with previous sports experience and similar (sports organizational) conditions in the native countries, and that integration is difficult in migrant sports clubs, formed in the new country.

In the following, selected examples are used to investigate more closely a historical period of time in relation to basic themes mentioned above, namely the possibilities of integrating and migrating refugees and displaced persons as a consequence of the Second World War into West German sport after 1945.

*Keywords: Migration Integration Sport*

## “Sokol in America”

Martin Klement, Forum für Sportgeschichte, Germany

The Czech “Sokol” gymnastics club, founded by Miroslav Tyrš and Jindřich Fügner in Prague in 1862, soon found imitations in many cities in the territory of today’s Czech Republic. In other parts of the then Habsburg monarchy, the Czechs founded their Sokol clubs. In addition, the idea of a Slavic physical training system also aroused great interest in Croatia, Slovenia, Poland and the Ukraine. A network of Slavic Sokol clubs gradually formed throughout Europe.

With the emigration of the Czechs to America, the ideas of Miroslav Tyrš and Jindřich Fügner were also transferred to the New World. Where Czechs settled, Sokol clubs quickly formed, which united in supra-regional fraternities and exerted a decisive influence on the formation and preservation of Czech national consciousness in America.

With the emigration of the Czechs to America, the ideas of Miroslav Tyrš and Jindřich Fügner were also transferred to the New World. Where Czechs settled, Sokol clubs quickly formed, which united in a system of supra-regional fraternities that exerted a decisive influence on the formation and preservation of Czech national consciousness in America.

In continuation of the previous, rather occasional and very incomplete research, the article pursues the goal of examining American Sokol clubs for the first time in a longitudinal perspective, based on the current club websites and on previously less well-known sources, which can be found in the Czech National Library, in the Sokol Library, and in the private possession of the author. Two central questions will be answered: firstly, which image of the American Sokol the Czech Sokol clubs still cherish today; secondly, how did and does American Sokol handle Tyrš’ ideas?

With regard to the Sokol Festival, which will be held in Prague in the summer of 2018, welcoming delegations from Sokol clubs from all over the, the analysis should not only help to improve the understanding of the relations between the Czech and American Sokols, but also inquire into the meaning of today’s Sokol clubs in America.

# Panel Discussion: Cultural Perspectives of Contemporary Sport History

**Panelists:** Christiane Eisenberg, Christopher Young, Olaf Stieglitz  
**Moderator:** Annette R. Hofmann

Cultural history is a relatively new paradigm of contemporary research in sport history. Moderated by the ISHPES President Annette R. Hofmann, three international experts will discuss various issues of this topic in regard to possible subjects and methods of historical research on sport and physical education.

Christiane Eisenberg is a historian at the Centre for British Studies of the Humboldt University in Berlin. She became well known as a leading international sports historian through her work on “British Sport und deutsche Bürger” which can be called a benchmark in European sport history .

Olaf Stieglitz is a historian of the University of Cologne and specialized on cultural studies in sport history. His recent work on “Visualities – Sports, Bodies, and Visual Sources”, edited with Jörn Eiben, is a recent example for his efforts to establish a new concept of the cultural history of sport.

Christopher Young is an outstanding historian from Cambridge University. He is author of many books and contributions with respect to sport history including both theoretical and methodical reflections.



Photo: Emanuel Hübner

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## Important Information

### WLAN

W-LAN-Access in the Franz Hitze Haus: **katholischpublic**  
A password is not required.

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### Exhibition

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Photo: Christian Seidelmann



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