



August

22- 23

2020



**Preliminary
version**

As of Aug 3

ISHPE Congress Sapporo2020

ONLINE

Sport History and Interdisciplinary Relations

Organized by
The Japan Society of Sport History

Supported by
Japan Society of the History of Physical Education and Sport
Hokkaido University Graduate School of Education



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY



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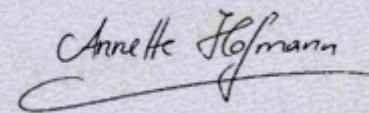
Greetings

Dear participants of the ISHPES Congress 2020,

As president of ISHPES I want to welcome you to ISHPES's first online congress. Our decision was a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic which has had such tragic consequences around the world this year. ISHPES had the choice to either not hold a congress this year or to have a virtual conference. The chair of the congress organizing committee, Prof. Dr. Keiko Ikeda, convinced the ISHPES council to take this step into a hitherto unknown sphere. With Bruce Kidd (CAN), Evelise Quitzau (URG) and Martin Polley (UK) we will have excellent international keynote speakers, about 90 academic presentations and many more participants are expected. As usual, all continents will be presented. This enthusiasm and the numbers of interested participants show that it was the right way to go.

Probably, this kind of congress is a novelty for most of us and we will miss the individual discussions, contacts and exchanges after the presentations or during social events. Still, when seen from an academic perspective, it is important for the ISHPES community to hold together during such times of a crisis. An online congress enables us to exchange our research and especially give younger scholars a chance to present their works and include them into our global community. Our Early Career Student Representatives, Dario Nardini and Taro Obayashi have done a great job to develop two sessions for the Early Career students.

I want to express my deep thanks to the congress organizer, Prof. Keiko and her team to take this big challenge and organize this event that works across different time zones. I can only imagine what an effort it is to put together such a broad program and consider everyone's needs. Another big thank goes to the JSSH (Japan Society of Sport History), for without their support such a congress would not have been possible.
Enjoy the conference!

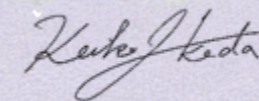


President of ISHPES
Professor Dr. Annette R. Hofmann

Dear Participants,

The spread of COVID-19 has affected everyone's overall daily and social life. Our duty in securing people's health and safety became not only the issue for the congress organizer but also all over the world where international participants live. The original idea of ISHPES 2020 was to provide the opportunity to discuss 'sport history and interdisciplinary relations' in the year of the Tokyo 2020 Summer Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. Although the event of the Games was postponed, we are still expecting to discuss the proposed theme this year in our online congress. The online congress will provide 5 channels composed of various sessions scheduled according to "Western time zone", "Eastern time zone" and "Universal time zone", considering each speaker's local time. We will also have many interesting poster sessions throughout the congress period.

We look forward to the participation of audiences from every country and wish this congress to be the first successful attempt to link sport history scholars through worldwide digital sessions. Let's enjoy this new experience together with the local Sapporo organizing committee, on August 22nd and 23rd, 2020.



Chief of Organizing Committee
Professor Dr Keiko Ikeda, Hokkaido University

Theme **Sport History and Interdisciplinary Relations**

Sport history has been closely connected with the various disciplines of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. Olympism also reveals the holistic philosophy of education combined with the various social fields. Modern sciences have contributed to the specialization of each discipline; however, this specialization sometimes results in diminishing arguments in a specific field, and can obstruct interdisciplinary synthesis. ISHPES 2020 Sapporo attempts to explore a wider view on sport culture as cross-cultural, transnational, and multi-lateral production in nature, as well as indigenous and local components through historical study of sports with interdisciplinary approaches.

Opening Event **“Exploring the Meaning of Inheriting Traditional Martial Arts in the future “Immortal Age”**

Modern society has drastically changed what it means to live a full life. The future of biotechnology and Artificial Intelligence will allow for a theoretically “Immortal Society,” where health, regeneration, and safety are such that people will completely expand the meaning of living a full life. Traditional martial arts offer both a philosophy of life, as well as the skills of death to its adherents. Moreover, since the dawn of civilization, war has shaped individuals, cities, cultures, and nations. How will the future “immortal age” inherit the traditional practices of martial arts? In this event, we will explore the meaning of inheriting traditional martial arts via actual performances, a keynote lecture, and discussion.

Date
August 22 - 23, 2020

Venue
Online (produced from Sapporo)

2020 Congress Organizing Committee

Keiko Ikeda (Chair) (Hokkaido University, Japan)
Executive Committee
Koya Ara (National Institute of Technology, Asahikawa College)
Yoshihiko Onuma (Japan Women’s University)
Yoshihiro Sakita (Hokkaido University)
Seiki Takimoto (Sapporo University)
Kazuyuki Taketani (Kobe City University of Foreign Studies)
Takashi Yamasaki (Hokkaido University)
Partnership Society (JSSH)
Etsuko Mii (Sugiyama Jogakuen University)
Yoshiaki Matsumoto (Osaka Gakuin University)
Hironori Tanigama (Toyo University)
Gen Fukui (Nippon Sport Science University)
Minoru Matsunami (Tokai University)

2020 Congress Scientific Committee

Annette R. Hofmann (chair) (Ludwigsburg University of Education, Germany)
Francois Cleophas (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)
Susanna Hedenborg (Malmö University, Sweden)
Keiko Ikeda (organizer) (Hokkaido University, Japan)
Michael Krüger (Münster University, Germany)
Mei-Chun Lin (National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan)
Rudolf Müllner (University of Vienna, Austria)
Dario Nardini (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy)
Taro Obayashi, University of Tsukuba, Japan)
Tomaž Pavlin (University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Gertrud Pfister (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)
Pierre-Olaf Schut (University Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, France)
Patricia Vertinsky (University of British Columbia, Canada)

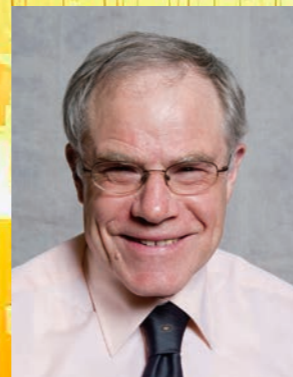


Program

Keynote Speakers

Keynote Speech 3 'From Tokyo 1964 to Tokyo 2020: Reflections of an Olympic activist'

Bruce Kidd is a Professor in the Faculty of Kinesiology and Physical Education, University of Toronto, and the founding dean of that faculty. He has also served the University of Toronto as vice president and principal of the University of Toronto Scarborough. Bruce's scholarship focuses upon the history and political economy of Canadian and Olympic sport and includes 12 books and many articles. He has been involved in the Olympic Movement throughout his life participating as an athlete (track and field, 1964), journalist (1976), contributor to the arts and culture programs (1976 and 1988) and accredited social scientist (1988 and 2000). He was founding chair of the Olympic Academy of Canada (1983-1993), served on the board for Toronto's 1996 and 2008 Olympic bids. He is an honorary member of the Canadian Olympic Committee. As an athlete, Bruce was Commonwealth champion in the 6 miles at the 1962 Games in Perth, Australia. Twice elected Canada's Male Athlete of the Year (1961 and 1962), he is a member of the Athletics Canada Sport Hall of Fame, Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and the Canadian Olympic Hall of Fame. In 2004, he became an Officer of the Order of Canada and a year later was awarded the Canadian Olympic Order. Bruce has been a lifelong advocate of human rights and athletes' rights contributing, among many other important causes, to Canada's International Development through Sport Program. (ISHPES 2020 AWARD WINNER)



Bruce Kidd
University of Toronto
Canada

Keynote Speech 1 The Ashbees, the Guild of Handicraft, and Sport in the Cotswolds, 1902-1907: a meeting of sport, Arts & Crafts, and politics

Martin Polley is a Professor of History and the Director of the International Centre for Sports History and Culture at De Montfort University, Leicester, UK. He previously taught in History and Sports Studies departments at the University of Winchester and the University of Southampton. His research ranges across the political, social, cultural, and local histories of sport. His publications include Moving the Goalposts: a history of sport and society since 1945, Sports History: a practical guide, and, for as part of English Heritage's Played in Britain series, The British Olympics: Britain's Olympic heritage 1612-2012. He has published journal articles and book chapters on a wide range of topics, including sport and diplomacy, professionalism, Olympic history, and local sports history. Professor Polley is a former Chair of the British Society of Sports History, and has served as editor of Sport in History. He is the editor of the book series Palgrave Studies in Sport and Politics. His current research is on the long history of the Cotswold Olimpicks, a microhistory of the links between sport and community over four centuries.



Martin Polley
International Centre for Sports
History and Culture, De
Montfort University
United Kingdom

Keynote Speech 2 Sports History in Uruguay: Physical Culture and Entertainment Market Outside Montevideo

Evelise Amgarten Quitzau obtained a doctorate in education at the State University of Campinas (Brazil). She currently teaches as an Adjunct Professor at the Higher Institute of Physical Education of the University of the Republic, in Paysandú, Uruguay, and is registered in the National Researchers System of the National Research and Innovation Agency (SNI/ANII). Her current research focuses on the history of sports and physical education in Uruguay from a local perspective. In her PhD thesis she researched German Turnen in Brazil. She has over 20 publications in journals and books. (ROUTLEDGE KEYNOTE SPEAKER AWARD WINNER)



**Evelise Amgarten
Quitzau**
University of the Republic
Uruguay

Overview

| | TIME ZONE | | | | | | | PROGRAM | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| | Japan | PST UTC-7 | MST UTC-6 | CST UTC-5 | EST UTC-4 | WEST UTC+1 | CEST UTC+2 | EEST UTC+3 | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 3 | Room 4 | Room 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22th Sat | 9:00 | 17:00 | 18:00 | 19:00 | 20:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | Check-in American Zone *please login "Zoom Session room" for testing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10:00 | 18:00 | 19:00 | 20:00 | 21:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10:30 | 18:30 | 19:30 | 20:30 | 21:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | Check-in Japan & Asian Zone *please login "Zoom Session room" for testing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12:00 | 20:00 | 21:00 | 22:00 | 23:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15:00 | 23:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | Check-in European Zone *please login "Zoom Session room" for testing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | Opening Ceremony: ISHPES President Annette Hofmann, Chair of Organizing Committee Keiko Ikeda Opening Event: hosted by JSSH (Japan Society of Sport History) Symposium: Coordinator: Seiki Takimoto, Invited Speaker: Osamu Nishitani | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 13:30 | 14:30 | 15:30 | Keynote Speech 1: Martin Polley, Chairperson: Keiko Ikeda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 14:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | Keynote Speech 2: Evelise Amgarten Quitzau, Chairperson: Michael Krüger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 14:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | 17:30 | Keynote Speech 3: Bruce Kidd, Chairperson: Patricia Vertinsky | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | 17:30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | 16:30 | 17:30 | 18:30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23th Sun | Japan | PDT UTC-7 | MDT UTC-6 | CDT UTC-5 | EDT UTC-4 | WEST UTC+1 | CEST UTC+2 | EEST UTC+3 | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 3 | Room 4 | Room 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Eastern Frame | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12:00 | 20:00 | 21:00 | 22:00 | 23:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | E1-1 | Teaching 1 | 90 | | | E3-1 | Olympic 1 | 26 | | | E5-1 | Martial 1 | 37 | | | | |
| | 12:30 | 20:30 | 21:30 | 22:30 | 23:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | E1-2 | Teaching 2 | 101 | | | E2-1 | Power 1 | 30 | E3-2 | Olympic 2 | 52 | E4-1 | Media 1 | 25 | E5-2 | Martial 2 | 92 |
| | 13:00 | 21:00 | 22:00 | 23:00 | 0:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | | | | | | E2-2 | Power 2 | 38 | | | E4-2 | Media 2 | 35 | | | | |
| | 13:30 | 21:30 | 22:30 | 23:30 | 0:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | E1-3 | Teaching 3 | 34 | | | E3-3 | Olympic 3 | 13 | | | | | E5-3 | Martial 3 | 102 | | |
| | 14:00 | 22:00 | 23:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | E1-4 | Teaching 4 | 73 | | | E2-3 | Power 3 | 47 | E3-4 | Olympic 4 | 62 | E4-3 | Mega-event 1 | 80 | E5-4 | Open | 88 |
| | 14:30 | 22:30 | 23:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | | | | | | E2-4 | Power 4 | 65 | | | E4-4 | Mega-event 2 | 107 | | | | |
| | 15:00 | 23:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | E1-5 | Teaching 5 | 63 | | | E3-5 | Olympic 5 | 91 | | | | | E5-5 | Medical 1 | 103 | | |
| | 15:30 | 23:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | E1-6 | Teaching 6 | 28 | | | E2-5 | Power 5 | 66 | E3-6 | Olympic 6 | 99 | E4-5 | Disability 1 | 61 | E5-6 | Medical 2 | 119 |
| | 16:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | | | | | | E2-6 | Power 6 | 81 | | | E4-6 | Open | 113 | | | | |
| | 16:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | E1-7 | Teaching 7 | 48 | | | E3-7 | Open | 64 | | | | | E5-7 | Open | 68 | | |
| | 17:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | E1-8 | Gender 1 | 94 | | | E2-7 | Power 7 | 98 | E3-8 | Open | 83 | | | E5-8 | Open | 121 | |
| | 17:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | | | | | | E2-8 | Open | 89 | | | | | | | | | |
| | Western Frame | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | W1-1 | Open | 120 | | | W3-1 | Literature 1 | 8 | 1 | Early Career Scholar's Session 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 19:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | W1-2 | Cancelled | 67 | | | W2-1 | Teaching 1 | 55 | W3-2 | Open | 9 | | | W5-1 | Martial 1 | 54 | |
| | 19:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 13:30 | | | | | | W2-2 | Teaching 2 | 114 | | | | | | W5-2 | Cancelled | 110 | |
| | 20:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | W1-3 | Gender 1 | 7 | | | W3-3 | Mega-event 1 | 10 | 1 | Thematic session 1 | | | | W5-3 | Martial 3 | 74 | |
| | 20:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 12:30 | 13:30 | 14:30 | W1-4 | Gender 2 | 105 | | | W2-3 | Power 1 | 6 | W3-4 | Mega-event 2 | 56 | | | | | | |
| 21:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 | W1-5 | Gender 3 | 82 | | | W2-4 | Power 2 | 84 | W3-5 | Mega-event 3 | 115 | | | | W5-4 | Medical 1 | 53 | |
| 21:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 13:30 | 14:30 | 15:30 | | | | | | W2-5 | Power 3 | 86 | | | | | | | W5-5 | Cancelled | 15 | |
| 22:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 14:00 | 15:00 | 16:00 | W1-6 | Olympic 1 | 11 | | | W3-6 | Mega-event 4 | 116 | 2 | Early Career Scholar's Session 2 | | | | W5-6 | Medical 3 | 42 | | |
| 22:30 | 6:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 14:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | W1-7 | Olympic 2 | 111 | | | W2-6 | Gender 4 | 109 | W3-7 | Mega-event 5 | 117 | | | | | | | |
| 23:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 15:00 | 16:00 | 17:00 | | | | | | W2-7 | Gender 5 | 12 | | | | | | W5-7 | Economics1 | 16 | | |
| 23:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 15:30 | 16:30 | 17:30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | W5-8 | Medical 1 | 112 | | |
| 0:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | 16:00 | 17:00 | 18:00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Gender: Gender diversity in physical culture and sport
Martial: History of martial arts
Teaching: History of physical education and teaching methodologies

Media: Media, journalism and sports
Medical: Medical history in sport and physical activity
Mega-events: Mega-events in sports

Open: Open papers
Power: Relations of power, class, politics, diplomacy in sport
Disability: Sports and disability

Olympic: The legacy of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games
Economics: Role of Economics in sport
Literature: Literature, film, philosophy and sport

Timetable Eastern Frame 2

| Eastern Frame | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------|------|--|-------|-------------------------------|-------|------|
| Japan | PST | MST | CST | EST | WEST | CEST | EEST | |
| Room 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Chairperson: Yoshihiko Onuma | | | | | | | | |
| 15:00 | 23:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 7:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | E1-5 |
| | | Teaching 5 | | Reviewing a Japanese football club history using the lens of local football history | | Ryoma Wakatsuki, Japan | | 63 |
| 15:30 | 23:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | |
| Room 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Chairperson: Mei-Chun Lin | | | | | | | | |
| 15:30 | 23:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 7:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | E1-6 |
| | | Teaching 6 | | Cultivating Character: A comparative study of Athletic Identity formation in Japan and the UK | | Dale Lee Whitfield, Japan | | 28 |
| 16:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | E2-5 |
| | | Power 5 | | To My Dear Third-World Friends: Narrative Analysis of Sports Foreign Aid Archives — Taiwan Experience | | Chin-Fang Kuo, Taiwan | | 66 |
| 16:00 | 0:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 8:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | E2-6 |
| | | Power 6 | | Olympic Games and International Relations: A comparative analysis of the World Power Index and the Summer Olympics medal table in the post-Cold War era. | | Carlos Pulleiro Méndez, China | | 81 |
| 16:30 | 0:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 8:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | E1-7 |
| | | Teaching 7 | | The role and influence of “射礼 (Ritual Archery)” in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of Ming Dynasty | | Yin-Yu Xu, China | | 48 |
| 17:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | E2-7 |
| | | Gender 1 | | Ting Ting Jump! The Development of Women's Artist Gymnastics in Taiwan | | Chia-Ju Flora Yen, Taiwan | | 94 |
| 17:00 | 1:00 | 2:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 9:00 | 10:00 | 11:00 | E2-8 |
| | | Open | | The process of changing the intrinsic meaning of national prestige through the Olympics | | Hyeon Woong Ro, South Korea | | 89 |
| 17:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | E3-5 |
| | | Olympic 5 | | Romance of Three Kingdom of South Korea, China and Japan at the Olympic Games | | Young-il NA, South Korea | | 91 |
| 17:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | E3-6 |
| | | Olympic 6 | | The Participation of Japan in Paris 1924 Olympic Games after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 | | Taro Obayashi, Japan | | 99 |
| 17:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | E3-7 |
| | | Open | | Local Curling in the Okhotsk Region in Hokkaido from 'Bamboo brooms' to the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games. | | Yoko Yamamura, Japan | | 64 |
| 17:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 9:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | E3-8 |
| | | Open | | "Rethinking Extreme Sports in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games: Lifestyle Sports and Authoritarianism." | | Shuhei Tonzuka, Japan | | 83 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E4-5 |
| | | Disability 1 | | Disability, Sport, and the Policy Process in Taiwan (1993-2020) | | Jung Yu Fan, Taiwan | | 61 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E4-6 |
| | | Open | | A Historical Review of Rudolf Laban as a practitioner in the community | | Mayumi Horiuchi, Japan | | 113 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E5-5 |
| | | Medical 1 | | Is it possible for women during menstruation to play sports? Common knowledge of women's sports in Japan from 1890s to 1920s | | Yoshimi Kasuga, Japan | | 103 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E5-6 |
| | | Medical 2 | | The History of South Korean Physical Fitness Test, 1951-2019: Making and Assessment of the General Body Public | | Hyunju Jin, South Korea | | 119 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E5-7 |
| | | Open | | Surviving in Captivity: The Significance of Sport in the Turkish War Prisoners' Struggle for Survival in the First World War | | Fehim Kuruloglu, Turkey | | 68 |
| 18:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | 5:00 | 12:00 | 9:00 | 6:00 | E5-8 |
| | | Open | | Tourism and Bathing Beaches of Postwar Taiwan (1945-1969) | | Mei-Chun Lin, Taiwan | | 121 |

Timetable Western Frame 1

Western Frame

| Japan | PST | MST | CST | EST | WEST | CEST | EEST | Room 1 | | Room 2 | | Room 3 | | Room 4 | | Room 5 | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|--------|------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| 18:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | W1-1 | Chairperson: Tomaz Parvin | | W3-1 | Chairperson: Pierre-Olaf Schut | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Open Germany and Japan in the Olympic Movement Michael Krüger, Germany 120 | | | Literature 1 Shaping Sports Consciousness in the Early Years of Israeli Statehood Udi Cami, Israel 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 19:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | W1-2 | Chairperson: Sandra Heck | | W3-2 | Chairperson: Pierre-Olaf Schut | | | | | | W5-1 | Chairperson: Pierre-Olaf Schut | |
| 19:00 | 3:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 11:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | | Cancelled 67 | | | Teaching 1 History didactics: History of sport and the historicity of stadiums as a medium for extracurricular youth education Stefan Hebenstreit, Germany 55 | | | | | | | Open Exploring Social and Political Contexts of Physical Culture in South African Colonial Society Francois Johannes Cleophas, South Africa 9 | |
| 19:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 13:30 | W2-2 | Chairperson: Sandra Heck | | W3-3 | | | | | | | W5-2 | Cancelled 110 | |
| 19:30 | 3:30 | 4:30 | 5:30 | 6:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 13:30 | | Teaching 2 Educating the elite: the emergence of special schools for sport talents in Sweden in the 1970s Daniel Svensson, Sweden 114 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20:00 | 4:00 | 5:00 | 6:00 | 7:00 | 12:00 | 13:00 | 14:00 | W1-3 | Chairperson: Susanna Hedenborg | | W3-4 | Chairperson: Malcolm McLean | | 1 | | | | | | |
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 "Exploring the Meaning of Inheriting Traditional Martial Arts in the future "Immortal Age"
 Coordinator: Professor Seiki Takimoto, Sapporo University
 Panel: Osamu Nishitani, Emeritus Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
Symposium
 Coordinator: Seiki Takimoto, Invited Speaker: Osamu Nishitani
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- KN-2 **Sports History in Uruguay: Physical Culture and Entertainment Market Outside Montevideo**
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- KN-3 **'From Tokyo 1964 to Tokyo 2020: Reflections of an Olympic activist'**
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 Kazutoshi Fujikawa
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- E1-5 **Reviewing a Japanese football club history using the lens of local football history**
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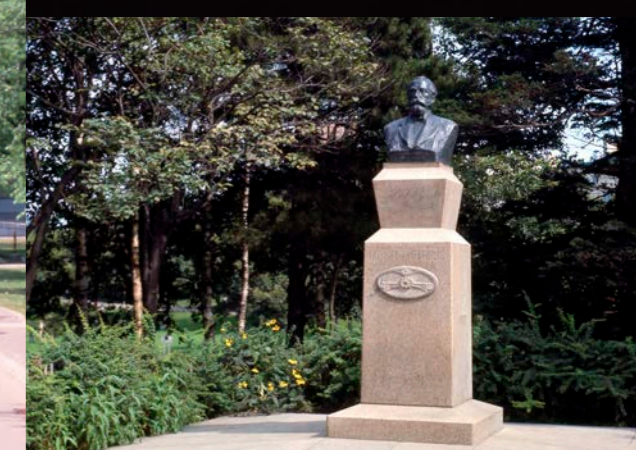
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- W5-4 Women's World Games 1930 in Prague: Reaction in the Czech Press
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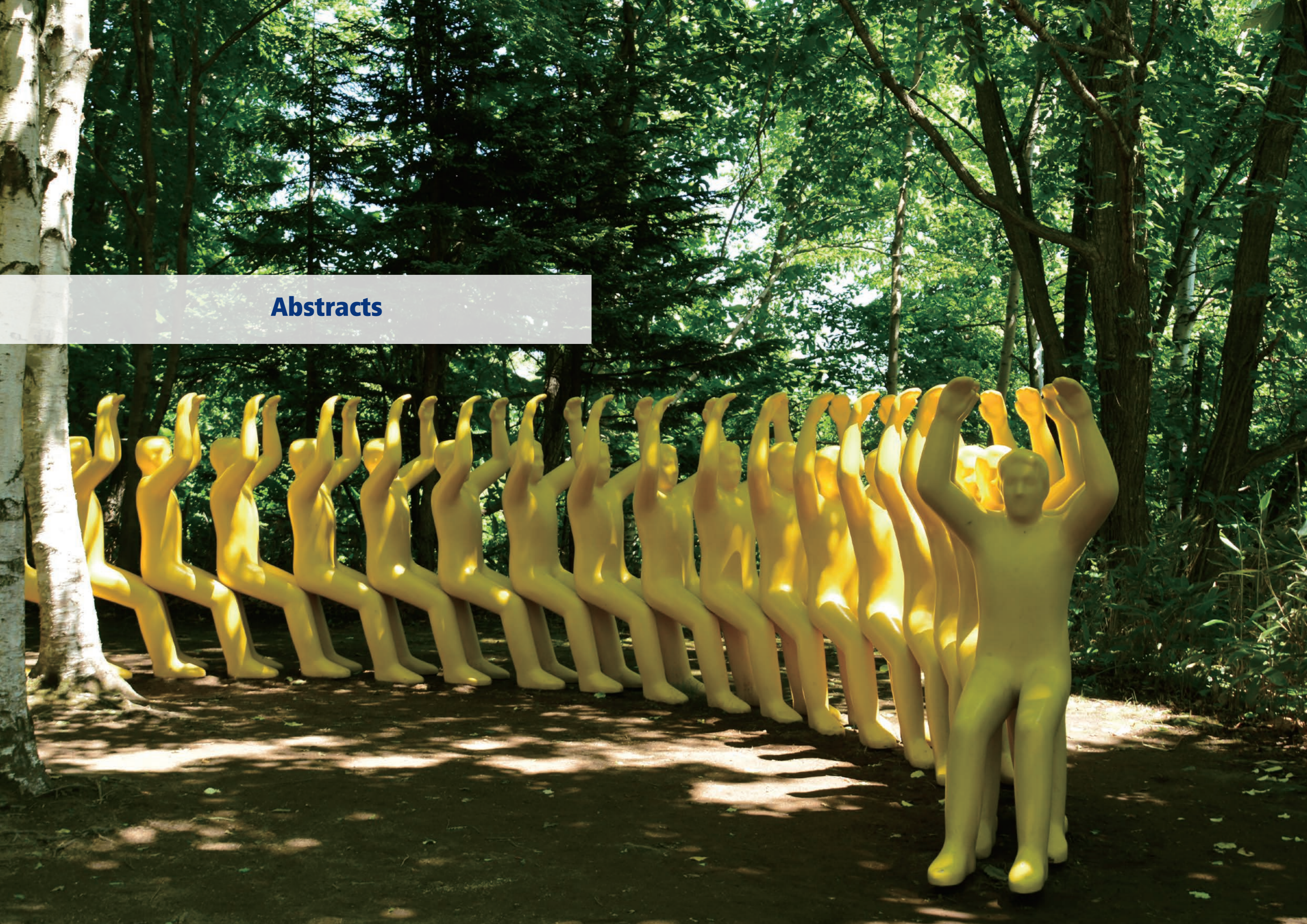
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Devena Haggis



Abstracts





OP

Opening Event: Symposium “Exploring the Meaning of Inheriting Traditional Martial Arts in the future “Immortal Age”

Coordinator: Professor Seiki Takimoto, Sapporo University, Panel: Osamu Nishitani, Emeritus Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

The “Age of Immortality” has long been predicted. The reason for this is that science and technology will continue to postpone human death indefinitely. In other words, death is made invisible. At the same time, however, organisms are being imitated by machines, and the function of consciousness is being replaced by artificial intelligence. In terms of “performance,” machines and artificial intelligence have “infinite” possibilities, and they are now trying to make living humans “obsolete”. Because human life is crucially “finite”. Does the infinity of machines have the potential to compensate for and exceed the finitude of humans? What will then surpass “man”? And what will be the meaning of human life?

「不死」の時代における武術継承の意味を考える

「不死の時代」が予告されて久しい。それは科学技術が人間の死を無限に繰り延べてゆくからである。あるいは、死を不可視化してゆくからである。その一方で、生命体は機械によって模倣され、意識の働きは人工知能によって代替されている。「性能」という面では機械や人工知能は「無限」の可能性をもち、いまや生きた人間を「時代遅れ」なものにしようとしている。人間の生は決定的に「有限」だからだ。機械の無限は、人間の有限を補い、超える可能性をもつか。そのとき何が「人間」を超えるのか。そして人間の生きる意味はどうなるのか、それが依然として問われるだろう。

KN-1**The Ashbees, the Guild of Handicraft, and Sport in the Cotswolds, 1902-1907: a meeting of sport, Arts & Crafts, and politics**

Martin Polley
International Centre for Sports History and Culture, De Montfort University, United Kingdom

Between 1902 and 1907, C.R. and Janet Ashbee ran the Guild of Handicraft from Chipping Campden in Gloucestershire, a manufacturing and trade experiment underpinned by utopian socialist ideas. They used sport in the life of the Guild and the wider town in various ways, including the construction of a public swimming pool, the promotion of sports days, and the compilation of sporting songs, while their writings – both public and private – on sport revealed underlying assumptions about a sporting culture that diverged from both the commercial and amateur models of sport that were predominant in Edwardian Britain. This model for sport, based on balance, solidarity, community bonds, and health, was evident in all of their interventions in sport. It was also informed by their artistic and manufacturing design principles. This paper, based on the Ashbees' published and unpublished writings, along with Guild and other archives and newspaper reports, explores this sporting culture. It sets this culture in the context of the Guild as a utopian experiment, and makes links to wider values of the Arts & Crafts movement that were visible in the Ashbees' model of sport.

KN-2**Sports history in Uruguay: physical culture and entertainment market outside Montevideo**

Evelise Amgarten Quitzau
University of the Republic, Uruguay

The first decades of the twentieth century are part of Uruguay's modernization period. At this time, sporting practices became a popular interest in the country. Specialized magazines started to be published in Montevideo, also reaching cities established in the so-called countryside. During this period, the government started to promote physical culture through the creation of the National Commission of Physical Education (Comisión Nacional de Educación Física - CNEF) and the installation of public spaces for sporting practices. However, this dissemination process and subsequent control of sporting practices did not happen at the same pace nationwide. The first rowing, football and cricket clubs from Montevideo date from the mid-nineteenth century, whereas in some capital cities from the countryside they started to be created in the first decades of the twentieth century. In this paper, I analyze the relations between the development of physical culture and the modernization of Uruguayan society in one of these capitals, the city of Paysandú, during the first two decades of the twentieth century. To do so, I look specifically at practices such as horseracing and football. Both were part of an "entertainment market" in the city, but as football became more popular and organized, horseracing slowly lost space in the city, virtually disappearing from the sources in the 1910's.

KN-3

'From Tokyo 1964 to Tokyo 2020: Reflections of an Olympic activist'

Bruce Kidd
University of Toronto, Canada

Bruce Kidd competed in the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo and published his impressions of the Games and the Olympic Movement at that time in a syndicated column in Canadian student newspapers. Since then, he has been active in the Olympic Movement as a researcher, journalist, educator and human rights activist. In this address, he will reflect upon the changes (and continuities) in the Olympic Movement in the years between the Tokyo Games, with a focus on its growth, decision-making and ideologies, its relationships to governments and corporations, and the ongoing struggles for athletes' and human rights.

Thematic Session 1

Global Development and Spread of a Phenomenon: E-Sports

Panels: Annette R. Hofmann, Lars Dzikus, Aage Rademann, Sam Shelfhout, Ya-Cheng Chuang

Throughout the last decades cyber gaming and e-sports have become increasingly popular. Internationally, millions of people play or watch e-sports. E-sports have been an economic success for many companies producing the various games. In over 60 countries, governing sport bodies have accepted e-sports as official sports, others are considering such a move. A third group discusses sees this move rather critically.

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 with its global hiatus of spectator sports provided e-sports further momentum. In the United States, for example, virtual car races became the most-watched e-sports competitions in television history.

Panelists from Germany, Norway, Taiwan, and the United States will discuss historical, sociological, and pedagogical issues from different national perspectives. Gender, health, and inclusion in e-sports and gaming are further aspects to be touched upon.

We invite everyone to join our discussion and exchange experiences on the development of e-sports in your countries, especially their role in educational settings.

Thematic Session 2

Welcome to Hokkaido: Winter Sports and its Inter-disciplinary and Transnational Involvement in the Modern World

Coordinator: Keiko Ikeda, Panels: Hiroshi Arai, Annette R. Hofmann

Hokkaido University has played an important role in the early development of modern Japan through its contributions to economics, sciences, industries and cultures since late nineteenth century. In particular, students and academics introduced and advanced modern skills of skiing through involvement with Western connections.

In this session, we will focus on a history of skiing: Professor Arai will overview a Japanese history of skiing from the beginning in the 1910s to the end of the World War II in 1945, with a focus on Hokkaido and Europe. It covers the period of popularization from 1910 to 1923, when the technology of Nordic ski was introduced and established in Hokkaido. Its topographical features and the technology of alpine skiing was also established in other regions of Tohoku, Chubu and Hokuriku. From 1924 to 1937, skiing spread when the national competition began. Japanese athletes started to participate in various international competitions and the Nordic skiing technique became nationwide as a sporting event. The following 1938 to 1943 was the period of the war-time skiing. From the Sino-Japanese War to the Pacific War, skiing changed from competition to physical training for military drills and it shifted to tactical skiing provided for war potential. Visual resources left in the university will demonstrate the above context.

Professor Annette R. Hofmann will illustrate from the perspective of 'Women and Skiing: its beginnings in Germany': The Black Forest is considered to be the cradle of skiing in Germany. In 1891 the French Dr. Pilet hiked the highest mountain in the Black Forest, Germany, the "Feldberg" (1,493m), on so-called "Norwegian shoes". From the beginning skiing was popular among women. However, only a few researchers have focused on the history of women and skiing. Her topic will concentrate on the first decades of women's skiing in the Black Forest until the First World War. To present a wider picture, in some sections it will be necessary to relate to other parts of Germany. A special focus will be put on competitive skiing, skiing as a social event, and the discourse about women's ski clothes. Among the major sources are early photographs of skiing women as well as various archives of ski clubs in the Black Forest and the city archive of Freiburg; the latter provided insight into minutes, yearbooks and local publications. Also, the ski magazine, Der Winter, which turned in Winter and became the organ of the German Ski Federation in 1907, provided fruitful material for this research. It included the different male perspectives on skiing women of the time. In 1909 one issue was exclusively about women's issues and all articles were written by women.

In the panel, we will discuss how winter sports had a role of propelling the modernization and interconnection in many respects beyond the model cases, Germany and Japan. Sports gears, clothes and modern design of facilities were necessary in advancing winter sports. This panel will expect more discussion how other disciplines including gender studies and war-time politics were involved with this wider modern context.

Enjoy the Digital Display of The Hokkaido University Museum 100 years Skiing in Japan and Hokkaido University Skiing Club

Hokkaido University Skiing Club was initiated on September 21st in 1912. The Hokkaido University Museum created display panels in 2012 to celebrate its one-hundred-year anniversary. The ISHPES Sapporo Organizing Committee and students have translated 47 of these panels into English. So you can enjoy these digital archives during the ISHPES program.



E1-1

An Analysis of The Scout in the early Boy Scout movement: the Universalization process of athleticism -

Katsumi Ishidate
Hokkaido University, Japan

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the spread of athleticism to the working class and its inclusive process using the concept of Adapted Athleticism. That is, the spread of athleticism to the working class is analyzed not from the oriented propagation of educational ideas by the middle class, but from the perspective of cultural hegemony. By doing so, I intend to analyse the reason why the inclusive process of the working-class by athleticism was evolved not just as a process of disseminating imperialism into the working class, but also as a more universal concept.

To discuss the spread of athleticism, this presentation focuses on the Boy Scout Movement. The Boy Scout Movement was a device that transmitted the imperial ideology to the working class, inasmuch as it adequately, later on, emerged as one of the global activities which challenged the nation-state ideology. To discuss the inclusion of boy scouts in athleticism, this duality is significant. In other words, I plan to discuss not only about 19th-century ideas taught in public schools, the idea that created the tragedy of World War I, but also about the transformation of athleticism itself.

As illustrated above, the purpose of this presentation will be achieved through the analysis of the scout movement as follows:

Based on a collections of questions from "Round the Campfire" in the magazine *The Scout*, I plan to discuss how athleticism was culturally "translated" during the early Boscout movement. Scout headquarters' publications often include statements that emphasize "manliness" which, historically, is integral to imperialism. However, questions and answers that are exchanged between editors and scouts reveal a "scout" image whose ideology is different from athleticism education in public schools.

This transformational and evolutionary concept of athleticism from the Boy Scout Movement is an important topic to mention, especially when talking about the spread of athleticism in the whole British population.

In summary, I present my views on how athleticism's inclusion of the working class has influenced the international order after World War I.

E1-2

A Study on the Transfer Structure of Confucious' Ideas in Archery

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The true restoration of Confucius thought was done by Zhu Hui of the Song Dynasty in the 12th century and passed on to our country at the end of the 14th century Goryeo Dynasty. After the fall of Goryeo, Joseon inherited Zhu Hui's Neo-Confucianism. At the end of the 14th century, Joseon was founded under the ideology of Neo-Confucianism and the orthodoxy of Neo-Confucian philosophy was handed down to Chung Mong-ju - Gil-jae - Kim Sook-ja - Kim Jong-jik - Cho Kwang-jo - Lee Hwang. Zhu Hui's orthodoxy of Neo-Confucianism was restored by Lee Hwang in the 16th century. At this time, the core teaching of Neo-Confucianism was taught through text. But from the moment the truth of Neo-Confucianism was restored by Lee Huang, the teaching method was no longer limited to written text. In particular, with the emergence of tyrants, Neo-Confucianism was suppressed and the teaching of Neo-Confucianism was prohibited. As it became difficult to teach through written texts, the core teachings of Neo-Confucianism began to be taught through archery. In Korea, archery is the most representative martial art. Even after hard times, the teaching of Neo-Confucianism had two ways. One is teaching through letters and the other is teaching through archery. In this study, I would like to talk about this unique value of archery in Korea.

E1-3

Teaching of movement techniques in physical education at Toda Elementary School

Kazutoshi Fujikawa
Teikyo Heisei University, Japan

Physical education classes in Japan between 1920 and 1940 have been criticized for requiring students to acquire perfection in high level movement techniques in defiance of their growth and development, and the use of only a limited number of teaching materials over a long period of time. It has also been pointed out that the more enthusiastic the school, the more it pursued movement techniques. This study considers the problems involved in teaching movement techniques in physical education through an analysis of the practices and ideas of the Toda Elementary School, famous for its physical education. Specifically, this study tackles the following three notions. The first is to identify the movement techniques taught at Toda Elementary School, and the second is to describe how they were taught. Finally, consideration will be given to the thoughts and reflections of the teachers on the teaching of movement techniques. The annual reports of the physical education workshop, 1934–1940, written by the Toda Elementary School, form the basis of this study.

The study results are summarized as follows:

- 1) Toda Elementary School taught movement techniques that exceeded those in the ministry's curriculum guidelines.
- 2) The school assembled a unit of about twenty teaching materials, which were taught over a period of two to four weeks.
- 3) Regarding the ideas about teaching of movement techniques, the school thought that achieving proficiency in movement techniques would encourage students' interest in gymnastics. It was also felt that students who acquired high level movement techniques would gain resilience and confidence in overcoming challenges. Finally, it was thought that only the pursuit of perfection was truly meaningful, so emphasis was accordingly placed on students striving to execute movements perfectly.

As aforementioned, Toda Elementary School aimed to have its students accomplish high level movements perfectly. This goal was not only pursued for its own sake but also to boost the confidence of students and to raise their interest in gymnastics. The existence of these background ideas must, therefore, be considered in any analysis of the problems involved in teaching of movement techniques.

E1-4

A Study of the Relationships between the Characteristics of Traditional Play of Sumo Wrestling and the Method of PE Class for the Intellectual Disabled

Hiroki Seino, Keiko Ikeda
Hokkaido University, Japan

The root of sumo wrestling can be traced back to the Japanese ancient religious rituals practiced to subdue demons threatening the safety in local communities, where each style of play of sumo wrestling had a symbolic role for each community. The history of popular sumo wrestling tells the reason why it diffused among people as an important part of popular culture. In this sense, there is a cultural difference between the traditional play of sumo wrestling and the highly-competitive modern professional sumo wrestling. Although popular sumo was also partly connected with commercialism, it also progressed as a pastime and merged somewhat with Budo as a martial art. Despite the long tradition of play of sumo, considering the tendency of recent school curriculum, the component of PE class tends to avoid physical contacts among children in order to follow the school policy to advance the security management. On the other hand, it is generally comprehended that children should learn the social skills in terms of non-verbal communication with others and direct physical contacts with others and themselves. Therefore, this study attempted to exemplify if the play of popular sumo is effective for a class of people with intellectual disabilities. In order to pursue the above experiment, first, this study explains how the traditional popular sumo wrestling is characterized in Japanese sport history. Second, it provides a case study of PE class in which the play of sumo wrestling was used for the intellectual disabled at school. The case study is based on a qualitative analysis with notetaking of activities and comments and reflections by a teacher in charge, and videotaping.

The results lead to a conclusion that the play of traditional popular sumo wrestling gives motivation to children and it is related to the deep cultural tradition. Therefore, a history of play is worth exploring in thinking of a method of physical education even for the intellectual disabled.

E1-5

Reviewing a Japanese football club history using the lens of local football history

Ryoma Wakatsuki
Hokkaido University, Japan

In the late 19th century, a number of local-based football clubs were formed in England. The Football League began in 1888 after the Football Association (FA) legalized the professionalization of its players. A. Harvey focused on the role of the Sheffield FA and Sheffield FC in establishing the FA and emphasized more significant influence brought by local clubs in the north of England as well as public schools' role around London. There still exist various regional leagues nationwide in England, and even now, each local club is developing their own grassroots football culture.

In contrast, the Japanese professional football league, the J.League was established in 1993, when the Japanese FA recruited company clubs and created local clubs which contribute to the local economy. Its aims were to professionalize Japanese football and to create a local-based sports culture. Since then, the number of participating clubs has continued to increase, and there are still many clubs aiming to enter the J.League. These clubs were guided to follow the J.League philosophy, "The One Hundred Year Vision," which prescribes promoting a local-based sports culture through football. Although it is successful in increasing the number of clubs, there is a criticism that such socio-cultural grassroots football as embedded in English local football clubs has not been attained yet.

Therefore, this study shed light on the contradictions of the J.League in terms of focusing on the "Critique of J.League Supremacism" provided by a parodic revolutionary leader Lock, a chief supporter of various clubs, so-called Kinshicho Football *Gijyugun* (literally voluntary army). Lock asserts that many clubs and supporters have fallen into the trap of "J. League Supremacism" in which they sacrifice their locality in order to enter the J.League or gain promotion to a higher league. He believes that Japanese football is in a crisis due to this hypocrisy and argues the importance of supporting the lower leagues. He terms it 'the football revolution from below'. Lock also offers a new perspective, enabling a club history of Japanese football including "non-league" to be written, rather than the current J.league-centric history.

E1-6

Cultivating Character: A comparative study of Athletic Identity formation in Japan and the UK

Dale Lee Whitfield
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The evolution of physical education in English Public Schools during the nineteenth century, was distinct, with participation in extracurricular sports and organized games viewed as crucially as academic accomplishment. These activities were preoccupied not only with the obvious development of physical outcomes, but in the cultivation of boys' 'character'. Instilling these social qualities into the future ruling classes were seen as an essential part of maintaining British imperialism.

This ideology was subsequently reinterpreted by Japan in an attempt to realize their own imperial ambitions, being merged with their traditional sports moral code (*Bushi* spirit) to form a new *Bushi* spirit. The integration and subsequent acceptance of these 'foreign' ideals into traditional Japanese culture was aided by the translated works being rendered into traditional Chinese characters. This method of dissemination indicates why it is still perceived as being deeply rooted in traditional Japanese values.

While Japanese school education have continued to advocate the educational advantages of participating in routine extracurricular club activities (*Bukatsu*), a gradual shift in UK education policy has seen a marked departure from the perceived benefits of physical education and extracurricular activities, preferring a focus on more traditionally academic disciplines. For students that desire to regularly participate in sport, this void is often occupied by youth teams, operated professional sports clubs.

Against this background, this research traces the branching pathways of physical education in both British and Japanese high schools. Focusing on identity formation and development amongst British and Japanese high school students currently engaged in sport, a comparative study focused on identifying the difference in both nations and how Britain's culture regarding participating in sports as extracurricular activities continued to transform, whilst Japan's has remained primarily unchanged since its introduction. With regards to identity formation, it is anticipated that student athletes participating in Japanese *bukatsu* will exhibit a more uniform athletic identity than their British counterparts, primarily because of the contrasting objectives of physical education in both Japanese high schools and British professional sports clubs. (328 words)

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E1-7

The role and influence of “射礼(Ritual Archery)” in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of Ming Dynasty

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During the Ming Dynasty, the "射礼(Ritual Archery)" of Confucianism was revived. Schools set up Archery Discipline and established "射圃(Archery field)" to provide archery training for students; adding Archery into the imperial examination has become the national standard for talent selection. During the Ming Dynasty, numerous books related to "射礼" were published, of which 32 volumes were recorded in the catalogue. The foundation of these achievements was established in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of the Ming Dynasty. The purpose of this paper is to find out the role and influence of "射礼" in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of Ming Dynasty, and to clarify the importance of "射礼".

On the basis of the existing research, this paper mainly carries out the literature research on the related “射礼” in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of Ming Dynasty through the historical documents such as *History of Ming Dynasty*, *Emperor of the Ming Dynasty Record* and *Chronicles of Ming Dynasty*.

The results are as follows. 1. By restoring "Six Arts" of Confucianism, Zhu Yuanzhang set up the Archery Discipline in schools and established Dashe (great archery) and Xiangshe (township archery), which quickly established the legitimacy of the Ming dynasty at the turn of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties. 2. By establishing "射圃" in every school and adding Archery to the imperial examination, Zhu Yuanzhang was able to provide country with a large number of excellent talents with both civil and military skills, as well as the national armed reserve. 3. Zhu Yuanzhang taught the members of imperial family to practice martial arts through “射礼”, and realized the policy of protecting imperial family and assisting the emperor to govern the country.

The conclusion shows that in Zhu Yuanzhang Reign of Ming Dynasty, "射礼" played an important role in stabilizing the society, reserving talents for the country and cultivating the descendants of the royal family. Meanwhile, it is also one of the important core issues of Zhu Yuanzhang in ruling the country.

E1-8

Ting Ting Jump! The Development of Women's Artist Gymnastics in Taiwan

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The term “gymnastics” originates from the ancient Greek “gymnasia”, combined with “gymnós” (naked). Since the 18th century, gymnastics in the western world have experienced a significant development. In 1896, competitive (artist) gymnastics was established after the founding of the International Gymnastics Federation (FIG), which determined the competition rules and methods. Men’s gymnastics were officially listed as a competitive event in the first Olympics of Greece in the same year. The women's team gymnastics competition only took place for the first time at the 9th Olympics held in Amsterdam in 1928. In the mid-19th century, under the Meiji Restoration in Japan, westernization was studied intensely; Americans were enlisted to teach Swedish gymnastics, and since 1872, gymnastics classes were taught in elementary and high schools. Because Taiwan was a colony of Japan (1895-1945), it also incorporated western gymnastics into school education. Ms. Tsia-Oe Lee (1926-) combined art and dance into gymnastics to enhance its artistic quality. She trained her daughter – Dong-Gui Hong – and many other gymnasts using harsh methods, but achieved excellent records. Dong-Gui Hong also participated in the Tokyo Olympics for the first time in 1964. It was not until 2019 that another female player – Hua-Tien Ting – was selected for the 2020 Olympic Games and a gymnastics movement was named after her. However, a senior coach considers this just a special case, and Taiwan’s women’s competitive(artist) gymnastics is not thriving. This article uses historical research methods, document analysis and in-depth interviews to interweave the development history and prospect of women's gymnastics in Taiwan. The research result is that the women's competitive gymnastics system should cover selection, training, matches, auxiliaries and an award system. It is necessary to actively increase the number of sports participants, concentrate training resources to improve the management knowledge of coaches, implement the development of key schools and strengthen the connections between various stages of the system. The career development of players must be considered so that women's competitive gymnastics can be developed smoothly.

E2-1**From national mission to performance mission: Cultural diplomacy of Taiwan Acrobatic Troupe**

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The normalization and visibility of international status has always been the goal of the Republic of China to actively promote and improve. Therefore, the contribution of diplomatic, economic or humanitarian assistance has become a channel to achieve this goal. Among them, cultural diplomacy is one of the best ways for the Republic of China to strengthen the connection and closeness of overseas Chinese, international visibility, and strengthen friendship between countries. The Taiwan Acrobatic Troupe was established in 1990 as the only professional performance group at the national level in the Republic of China. On behalf of the country, this group toured abroad and extended comfort to overseas Chinese. This paper examines how acrobatics was imbued with multiple meanings through the practices of nation-state building and international diplomacy. Drawing on interviews, archival and document material, this paper points out that touring abroad during the years of 1990 to 2006 was a glorious and patriotic mission for acrobats. Every time when acrobats come to a foreign city, local government and people and overseas Chinese greet them warmly with the flag of the Republic of China. The national flag of the performance venue symbolizes national identity and recognition of the ROC. However, as the diplomatic relations of the Republic of China are shrinking (only 15 are left in 2019) due to cross-strait political relations continue to be tense after 2006, the situation and feelings of acrobats' visits have changed from the past. National awareness gradually fades away and the goal of touring abroad emphasizes the Troupe's tasks.

E2-2**Global Cultural Citizenship: the Changing Identities of Football Fans in the Globalizing and "Post-modernizing" Chinese Society**

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Since the early 1990s, China's engagement with globalization has paved the way for its societal transformation and multifaceted integration with the outside world. This radical and deep societal transit under globalization is also shaping the trajectory and momentum of the development of Chinese sports in a profound way. Transnational expansion of the globalized football entities, namely EU football leagues, has inextricably cosmopolitanized Chinese mainstream sport tastes and values with its hegemonic cultural force. On the one hand, the large-scale diffusion of media culture in global football has proliferated the concept of sport spectatorship in China, which has moved away from political assumption to become a form of mass leisure. It has also stimulated the emergence of a new breed of Chinese sport fans, who now follow not only national sporting heroes but also foreign sport stars. On the other hand, this proliferation of sport ideology has led to the emergence in China of fandom and the cultivation of collective identities involving global football stars and teams. It has broken down the geopolitical constraints in the traditional Chinese sport complex, which emphasizes domestic regionalism, and replaced it with a de-spatialized transnational sports culture. This paper aims at further examining how the identities of Chinese football fans have transformed with the aforementioned sociocultural changes.

E2-3

"Physical Education" or "Sport": The changes of the provisions in Japanese laws

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In recent years in Japan, there are trends that the word "Physical Education" was changed to "Sport". The names of some important institutions and the provisions of laws were changed in physical education and sport areas. This study especially focused on the changes of the provisions of laws and pointed out the meanings of the changes.

Firstly, the provision "Physical Education" was broader concept than "Sport" in the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture establishment law from 1958 to 2001. Moreover, the provisions "Physical Education" and "Sport" were in the field of "Education" which aims at "the full development of personality" and "nurture the citizens, sound in mind and body". That is to say, in this period, the provisions "Physical Education" and "Sport" were understood in the context of education.

Secondly, in Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology establishment law from 2001, the provision "Sport" became broader concept than "Physical Education". Furthermore, "Sport" was to be an original field and no longer fitted in the education field. According to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the changes were carried out to modify inconsistencies between the provisions of the laws and common usage. On the other hand, the aims of "the promotion of sport" were "the sound development of mind and body of citizens" and "the formation of the bright and prosperous life of the citizens".

Thirdly, when Sports Agency is established in 2014, the provision "the promotion of sport" was changed to "promote measures concerning sport in a comprehensive manner". It means that the two new aims, "the realization of an energetic society" and "the harmonized development of an international society", were added in the aims of "Sport".

As mentioned above, since the 2000s, the various values of Sport were recognized. By contrast, the aims of "Sport" have begun to focus on not only the citizens but also Japanese society and the international society. Finally, it can be said that there is need to see such trends carefully. Because, such policies tend not to consider much of the citizens.

E2-4

What is "Navy Warball"?: History of Japanese Original Ball Game during World War II

Takuya Kumazawa
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The aim of this research is to determine what kind of sport navy warball was and why Japanese Navy created it during World War II.

Navy warball was created by the Great Imperial Japanese Navy in July 1942 as a training program in the regular curriculum for Naval Aviator Preparatory Course Trainee. A team can score points in navy warball by carrying the ball to the endzone of the field. To move the ball forward, they can use their hands and feet, pass the ball back and forth and run while dribbling or holding the ball. In this regard, navy warball is made with elements of many different sports such as rugby, American football, soccer, basketball and handball. Navy warball rules are flexible about the number of players on the field and the types of balls they use in the game.

The reason why Japanese Navy created this sport is because the war situation was deteriorated. They had some ball game programs in the regular curriculum before the situation worsened because they were ones of the few occasions for trainees to have fun and to train their teamwork and sacrificing spirits. However, as the situation worsened, Japanese Navy had to train more aviators rapidly. The number of trainees increased, and the training term was shortened. As a result, conventional ball game programs did not function anymore because if they played specific sport, rugby for example, they needed fifteen players on each team and a rugby ball, and only thirty trainees could play at a time. In addition, if they had never played rugby before, they were not able to play and enjoy it, and even they did not have time to practice it. However, when they played navy warball, they did not have to care about the number of players, balls and their sport experiences. More than thirty trainees could play at one time, and they did not need time for practice. Japanese Navy created navy warball because it was useful and rational to train more aviators in a shorter term under the worsening war situation.

E2-5**To My Dear Third-World Friends: Narrative Analysis of Sports Foreign Aid Archives — Taiwan Experience**

Chin-Fang Kuo, Hsienwei Kuo
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The global economic situation between the rich in the north and the poor in the south from postwar to the Cold War set off a trend of international aid, and sports aid became one of the links. In addition, the newly independent third world countries have gradually become members of the United Nations based on the "universal equality principle." Their voting rights in resolutions have become another weapon of international interest exchange and have changed the global political and diplomatic landscape. This paper attempts to analyze the narrative of Taiwan's open archives in the framework of international foreign aid policy to explore the motive, content and practice of sports foreign aid in the ROC. The outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 stimulated Washington and Tokyo to sign a security treaty and established a regional security mechanism to maintain today, and it fostered anti-communist forces in Taiwan and Southeast Asia. From 1951 to 1965, the US supported Taiwan's diplomacy and economic aid under the Cold War goal of besieging China, and tolerated to help Taiwan develop its national industries, so that the orthodoxy of the ROC made possible. By dependence on the Japanese economy and the CCP's isolation from the international stage at the time, Taiwan was able to develop its golden decade economy (1965-74) while maintaining diplomacy. This economic foundation became the support for ROC's sports aid to break the diplomatic dilemma after withdrawing from the UN and breaking off diplomatic relations with the US. Taiwan's foreign aid mainly adopts bilateral programs to receive recipient countries' recognition of the ROC's international status as a condition for aid. However, compared to the international "conditional aid" model, the structural dilemma of Taiwan's foreign aid is that recipient countries are implementing "conditional aid." This particular experience of Taiwan 's international aid comes from the results of the Chinese civil war in 1949 and the legacy of the international and East Asian Cold War. It has profoundly affected the content and results of Taiwan 's foreign sports aid, and has dominated Taiwan 's foreign aid policy to date.

E2-6**Olympic Games and International Relations: A comparative analysis of the World Power Index and the Summer Olympics medal table in the post-Cold War era.**

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Sun Yat-sen University, China

This paper will analyse the connection between the World Power Index (WPI) and the Summer Olympics medal table in the post-Cold War era, from Barcelona 92 to Río 2016. Our hypothesis is that the evolution of the WPI can help us to understand the variability of the medal count of the Olympics, considering that the sporting performance is conditioned by the world system and reproduces its dynamics.

The WPI, developed by Daniel M. Ruvalcaba, measures the national power of countries, evaluating annually 18 indicators distributed in three kinds of capacities: material, semi-material and immaterial. Through the WPI we can distinguish seven categories of states: great powers, middle powers, semi-core states, regional powers, secondary regional states, subregional powers and peripheral states. This state categorisation allows us to understand if the different medal tables of the Summer Olympics since 1992 reproduce the international hierarchy and its evolution according to the WPI. For the analysis of the Olympic medal table, it will be used the total amount of points obtained by country, granting a value of 3 points to gold, 2 points to silver and 1 point to bronze.

The main conclusion is that although the WPI helps us to understand some long-term trends of the state behaviour in the medal table, there is not an automatic conversion of the national power into the Olympic performance of countries. The dissimilar results in the medal count under the same state categorisation imply that that not all states react in the same way against similar systemic pressures and opportunities. Therefore, although the distribution of power of the international system shape the state behaviour in the Summer Olympics, encouraging or discouraging to improve the ranking of countries in the medal table, in the end, states are not just automatons without freedom of choice.

The significance to the sports history of this paper lies in comprehend the state behaviour in the Olympic Games after the Cold War, by introducing concepts and theories of International Relations.

E2-7

The Paradox of Sport in Inter-Korean Sport Exchange: Based on Perspectives of Niklas Luhmann's System Theory

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Sport has been regarded as the most powerful and convenient trigger for resumption of talks in inter-Korean relations. However, sport studies related to inter-Korean sport exchange seems to only be interested in reproduction of exchange itself apart from political considerations. What are the qualities of sport in inter-Korean sport exchange? And which qualities of sport sustain inter-Korean exchange? The current study discusses a paradox of sport by analyzing relevant official documents and reports, academic resources regarding inter-Korean sport exchange using several key concepts of Niklas Luhmann's system theory.

The social functional systems' observation results show evidence of changes in semantics of sport from the pursuit of physical excellence to the pursuit of peace, from individuals' present experiences to collective legacy, and from confirming differences to the pursuits of homogeneity and universalism. It is further noted that those changes in semantics have also brought about changes in competition rules and administrative organizations.

However, two sets of sport qualities - conflicting, competitive, and result-oriented qualities as opposed to cooperative, sympathetic, and process-based qualities - should maintain their own paradoxical relationships in order for the sport system to be able to continue its autopoiesis. As a social functional system, the vitality and novelty of sport are not manifested in predictable or obvious circumstances. Rather the possibilities of both conflict and cooperation should co-exist along with their uneasy balance, and the process-outcome causality should remain loosely linked. This process enables the prediction of results, the results are also reviewed during the struggles towards results, and cooperation-sympathy co-exist along with conflict-competition. In a nutshell, sport is paradoxical and gives us an opportunity to expect an outcome from the process and look back at the process in the struggle for outcome.

In conclusion, sport is distinguished from other social functional systems due to its paradoxical nature in inherent qualities and ways of operation, which makes it appropriate for an alternative means for inter-Korean exchange rather than a comprehensive means of inter-Korean negotiation.

E2-8

The process of changing the intrinsic meaning of national prestige through the Olympics

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The purpose of the study is to examine the process and raise the problem of how the inherent meaning of promoting national prestige through the Olympics has evolved as Korean society changes. The research method was based on the research form of the literature review, which was examined through documents such as books, papers, newspaper articles, and analyzed the government's sports policy plans and interview magazines that could understand the public's mood during each period.

The timing of Korea's participation in the Olympics has been set from the start to the present, and studies have been conducted in three categories.

First, national prestige stemming from poor nationalism. Korea, which was one of the poorest countries since Japanese colonial era until the 1960s, participated in the Olympics to promote the country's name outside the country and tried to awaken national pride through the performance of the games at home. Second, it is the country's business to use national prestige in the Olympics. From the 1970s to the 1980s, Korea was an era of military government. The government used national prestige through the Olympics in the name of nationalism from a nationalist perspective to divert the people's attention away from politics and victory in the Cold War era. Finally, it is national prestige in the process of finding the original appearance of the Olympics. Since the 1988 Seoul Olympics, sports culture has matured as Korea's sports have grown big in the field and academia. The meaning of national prestige in the Olympics is also changing to the original form of the Olympics with competition from athletes, not from nations, and athletes also place individuals before nations.

As Korea has participated in the Olympics steadily since the 1948 London Summer Olympics, its status, ideology, and thought (the spirit of the times) have also changed, and the meaning of national prestige has changed greatly. The days when the Olympic Games forced Korea to promote national prestige to the world are now turning into the original form of the Olympics. The Olympic Charter states that 'Olympic Games are not competitions between countries, but competitions between athletes through individuals or groups.' Currently, Korea is moving toward the harmonious development of mankind, preserving human dignity, promoting peaceful establishment of society, an Olympic spirit pursued by Coubertin.

E3-1**A Historical Analysis of the Winter Olympic Games from the Lens of the Sustainable Development Goals: the cases of the two bids for the Sapporo Winter Olympic Games.**

Keiko Ikeda
Hokkaido University, Japan

This paper will use the UNESCO Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to analyze the Olympic games in Sapporo, Hokkaido Japan. The Sapporo Winter Olympic Games in 1972 provide one of the earliest case studies to examine opposition to the construction of the winter sports facilities for environmental reasons. The Local Nature Conservation Society in Hokkaido sent a petition to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Avery Brundage. The Local Nature Conservation Society was concerned with ski facilities on Mt. Eniwa, where construction crews cleared large swaths of forest to prepare the site for the games. 47 years later, in 2019, Sapporo is once again being considered for the Olympic Games. The municipal and prefectural elections on April 7th, 2019, resulted in a new Governor of Hokkaido and Mayor of Sapporo, both men in favor of bringing the Olympic Games back to Sapporo. The new Mayor and Governor revived the idea of bidding for the Olympic Games from their predecessors who mobilized an effort to bid for the 2026 Olympic Games. This planned changed after an earthquake hit the region of eastern Iburi district on September 6th, 2018. Less than a year after the earthquake, a new plan has emerged for a bid for the 2030 Olympic Games with a focus on recovery from the 2018 earthquake. This is a popular narrative in Japan following March in 2011, tsunami and Fukushima nuclear power plant disaster that the Tokyo Olympic 2020 bidding team used to champion construction for the Olympic Games coinciding with recovery from the natural disaster. The modern Olympic Games have more and more been more associated with economic stimulus and national pride than that of their original mission statement to promote amateur athletics. In the age of the Sustainable Development Goals, which have a strong focus on improving economic, societal, and environmental well-being around the planet; new considerations about the Olympic Games are required in the light of the UNESCO objectives. This article will examine the history of the two bids for the Winter Olympic Games from the lens of the new age of Sustainable Development.

E3-2**Expansion of Urban Gentrification through The Olympics: A Case Study the XI Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo**

Shun Ueta
Tokai Uiversity, Japan

In this presentation, the findings of an investigation into the characteristics of urban gentrification brought about by the 1972 Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo will be reported.

Gentrification means the transformation and reorganization of urban space. It also includes the influx of more affluent residents in the inner city, the increase in social and economic value of the area, and the rebuilding (upgrade) of aging homes. The causes of this phenomenon have largely been explained in the literature from the following two perspectives: 1) Higher-income individuals moving into the city center; 2) Revitalization of the city center, ensuring the return of capital flows from the suburbs, and leading to urban redevelopment for the wealthier classes.

However, in contrast to the two explanations mentioned above, the present study explored the issue from the perspective of Japanese urban sociology, captured in the Japanese characteristics of cities. The following information sources were used: 1) Statistical data on the social and economic structure, demographics, and changes in land prices in the target area; 2) Administrative materials related to urban strategy; 3) Materials concerning the development and maintenance of urban public spaces such as parks and green spaces; and 4) The Olympic Candidate / Holding Plan File.

The presenter will outline the results of an analysis of the characteristics of urban space in Sapporo before the Olympic bid. This will be contrasted with how the characteristics changed following the decision to bid for the Sapporo Olympics. The presentation will also include a discussion of the distinctly Japanese characteristics of gentrification occurring during this process.

E3-3

Paralympic Games and Changes in Urban Accessibility

Takashi Yamasaki
Hokkaido University, Japan

This presentation summarizes the Paralympic Games and accessibility in host city from a historical perspective. Accessibility is to remove various barriers for people with disabilities. In recent years, improvement of accessibility for the people with disabilities to Paralympic Games host city has been considered one of the legacies of the Paralympic Games. An accessible built environment is an important aspect in the planning for Paralympic games, accessibility has improved not only in sports facilities but also in a wide area of the host city.

However, it is not well known when and how the host city had begun to improve urban accessibility. Nor is it clear how it has changed. The presentation aims to clarify how the host city's accessibility improvement has been transformed by hosting the Paralympic Games. Specifically, the objectives are to (1) compare the urban accessibility in the 1964 Tokyo Paralympic Games and the Tokyo Paralympic Games in 2020, and (2) show the characteristics of the improvement accessibility in host city since the 2000s. In this presentation, we first summarize the materials related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and clarify the process by which urban accessibility is positioned as a legacy, and the importance of urban accessibility in the planning of the Paralympic Games is clarified. Secondly, focusing on the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games, 2008 Beijing Paralympic Games, and the 2020 Tokyo Paralympic Games, I show the improvement of accessibility in the 2000s and beyond have been implemented not only in competition venues, but throughout the entire city.

E3-4

The preservation and use of sports-related materials in Japan

Sachiko Niina, Yuji Kurihara
Prince Chichibu Memorial Museum, Japan

The 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games is an opportune moment to consider the future of Japanese sports museums, including how to better preserve and use existing sports-related materials in the country, as well as materials from the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

According to a report by The Japan Society of Sport History (2000), approximately 200 sports museums exist in Japan. These vary widely in type, including museums of traditional Japanese games, sports among the nobility and samurai, athletics and competitions in the modern period, club teams at universities, and so on. Many of these museums do not have specialized personnel such as curators, and it is difficult for them to preserve and use the materials to their fullest potential.

Meanwhile, Prince Chichibu Memorial Sports Museum was established in 1959 inside the National Stadium in Tokyo; it is the only integrated sports museum and library in Japan, with a diverse collection of 60,000 sports-related materials. As such, it is expected to be at the center of Japanese sports materials preservation and use, and to play a role in creating links between the various museums around the country.

However, although the museum was going to be renewed along with the reconstruction of the Japan National Stadium for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, this plan was ultimately scrapped in order to reduce building costs for the stadium. Since the future location for the sports museum is still undecided, it cannot currently fulfill its central role.

It is thus necessary to conduct multidisciplinary research regarding the preservation and use of sports materials in Japan henceforth. Sports materials include not only research related to sports history, but also regional cultural assets and art, university history, archiving, and tourism resources. Here, it is important to consider methods not only for sports museums, but to coordinate with all the various stakeholders.

E3-5**Romance of Three Kingdom of South Korea, China and Japan at the Olympic Games**

Young-Il Na

Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

South Korea, China and Japan have historically influenced each other and grown through competition and cooperation. China, which has unlimited potential for development, and Japan, an economic powerhouse, and South Korea, an emerging industrial nation, are competing against each other at the Olympics and the Asian Games. Tokyo 1964 Olympics, Seoul 1988 Olympics and Beijing 2008 Olympics were important momentum for the three countries to lead the economy, culture and identity. And again, PyeongChang 2008 Winter Olympics, Tokyo 2020 Olympics and Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics are contributing to enhancing the status of Northeast Asia. Especially in Korea, the competition of the three countries is compared to the Romance of Three Kingdoms.

"Romance of Three Kingdoms" is the most famous and widely read book among Chinese classics, and is a popular novel in Japan as well as Korea. Originally, it refers to the history books written by Jin-su (233-297), who recorded the history of the three kingdoms, which were better known for their historical novels written by Luo Guanzhong (1330?~1400).

Tokyo 1964 Olympics and Seoul 1988 Olympics were important turning points for leading the economies of Japan and South Korea, while Beijing 2008 Olympics were a touchstone to publicize China's rise to the world and to promote the G2. Tokyo will host the Summer Olympics again for the first time in 56 years, making it the first city in Asia to host more than twice, South Korea hosted the Winter Olympics after the Summer Olympics in 40 years, and China will host the Winter Olympics in Beijing for the first time in 14 years. Literally the Romance of Three Kingdoms of South Korea, China and Japan will unfold.

This article aims to explore the Olympic heritage and cultural identity of the opening ceremony of the Olympics held in South Korea, China and Japan, while looking at the rivalry between the three Northeast Asian countries at the Olympics.

E3-6**The Participation of Japan in Paris 1924 Olympic Games after the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923**

Taro Obayashi

University of Tsukuba, Japan

The Great Kanto Earthquake that struck Tokyo on 1st September 1923 was one of the largest-scale disasters in the history of Japan. Almost half of the city was destroyed by fire. This paper describes how the Japan Amateur Athletic Association" (JAAA, as Japan's National Olympic Committee) treated the disaster and send the Japanese delegation at the Olympic Games in Paris 1924. The findings were as follows.

After the Great Kanto Earthquake, the JAAA held a meeting of the board and decided the following six points: (1) The national athletic championship would held as planned for cheering the affected area and victims, (2) JAAA sends the delegation to Paris 1924 with a minimum number of people, (3) JAAA organize the foundation, (4) the journal and annual reports are cancelled, (5) JAAA submits a proposal of new sport parks to both the president of the Imperial Capital Reconstruction Department and the Mayor of Tokyo, (6) JAAA relocated the administration office.

JAAA held the national championships on 10th-11st November in Tokyo as the qualifying of the Paris 1924 Olympics despite some opposition. After that, Japanese delegation (19 athletes and 9 officials) attended the Games and got a bronze medal in wrestling. In addition, the decision of participation (even in the situation of disaster recovery) provided the chances for young athletes, such as Mikio Oda, the first gold medalist of Japan (Men's triple jump, 1928 Amsterdam).

The days from 1925 to 1936 in Japan were characterized as the "golden days for sport before World War II", because many sports organizations had been established in those days, and Japan had begun to win medals in the Olympic Games. It might be concluded that the participation developed sport in Japan and gave new opportunities and new fields of sport to the citizens.

E3-7**Local Curling in the Okhotsk Region in Hokkaido from 'Bamboo brooms' to the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games.**

Yoko Yamamura
Hokkaido University, Japan

This study argues on how local identity was formed in the Okhotsk region through curling in local towns, Tokoro and Kitami, Hokkaido in Japan. It will focus on the transition from the period when the Hokkaido-Canada Association held the seminar for curling instructors in 1980, to the recent years after the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Olympic, when 'Loco Solare Kitami' was awarded the bronze medal in February, and later initiated an incorporated company in September 2018.

The main resources used for this study are "*Town Bulletin Tokoro from March 1980 to March 1997*", "*Information Bulletin Tokoro from April 1997 to March 2006*" and "*Town Bulletin Kitami from April 2006 to September 2018*". Former studies mentioned the ability of top athletes to revitalize the local community through local sports activities and build relationship between lifelong sports and the health of local people. However, close analysis of Kitami and Tokoro has not been explored, while analysis in the curling activities in Karuizawa City in Nagano Prefecture and Miyota Town relating to the Nagano Olympics were explored to some extent.

The relationships between local identity and curling activities in Tokoro and Kitami are characterized as follows: 1) Curling practices may produce a sense of solidarity as articles in "*Town Bulletin Tokoro*" and "*Information Bulletin Tokoro*" provided with many examples; 2) It is not until the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics that local people recognized what Curling produces as an Olympic legacy; 3) What is most significant conclusion is the fact that although the ordinary citizens conceived the pride of the region as a "curling town", curlers were no more than town celebrities and articles on curling have been consistently seen whether the game level rises due to sportization for higher competition or not. Although they have come a long way since the 1980s, the Loco Solare has not forgotten their rural roots. Curling as leisure activities still remains a function to connect townspeople. This demonstrates how the local identity and curling have been closely related beyond the pattern of the Olympic legacy.

E3-8**Rethinking Extreme Sports in the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games: Lifestyle Sports and Authoritarianism**

Shuhei Tonozuka
Hokkaido University, Japan

Jean-Claude Lebeau and Ryan Sides argue that athletes who enjoy extreme sports wish to liberate themselves from the rigid regulations and social codes of ordinary life. For example, expressing style through their fashion and tricks are key indicators. Jason Halayko, a photographer of action sports, proposed that having your own style is the best part of street culture. That's why the fashion in extreme sports has the same importance as judging an athlete's technique. However, it is atypical of the Olympic Games in which homogeneous uniform is favorable. Nevertheless, the IOC succeeded in integrating youth culture style through initiatives in the Youth Olympic Games. Extreme sports which is historically rooted in the counterculture should have exposed ideological contradictions regarding the absorption of the Olympic Games. Therefore, this paper will focus on how the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games integrate the style of extreme sports in terms of analyzing the relationships that athletes have with space, promotion in the mainstream, and the consumer society. More specifically, it will examine how anti-authoritarianism is absorbed into the power-related structure of the Olympic Games, and how it has been able to intervene in grassroots sport culture using four key investigations. Firstly, this paper examines the space of mass sports as system of surveillance. The close relationship between the identity of extreme sports athletes and fashionable public spaces has become a key indicator for examining the shift of how the games are watched. Secondly, this paper will focus on the organization of extreme sports, which allows the IOC to form their style and function. Thirdly, this paper analyzes consumer culture as a repressive tolerance. Like hippies in the 1950's, counter culture has promoted capitalism, although Lebeau and Sides also argue that extreme sports are individualized and deny commercialism. However, the IOC regards extreme sports as a touchstone, utilized for the Olympic Games and for absorbing youth culture. Finally, this paper attempts to give an answer to why styles rooted in grass roots aren't necessarily absorbed into mass culture, as seen in the case of skateboarding.

E4-1

The current situation of sports museums in Japan : On the basis of "A List of Sports Museums in Japan" (2000)

Yoshinori Watanuki, Gen Fukui, Tokuma Matsunami
Toyo University, Japan

This study aims to clarify the current situation of sport museums in Japan via a quantitative analysis of "A List of Sports Museums in Japan," a research note in *The Japan Journal of Sports History* (2000).

The note (Nakafusa, Matsui, and Ishii 2000) represented the first study of Japanese sports museums. Over the last twenty years, little research has addressed the historical situation of sports museums in Japan.

Updating the research note will benefit not only academia-museum relationship but also the study of sports history.

The research note included 233 sports museums across a broad scope, extending beyond competitive sport. Between October and December 2019, we investigated the status of the 233 museums by telephone and online. The investigation identified 147 open museums, 53 closed museums, and 33 "other" museums (relocated, transferred, closed temporarily, or unknown).

We then classified the museums by prefecture, founding party ("local government," "company," "public-interest corporation," "individual," or "other"), and category ("air sport," "animal sport," "ball game," "children's house," "folklore," "martial arts," "motorsport and cycling," "nature-based sport," "play and game," "water sport," "winter sport," and "other"). The data showed that Tokyo, Nagano, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shizuoka, and Gifu were each home to 10 or more sports museums. We also learned that roughly 30 % of the museums were established by governments, while the museums in the "play and game," "folklore," and "motorsport and cycling" categories accounted for over half the total.

A subsequent analysis highlighted prominent trends, such as a sharp decline in sports museums in Tokyo and Osaka; high survival rates among museums established by local governments and individuals; significant drops in "play and game" and "motorsport and cycling" museums; high survival rates in the "folklore" category.

While it would be challenging to pinpoint all the factors behind the present situation, our research suggests that support frameworks, founding parties' finances, leisure diversification, and event activity at and around sports museums have a significant impact on the current conditions.

E4-2

The Transformation of Chinese People's Attitudes towards Soccer: An Analysis of CCTV New Year's Gala (1983-2020)

Jining Li
Hokkaido University, Japan

Since the 1980s, 'gold medalism' has become a dominant ideology in Chinese sports policy. Unlike during the cultural revolution era, athletes are encouraged to work hard to achieve better results and to win glory for the country, especially since the 1980s. So far, in international sports competitions including the Olympic Games, Chinese athletes' efforts and victories have been inspirational for the Chinese people, enhancing nationalism to an even greater level.

However, the results of Chinese soccer continued to be disappointing. As recipients of sports culture, what did the Chinese people think about Chinese soccer, which is a valuable question from a sports culture perspective. This article will focus on the changes in Chinese people's attitudes towards Chinese soccer over the past 40 years, and the impact of this change.

The main historical materials of this research are based on the videos of CCTV New Year's Gala (1983-2020). This gala is a Chinese New Year special produced by China Central Television: CCTV. It is broadcast annually on the eve of Chinese New Year, and has the largest audience, recognized by Guinness World Records as the world's most watched television program. The program is a variety show with more than one billion viewers each year, with comedy, drama performances and talk shows, the most anticipated features.

During the gala, Chinese soccer was mentioned several times by the gala's actors. The description of soccer during the gala changes depending on the success or failure of the Chinese soccer national team. This can be considered an intuitive feeling from the people about the current state of Chinese soccer, which is delivered to the people in the form of language arts and performing arts, and affect people's attitudes towards soccer and even the cultural environment of soccer.

An Analysis of CCTV New Year's Gala indicates the transformation of peoples' attitudes towards Chinese soccer, which reflects why this change emerged, what did the changes mean in the history of Chinese soccer, and provides valuable perspectives in the context of sports history and soccer as a sport culture.

E4-3**Asian Sport Celebrity and the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics: A Preliminary Analysis**

Koji Kobayashi
Otaru University of Commerce, Japan / Lincoln University, New Zealand

While the study of sport celebrity has only a brief history over the past two decades, it has proven to be a popular and strategic means to interrogate values, identities and relations of sport, athletes, fans and the media (Andrews and Jackson, 2001; Smart, 2005; Wenner, 2013). The paper provides a preliminary analysis of Asian sport celebrity constructed and mediated under the Covid-19 pandemic. As the pandemic continues to shape the ways in which we engage with both sport and celebrity, the study is exploratory in nature and initial findings presented will be subject to further analysis.

Although sport celebrity has been predominantly associated with nationalism and national identity in previous literature, Kobayashi and Cho (2019) proposed an approach to understand the multi-faceted construction of Asian sport celebrity as informed by race, ethnicity and regionality. For instance, 'Asian' can be attributed to description of athletes based on their appearance and phenotypes, their self-identification and their geographical location and association. Such an approach enables us to interrogate the ways in which the Asianness of athletes is variously represented and constantly re-articulated within a specific context of time and space.

Following this, the paper takes a preliminary look at discourses of the Asianness as represented, reinforced or challenged by athletes under the Covid-19 pandemic. Methodologically, the study focuses on selected cases of sport celebrity and examines how these athletes are subjected to, and articulated with, discourses of the Asianness. Data will be generated by searching for news articles in Japanese and English on athletes of particular relevance, and recurring themes will be identified and analysed. The understanding of Asian sport celebrity is important to sports history as it plays a crucial role in producing a dominant or emerging view of Asian as a race, an ethnicity and a regionality, that is constructed at a certain point in time and space and can be contrasted over different historical periods.

E4-4**A Study on the Transition of International Surf Competition**

Dongkyun Kang
Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

Surfing is one of five events proposed by the organizing committee of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics to create a new culture of the competition. Surfing was adopted as an official event at the Tokyo Olympics by the International Olympic Committee in 2016. The international surfing competition has developed around the World Surf League (WSL), which began in 1976.

The purpose of this study is to present the direction of the development of Olympic surfing events, focusing on the transformation process of the World Surf League (WSL).

Surfing was started by an ancient Polynesian who lived in Hawaii and Tahiti and became internationally known when Duke Kahanamoku from Hawaii, who won three gold medals in the 1912 Stockholm and the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, expressed his wish that surfing would be included in the Olympic Games at the podium. Surfing events are divided into long board and short board according to the size of the board, with only short board selected as Tokyo Olympic sport and 20 men and women competing.

The World Surf League (WSL) held the World Surf Championship every two years under the name International Surfing Federation from 1964 to 1972, and it did not take place from 1973 to 1975. Later, when the World Surfing Association was founded in 1976, it began to take the form of the World Surf League, which is now held annually. The ranking of the World Surfing League is similar to that of tennis and although there are differences every year, the winner is selected by translating scores from about 10 matches. Based on the World Surf League archive, a book, an international surfing magazine, and official IOC data, this study aims to examine the transformation process of international surfing competitions and suggest the direction of the future development of the 2020 Tokyo Olympics surfing event.

E4-5**Disability, Sport, and the Policy Process in Taiwan (1993-2020)**

Jung Yu Fan, Mei Chun Lin
National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

The purpose of this paper was to explore the development of adapted physical education policies in Taiwan. We use the documentary analysis method to carry out our research. In the 1990s, the Ministry of Education actively implemented education reforms. In 1993, it promulgated the "Five-year Plan for the Development and Improvement of Special Education" and implemented the "Promotion of Special Sports and Disability Sports Plan" in the main item, which opened the precedent of Taiwan's adaptation to sports development. This article uses the historical research method to carry out our research. In 1993, under the concept of special education, the government adapted the concept of special education. The government censured the current situation of schools at all levels, established regulations and assessments, compiled outlines of obstacle courses, and renamed "special sports" to "adapted sports" in 1999. In the 2000s, the task of adapting to sports was handled by academic institutions specializing in sports or special education, including energy-enhancing studies, training of focus schools and seed teachers, etc. The focus of the plan also extended to multimedia teaching materials, barrier-free facilities, building of databases, implementation Professional licenses, etc. In the 2010s, through public speaking, sports experience, demonstration of exemplary players, online platform initiatives, etc., and in response to the promulgation of the CRPD in 2017, in addition to strengthening the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, the main goal is to improve the diversified development of Taiwan people's awareness of adaptation to sports. According to the foregoing, the Adapted Physical Education policy starts from school sports, and then through the joint cultivation of industry, government, and academia, the thinking and philosophy of adaptive sports have gradually infiltrated into the national sports and competitive sports, and encourage special education students to participate in sports and continue fight for the right to physical mobility for people with disabilities.

E4-6**A Historical Review of Rudolf Laban as a practitioner in the community**

Mayumi Horiuchi
Hokkaido University, Japan

Rudolf Laban is known as a dancer, choreographer and movement theoretician. His theory of "Labanotation" or "Kinetography Laban" later contributed to the development of community dance in the U.K. This community dance influenced a part of community art and spread with help from local government policy. It enhanced community cohesion and cultural democracy. In this sense, youth education through dancing that Laban started eventually constructed the foundation of the development of community dance.

Therefore, this research aims to explore the relation between communities and arts, focusing on the role of non-professionals. Laban was interested in "movements" in daily life such as movements in the factory or other labor. He had a policy that "dance should be made available to everyone". In the aftermath of Laban's achievements, postmodern dancers found the significance of dancing with non-professional dancers. Even after Laban died, physics, engineering and architecture inherited achievements including motion analyzing.

As conclusive remarks, considering Laban as a pioneer educator and practitioner in community dance, his interest of daily life was the root of cultural democracy. Later, community art policy has fallen to the pragmatism which focused on measuring its effectiveness. However, it is important that the artistic activities created by pioneering artists were the outcome of common people around them.

E5-1**The Origin of Chinese Martial Arts: Religion, Philosophy, Military and Ethnicity**

Ting Huang, Fuhua Huang

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Martial arts are part of the distinguished traditional culture of the Chinese, and are considered to be systems that blend the physical components of combat with strategy, philosophy, tradition, or other features that distinguish them from pure physical reaction, which differs from Western sports that emphasize human kinetics.

This study on the origin of Chinese martial arts is part of a larger project, i.e. a book manuscript entitled *The History of Chinese Martial Arts* (Routledge). The study includes four sections. First to be considered are the changing natural and social environment around the ancient people in the Stone Ages that prompted the transformation of barbaric tussles into strategic and skillful fighting. Second is the preliminary development of Chinese martial arts in the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties, which are marked by the emergence of copper weapons, ritual archery for the aristocracy and martial dance. The third section takes a look at the primitive martial arts of ethnic minorities, for example horseback archery in the northern minorities. The fourth section addresses how the early martial arts are embedded with ancient Chinese philosophy, including Confucianism, Mohism, Taoism, Sun Zi Warcraft and Yin-Yang.

E5-2**Exploring the Meaning of exchanges between the WT and ITF: focus on the '2019 The 1st Taekwon-Do One Championships'**

Baehyun Ahn

Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

The **International Taekwon-Do Federation (ITF)** was founded in 1966, South Korea. However, when it was suppressed here for political oppression, Headquarters moved to Canada in 1972 and grew up with North Korea after 1980. The **World Taekwondo (WT)** was organized in 1973 on behalf of the **ITF** in South Korea. Meanwhile, **ITF** will be re-spreading in South Korea after 2000. In this context, The goal of this research is to find the meaning of '**2019 The 1st Taekwon-Do One Championships**' which was held at the **Taekwondowon** located in Muju-gun, Jeollabuk-do, Republic of Korea from November 23 to 24, 2019. The competition was jointly organized by the **International Taekwon-Do Federation Headquarters Korea (ITF-Korea)** leading by Choi Jung Hwa and **World Taekwondo Hand technique Association** based on **WT**. The competition aiming to be held annually was attended by about 600 domestic and foreign guests as well as athletes from four countries. Especially, it is noteworthy that the competition adopted the ITF-style Taekwon-Do for **Pattern** (tul, pumsae) and **Sparring** (matsogi, gyeorugi) and the WT-style TaekwonDo for **Breaking** (gyeokpa). Those two organizations shared each other's techniques through seminars.

Break away from the existing exchanges between the **WT** and **ITF**, most of which were political events led by the South Korea and North Korea from the 1990s to today, this competition hosted by Taekwondo people has great significance since it is the first event strived for the integration of Taekwondo techniques itself. In addition, through the competition, it was able to correct the perception that '**ITF is identical with North Korea's Taekwon-Do**', which has been stuck in South Korean society although the **ITF-Korea** has no connection with North Korea at all.

In this paper, we have thoroughly looked at the history of exchanges between the **WT** and **ITF** based on the literature, using books, newspaper and Taekwondo articles. Furthermore, by conducting an interview with the director of the competition, we have examined the meaning of the unique symbolism of the competition which was completely different from previous exchanges.

E5-3**A Study of 'Parthian Shot' in Parthia Era**

Jehoon Sung

Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

This study is focused on the ancient Parthian Horseback Archery (BC3~AD3) exploring what kind of diversity it contains as a common ancient universal sport. The technique of shooting back while riding horse, commonly called a 'Parthian shot', is considered to have originated in the Parthians. However, Horseback Archery as an ancient military sport, not only Parthians but also have been practiced, developed, exchanged, diffused along with the route of steppe by Nomads. Therefore, it shows often various development patterns according to the situation of each region such as horse, harness, costume, bow and arrow, and training method.

The purpose of this study is to explore what the actual 'Parthian horseback archery' was. First, historical background of the Parthian horseback Archery is reviewed. Furthermore, the relics of the Parthian period discovered to date have been analyzed. At last, The Roman view of Parthian Horseback archery described in the literature was analyzed.

As a result of reviewing history of Parthia, it is well known that Parthians, which also known as 'Scythai' at that time, had a nomadic tradition. According to 'Herodotus' and 'Plutarch' they both emphasis on Skillful Horseback archery tactics was originated from Nomadic culture.

As a result of analyzing Horseback Archery icons of Relics in Parthian Era, Nomadic elements such as horse-riding outfit, curved bows, and Gorytos have been identified by the relics. Moreover, the icons indicate that the Parthian cavalries have also shot arrows within a row, instead of turning their body.

Analyzing the Roman view of records of 'Plutarch' and 'Dio', it is shown that the Parthian cavalries used flexible tactics regarding the distance from Roman army and the location changes based on their abilities instead of turning their body and shot.

In conclusion, the 'Parthian shot' means a physical ability to turn in another direction riding a horse and to shoot many arrows consecutively at various angles, rather than just turning bodies while shooting arrows on a galloping horse.

E5-4**Research into the Reproduction of "Jige Kemari"**

Koya Ara

Asahikawa KOSEN, Japan

Kemari first arrived in Japan in the 8th century and was widely adopted as a Kuge Kemari. Subsequently, the game's reach extended beyond the Imperial Court, and it gained more widespread popularity. With the reprinting of *Chusen Jitsuyuki* (1646), (*中撰実又記 in the original Japanese*) carried out by Murato, research into Jige Kemari has been making rapid advances in recent years. The book consists of two volumes: the first covers equipment, items, and facilities and the second covers techniques. Information from the second volume has been utilized in studies reconstructing these techniques. In September 2019, assistance from the *Kemari Kikuyukai* (*which is predominantly active in Kyoto Prefecture*) allowed us the use of a genuine leather kemari ball, rather than a replica. However, presently, only individual techniques have been recreated, and the bigger picture is yet to be fully comprehended or realized. "Section 4: *Thumebiraki no nara*" from the second volume of *Chusen Jitsuyuki* (1646) contains information regarding formations. Recreating this *Thumebiraki no nara* balls for multiple players. The kemari ball provided by the *Kemari Kikuyukai* is an extremely rare specimen, and cannot be used easily. We may accurately say that a full kemari training environment is yet to be achieved.

In addition to reproducing Jige Kemari techniques, this study also aims to create a kemari ball. Production has begun on manufacturing a ball that can be handled by multiple players by supplementing the original craftsman manufacturing techniques with scientific expertise from KOSEN (National College of Technology).

E5-5**Is it possible for women during menstruation to play sports? Common knowledge of women's sports in Japan from 1890s to 1920s**

Yoshimi Kasuga
Daito Bunka University, Japan

Research on the theme of how sports activities affect the body of women during menstruation, or how menstruation affects women's sports performance is attracting attention as the research to support female athletes up until now.

In this study, I examined how menstruating women were thought to play sports in Japan from the 1890s to the 1920s, and clarified how women's playing sports depends (or doesn't depend) on the occurrence or cycles of menstruation.

In Japan, women's physical education have been promoted since the 1890s with the main purpose of improving physical constitution of Japanese people having a weak constitution. In the pre-war period, when women's health was directly linked to their role as "strong and tough mothers," it was the most important thing that physical education and sports had to avoid adverse impact on a woman's body. At the time, jumping exercises were considered as exercises that had an adverse effect on girls' bodies. This is not a Japanese original concept, but was influenced by the work of researchers in countries such as Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, but opinions were different among researchers. Some have suggested that jumping exercises have a negative effect on women's bodies with stopping menstruation, while others have suggested that women could enjoy sports even during menstruation without affecting their menstrual cycles. Kinue Hitomi, who practiced jumps as a competitive athlete, considered it necessary to engage in milder practice during menstruation but saw no particular harm in practicing the jump in terms of its impact on female body. The important thing here is what people "believed" and "wanted to believe" in those days, rather than what was "wrong" in their shared knowledge.

In conclusion, it was clarified that the common knowledge surrounding female body in Japan was formed largely under three influences: traditional values, modern Western science and thoughts, and the social situations of the time. These may have further contributed to the difficulty in promoting women's physical education and sports in the pre-war period.

E5-6**The History of Korean Physical Fitness Test, 1951-2019: Making and Assessment of the General Body Public**

Hyunju Jin¹, Hyomin Kim²
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Physical fitness test is the oldest subject in Korean sport studies. Beginning with the student fitness test introduced in 1951, fitness tests administered by the government now include the PAPS(Physical Activity Promotion System) revised in 2009, the National Fitness Award 100 for the general public, and physical fitness testing in military, police, and fire-fighting professions. The idea that fitness assessment can be administered on the general public, as well as people of occupational specialties, is never obvious. For over seven decades, physical fitness of the general public has been actively transformed into an object of professional management extending far beyond the mere catchphrase of public health slogans to lay claim to expert knowledge. This paper is an attempt to delineate the history of physical fitness test in Korea. In so doing, the paper draws attention to two processes. First, Korean sport studies has made and justified its place as an academic discipline while producing a group of experts who can systemically conduct physical fitness tests of various groups. Second, Korean health-care and welfare policies has made influences upon establishing physical fitness test as institutionalized practices through (re)-organization of human resources in sport studies. The paper demonstrates that specialization of Korean sport studies and the subsequent construction of the body public as their object of assessment involved both the internal and external mobilization.

E5-7**Surviving in Captivity: The Significance of Sport in the Turkish War Prisoners' Struggle for Survival in the First World War**

Fehim Kuruloglu

Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, Turkey

It is a universally accepted fact that the effects of sports on human mental and body health are a reality. In this study, the effects of sports on the captive soldiers have been revealed by evaluating the sports activities of the Turkish prisoners of war in prison camps.

During the first world war, hundreds of thousands of Turkish soldiers fought as prisoners of war in Iraq, Egypt, India, and Russia. Turkish prisoners of war trying to survive in British and Russian prisoner camps under conditions which were in contrast to each other, give clues about how these activities affected their daily lives in the newspapers and magazines they published in the POW camps.

In this study, after identifying the living conditions in prison camps and determining which sports activities Turkish prisoners of war were involved, the expressions reflected on prisoner memories will be analyzed comparatively.

When the news and memories published in the POW newspapers are evaluated, it is seen that despite the adverse conditions in the camps, the soldiers were interested in sports survived the captivity process more easily than those who did not, and that they adapted themselves to life after captivity.

E5-8**Tourism and Bathing Beaches of Postwar Taiwan (1945-1969)**

Mei-Chun Lin

National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan

From the governmentality perspective, this study aims at the postwar historical iconography of Taiwan tourism and examines the unique developing process of bathing beaches under the complex interaction of various resources and power structures, such as military, economic, social, and cultural factors. The Taiwanese government tried to break the postwar stagnant Taiwanese economy after the Second World War with several packages and took the tourism industry as the main development policy for revitalizing. Furthermore, bathing beaches were popular with people since Taiwan under Japanese rule and became one of the main tourist attractions for Taiwanese then. "The Taiwan Landscape Association" was the responsible unit for the promotion and revitalization of tourism to press ahead the tourism and the protection of historic spots. It was merged with "The Taiwan Visitors Association" which further acted as a bridge between governments and non-governmental bodies and mostly carried out inbound tourism development. Under the influence of coastal defense, martial law and the management jurisdiction of each county and city government, there was chaos in bathing beaches resulting in obscure property rights, fuzziness of rights and responsibilities, inefficient management and confusion in construction standards. It was not until 1969 when "Regulations Governing Bathing Beaches of Taiwan Province" formulated rules for establishing clearer lines of authority and responsibility and setting standards of bathing beaches. People can engage in not only physical activities but also a wide variety of different events, such as summer camps, singing competitions, recreational programs, camping activities, and photo contests in bathing beaches. Within diversity recreational facilities and coupons promotion provided by transportation units, people enjoyed a variety of recreational activities. In terms of political diplomacy, bathing beaches were the promotion of "1961 Year of Sightseeing in the Republic of China", and economic stimulus package as well. The Taiwanese government also took "tourism" as a weapon for people-to-people diplomacy to prove its legitimacy of Free China.

W1-1**Germany and Japan in the Olympic Movement**

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Universität Münster, Germany

For the first time in history, the Olympic Games could not take place due to a virus, rather than due to war. For a fairly long time, and regarded by some as too long, the IOC and its president Thomas Bach hesitated to cancel the world's greatest sports event. To be sure, economic reasons might have played a vital role in this hesitation, but finally, the IOC had to bow to the pressure of politics and media, as did all other international events, fairs, conferences, exhibitions, and meetings. The complete lockdown of the globalization process was indeed unique.

Before the current virus, when Olympic Games were cancelled in recent history, Germany and Japan were involved. In fact, they were the very reason for the cancellation. Both played major aggressive roles in the world wars, especially the Second World War. Of all countries, Germany itself had celebrated the then most impressive Olympic Games in Berlin 1936.

Germany and Japan are bound together in Olympic history. They both supported the Olympic dream and destroyed it.

The paper analyzes the complex relationship between German and Japanese sports and the Olympic movement. It already began before the first Olympic Games in Athens 1896 and the foundation of the International Olympic Committee. Connections between German and Japanese physical educators and athletes already commenced in the period of nationalism, when both peoples were part of the process of nation building, in Japan beginning with so called Meiji-era, and in Germany with the foundation of the German Empire in 1870/71.

This pre-history of the common Olympic history will be described in the first part of the paper. The focus will be on the work of Erwin Baelz who played a key role in the development of cultural relations between German and Japan. The following section will firstly describe the process of how Germany and Japan became involved in the Olympic family, until its triumphs and defeats.

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W1-2**Cancelled**

W1-3**Getting into the Zone: Preliminary insights as an outsider researcher in Women's Bodybuilding and Physique Athletes**

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University of Physical Education, Hungary

There has been a discussion in doing Ethnographic methods on which approach will provide meaningful treatment of data, especially in doing Sociology of Sport Research. Experiences of different researchers imply the challenges gathering data especially coming as an outsider. In sport, many studies highlighted the access of "insiders" to their chosen discipline to provide better rapport with their participants. The "insider" access might provide perceived convenience in data gathering. As most of the ethnographic methods in studying bodybuilding are dominated by auto-ethnographic and insider point of view, I would like to see if the possibilities of doing research from an outsider's perspective will have relevance and positivity. This paper aims to present my initial experiences and insights in connection with the events related to women's bodybuilding and physique competition. Through the review of existing studies, I was able to see the challenges of being an outsider researcher and relate it to my first experiences in the field. The paper will also give an initial point of discussion on how research from an outsider or insider perspective can be done and what lessons can be learned especially on dealing with subjects and topics in different sport subcultures such as women's bodybuilding and fitness. Thus, by looking for further networks, learning from participants, and engaging in the organisations to consider the study as a relevant tool in understanding the identities and narratives of female bodybuilding, physique, and fitness athletes on a wider scale.

W1-4**1946, Year One? Prospects from the European Athletics Championship on politics, amateurism and gender.**

Matti Goksøyr
The Norwegian School of Sport Sciences, Norway

As 1945 according to Ian Buruma was year zero, 1946 marked the beginning. The Nazi dictatorship had been crushed. Former antagonists had come together and won the war. Even the old schism between the socialist workers sport and the IOC-related 'bourgeois' sport had been put aside. There were new expectations, new prospects. Seen from 1946, was this the first year of a new era of international sports?

From the basis of the European Athletics Championship which took place in Oslo, 1946, this paper will discuss what this first international athletics meeting after the war signaled.

The broad picture has been that the Soviet Union kept out of international sport until the Summer Olympics of 1952. However, in 'year one' they and twenty other nations were present. Their presence inevitably reinforced a discussion which shed light on some of sport's socio-political features. This paper will look at aspects such as gender, amateurism and politics, all of which were areas of which the meeting of 1946 revealed a certain un-security. What did the 1946 championship announce on these fields?

Based upon primary sources from the organizers; the Norwegian and the International Athletics Federations, government archives, newspapers and secondary literature, the paper will discuss the direction of international sport in the 'year one'. What was its prospects? A new sports era not simply reflecting political antagonisms? Could we even see meetings on sports' terms?

A new sports era was not to be. Nevertheless, the very short period is interesting to study. Did 'year one' perhaps, before the establishment of the Cold War with NATO and the Warsaw Pact, present openings through sports which soon became un-realistic and forgotten? Which hopes were soon to be buried?

W1-5**Sexualized Violence in Ski Sports. The “Toni Sailer Records” and the Allegations of Sexual Abuse within the Austrian Skiing Federation 2018 and 2019**

Rudolf Muellner
University of Vienna, Austria

Sexual harassment, sexual abuse, and violence are topics that are hard to talk about. They occur in hidden social spaces and implicit social borders direct how these topics are publicly discussed. This paper tries to show what sport history can contribute to this hidden theme by discussing the topic of sexual abuse in ski sports from a historical perspective. Starting points are the “Sailer Records,” which were published for the first time in the Austrian media in 2018. In these files, the renowned Austrian ski racer and coach Anton Sailer was accused of raping a woman while at a World Cup ski race in Zakopane, Poland in 1974. Also addressed are the allegations of sexual abuse against another Austrian ski coach, Karl Kahr, and the allegations of misbehavior within the Austrian Skiing Federation in the context of the #MeToo movement during 2017-2019.

The first step will be to classify the topic of sexual abuse and its meanings within the context of recent scientific and historical sport research. Subsequently, the content of the “Sailer Records” from the years 1974/75 will be critically summarized. Furthermore, it will be shown how the Sailer Case then became an issue of national importance, causing juridical and diplomatic interventions from the highest political level, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and from the Federal Chancellor of Austria; interventions which received low contemporary media coverage.

With the publication of the “Sailer Records” in 2018, 45 years after the original event and ten years after Sailer’s death, a new dimension of this national sports icon was established in the public perception. Even after such a long period of time, the social significance of this Austrian sports hero was able to bring forth a deep emotional response from a large part of the Austrian sports community.

W1-6**Olympics Games: The organisation, The history, The committee, The projects Rome 1960-Barcelona 1992: From a dream to the Olympic model**

Valerio Della Sala
UAB-UNIBO, Spain

The choice of analysing the Olympic Games of Rome 1960 and Barcelona 1992 belongs to the conflicting and diverse impact generated on the two cities. These two editions created a big urban transformation, which allows for a new critical perspective, concerning public services and management measures. I will examine how management models will either prevent or increase the exploitation of the intangible benefits, necessarily associated to the Olympic event. Olympic venues are at the hearth of the Olympic planning, as they constitute the citizens’ Olympic legacy. In fact, these venues’ sitting capacity and their technology determinate their future use and value among the citizens, possibly enhancing the sportive practice within the local community. The Olympic venues design, supported by a strong, public transportation system, is therefore of pivotal importance in order to develop a new and stable city economy able to imply its own resources and to limit the environmental impact as like as cost instability. My critical analysis, regarding these two mega-events, is carried out through the development of 13 guidelines, aiming to offer effective criteria in order to guarantee not only an economic revenue but also intangible, future benefits. This investigation shows how cities should favour from these intangible benefits, which develop as a consequence of both, the Olympic bid’s success and the infrastructural evolution. Only thanks to these new philosophies, cities and regions, as a consequence, could profit from the intangible benefits, belonging to the Olympic game, such as: employment, structure and infrastructure use, tourism, job offers, SME, cultural development, decision making, trade.

W1-7**Trends in Japanese Media Coverage of the Paralympics and Disability Sports, 1964-2020**

Dennis J Frost
Kalamazoo College, United States

In August 2020, Tokyo, Japan is slated to become the first city ever to host the Summer Paralympic Games on two occasions. As the city has prepared for this momentous event, media coverage of the Paralympics and disability sports more generally has skyrocketed in Japan. To understand this development in a broader historical context, this paper traces four aspects of Japanese media coverage from Japan's earliest encounters with the Paralympic Movement in the 1960s up through the months prior to the Games. In doing so, it combines original quantitative and qualitative analyses of Japanese press coverage with insights drawn from Japanese-language studies and surveys little-known outside Japan. The most obvious development since the 1960s are changes in the quantity of coverage, with the 1998 Winter Paralympics in Nagano, Japan, marking a major turning point. On their surface the increased numbers of articles and reports suggest a tale of remarkable progress. Yet more thorough analyses point to a series of media bubbles and raise important questions, offering a reminder to look beyond the amount of coverage when assessing the media and its impact. Examinations of regional press coverage provide insights on the critical role that these less prominent news outlets have had in promoting disability sports in Japan and highlight meaningful differences between local and national coverage. Qualitative explorations of media representations of athletes over time also draw attention to connections between older rehabilitation-oriented approaches and ongoing reliance on inspirational discourses in Japanese coverage, though recent developments point to greater awareness of problematic representational practices. The paper concludes with an interrogation of new media forms, which have their roots in Nagano's 1998 Games, but seem poised to play a pivotal, if still indeterminate role in 2020 and beyond. While a comprehensive analysis of each of these aspects or trends could provide enough material for four standalone presentations, the goal here is to provide an overview of how key elements of media coverage have evolved in the more than five decades since Japan began its engagement with the Paralympic Movement.

W2-1**History didactics: History of sport and the historicity of stadiums as a medium for extracurricular youth education**

Stefan Hebenstreit
Sportjugend Frankfurt, Germany

Since 2009, in twenty German cities with football clubs from the Bundesliga and the 2nd and 3rd league so-called learning centers have been founded, in which young people take part in workshops on democracy education topics. The facilities of this network, called 'Lernort Stadion', use the local stadium as an extra-curricular learning environment and the fascination of football as a medium for methodical and didactic communication of the workshop content. For example, the press conference room or the journalists' stands are used for media education, or the problem of discrimination in society is illustrated by incidents among players and fans on match days.

The author heads the Frankfurt project and works as a regional coordinator for southern Germany. In the course of his academic university work, he analysed the pedagogical implementation in the individual projects. From his epistemological interest, the research question arose, to what extent the history of sport in general resp. of football and the specific club in particular shapes educational work and what role the historicity of the sports facilities plays in the methodical and didactic implementation. The presentation thematises and problematises selected results of the study: Among other things, the presentation explains how the educators incorporate historical exhibits from the club museum in Frankfurt (certificates, match day posters, black-and-white photos, old sporting goods such as leather balls with a pig's bladder) or how they conceptualise age-appropriate culture of remembrance in connection with the 1936 Olympic Games in the Berlin Olympic Stadium. In the workshops, individual implications of sports history enable exemplary perspectives on the development of modern media society (references to press articles from the 1920s or TV reports from the German post-war period) or the influence of economy on the leisure sector (development of touchline advertising or jersey flocking, etc.). Political events (e.g. anti-government protests by fans or 'Sportlerflucht' [the flight of athletes] from the Eastern Bloc) illustrate the interweaving of sports and politics. The basic idea of the nationwide project, to use sport as a popular and vivid learning field for non-sporting spheres of life, also applies to sport history. Using current evaluation results (surveys and interviews with young attendees), the presentation shows how the methodology and didactics described have an educational effect. Thus, the insights should ultimately provide impulses for sports history education in general, i.e. also outside a football stadium (at school, in relation to other types of sport, etc.).

W2-2

Educating the elite: the emergence of special schools for sport talents in Sweden in the 1970s

Daniel Svensson
Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden

In the 1970s, Sweden introduced a new form of sport-related education. The *Riksidrottsgymnasium* (upper-secondary schools for elite sport talents) were initiated in 1972 and recruited the most talented young athletes in several sports. The new sport schools gained a lot of attention and the system expanded continuously during the next decades. Starting with two schools and 80 students, there are now more than 50 schools and 1 200 students. These schools have a dual mission – produce more and better elite athletes, and give sport talents a full education to fall back on should they not become professional athletes.

This paper analyzes the initiation of the *Riksidrottsgymnasium*. Why did an education system for sport talents arise in the 1970s, and why was Sweden among the front runners in an international perspective? Which sport organizations and other actors were the driving forces?

Using the sportification framework (Yttergren 1996, 2012, Guttmann 1978, Goksøyr 1988, Svensson 2016), I analyze the elite sport education in 1970s Sweden as part of a broader process of specialization and scientization where the need for more and better training at an early career phase became increasingly important. The elite education of sport talents was an anomaly in the otherwise egalitarian Swedish school system, but even if the *Riksidrottsgymnasium* was controversial in a broader educational perspective it followed in a tradition of specialization and scientization of training and sport management in Sweden (Svensson 2016).

Cross-country skiing was one of the sports that led the way, and they built on a pre-existing co-operation with scientists to evaluate and enhance performance levels. As the lab had already been since the 1960s for elite athletes (Svensson & Sörlin 2019), the *Riksidrottsgymnasium* became an obligatory passage point (Callon 1986, Latour 1988) for any young talent who aimed at a career in skiing. It also enabled the Swedish Ski Association to gain more control over the training of skiers at an earlier age.

This paper shed new light on the institutionalization and organization of talent development and point at specialized education as an important aspect of sportification.

W2-3

Davila Family and Their Love for Sports

Paul Claudiu Cotîrleţ
University "Vasile Alecsandri" of Bacău, Romania

The Davila family was one of the most important families that set the stage for modernizing Romania from a scientific, medical, cultural and diplomatic point of view. What was not known until now or neglected due to lack of evidence, was their role in supporting the Romanian sport.

The illegitimate son of Franz Liszt (the classical pianist who became the World's First Rock Star), Carol Davila arrived in Romania in the first days of March 1853 for three months, remaining for the rest of his life. He developed a medical system successfully implemented in the military and civilian health service. He also founded the Faculty of Medicine and established numerous societies and specialized magazines. His sons, Alexandru (excelled in the field of culture, leaving posterity one of the most Romanian literary masterpieces, historical drama *Vlaicu Vodă*) and Carol Nicolae (a brave fighter in the Romanian army, both during the 1913 campaign and in the First World War) inherited the innovative spirit of their father, but also the desire to bring welfare to Romanians.

The descendants of Alexander, Carol Citta Davila (one of the most long-standing Romanian ambassadors in Washington and a respected career diplomat) and Theodor Davila (he led Ford's commercial operations in Romania since the summer of 1931 and in 1936 was the main artisan of the construction of the most modern car factory in Eastern Europe) continued to show their fondness for the country through great deeds.

What do these people have in common apart from their affiliation? The love for sports. How this inseparable link has manifested itself and what consequences it has left, are questions to which this article provides an answer. Certainly, the role of the Davila family was decisive in the emancipation and modernization of the various sports practiced or only supported by them. Whether we talk about intense physical activities - swimming or football in the case of Carol and Theodor respectively - or sports activities with less physical involvement - motoring (Alexander) or poker game (Citta) - the support provided by Davila family members was a consistent one.

W2-4

Split of Yugoslavian state and Slovenian sport independence

Tomaž Pavlin
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia

During the second half of the 19th and then in the 20th century, sport has become an integral part of the Slovenian national essence and culture. For a longer period it was part of integral Yugoslav sport organisation with its inner national or republic autonomy what ended with declaration of independence after national and political conflicts in Yugoslavian state by the end of 1980s. From the point of longer historical view we can see the process of sport uniting after WW I. actual in 1919 and 1920, including also the organisation of National Olympic Committee and its joining to IOC, and on the other side by the end of 1980s the first conceptual and organisational changes for disuniting that were introduced parallel with the process of the Slovenian independence in 1990/91.

The research and paper was made on archive source, actual secondary sources and rare literature. The paper analyze the political changes and the influence on sport policy and organisation from the state (Yugoslavia) and republic (Slovenia) perspective. Therefore the paper stress the key moments of pre-independence and the first steps towards the preparation of the independence of sports by means of the Slovenian own Olympic Committee, followed by the declaration of independence in June 1991 and its implications for sport and Slovenian steps to join or include in the international sport.

W2-5

Urbanization, Labor and Football in the City of Santos/Brazil (1892 - 1920)

André Luiz Rodrigues Carreira
Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Due to its notorious omnipresence, it seems unnecessary to reaffirm that sports occupy a place of undeniable prominence in the contemporary world. In its current structures, urban life is home to countless spaces for sports, whether it be professional, presented as a show, or a more informal activity, disseminated by the urban fabric in schools, squares, streets and beaches. In order to reach this level of insertion in the spatial dynamics of a city, sports have historically followed a long and complex path, of which we will analyze here a stage that we consider crucial. We work with the basic assumption that the decisive moment of construction of this broad scenario has important connections with the advent of urban modernity. The main objective of this work is to analyze the process of urban transformation that took place in the city of Santos (Brazil) between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century by the world of labor and for one of the fundamental cultural elements of the working class, football. I also intend to analyze the conflicts inherent in the formation of such initiatives aimed predominantly at recreation, partly resulting from the clash between cultural proposals formulated for workers by anarchists and union activists and other forms of class leisure quickly popularized. Finally, the research seeks to understand the space occupied by associations dedicated to football in the tensions and contradictions between capital and work and between different nationalities (mitigating or reinforcing oppositions and rivalries) represented in the population of Santos of the period mentioned.

W2-6**Bodies, genders and sexualities in female Gymnastics and Physical Education in the 1950s in Uruguay**

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Universidad de la República, Uruguay

The present work addresses the configuration of bodies and physical culture prescribed for women by the main stakeholders and institutions in the field of Physical Education in Uruguay during the decade of 1950, as an effect of sexuality devices (Foucault, 1992) in the context of eugenic and biotypical discourses. From pioneering studies relating physical exercise and female anatomy and physiology, standing out Vertinsky's (1987) and Park's (1987), a great number of prescriptions around the convenient or forbidden types of exercise for the feminine "sex" are looked into, and many explanations and discourses on sexuality are developed under justifications based on a supposed medical science, biased by eugenic and biotypical principles. The main stakeholders in the field of physical culture would approach, either as their specific subject matter or laterally, women's Physical Education and Gymnastics in their articles, handbooks and curricular training programs, with different affiliations to these discourses, implicitly or explicitly, more or less grounded, its terms frequently misused or rather instrumentally used. Sources dealing with male Physical Education or Gymnastics as their core topic were not found, other than differentiated single-sex curricular programs for Practical Gymnastics. Among the main findings, stands out the notion of the female body included and prepared, through special, specific Gymnastics, to fulfill its holy mission: procreation. Women's maternalization (Nari, 2004), a eugenic maternalism regarded as a duty, not a possibility (Ledesma; Valobra, 2012), ruled Physical Education and all female body practices, provided them with an identity and essentialized them to such an extreme that all physical exercises had to be adapted, justified, modified, forbidden or classified in accordance with this ultimate, sacred end. Discourse produced both a female sex and female Gymnastics which served this end.

W2-7**'The Iron Rusted and Decayed in our Clubs': The Failure of Weightlifting in Early Twentieth Century Ireland**

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University of Texas at Austin, United States

As a branch of sport history, the historiography of weightlifting pales in comparison to other areas. The field is growing but much work needs to be done on its origins. Seeking to provide some context as to the origins of organized weightlifting in Europe, the proposed presentation uses Ireland as an ideal case study. The first two major efforts to form an Irish weightlifting organisation in the 1910s and early 1920s failed owing to a series of material and ideological problems. Exploring this point, the presentation begins with a discussion of weightlifting as an informal sport in Ireland in the nineteenth century before discussing the failure to establish an Irish weightlifting organisation in the early 1910s and early 1920s. Where one organizer, a Mr. W.A. MacPherson failed owing to a lack of material resources and a poor network of contacts, those following him, like the Irish weightlifter Anthony Stokes, were hampered by warfare and political conflict. For historians of sport, a study of Irish weightlifting in this vein reiterates the many factors needed to establish formalised pursuits and serves as a timely reminder of the many barriers facing individual athletes wishing to compete. Studied in this way, the presentation also discusses broader issues on sport and nationalism, physical culture and masculinities, and the growing globalization of European sports.

W3-1

Shaping Sports Consciousness in the Early Years of Israeli Statehood

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Ohalo College, Israel

The *Encyclopedia of Sports and Body Culture* was published in Israel in 1959. The authors were prominent members of Hapoel, a sports club established by the Histadrut labor federation. The Encyclopedia was not merely a compendium of knowledge and a handbook of 'dos and don'ts' in the field of sports, but a secular 'code of law' —a veritable manual for daily living. This article explores the circumstances surrounding the volume's publication and traces its roots and its contribution to Israeli body culture. The authors aimed to assemble a treasury of information on sports and body culture that would seep into collective consciousness and shape the country's historic narrative in this sphere. Owing to its canonical nature, the *encyclopedia* became a political tool in the struggle between Hapoel and Maccabi, which represented rival social sectors - the workers and the middle-class. The encyclopedia was criticized for its alleged bias in favor the workers' movement and its alleged complicity in promoting the hegemony of Hapoel in Israeli sports by playing down the role of other sports organizations. Despite the criticism, the book was very successful and is used as a basic textbook on Israeli sports and physical culture to this day.

W3-2

Exploring Social and Political Contexts of Physical Culture in South African Colonial Society

Francois Johannes Cleophas
Stellenbosch University, South Africa

This paper is based on research that provides a broad overview of physical Culture in South African society, for the period c. 1860's to 1930's within political and social contexts. An attempt was made to introduce South African physical culture history as a reflection of social, racial and class inequalities in colonial society. The research revealed how physical culture was part of a cultural colonisation process. It then proceeded to show how a study of physical culture allows historians to obtain insight into how people used their bodies to shape social space in spectacular fashion in circuses, theatres and other venues in colonial contexts. The research also traced Eugen Sandow's South African travels in 1904 and presented them within colonial contexts. Pivotal to the research was the understanding that the colonial printed media foregrounded famous individuals, who were without exception white, important dates and successes of the ruling class. Out of this grew notions that black people did not contribute to the historical development of physical culture in South Africa. This understanding helped the writer to counter apartheid era presentations of no women and black presence in colonial society. This article in effect, re-represented previous conversations on the 19th and 20th century origins of physical culture in South Africa.

W3-3

The valuation of Olympic emblems seen through the Winter Olympics held in Grenoble in 1968 and Albertville in 1992

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The 1980s and the presidency of Juan Antonio Samaranch marked a major change in the Olympic movement. The Olympic show opened up to professional sportspeople and the marketing of Olympic emblems became a source of income while media coverage was increasing. To give a more detailed account of the commercial valuation phenomenon, this study analyses two winter Olympiads which took place in the same national context to identify and measure the changes in the management of Olympic emblems by the organizing committees in connection with these events. The choice of France is justified by the marked interest of this country in the development of winter sports in relation with tourism development since the 1960s (cf. its "Snow Plan" investment plan in 1964). Hosting these events was therefore part of a proactive approach to promote and develop that industry.

As part of this research, we will show to what extent the protection of the Olympic emblems has been evolving both in terms of the scale it takes and its economic valuation with partners.

This work is based on an analysis of the archives of the organizing committees for the Winter Games held in Grenoble in 1968 and in Albertville in 1992 and the related public archives. The results indicate that as early as the 1960s, the Olympic emblems were attended to and protective measures were taken. The year 1992 shows an evolution in the field of application of the protective measures which keep being extended. However, the most important difference lies in the economic valuation of the marketing of Olympic emblems which has become a significant part of the financing of the Games.

W3-4

Global Sporting Governing Bodies and Human Rights Objectives: Propositions addressing Institutional and Performance Measurement Reform

Rune Bjerke, Hans Erik Naess, Aneta Grabmuřerová

Kristiania University College, Norway

The objective of this paper is to propose a common design of how to assess the performance of three Global Sporting Governing Bodies (GSGBs) – the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA), the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and *Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile* (FIA) as intermediaries for human rights. More specifically, this paper proposes: (1) what is needed to reform the GSGBs' institutional design and logic; and (2) a co-creation model with multiple stakeholders executing supportive sub-events to the mega events as data collection instruments to assess contributions to human rights objectives. The GSGBs, which have become highly influential actors in global politics, express support for human rights conventions. At the same time, critics argue, they fail to translate these principles into daily actions and decisions. The GSGBs have abandoned their traditionally neutral positions in favour of protecting 'the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family', as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights puts it in its preamble. We argue that the major reason is that the GSGBs have become tied up in four kinds of dilemma: (1) power, (2) neutrality, (3) governance, and (4) democracy. (1) Heavy use of sanctions by GSGB leaders may be counterproductive as it can create negative sentiments among their members and weaken the support for the GSGBs' leadership. If GSGBs engage too much in political issues, they run the risk of losing their status. (2) If GSGBs abandon neutrality for the sake of human rights, they may devalue the legitimacy as non-political actors that made them influential in the first place. (3) An increase in political engagement among GSGBs could backfire if states see this as a threat to their own interests. (4) GSGBs are in danger of becoming a 'whitewash' apparatus if some of their members exploit the GSGBs' neutral stance to bid for sporting events in order to boost their international image. To conclude, unless resolved by a change toward a new institutional design and logic, and co-creation with multiple interest groups working for human rights objectives, these dilemmas will continue to be a hindrance to the GSGBs' progress.

W3-5**Perspectives from the southeast: The Asian Games in Southeast Asian countries**

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The Asian Games are the world's largest regional sports event and a stage for political, economic and civic actors and movements. Since the first event in 1951, the Asian Games have reflected geopolitical issues including strong rivalries as well as pan-Asian ideas in the region. The increasing dominance of East Asian host cities and medallists at the Asian as well as Olympic Games has led to a scholarly confinement to sports events in China, Japan and South Korea. This paper, in contrast, intends to shift the focus and investigates the Asian Games staged by Southeast Asian countries. Not only the most recent Asian Games in Indonesia but also the events in the early phase – held by the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand – marked Southeast Asian interest and agency in the regional games. Based on the study of official documents and media reports, of data from fieldwork during the 2018 Asian Games and secondary literature, this paper explores the political interests and policies displayed by the Southeast Asian host countries during their respective Asian Games. It further investigates the role of Southeast Asian actors in the Asian Games Federation and the Olympic Council of Asia respectively and scrutinises in how far these actors from the same region cooperated or competed as rivals. This study aims to contribute to the discussion on sports mega-events as an arena for international politics, the use of diplomacy as well as for the display of power. A key argument is that Southeast Asian actors contributed to shaping the Asian Games and played important roles in different controversies. In addition, the Southeast Asian perspective on the Asian Games reveals power structures within the institution.

W3-6**“Solidarity with Egypt” After the Suez Crisis - Pan-Arabism and the Boycotts of Egypt, Lebanon, and Iraq in the 1956 Summer Olympic Games**

Sam Schelfhout, Thomas Hunt
The University of Texas at Austin, United States

Why do countries boycott the Olympic Games? The nature of boycott movements in the Olympic Games has been covered extensively in academic literature (Berg, Kessler & Hunt, 2016; Rosner & Low, 2009-2010; Torres, 2011), and scholars rely on a limited set of cases to determine how and why these boycotts occur. The 1956 Summer Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia, experienced a flurry of boycotts from delegations in the weeks leading up to the opening ceremonies, resulting in a scramble by the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) to ask each delegation to reconsider.

This paper uses archival research and analysis to analyze the motivations and reasoning of three delegations (Egypt, Lebanon and Iraq) that boycotted the 1956 Summer Olympic Games following the Suez Crisis. Three weeks before the start of the Games in Melbourne, Israel invaded the Egyptian Sinai on October 29, 1956, marking the beginning of the Suez Crisis. While the Egyptian Olympic Committee expressed it would not send athletes due to financial reasons, I.O.C. Chancellor Otto Mayer claimed that Egypt's absence was motivated by political reasons. Gabriel Gemayel, the president of the Lebanese Olympic Committee, cabled the Egyptian Olympic committee announcing its decision to boycott as a “mark of solidarity” with Egypt. Monnin & David (2009) suggest that the withdrawals of Lebanon and Iraq were linked to Pan-Arabism, which asserts that the Arabs constitute a single nation.

This paper hopes to shed light on the nature of boycott movements, including why and how they occur in the context of the Olympic Games. This retrospective view can help us understand the reasons and behaviors relating to why countries boycott the Olympic Games and provides a case study that can help contemporary observers to understand why countries may choose to abstain from participating in Olympic events in the future. Primary source material was taken from the Avery Brundage Collection, which includes correspondence, minutes, and publications concerning Brundage's service during his tenure as the president of the I.O.C. Newspaper articles and press reports also provide first-hand accounts of the events that transpired before, during and after the 1956 Melbourne Summer Olympic Games.

W3-7

The Kingdom of Iran as a Deal-Broker: Enabling the People's Republic of China's Asian Games Debut in the 1974 Tehran Asian Games

Y. Andrew Hao
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The Kingdom of Iran was a critical actor in orchestrating the Asian Games Federation's (AGF) admission of the All-China Sports Federation (ACSF) and expulsion of the Republic of China Olympic Committee (ROCOC) in 1973 and enabling Communist China's Asian Games debut in Tehran in September, 1974. This research, primarily through examining archival documents and official publications collected from the IOC Archives and the National Library of China, probes Iran's deal-broker role in this critical step towards China's eventual reinstatement in the Olympic Movement. It argues that Iran, the host of the Seventh Asian Games, managed to convince the IOC to retain its patronage to the AGF and facilitated fruitful negotiations between China and the international sport governing bodies to ensure the issuance of event permits. Moreover, Iran's approach towards achieving this disruptive outcome was two-fold: it largely adhered to institutionalism while interacting with international organizations and blatantly resorted to political and diplomatic means within Asia.

This study further argues that the Iran's endeavors, albeit disruptive, constituted part of the IOC's transnational network in the expansion of the Olympic Movement onto the Chinese territory. Despite the Iranian officials' occasional provocations directed at the IOC and the IFs while playing the role of China's advocate, Tehran managed to persuade Beijing, then undergoing the infamous Cultural Revolution, to make seemingly small but actually critical compromises while interacting with international governing bodies. These compromises proved essential to China's official rehabilitation in international sport in 1979.

This research, in addition to revealing a history that has remained relatively little known and understudied, explores the sinews of the sports-politics complex that has been prevalent in Asia. While affirming the Kingdom of Iran's contribution to the reintegration of China into international sport governance, it also cautions against acquiescing to excessive political infringement in international sport governance and encourages the utilization of the international governing bodies' transnational network in solving politicized matters.

W5-1

Comperative analysis of a traditional (Baranta* - Hungary) and a modern sport (Judo - Japan)

Adam Falatovics
University of Physical Education, Hungary

Background:

Traditions, respect for masters, elderly, humility, lifelong learning, important lessons are used from the methodology of the school of martial arts. Many basic principles were already present at the onset of martial arts and were one of the main reasons for their creation. Japan home of the modern combat sports had a great influence on Hungarian martial arts. The purpose of this work is to show how Judo influenced the development of Hungarian martial arts with its introduction in 1906 by compering certain historical events and how later it highlighted the Hungarian modern style of martial arts, Baranta which came to existance in 1997.

Methods:

The research began with the incursion and evolution of Judo, it examined the main goals of the Judo's philosophy and continued with an indepth review of the literature pertaining to the history of Judo in Hungary. Also, the research performed a descriptive study to analyze the historical situation in both countrys highlighted in competitions.

Results:

Certain external conditions of the social environment surrounding both Judo and the Baranta played a major role. The initial philosophy were all far more important compared to the physical activity associated with it. This however has been made less important due to the effect of the competitive modern sports movement. The early appearance of judo in Hungary had a major impact on the pedagogical approach of martial arts. The events of the 20th century played an important role causing martial arts develop in different ways. These different paths allowed them to confronted in different decision-making situations. These decision-making situations are experienced by all martial arts.

Conclusion:

The emergence of martial arts is a natural defense mechanism to changes in human societies. The main purpose of their creation was to pass on the previously accumulated valuable experiences and traditions to future generations.

Most martial arts have similar paths of development, therefore it is important to highlight the history of the oldest martial art, Judo. The answers to the questions as far as its development and results are concerned give direction to emerging modern sports such as "Baranta".

*Newly reborn traditional Hungarian martial arts, comprising several sports: archery, fencing with different weapons, grappling, pankration, horse riding, etc.

W5-2**Cancelled****W5-3****Calcio Storico fiorentino. Playing a part in Florentine history and reclaiming Florence's cultural heritage**Dario Nardini
University of Florence, Italy

Nowadays, Calcio Storico fiorentino is the main historical reenactment organized by the Comune di Firenze. The festival reenacts an emblematic moment in the history of Florence, when in 1530 the local residents, besieged by the troops of Carlo V, decided to show up their bravery playing the traditional "calcio" match for Carnival in front of the besieging enemy. The current celebration comprises a military parade in Renaissance costumes – the Corteo – and an extremely rough "calcio" tournament, in which four teams of 27 "calcianti" representing the historic districts of Florence confront in a ball game, consisting of a radical, composite set of contact and combat sports, including rugby, boxing, and martial arts. From its "re-invention" in 1930 with the support of the local Fascist leaders, Calcio Storico has been representing a complex field for the expression and definition of masculinity and "imagined" Florentine identities, as well as an expedient piece of heritage, available for different social actors and diverse political and social purposes. After the World War II, Calcio Storico has been reintroduced by the city council also to develop tourism in the city in a time of economic and political reconstruction. In the last two decades, however, the neoliberal commodification of Florence's cultural heritage by the tourist industry has deeply changed the social conformation of the city. Short-term rentals resulted in a relevant rental growth in the historic center and most local residents have thence moved to peripheral areas. Consequently, Calcio Storico has become for the people involved a reaction to this "emergency" and a way of resisting the perceived touristic "invasion" of their city – precisely, of the most representative and "Florentine" part of their city, the "patrimonialized" historic center, where the parade and "calcio" matches are performed. Through the logic and rhetoric of re-enactment, Calcio Storico and its parade represent articulate, complex ways of feeling "Florentine" in these days. Taking part to the festival, calcianti and the Corteo's characters re-actualize Florentine boldness, pride and "identity", and thus reclaim their being part of the celebrated history and heritage of the city, while resisting its extensive commodification.

W5-4**Women's World Games 1930 in Prague: Reaction in the Czech Press**

Marek Waic, Dagmar Pavlu
Charles University, Czech Republic

Czechoslovakia was one of the co-founders of La Fédération sportive féminine internationale FSFI and representatives of the Czechoslovak women's sports actively participated in its activities. Czechoslovak female representatives took part in the previous women's games in Paris and Gothenburg.

Prague and Czechoslovakia were not the only city and country to bid for organization of the women's world games. Other bids came from Poland and especially Germany, which was accepted as a member of the FSFI at the FSFI congress in Gothenburg. Here, the delegates of the congress selected Prague as the next venue for the women's world games. The decision-making of the delegates was probably influenced by the fact that Czechoslovakia belonged to the co-founders of the FSFI and that Czechoslovak female athletes performed well on the international stage. The organization of the IV Women's World Games in Prague was confirmed by the FSFI Congress in Amsterdam in 1928, where their date was set.

The organization of the women's world games was undertaken by the Czechoslovak Handball and Women's Sports Association, that wanted to present a Czech type of handball as an ideal sport for women.

Press paid most attention to the hero of the previous games and the icon of women's emancipation in Japan – Kinue Hitomi. It also commented on the performance of other stars of the games, such as the Polish sprinter Stanisława Walasiewicz. German female athletes witnessed a great start at the Games – they clearly won the nations' ranking, which was of course noticed by journalists.

W5-5**Cancelled**

W5-6**Sport and National Identity in Post-Soviet Eurasian Spaces since 1991**

Mauricio Borrero
St. John's University, United States

Through three sets of case studies this paper argues that post-Soviet Eurasian leaders and/or civil societies have actively used sport to negotiate issues of national identity or to carve out a more prominent international presence.

The first two cases look at two republics, Lithuania and Georgia, where even in the late-Soviet years sport had contributed to distinctly articulated national identities. They discuss a) the emergence of Lithuania's men's basketball team as a global underdog on its way to three successive Olympic bronze medals between 1992-2000, a remarkable achievement for a newly independent nation, and b) the emergence of rugby in Georgia as a generational counterpoint to the corruption associated with Georgian soccer in the first post-Soviet decade.

The next two cases feature republics where funding for sport-related projects has benefited from substantial oil revenues: a) Kazakhstan's use of its newly-built capital city, Astana (now Nur-Sultan), as a marketing brand to build a competitive cycling team, which has performed successfully in numerous international events, such as the Tour de France, and b) Azerbaijan's promotion of its capital Baku as a global sports capital through bids for sporting mega-events such as the Olympic Games, an example of what Natalie Koch has defined as the "geopolitics of spectacle," with deep roots in the Soviet period and the oil-driven ambitions of Persian Gulf states.

The final two cases examine Eurasian republics that have embraced pre-Soviet traditions: a) Mongolia's revitalization of its centuries' old Naadam festival games (wrestling, horse racing, and archery), now a part of UNESCO's List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and b) Kyrgyzstan's hosting of the first three World Nomad Games (2014, 2016, and 2018), featuring traditional sports such as folk wrestling, wrestling on horseback, a mix of falconry and mounted archery, and buzkashi.

Insights from these six case studies will provide unique insights into political and cultural dynamics in the post-Soviet Eurasian landscape and help us include relatively lesser-known republics into a broader international sporting continuum.

W5-7**Canadian and Japanese relations through Ekiden racing: Canadian experiences of professional running culture in Japan**

Kimberley Jean Ekstrand
The University of British Columbia, Canada

Ekiden racing is a multistage relay running race which is exceedingly popular in Japan. While not a great deal is known in Canada about Ekiden racing or Japanese running culture more generally, enthusiasm for this event grew among Canadian runners during the late 1980s and early 1990s. A number of Canadian elite runners were recruited by the Japanese and encouraged to live, train and compete professionally under a Japanese corporate sponsorship. This transnational flow of Canadian elite runners to Japan highlights an interesting historical moment in sporting movements, and running cultures in particular.

Interviews with two elite Canadian runners who signed professional contracts in Japan in the 1990's highlight the types of support systems that have been offered to Canadian athletes and the nature of their Japanese sponsorships. They illuminated historical differences in cultural values, training styles, and expectations involved in running cultures and show how the experiences of these Canadian runners were affected, not only by financial incentives but by the unique opportunities of participating in a traditional sport revered by the Japanese.

This paper examines the transnational movement of Canadian runners to Japan, using interviews in conjunction with documentary sources, personal memoirs and a variety of written accounts of foreigners in Japan who participated in Ekidens. It suggests that the influx of Canadians along with other Western and European elite runners during these decades, marked a distinct shift in long-distance running globally, given their appearance on the precipice of the emergence of elite African runners in the 2000s. The unique characteristics of Japanese running events, such as Ekidens, have provided a compelling draw to Canadian elite athletes who claim to better understand how sport brings us together, teaching us about ourselves and others through the shared passion of running.

W5-8**Speaking Back to Sheldon: Barbara Honeyman-Heath as the New “Doyenne of Somatotyping”**

Aishwarya Ramachandran, Patricia Vertinsky
The University of British Columbia, Canada

In 1991, a reviewer of the textbook *Somatotyping-Development and Applications* celebrated author Barbara Honeyman-Heath as the “doyenne of somatotyping”, crediting her for “entering this embattled arena 50 years after the publication of the book that started it all, William H. Sheldon’s *Varieties of Human Physique* (1940)”. Sheldon, pioneer in constitutional research and inventor of the somatotype, had been roundly disparaged since the late 1940s for drawing undue relationships among social deviance, temperament and physique. Yet even as constitutional research was marred by its eugenic connections, interest in the potential connections between physique and temperament persisted. During the 1960s, the somatotyping system was reorganized by Honeyman-Heath, Sheldon’s former assistant, who claimed to distance it from Sheldon’s tainted methods by modifying connections between temperament and physique. Joining Margaret Mead in New Guinea she gained access to the Manus community and after somatotyping its members, used the data to develop her modified somatotype technique. Collaborating closely with physical educator Lindsay Carter she was primed to advertise their system widely among physical educators, especially those interested in elite sport. Indeed, the “Heath-Carter” method lent itself particularly well to analyses of elite sport performance, contributing to the ongoing fascination of scientists and coaches with the perceived advantages of certain kinds of body types and compositions for athletic achievement, as well as perpetuating simple minded questions about racial and sexual differences in sport studies.

P-1**Hurling in Australasia on the 19th Century -Focusing on Victoria and Otago-**

Masayuki Enomoto
Shiga University, Japan

Hurling is an Irish national pastime. In the 19th century, Ireland sent many immigrants around the world and they brought hurling to their destinations. Previous studies have revealed that the Victorian Hurling Association was founded in 1878 but not much was known. The present study reveals that hurling was played in Victoria and Otago in the 19th century. Both regions had gold rushes in the middle of 19th century. That was the pull-factor for Irish immigrants. The historical materials in this study were mainly drawn from newspaper articles from the same period. The *Age*, *the Argus*, and *the Herald* were used as sources for Victoria and all newspapers published in Otago.

The results of the analysis show that hurling was one of the events played at holiday gatherings such as St. Patrick’s Day in Melbourne. In addition, some events had a connection with Irish nationalism. From 1877 hurling clubs were founded with matches played against each other. These clubs also founded the Victorian Hurling Association. In Otago, hurling was one of the events played at sports meetings held on holidays. One unique example is that members of the Hibernian Hurling Club in Dunedin had various nationalities within its ranks.

P-2**Analysis of the Sports Discourse in Japanese Newspaper Reports: Focusing on the function of the term "*asuriito* (Athlete)"**

Masaru Ishii
Hokkaido University, Japan

The Japanese term "*asuriito* (athlete)" which has function to represent the so-called concept of 'Sports Entities' is often used in various media contexts. However, the actual concept represented by the expression "*asuriito*" has not yet been defined. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to clarify how 'Sports Entities' are constructed through the "*asuriito*" of sports discourse in Japanese newspaper reports. This study aims to analyze the "*asuriito*" of sports discourse in the *Yomiuri* and *Asahi* newspapers over 20 years, from 1990 to 2009.

As a result, the analysis shows that new 'Sports Entities' are organized through the term "*asuriito*". These 'Sports Entities' include both the Olympics player and people with physical disabilities. Concretely, The "*asuriito*" is a subject which became independent from organizations and institutions, it is also a subject that aims to equalize healthy individual and people with disabilities, and a subject of individualism in the Olympics, meanwhile a subject that emphasizes the competition process. In Japan, there is another term of "*senshu* (player)" that could be seen in the reports, However, it does not refer to 'Sports Entities' compared with the aforementioned context as "*asuriito*" does.

Accordingly, depending on whether the term "*asuriito* (athlete)" or "*senshu* (player)" is used, there is a possibility of a different subjects of 'Sports Entities' being constructed.

P-3**Ryotaro Azuma's Involvement in Sports during the Early Stage of Asia-Pacific War: Based on Ryotaro Azuma's Diary**

Yoshihiro Sakita
Hokkaido University, Japan

Ryotaro Azuma (1893–1983), a physician, educator, bureaucrat, and head of sports organisations, was a central figure who contributed to the development of sports industries in Japan during pre-war to post-war period. He served as the head of Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC, 1947–58) and a member of International Olympic Committee (IOC, 1950–68), leading Tokyo Olympic Games (1964) to success during his tenure as the Governor of Tokyo. However, little is known about his involvement in sports in pre-war Japan. This study shows how Ryotaro Azuma was involved in sports in Japan in the early days of the Asia-Pacific War, based on his diary. Furthermore, it unfolds that he was deeply involved in competitive sports, such as rowing and baseball, the Olympics, and sports policies of the Ministry of Education. Using the diary containing his personal information, this study fills the gaps in the history of physical education and sports in Japan. Additionally, it presents a closer look at issues of severance and continuity between the pre-war and post-war such as the 1940/1964 Olympics in the physical education and sports industries in Japan based on personal memories.

P-4**1940 Takao prefecture celebrational athletic meeting for the 'Kigen Year 2600'**

Yu-Hua Yu
National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

This study aims at investigating the celebrational athletic meeting for the 'Kigen Year 2600', through the focusing on the historical documents in Takao Daily. The study results show that: 1. 1940 as the 2600th year of the imperial era, this particular timing at wartime gave the colonizer a great opportunity to convene students and local people to participate physical education / sport events. 2. The purposes of these events all carried the connotation of worshipping the Emperor of Japan and of physique improvement. The sporting events thus turned into a stage for the colonized people to pledge their loyalty to the Great Empire of Japan. 3. The opening, closing ceremonies or the selected sports categories all reflect that sporting events serve as a tool in examining the mental and physical training results of the colonized people and local groups, and indicated the school centered mechanism in conducting social control and mobilization. 4. However, from the devotion of athletes and active participation of local people into such events, the rarely seen joyfulness and temporary getaway time during the war was found. Such scene indicated only if the sports activity itself can attract and motivate the people to participate, such strategy wouldn't be in effect during wartime.

P-5**The development of Taiwan e-Sports (2001-2017)**

Ya-Cheng Chuang, Hsiang-Pin Chin
National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

This study aims to investigate the development of e-Sports in Taiwan. This study applies historical method to collect and review the related historical materials. This study finds that: 1. After the Taiwanese player Tseng, Jeng Cheng won the Age of Empires II champion at 2001 World Cyber Games, Taiwan society began to hold a different perspective towards esports. 2. Taiwan eSports League was established in 2008, and became the pioneer to organize e-Sports tournaments that provide local players more chances to compete. 3. With the establishment of Chinese Taipei e-Sports Association in 2008, more comprehensive sport regulations were drafted. The association also became an important contact window for Taiwanese players to participate in international competitions. In the same year, with team Taipei Assassins clinched the championship in League of Legends: Season 2 World Championship in the world major e-Sports competitions, e-Sports received an increasing attention from the local society. 4. In 2017, the Legislative Yuan passed revisions to the Sports Industry Development Regulation to include the e-Sports, thus classified as a legitimate 'sport' by the Ministry of Education.

P-6**The historical development of triathlon in Taiwan (1986-2020)**

Pei-Fang Hung, Hsiang-Pin Chin
National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

This study aims to investigate the historical development of triathlon in Taiwan. The time frame was set from 1986, when Taiwanese athlete first ever participated in international competition, to 2020 first time qualified to Olympic. This study applies historical method to collect related historical documents, and interviews to build further understanding. After a preliminary investigation, this study finds that: 1. In the 1986 Hawaii Ironman triathlon World Championship, Taiwan assigned Lou, Tsung-Hou to participate, triathlon was then gradually gathered attention. 2. In 1989, the first national triathlon game in Taiwan (1km Swimming, 24km cycling & 6km running) was hosted in Chichin, Kaohsiung, and this sport was officially taken roots ever since. However, the first competition that met the international regulation (1.5km Swimming, 40km cycling & 10km running) was hosted until the 1992 President Cup triathlon international championship. 3. In 1994, the Chinese Taipei Triathlon Association was official established and joined the international triathlon union later in the same year. Many elite Taiwanese ironmen was sent out to compete in international games hereafter. 4. As Triathlon to be included as official Olympic sport since 2000, Taiwan on the other hand listed triathlon into official National Athletic game since 2013. 5. In 2019, two female athletes of Chang, Chih-Wen & Kuo, Chia Chih, qualified to compete in 2020 Tokyo Olympic, again turning a new page for the sport of triathlon in Taiwan.

P-7**The 11.55 second 'pretty boy' field and track life**

Chia-Chen Hu, Hsiang-Pin Chin
National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

A narrative analysis was used in this research to examine the 13 years field and track experience of a female sprinter, pretty boy (pseudonym), with the attempt to offer interpretation and understanding about the meaning of sprint in life, and to identify meaningful episodes in the process. This study is divided into four parts. The first part: The beginning of field and track career (elementary school). With the support of family, Pretty boy walked into the world of 'Survival of the fittest' and began the demanding training on the runway. The second part is: The becoming of pretty boy (Junior and senior high school). In order to achieve higher performance, pretty boy transformed the body into a masculine man-like physique, and thus gained dominance in domestic high school competitions. The third part: Becoming a real champion (college). Plagued by the injury, Pretty boy suffered a year and half of slump and mocks by people, and finally able to prove herself by breaking the record of national-intercollegiate-athletic-games with a personal best of 11.55 second, and won the gold medal. The fourth part: reflection on sporting life experience. The field and track career of Pretty Boy not only portrays the fighting of a female sprinter in a male dominated field, but also shows that the irreplaceable status of sporting experiences in her life, and the insights that a true medalist lies inside the heart rather than the outside bragging.

P-8**Strive for swimming the sporting life experience of middle & long distance swimmer**

Yen-Ni Lee, Hsiang-Pin Chin

National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

A narrative analysis was used in this research to examine the 17 years of swimming experience of Ursula (pseudonym), with the attempt to offer interpretation and understanding about the meaning of swimming in life, and to identify meaningful episodes in the process. This study is divided into four parts: The first part: The theoretical background of narrative inquiry and the method of narrative text. The use of story plot to represent the main content in this narrative study, and further explain the meaning and importance of this study. The second and third part are the story itself, elaborating the story of Ursula and transitional experience of Ursula. The fourth part is self-reflection, based upon the main theme of 'swimming to finish line and as starting again' to reflect sporting life experience. The 'striving for swimming' sports career of Ursula not only portraits the course of growing up of a female swimmer from elementary school to graduate school, but also shows that the valuable sporting life experiences she earned become a striving force for her in overcoming obstacles. Such force also leads her to 'swim straight forward to the finish line' and prepare for the next starting point in life.

P-9**Taiwan Tennis Diplomacy in the 1950-1960s: With Liu Yu-lan as the object of discussion**

Chien-Shen Chen

Mackay Junior College of Medicine, Nursing and Management, Taiwan

Swiss tennis star Roger Federer won the 20th championship of the world's four largest open tennis tournaments in 2018 at an age of 37 years. At this age it is not an easy task to be so successful, this is why he can be called "the Legend of tennis". In Taiwan Liu Yu-lan is considered to be the "Legend of Tennis". She had been engaged in women's tennis in Taiwan for decades. She was the first Taiwanese champion to win both soft tennis and tennis. In the 1950-1960s, Liu Yu-lan established deep friendship with many foreign players through tennis. Therefore she is seen as an important person in the history of Taiwan's tennis diplomacy. This article uses historical research and oral history to understand Liu Yu-lan's role in Taiwan's tennis diplomacy.

According to the research results: Liu Yu-lan began to contact soft tennis in Hsinchu Girls' High School, and she practiced a soft tennis technique to become a soft tennis champion. In the follow-up, she was selected to the national team and received tennis training to become a Taiwan tennis champion. Since then, she had become an important member of Taiwan's sports diplomacy. she also established a deep friendship with many foreign celebrities through tennis. Liu Yu-lan stepped onto Taiwan's diplomatic stage because of tennis, and Taiwan's tennis diplomacy also shines because of Liu Yu-lan.

P-10**The impacts of the 1964 Summer Olympics on a local community**

Masayuki Takao
Tokai University, Japan

The 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo has been characterized as a major national event for Japanese people that accelerated the resurrection from the ravages of World War II and many scholars have discussed the renovation projects for inner-city areas of Tokyo and large-scale projects like *Shinkansen* bullet train and expressways. On the other hand, the impacts of the event on local communities that staged competitions as a venue and accommodated athletes as an athlete's village have been unknown so far. This study aims to focus on the impacts and local experiences of the games conducting a case study of Hachioji city that staged the Road cycling and Track cycling. In the era from the 1950s to the 1960s, communities around Tokyo, like Hachioji, were required to position themselves as neighboring towns or satellites underpinning the rapid economic growth of the capital. With the aid of two documentary films on the Games in Hachioji, we mainly focus on what the local politicians and citizens of Hachioji expected to the event and its consequences, such as socioeconomic infrastructural development, moral consciousness and a sense of belonging to the city where rapidly became to attract not only industrial plants but new residents.

P-11**Current Status and Problems of University Syllabi on the History of Physical Education and Sports in Japan: A Focus on National Universities Conferring Health and Physical Education Teacher Licenses**

Teruyuki Yahaba, Yoshihiro Sakita
Hokkaido University, Japan

Since 2009, Japan's curriculum guidelines have mandated the inclusion of the historical development of sports in high school syllabi in the field of physical education theory. However, History of Physical Education and Sports is not a compulsory subject for Japanese university courses that confer the health and physical education teacher's license. In addition, the university syllabi pertaining to the subject are not uniform and can be set as per the discretion of teachers. The present study conducted a comprehensive survey of university courses on the history of physical education and sports as well as the lectures on the subject through an examination of syllabi and other resources. The survey was administered at 55 national universities where Japanese health and physical education teacher licenses can be obtained, and it sought to clarify the current situation and to identify the prevailing difficulties of physical education pedagogy. The results of the survey indicated that 20% of universities did not offer the History of Physical Education and Sports as a subject in their physical education teacher licensing programs. In addition, only 30% of the courses included the mandated content on the historical development of sports in their curriculum. With respect to physical education pedagogy, this result suggests that the History of Physical Education and Sports must systematically be turned into a compulsory subject and that the course content related to the historical development of sports in Japan must be increased.

P-12**The study of Physical education teaching materials after the relocation of Nationalist Government to Taiwan – a case study of primary school supplementary teaching material for physical education in 1952**

Jung-Sheng Hsieh, Hsiang-Pin Chin
National Kaohsiung Normal University, Taiwan

This study aims to investigate the physical education curriculum in the early period of the relocation of Nationalist Government to Taiwan, with the focus on the primary school supplementary teaching materials for physical education that for the first time by the National Institute for Compilation and Translation (NICT) in 1952.

The study found that: 1. After WWII, Taiwan still lacked systematical and children-oriented curriculum, therefore decided to edit the supplementary teaching materials for physical education. 2. This supplementary teaching materials includes five categories: rope skipping, singing, dancing, play, and agility exercise. 3. Including the 16 selected teaching materials in singing and 30 in play respectively, along with the dances to coordinate with patriotic songs, all carry strong ideology of 'Oppose the Communist and Resist Russia'. 4. This supplementary teaching materials not only reflects the 'Oppose the Communist and Resist Russia' ideology in education policy after the Nationalist government retreated to Taiwan, also shows that through the domination and top down control of state apparatus, physical education becomes a means of implementing patriotic thoughts and mentality upon the school children.

P-13**Physical Education as Part of Special Needs Education: Japanese Physical Education Measures for Children with Physical Disabilities before World War II**

Shinichiro Tanaka, Tatsuya Deguchi, Yoshihiro Sakita, Makoto Fujimoto
Hiroshima University Graduate School, Japan

Before World War II began in 1941, there were only two schools in Japan for children with physical disabilities. The first was Kashiwa Gakuen, established in 1926. The second was Komei Gakko, established in 1932. The former was a private educational sanatorium, while the latter was a public elementary school operated by the City of Tokyo. However, one similarity they shared was that they actively used medical gymnastics in a physical education and sports context. However, until now it has not been sufficiently clear what kinds of medical gymnastics they used. We investigated the contents of the gymnastics performed at Kashiwa Gakuen and Komei Gakko, focusing on Swedish Gymnastics, which had been introduced into Japan as medical gymnastics. Our research shed light on the medical contributions of these gymnastics within the educational framework of school. It also revealed the need for a "welfare sports" approach in the schools attended by children with physical disabilities at the time.

The Tourist Library: Tokyo 1940 and the Dissemination of Japanese Culture

 Devena Haggis
 University of Tsukuba, Japan

Japan successfully bid for the 1940, 1964 and 2020 Olympic Games. Tokyo 1940 was cancelled due to World War II however Japan made efforts to prepare for the Games. This included the publication of the Tourist Library - a series of forty books in English on different aspects of Japanese culture and history. Then, as now, Japan aimed to express its culture to the world through the Olympic Games.

Much has been written about the influence of cultural nationalism on the Olympic Games and these publications could be seen as representative of these ideas. However, this corpus of books in English is significant in that they were produced during the 1940 bid process including the period after the Games were cancelled.

This paper describes the Tourist Library and discusses its relevance to the Olympic Games discourse as an attempt to disseminate Japanese culture. This active diffusion is possibly linked to the first successful Asian bid for the Games however the presence of the Tourist Library contributes to our understanding of the political and social contexts surrounding the 1940 Games. It provides a unique opportunity to assess via text the nuances associated with the Games bid.


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“The pamphlet, Tokyo: Sports Center of the Orient, was the first publicity material created by the Tokyo Municipal Bid Committee for the express purpose of documenting Japanese culture and sports for the IOC. To each of the members of the IOC present at the session (Athens, 1934), Kano Jigoro presented a small-tan coloured booklet with the title “Tokyo: Sports Center of the Orient” embossed in gold on the upper right hand corner. The proposal outlined specific features of the Japanese bid, but the majority of the book consisted of black-and-white photographs of various scenes throughout Japan, with an emphasis of Tokyo. The proposal’s rhetoric and the semiotic imagery of the photographs highlighted the unique ability of Japan to blend the distinct culture and heritage of the ‘East’ in what was characterized as Western forms of modernization. Tokyo was presented as a visual puzzle of the old within the new and the West within the East. (Sandra Collins, The 1940 Tokyo Games: the Missing Olympics, Routledge, 2007, ISBN 978-0-415-49561-5)”



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