

Department of Sports Studies
University of Stirling

11th International Congress of ISHPES

SPORT IN HISTORY: PROMISES AND PROBLEMS

University of Stirling
July 14-18 2009

PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

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Introduction and welcome

On behalf of both the Department of Sports Studies and the University of Stirling may I take this opportunity to welcome you to the 11th Congress of the International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport (ISHPES).

The University was delighted to be designated as Scotland's University for Sporting Excellence by the Scottish Government in May 2008, a designation which recognises the University's commitment to sport over many years and one which positions Stirling at the centre of a national network of excellence, providing training and support for high performance athletes studying at universities and colleges across Scotland. Stirling's vision is one that brings together an unrivalled critical mass of knowledge, national sports facilities, sports agencies, governing bodies and leading academic researchers on a single site that is characterised by excellence.

The University of Stirling is committed to meeting economic, social and cultural needs through excellence in research. Stirling's integrated Department of Sports Studies combines researchers from sports science, social science and management backgrounds. Its research is concentrated in three areas: (a) nutrition, physical activity and health; (b) sports management and policy; and (c) sports culture and history. Its success in addressing the research agenda demonstrated by it being ranked 5th in the UK and 1st in Scotland in the 2008 Research Assessment Exercise with 85% of our research outputs classed as of international standard. We are particularly proud of the historical research that takes place within the Sports Culture and History group led by Professor Wray Vamplew, where we believe we can claim to be world leaders.

It is my pleasure to welcome so many distinguished colleagues to Stirling from all over the world. I hope that you will find the conference an excellent opportunity to have a fruitful and productive debate on the promises and claims made for and on behalf of sport and on the problems associated with those. I also hope that you have an opportunity to enjoy the facilities and the environment on our beautiful campus, in Stirling and in Scotland.

Stephen Morrow
Head of Department of Sports Studies
University of Stirling

Charly Machemehl	Session E15
Enn Mainla	Session G21
Malcolm MacLean	Session D11
James Martens	Session A2
Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño	Session L28
Carlos Melillo	Session D12
Evelyn Mertin	Session G20
Alan Metcalfe	Session A1
Laurence Munoz	Session L28
Nikoletta Onyestyák	Session H22
Artur Pasko	Session J26
Helge Pedersen	Session B6
Ana Popovcic	Session E14
Sabine Radtke	Session K27
Fiona Reid	Session K27
Irene Reid	Session C7
Kai Reinhart	Session F18
Aino Sarje	Session A3
Fumiaki Shishida	Session D10
Maureen Smith	Session H22
Jacov Sobovitz	Session E15
Elinor Steel	Session D12
Solveig Straume	Session D11
André Suchet	Session F18
Thierry Terret	Session G20
	Session A3
Roberta Carolina valle da Trindade	Session C9
	Session I24
Patricia Vertinsky	Session B5
Gerd von der Lippe	Session H23
Kalle Voolaid	Session D10
Sebastiao Votre,	Session E13
	Session I25
Alison Wrynn,	Session K27
Tokuro Yamamoto	Session G19
Chia-Ju Yen	Session H23
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List of Authors

Dean Allen	Session G20
Ana Alves	Session C8
Hiroshi Arai	Session C9
Thierry Arnal	Session F 17
Dmitry Belyukov	Session J26
Vera Beskrovnaya	Session G19
Susan Birrell	Session D11
Diethelm Blecking	Session C7
Yohan Blondel	Session F17
Daphne Bolz	Session H22
Nancy Bouchier	Session F 18
Jutta Braun	Session A1
Antonella Cagnolati	Session B5
Pascal Charitas	Session E14
Li-O Chen	Session C8
Wen-I Cheng	Session J26
Wei-Cheng Chiu	Session B6
Zrinko Custonja	Session E13
Heather Dichter	Session E14
Li-Ke Dong-jhy Hwang	Session I24
Tony Froissart	Session E15
Adam Fryc	Session F16
Gerald Gems	Session A2
Rui Gomes	Session G21
Doriane Gomet	Session F16
Teresa González-Aja	Session G20
Gigliola Gori,	Session B5
Iwona Gryś	Session D10
Haimo Groenen	Session G19
Roy Hay	Session E13
Sandra Heck	Session I25
Susanna Hedenborg	Session I24
	Session B4
Chin-Liang Ho	Session C7
Annette Hofmann	Session L28
Haim Kaufman	Session I25
Jonny Hjelm	Session B4
Irina Khmel'nitskaya	Session A2
Hsien-Wei Kuo	Session B6
Chin-Fang Kuo	Session D12
Donald Kyle,	Session F16
Wen-Shin Lee	Session C8
Daimar Lell	Session G20

Committees

Scientific Committee

Richard Cox, University of Manchester
Jerry Gems, North Central College
Gigliola Gori, University of Urbino
Allen Guttmann, Amherst College
Annette Hofmann, Ludwigsburg University of Education
Mike Huggins, University of Cumbria
Grant Jarvie, University of Stirling
Manfred Lämmer, German Sport University
Leena Laine, University of Jyväskylä
Keiko Miyauchi Ikeda, Yamaguchi University
Malcolm MacLean, University of Gloucestershire
Tara Magdalinski, University College Dublin
Gertrud Pfister, University of Copenhagen
Maureen Smith, California State University
Thierry Terret, University of Lyon
Wray Vamplew [Chair], University of Stirling
Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia

Local Organising Committee

Paul Dimeo, University of Stirling
Joyce Kay, University of Stirling
Stephen Morrow [Chair], University of Stirling
Irene A. Reid, University of Stirling
Thierry Terret, President of ISHPES
Jean Saint-Martin, Secretary-General ISHPES
Wray Vamplew, University of Stirling

Congress Secretariat

Intelligent Events, Dunblane, Scotland

Programme Overview

	14 July	15 July	16 July	17 July	18 July	19 July
0900		Oral presentations	Oral presentations	Oral presentations	Sir Derek Birley Lecture Fred Coalter	Depart
1000					Poster Session	
1100						
1200		Lunch	Lunch	BSSH Registration	Oral Presentations	
1230						
1300				Excursions	Lunch	
1400	Registration	Oral presentations	Keynote Mike Huggins	Excursions	Oral Presentations	
1500						
1505			Olympic Journal Appeal			
1600			Oral presentations			
1700						
1710	Keynote Fred Coalter	ISHPES General Assembly	ISHPES Executive Meeting			
1730						
1800	Welcome Reception	Famous Grouse trip	Sporting Folk Songs	Lord Provost's Reception	Congress Dinner	
1900						
1930	ISHPES Executive meeting					
2030						

equity and whether or not legal statutes are being upheld.

Research for this project was funded by the Women's Sports Foundation.

Session G19
History of Physical Training: How People Have Viewed the Training of the Body
Tokuro Yamamoto, Kokushikan University

This paper aims to examine physical training as an educational activity in the context of our theme this time: "Sport in History: Promises and Problems." It will look at how the body, as an object of training and education, has been viewed at various stages of human history. As with the attires that clothe the body, perspectives on the training of the body has differed according to period and place, and has by no means remained static. From long past, humans have distinguished the soul from the body, and especially in Europe, the soul has been elevated as something immortal in Platonic and Christian centred thought. On the other hand, the body was only given extremely negative appraisal as something that was destined to perish. This kind of thinking continues tenaciously even today. However, often there has also been resistance to such currents of thought. To trace the evolution of how the body has been viewed is therefore a study of the body/soul dualism. By tracing various perspectives on the body and their evolution, this paper aims to look at the way in which physical education (sports) has been conducted with a view to provide insights that would be instructive for thinking about sports today.

Session H23
A Team, a Family: a Chinese Basketball Coach's Philosophy of How to Manage a Team
Chia-Ju Yen, National Taiwan Sport University

The purpose of this study is to understand a traditional Chinese basketball coach's devotion through the life story of Mr. Xiao De Tsai (1921-), who has devoted himself to the teaching and training of basketball to numerous coaches and players with his Confucianism-rooted philosophy of management. He established a male team – Li Li – in 1950 and a female team – Bi-Tau – in 1951 at his own expense and coached them for over 10 more years. During that time, he always had only one thing in mind: A team, a family. He was very generous in letting players eat and live in his house gratuitously. The relationship between Mr. Tsai and the players was not only that of a coach and his players, but also one of a father and his children. His wife, Ms. Chen, was also a powerful helper to his coaching. No matter what concerns the players had, she liked to discuss them with and help them. Together, Mr. Tsai and his wife acted just like typical Chinese parents, i.e., a strict father and a loving mother. Those players now are all over 70 years old, but they often visit and still share their problems with Mr. Tsai, just as his biological children do. They also get together to celebrate his birthdays and the Chinese Lunar New Year. They really live like a very harmonious family. This study is a qualitative analysis of Mr. Xiao De Tsai's biography, based on interviews. His life story can be accurately told through extensive interviews held with him, some of the players on the two teams and family members and friends, as well as through other observations and supporting documents.

Keynotes

Tuesday 14 July

1710-1800 Routledge Keynote presentation
A wider social role for sport: Are take offs more important than landings?
Fred Coalter, University of Stirling

Thursday 16 July

1400-1500 ISHPES Keynote presentation
Fame, fans and fatality: the memorialization of sporting heroes
Mike Huggins, University of Cumbria

Saturday 18 July

0900-1000 Sir Derek Birley Lecture
Sport, History, and the Public: In Search of a Radical Perspective
Jeffrey Hill, De Montfort University

Sessions

Wednesday 15 July

0900-1030	Session A	1. Sport History: Developments and Discussions 2. National Identity 3. Regenerating Man
1100-1230	Session B	4. Growing up with Sport 5. Gender and Modernism 6. Indigenous Sport
1400-1530	Session C	7. Cultural Identity 8. Aspects of Dance 9. Open (2)
1600-1730	Session D	10. Documents and Artefacts 11. Looking Outwards 12. Gender

Thursday 16 July

0900-1030	Session E	13. Sporting Concerns 14. Conflict and After (1) 15. Open (3)
1100-1230	Session F	16. Conflict and After (2) 17. Issues for Physical Education and Gymnastics 18. Rural and Urban Environments
1530-1700	Session G	19. History of Physical Education 20. Open (1) 21. Health and Medicine

Friday 17 July

0900-1030	Session H	22. Protest and Reconciliation 23. Individual Influence
1100-1230	Session I	24. Change Within Sport 25. Class Struggles

Saturday 18 July

1000-1100	Session J	26. Poster Session
1130-1300	Session K	27. The University of Stirling: Scotland's University for Sporting Excellence Seminar
1400-1530	Session L	28. Weight of Tradition

Session E13

Racist Language in Sports and Leisure Social Projects in Rio de Janeiro

Sebastiao Votre
Universidade Gama Filho, Brazil

The sports and leisure environment presents a challenge for white-oriented educators, although the absolute majority of participants is made up of blacks and mixed Afro-descendants. The objective of this study is to shed light on the silent racism in the discourse of teachers acting in social projects in Rio de Janeiro. We have adopted Van Dijk's analytical proposal about the symbolic white elite's naturalizing role related to blacks and mixed Afro-descendants' communities, with focus on sports and leisure. By means of systematic observation and focal group interviews, with participants and instructors, we arrived at the conclusion that projects are regarded as based on condescendence and solidarity. Notwithstanding that, their discourse reveals an autoprotection mechanism against the consequences of promoting the concept of africanity, which might contribute to the process of self awareness, leading to the construction of a racial-ethnic identity and to the development of pride among the African-descendant population. Results from the analyses support the elaboration of educational material for pedagogical intervention aiming at the inclusion and egalitarian participation of young African-descendants in our society.

Session K27

Fulfilling the Promise of Equity: Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games

Alison Wrynn, Californian State University and Maureen Smith

At first glance, the summer Olympic Games appear to be a setting where female athletes have nearly reached parity with men. In the 2004 Games in Athens women competed in nearly 45% of all events. However, as one looks deeper into the media coverage, number of participants, events and leadership opportunities provided to women it is evident that women have only recently been given increased opportunities in events and as participants in summer Olympic sporting events.

For this study an analysis was conducted of NBC's Primetime Olympic coverage, three daily newspapers and four websites devoted to sports or the Olympics. The coverage of women's sports in all three media (websites, newspapers, NBC Primetime television) ranged from a low of 25% (New York Times) to a high of 50% (Week 1 NBC Primetime television). While the overall coverage was somewhat lower for females than for males this is far more time than women's sports are usually covered in the media.

This presentation will analyze the media coverage, representation and participation of women in International and U.S. Olympic organizations. In addition it examines the types and extent of opportunities that are provided for women in administrative and leadership roles within these structures. This report also assesses the extent that the IOC, IPC and USOC are fulfilling their stated missions with respect to fairness and gender

Session D10

**Interesting Find In The Museum Archive –
Diary Of A 1912 Russian Olympic Team
Member Karl Lukk As A Witness Of True Spirit
Of Amateurism**

Kalle Voolaid, Estonian Sports Museum

Today's top athletes have no need to think much about where and how they will be accommodated, practise or move between the venues at the Olympic Games. Solving such problems is mainly the concern of competition organizers (and most athletes have also professional assistants). About hundred years ago – “when sport was young yet” – the circumstances were different, all this mighty machinery of world-class sport was just only being invented, settled and played through. The 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games were, in there time, of cardinal importance both to the organizational part of the games and the competition programme as well. Yet, how was this “story of success” seen at the grass-roots level, by the athletes? Interesting document is preserved in the archive of the Estonian Sports Museum. It describes vividly how in the periphery of that-time sports world (which, concerning the big sport, Estonia as a province of Tsarist Russia definitely was) the way to the Olympic Games was organized, how the local athletes practised and travelled to the Olympics at last. This document is the diary of Karl Lukk, a walker – member of the Russian team at the Stockholm Olympics. The writing on 48 pages helps us to enlighten the backgrounds (and impressions) of the first Olympic journey of Estonians. In his youth Karl Lukk had been a newsboy and that-time walking practice was sufficient reason for the enthusiastic sports fan to strive for the Olympic participation in walking. The whole diary is full of such cool and enthusiastic spirit.

The descriptions of the voyage, accommodation on a ship (the Russian team stayed overnight on board the passenger ship Burma), venues and the city of Stockholm are valuable historical materials, which interpret the Olympic Games from a new angle, are good comparison to the official Olympic records and valuable source for the future researchers.

Session I25

**Discrimination and Prejudice in Poor
Communities' Social Projects of Sport and
Leisure in Rio de Janeiro**

Sebastiao Votre, Universidade Gama Filho,
Brazil

Sport and leisure projects represent an alternative for a sustainable development of social risk communities. Sports experience and leisure activities are reckoned as alternatives for youth social inclusion. The objective of this study is to present a social-diagnosis survey about manifestations of discrimination on gender, race, ethnicity and age, occurred in low-income communities in the City of Rio de Janeiro. Our hypothesis is that the young people supported by the projects, in their role of reflexive subjects (Giddens), will be able to react accordingly if well oriented when prompted into discriminatory situations. The data were collected in focal groups, including the participants and their instructors. Results of analysis showed that race and ethnicity-based discrimination is not explicit, while gender and age-based discrimination show clearly in respondents' discourses. For an intervention proposal, we have concluded it is necessary to identify and understand each kind of discrimination separately in order to take a relevant social responsibility action. The conclusions have inspired the preparation of pedagogical material directed to the project's participants and instructors.

Tuesday 14 July 2009

1400-1700

Registration

In the Atrium

1700-1710

Welcome

Stephen Morrow, University of Stirling

Venue: Lecture Theatre CB4

1710-1800

Routledge Keynote Presentation

A wider social role for sport: Are take offs more important than landings?

Fred Coalter, University of Stirling

Venue: Theatre CB4

1815-1930

Welcome reception

In the Atrium hosted by the University of Stirling

1930-2030

ISHPES Executive Meeting

Wednesday 15 July 2009

0745-0900 Breakfast in Haldane's for those staying in Andrew Stewart Hall

Please note: Presentations are in English, unless stated otherwise

0900-1030 Parallel sessions A

Session 1. Sport History: Developments and Discussions

Room CB3 Chairperson: Nancy Bouchier

Problems in Sport History: A Case Study of Canadian Sport History

Alan Metcalfe, University of Windsor

Catching up: Academic and Public Discussions of Sports History in Contemporary Germany

Jutta Braun, University of Potsdam, Germany

Session 2. National Identity

Room CB4 Chairperson: Maureen Smith

International Boxing and the Construction of an American National Identity

Gerald Gems, North Central College, Naperville, USA

Sport, State, Society in Late Imperial Russia

Irina Khmel'nitskaya, Moscow State University of Culture and Arts

Rider Pride: "The Saskatchewan Roughriders, Fan Loyalty and Collective Memory"

James Martens, Humanities & Social Sciences, Red Deer College, Canada

Session 3. Regenerating Man

Room CW1 Chairperson: Alison Wrynn

The New Man: Regenerationism in Spain

Teresa González-Aja, Facultad de Ciencias de la Actividad Física y del Deporte- Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

From the Manifold Corporality of Classical Gymnastics to the One Sidedness of Modern Sport

Aino Sarje, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The Foundation of the International Fencing Federation

Cécile Ottogalli and Thierry Terret, University of Lyon

1030-1100 Coffee

1100-1230 Parallel sessions B

Session 4. Growing up with Sport

Room CB3 Chairperson: Kjell Eriksson

Equestrian Sports and Young People

Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University

The Competitive Upbringing of Sports. Ideology, Rhetoric and Practice 1965-1980

Jonny Hjelm, Umeå University, Sweden

Session B5

Isadora's Europe: Modern Dance, Gender and the Active Female Body

Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia

In the leap from the 19th to the 20th century bodily practices were a potent barometer of cultural tradition in both North America and Europe and the dancing body which had never been considered more than a distraction became a conspicuous participant in Europe's social, cultural and political life. By and large the dancing body was a female one, for the early years of modern dance were contemporaneous with a sweeping wave of feminist thinking and a repudiation of the formalism of male choreography in late 19th century ballet. Modern dance is thus a particularly fertile ground for examining the introduction of new ideas about gendered identities and the active female body in the early years of the 20th century.

Its first and most famous advocate, American born Isadora Duncan explained that she wanted to use the body to reconceptualise women's place in western culture. Openly waving a feminist banner her performances were in many respects enactments of agency and feminist practice as she represented on the stage her ideas of femaleness and the societies in which she danced. Dance critic John Martin called her a peculiarly sensitive channel for an idea whose time had come but it was in Europe rather than America that she had the greatest success. This paper evaluates the exportability of Duncan's aesthetic to Europe; her appropriation of specific movement techniques and sources of inspiration; the nature of her feminism, and the effects of her involvement with political radicals and leading artists in France, Germany and Russia.

Session H23

The Queen, Oscar, Bobby and the Suicide

Gerd von der Lippe, University College of Telemark, Norway

According to the media researcher, Garry Whannel, star biographies are constantly rewritten in the 'continuous tense' and reinscribed in accordance with dominant discursive patterns of the time (2002: 56). Thus, narratives of sports icons are never fixed, but constantly being reinvented. This frame is linked to the professional World Championship in speed skating in Christiania (former name of Oslo) in 1920 where there were only two competitors, Oscar Mathisen and the North-American, Bobby McLean, and the later suicide of the Norwegian skater. With this in mind, I discuss why relatively few media narratives are produced of the first popular, Norwegian sports star.

Aftenposten, a conservative, national paper, wrote that Oscar had never been so nervous before a match: "People are crazy". He was, according to the paper, told that he had to remember the honour of the country (February, 9th.). If he did not win, the paper could tell their readers that he was thinking of shooting himself. The enormous advance publicity made according to the national liberal paper, Dagbladet, his fans uncertain of his chances. The day before the match the queen, Maud, gave him a mascot – a ring – he promised to wear during the competitions. According to most of the newspapers there were some 15.000-20.000 people watching the match, including a cabinet minister from the USA. Oscar won three out of four distances. The hero committed suicide in 1954. Four national papers are analysed in 1920 and during the last 10 winter Olympic Games.

solve for the governing body of international fencing, whose challenge remained to articulate security, entertainment and performance.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the conditions in which these accidents occurred as well as their consequences on the development of fencing in terms of equipment and regulation. The corpus includes the French and international specialised journals (*L'escrime et le Tir*, *L'escrime Française*, *Escrime*, *Escrime Magazine* and *Escrime Internationale*) and the archives of the French Federation of Fencing.

Session C9

Street Basketball in the Low-Income Areas of Rio de Janeiro - Sport, Leisure and Cultural Expression

Roberta Carolina Valle da Trindade, Fagner Rikillss – UNISUAM, Brazil

Inspired in the North- American streetball, the street basketball in Rio de Janeiro City is structured upon a social and cultural basis that echoes a few characteristics found in some of the city's low income areas. In this study, we have investigated the importance of players' social, ethnical and racial profile in the development of such sporting modality in the urban spaces potentially available for its practice. Urban anthropological studies (Elias, Magnani and Whyte) have offered theoretical support for the methods used; and initial approach was made to the targeted field followed by the interpretation and analysis of historical data, which helped us understand the structural and organizational space and network that constitute such occupation. Preliminary conclusions emphasize the support that local endities offer to the modality events by transforming community common spaces into specific areas for

youngsters in city's low - income areas, where events involving sports, leisure and cultural manifestation can now be held. We have identified the association of the sports modality with other cultural expressions such as music, dance and graffiti.

Session I24

Insertion of Academic Dance in Social Projects in Low Income Areas of Rio de Janeiro: Proposals and Perspectives

Roberta Carolina Valle da Trindade, Fagner Rikillss – UNISUAM, Brazil

Academic dance in Brazilian culture is an activity recognizably restricted to the social and economic elite. The objective of this survey was to investigate how Rio de Janeiro social projects in low-income areas have developed academic dance as a social inclusion activity. We have worked with the inclusion/exclusion concept elaborated in the pedagogical re-contextualization theory (Basil Bernstein). Our methodological strategy was the investigation and diagnosis of three distinct projects located in specific neighbourhoods, outlined with differentiated proposals. After visits to each of the projects, we were able to describe their structural framework and to analyze their objectives. We have interviewed project coordinators and teachers in order to identify expectations and perspectives for the work with dance. Through content analysis we arrived at the results below. We reached the conclusion that each project develops dance distinctly. The reasons for such differences depend on the profile of the assisted individuals, on the resources available and, most of all, on the formation of the professionals acting as teachers.

Session 5. Gender and Modernism

Room CB4

Chairperson:

On Two Wheels. The Adventurous Journey of Annie Londonderry

Antonella Cagnolati, University of Foggia, Italy

Italian Female Emancipation Through Sporting Activities in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century: A Dicer's Oath?

Gigliola Gori, Urbino University, Italy

Isadora's Europe: Modern Dance, Gender and the Active Female Body

Patricia Vertinsky, University of British Columbia

Session 6. Indigenous Sport

Room CW1

Chairperson: Malcolm Maclean

Cultural Spatial Analysis of Taiwan Indigenous Baseball Players

Wei-Cheng Chiu, National Taiwan Sport University

From Traditional to Innovative—the Evolution of the Sung Chiang Battle Array

Hsien-Wei Kuo and Yuan-Ming Hsu, National Taiwan Sport University

Indigenous Sport, Sámi Identity and Ethno-Politics in Northern Scandinavia

Helge Pedersen, Finnmark University College

1230-1400

Lunch in Haldane's

1400-1530

Parallel sessions C

Session 7. Cultural Identity

Room CB3

Chairperson: Roy Hay

Ernst Willimowski (1916-1997): The Problems of Identity and the Promises of Sport (German)

Diethelm Blecking, Institut für Sport und Sportwissenschaft, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg (Germany)

Sport and National Identity in Modern Taiwan: Some Preliminary Thoughts

Chin-Liang Ho, Jin-Song Chiou, Tony Hwang, National Taiwan Sport University

Shinty, Home Rule and National Autonomy in Scotland

Irene Reid, Department of Sports Studies, University of Stirling

Session 8. Aspects of Dance

Room CB4

Chairperson: Pat Vertinsky

The Feminine Ascendance of Break-Dance in the Hip Hop Movement of Rio de Janeiro

Ana Alves, Prefeitura do Rio de Janeiro, UGF

Tradition, Fashion, and Creation—The New Image of Taiwanese Folk Dancing

Li-O Chen, China University of Technology

The Track of the Development of Folk Dance in Taiwan after WWII (1952-2008)

Wen-Shin Lee and Hsien-Wei Kuo, National Taiwan Sport University

Session 9. Open (2)

Room CW1

Chairperson: Alan Metcalfe

Street Basketball in the Low-Income Areas of Rio de Janeiro - Sport, Leisure and Cultural Expression

	<p>Roberta Carolina Valle da Trindade, Fagner Rikillss – UNISUAM, Brazil</p> <p>The Change from the Alpine Skiing Technique to the Norwegian Skiing Technique in Japan</p> <p>Hiroshi Arai, Biwako Seiko Sport College</p>
1530-1600	Coffee
1600-1730	Parallel sessions D
Session 10.	Documents and Artefacts
Room CB3	<p>Chairperson:</p> <p>The Polish Sport Banners - Signs of Faith and National Identity</p> <p>Iwona Grys, Arts and Sciences, Museum of Sports and Tourism in Warsaw</p> <p>The Establishment of Aikido and Diary of Japanese Imperial Navy Admiral Isamu Takeshita</p> <p>Fumiaki Shishida, Waseda University, Japan</p> <p>Interesting Find In the Museum Archive – Diary of A 1912 Russian Olympic Team Member Karl Lukk as a Witness of True Spirit of Amateurism</p> <p>Kalle Voolaid, Estonian Sports Museum</p>
Session 11.	Looking Outwards
Room CB4	<p>Chairperson: Mike Huggins</p> <p>The Conquest of the Mile: Roger Bannister, Edmund Hillary, and the Last Great Gasp of Exploration</p> <p>Susan Birrell and Theresa Walton, Health & Sports Studies, University of Iowa, USA</p> <p>Home vs. 'Home': Sport, Colonial Nationalism, and Imperial Culture in Aotearoa New Zealand</p> <p>Malcolm MacLean, University of Gloucestershire</p> <p>The Terms of the Recipient?: Norwegian Involvement in Sports Aid to Tanzania in the 1980s.</p> <p>Solveig Straume, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences</p>
Session 12.	Gender
Room CW1	<p>Chairperson: Irene Reid</p> <p>The Body Image in Swordsmanship: Female, Religious Culture, and Sport Experience</p> <p>Chin-Fang Kuo, Aletheia University (Matou), Taiwan</p> <p>Social Representation of High Society Women Who Play Soccer at a Private Club in Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Carlos Melillo, Gama Filho University, Brazil</p> <p>Scottish Netball: Issues of Development</p> <p>Elinor Steel, University of Stirling</p>
1800	<p>Coach departs campus for distillery tour, whisky tasting and dinner at the Famous Grouse, Crieff (tickets booked in advance)</p>

Hence, the main research questions are; A) How did the recipients perceive their own involvement in the project?; B) Was the aid on the recipients' terms, as its main objective postulated?; C) What does this idea entail in practice, and what impact may it have had on the outcome of the aid?; And finally D) Is it even possible to speak of the recipient in a development aid context?

The data material for this article has been acquired through in-depth archival studies at the Norwegian Confederation of Sports (NIF) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) as well as public documents. These have been supplemented by interviews with key actors involved in the Sport for All-project, both within NIF, NORAD and the Tanzanian National Sport Council. Two field trips (2007 and 2009) to Tanzania have been carried out.

The paper is part of a research project on the history of Norwegian sports development aid.

Session F18
The Beginnings of Mountaineering in the Pyrenees (mid-1800s to the early 20th century) (French)
 André Suchet, University of Grenoble, France

This paper explores the beginnings of mountaineering in the Pyrenees. The results show a close link between science, tourism and literature.

Mainly On the basis of Henri Béraldi's writing, this paper aims to analyze the notion of Pyrénéisme (pyreneering) "during three periods : old, with Ramond ; middle, with Chausenque ; and modern, with Count Russell". This work deals with the original principles of this notion before other varieties

of this term came in to being, for instance Pyrénéisme de difficulté, which appeared in the post-war era in the 20th century.

For example, the seven pyreneists, Henry Russell, Alphonse Lequeutre, Paul Edouard Wallon, Franz Schrader, Maurice Gourdon, Aymar de Saint-Saud and the commander Prudent, are named : La Pléiade des Pyrénées. Beyond the literary qualities their works, according to Henri Béraldi, these seven personalities would define Pyrénéisme following Louis Ramond de Carbonnières and Vincent de Chausenque.

Session G21
Death at the Tip of the Sword
 Thierry Terret and Cécile Ottogalli, University of Lyon

The early development of fencing as a sport at the beginning of the 20th Century reflected the passage from an art of attack/defence to cause injury or even death according to a logic of duel, to an art of fictitious killing. The rules imposed by Paul Anspach and the Marquis de Chasseloup within the International Fencing Federation before 1914 gradually put the death aside from the fencing strip. In fencing like in other sports, the process of sportivisation (Elias, 1973; Dunning, 1999) helped to control and to euphemise the legitimate violence. Thanks to the hygienic and educational virtues of the sport, the physical integrity of the sportsmen was still more taken into account. Yet seven fencers, all men, died in international tournaments between 1937 and 1997. These accidents questioned the world of fencing and constituted an opportunity to discuss the required modifications of the equipment and the necessary alteration of the regulations. Each accident constituted a particular problem to

According to “Mishmar and Sport” editors, boxing should take a central place in educating youth: every child could enhance his physical development, courage, stamina, determination and energy.

In 1928, “The Royal Oak” British warship docked in Jaffa port. To mark this occasion, Senior Commissioner Lord Plummer held a boxing competition on October 9, 1928 between the ship’s team and the British army team in the city of Ramla. Emil Avineri, a middle-weight boxer, was placed opposite Albert Harvey, the British heavyweight champion. Despite the weight difference, the fascinating fight ended in a tie, to everyone’s surprise. This first boxing competition in the Land of Israel, attended by 5,000 spectators, left a considerable impression in the country and motivated youth to engage in this sport.

Many outstanding boxers remained in the Land of Israel after the Second Maccabiah Games (1935) and established boxing clubs.

World War II impeded boxing’s continued advancement and seriously affected sports life in the country; boxing came to a standstill without any possibility of developing further.

Session D12
Scottish Netball: Issues of Development
 Elinor Steel, Stirling University

This paper will examine the development of netball from its beginnings in America in the late 1800s to its status with Scottish, female, sporting activity.

The motivation to research this area comes from my own participation in the sport and the lack of work examining this topic. The

work in this paper forms part of my thesis which will involve mixed method research studying current players, at all levels in Scotland, and the reasons for their participation in this sport. The factors that affect participation may have an historical basis that is influencing their behaviour. For example, issues/stereotypical views of female sporting behaviour, religious and curricular bias. I will examine the place of netball historically within the West of Scotland, within schools - particularly in Glasgow and discuss the possible reasons behind the attitudes towards netball and those who participate in this sport.

The work in this paper will be of interest to those who examine female sporting participation and curricular design.

Session D11
The Terms of the Recipient?: Norwegian Involvement in Sports Aid to Tanzania in the 1980s.
 Solveig Straume, Norwegian School of Sport Sciences (NIH)

In 1983 the Norwegian Confederation of Sports, NIF, implemented an ambitious sports development project, “Sport for All”, aiming to help build sport structures in and around the city of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The overall objective of the project was that it should encourage sustainability, and essential in the discourse was the idea of development on the terms of the recipient.

The intention of this paper is to examine the idea of development on the recipients’ terms, and to investigate how the Tanzanian recipients regarded and were involved in the Sport for All-project.

Thursday 16 July 2009

0745-0900 Breakfast in Haldane’s for those staying in Andrew Stewart Hall

0900-1030 **Parallel sessions E**

Session 13. Sporting Concerns
 Room CB3
 Chairperson: Teresa González Aja
Football, Hooligans and Politics in Ex-Yugoslavia
 Zrinko Custonja, University of Zagreb, Croatia
The Real Cost of Sport
 Roy Hay, Deakin University, Victoria, Australia
Racist Language in Sports and Leisure Social Projects in Rio de Janeiro
 Sebastiao Votre, Universidade Gama Filho, Brazil

Session 14. Conflict and After (1)
 Room CW1
 Chairperson:
Africa and the International Sports System: Issues, Influences and Rivalries among the Superpowers within the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.): France, Great Britain, United States and U.S.S.R. (1945-1970)
 Pascal Charitas and David-Claude Kemo-Keimbou, University Paris-Sud XI, France
“Reshaping the Thinking of German Sports Leaders”: Western Allied Sport Exchanges in Occupied Germany
 Heather Dichter, University of Toronto
The Role of Sports in Post-Conflict Development - Case Study: Croatia and Serbia
 Ana Popovcic, Croatian Society of Sports History

Session 15. Open (3)
 Room CW1
 Chairperson: Thierry Terret
The Impossible Championship of Agricultural Athletics (French)
 Tony Froissart, University of Reims
Rouen, Sports Facilities and Town Policies 1919-1939 (French)
 Charly Machemehl, University of Rouen
Boxing in the Land of Israel (1920-1948)
 Jacov Sobovitz, Carmel College, Israel

1030-1100 Coffee

1100-1230 **Parallel sessions F**

Session 16. Conflict and After (2)
 Room CB3
 Chairperson: Floris van der Merwe
Sport in the Cold War Epoch: The History of the Allied Armies’ Games
 Adam Fryc, Elementary Technical School in Piekary Slaskie, Poland
Sport for What? Discussing the Meaning of Sport Among the French Prisoners of War during WWII

Doriane Gomet, University of Lyon, INSEP

Playing Games During Wartime: Herodotus on Greek Athletic Festivals, Piety, and Panhellenism

Donald Kyle, University of Texas at Arlington

Session 17. Issues for Physical Education and Gymnastics

Room CB4

Chairperson: Annette Hofman

Gymnastics as a Tool for Personal Discipline and the Development and Management of Physical Forces for Economic Goals in the Educational Work of French Liberal Philanthropists in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century.

(French)

Thierry Arnal, Faculté des sciences et des métiers du sport, Université de Valenciennes

Professionnal Physical Education or Security at Work (1951-1975) (French)

Yohan Blondel, University of Lyon

Session 18. Rural and Urban Environments

Room CW1

Chairperson: Susan Birrell

“The race circles this large bay... you could sure smell it”: Around the Bay - The Promise and Problems of Sport and the Environment in an Industrial City, Hamilton ON, 1894-2008.

Nancy Bouchier and Ken Cruikshank, Dept. of History, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada

Skateboarding in a Socialistic Society

Kai Reinhart, Institut für Sportwissenschaft, Germany

The Beginnings of Mountaineering in the Pyrenees (mid-1800s to the early 20th century) (French)

André Suchet, University of Grenoble, France

1230-1400 Lunch in Haldane's

1400-1500 ISHPES Keynote Presentation

Fame, fans and fatality: the memorialization of sporting heroes

Mike Huggins, University of Cumbria

Venue: Theatre CB4

1500-1505 Citius, Altius, Fortius Olympic Journal Appeal

Eugenia Martinez Gorrone

Venue: Theatre CB4

1505-1530 Coffee

1530-1700 Parallel sessions G

Session 19. History of Physical Education

Room CB3

Chairperson: Gigliola Gori

State Regulation of Physical Education and Sports in Russia

Vera Beskrovnaya, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport,

steadfastly maintained as president of Ueshiba's support group. The purpose of this study is to view the developments in aikido history in the period from 1925 to 1949 through Takeshita's diary.

Session H22

Reimagining the “Revolt of the Black Athlete”: 21st Century Readings of Material Culture and New Narratives of the 1960s

Maureen Smith, Sacramento State Univ. USA

In 1968, there were over 30 protests on college campuses involving African American athletes who used sport as their platform to highlight racial inequities on their campus and in the United States. In the years that followed, other campuses were roiled with similar protests resulting in African American athletes being removed from teams, coaches losing their positions, as well as advances in racial issues on campus, such as the creation of Black Studies programs and the hiring of Black assistant coaches. Many of these events that were the cause of great controversy at the time have experienced shifts in how they are remembered. For example, 1968 Olympians Tommie Smith and John Carlos were ridiculed and suffered for years after their Black Power gesture during the national anthem as they stood on the medal stand in Mexico City. Forty years later, both men have been awarded honorary doctorates from their alma mater, San Jose State University, there is a statue of the two men on the San Jose State campus, and recently the two men were awarded the ESPY Humanitarian award. Over 40 years, the ways that the public reads and remembers this event has shifted dramatically.

This paper examines four events during the “revolt of the Black athlete” and contemporary readings of these events and

individuals. The statue of Smith and Carlos will serve as the initial entry way into understanding the new cultural landscape of monuments as means of remembering and forgetting the past. I will look at a recently constructed statue erected at the University of Wyoming honouring the Wyoming 14, two dozen football players who protested racism on their campus and were suspended, as well as a halftime ceremony at Syracuse University to honour 8 football players who were removed from their team in 1969 for protesting racism. Finally, I will examine a statue of Coach Jim Owens at the University of Washington, as one example of where the coach being protested was the individual honoured in the following years.

This paper seeks to understand the ways that monuments are utilized by institutions to promote preferred versions of history in efforts to frame their own roles in the civil rights movement.

Session E15

Boxing in the Land of Israel (1920-1948)

Jacov Sobovitz, Carmel College, Israel

The Land of Israel was not fertile for the blossoming of the boxing profession. Young Jewish immigrants and veteran Israelis preferred horseback riding, archery and ball games.

British occupation changed this situation: soldiers from battalions stationed in the country created a sports culture unknown during Turkish Empire rule, arousing a passion for soccer and boxing. One reason behind boxing's rapid development was the awareness among youth of the need to fight their enemies.

former GDR have been interviewed. It was asked how skateboarding was able to enter the “Eastern Bloc”, how the skateboarders organized themselves and what it meant to practice skateboarding in a socialist society. In particular this last question will be reflected in the theoretical perspective of Michel Foucault.

Session A3

From the Manifold Corporality of Classical Gymnastics to the One Sidedness of Modern Sport

Aino Sarje, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

In this paper I will deal with the chance of the manifold corporality of the 19th century classical gymnastics to the one-dimensional exercise of 20th century sport. I will approach my subject through analysis of the argumentation in men’s sporting culture at the beginning of the 20th century in Finland, from which it may be possible to infer generalisations about modern sports. During the 19th century, Finnish men’s only form of structured exercise was classical gymnastics, the combination of German and Swedish gymnastics (Viktor Heikel’s style). From the beginning of the 20th century, however, the marked shift to structured sport was accompanied by increased competitiveness and increased emphasis on specialised, one-sided and aggressive movements. Many Finnish athletes got fame and male runners, to quote the Finnish expression “ran Finland to the world map”. The adoption of competitiveness into men’s sport culture was connected with the new concept of man, especially the ‘self-made man’. The self-made man tried to distinguish himself from other men by competing to gain power and position in his community and more broadly, in society at large. Success and desire to compete came to be a central mark of manhood. (Tieder 2002)

My subject touches on the theme of the ISHPES congress: ‘Sport in history: promises and problems’ by bringing out the negative aspects of competitive sports. The subject is of importance in the sense that each form of sports develops the self-consciousness of the person who practises it. In the latest neuropsychological research (e.g. Jeannerod 2006), it has been proved, using new neuroscience techniques, how consciousness of action and movements is part of one’s self-consciousness, in other words, one’s action determines the sense of being an agent.

Session D10

The Establishment of Aikido and Diary of Japanese Imperial Navy Admiral Isamu Takeshita

Fumiaki Shishida, Waseda University, Japan

In 1904, while a navy attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Washington D.C., Isamu Takeshita, with his teacher Yoshitsugu Yamashita (later to become the first 10th dan in judo), taught judo to U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, who was enthralled by the neutralizing effects of judo which enabled a smaller opponent to throw a much larger one. Consequently, Roosevelt took an interest in Japan on matters other than martial arts, which may have prompted his personal involvement as intermediary in the peace accords to settle the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. In 1925, Seikyo Asano, the Imperial Navy Lieutenant General, visited Takeshita with Morihei Ueshiba (later founded Aikido) and his nephew Yoichiro Inoue. Ueshiba demonstrated his form of martial arts to Takeshita, who later writes in his diary: The kata of Daito-ryu is well studied, and I believe it invaluable to learn. I promised him [Ueshiba] that I would learn it from tomorrow. This 14-day session resulted in Takeshita’s fervent efforts to establish the foundation of Ueshiba’s group, efforts he

Russia

The Effectiveness of Sport in Physical Education (PE) as a Means of Education to Ensure the Success of All Pupils: An Historical Approach in France Since 1981.

(French)

Haimo Groenen, University of Lille North of France

History of Physical Training: How People Have Viewed the Training of the Body

Tokuro Yamamoto, Kokushikan University

Session 20

Room CB4

Open (1)

Chairperson: Gerde von der Lippe

Phenomenon of Olympic Books of Estonia

Daimar Lell, Estonian Sports Museum

West Berlin: A Bone of Contention in the Soviet-West-German Sport Relations

Evelyn Mertin, Institute of Sport History, German Sport University Cologne

Studying South African Sports History: Issues and Controversies

Dean Allen, Northumbria University

Session 21.

Room CW1

Health and Medicine

Chairperson: Don Kyle

From the Old Hygienism to the New Healthism in Sport (French)

Rui Gomes, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Doing Sport Throughout Life: Estonian Example

Enn Mainla, Estonian Sports History Society

Death at the Tip of the Sword

Thierry Terret and Cécile Ottogalli, University of Lyon

1705-1830

ISHPES General Assembly

Venue: Theatre CB4

1900

Sporting Folk Songs

Music performed by Mike Huggins and Keith Gregson

Venue: Meadow Park Hotel

Tickets sold at registration

Friday 17 July 2009

- 0745-0900 Breakfast in Haldane's for those staying in Andrew Stewart Hall
- 0900-1030 **Parallel sessions H**
- Session 22. Protest and Reconciliation**
Room CB3 Chairperson: Heather Dichter
The German Identity from Nazism to the Cold War: The Reception of the 1948 London Olympic Games in the German Press
Daphne Bolz, De Montfort University
Hungarian State Security and the 1980 and 1984 Boycotted Olympic Games
Nikoletta Onyestyák, Social Studies Department, Semmelweis University Budapest
Reimagining the "Revolt of the Black Athlete": 21st Century Readings of Material Culture and New Narratives of the 1960s
Maureen Smith, Sacramento State Univ. USA
- Session 23. Individual Influence**
Room CW1 Chairperson: Keiko Ikeda
A Team, a Family: a Chinese Basketball Coach's Philosophy of How to Manage a Team
Chia-Ju Yen, National Taiwan Sport University
The Queen, Oscar, Bobby and the Suicide
Gerd von der Lippe, University College of Telemark, Norway
- 1030-1100 Coffee
- 1100-1230 **Parallel sessions I**
- Session 24. Change Within Sport**
Room CB4 Chairperson: Tony Hwang
Sportization through Traditionalization: Dragon Boat Races in Modern Chinese Societies
Li-Ke Chang and Dong-jhy Hwang, Institute of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University
From Mono-Production to a Diversified Production in the Leisure Industry
Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University
Insertion of Academic Dance in Social Projects in Low Income Areas of Rio de Janeiro: Proposals and Perspectives
Roberta Carolina Valle da Trindade, Fagner Rikillss – UNISUAM, Brazil
- Session 25 Class Struggles**
Room CW1 Chairperson: Fiona Reid
When Workmen Shoot, Fence and Ride – Modern Pentathlon and the Promise of Social Integration at the Beginning of the 20th Century
Sandra Heck, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

have shown a "tradition" of success in a particular sport, or have followed success by further success. Examples of research into this aspect are Bale and Sang (1996) for Kenyan running and Carlson (1988) for Swedish tennis. This paper presents new evidence relating to tennis participation in Scotland, young Scots achieving success in tennis and the "Murray Effect".

Session C7
Shinty, Home Rule and National Autonomy in Scotland
Irene Reid, Department of Sports Studies, University of Stirling

Between 1887 and 1921 home rule for Scotland and Ireland oscillated on the landscape of British politics. During this period sports organisations like the Camanachd Association and the GAA provided part of the cultural terrain upon which the distinctive Celtic heritage of these nations was promoted. While much has been written about the place of the GAA in the broader context of the national movement in Ireland, less critical attention has been paid to the place of shinty in Scotland's home rule movement. Moreover there were connections between the organisations responsible for Gaelic sports in Ireland and shinty in Scotland, and also between the respective home rule movements. This paper examines two interconnected questions arising from these connections: (i) was there a confluence of shinty with nationalism in Scotland after 1887? and (ii) how did this compare to links between hurling and nationalism in Ireland during this period? It is argued that although there were specific connections between these communities, a greater distance was maintained between Scotland's Celtic radicals and nationalism. In Ireland certain sports were

more deliberately aligned with the nationalist cause, Scotland's Celtic radicals were not successful in using shinty to invigorate a strong nationalist political consciousness.

Nonetheless shinty sustained its place as a symbol of cultural identity thereby consolidating its function as a vehicle of autonomy for the Highlands.

Session F18
Skateboarding in a Socialistic Society
Kai Reinhart, Institut für Sportwissenschaft, Germany

Skateboarding and socialism are terms that seem to originate from two completely different worlds. While skateboarding communicates a feeling of freedom and individuality, socialism and its sport is associated with discipline, collectivity and partiality (Parteilichkeit). With regard to these contrasts it seems almost impossible, that skateboarding occurred in socialist countries, yet, these two different worlds have been in contact.

While there are some publications on skateboarding in Western countries, no researches concerning skateboarding in the socialist world have been undertaken, yet. As a result of the delayed development of skateboarding in socialism there are not many sources to be found – with one exception: The rich photographic documentation of skateboarding illustrates very well the habitus of the skateboarders. However, the most important source are the contemporary witnesses.

As part of a more extensive study on official and unofficial sports in the GDR [German Democratic Republic] 24 skateboarders of the

competitions. In these cases, tensions and partitions between former adversarial nations often become exaggerated. Following the analysis of both the positive and negative aspects of sports in the post-conflict zones, one of the major motifs will be the idea of the fan and its impact on destabilizing a softly treaded peace. From past research and my own personal experiences as an athlete I think that sports are a boon to peace-building efforts, though negative externalities, such as fan violence must be mitigated in order for relations to truly improve.

Session K27

International Review on Policies and Practices of Elite Sports Schools

Sabine Radtke, Freie Universität Berlin

Talented young athletes at secondary schools are inevitably confronted with difficulties and often complex issues relating to achieving an appropriate balance between the demands of education and the time commitment required to achieve and maintain top-level performance. With the increased importance of elite sports performance many countries have sought to address these issues in a variety of ways.

The aim of this study was to provide the Scottish Institute of Sport Foundation with detailed information on the various approaches adopted to address such issues. Information was collected from ten countries (both European and Commonwealth countries) via secondary sources (published materials; conference papers; internet) and via telephone interviews with academics, school principals and experts from governmental and sport organisations (n = 69).

There is a substantial variation between (and

even within) the case study countries, reflecting their own histories, general structure, educational systems and approaches to the development of elite sport. This is reflected especially in two key aspects – the nature and degree of the flexibility available within the school curriculum and the close relationships between sports schools and sports federations. One conclusion might be that, even in the absence of a system, it is possible to establish relatively successful sports schools, provided that one can achieve the cooperation of the education authorities, teachers and sports federations. The paper ends with a policy-relevant analysis, by identifying the main features of such schools.

Session K27

Can Winning Create Winners? History and the “Murray Effect”

Fiona Reid, University of Stirling

There is a widely held belief that success of world-class athletes provides a catalyst for the development of sport in their home country. In addition it has been suggested that the lack of top athletes as role models for sportspeople in the UK is a barrier to both increasing sports participation and improving performances on the world stage. It has been shown that for some sports and countries medals in world championships or Olympic Games have been followed by increased interest and participation in that particular sport (Potwarka, 2008). For example Mori (2004) found that Scottish women curlers winning gold in the Winter Olympics in 2002 was linked to a 6% increase in participation in curling and a 3% increase in curling club membership in Scotland in the following year. However Hogan and Norton (2000) did not find any increase in sport participation rates following Australian Olympic success. Certain countries

The Hapoel Sport Association - Caught between National Desire and Class Struggle

Haim Kaufman, Zinman College Wingate Institute Israel

Discrimination and Prejudice in Poor Communities’ Social Projects of Sport and Leisure in Rio de Janeiro

Sebastiao Votre, Universidade Gama Filho, Brazil

1200-1400

Registration for BSSH meeting

1230-1400

Lunch

For those of you going on one of the trips a packed lunch will be provided to take with you and coaches will leave campus at 1230 to:

1. The Scottish Football Museum, Hampden Park
 2. British Golf Museum, St Andrews
- Coaches will return to campus at 1700
3. Stirling Castle

There is no return coach to the University so that you can take time to do some shopping and make your own way back to campus for the evening reception.

If you are not going on one of the trips you will have the option of attending the BSSH sessions

1900

Provost’s Reception

Venue: Oscars

Saturday 18 July 2009

0745-0900	Breakfast in Haldane's for those staying in Andrew Stewart Hall
0900-1000	Sir Derek Birley Lecture Sport, History, and the Public: In Search of a Radical Perspective Jeffrey Hill, De Montfort University Venue: Theatre CB4
1000-1100	Session J
Session 26.	Poster Session Visual Images in Media Discourses of a Taiwanese Olympic Heroine: The Case of Su Li-Wen Wen-I Cheng, Sports Studies Department, University of Stirling Experience of Realisation of the Regional Sports Encyclopedia in Russia Dmitry Belyukov, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport Sport in Poland in the period of Stalinism. Artur Pasko, Institute of History, University of Bialystok
1100-1130	Coffee
1130-1300	Session K
Session 27. Room CB4	The University of Stirling: Scotland's University for Sporting Excellence Seminar Chairperson: International Review on Policies and Practices of Elite Sports Schools Sabine Radtke, Freie Universität Berlin Can Winning Create Winners? History and the "Murray Effect" Fiona Reid, University of Stirling Fulfilling the Promise of Equity: Women in the 2000, 2004 and 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games Alison Wrynn, Californian State University and Maureen Smith
1300-1400	Lunch in Haldane's
1400-1530	Session L
Session 28. Room CB4	Weight of Tradition Chairperson: Duke Friedrich II, the "Swabian Czar" and His Playground at Ludwigsburg Castle Annette Hofmann, Sport Department, Ludwigsburg University of Education Christian Medieval Heritage Plays a Role in Problems Faced by the Relationship Between Women and Sport in Our Current Globalised Culture (French) Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Contribution to the History of the Sporting License, Early Initiatives From the End of the XIXth Century to 1940 in France (French) Laurence Munoz, Université Lille Nord-de-France

Workers' Party took over the control of Polish sports contacts. However main assumptions concerning these contacts were being formulated in the Soviet Union.

In People's Poland competitive athletes, officially amateurs, and in fact so-called "national amateurs", were state-funded. In exchange party-state authorities expected the full commitment from them into sociopolitical force of the country. The athletes' attitude was supposed to exemplify for imitating for wide masses.

Session B6

Indigenous Sport, Sámi Identity and Ethno-Politics in Northern Scandinavia
Helge Pedersen, Finnmark University College

The Indigenous Sámi lives in Sapmi, a geographical area ranging across the northern borders of Scandinavia. Finnmark, Norway's northernmost county, holds the largest percentage of the Sámi people. Finnmark is a multi-ethnic society of Sámi, Norwegians and Kvens (19th Century immigrants from Northern Finland). Traditionally, the Sámi have been reindeer herders, fishermen or farmers. The last 30 years has seen a growth in Sámi self-consciousness and the emergence of an ethno-political Sámi movement. This has resulted in a marked rise of the stature of "Sáminess" and to the Norwegian states recognition of the political rights of the Sámi as an indigenous people; this has primarily lead to the establishment of the Sámi Parliament. My paper will outline the role of sport in this period of Sámi cultural revival and ethno-political mobilisation. 1979 saw the founding of the Sámi Sports Association (SVL) and in 2003 the Sámi Football Federation (SSL) was born. I will outline the role of these

organisations and show what role sport played in shaping a new, modern, Sámi identity. By promoting Sámi identity, both internally in the Sámi communities and externally in the Norwegian society as a whole, Sámi sport also gained a significant ethno-political role. This ethno-political mobilisation and revival in Sámi culture stands in stark contrast to the "Norsification" policy by the Norwegian state and the cultural degrading of Sámi culture from the 1880's throughout the post war era, an era with many colonial traits.

Session E14

The Role of Sports in Post-Conflict Development - Case Study: Croatia and Serbia
Ana Popovic, Croatian Society of Sports History

Although sports and politics are closely connected, there is a general sentiment that sports should be a positive, independent force that connects people regardless of nationality, religion and race. As well, sports and especially those involving teams, play a strong role in conjuring national pride. The aim of this paper is to present the influence of sports in peace-building and post-conflict development between Croatia and Serbia. On a personal level, the time spent between matches for athletes can be a useful tool in building friendly relationships, regardless of the sport's popularity and number of fans in attendance. Of course, sports can also play a divisive role, especially for those considered to be a part of the national identity, and those involving a team. For Croatia and Serbia, these sports include but are not limited to football, basketball, handball, and water polo. These games not only involve a great number of dedicated fans, but generally capture the eyes of the nation eager to support the national teams during important international

As far as the Los Angeles Games are concerned the Hungarian boycott decision generated significant public reactions, which had to be controlled and interfered in political level.

Session A3

The Foundation of the International Fencing Federation

Cécile Ottogalli and Thierry Terret, University of Lyon

The International Fencing Federation (FIE) was founded in the rooms of the Automobile Club de France in Paris, on the 29th November 1913. There, the representatives of nine countries had the desire to strengthen international unity and friendship at a time of increasing tensions at the borders. The new body also was a response to several years of conflict-riddled relationships between the two pioneer nations in fencing: France and Italy. Both played historically and culturally a decisive role in the early development and in the sportivisation of this activity. However, their values, techniques, equipments and regulations strongly differed. At a time fencing was beginning to diffuse internationally, particularly through the Olympics, both the French and Italian schools of fencing tried to influence the definition of the sport and to impose their hegemony over the world. The Olympic Games of Stockholm in 1912 were decisive here. The French fencers lost their influence and had to accept regulations which were more favourable to the Italian masters. As a consequence, the French fencers decided not to take part in the Olympic Games and to act at an international level to establish the FIE with their own conception of fencing.

The aim of this paper is to identify the cultural and political conditions in which the FIE was

finally created. The corpus is constituted by the international journal Les Armes as well as by the correspondence between the French Federation of Fencing, the French Olympic committee, the FIE and the IOC.

Session J26

Sport in Poland in the period of Stalinism.

Artur Pasko, Institute of History, University of Bialystok

In 1950 – 1956 the government carried Stalinization of sport in Poland. In the country a Soviet management of sport was accepted. Organizational changes were made with the thought about raising the level of the political activity in the physical culture and sport. A Politburo indicated directions of action of Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in the resolution from 28 September 1949.

Sport created possibilities of the propaganda influence in foreign countries. Party authorities conscious of it accepted the existence of the Polish Olympic Committee. In fact this institution stayed under control of Main Committee of the Physical Culture. Management of the party and sport in People's Poland tried also to lead its representatives into the International Olympic Committee.

International sports contacts of Poland were an important component of the politics and the propaganda of the government. Successes achieved in sport were supposed to render the good name of People's Poland. Party-state authorities through sport planned also strengthening "the friendship" with the Soviet Union and states of the people's democracy. For effective achieving assigned objectives the Central Committee of the Polish United

1530-1600 Coffee

1730 **ISHPES Executive Meeting**
Venue: Theatre CB4

1930-late **Conference dinner and Ceilidh**
Venue: Pathfoot Hall

End of ISHPES Conference

Please note: Delegates also have the option of attending the BSSH sessions

Sunday 19 July 2009

0745-0900 Breakfast in Haldane's for those staying in Andrew Stewart Hall

Checkout times:

0930 Halls of residence
1000 Management Centre

Abstracts

Session G20

Studying South African Sports History: Issues and Controversies

Dean Allen, Northumbria University

In 1997 John Nauright acknowledged that the academic study of sport within South Africa was in its infancy and despite increased attention since then, many gaps still exist within the social history of South African sport. Following the completion of my PhD (which explored South African cricket and imperialism), this paper will provide a contemporary perspective of the state of South African sports history. The paper will briefly review the quality of sport and imperial historiography relating to South African sport and the British Empire. It will also discuss the methods used to collect the data during my recent studies and how the information was accessed from a variety of sources both in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Session C8

The Feminine Ascendance of Break-Dance in the Hip Hop Movement of Rio de Janeiro

Ana Alves, Prefeitura do Rio de Janeiro, UGF

The hip hop movement is characteristically masculine. The dance, practiced as break-dance, with its vigorous movements, is not supposedly an invitation to female presence. Nevertheless, in a suburban area of Rio de Janeiro Municipality, there are eighty hip hop young participants, seventy (70%) of which are women, who practice the genuine break. The objective of this study is to interpret the reasons for the young girls' participation and to analyze the social inclusion process fostered by their insertion in the movement. The hypothesis is that acting as reflexive subjects (Giddens), they joined the break invited by male leaders; although afterwards, they

established a predominance that has settled a dispute between genders which figured as motivation for the inclusion. We used the Collective Subject Discourse Analysis to generate a "dialogue" among individual and collective subjects, and ethnography. Results confirmed that women dance to have fun and to overcome men's power through technique. The leaders' acceptance reveals a gender dispute, in which inclusion of female dancers develops from a group belonging initiative that is harmoniously promoted.

Session C9

The Change from the Alpine Skiing Technique to the Norwegian Skiing Technique in Japan

Hiroshi Arai, Biwako Seiko Sport College

Major Theodor von Lerch from the Austrian Army introduced the Alpine skiing technique to Japanese soldiers at Takada and Hokaido Divisions for the first time in 1911. Matias Zdarski who was a skier in Austria invented the alpine skiing technique in 1887 to ski the steep mountains. The Takada and Hokaido divisions in the Japanese Army spread the Alpine skiing technique to other divisions and citizens by holding skiing lessons. So the Alpine skiing technique spread to Takada, Hokaido and Karafuto, which are snowy areas. But after several years, a few good skiers who lived in the preceding skiing areas started to train the Norwegian skiing technique. A few skiers in Takada, Hokaido, Karafuto who became good skiers with Lerch's skiing lessons started to train the Norwegian skiing technique. Because the Alpine skiing technique was fundamental, skiers can quickly master it well and as such, became unsatisfied with the Alpine skiing technique. A few committed people started to train the Norwegian skiing technique and became good skiers in that technique. As teachers they started to effectively teach the

Session L28

Contribution to the History of the Sporting License, Early Initiatives From the End of the 19th Century to 1940 in France (French) Laurence Munoz, Université Lille Nord-de-France

The "License" (membership in the French sporting clubs) deserves a specific study of its bases and its evolution because it seems like "one of the attributes of the sporting power" (Simon, 1990). The aim of this article is to understand how was built and developed the use of the sporting license before it was imposed for the first time by the law of the 20th December 1940 related to the organization of the French sport (article 11) and applied by the article of the 19th November 1941.

Between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the bases of the license show a paradox between the growth of the individuation process (Elias, *The Society of Individuals*, 1991) on the one hand, and the development of mutualisation systems and other forms of solidarity, on the other hand. With gradually imposing their rules, sports would take part in the system of constraint of their practice "in a society of social control of violence and socialization of youth (Arnaud, 2000). Indeed, the license seems to be a social marker, in order to control the crowds.

The archives (documents of the sporting national organizations, laws, decrees) make it possible to understand the roles of the license, to count and recognize the members but also to insure equity between the competitors. Also, depending on the propagation of the accidents, the fate of the license will be very quickly related to the one of the sporting insurances and the medical certificate.

Session H22

Hungarian State Security and the 1980 and 1984 Boycotted Olympic Games

Nikoletta Onyestyák, Social Studies Department, Semmelweis University Budapest

After World War II, parallel with the introduction of the Soviet model state structure in Hungary, State Security Organizations were established to guarantee the backgrounds of the country's communist governance.

One of the major distinguishing features of the communist sport policy was the drive to attain sporting supremacy, particularly over the Olympic Games, but as they unavoidably offered encounters with the western world and the chance of emigration, the Games were every four years in the centre of interest even of the state security (political) police. Monitoring bodies of Department III as the intelligence service, the counter-intelligence service, counter internal reaction service, counter military service continually reflected all national and international events related to the Games, they obtained information about the intentions of the capitalist countries, and the emigration, they supervised the competitors, and controlled the statements of the athletes and the public on Olympic issues.

No data is available about the exact date since when the Hungarian State Security Organizations had monitored the preparations to the 1980 Moscow Games, but the new information system launched in January 1979, denoted about anti-Soviet efforts in sport diplomacy already in the middle of the month. Later the intentions of the western press and the attitude towards the boycott appeal were followed by this system.

playing constitutes evidence against the hypothesis stating soccer as an eminently male sport domain.

Session G20

West Berlin: A Bone of Contention in the Soviet-West-German Sport Relations

Evelyn Mertin, Institute of Sport History, German Sport University Cologne

The end of the Cold War period is often associated with the fall of the Berlin Wall. This concrete border not only divided East and West Berlin, but it was symbolic for the culmination of border defence between the two political blocks. The special geographical and thereby political situation of West Berlin also had impact on sporting relations.

Generally, the Cold War period offers a range of examples of the interplay of world sports and international politics. Many of which are connected to the East West conflict. The differences between the two socially and politically opposed blocks could hardly be kept from the field of sporting competition.

A rather neglected example in which Cold War implications on international sports are most evident, is the matter of West Berlin. This was not only a German-German issue but also influenced and formed the sporting contacts between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

This paper aims at analysing the transfer of political claims and demands onto expectations connected to sport relations, as was the case between Soviet and West German sport officials. The analysis considers documents from both Russian and German Archives (foreign office, sport confederations etc.)

Session A1

Problems in Sport History: A Case Study of Canadian Sport History

Alan Metcalfe, University of Windsor, UK

Through a case study of Canadian sport history this paper addresses the more general question of problems facing sport history per se. By examining the three major textbooks on Canadian sport history in the context of research done on 37 newspapers from across the length and breadth of Canada in the 1920s and 1930s this paper examines areas that were ignored or under-researched in the texts. In fact, the analysis reveals at least ten areas that were either not mentioned or were under-researched; the role of the church, the history of softball, the role of municipal government, women in sport, sport in different regions of Canada, sport in private schools, unacceptable behaviour, the role of the YM(W)CA and the influence of Britain on Canadian sport. Of course, the real question is how important were these omissions and what does it imply about sport history and, indeed, history per se. This leads to a brief discussion on the nature of sport history and history. If sport history is about understanding sport then at least three of the omissions are critical - the role of the church, the history of softball and the role of municipal government. This followed by an analysis of the significance of these omissions to Canadian sport history. In fact, they raise serious questions about the nature of sport history. This is followed by a discussion of basic principles that can be followed to ensure the validity, objectivity and significance of any history.

Norwegian skiing technique to citizens. After about six years, many people started to ski using that technique in Karafuto and Hokaido. Katusaburo Kaneda was a famous skier who spread the Norwegian skiing technique in Karafuto. This paper will focus on Kaneda and analyze his activities of spreading the Norwegian skiing technique in Karafuto.

Session F17

Gymnastics as a Tool for Personal Discipline and the Development and Management of Physical Forces for Economic Goals in the Educational Work of French Liberal Philanthropists in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century (French)

Thierry Arnal, Faculté des sciences et des métiers du sport, Université de Valenciennes

In 1815 several philanthropists seeking to spread the Enlightenment to the working classes founded the Society for Elementary Instruction in Paris. By developing the education of the masses, these figures, who saw themselves as the friends of Humanity, expressed their wish to improve the living conditions of the poor. They thus developed a whole network of mutual schools throughout France. Not only did these initiatives provide many children with the opportunity to learn reading, writing and arithmetic, but the Parisian pupils also received gymnastics lessons. Including physical education classes into the syllabus for poor children was utterly unprecedented at that time and raises questions as to the real ambitions of this philanthropic movement. Far from being a recreational pastime or solely health-orientated, the gymnastics the pupils of such schools were prescribed was known for their disciplinary benefits; for their effect upon behaviour by subduing rebellious attitudes; for their ability to orient the development and

use of physical strength in order to channel it toward economically productive activity. That is why, though the members of the Society for Elementary Instruction may have had avowed humanistic intentions, their approach can be placed in the context of a liberal political project and must be understood to be a plan to achieve moral and social control over the working classes; a project for the transformation of the latter, perceived as dangerous, into a productive class.

Session J26

Experience of Realisation of the Regional Sports Encyclopaedia in Russia

Dmitry Belyukov, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport

The diversified printing editions devoted to numerous aspects of physical training and sports are published in Russia annually. Sports encyclopaedias briefly representing results of researches in certain directions of scientific and practical activities are among them.

The Pskov area bordering on Estonia, Latvia, Belarus is located in the Northwest of Russia. Pskov is the centre of the area. Velikie Luki is considered to be a sports centre of Pskov area and Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sports is situated here. The teacher's staff led by the rector professor Ruslan Gorodnichev carried out great work for edition "Encyclopaedias of Physical Training and Sports of Pskov area" within the limits of realization of the Federal target program "Physical Training and Sports Development in the Russian Federation for 2006-2015".

The material about physical education and sport's formation and development at regional level is presented in the encyclopaedias for the first time. The materials of the state

archives of Pskov and Velikie Luki, archive of Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Training and Sport, the publication of regional and city newspapers were used.

The Olympic champion on cross-countries Michail Ivanov, the best basketball player of Europe Maria Stepanova, the winner of UEFA League Champions Dmitry Alenichev and many others are included in it.

Encyclopaedia's edition is the important step to generalization of regional materials on history and the present of physical training and sports in Russia.

Session G19
State Regulation of Physical Education and Sports in Russia

Vera Beskrovnaya, Velikie Luki State Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Russia

Modern economic research give more and more attention to activities of the state. Strengthening of its role finds reflection in quantitative increase of the state expenses and significant expansion of direct regulation of an economic life of the country. The state support of physical education and sports is determined by two principal methods: direct financing of various activities and creating of conditions for sports organizations and facilities functioning. Analyzing the model of the state regulation of physical education and sports in Russia, the following is to note:

market mechanisms only insignificantly participate in the regulation of physical education and sports;

the structure of the state governing of sports is stable and is focused on the state support provision;

physical education and sports in Russia are financed from the federal, regional and local budgets;

in 2001-2008 sports have increasingly been financed, and annual budgetary assignments increased by 52,1% on average; the state carries on a policy of paternalism in the area of physical education and sports; the basic expenses are financing of sports events, maintenance of sport teams and support of universities of sports.

Thus, the state regulation of sports in Russia is based on the federal, regional and local budgets, and the state policy of paternalism in the area of physical education and sports is of tremendous importance.

Session D11
The Conquest of the Mile: Roger Bannister, Edmund Hillary, and the Last Great Gasp of Exploration

Susan Birrell and Theresa Walton, Health & Sports Studies, University of IOWA, USA

Within the space of one glorious year, the British people were thrilled by the spectacle of two unparalleled feats, accomplished in their name by their fellow citizens of the new Commonwealth. On May 29, 1953, Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay held the British Union Jack aloft on the summit of the tallest mountain in the world, and 342 days later, on May 6, 1954, Roger Bannister ran the mile in 3:59.4. The timing of these events has linked these two moments in human memory for more than half a century. Coming as they did after the horrors of a second world war, the prospects of a cold war, and the decline of Britain's once grand Empire, summing Mt Everest and breaking the barrier of the four minute mile restored British pride and offered hope of a second Elizabethan Age for the new Commonwealth.

In this paper we link these two events together in yet another way, by arguing that Hillary and Tenzing's accomplishment provides

not been for the downturn in the economy. Although many other aspects of their lives have been compromised, Rider Pride functions as a truly unifying force.

Session L28
Christian Medieval Heritage Plays a Role in Problems Faced by the Relationship Between Women and Sport in Our Current Globalised Culture (French)

Eugenia Martínez-Gorroño, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

The problems faced by the relationship between women and sport are similar in western countries. It has been argued for centuries that physical exercise was counterproductive for femininity and maternity. In these arguments there is an underlying heritage around the female body that has been significantly consolidated over the last 10 centuries of common culture of the Middle Ages.

This paper therefore aims to analyse the slander and repression which the anatomic forms that differentiate and identify the woman's body suffered during that Christian culture. With this aim in mind, some representations of Maria as the Mother of God by European painters and sculptors, among others, are studied. They illustrate the repression and condemnation of the woman's body as a source of temptation and sin. The only potentially positive and accepted characteristic was the attribute of maternity.

This hegemonic thought underlies the main arguments that have objected to the practice of sport by women based on beliefs that have still not been fully overcome today.

These common beliefs were reflected in the

subsequent and homogeneous arguments of the 18th and 19th centuries which opposed the participation of women in sport. The most lay approaches guided by criteria of the Enlightenment such as observation and reason did not manage to overcome such significantly consolidated premises. The difficult and sluggish incorporation of western women into the world of sport has been conditioned by the globalisation of religious and medieval beliefs on which European culture is based.

Session D12
Social Representation of High Society Women Who Play Soccer at a Private Club in Rio de Janeiro

Carlos Melillo, Gama Filho University, Brazil

Debates on the social aspects of women who play soccer in Brazil should address analyses that might help identify the most relevant influences on women's participation in soccer, the so-called Brazilian sport.

The study highlights the participation of women at soccer play using as reference a group of 17 women that regularly play soccer at a private club in the Municipality of Nova Iguaçu, Baixada Fluminense, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The objective was to identify and analyze what motivates high social class women to embrace this sport, recognizably popular in Brazil, as well as the facilities and setbacks they experienced. The methodology included participant observation, expert interviews and focus group interview, anchoring the conclusions on critical theories of discourse analysis. The ideas and concepts offered by the development of the reflexive projection of the self by Giddens, and of the stigma by Goffman, were established as theoretical basis. The results evidenced that high social class women participation in soccer

The restoration of Estonian independence brought along economic setback at first. However, this was compensated by the possibility to get from behind the torn iron curtain to compete with the contemporaries of the world. Estonian veteran athletes' active lifestyle until the old age and considerable success in various sports compared to the main competition rank in the European and world title competitions allows to say that the Estonian Veterans Sports Federation has played important role in this.

Session D11

Home vs. 'Home': Sport, Colonial Nationalism, and Imperial Culture in Aotearoa New Zealand
Malcolm MacLean, University of Gloucestershire

The dominant model of British sporting diffusionism sees sport as an essential element in the cultures of British Imperialism. Less explicitly outlined in this image of the diffusion of empire is a sense that the game in the colony was similar to if not the same as the game at 'home'. Critiques of sports' diffusion tend to see a reinscription of the imperial game by the colonial subaltern as a form of anti-colonial practice and resistance.

These diffusion-and-resistance analyses view British 'settlers' as British enacting and colonial subaltern as 'not-British' subverting British cultural practices. A view from within colonies may see British cultural practices became the embodied practice of at least three colonial actors: the metropolitan core, indigenous peoples and coerced migrant labour, and colonial settlers. Both forms of diffusionism – overseas Britishness and subaltern resistance – ignore colonial cultural nationalism, although the late 19th and early 20th century period of colonial nationalism

and an adjunct to empire coincided with the development of regular sporting contact between Britain and its Southern Hemisphere colonies of settlement.

This paper draws on these contradictions to argue that New Zealand rugby union may be understood as both claiming a New Zealand specific identity and asserting a set of implicit imperial cultural associations, to unsettle the approach to colonial and imperial sport that sees British diffusion and indigenous resistance.

Session A2

Rider Pride: "The Saskatchewan Roughriders, Fan Loyalty and Collective Memory"
James Martens, Humanities & Social Sciences, Red Deer College, Canada

Over the past twenty years Saskatchewan has experienced an economic and corresponding population decline, and as a result, oil-rich Alberta has seduced the province's talented and ambitious young people to work in the petroleum industry. However while many Saskatchewan born Canadians have been forced to leave their homes in search of money and a future, they have remained linked to the province and its prairie culture by a remarkable loyalty to Saskatchewan's (grid-iron) professional football team, The Roughriders. "The Rider Nation" is a community of fans, across Canada that supports their beloved Riders with a passion unequalled in Canadian sport. This paper will argue that "The Rider Nation" can be understood as a psychologically, not physically, united community which allows those in the province, and more importantly in other parts of Canada, to stay bonded to their home in a way that is unique and unattainable to anyone not from Saskatchewan. The Roughriders function as a connection to a home that many would not have left, had it

the touchstone for Bannister's feat, and that Bannister's accomplishment is best understood not as so much as a supreme athletic achievement but as the last great moment in a British tradition of conquests in exploration and discovery. The nature of Bannister's feat makes it less like a race in which one attempts to better one's opponents in head to head competition than a mountaineering challenge with a fixed object in view – to be the first one to the top. The British public was well schooled to understand glorious achievements in this light; they were less ready, perhaps, to understand the contrived, perhaps even ungentlemanly, manner in which Bannister pursued his goal. He did not confront his greatest rivals head on; he divided his quest into stages; and he used support troops who had no hopes of ultimate success themselves but who provided the hard work of preparation that ultimately resulted in Bannister's singular success. In such a way had Everest been conquered. We explore the similarities and differences.

Session C7

Ernst Willimowski (1916-1997): The Problems of Identity and the Promises of Sport
(German)
Diethelm Blecking, Institut für Sport und Sportwissenschaft, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg (Germany)

"Ezi" Willimowski is the only football player to score a goal against the German national team – the score was 2:5 in 1934 in Warsaw – as well as scoring a large number of goals for the German national team – 13 goals in 8 games between 1941 and 1942. This exceptional athlete grew up in the culturally mixed area of Upper Silesia. He made his debut in the Polish national football team as early as the age of 18. Willimowski lived in a region traditionally

disputed between Poland and Germany. On the one hand his life history offers an example of a border area containing many levels of identity in which the word "identity" was not considered as an alternative, but an extension of an individual's way of life. The decisive factors in choice and emphasis were their attractiveness and the specific historical and socio-cultural context. The phenomenon of identity is here something that can only be conceived in the plural and in the process. On the other hand Willimowski's life shows that sport was an instrument in coping with an endangered existence in difficult times. My paper will outline the biography of the Upper Silesian footballer from the start of his career at Ruch Wielkie Hajduki in Katowice, via the Polish national team to 1860 Munich and the German national team, and the "soldier's eleven" alongside Fritz Walter. I will discuss this extraordinary life against the background of new research on the problem of regional and national identities in Upper Silesia.

Session F17

Professional Physical Education or Security at Work (1951-1975) (French)
Yohan Blondel, University of Lyon

At the beginning of the 1950s, factories became a dangerous place for the French workers. In the industry sector, there were a lot of accidents due to handling and the repetition of production gestures. Afterwards, in 1970, the increase of working hours in offices engendered a new type of tiredness and stress. Less physical, office jobs still provoked muscular tensions leading to pathology. Women were mainly affected. This study wishes to analyze the creation of Physical Education methods to fight against accidents and tiredness at work between 1951 and 1975. Our point of view seeks to identify

the creation process of professional Physical Education in France. Thus, Physical Education can be adapted to each type of work. We will demonstrate how and why professional Physical Education has evolved in two methods over twenty years. On the one hand, there was the education which took into account the physical condition of workers who were a majority in our society until 1960. Created in the national electricity company in France, Physical Education for workers became a national method. The urgency caused by work accidents forced the French department for Sports to develop a national policy. On the other hand, the creation of active pauses to fight against static office work was also an important point. Adapted from Swedish and German methods, stretch breaks appeared in companies. It enabled women to relax and to start working again in better conditions.

Session H22

The German Identity from Nazism to the Cold War: The Reception of the 1948 London Olympic Games in the German Press
Daphne Bolz, De Montfort University, UK

The 14th Olympic Games organised in London in the summer of 1948 were the first Olympic celebration after the 12 years gap caused by World War II. While the European continent was struggling with reconstruction and dreamed of union, the year 1948 makes the beginning of a long-term period of the worldwide Cold War with the communist coup d'État in the Czech Republic and the Berlin blockade. The challenge for the British organisers and the International Olympic Committee was to restore the purity of Olympic ideals. However, the unsure future of Germany as a state and its exclusion from the London event made this difficult. This paper

will study how the London Games were presented in the German press.

The main sources for this research are 15 periodicals printed in Germany. Given the situation of the country in 1948, it was necessary to select sources from the different zones (Soviet, French, British, American) and political tendencies (democrat-Christian, liberal-democrat, communist).

In the end, this study will show how the coverage of the London Games in Germany directly depended on the political and military control of its sector and how the reception of the Games in the German press exemplifies the situation of a dismantled country, which is looking for a new identity after the revelation of the crimes of Nazism.

Session F18

"The race circles this large bay... you could sure smell it:" Around the Bay - The Promise and Problems of Sport and the Environment in an Industrial City, Hamilton ON, 1894-2008.
Nancy Bouchier and Ken Cruikshank, Dept. of History, McMaster University, Hamilton, ON Canada

When the Herald newspaper and other footrace promoters in Hamilton began hosting their Around the Bay road race in 1894, they chose a route highlighting the most notable feature of their city's natural environment – the port that gave their steel-producing city access to global markets. Runners followed a 30 kilometre course circling the perimeter of the bay in an event that today is the oldest North America race of its kind. Many people consider the Around the Bay race to be one of the most interesting and punishing courses around. Beyond its challenging physical terrain, runners are exposed to one of the

as a positive trademark.

The paper relies on several studies preserved in the archive of the Estonian Sports Museum, surveys of market researches in Estonia and also the author's personal conversations with the authors of various Olympic books.

Session E15

Rouen, Sports Facilities and Town Policies 1919-1939 (French)

Charly Machemehl, University of Rouen

Just after World War I, the French's craze for sports is the expression of a people's desires, a people loving leisure and concerned with the physical and moral recovery of their country (Lê-Germain et Tétart, 2007). These years are marked by the sports associationism's bustling that will last between the wars (Defrance, 2007). In order to develop the sport offer, towns imagine and set up the first sports facilities policies (Callède, Rab et Terret, 1992). Through Rouen example, our study seeks to show the problems which towns initiatives and sports institutions have come up against.

Through Rouen town council's deliberations, local press and associations' records, we have been able to make an inventory of sport facilities, determine their locations and examine the debates aroused by the different building projects suggested during the interwar years.

Literature widely broaches questions linked to the growth of the sports phenomenon and the town's interventionism between the wars, however it rarely deals with the difficulties encountered at the same time by the sports community. Indeed, the urban pressure and economic constraints involve the disappearance of some facilities and clubs that

frequented them. Other amenities have to set up outside the town. Despite all that, Rouen town council refuses to resort to the legislative tools at their disposal that would allow to regulate the distribution of private amenities (law of 19 march 1919) or expropriate undeveloped sites in order to build sports facilities (law of 25 march 1925).

Session G21

Doing Sport Throughout The Life, Estonian Example

Enn Mainla, Estonian Sports History Society

Dignified ageing along with doing sport – so can be characterized the activity of the Estonian Veterans Sports Federation already during the half century. With its intense activity and inspiring example the sports veterans' organization has kept at sport or brought to sport peers to whom the healthy and sporty lifestyle make being a veteran a really beautiful and cheerful time.

Federation, uniting veterans of all sports and formed in the controversial conditions of the occupation years, was quite unique not only in the Soviet Union but also in the whole world. The movement of sports veterans, begun in Tallinn at the end of the 1950s and grown into an all-Estonian organization in 1966, had to cross both political and economic barriers. Although such movement raising national spirit did not arouse enthusiasm in the occupation authorities, it was difficult for the country that had declared also sport its priority obstruct directly this form of healthy sports activity. Besides their own sporty activity, experience was shared and inspiring example was given to the youth. This had positive influence on the growth of national sports spirit.

490 (at Marathon) and 480-79 (at Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea). Pious and patriotic, Herodotus (8.144.2) has Athens champion cultural Pan-Hellenism, but his accounts of appeals to religion to justify reactions to the Persian threat suggest particularism rather than Panhellenism.

Session C8

The Track of the Development of Folk Dance in Taiwan after WWII (1952-2008)

Wen-Shin Lee and Hsien-Wei Kuo, National Taiwan Sport University (Tao Yuan)

Taiwan, a country which had been compared to the “Desert of dance”, has turned a new page in her history of modern dance since the Japanese-Occupied Period, for the fashion of Japanese dance. That time, folk dance hadn’t been performed on the stage. It hadn’t become a trend up until the 1950s. However, there are less records of the history in that period. As a result, the research is focused on probing into the track of the development of Taiwanese folk dance. The research tries to analyze the process of the track via document analysis. The result shows that the “Folk Dance Carrying Out Commission”, founded in 1952, started to spread and expand the folk dance officially. And the commission command that schools of all levels must participate in Chinese folk dance contest in the area of Taiwan. It composed a lot of dances in type of national spirit, trying to revive the quintessence of Chinese culture. But, it also caused some problems, such as the way of composing folk art being lead by the authorities; the negative competition resulted from overvaluing the grades of the contests between schools and dance classes, and so on. In 1970s, Taiwan turned her mind to economic development from national defence of war preparedness. On the one hand, the government carried out

Ten Major Infrastructure Projects. On the other hand, because of accomplishing the historic missions, the folk dance has become the multiple fusion of art of dance whose history track has changed from the authorities -leading tradition to the folks’ impetus.

Session G20

Phenomenon of Olympic Books of Estonia

Daimar Lell, Estonian Sports Museum

The tradition of Olympic books was started in Estonia after the 1936 Berlin Games. For today Olympic book has become a specific term, standing for a summarising book, which covers the results of certain Olympic Games. They are not simply statistic collections, but documents true to their era, bringing out thorough overviews of the contests, opinions of athletes, coaches and sponsors, comments of specialists and opinion leaders, rich photo material etc. As a rule, these books have had great sales success in Estonia. If generally the print numbers of sports literature are not very numerous, Olympic books often make it to the top of sales lists and have definitely been a factor encouraging interest in sports.

Olympic books have been published in Estonia under various regimes and in various economic conditions. Systematically since 1956. Great interest and enthusiasm have resulted in writing several books behindhand, including for example a book on the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896.

The present paper focuses on the backgrounds of book-writing, analyses the huge sales of today’s books (from the position of Estonia) on the grounds of generally languishing sports literature, compares the books’ influence on general interest in sports among Estonians and observes the formation of “the Olympic book”

smelliest and dirtiest industrial landscapes on the continent. Problems have abounded as they race alongside steel mills belching toxins into the air and dumping waste into the bay’s waters; wastes that have for generations now made the bay too dirty for other recreational pursuits. This paper examines the social history of the Around the Bay race in the context of the environmental, urban, and industrial history of the body of water that it encircles and celebrates. It is part of a larger research project focusing on the environment, regulation and popular recreational uses of Hamilton Harbour using newspapers, interviews, and other local records.

Session A1

Catching up: Academic and Public Discussions of Sports History in Contemporary Germany

Jutta Braun, University of Potsdam, Germany

In Germany the profession of being a “sports historian” has for long been the privilege of sports scientists, while the academic field of “Contemporary History” usually tended to almost totally ignore this important segment of society – regarding research, publications as well as teaching. Yet during the last decade a considerable change is slowly emerging: Historians are increasingly turning their eyes towards sports history, especially football history and are beginning to start a dialogue with traditional sport historians – which often unfortunately is accompanied by mutual misunderstandings. At the same time public interest in sports history is booming like it never did before: Since the 50th anniversary of the “Wunder von Bern” (the World Cup 1954) there has been a great variety of exhibits, books, documentaries as well as movies dealing with the past on the green grass. This development at the moment reaches a certain peak with the German Football Association

(Deutscher Fußballbund) planning its own football museum to be opened in 2011 in Dortmund. The paper shall analyze three aspects: Why did some intellectual barriers and prejudices for so long hinder sports history to be taken seriously as an important historical subject of contemporary history in Germany? What are the reasons for the change of attitude? Finally: what is the background of the remarkable change in public remembrance culture that can be observed these days?

Session B5

On Two Wheels. The Adventurous Journey of Annie Londonderry

Antonella Cagnolati, University of Foggia, Italy

The paper aims at analyzing the long trip around the world of Annie Londonderry in 1894-95. She travelled with her bicycle from Boston to Chicago and then she crossed the Atlantic Ocean to reach France and then the Middle East. Going further, she was then in India, China and Japan to come back again Usa and Boston in only fourteenth months. Her journey was accompanied by the local and national newspapers that always gave a bright image of Annie, but sometimes advanced doubts on the systems she utilized and her excessive freedom. Owing to a modern and intelligent management of her “public image”, Annie immediately become an icon for women in the last decade of the XIX century.

The interest in her life and heroism however went down soon and she was forgotten. But it is interesting to us to investigate the particular views people and newspapers held on her journey, the “gossip” and tales on her life and events during the trip around the world, and the new sight on women’s freedom, both admired and criticized. The focus of the paper

is held on the problems Annie met as a woman doing so a fantastic and unusual trip for the social and cultural stereotypes of her days.

The sources utilized are mainly articles on newspapers of the time.

Session I24

**Sportization through Traditionalization:
Dragon Boat Races in Modern Chinese
Societies**

Li-Ke Chang and Dong-jhy Hwang, Institute of Physical Education, National Taiwan Sport University

This study investigates how the traditional dragon boat race transfers to the modern sport institution in Chinese societies and examines its relations to the social development. China, Taiwan and Hong Kong experienced different process of colonialism, decolonialism and post colonialism over the last century. As a folk ritual combining with sociality, religiosity and physical activity, dragon boat race has its long history but was once seen backward and even was suppressed during the Revolution Era. Taiwan and Hong Kong had been respectively colonized by Japan and the British. The Chinese nationalist regime (Kuomintang Party) once didn't promote the dragon boat race for the fear of people's gathering until the government decided to use it to summon people's advocacy of its claim of Chinese representation in the mid-1970s. Dragon boat race was regarded as unimportant when HK's economics was booming in the early years of the second half of the 20th century. However, the British government decided to promote the racing festival for tourism that made it become institutionalized and sportized since 1976. The sportization process has accelerated and made the race not only got entrance into

international institutions. Nevertheless, some Taiwanese and Chinese intellectuals are reluctant to see the over-westernization of the race. In conclusion, we argued that sportization of dragon boat race have raised debates of sports and its social development among different Chinese societies.

Session E14

**Africa and the International Sports System.
Issues, Influences and Rivalries among the
Superpowers within the International
Olympic Committee (I.O.C.): France, Great
Britain, United States and U.S.S.R. (1945-
1970)**

Pascal Charitas and David-Claude Kemo-Keimbou, University Paris-Sud XI, France

It was against a backdrop of African decolonisation and Cold War that the Brazzaville Conference (1944), the San Francisco Conference (1945) and the later Bandung Conference (1955) paved the way to redefining the new guidelines for relations between the superpowers (France, Great Britain, United States. and U.S.S.R.) and colonised countries. The latter found themselves split between an emancipation movement which was ideologically supported by the U.S.S.R. and China, and development aid coming from the former leaders of the colonial empires: France and Great Britain. So, these "Non-aligned Countries" found themselves in the middle of important geopolitical and strategic issues regarding the setting up of the sports system.

The thread of the analysis brings to mind notions of hard power and soft power (Nye, 2004) so as to highlight the different forms of influence that structure the comprehension of sport in Africa and developing countries within the context of international relations.

Dances, Lion Dances, Ba Jia-Jiang, Guan Jiang-Shuo, Street Dance, Acrobatics and Peking Opera to develop the innovation of Sung Chiang Battle Array Carnival activities. Furthermore, the factors of the promotion of local culture and the tourism development also affect the development of Sung Chiang Battle Array Carnival activities. The Carnival has the creative competitions but also the relative exhibitions and academic activities that trying to promote the folk arts performance to international, to increase the number of the tourists and the cohesion of citizenry. However, Sung Chiang Battle Array has gradually lost its original appearance. The future of the Sung Chiang Battle Array will be depended on the efforts of the local populace and the enthusiastic personage and make the arts and performance culture can sustain eternally.

Session D12

**The Body Image in Swordsmanship: Female,
Religious Culture, and Sport Experience**
Chin-Fang Kuo, Aletheia University (Matou),
Taiwan

Before the divinities, "the beauties perform swordplay magnificently and affectionately" describes females' sport experience and body image under the contexture of religious culture. This study aims to explore a group of devout females aged 40-65 on Taiwan folk belief, whose sport experience of practicing swordsmanship under the divinity's decree and whose body image built by this experience. The participants' narratives, the concept of viewing performing photos, the body motion on videos, and the conversations during practices were analyzed. The findings showed that the "happy yeast" influenced on swordswomen deeply during the practices, including the perception of physical, mentality

and appearance. We also found religious culture did affect swordswomen on attitude toward sport.

Session F16

**Playing Games During Wartime: Herodotus
on Greek Athletic Festivals, Piety, and
Panhellenism**

Donald Kyle, University of Texas at Arlington

Invoking Classical Greece and notions of friendly competition, peace and Panhellenism, the Modern Olympics have tried (but often failed) to isolate international sport from politics, wars, and religion. Historically, however, the agonistic festivals of Ancient Greece were intimately tied to religion, and the participation of states was highly politicized. Combining analysis and contextualization of passages (e.g. 6.106.3, 7.206.1-2, 8.26.1-3, 9.7.1, 9.36-7) in Herodotus' Histories, as our only major, nearly contemporary Greek prose historical account of the Persian War, with recent research on Greek athletics, religion and military history, this paper discusses the intersections of Greek sporting festivals), warfare, religion, interstate politics, and Panhellenism.

Scholars have shown that Herodotus uses sport to suggest ethnicity (e.g. Greeks, Egyptians, Persians) or to characterize individuals; and he mentions several athletes by name but primarily because of their military or political activities. In addition, I argue that Herodotus reveals conflicts and inconsistencies between the idealistic theory and pragmatic practice of Greek warfare, piety and Pan-Hellenism, especially in the presentation by some Greek states- notably Sparta- of agonistic festivals (Olympics, Karneia, Hyakinthia) as excuses for delayed or inadequate involvement in defensive efforts in

the “Hapoel” Union was also part of the workers’ labour federation in Eretz Israel whose aim was to lead the national Zionist settlement enterprise in Eretz Israel. “Hapoel”’s clear national link alongside its association with an international class sports union led to conflicts within the association in the 20’s and 30’s.

Although “Hapoel was the largest Jewish sports union in Eretz Israel prior to the establishment of the State of Israel, it did not take part in international sports institutions (such as the Olympic Committee) which initiated the “Macabbi” National Sports Organization (excluding the Football Federation). Nevertheless, it participated in various SASI events which led to accusations of preference to class interests over national ones.

It was in fact SASI’s downfall due to circumstances that developed in Europe in the 30’s that permitted “Hapoel” to overcome this conflict.

Session A2

Sport – State – Society in Late Imperial Russia

Irina Khmel'nitskaya, Moscow State University of Culture and Arts

Olympic Games held in Stockholm in 1912 became a turning point in Russian government attitude towards sport. Emperor Nicholas II raised the question of working out the program of physical culture and development of the Russian nation. Later some historians will call it “the development of a nationalist identity”.

Different sport and gymnastic classes were introduced into the secondary school, a new official post appeared – “The main supervisor

under physical development of the people of Russian Empire” and etc. At the same time, Ministry of Internal Affairs still was very alert towards new opening sport clubs; it limited their dislocation area in the city space. Society also was not very united in agreement the importance of physical perfecting and sport activities idea. The humorist magazines and sport periodicals were full of cartoons ridiculing the bourgeois way of taking up sport activities, demonstrated the peasantry who was much closer to problems of famine than to body improvement. But the process of realizing the sport as a positive force was not interrupted with political collapse. It was the Bolsheviks who fulfilled this idea.

Session B6

From Traditional to Innovative—the Evolution of the Sung Chiang Battle Array

Hsien-Wei Kuo and Yuan-Ming Hsu, National Taiwan Sport University (Tao Yuan)

Neimen Township, which located in Kaohsiung County, contains the most complete array of folk arts in Taiwan. Therefore, it is named “the township of folk arts and performance”. According to the successful combination of the sacred religious ceremonies and the carnival activities, has injected energy into Neimen Township and makes it more famous. Hence, the research aims to investigate the evolution progress of the Sung Chiang Battle Array, from traditional to innovative. Furthermore, the study applied literature analysis, historical research and combine with the authors’ experience as the research method. The results have revealed, that along with the times and society shift, traditional Sung Chiang Battle Array has been turned into one of the carnival activities. In addition, it has broken the traditional performance method by fusing with other performances such as Dragon

The aim of this paper is to show how the progressive insertion of these countries in the global international sport production organisations, represented by the Olympic system (Chappelet, 1991), was not unbiased regarding the policies of the superpowers in relation to development aid and bilateral relations. Then, within the International Olympic Committee, the lasting splits related to development aid and to apartheid, once again calls into question the relations between the superpowers and the African states; this helps us to understand political interdependency strategies, since Africa to the IOC is, in the end, much more than just Africa.

Session C8

Tradition, Fashion, and Creation—The New Image of Taiwanese Folk Dancing

Li-O Chen, China University of Technology

While a great art work reflects its historical and cultural breadth, the design of dancing can also take on more culture colour if it draws on traditional heritage. By way of body languages, a dancer transforms his own personality, life experience, emotions, thoughts, and ideas into visual aspects. It is necessary for us to review the tradition, to be aware of the fashion, and to create personal dance moving. Moreover, the fast changing lifestyle of urban living also calls for a careful consideration of traditional culture reutilization. There is a need for us check the relationship between tradition, fashion, and creation. In the present study, we investigate the Taiwanese folk dancing, Modern street dancing, and the campus cheerleading competition to look for the traditional and modern dancing factors within them. In the cheerleading competition, not only the performers but also the audiences are inspired to appreciate the cultural heritage of their

own culture. As a result, dancers will create a unique image of Taiwanese folk dance.

Session J26

Visual Images in Media Discourses of a Taiwanese Olympic Heroine: The Case of Su Li-Wen

Wen-I Cheng, Sports Studies Department, University of Stirling

Social events and public figures are presented by the media through visual images and verbal language. Their combination produces the meaning and constructs the narratives and media discourse. Visual images are often more vivid than written language, enabling readers to the virtual experience of being present at the scene of events. Visual image is therefore a crucial part of media representation, which indicates the meanings implicitly but potently. Drawing on broader research that examines media representations of gender identity through sports in Taiwan, this paper will examine the presentation of visual images of female athletes in Taiwan. Specifically it will focus on the narratives surrounding Taiwan’s leading female Tai Kwon Do player, Su Li-Wen, during the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. Despite sustaining serious injury during a match, Su continued to compete in the 2008 Olympic competition. The Taiwanese media representations of this incident and the broader narratives surrounding Su provided fruitful material to examine various issues concerning women, sport, nationhood and identity in Taiwan. This paper will focus on the analysis of news photos to explore how visual images contribute to the media discourses of national heroine in Taiwan.

Session B6

Cultural Spatial Analysis of Taiwan Indigenous Baseball Player:

Wei-Cheng Chiu, National Taiwan Sport University

Baseball is one of the most popular sports in Taiwan. It has even been regarded as a national sport in and created many indigenous sports stars that enjoy fame and fortune. For example, the percentage of indigenous players in 2007 Taiwan Professional Baseball League has been nearly 40.8; most of them were born in the southeast of the country. This over-represented phenomenon sometimes create racial stereotype, social myths, and geographical imagination. Therefore, in combination with the view of sociology and sports geography, this article proposes a new way to examining, re-sitting it in the social context and historical evolution which they must be situated. Finally, this paper will try to reveal how the social fact beyond individual level of consciousness affect the sport involvement and life experience of Taiwan indigenous people. There are different dynamic aspects guide the study in analyzing the over-representation of indigenous baseball player born in the southeast of Taiwan. They are presented in various time-space contexts and social fields: colonization and assimilation, ethnic inequality combined with class stratification, the social and cultural capital of indigenous social community etc. Consequently, these interfering imprints make the historical, social and spatial traits embedded in their sport involvement more difficult to delineate.

Session E13

Football, Hooligans and Politics in Ex-Yugoslavia

Zrinko Custonja, University of Zagreb, Croatia

A day after the first democratic election results in Croatia after World War II were announced, the football match between FC Dinamo, Zagreb, biggest Croatian football team, and FC Red Star, Belgrade, biggest Serbian football team was to be held in Zagreb at the Maksimir Stadium. Although sociologists rarely connects hooligan riots with political ideas or some political agenda everything that happened at the Maksimir stadium on 13th of May, 1990 was politically motivated.

Main purpose of this paper is to explain historical circumstances connected with the political moment of the never played football match on 13th of May, 1990. Hooligan riots and escalation of violence, intervention of police, as well as social and historical significance of the mentioned match will be investigated.

Delije, the Red Star supporters, started to break down billboards above them before the beginning of the match. They managed to crash the fence and entered the south stand sitting area on the stadium. There were few hundreds supporters of Dinamo. At that moment Bad Blue Boys, the hard core Dinamo supporters, from the north stand started to throw stones on the police, demolished the fence and entered the pitch. Massive fight between them and the policemen started.

Some indices points to the conclusion that the Red Star supporters were politically manipulated and instructed to provoke the supporters of Dinamo. Main purpose of the provoked hooligan riots at the Maksimir

nationalism has concurrently spawned a new identity matrix in Taiwan.

Session L28

Duke Friedrich II, the “Swabian Czar” and His Playground at Ludwigsburg Castle

Annette Hofmann, Sport Department, Ludwigsburg University of Education

Aristocratic society always had its own games. I want to use Duke Friedrich II (1754-1816), who later became king of Württemberg, as an example. He chose Ludwigsburg Castle as his summer residence. Influenced by the romantic wave of the time, he changed the existing garden completely in 1801-3 and tore down the opera house, replacing it by a little lake and a playground for his aristocratic visitors. In 2004 the playground was rebuilt after the old plans.

In this paper I want to give an account of Friedrich II's playground that was equipped among other items with several different swings, a merry-go-round, a Russian ferris wheel. Some of these items already had their home in other cities, so Friedrich II ordered them to be brought from there. Examples are the merry-go-round and the high swing.

I shall demonstrate how courtly society of the time found amusement and pastime in diversions that we today associate with children.

Session B4

The Competitive Upbringing of Sports. Ideology, Rhetoric and Practice 1965-1980

Jonny Hjelm, Umeå University, Sweden

“Competition is life”, declared the father of sports, Victor Balck, in the late 19th century. After some initial resistance competition and

ranking based on achievements became the overarching structural principle of club sports. This has been described as a “sportification process”. It was not until the 1970s that competitive sport was once again exposed to extensive criticism. The article deals with the status and position of competitive sport in Sweden 1965-1980. An examination is made of various different actors' criticism and the connection to what happened in society at large. Why did competition become a problem in the 1970s and 1980s, when it had previously been conceived of as something good? Tentatively and hypothetically, the development is seen as a reaction to modern society's individualisation, identity search and achievement culture. On the one hand, modern human beings are attracted and fascinated by competitive sport, while on the other hand shunning it by resorting to sports where they are spared the competition and absolute, hierarchical ranking principle of competitive sport. On completion, the article will contribute to a deeper understanding of competitive sport but also – indirectly – elucidated the meritocratic ideal and the difficulties that have existed in uniting this with the egalitarian ideal of the popular movement.

Session I25

The Hapoel Sport Association - Caught between National Desire and Class Struggle

Haim Kaufman, Zinman College Wingate Institute Israel

The “Hapoel” Sports Union which was established in Eretz Israel in 1926 regarded itself as an integral part of international workers' sports with international class struggle aims. One year following its establishment, it joined the SASI organization which represented workers' sports. With that,

question is important as children's sports receive significant financial support from the government. In the contemporary debate on this issue, children's experiences as well as emotions like happiness and sorrow; fellowship and marginalization are presented as outcomes of children's sports activities. In recent times especially the competitive rearing ambitions have been criticized whereas goals like participation for all have been emphasized as the primer aim. Other questions have been the role of parents and children's inclination and discomfort in connection to sports.

Previous research on football for children and young people has demonstrated that political intentions emphasizing sports for all and a rearing focused on democratic values has justified governmental financial support to children's and young people's sports activities. Despite this, children within the football associations are often raised with values connected to competition and marginalization (Peterson 1993). Furthermore, children's sports environment is very authoritarian (Redelius 2002). Rearing within the sports movement is also a question of gender. Generally sports has been connected to men and masculine values (Olofsson 1989; Hjelm 2004; Larsson 2005; Hedenborg 2008). A study of rearing activities within football has demonstrated that quite young boys are met by a masculinity constructed in opposition to homosexuality and femininity (Fundberg 2003). Whether the same values can be, and have been, seen in equestrian sports is questioned in this paper. Furthermore it is argued that the target of rearing can be connected to gender. A question raised is whether the target of rearing can explain the feminizing process within equestrian sports.

Annual reports from one of the equestrian organizations (Ridfrämjandet), interviews with two persons who have been working with education within this organization and letters from children sent to a children's magazine are used as source material. The latter is of specific interest as this source material will reflect children's own experiences and view of the rearing aims.

Session C7

Sport and National Identity in modern Taiwan: Some Preliminary Thoughts

Chin-Liang Ho, Jin-Song Chiou, Tony Hwang, National Taiwan Sport University

For over two decades or more, the issues of sport and national identity have generated critical discussion in the West and in the East. Sports manifest themselves in many different forms, depending on the historical moment, ethnic group, and nation. It is through participating in and supporting the rituals and competitions of sporting events that people develop a sense of belonging to a community. Sports remain a critical catalyst to arouse people's passions for political, social and cultural identities. At the beginnings of modern sports, including the Olympics in 1890s, national passions were transformed into something like religious festivities, with meaningful symbols and material interests. This paper addresses several questions, with special reference to Taiwan's sports history. Why did sport and political identity come to be so closely related? How do they construct and reproduce one another? What kind of sports has been related to Taiwanese identity? The analysis of the paper integrates modern sports history and a number of historical and sociological theories as well as archival materials. In sum, the interactive influence of national identity, global capitalism and

stadium was destabilization of political scene in Croatia and prevention of peaceful and democratic transition of communist government to the new democratically elected government.

May 13th 1990, is often considered as the beginning of the Croatian war for independence and democracy.

Session E14

"Reshaping the Thinking of German Sports Leaders": Western Allied Sport Exchanges in Occupied Germany

Heather Dichter, University of Toronto

Although the Allies created Directive 23 to control sport in occupied Germany, physical education tied sport to the reconstructive efforts of the Military Governments. The western Allies realized that sport, particularly for the youth who had lived almost their entire lives under Nazi rule, could be utilized as a way to introduce democratic ideas to a wide segment of the German population. Falling under the guidelines of re-education and democratization, programs to foster democratic ideals in youth involved the meeting of Germans with citizens of the victorious powers, often through exchanges of athletes, leaders, and experts.

The simultaneous development of comparable public diplomacy programs involving the exchange of athletes and sport leaders across the American, British, and French zones demonstrate the importance placed upon not only the inculcation of democratic ideas among German youth, but the benefits of cultural interaction and learning through experience. This paper draws upon my dissertation research, largely from the files of the American, British, and French Military

Governments. This paper also demonstrates the extent to which sport played a central role within the occupation of Germany, evident by the introduction of numerous sport programs within these public diplomacy programs. This paper would be appropriate for a panel on German sport, international relations, or sport and politics.

Session E16

The Impossible Championship of Agricultural Athletics (French)

Tony Froissart, University of Reims

Is the practice of a specific type of agricultural athletics submitted to the educational setting up of this practice?

In 1925, the newspaper called "Les Echos" organizes a Championship of agricultural athletics in order to increase the standing of skilled professionals. Far more than a specific event, in the organizers' mind, it is about to promote the farmer's athletic qualities and to spread a large blow of comfort through the countryside.

In 1925, in France, for the first event, 65 departments set up the selections. Though a large spreading of the information into national and regional press or even in specialized agricultural press, this first experience will only have a mixed success. Such new experiences of this kind will only take place again at the time of the Liberation. Supported by the Hebertists, they will take a deeper educational direction than the first experience. Yet they won't be more successful.

To understand the reasons of these ambitious programmes' failure, the study uses the methods of cultural History, exploiting press'

sources, that is to say national press (les Echos de Paris), regional press and specialized press of agricultural trade-unions (L'action agricole), and it also relies on a systematic review of the Hebertist Journal.

Session F15
Sport in the Cold War Epoch: The History of the Allied Armies' Games

Adam Fryc, Elementary Technical School in Piekary Slaskie, Poland

The Summer and Winter Allied Armies' Games were competitions organized under the auspices of the Sports Committee of the Allied Armies, founded in Moscow in 1958. They were designed for the military representatives of the Communist countries initially. Later the ideological and programmatic conceptions changed. It resulted in admitting sportsmen of other countries to the rivalry. The criteria concerning the participants' professions were loosened, too.

The author tries to evaluate the political and sporting significance of the events as well as their propaganda usefulness.

Documents, newspapers, magazines, books and scientific articles in different East-European languages were searched to prepare the paper. Among the methods used there were historical analysis, comparison and description.

Session A2
International Boxing and the Construction of an American National Identity

Gerald Gems, North Central College, Naperville, USA

This presentation will utilize primary, secondary, and archival resources to analyze the role of international boxing teams in the evolution of an American national identity. Between 1880-1920 more than 23,000,000 immigrants travelled to the United States. Over the succeeding generation their offspring faced the choices of adopting, rejecting, or adapting the mainstream American culture and its values, including its sporting practices. Differences in culture, language, and religion resulted in conflicting identities and competing loyalties to one's ancestral home and one's new home.

This study places particular emphasis on the accommodation of religious differences and social classes through sporting enterprises. Boxing, in particular, showcased the physical prowess endemic to the working classes. The Catholic Youth Organization, in conjunction and coordination with mainstream newspaper editors, effected a strategy to attract previously rebellious ethnic youth to sport. Local boxing matches soon assumed regional rivalries, and eventually gained international proportions in contests with foreign competitors. Such events, promoted as athletic spectacles, created local heroes, transferred ethnic loyalties to an American identity, and helped to resolve many cultural tensions within the American polity.

focused on economic success and used their leisure time to go in for sports together with noblemen.

Besides the commitment of workers unions it was Pierre de Coubertin who – as a defender of a “sports for all” – obviously tried to achieve an easier access for workmen to sports. One of his steps to reach this goal was intrinsically tied to the idea of creating a new sport which combined disciplines that were mainly practised by people of lower social levels with those of the upper classes. Thus, with the combination of shooting, fencing, horse-riding, swimming and running, a new Olympic sport called Modern Pentathlon was born.

By analyzing sources concerning Coubertin's educational ideas as well as historical documents of the development of Modern Pentathlon this study is confronting the ideological assurance to invent a sport of social integration with its realistic development.

Due to the composition of participants it must be stated that the promise of a social mixture through Modern Pentathlon was not kept. The search for reasons of this failure gives an insight into the problems of realization and offers entirely new ways of interpretation of the true cause for the establishment of a new combined sport.

Session I24
From Mono-Production to a Diversified Production in the Leisure Industry
Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University

The aim of this paper is to map out and analyse horse breeding in Sweden during the second half of the 20th century connecting it to a changing demand of the leisure industry.

During the period 1945–2008 the horse industry has changed dramatically in Sweden. In 1945 the horse was important to agriculture, forestry, transports and the army. Today the horse industry is focused on sport and leisure activities – not least on leisure activities for children and young people, and in a new way for agriculture, tourism and the environment. The number of horses has changed as well. In contemporary Sweden there are about 300 000 horses and Sweden is one of the countries with the greatest number of horses per capita in Europe. 40 years ago nobody could have anticipated that the number of horses would have increased this much in Sweden. In the 1970s the number of horses was lower – scarcely 60 000. 25 years previously, in the 1940s, the number of horses amounted to 600 000. It is not only the actual number of horses that has changed. During the former part of the 20th century the horses were of a heavier type and were first and foremost used as draught animals. Breeding was concentrated on a few different kinds of horses and supported by public means. Today most horses are of a lighter type and used for horse riding. There are many different kinds of breeds and the production of horses is organised within the private sector.

Session B4
Equestrian Sports and Young People
Susanna Hedenborg, Malmö University

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the rearing of children and young people within equestrian sports in Sweden during the second half of the 20th century. In contemporary times the Swedish Sport Movement, together with schools, is the most important rearing environment for children. However, the actual goal of the rearing, except of course learning a specific sport activity, is more unclear. The

sport been profitable to all of them compared with their success in PE?

This collective study at a crossroads of institutional, social and cultural history is also based on concepts relating to educational sciences. It includes three levels of analysis: how the collective aim for success is reflected in the results of pupils for the baccalaureate, in the practices of teachers and in the ideas of theoreticians? Initial results relate to these theoreticians and two sports included in PE syllabus. Professional and institutional sources are studied to analyse the consideration of the target of success of all and differences between pupils (particularly relating to gender) in set cultural objectives by these authors, the form practices take and means of assessment. We consider the alignment of the target of success for all with the approaches of the actors, and interpret their ideas in terms of factors related to an independent to PE. We reconsider the basic principles applied in schools and PE, and the cultural foundations of sport and sports activities in question.

Session E13

The Real Cost of Sport

Roy Hay, Deakin University, Victoria, Australia

How much does the national and international obsession with sport cost? Sporting bodies trumpet their contribution to national or regional economies and the benefits which flow from major sporting occasions, but the costs that they impose are often underestimated. How extensive is the public subsidisation of sporting bodies and why is the lack of transparency in its provision tolerated. Subsidiary questions involve the distribution of funds among sports, about which there are massive public misconceptions, and the failure to meet head-on the claims by the sporting

bodies that their contribution to the national economy and the health and well-being of society justifies the funding or subsidies or tax breaks they receive.

The disamenities of sporting occasions and their aftermaths and the costs of sports injuries and long-term health problems are not always included in balance sheets of the contribution of sports. Sports organisations often get public assistance by stealth (tax relief) or for some 'worthy national object', like bidding to host the World Cup or 'community benefit'.

It is time for a little bit of clear thinking and research on all these topics. The paper looks at the history of public support for sport and draws on many Australian examples in a comparative context. It is not a plea for the removal of public support for sport, but for a clear and transparent presentation of the true costs involved and their evaluation in the context of other claims on scarce societal resources.

Session I25

When Workmen Shoot, Fence and Ride – Modern Pentathlon and the Promise of Social Integration at the Beginning of the 20th Century

Sandra Heck, Johannes Gutenberg University, Germany

The gap between different social classes was apparent in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of capitalist industrialization new social classes with different exposures to sports activities arose: On the one hand the workmen who spent their day plodding in factories and were mainly excluded from joining the sports clubs; on the other hand the employers who

Session G21

From the Old Hygienism to the New Healthism in Sport (French)

Rui Gomes, University of Coimbra, Portugal

We provide a critique of the processes by which health, exercise and body have moved forward on the cultural agenda of nowadays. Contemporary life has transformed the body into an object, as a material of ideal appearance and depository of social rules and norms. It is argued that the development and promotion of cultural beliefs among people flow from and help to reproduce discourses about the human body as a performing self. This idea is explored through the theme of the construction of a new healthy subjectivity:

- (1) How health is embodied through sport and body practices, and used in the formation of a new self is outlined;
- (2) The link between sport and the concept of healthy lifestyle, and the meanings of contemporary healthy behaviour are critically examined; and
- (3) This construction of the self is examined, showing that according to cultural patterns and by means of ascetic behaviours or new ethic regimes people are led to inclusive and/or exclusive systems of normalization.

Expectations for individuals to impose controls upon their bodies have existed to greater or lesser degrees throughout history. Shifts in body ideals and in the attachment of moral values to health lie in anxiety about illness, and about the presence of the dangerous others and the risk of their diseases. We analyze the genealogy of healthy discourses as a medicalization of everyday life, comparing the reception of the hygienic discourses in physical education in Portugal during the dictatorship (Estado Novo), with the contemporary discourses of healthy lifestyles.

Session F16

Sport for What? Discussing the Meaning of Sport Among the French Prisoners of War during WWII

Doriane Gomet, University of Lyon, INSEP

Despite the difficulties of their time in captivity, many former French prisoners of war sent in the Oflags and Stalags of the Reich during WWII mentioned that they practiced sports and physical activities. The detailed study of the ordinary life within three camps - the Stalag 1A of Stablack located in East Prussia, the XVII Oflag located in Edelbacher in Austria and the Oflag IIB in Pomerania - reveals that these activities covered a large diversity of motivations and were linked to various ideologies. For the soldiers and officers sport was a way to escape – in every meaning the word refers to – from their living conditions. It provided an occasion for freedom and sociability and offered new perspectives such as an earlier release or the preparation of an escape. The institutions which provided some help and support to the prisoners of war had various aims too. For instance both the International Committee of the Red Cross and the YMCA considered sport a virtuous tool for the mental and physical health of the prisoners, whereas the various services of the Vichy Government saw it as a way to attract men to its great political project of the Révolution Nationale.

This paper is based on several sources: written and oral testimonies of prisoners of war, reports of the Red Cross, reports established by the department in charge of the camps within the Diplomatic Service of Prisoners of War, the archives of the Direction du Service des Prisonniers de Guerre, the archives of the Commissariat général à l'Éducation générale et aux sports and the reports of the YMCA for the period of war.

Session A3

The New Man: Regenerationism in Spain

Teresa González-Aja, Facultad de Ciencias de la Actividad Física y del Deporte- Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

With the changing century Spain became almost exclusively a European power whose intellectual and political framework was meant to be linked to liberalism, but whose social reality had much more to do with many aspects of the Balkans or Latin America. The contrast between these two realities helps to explain the reign of Alfonso XIII and his intentions for the regeneration of Spain.

Regeneration was a crucial topic of political and social life during the reign of Alfonso XIII and without it no interpretation of his reign is possible. It consisted in the will to transform political structures by taking a modernizing and liberal direction but with the ambiguity that on occasions non liberal means were proposed. However, it was also a question of transforming man, of making a new man by means of sport, a phenomenon which would attract the attention not only of the monarch himself but also of some of the intellectuals of the era, like for example Ortega y Gasset, who talk of the need for a regeneration of the race.

Regenerationism transcended the thinking of those who created it and by indirect procedures became a decisive protagonist in Spanish life during the 20th century.

The present text sets out to analyze the role attributed to physical education and sport in the construction of the new regenerationist man. It was an important attempt at modernization which could have concluded in stability, but – as on so many occasions – it ended in failure.

Session B5

Italian Female Emancipation Through Sporting Activities in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century: A Dicer's Oath?

Gigliola Gori, Urbino University, Italy

Leaving democracy or fascism out of consideration, in the first half of the 20th century various factors limited the Italian female participation in public life, including sports. In this periferic European nation troubled by a slow economic development especially in the south, the phenomenon was principally due to the lack of freedom the women still had in a patriarchal 'male' oriented society, with rigidly structured social classes submitted to the influence of both the Catholic Church and the modern eugenics theories, that 'medicalized' their bodies and emphasized maternity above all. However, in those years a number of female Italians, who had worked hard in traditionally male jobs as substitutes for men engaged in the first and second world wars, became increasingly aware of their rights, following the model of more modern countries. They fought to emancipate from the most traditional feminine habits also taking part in different sporting activities where, although the governments promised a lot virtually but did not always help the women's cause actually (dicer's oaths?), they achieved wonderful goals. The paper focuses on some of these domestic female athletes, mostly unknown heroines in the international community, who prepared the way to the development of Italian female sports that developed in the second half of the last century.

Session D10

The Polish Sport Banners - Signs of Faith and National Identity

Iwona Grys, Arts and Sciences, Museum of Sports and Tourism in Warsaw

Banners, extraordinary symbolic signs expressed in an undurable material as fabric, embroidery, painted canvases are, accompanied Polish sport for a long time. They also did in other spheres of our political, social and culture life.

The banner holds a very special position among the vexillological items. There is always only one copy of the banner, unlike flags and pennons. Due to consecration only a banner finds sacral strength.

In the second half of the 19th century first sport banners emerged. Then, sport began to find organized forms and the basics of its ideology. The banner as a symbol and sign presented during public events became a clear sign of expressing educational, social and culture goals and aims of these new organizations. Banners carried high above the heads raised patriotic feelings of the society.

The banners always full of national and patriotic symbols shared the destiny of the nation during the war years. The vicissitudes of the sport banners during the war years are almost unknown. Those saved and preserved, frequently by people who risked their lives, become a material symbol of a previous splendour and status of the organization they represented. The banners certified also the incredible patriotic attitude of their protectors.

At the time of the Nazi occupation, many clubs

and sport associations trying to save their symbols and historical relics gave them to their members to hide. The banners were hidden in the first place, and there were many ways to do that.

For an extended period one can notice a significant interest in banners, flags, pennons. It is to some extent connected with the widespread, in the World, development of vexillology, historical science, and on the other hand, it is the expression of identification of different social groups that seek their roots, among others, in the history of symbolic signs. In Poland, also, monographic works devoted to military banners, and to trade guilds and peasant party's banners, came to existence.

The Polish vexillological literature is very poor. The existing items cover only the "Sokół" banners.

Session G19

The Effectiveness of Sport in Physical Education (PE) as a Means of Education to Ensure the Success of All Pupils: An Historical Approach in France Since 1981 (French)

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This paper focuses on PE in French high schools since 1981, when the combat against school dropouts and for equal opportunities becomes a priority issue for education system. The educational virtues of sport and its key role in the purpose and content of PE are then confirmed, but the general approach changes. These evolutions have been studied at the institutional level and syllabus of PE, but several questions have been shelved. To what extent and how has sport, the cultural object and educational means of PE, enabled the success of all pupils? Has claimed benefits of