

Date: Wednesday, 29/June/2022

12:00pm - 1:15pm	Registration Location: NIH Reception
NIH Reception	
1:15pm - 1:30pm	Conference Opening Location: Innsikt
Innsikt	
1:30pm - 3:00pm	Plenary 1: Sverker Sörlin: An Integrative Field in the Integrative Humanities – emerging dimensions of the History of Sport Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Matti Goksøyr
Innsikt	
3:15pm - 4:45pm	Parallel session 1: Varia Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Susanna Hedenborg
C 1.1	
3:15pm - 4:45pm	Parallel session 2: Recognition in or by sport Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Glenn Eilif Solberg
C 1.2	
5:00pm - 6:30pm	Parallel session 3: Sport, Nations and Identities Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Oskar Solenes
C 1.1	
5:00pm - 6:30pm	Parallel session 4: Women in sport Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Solveig Straume
C 1.2	
6:30pm - 8:00pm	Welcome Reception Location: Library
Library	

Date: Thursday, 30/June/2022

9:00am - 10:30am	Plenary 2: ISHPES Early Carrer Scholar Award : Alec S. Hurley: The Other YMCA: Reverend McQuaid's Young Men's Catholic Association's alternative to the Protestant recreation ethic in Rochester, NY, 1872-1909 Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Malcolm MacLean
Innsikt	
10:45am - 12:15pm	Parallel session 5: Sport and Tourism Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Russell Field
C 1.1	
10:45am - 12:15pm	Parallel session 6: Sport and Media Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Malcolm MacLean
C 1.2	
10:45am - 12:15pm	Parallel session 7: Sports organization and disabilities Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Sandie Beaudouin
Innsikt	
12:15pm - 1:45pm	Lunch Location: Cafeteria
Cafeteria	
1:45pm - 3:15pm	Parallel session 8: Technology and performance Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut
C 1.1	
1:45pm - 3:15pm	Parallel session 9: Gymnastic and exercise Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Tomaz Pavlin
C 1.2	
3:30pm - 5:00pm	Early Career Scholar session: Publish or Perish Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut
C 1.1	
3:30pm - 5:00pm	Parallel session 10b: Varia Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Tomaz Pavlin
Innsikt	
3:30pm - 5:00pm	Parallel session 10: Sport, coloniality and a decolonial other Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Margrethe Voll Storaas
C 1.2	
6:30pm - 8:00pm	Reception at Oslo City Hall Location: Oslo City Hall
Oslo City Hall	

Date: Friday, 01/July/2022

9:00am - 10:30am	Plenary 3: ISHPES award : Annette Hofmann: Remnants of German Colonialism in Namibia: Traces of the Turner Movement Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut
Innsikt	
10:45am - 12:15pm	Parallel session 11: Visual, media and representations of sport Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Glenn Eilif Solberg
C 1.1	
10:45am - 12:15pm	Parallel session 12: Football and identities Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Oskar Solenes
C 1.2	

10:45am - 12:15pm Innsikt	Parallel session 13: Rowing and kayaking Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut
12:15pm - 1:45pm Cafeteria	Lunch Location: Cafeteria
1:45pm - 3:15pm C 1.1	Parallel session 14: International relations and diplomacy Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Russell Field
1:45pm - 3:15pm C 1.2	Parallel session 15: Rugby players and clubs Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Evelise AMGARTEN QUITZAU
3:30pm - 5:00pm C 1.1	Parallel session 16: Ski session Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Susanna Hedenborg
3:30pm - 5:00pm C 1.2	Parallel session 17: Combat : from training to fighting Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Evelise AMGARTEN QUITZAU
5:00pm - 6:00pm Innsikt	Plenary: ISHPES General Assembly Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut

Date: Saturday, 02/July/2022

10:00am - 11:30am Innsikt	Plenary 4: ISHPES Routledge award : Helge Christian Pedersen: Perspectives from Sápmi: Indigenous Sport, Postcolonial Theory and Indigenous Methodology Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Malcolm MacLean
11:45am - 1:15pm C 1.1	Parallel session 18: Sport infrastructures Location: C 1.1 Session Chair: Michael Krüger
11:45am - 1:15pm C 1.2	Parallel session 19: Integration and physical education Location: C 1.2 Session Chair: Francois Johannes Cleophas
11:45am - 1:15pm Innsikt	Parallel session 20: Open papers Location: Innsikt Session Chair: Margrethe Voll Storaas
1:15pm - 2:15pm Cafeteria	Lunch Location: Cafeteria
3:00pm - 5:00pm Holmenkollen	Ski Museum Location: Holmenkollen
5:30pm - 9:00pm Holmenkollen	Banquet at Holmenkollen Restaurant Location: Holmenkollen

Presentations

Parallel session 1: Varia

Time: Wednesday, 29/June/2022: 3:15pm - 4:45pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Susanna Hedenborg

A Historical Phase of the Cultural Body in the Post-Coronavirus Society [online]

Keiko Ikeda

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The global pandemic has forced people across the globe to experience daily life in modes such as tele-work, online classrooms and other virtual business tools. These two years have accelerated the shift of society into cyber space. This has invaded family life, turning each home to a substitutive office, and opportunities for eating out and socializing were lost. In parallel with the IT-oriented society, a paradoxical idea which accentuates the significance of human direct communications with face-to-face in person, has risen more than ever. However, this study analyses the current historical phase of the cultural body, drawing on analogies which had already existed in modern society before the outbreak of the novel-Coronavirus to build a theory beyond the simplistic dualism. First, the theory of 'relationship between language and movement' in Kurt Meinel's *Bewegungs Lehre* (2007) and Peter Burke's methodological concept, 'Visual Turn' in his *Eyewitnessing: The Uses of Images as Historical Evidence* (2001) provide an introductory platform to exemplify how significantly human movements had already constructed a society before the language was born, influencing the birth of language and historical evidence. Second, bureaucracy and administration disciplined human bodies for the benefit of society as militarism forced bodily drills to make a collective and homogeneous platoon. Westernization also transformed traditional ethnic bodies and Japanese modern physical education established in late nineteenth century in reference to Western disciplines. In this sense, online education is not such a surprising phenomenon or a teaching method, because extant activities of communities, institutions and state have required *bodily literacy* of the era. Third, there were opposed theories which confronted this measurement-oriented society. The naturalism and open-air movements were emphasized throughout nineteenth century and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) referred to the similar principle. In addition, the socio-cultural theory of Johan Huizinga's *Homo Ludens* (1938) and Maurice Merleau-Ponty's (1908-1961) terminology of *intercorporéité* in the recognition of the subjectivity of body are all in line with this argument. In sum, society-in-pandemic has manifested this ambivalence in a visible way on the surface as the main discourse of the society but its form had already taken root before the coronavirus outbreak.

Youth in the Republic of Play

Rob Ruck

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Sport at its best is a republic of play, offering an ethical, transparent vision of society. In that idealized version of sport, fairness and performance matter the most, participants validate their worth by the strength of their opponents, and an ethic of sportsmanship prevails. Sport celebrates the body, mind, and social capital that comes from belonging to a team, while socioeconomic, gender, and race hardly matter. Children freely enter an arena where they figure out something about themselves, developing self-confidence and the capacity to learn. When that happens, sport strengthens individuals and communities.

But just as the early American republic embraced slavery alongside freedom, sport can be a mean and vicious place—where youth are vulnerable commodities on a global supply chain, alienated from play, and damaged physically, neurologically, and emotionally by their commitment. At its worst, many are denied the chance to play, athletes are traumatized, and sport used to promote anger and misogyny, bringing out the worst—not the best—in us.

I am writing a book that attempts to address the commodification of young athletes in the age of global capitalism—critiquing sport's downside while also offering models of how sport can be structured in healthier ways. Are there elements of these healthier nations, which include Norway and New Zealand, that would be viable for larger, less affluent societies? I would like to present this paper as a work in progress. It will draw upon field work and research conducted in the Caribbean, the Samoan islands, and the United States as well as preliminary investigation regarding youth sport in Norway and New Zealand which illuminate alternative approaches to youth sport, and camel racing in the United Arab Emirates, where youth abuse was widespread but efforts to reform these practices have been attempted.

My goal is a book that reaches parents, policy makers, and those working in sport. I intend to do research in Norway this summer and would appreciate the chance to present this work in progress at the conference.

Sportification, de-sportification or amateurism: Marathon in Norway 1896-1902

Gudmund Skjeldal

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The marathon held in Athens in April 1896, in the very first modern Olympic Games, was an immediate success. Similar races were arranged in France, USA, Hungary and Scandinavia, the following summer and autumn. In Norway, the association called Centralforeningen took a firm grip on how the competition was to proceed, and how it was to be perceived. A doctor examined the runners immediately after the race, and the physical condition, in terms of pulse, breathing rate, colour of skin etc., was made official, besides the time the runners had spent on the distance. Each competitor got then a grade, as part of the ranking. All this quantification of the performance can be interpreted as part of an ongoing process of sportification, according to the concept developed by Guttmann (1978), Bennett (1984), and Goksøy (1988/1991).

On the other hand, the leaders of Centralforeningen, esp. the secretary, captain F.G. Seeberg, was sceptical to the idea of pushing oneself too hard. No participator should finish the race in bad "condition". Seeberg found the myth of Pheidippides misleading for good sportsmen: they ought to be ready for new assignments when crossing the finish line; not totally exhausted, or even worse, dead. Seeberg decided in the end to abolish marathons on Norwegian soil. How can this (de)termination be conceptualized? Was the decision part of a *de-sportification* (Yttergren, 1996)? Or is some concept of *militarization* (Solberg, 2021) fruitful? Even more important: the concept and ideology of sports-*amateurism* in a Scandinavian or Norwegian version can also be enlightening.

This article is a work-in-progress, basing its sources on the year books of Centralforeningen in the years 1896-1902, and sports-magazines like *Norsk idrætsblad*, and daily newspapers like *Morgenbladet*. A perspective on similar marathon-races in Sweden and Denmark must be included in the study.

The aim/value of this work is partly to tell the intriguing global story of marathon-running, partly to highlight how sports developed in different regions of the world, but also to discuss how established concepts of sports history contribute to the understanding of how different sports evolved.

Parallel session 2: Recognition in or by sport

Time: Wednesday, 29/June/2022: 3:15pm - 4:45pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Glenn Eilif Solberg

“I had the time of my life!”. Norwegian sports volunteers' stories of working with sport for development projects in the global south

Solveig Straume¹, Terese Wilhelmsen²

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With the idea that “sport at its best is a unique tool for building bridges between people and cultures” the Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NIF) has since 1997 recruited more than 300 young Norwegian women and men to work as sports volunteers with and for partner organizations in southern Africa. Through the exchange (later known as the Sports Peace Corps) they have invested from six to twelve months more or less contributing to local schools, sport clubs and in local communities. The engagement can be seen both in light of the relatively long history of Norwegian sport for development commencing in the early 1980s (Straume, 2010), as well as international volunteering in general, and sport for development and peace (SDP) volunteering specifically. Research with SDP has shown that local and international volunteers are critical for many SDP projects (Coalter, 2013). Further, research on SDP volunteering has scrutinized volunteer motivations, highlighted issues of social capital and viewed global north volunteering through critical lenses of neoliberalism and post-colonialism (Giulianotti et al., 2021). This paper aims at offering a historical view of volunteer stories. Through an analysis of interviews with former NIF volunteers between 1997 and 2007 as well as survey data, the research question addressed in the paper is: What stories are revealed in former global north volunteers' reflections upon their time working with SDP projects in the global south? The paper adds to the literature on SDP volunteerism as well as to historical research on SDP, which still suffers from a lack of thorough scrutiny.

References:

Coalter, F. (2013). *Sport for development: What game are we playing?* Routledge.

Giulianotti, R., Collison, H. & Darnell, S. (2021). Volunteers in the sport for development and peace sector: antinomies, liminality, and structural relations. *Sport, Education & Society*, 26(9), 952-965.

Straume, S. (2010). Sport is in lack of everything here! Norwegian sport for all to Tanzania in the early 1980s. *Stadion*, 36, 177-198.

Non-Racial Sport in South Africa: A Documentary Analysis of the Struggle for International Recognition, 1946–1971

Francois Johannes Cleophas

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This presentation traces a historical trajectory of non-racial sport development in South Africa from 1946 to 1971. The year 1946 has been selected because of a letter that was sent by a South African black weightlifting federation to its international counterpart, thus kick-starting a post-Second World War sport resistance movement. Official minutes of South African sport federations, from across the political spectrum, was used to extract voices about an evolving non-racial movement. In addition, these minutes were supplemented by newspaper accounts and secondary source materials. A terminating date of 1971 concludes the study, as it marks one year from the formation of the Conference of National Non-Racial Sports Organisations. This paper thus provides a descriptive recovery of significant voices between 1946 and 1971 that were involved in the creation of a South African non-racial sport movement, a movement that would be recognized internationally.

Parallel session 3: Sport, Nations and Identities

Time: Wednesday, 29/June/2022: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: C 1.1

Session Chair: Oskar Solenes

Professor Arnold Durig (1872 – 1961). An Austrian Pioneer of Alpinism and High-Altitude Physiology

Andreas Brugger

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Professor Arnold Durig was not only a great alpinist, but also one of the most important German speaking physiologists of the first half of the 20th century. As he frequently combined his skills in these two fields, it is worth looking at this life and work not only focussing on alpine history, but also from the perspective of medical history. Nevertheless, this paper has a rather historical approach as the presenter is a historian and not a medical doctor.

In this paper Arnold Durig is portrayed from various perspectives. Besides presenting essential aspects of his private life, there will be a strong focus on his academic career, which started in Tyrol. As he gained a lot of medical findings by climbing the mountains of the Monte Rosa, a mountain massif in the Swiss-Italian border area with numerous peaks higher than 4,000 meters, his expeditions can be analysed from an alpine and a medical point of view. Numerous self-experiments, which for instance resulted in massive sunburns, helped him and his colleagues to understand the various impacts of the mountain climate on the human body.

During his academic career he worked together with numerous famous physiologists, such as Sigmund Exner in Vienna and Nathan Zuntz in Berlin. After being the commanding officer of the military hospital in Grinzing (near Vienna), the largest hospital of that kind of the whole Habsburg Monarchy, in World War I, he became head of the physiological department of the University of Vienna in 1918 and remained in this position until the so called Anschluss of Austria to Nazi Germany in 1938. After his retirement he moved to the Montafon, a mountainous valley in the west of Austria, where he spent a lot of time in the mountains.

All in all, this paper aims to answer all essential questions concerning the private life, the academic career and the alpine achievements of Arnold Durig. The fact that generations of alpinists have been able to profit from Durig's findings concerning the impact of the mountain climate on the human body, he is worth being portrayed at a sport historical conference.

Nuancing Sport Violence(s): A Historical Perspective on Swedish Ice Hockey ca. 1965 until 2005

Daniel Alsarve

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Background and RQ: Ice hockey has long been promoted as a masculine territory encouraging ideals of rough, rugged, or so-called hyper-masculine characters. Not surprisingly, the levels of violence in ice hockey have enforced continuous negotiations regarding regulations, penalties, referees' competences, players' morale, protection gear, security and more. Violence is here understood broadly and could involve checking, fighting, and other physical and symbolic attempts to dominate, for instance, an opponent. By presenting individuals' views on ice hockey's violent content and the Swedish Ice Hockey Association's 'negotiation' between internal, entertaining interests and external, public critique of the 'brutal' ice hockey culture, this paper aims to answer the following questions:

- From an internal, ice hockey perspective, how was violence understood and how, eventually, was its problematic and/or preferable characteristics described?
- What key changes can be found and what were the main motives behind these?
- From these findings, how can we understand sport violence in a more nuanced way?

Methodology and Data: This work takes departure point in the concepts of hegemony and hegemonic masculinities, which explains why violence is a vital part of (some) male sports. Two different approaches and understandings of violence (the Catharsis Theory and the Social Learning Theory) help establish the violence concept as a continuum between a biological necessity and a social construction. The magazine Hockey (published from 1965 and onwards) and selected hockey players' biographies constitute the main historical source material.

Argument and Conclusion: Contributing to the historical field of sport violence, this paper shows how Swedish ice hockey has a long and complex relation to violence. Coaches' incitement, spectators' fascination, and sponsors' appreciation of what can be regarded as a hard, physical, sacrificing, or violent playing style, combined with the style's successful consequences, help constitute the stability and fragility of violent playing styles. Despite its problematic aspects, violence created a financial and tactical potential that simultaneously included a potential to risk the game's societal legitimacy.

Parallel session 4: Women in sport

Time: Wednesday, 29/June/2022: 5:00pm - 6:30pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Solveig Straume

Flag bearers and Placard carriers: A longitudinal gender study on the Summer Olympics' Parade of Nations (1908-2020)

Daniel Malanski

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The opening ceremonies of the Summer Olympics are the most-watched events on the globe. Billions watched different generations of men and women entering the Olympic stadium, carrying their nations' flags as national heroes. As a collective product of the modern western civilisation, the Olympic movement mirrors the advances of an increasingly global society towards socially progressive agendas or otherwise. The 20th century was a period of profound and necessary changes in women's rights. Gender inclusion, however, does not mean gender equality. Such an ongoing gradual process can, nonetheless, be catalysed by more women being represented in leading roles formerly exclusively reserved to men. In this paper, we have conducted a multi-method longitudinal study of twenty-six Summer Olympic opening ceremonies - spanning over more than one hundred years of modern history - to measure the historical development of the likelihood of women being selected to be (and be represented to world audiences as) the main protagonists in the Parades of Nations. We then compared the data with that of their representation in secondary roles in the event to establish which roles have been traditionally attributed to men and women and to determine how and why these roles may or may not have changed throughout the past eleven decades.

American Jewish Sportswomen and the Boycott of the 1936 Nazi Olympics [online]

Linda J Borish

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In the boycott movement of the 1936 Nazi Olympics in Berlin, Germany, some American Jewish sportswomen contributed to this anti-participation stance. This research paper examines some of these American Jewish sportswomen who made a political stand to join the boycott of the 1936 Nazi Olympics. While historical attention has been given to other boycott aspects of the 1936 Nazi Olympics, such as the role of race at these Nazi Olympic Games, or on sportsmen who boycotted these Olympics, little scholarship has focused on Jewish women in American sport involved in the boycott of the 1936 Nazi Olympics. Who are some of these American Jewish sportswomen who participated in the boycott movement? Why did these American Jewish sportswomen join the boycott of these 1936 Nazi Olympics? This paper investigates the athletic careers and activism of these American Jewish women who boycotted the 1936 Nazi Olympics such as Charlotte Epstein, Janice Lifson, Sybil "Syd" Koff, Lillian Copeland, and Pearl Perkins. While not all of these sportswomen can be explored in depth given the time constraints of the paper presentation, the research shows their important role in the anti-participation movement of the 1936 Nazi Olympics. These sportswomen were involved in both Jewish and non-Jewish sport associations. Some of these athletes were involved in the Olympic movement in previous years, and some of these athletes participated in the 1935 Maccabiah Games, known as the "Jewish Olympics" held in Israel. This research paper draws on numerous primary sources including archival records at various repositories, the private archives of such athletes as Sybil "Syd" Koff consisting of writings and letters between Koff and Lillian Copeland, American Jewish periodicals, mainstream newspapers, American Jewish newspapers, and visual evidence. This research contributes to sport history, Olympic history, American Jewish history, women's and gender history, and American ethnic history. The proposed paper addresses themes about the Olympic Games; politics and sport; women, gender, and sport; ethnicity and sport; American sport history in the 1930s; and activism and sport.

Women in Norwegian track and field (1947-1980)

Gerd von der Lippe, Bieke Gils

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The Norwegian Track and Field federation (NFIF) was established in 1896 and opened up to female members in 1947. From then on women could participate in Norwegian Track and Field championships and initially counted for 17 % of the membership, which increased to 39% by 1980.

My speech will examine and discuss possible reasons why it took so long for several women to enter NFIF, and focus on gender equality discourses and narratives within the NFIF in the period from 1947 to 1980. Data will consist of newspaper reports, NFIF official documents, and interview materials. We will look, for example, at gender balance in the makeup of the NFIF's board, the numbers of events women were able to take part in, and which competitions the women's national team participated in, in comparison to their male counterparts. In addition, the paper will also build on the first authors's personal experiences and accounts as track and field athlete and women's rights activist in the 1970s. The struggle for equal rights in a particular important competition, the Holmenkollen-relay for males, will be in focus during the decade. This year, in May, it will be 50 years since she and a friend of her took part illegally. Also, Berit Berthelsen, the most successful Norwegian female track and field athlete in the 1960s will be interviewed (oral history tradition). I will tie the historical contribution of Berit Berthelsen and myself to Pierre Bourdieu's term *doxa* to pinpoint what was understood as 'the natural world' in this period (Bourdieu, 1977).

Findings from the abovementioned sources, as well as interview materials will be set against women's rights and realities (education, gender make up in government and wage disparities) in Norwegian society for the period 1947-80 more broadly.

Plenary 2: ISHPES Early Career Scholar Award : Alec S. Hurley: The Other YMCA: Reverend McQuaid's Young Men's Catholic Association's alternative to the Protestant recreation ethic in Rochester, NY, 1872-1909

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 9:00am - 10:30am · *Location:* Innsikt
Session Chair: Malcolm MacLean

Borrowed Space: Public Buildings, Indoor Sports, and Ethnic Communities at the Turn of the Twentieth Century [online]

Alec S Hurley

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On Thanksgiving Day 1887 the Farragut Boat Club in Chicago, IL served as the impromptu facility for the inaugural game of indoor baseball. Scholars have dedicated substantial intellectual treatment to that story, and the game's history and impact. However, histories of the facilities that accommodated the surprisingly popular indoor pastime remain woefully unearthed. My work addresses that oversight by examining two of the buildings which hosted games for the most competitive indoor baseball league in Rochester, NY, in 1898. That year, the city's Turners hoisted the pennant, spurred on by their infamously large and rambunctious crowd of supporters. Thousands of Rochester's Germans packed the marble floors at Fitzhugh Hall and the Arsenal, where their cheers echoed off the walls to deafening impact.

When not overrun in the evenings with zealous sports supporters, the halls served the city as hubs of public service. Fitzhugh Hall, constructed in 1875, operated as the city's Main Post Office from its construction until 1930. The Arsenal, built eight years earlier, served as the reserve station for the county's military presence until 1905. Both buildings resulted from famed western New York architect Andrew Jackson Warner, who was responsible for developing all Rochester's grandest buildings in the late nineteenth century. Furthermore, both buildings still stand today. Now renovated, updated, and historically protected, they offer a lingering reminder of a forgotten sliver of the city's sporting past.

Explorations into the duality and intersections of place and space are rooted in Susanne Rau's recent history on the subject and Pierre Bourdieu's formulation of fields. This work is a result of repeated visits into the city archives of Rochester, which include detailed histories of the two facilities under examination, the sport of indoor baseball, and local Turner archives. Framing that rich collection of archived data within the framework laid out by Rau, my presentation seeks to deepen the understanding of the origins of indoor playing spaces within sports history. Finally, my presentation concludes with a not on how non-traditional sport spaces continue to act as links between the public spheres of civic life with the private sphere of athletic clubs.

Parallel session 5: Sport and Tourism

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Russell Field

10:45am - 11:15am

Surfing in the north of Scotland: environmentalism, tourism, and tension (1970-2022)

Matthew McDowell

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This paper examines surfing in the north of Scotland in the context of a changing (post-) industrial and rural landscape and seascape. Surfing arrived in Caithness and Sutherland during the 1970s, brought to the region by employees at the Dounreay nuclear research facility. Dounreay, despite being the region's most significant employer, was unsurprisingly rarely seen in the pictures taken by travelling surfers, which emphasised spectacular, otherworldly landscapes and (sometimes) beautiful, "unspoilt" beaches along the Pentland Firth and North Sea. From the outset of surfing's presence, then, a tension existed between the sport's globalised and even UK-wide culture and the local surfing culture which developed: humans had done much to shape the north of Scotland and its coasts, and surfing's local practitioners were far more pragmatic in their relationships with Dounreay and the energy industry – even after nuclear waste had been found on the region's beaches.

There are three main goals here. The first is to discuss north of Scotland's surfers' (and travellers') relationships with geography and Scottish history. The next aim is to place surfing on the north coast in the context of the Scottish anti-nuclear movement, Scottish surfing's own uneven relationship with environmentalism, and the continuing decommissioning of Dounreay. Significantly, this talk also places surfing in the context of the regional history of tourism in Caithness and Sutherland: they had long been two of the most undesirable regions in the Highlands and Islands for overseas tourists (with poor infrastructure to match), but the creation of the North Coast 500 route and the coming of Instagram in the 2010s suddenly made the region ground zero for overtourism in Scotland. Surfing tourism has long been spoken of by policymakers and local media as providing excellent public relations – with the winding down of the nuclear economy, now more so than ever – but quantifying its economic contribution has proven impossible.

This forms part of the research being done for the author's upcoming book. It utilises archival research, particularly in surfing periodicals, local newspapers, and local government archives, and additionally utilises oral history interviews from surfers and policymakers.

11:15am - 11:45am

Mountaineering Advertisements and Commercial Activities in Japanese-ruled Taiwan [online]

Mei-Chun Lin

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This study explored the relationship between mountaineering advertisements and mountaineering-related commercial activities in Taiwan during the Japanese occupation. The findings showed that: (1) Mountaineering that was considered a physical exercise was transformed into a leisure activity in Taiwan halfway through the occupation period. Mountains themselves became the focus of promotional campaigns. Thus, the marketing of mountaineering activities and sales of gears signified the emergence of business opportunities for mountaineering as a tourist activity. (2) A surge of mountaineering advertisements appeared after the 1920s. According to archive data, there were at least forty stores selling personal mountaineering gears and goods, mountaineering food and medicine, mountaineering transportation, and mountaineering-related equipment. (3) Most of these stores were located in Taipei, reflecting that mountaineering was primarily an activity for urbanites. (4) The majority of the people engaged in mountaineering were colonial government officials, students, teachers, industrialists, credit union officials or people with connection with the police. They were intellectuals in the city with the money and the time to spare. Mountaineering was a symbol of fashion, a high-dollar activity to be enjoyed with pleasure. The expensive mountaineering products were targeted at these "leisure-class" consumers, and the appearance of mountaineering advertisements evidenced the demand and high spending on mountaineering equipment by the leisure-class.

11:45am - 12:15pm

Sport and Tourism in France during the Interwar Period

Pierre-Olaf Schut

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The relations between the actors of sport and tourism in France were built on the basis of cooperation before the First World War, as shown by the work of Levet-Labry and Schut (2014). The various commissions of the Touring-Club de France created a link with the main leaders of sports groups such as the Canoe Club de France or the French Alpine Club. During the interwar period, both sectors became more important and independent. The transformations involved the expansion of their audiences, institutional reorganisations and the implementation of public policies. The aim of this paper is to analyse the consequences of this development on the relations between the actors of sport and tourism. The analysis will cross both the actors and the networks they constitute and the links between sport and tourism organisations. To carry out this work, we will rely mainly on the archives of the Touring-Club de France and in particular on the minutes of the commissions which founded the cooperation link with the sports actors. The gradual disappearance of these commissions will be questioned to understand whether it is the result of weakened links between the actors, financial constraints or divergent strategic orientations.

Parallel session 6: Sport and Media

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Malcolm MacLean

Politics and Pirates: The Future of the MENA Sports Broadcasting Market

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In 2020, Qatar's beIN sports network won its World Trade Organization case against Saudi Arabia and its pirate satellite service beoutQ, the largest state-sponsored sports piracy operation ever and one that threatened the exclusive rights model of sports rights worldwide. At one point in 2019, beoutQ carried more than 1300 channels on its IPT service, including sports broadcasters ESPN, Sky, Eurosport and many others. A three-year blockade of Qatar led by KSA ended in January 2021, and in October 2021 the Saudis allowed beIN to resume service in the Kingdom. But beoutQ decimated beIN, leading it to eliminate half its Doha staff and its entire news department. This paper argues that the sports right market in MENA has been transformed by this episode, and that PTV sports in particular will be diminished by the rise of OTT sports services in the Gulf states where internet penetration is high. This paper explores several questions: What is the future of the sports rights market in MENA? In 2019, MENA for the first time made the list of the world's top ten sports markets by rights value. How will international sports rights holders re-evaluate their MENA strategies, or their video rights distribution in other markets? This next year, 2022, the World Cup comes to Qatar; for that year and beyond, what will be beIN's role as an instrument of Qatar's official international sport diplomacy? KSA has announced a new sports PTV initiative with Egypt and already won some significant video rights in the region; what does that suggest for the future of sports television in the wider Arab world, outside of the Gulf? This research will be based on rights data available in publicly available resources (trade press); from propriety sports rights databases (SportBusiness); from interviews with beIN executive and employees; and from interviews with official trade representatives in the region. The paper will contribute to the literature of sports broadcast piracy, which has existed since the beginnings of sports television, and offer some predictions about the future development of the MENA sports video market.

From telegram to radio: the birth and popularisation of 'bench sport' in Finland from 1912 to 1936

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Passionate following of sports is known in Finland as 'bench sport' [in Finnish: *penkkiurheilu*]. Researchers have traced the starting point of the phenomenon to the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm, during which large crowds gathered outside the offices of newspapers in Finnish cities, waiting for news received by telephone or telegram about the results of Finnish athletes. After the emergence of radio in the interwar period, following elite sports became a national pastime. By the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, radio had become a primary sports medium in Finland, and the Finnish highlights of the Games, such as the men's 10 000 metres, were imprinted into a national collective memory.

General histories of Finnish sports culture have touched upon the introduction of telegram and radio as sports media in Finland, but in general, little research has been done on the formative period of Finnish sports media and sports in popular culture. This paper focuses on the understudied early cultural history of 'bench sport', primarily from the perspective of the followers of sport. Following research questions will be examined: how did Finns follow the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1936 and what kind of cultural phenomena developed as a result? How and when did transition from telegram and telephone to radio took place, and how did this change the practice of following sports?

As source material digitalized contemporary Finnish newspapers are analysed with the help of the digital collections service of the National Library of Finland. The research sheds light on the birth process of a Finnish 'bench athlete' and demonstrates the impact of technological advances on Finnish sports culture and following of sports in the first decades of the 20th century.

"Diego is dead, long live Diego!" Maradona's unbroken popularity in Argentina and Naples

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When Diego Armando Maradona died in November 2020, the flags in front of Argentina's public buildings were set at half-mast, altars were erected, millions were lining up to say goodbye to their hero and a three-day national mourning was declared by Alberto Fernandez, the country's president. Something similar happened in the Italian city of Naples where the Argentine footballer played for many years with great success. The public reactions to Maradona's death are a remarkable illustration of his extraordinary popularity both in Argentina and Naples.

However, if we take into account his numerous escapades on and off the football pitch like, for example, drug use, adultery, tax evasion, connections to the Camorra and his famous handball in the quarterfinals of the 1986 World Cup, the cult around Maradona appears in a different light. Usually, heroic figures who break the rules or provide all-too-deep insights into the "backstage" (Goffman 1969) of their life lose public reputation and face. However, in the case of Maradona, his failures neither lead to "social death" (Kastenbaum 1981) through withdrawal of attention nor to an "aura decay" (Benjamin 2013) in public appearance. In fact, the Maradona myth was constructed during lifetime despite numerous scandals. Therefore, one of the most interesting questions is how this myth was decoupled from the historical person, stabilized and immunized.

Maradona has already received much attention from historical and cultural scientists. First and foremost, Archetti (1997 & 2002) has published extensively on the construction of the Maradona myth in the political context of Argentina with a special focus on how the myth reproduces national identity. Our presentation draws on existing findings but reorganizes guiding questions and concepts for the analysis of primary sources from the media. We focus on the patterns of legitimation, "techniques of neutralization" (Sykes & Matza 1957) and "justification stories" (Lehmann 1980) that recurrently appear in the popular discourse on Maradona. We will see that the paradoxes, ambivalences and failures have actually promoted rather than undermined his hero status. Thus, the presentation sheds light on the communicative conditions that counterfactually stabilize and immunize sporting heroes over time.

Parallel session 7: Sports organization and disabilities

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: Innsikt
Session Chair: Sandie Beaudouin

“How was Teaching Methods of Traditional Karate Effective in Physical Education Classes for Children with Intellectual Disabilities with reference to Historical Perspectives?” [online]

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The roots of karate in Japan can be traced back to oral traditions, where it was called "tee (Hand)" in ancient times. There are no historical records to support whether or not the unique martial art of karate originated in the pre-modern society of Ryukyu, and the details are not known. However, the characteristics of the techniques and forms, as well as the names, suggest that Chinese martial arts were adapted to Ryukyu (Naga et al. 2006). Later, at the invitation of Jigoro Kano, Gichin Funakoshi came to the Kanto region and taught mainly to the karate clubs of universities, and spread to the mainland. According to a publication entitled "The University of Tokyo Karate Club 60 Year History Commemorative Issue" (1985), Nisaburo Miki was unsatisfied with Master Funakoshi's karate, so he went to Okinawa with Mizuho Takada during the summer vacation of his second year at the university, and studied with the great masters of various styles. After returning to the mainland, he self-published a book titled "An Outline of Kempo" which he printed at his own expense. However, this tendency resulted in a gradual estrangement between him and Master Funakoshi, and finally, at the end of 1929, Funakoshi resigned as a teacher. However, the contents of the book suggest that there are similarities that can be applied to Free style Kumite today. In 1957, the first All Japan University Karate Championship was held, and karate began to be competitive. In other words, Miki's Free style Kumite created the essence of karate as a traditional sport.

The above history of Miki's Free style Karate justifies the teaching method of Karate, because the results of the analysis of the physical education classes suggested the possibility of learning karate, since the students were able to fight mainly with thrusts in free style kumite without fear due to the use of short stoppages. Therefore, it can be inferred that "Karate as a Budo" can be easily enjoyed as a culture by students with intellectual disabilities, and they can be easily invited to the world view of the depth and profundity of culture.

Sport practice for people with disabilities in France: a history strewn with pitfalls

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The 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games focus on the inclusion of all audiences in sport and include people with disabilities. This desire is part of a long time process during which the reception structures allowing the practice of sports for people with disabilities have gradually been built.

While in 1924, one hundred years before the Paris 2024, the first silent games took place in this same city, the institutional development of different groups in favor of sports practice for people with disabilities during the 20th century testifies to the political and cultural challenges in terms of disability within French society. The first International Games of Stoke Mandeville in 1948, spurred on by the neurosurgeon L. Guttmann, were a fundamental milestone in understanding this structuring in France, which thinks the practice of sports for people with disabilities through a re-educational prism. In the 1960s, the sporting turning point was officially recorded within the Sports Association of the Disabled of France (ASMF). Various conflicts led in 1977 to the creation of the French Handisport Federation (FFH) for the physical or sensory handicap, while the French Federation of adapted sport (FFSA) for the mental handicap. This historic development is now leading to a plurality of modes of practice for PWDs who can choose to join a specific club affiliated with the FFH or the FFSA or an ordinary club. We conducted a survey of ordinary clubs combining a quantitative and qualitative approach. A questionnaire intended for sports clubs (n = 1042) and another intended for license holders with disabilities (n = 1752) supplemented by semi-structured interviews carried out with people with disabilities (n = 64). The results show that inclusion is effective and progressive within clubs, but that there are still cultural and structural obstacles to overcome in order to move from an integrative model to an inclusive model. In addition, the interviews show that their commitment to practice is still a difficult undertaking depending on the nature of the handicap, accessibility, family and social environment, material and / or sensory assistance, the amount of time available... configuring very heterogeneous practice ways.

Development of Ching Woo Athletic Federation: Focusing on the newspapers published in the Nationalist Republic period (1910-1930) [online]

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In recent years, the pre-existing newspapers and periodicals with important academic and historical value in the early Republic of China were included in the full-text database after digital processing, facilitating the historical academic research of this period. This article reinterprets the development context, business strategy and related physical activities of Chin Woo Athletic Federation through the contents of these newspapers and periodicals on this Federation, and then understands its significance in the early Republic of China. The results show that the Federation had more than 50 branches in the late 1920s, making it the largest private sports organization. As a platform for the integration of Chinese and Western sports, this organization is also a stage for Chinese martial arts professionals to develop their talents. Additionally, it had received foreign guests and played an important role in citizen diplomacy, and presented Chinese gymnastics (national martial arts) in front of American congressmen, so as to allow other countries to understand the Chinese body culture and sports, and to reflect the unique Chinese body art. However, this organization has not been able to develop into North China.

Parallel session 8: Technology and performance

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 1:45pm - 3:15pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut

Landscapes of performance: the role of local geography and history in performance tests of Swedish ski talents

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To study at an upper-secondary sport school is to inscribe oneself in a continuum of performance at high level. Given the historical and present importance of such schools for Swedish cross-country skiing, the performance of students at a given age is seen as a rather strong indication of potential for an elite career. One way to measure such performance is to use standardized tests. Following half a century of sportification and scientization, much of those tests can now be done indoors in lab-like settings. However, there are much longer records on local outdoor tests. Many of these schools therefore continue to rely on local landscapes in their test regimes, as a complement to standardized indoor tests on treadmills and SkiErg outlined by the Swedish Ski Association.

This paper deal with specific landscape features for testing at three Swedish upper-secondary ski schools: Hallstatetet in Sollefteå, Hovfjällsracet in Torsby, and Stoltjonastetet in Järpen. The following questions will be addressed: How do the coaches at each school use local tests to analyze performance? How is the importance of local tests articulated, and what role do history and technology play in this process? The study builds on archival sources from three upper-secondary ski schools (Sollefteå, Torsby and Järpen) and on a combination of field visits and semi-structured interviews.

I will argue that the blend of local outdoor tests and nation-wide standardized indoor tests provide key insights into the articulation of what elite performance and talent has been historically and will be in the future. While new scientific findings and technological innovations have enabled more advanced and reliable standardized indoor tests, they have also made the measuring and comparison of local outdoor tests more precise. The continued importance of local landscapes in elite ski education illustrates how the long historical negotiation between natural and scientific training is still vivid, despite far-reaching sportification of cross-country skiing over the last century. Local outdoor tests can be seen as a literal form of *path dependence*, where specific landscapes have grown in importance in parallel with long historical records of performance and thus remained important.

Why is the use of data in sport lagging behind in France when the technical and educational conditions were so favourable? The example of Maurice Martin's analysis of sports space (1910)

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Data, metrics, expected goals or other analytics are now part of the daily life of the coach, otherwise, to a lesser extent of the PE teacher in France. It can be noted, however, that their massive use for high performance purposes is relatively recent and still largely underutilized. For example, Fabien Galthié, coach of the French rugby team, very recently initiated this kind of work with the company SAS data mining, or the French handball federation just starts this kind of study.

However, there is a whole series of works, from the end of the 19th century to the 2000s, which show a real enthusiasm both technological and technical for the use of data in France. Why this underuse, or even delay, when many sports (especially US) have been using these technologies (Instat, Opta, Synergy Sports, Sportradar, etc.) since 1990-2000?

The hypothesis of a cultural difference will be evoked, especially with regard to a lack of interest in a rationality in effectiveness proposed by M. Weber (1904-1905) and developed by A. Guttmann (1978), which would carry notably the Protestant culture, even Freemasons.

After having briefly mentioned some original works concerning the use of these data in France in sport during the 20th century, our intervention will focus on the analysis of the work of Bordeaux Maurice Martin. Journalist and sportsman, he then initiated an original reflection on the «sports space» (1910), but which will not, in principle, really be used before the 1980s, especially in the framework of research in physical education.

“Sporting Moral Codes Reorganized by Lifestyle Sport Culture in the Digital Contents, the SNS and Cyber Spaces” [online]

SHUHEI TONOZUKA

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This paper will examine the role of lifestyle sport culture which is constructed in the digital space with the fusion of cyber space and physical reality that the so-called “Society 5.0”, Japanese Government encourages, aims to create.

In the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020(2021), lifestyle sports such as surfing, skateboarding, newly-qualified with the official Olympic Games events. During the event period, many people post their opinions to the social networking sites and related that these sports appeared to have exemplified true sportsmanship because players looked to have more genuinely enjoyed the event than the cases of the other competitive modern sports. If it is true, there are some possibilities that the concept of sportsmanship may have been shaped in the function of cyber spaces and new sports culture is reconstructed through the concept of 'lifestyle sports'.

In order to explore the above possibilities, it is essential to clarify the mechanisms of sport culture which is reconstructed through the digital space.

For the above purpose, a qualitative analysis of social networking sites is useful. In particular, Twitter and Instagram, based on data obtained from hashtags, reach and engagement numbers, will provide with the useful data in terms of the Instagram analysis tool "Insight Suite for Instagram" and the Twitter tool "HASHTAGIFY", which allows us to find out which hashtags are being tweeted along with the searched hashtags and the influential users related to the hashtags.

The results of the analysis using the above methods show that lifestyle sport culture plays a certain role of the integration of cyber spaces and spaces with physical reality. In other words, the reconstructed sporting norms in virtual space transformed actual codes of lifestyle sport. This is also in line with studies regarding the relation between athletes and social networking sites in which social media encourages users to motivates the practice of everyday sport (Mahan, Seo, Jordan, & Funk, 2015; Zhang, Brackbill Yang, & Centola, 2015) and that not only athletes but also users of social networking sites participate in the construction of lifestyle sport concepts through the new media technology.

Parallel session 9: Gymnastic and exercise

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 1:45pm - 3:15pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Tomaz Pavlin

Hinrich Medau (1890-1974) and the "Deutsche Gymnastik"

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During the *Roaring Twenties*, gymnastics and dance became very popular in Germany, especially among the educated and wealthy elite in the increasingly large and overcrowded cities, mainly Berlin. The modern woman did gymnastics for health and body-shaping. Among the various branches of this "Gymnastikbewegung" (gymnastics movement), that of Rudolf Bode (1881-1970) and Hinrich Medau emerged as a specific system named "Deutsche Gymnastik", using ball, hoop, and cudgels as instruments supporting the rhythmic movement. The movements should be "natural", "rhythmic" and softly swinging.

During the 1930s when the Hitler regime came to power, the name changed to "BDM-gymnastic", referring to the specific concept of body education for girls in the youth organization of the Nazi-Party "Bund Deutscher Mädel" (BDM, Community of German Girls). Hinrich Medau himself, who had opened a private gymnastic school in Berlin in 1929, was appointed member in the exclusive circle of the "Reichsjugendführer" (Leader of German Youth) Baldur von Schirach (1907-1974) to work for the project "Glaube und Schönheit" (Faith and Beauty) including girls aged 18 – 21.

The Medau school of gymnastics still exists, today in the city of Coburg. In the context of a broader project for researching the history of the gymnastic system of Hinrich Medau, we were able to gain access to new archival material on the career of Medau and his system of girls' gymnastic during the Nazi period and beyond. The thesis is that Medau motivated fundamentally the current understanding of gymnastics as a specific concept and means of physical education exclusively for girls and women, at least in Germany. Consequently, the history of the Medau gymnastic contributed to the bipolar gendering of physical education.

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"Good Morning Israel" Michael Ben Hanan's morning exercise program [online]

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"Good Morning Israel"

Michael Ben Hanan's morning exercise program

The revival of the Hebrew body culture, as part of the national revival of the Jewish people, is expressed through its integration into Hebrew education and culture. One of the means that contributed most to its assimilation among the citizens was the radio. The current paper sheds light on Michael Ben Hanan's morning exercise program, which has been an integral part of the Israeli soundtrack for almost four decades and has contributed to building national consciousness in the field of body culture and assimilating a healthy lifestyle among citizens. The paper traces the popularity of the program that aired in the mid-1930s, and traces its status in the public eye and the reactions to it. The study shows that despite the high listening percentages of the program, only a few exercised through it. The program successfully survived the beginning of the television age, which began in Israel in May 1968, but lost its luster in the 1970s. In the third decade of the state's existence, the shared identity that characterized Israeli society loosened and the program, which began broadcasting on the joint initiative of the Department of Physical Training and the Voice of Jerusalem (later, Kol Yisrael), failed to attract listeners.

From Vienna to Vancouver: Hanna Wasserman's 'gymnastik methode' and her contributions to modern body cultures [online]

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Hanne Wasserman became one of a number of Bess Mensendieck's physical culture followers in the early years of the 20th century. Born in Vienna to a Jewish family Wasserman studied at the forefront of physical cultural developments during an extraordinarily fruitful moment in Europe for the flowering of physical culture systems and new theories and ideas around exercise science and mind-body development. Not only was she trained at the Roentgen institute in early X-ray and electro-therapy, she studied with gestalt psychologists Carl and Charlotte Buhler, opened her own gymnastic studio in the heart of Vienna and taught her system of 'Tagliche gymnastics' to famous society icons such as Marlene Dietrich and the Rothschilds. Forced to flee Austria in 1939 following Anschluss, she eventually found refuge in Vancouver in 1943. During the next four decades she re-established a remarkable career teaching gymnastics and body culture while providing massage therapy and injury prevention to the Vancouver Jewish elite.

At her death in 1983, her belongings, pictures and documents were removed by her executor; the latter later purchased by a rare book collector and sold to a University library. Wasserman saved everything, so the abundant material reveals a fascinating personal life story as well as providing a critical entry point into the transatlantic movement of somatic practices and injury prevention between Europe and North America that affected the development of functional exercise systems and therapeutic practices. They not only illuminate the gymnastics and physical therapy systems Wasserman studied and promoted in Vienna and taught later to the upper echelon of Vancouver society, but also provide important clues to the foundational developments of physiotherapy as a registered health care profession in British Columbia.

Parallel session 10: Sport, coloniality and a decolonial other

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 3:30pm - 5:00pm · Location: C 1.2

Session Chair: Margrethe Voll Storaas

Sport, coloniality and a decolonial other

Malcolm MacLean¹, Helge Christian Pedersen², Ornella Nzindukiyimana³, Isak Lidström⁴

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Sport occupies a complex and contradictory place in both contemporary and historical understandings. Mythologised as a product of modern Britain, this epistemological singularity, in both conceptual and experiential terms, conceals a much more direct dynamic of power behind sport's complex social, cultural, political and economic movements in a global field. Diffusionist myths depict sport as an export item, carried by cultural entrepreneurs including missionaries and school teachers, traders, merchants and military forces as both a practice of pleasure and leisure and as civilising tool, as part of a can(n)on designed to bring colonised peoples into the modern world. Alongside this explicit discourse of diffusion, there is an implicit discourse of adoption where sport is seen as being taken up and experienced by colonised peoples as it is by colonisers.

These diffusionist myths, increasingly critiqued in scholarly debates but still powerfully held and invoked in cultural, social and political discourses, grant agency to the colonisers while reducing colonised peoples to the status of stage scenery. These scholarly critiques have several strands including those that see sport as a site where colonisers mark themselves off as distinct from their metropolitan sources as a form of colonial nationalism. Other strands look to the emergence of 'national styles' of play and the adoption or development of place specific national games, some of which are adaptations and appropriations of Indigenous body culture practices. Alongside these there is a growing interest in sport and movement cultures in the transnational articulations of diasporic identities. In a few instances we see modern sports being recast with adaptations leading to place-specific Indigenous meanings and given new significance. With the rise of new forms of analyses of matrices of domination, of coloniality-modernity and associated colonial matrices of power, these critiques of trends in sport history are ripe for further exploration.

This panel explores the possibilities of recent thinking in decolonial practice and theory, unravels the implications of further highlighting distinctions between diaspora, colonial nationalism and Indigeneity, considers the significance of Indigenous voices in these discussions including asking who may speak for the colonised. In doing so we pull back the covers to consider the potential histories concealed and overwritten by the power of coloniality.

Parallel session 10b: Varia

Time: Thursday, 30/June/2022: 3:30pm - 5:00pm · Location: Innsikt
Session Chair: Tomaz Pavlin

Lia Manoliu- The Golden lady of the Romanian Olympic movement

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Lia Manoliu was the first athlete in the world to compete in six editions of the Olympic Games between 1952-1972, becoming the Olympic champion in the 1968 edition. She was active involved in promotion female athletes in different position at national or international sport institutions. Lia Manoliu will be elected president of the Romanian Olympic Committee a few weeks after the fall of Nicolae Ceausescu's communist regime, being one of the first women in the world to reach such an important position. This paper will cover her journey from the athlete with international performances and three Olympic medals to the woman who will lead the Romanian sports movement for 8 years till 1998 when she passed away. During this year's Romania will continue to have great results at Olympic Games. She was also the one that encourage the foundation of the Romanian Olympic Academy because she support as much as possible the education through sport. The paper is based on the study of documents, newspapers, research studies and interviews with colleagues, family members, former athletes etc and its coming in 2022 when we celebrate 90 years from her birthday.

"An extremely high price to pay": prominent queer athletes in 1920s and 30s Germany

Kay Schiller

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This paper discusses how queer elite sportsmen of the German "war youth generation" negotiated their homosexual identities in the 1920s and 30s. This was a time when gay sex was illegal and carried severe punishments, and queerness was (and often still is) frowned upon by athletes, as well as spectators and sport functionaries, both in Germany and abroad. By focusing on the biographies of the well-known tennis player Gottfried von Cramm (1909-1976) and mid-distance runner Otto Peltzer (1900-1970), as well as the less prominent but similarly accomplished 100-Meter-relay runner Alex Natan (1906-1971), the paper aims to show the different effects that a queer sexual identity had on individual athletes' lives and careers. It will especially highlight the difficult balancing acts between deviance and conformity queer athletes performed as "outsiders" in achieving sporting success under contemporary heteronormative sexual regimes.

While von Cramm became a national hero after winning the French Open in 1934, he steadfastly refused to allow the Nazi regime to politically instrumentalize his success. In 1938 he was "found out", charged with breaking section 175 of the German criminal code and tried and imprisoned. When returning to competitive tennis a year later, officials at Wimbledon refused to let him play under the pretext of his conviction. Peltzer, an international star athlete and world record holder in the late 1920s, was an early supporter of the Nazis and SS member. Arrested and tried on paedophilia charges, he suffered through four years in the Mauthausen concentration camp. Due to the resistance of the German sports establishment, he did not land on his feet again after 1945. The Jewish-German Natan, holder of the 4x100-Meter relay world record with SC Charlottenburg, left Germany for exile in England in 1933 and became involved with the anti-Nazi resistance. Like for von Cramm and Peltzer, his queerness led to his imprisonment, in his case by the British authorities as an "enemy alien" from 1939 to 1943. Because he never fully returned to Germany, he managed to become a successful sports journalist in the Bonn Republic.

Children and horses - The history of Norwegian riding schools

Oskar Solenes

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During the 1960's, the Norwegian Equestrian Federation experienced a revolutionary development in new clubs and individual memberships. Since the Norwegian Equestrian Federation (NRYF) was established in 1915, and up until 1960, the number of clubs and members was relatively stable. Equestrian sport in Norway, as in many other European countries, had tight relationships to military officers and their horses (Hedenborg, Palmquist & Rosen, 2021). One of the leading clubs in Norway at the beginning of the 20th century was the Officers Riding Club (Borgen, 1979). At the beginning of the 1970's, the influence of military officers seems to have been replaced by numerous children. During the 1960's the number of clubs as well as memberships was nearly five times as high, most of them were children.

The role of the horse in society changed at the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, in Norway as in many other countries (Thorsen, 2020). What used to be a trusted working partner for men was replaced by lorries, cars and tractors, and the horses slowly disappeared from the cities, as they did in military services.

In this paper we investigate how the Norwegian Equestrian Federation changed during the 1960's. Based on membership statistics one can state that there was some sort of a 'childification' of equestrian sport, as well as a shift towards equestrian sport becoming more and more a sport for girls and women. We discuss the role age and gender in this change. Another interesting question to discuss is if this change was part of grassroot movement or a result of initiatives from the Norwegian Equestrian Federation. The findings will also be discusses in relation to the history of sport in Norway. The work is based on some archive material, both local and national newspapers, as well as other written sources (history of clubs and federations).

Parallel session 11: Visual, media and representations of sport

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Glenn Eilif Solberg

Sport and celebrity culture – national heroes in the media representation of sport

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Celebrity is a central feature of commercial sports. What makes sport unique as an entertainment industry is its ability to create national heroes. In the media, success in sports is often linked to national pride and individual sport stars are represented in the media as the heroes of nations. This phenomenon has attracted interest among many scholars of media sport (Smart 2005, Whannel 2002, Sandvoss 2012) but the question of differentiation between the different categories of celebrity remains largely unsolved. What defines a national hero and what separates a hero from a sport star or celebrity?

In this paper I will approach this question with the examples of two of the greatest stars in the history of Swedish sport, the alpine skier Ingemar Stenmark and the tennis player Björn Borg. Their outstanding careers during the 1970's turned them into international superstars and in a dominating contemporary narrative, they are viewed as two of the greatest national heroes in Swedish sports of all times. A closer analysis on the media representation of the two superstars during their active careers tell a somewhat different story, however. While Stenmark was truly represented as a genuine national hero, the representation of Borg was always more complicated. In a time when commercialization was seen as a threat to the Swedish sporting system, Borg was often regarded as a symbol of the commercial values in the Swedish media. Borg and Stenmark represent a fascinating example of how two exceptionally successful athletes can be represented very differently in the media; one as a national hero, the other as an international superstar – but not necessarily as a hero of the nation. With this example I will present a model for understanding how different celebrity categories relate to each other and discuss how sport heroes are constructed and sometimes deconstructed in the media.

Sport history, the visual, and “graphic histories”

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Comics, in particular the rebranded for adult readers “graphic novel,” have until recently struggled to be taken seriously as a subject of scholarly investigation. Focusing primarily on North American comics and graphic novels, this paper explores the connection between comics/graphic novels and sport history.

Focusing primarily on material originally published in English, this paper offers an overview and history of the genre, focusing in particular on representations of sport and physical culture, from the sequential narrative illustration of early newspaper strips (such as Richard Felton Outcault's “The Yellow Kid”) and subsequently comic books (in particular the physical culture of superhero comics) to the emergence of long-form graphic novels. Baetens and Frey (2015: 13) argue that it is “the ability of the graphic novel to work on the borderlines of first-person narrative, history-from-below, and oral history, as well as to introduce fiction with historical meaning (and vice versa), that makes it so fascinating and important a body of work.”

This paper considers the possibilities for sport history inherent in comics. The focus here is two-fold: first, considering graphic novels as representations of sport history and the importance of incorporating them into historical sources. Few graphic novels about sport have received scholarly treatment, including *The Golem's Mighty Swing* (2001) by James Sturm, *Mendoza the Jew* (2013) by Ronald Schechter, and Reinhard Kleist's *The Boxer* (2013). Second, consideration is given to Kristofferson & Orpana's (2018) notion of “graphic histories” and the ways in which the comic form opens up possibilities for the dissemination of sport history.

This paper concludes with a proposed typology of sport-historical themed graphic novels as a way of asserting the significance of the comic/graphic novel to sport history, both as an historical artifact for consideration as evidence and as a representational vehicle for dissemination of research.

“A team of nationalized Nigerians”: Football and the Visual Representations of National Identity in Ecuador (1948-2006)

Enrico Castro Montes

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“[...] they have put together a team of nationalized Nigerians . . . But weren't Ecuadorians Indians like me? Well, not at all, now they are almost all *negritos*. Where did they get that skin color? If I were working for the FIFA I would investigate this, because these banana producers [bananeros] (that's how we call Ecuadorians in Argentina), they are cheating.” The fact that Ecuador's national football team almost completely consisted of Afro-Ecuadorian players led to these racist remarks made by former Argentinian goalkeeper and popular football talk show guest Hugo ‘El Loco’ Gatti during the 2006 FIFA World Cup and shows the ambiguities of Ecuador's national identities. Many foreigners see Ecuador as one of the Latin American countries with the largest indigenous population, while the Ecuadorian elites conceive the nation as ‘mestizo’ (the product of the mixing of Spanish and indigenous ancestry). As such, the ethnic composition of the national football team at the world cup countered these dominant views because they both ignore Afro-Ecuadorians as an integral part of the nation. Through the analysis of images related to football in sport magazines and books, I investigate the visual representations of national identity in Ecuador from 1948 to 2006. I argue that football was one of the sectors in civil society where the ideology of ‘mestizaje’ was most contested as it formed a popular public arena for neglected ethnic groups to negotiate national identities different from the dominant mestizo narrative by the elites. By doing this, I indicate how sports history can help us to uncover subaltern national identities.

Parallel session 12: Football and identities

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Oskar Solenes

The influence of intellectual elites in the development of Japanese football identity (1931-41) [online]

Dale Whitfield

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The 1872 Education Ordinance facilitated the establishment of football within Japanese education institutions, stimulated by the influx of British teachers to teach in the country's new nationwide education system. While the historiography of Japanese football has stressed the role of such foreign experts on the establishment and growth of the game during its early periods, there has been limited analysis of the influence exerted by the intellectual elite emerging from these newly emerging institutions. They were pivotal in establishing the sport's longstanding association with Japanese schools and universities and subsequently the formation of Japan's footballing identity, which continues to prevail to the present day.

Utilizing articles published in *Shukya*, a monthly national association football magazine published by the Japan Football Association between 1931 and 1974, this paper argues that the influence of Japan's intellectual elite impacted the development of football during a significant period of its expansion both nationwide and also internationally.

The students and graduates of Japan's elite education institutions were the most substantial contributors throughout the magazine's publication history, monopolizing authorship and significant roles in the governing body and domestic and international football participation. Their positions, and proficiency in the English language, were crucial in disseminating knowledge relating to this foreign-originating game, responsible for translating numerous overseas books and articles circulated to an expanding number of football enthusiasts nationwide. Consequently, the strong resentment of "professionalism", which was congruent with Great Britain's position during the pre-war period, is remarked upon and was undoubtedly influential in the longstanding institutionalization of amateurism in the sport for a significant period of its history. The desire to develop an inherently Japanese footballing identity, which is influenced by yet distinctive from other countries, further contributes to the narrative of the sport's enduring relationship with both amateurism and education, in contrast to almost every other prominent football nation.

Hymns and gloating chants – a history of football songs

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While studies of football fan cultures have developed into a significant subfield of numerous social sciences since the turn of the millennium, a more marginal attention has been directed towards analysing the meaning and migration of songs and chants performed by football spectators in different parts of the world. As cultural practices in football stadiums across the world, tunes and lyrics have for decades been borrowed from pop songs, folk music, military marches, religious music and children's songs that have seen songs migrate between continents and fitted to the symbolic meanings of rivaling football identities. In this presentation football songs are analysed from two main categories: tribute songs and gloating chants. While the tribute songs tend to celebrate the football club and its community in ways that resemble psalms or other religious songs, the gloating songs are directed towards rival clubs; real and imagined enemies. These songs are often expressed through symbolic gestures such as threats of violence and gloating sarcasms, linking up with broader cultural and political contents and identities. Empirical examples are drawn primarily from British football where chants and songs continue to hold a strong position, and include participant field observations from the early 1990's until the present day. Club hymns have migrated, regularly seeing psalms, ballads and folk tunes fitted to serve local purposes, while the tunes of the gloating songs are often borrowed from comedy shows and cheerful popular songs. Both anglophile orientations of football support in Norway is outcategories often share a common origin in music once made popular by famous musicians.

The Soviet National Soccer Team in Transition: Fluid Identities in the USSR (1950-1956)

Yacov Zohn

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My paper will be a preliminary chapter from my current dissertation research. For this conference, I propose to write about the transition that occurred regarding the ethnic composition and state-crafted representational identity of the USSR's national soccer team at the end of the Stalin era, with special attention paid to the 1952 Olympic games. With the assistance of Soviet periodicals, *Igra Millionov*, and secondary literature, my questions seek to expose the fractured political nature of soccer in the USSR at this point in time, which featured a variety of geographical regions, governmental organizations, industries, politicians, and sports administrators vying for power and influence. The fallout of the USSR team's dramatic and disappointing performance at the 1952 Olympics illustrated the dangers and importance of playing for the Soviet team. The army's Moscow club team, TsDSA, provided the backbone (at least in the minds of the authorities) of the 1952 Olympic team, which lost against a talented and inspired Yugoslavia. This defeat to Stalin's enemy, Tito, so angered the Soviet leadership that the Politburo pressured the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports to blame the TsDSA team for the humiliation and consequently published Order 793. This order disbanded the TsDSA team and even went so far as to expunge its existence from official records. Though I am only just starting my research on this topic, I hypothesize that the vacuum created in the Soviet soccer team by these events, opened the possibility for more diverse representation of the USSR inside the team's constituency. The political upheaval ensuing from Stalin's demise 1 year later further freed the team (somewhat) from centralized political control and allowed for more sports minded considerations, which may have played a role in the improvement of results in competition and changes in personnel. While certain club teams are well documented in the academic literature, the national team is less studied, yet offers a point of juncture of the regional (i.e. club and local governments), national, and federal (i.e. army, secret police, and state agencies) political forces.

Parallel session 13: Rowing and kayaking

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 10:45am - 12:15pm · Location: Innsikt
Session Chair: Pierre-Olaf Schut

The construction and innovation of boat builders in the development of rowing in France: the case of the Dossunet company (1850-1930)

Sandie Beaudouin

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The development of river navigation from the middle of the 19th century was accompanied by a strong presence of boat-builders throughout France, particularly in the Paris region. The subject of craftsmen, key players in the construction of sports equipment, has been little studied in the history of rowing apart from the work of Simon Wenham on the Salter Bros company in England, and Stéphanie Arquey in France. We propose, based on the study of the Dossunet workshops, to examine the link between craftsmen, rowing clubs and institutions. The Dossunet brothers (Louis and Emile Dossunet) set up their garage in the Paris region in the middle of the 19th century. Very quickly, this company specialised in the construction of racing boats and built up an important reputation in France and internationally. The analysis focuses on the collaborations between these boat builders and rowing clubs in order to determine the evolution of the racing boat market in terms of construction and production techniques. On the other hand, their status as manual workers, as well as the types of models built and the innovations brought to the boats, raise questions about the debates that animate the federal institution on amateurism, the racing code and the transportation of material. We will then attempt to determine the role of these builders within the institution and to measure their impact on the standardisation of boats, which began in the early 1880s, thus complicating the phenomenon of the institutionalisation of rowing.

The aim of this article is to understand the role and place of a family of boat builders in the development of rowing. Our research method focuses on the analysis of a corpus. We will rely on the nautical press (magazine *l'Aviron*, *le Yacht*), the professional directories (les annuaires du commerce) and the archives of nautical societies.

Women's rowing in the São Paulo regatta clubs (Brazil, 1920'-1930')

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At the beginning of the 20th century, many regatta clubs were established in São Paulo, making rowing one of the most popular sports in the city during this period. This paper aims to analyze the practice of rowing by women in the regatta clubs between the 1920' and 1930'. For this purpose, we analyzed the collections of three regatta clubs (Clube de Regatas Tietê, Clube Esperia, and Associação Atlético São Paulo), as well as information from the newspaper *Correio Paulistano*, in a specific column called rowing.

It was the period in which rowing became more sportive in the city of São Paulo. New rules were established, and federations were created. In addition, clubs began to compete nationally and internationally. Through this process which happened in this nautical sport, the question for this investigation is: did these changes permeate women rowing?

In the sources investigated, we found three distinct relations between women and rowing. The first set of sources points to an indirect approach. It means that women were spectators of the races or 'godmothers' of the new boats bought by the clubs.

The second practice analyzed was the internal festivals, which counted with the participation of the women associated. They competed among themselves or participated in festivals and crossings. In the same period, the newspapers spread the idea that rowing was a hygienic and healthy practice, being recommended for modern women.

Finally, we found evidence of competitive practices. Most of them were related to school sports competitions held between private schools. In the clubs analyzed, we found only one contest between Clube Esperia and Clube de Regatas Tietê. Besides, the São Paulo Rowing Federation sponsored only one women's regatta.

This research concludes that, contrary to the indications by initial research conducted in Brazil, women practiced rowing during the period under study. However, the competitive and federated practice, which grew with male rowing in the city, was little encouraged. Corroborating Schweinbeiz's (2010) studies on women rowing in England, we conclude that women's participation in São Paulo rowing was mostly intramural, which means only inside the regatta clubs.

The Whitewater stadium of Vaires-sur-Marne : an Olympics site for Paris 2024 Origins and heritage

Antoine MARSAC

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Whitewater sports such as kayaking or rafting have been popular like summer activities. Historically, canoeing is based on the principle of free circulation on water streams and on a tourism-oriented overview of nature (Bertho-Lavenir, 2001). In post-war years, rivers were closed to navigation which led kayakers to look for new spaces to practise.

Today, what are to be known as leisure site are attractive facilities for leisure activities within new towns, that is to say post-World War models of cities surrounding Paris, for which urban local policies and governmental actions (Kjaer, 2004) have been largely contributing to their fast-growing expansion (Cox, 1997), later on centred around leisure and recreation activities in the Paris region since the 1980's. Slalom Canoeing has been an Olympic sport since 1992. This is a contest set requiring a specific practice space.

The Whitewater stadium of Vaires-sur-Marne was built in 2019 in order to develop competitions and leisure. This is the major site in the world with 3 courses with innovations. To understand the issues it raises, we examine the activity's relationship to space, using the concept of spatial apparatuses. Indeed, Whitewater stadium reveals an underlying logic of artificiality, characteristic of built facilities. But after Paris 2024 Olympic Games what are the heritage ?

This work is part of a sociological approach and historical analysis on the origin of innovation. It is based on a series of semi-structured interviews with sportsmen, entrepreneurs and guides and on the study of a corpus of articles. Collected data were subjected to an analysis of content through a Documentary studies with thematic treatment of occurrences. This work follows a survey previously conducted *in situ* observing kayakers within the Whitewater stadium. The purpose was to define the ethnography of the Whitewater stadium enthusiasts while following the local guides in their practise on the leisure site. However, such an approach may not be so evident due to the fact that the notion of innovation is omnipresent in sociological works and in recreation planning and management (Marsac, 2011).

Parallel session 14: International relations and diplomacy

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 1:45pm - 3:15pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Russell Field

The Francophone Games: a space for multilateral and transnational sports cooperation under construction (1969-1989) [online]

Pascal Charitas¹, Cyril Polycarpe²

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In 1969, the Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport having French as a common language (CONFÉJES) was created, a few days before the first intergovernmental conference of Francophone cultures. The following year, France initiated the birth of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) and participated in the foundation of the International Organisation of Francophone Cultures (OIF) in order to rally African leaders and Quebec. The aim was to build a transnational space as an 'organic community' in order to create an 'anticipatory awareness' based on multiculturalism. That is to say a 'counter-force' which is based on a utopian vision of a liberal space (Barréa, 2002) to be built on cultural and economic exchanges in order to anticipate conflicts (Braillard and Djali, 2002). François Mitterrand's presidency gave impetus to the first Francophone Cultures summit (Versailles, 1985), which established technical and cultural cooperation within an international political and normative space (Meszaros, Dang, Durez, 2021). The second summit of Francophone Cultures (Quebec, 1987) gave birth to the Francophone Games and an International Committee of the Francophone Games (CIJF, 1988), revealing sport as a tool for the cultural diffusion of the French language. Francophone Cultures thus serve as an interface, a network and a relay for a reticular and multi-scaled organisation (Massart-Piérard, 2007). However, do the Francophonie Games represent a space for exchange and cultural reciprocity between member countries or a place for the domination of one culture over others? Should sport be perceived as a propaganda device for the French language, a form of cultural soft power to be globalised (Badie, 2001)? We will analyse the emergence of the Francophone Games entrusted to CONFÉJES and organised for the first time in two Moroccan cities (Casablanca and Rabat, July 1989), based on the archives of CONFÉJES, French ministries, correspondence with French-speaking countries (particularly in Africa) and the press, in order to understand the issues at stake and the role France played. Thus, between pluralism and universalism, how do these Games reflect the political stakes linked to the Francophone Cultures?

The competition of sports diplomacy in the global south between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait during the Cold War [online]

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After the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950, East Asia entered the global Cold War political situation, and international politics was full of competitions in various sports. After the Soviet Union rejoined the Olympic Movement in 1952, sports diplomacy became the key battlefield of the Cold War following the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union on various continents and international occasions. The competition for sports diplomacy across the Taiwan Strait followed this trend and opened its history. Since the separation of the two sides in 1949, the two sides have had their own experience in sports development, and under the premise of the "One China" policy, they have never stopped competitions in politics, military, economics, international relations, culture, etc. In maintaining the international orthodox status and survival strategy, the competition for sports diplomacy is extended to the global south, and the power division of international sports organizations. This paper aims to analyze the sport diplomacy competition in Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia between Taiwan and China during the Cold War. This paper adopts the research method of diplomatic international history, because it provides additional methods for sports topics, so that sports organizations, their activities and relations between countries can be understood in more detail. Diplomatic history requires multi-archival research and in-depth understanding of decision makers in related countries. Combining documents from other related organizations and individuals will make the story more complete. Sport history research can also benefit from combining the records of government agencies that often communicate with overseas athletes. These records are usually related to logistics, business consulting and other general consular affairs assistance, and diplomats stationed in other countries can provide information on athlete behavior and rich written records of foreign opinions. This paper is based on the point of view of sport soft power with active thinking, and then focuses on the main axis of the discussion with the framework of sport diplomacy, and finally uses the most critical sport diplomacy resources to describe and examine the cross-strait experience in the global south.

"Ambassadors in Short Pants" or "Rebuttal Witnesses"? – The Harlem Globetrotters' 1959 Trip to the Soviet Union [online]

Sam Schelfhout

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As relations soured between the hegemonic powers of the United States and the Soviet Union in the early stages of the Cold War, diplomatic experts on both sides of the conflict sought cultural initiatives not only to dial down tensions, but also to showcase each nation's way of life to the global populace. Recruiting native sports teams and athletes to represent their home nations was not an uncommon tactic employed by the U.S. during this time, and one popular organization the U.S. State Department utilized during this time was the Harlem Globetrotters. Following successful tours outside of the United States throughout the 1950s, the Globetrotters basketball team made its inaugural visit to the Soviet Union in 1959 to play against top Soviet squads in hopes of displaying impressions of open friendliness between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. While the team's chief tactic was to illustrate the team's signature free-spirited, silly antics on the court, Soviet citizens expected heated competitions between the best that each nation had to offer. This differed from many goodwill sporting exchanges during the decade, in which sporting success typically demonstrated national superiority.

This paper will highlight the importance of Cold War exchange diplomacy from the perspective of the U.S. government and why the Globetrotters present a unique case of sport diplomacy at the height of the Cold War. A broad overview of the use of Black Americans as diplomats will be discussed to highlight how the U.S. attempted to counter international condemnation of race discrimination in its diplomatic efforts. While the Globetrotters made significant ambassadorial progress among the Soviet citizenry throughout their visit beyond the Iron Curtain, the trip was overshadowed by larger issues of the era, thus suppressing its potential impact on the Soviet citizenry. This paper uses primary materials from newspapers of the era and the Abe Saperstein Harlem Globetrotters Papers at the Briscoe Center for American History in Austin, Texas, to provide insight into how these tours were conducted and adds to existing literature on why tours such as these were popular during the Cold War.

Parallel session 15: Rugby players and clubs

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 1:45pm - 3:15pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Evelise AMGARTEN QUITZAU

Reconstructing performance narratives of three historically significant Springbok women rugby players between 2002 and 2016 [online]

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Reconstructing performance narratives of three historically significant Springbok women rugby players between 2002 and 2016

Maria Magretha Wilhelmina Louw

Dr Francois Johannes Cleophas & Prof Wilbur Kraak

University of Stellenbosch, MSc. Sport Science Student.

The recording and writing of South African women's rugby history progressed in the shadow of a male dominant narrative. Hence, this presentation is based on a study that aims to reconstruct performance narratives of three historically significant Springbok women's rugby players between 2002 and 2016: Ingrid Botha, Yolanda Meiring, and Lorinda Brown. The criteria for selection were: represented South Africa in one or more World Cup tournaments and was awarded Springbok Player of the Year. Additional criteria included, representing South Africa in both fifteens and sevens rugby and captained the Springboks at least once. This research concluded that their performance narrative showed that these women accumulated a statistically significant record of number of matches played, points scored, championship titles, awards won and more, that necessitates further study. It is also revealing of emergent issues in modern South African rugby history, that shows how women's rugby is still not on par with men when it comes to contracts, status, medical coverage, and public attention.

The origins of Racing Club de France (1882-1924)

Yohann Fortune, Michaël Attali, Doriane Gomet, Jean-Nicolas Renaud

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Founded in 1882, Racing Club de France (RCF) was one of the very first sports clubs in France. It did not, however, start to function as such until 1884, under the stewardship of Georges de St Clair and Ernest Demay. After two difficult first years, RCF was reshuffled to produce a new distribution of responsibilities for a fresh start and the development of its networks of influence. This enabled it, through the work of its managers, to play a major role in the organization of the 1900 and 1924 Olympic Games in France. What foundations undergirded the history of this iconic French sports club? Which actors were involved in its creation, independence, and golden years? What role did it play in fostering the practice of sport both nationally and internationally? Addressing these questions, this paper seeks to reveal the mechanisms that enabled RCF to set itself up in such a way as to achieve a first form of organizational maturity within the space of four decades. An analysis of the club's archives (minutes of general assemblies and steering committee, yearbooks, the RCF magazine, photos, statutes), cross-referenced with that of articles from the press, *Tous les Sports* magazine and archives of the Union of French Athletic Sports Societies, (reports and *Les sports athlétiques* journal) point to a fivefold mechanism consisting of establishing a management system and setting a geographical base, as well as engaging in sports activism, winning over schools, and creating the *esprit Racing*. It was first and foremost the internal organization of the club that was established, tweaked, and perfected: forging links with political figures and drawing up statutes, securing funding and devising a recruitment strategy, etc. Yet the meteoric rise of RCF can also be attributed to it putting down roots in the heart of the Bois de Boulogne with the building of the Croix Catelan site. This was a decisive step as it allowed the club to create its own events and promote sport among school communities. Lastly, the reputation of RCF seemed to be intertwined with the spirit it exuded, which became key to its identity.

From Verwoerd to Vorster: the fate of Maori rugby players in South African political hands (1964-1970) ?

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The exclusion of Maori players from New Zealand rugby teams travelling to South Africa during the colonial and apartheid era has recently been the subject of some academic writings (Chandler and Nauright, 2013 ; Nauright and Wiggins, 2016), which mainly examine the side-effects of this exclusion in terms of protest movements against apartheid. Yet, the study of the South African political change occurring in the late sixties and allowing henceforward Maori players to come to the Republic of South Africa as "honourary whites" has not received the same attention from scholars. Drawing on newspapers archives and recent interviews of players involved, the goal of this presentation is to focus on the period ranging from the time Prime minister H. F. Verwoerd pronounced his infamous Loskop Dam speech which once again denied the entry of Maori players on South African soil, to the time Prime minister B. J. Vorster altered the South African policy on international sporting contacts permitting non-white players and supporters to be officially welcomed in South Africa. What were the causes of such a change and what were the motivations of non-white New Zealand players willing to come to the Republic when the level of racial discrimination and violent repression against non-white South Africans were high. How were these players seen by the local population and by their countrymen in New Zealand? These are the questions we aim at answering while constantly referring to the political and cultural contexts in which these events took place.

Parallel session 16: Ski session

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 3:30pm - 5:00pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Susanna Hedenborg

Jewish influence on Austrian skiing until 1938

Christof Thöny

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For a long time, the historiography of skiing in Austria was limited to the narratives of sporting successes, the biographies of individual skiing pioneers such as Mathias Zdarsky, Georg Bilgeri and, Hannes Schneider, or the chronicles of clubs and associations. In these works, however, it is often noticeable that they were practically written in "Aryanized" form. Even in scientific contributions, the achievements of Jewish functionaries were often concealed long after 1945. A critical look at the time of National Socialism has also remained absent from the Austrian Ski Association to this day, as Andreas Praher has impressively demonstrated in his recently published work "Österreichs Skisport im Nationalsozialismus". He also proves how Jews were often harassed in the field of skiing even before the "Anschluss" of Austria, especially by the introduction of the "Arian paragraph".

This article builds on this work and looks at the collective biography of Jewish ski athletes up to 1938. For this purpose, the membership lists of important ski clubs are analyzed as well as the national and regional press. More or less well-known personalities such as Rudolf Gomperz, Walter Mosauer and Paul Preuß are treated as well as those who remained largely unknown until then, such as Georg Eisenschiml, but who had often made significant contributions to the development of skiing.

The reception history of Jewish skiing in Austria after the Second World War and the Shoah is examined in a second part. Not least, the question is examined to what extent anti-Semitic resentment continued to shape the discourse. A well-known example is the "Schranz Affair" of 1972, when, after the exclusion of the ski racer Karl Schranz from the Winter Olympics in Sapporo, the Jewish sport's official Avery Brundage became the focus of anti-Semitic tirades.

Paula Kann Valar: The hidden story of a female Jewish US skier

Andreas Praher

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Paula Kann Valar was one of the most successful female downhill skiers of the United States in the 1940s. She was born in 1922 in Vienna. Because of her Jewish origin she had to escape when the Nazis came into power in Austria. In her youth Kann Valar was a member of the Jewish sport club Hakoah, her training ground was the Semmering. In the United States she met up with Hannes Schneider and other ski migrants from Austria in the White Mountains. In 1945 she was named to the US national team and could win the national downhill championships in 1946. In 1947 she was awarded for Best Women Skier in Salt Lake City and in 1948 she was named to the American Alpine Skiing Olympic Team, skiing in St. Moritz, Switzerland, placing eleventh in the Olympic slalom. After her career as a skier she became a professional ski instructor and served skiing at the Mittersill Ski Area near Franconia, New Hampshire together with her husband Paul Valar. Both helped to build up the New England Ski Museum in Franconia, New Hampshire. Until today her biography is part of a collective culture of remembrance in the state of New Hampshire and in ski circles all over America. In 1970 she was voted into the Ski Hall of Fame which could be seen as a great honor for female athletes at this time. In Austria and Europe the story of Paula Kann Valar together with the story of Jewish sport migration is not being remembered. The paper examines the importance of Paula Kann Valar for US skiing and looks behind the facades of a national hero story. It analyzes a female migration story in context of global sport migration and the Jewish exodus.

Planica – 101 m

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On Sunday, March 15, 1936, a ski jumping event was held in Planica (Slovenia, Yugoslavia) where the Austrian Joseph Brad jumped 101 m. That was the long-awaited first ski jump over 100 m and at the same time a new world record. The central newspaper Jutro (Morning) published a reportage about the event and record on the front page under a quoted title, while also the other newspapers gave quite an attention to the event. The sport notion on the first page was also a journal rarity of the time as the sports did not yet receive such public recognition or attention. In daily journalism had more attention gymnastic organizations, especially central Sokol gymnastic organization.

The ski jump event in March 1936 was an ambitiously planned international ski-sport event organized under the umbrella of Yugoslav winter sport association. It was attended by around 15,000 spectators. With Brad's jump, the name Planica was taken widely to the ski world, although the first international events started some years ago. Many were surprised by the fact that Planica hosts the ski jump record which triggered critical views in the international ski organization. That caused also the prohibition of further events in Planica and on the other side the struggle of Yugoslav ski committee members for the recognition of the new discipline »ski flights« instead of jumps. Besides the story was already also a national sport-technological prestige of having the biggest ski jump presented in the international ski sport.

In the article we will focus on the genesis of the Planica ski hill and the 1936 event with a record jump and competitive surprises within the event with the appearance of the Norwegian ski jumpers, even though they were in Planica.

As the archival material is modest, the paper will be based on secondary (newspaper) sources and relevant literature.

Parallel session 17: Combat : from training to fighting

Time: Friday, 01/July/2022: 3:30pm - 5:00pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Evelise AMGARTEN QUITZAU

Martial Arts Diplomacy? Grappling with Soft Power, Sportification and Orientalism in Norwegian Representations of Karate Between 1960 and 1985.

Glenn Eilif Solberg

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While much has been written about the transnational adaptation of British sport in Norway, scarce attention has been given to the adaptation of Japanese *budo*. With the occupation of Japan (1945-1952), the West became aware of the martial art karate. Additionally, from 1958 the Japanese Karate Association (JKA), sent karate masters to live and teach in western countries, including England which served as a base for the propagation of karate to neighbouring countries, such as Norway. As JKA was formally recognized by Japan's Ministry of Education, this can be viewed as Japanese sport diplomacy.

This paper aims to analyse the changing representations of karate in Norway between 1960 and 1985, ranging from early representations as an ugly and violent killing method, to a safe sport, officially recognized by the Norwegian Confederation of Sports (NIF) in 1984. What changed? Who constructed these discourses, and why? And to what degree were the changes in discourses affected by Japan's post-war public diplomacy?

Preliminary findings suggest two major conflicting Karate discourses in Norway, one representing karate as an international sport (from the 1960s) to get the approval of NIF, the other a countermovement (in the 1970s and 1980s) who tried to halt the sportification of karate, by emphasising the uniqueness of Japanese martial culture. This broadly mirrors the international conflict between World Union of Karate-do Organizations (WUKO, today WKF) and the JKA. Interestingly, it also correlates with Bennetts (2015) observations on how Japan's martial art discourse changed in the late 1970s, to emphasize that *budo* was not mere sport, but traditional culture.

This paper is work-in-progress based on three major Norwegian newspapers, as well as weekly magazines, encyclopaedias, martial arts books, and the archives of the Norwegian Karate Federation, supplemented by oral sources. To better understand the changing discourses, the analysis will employ theoretical terms such as 'sportification' (Goksøyr 1991), 'traditionalization' (Guttmann 1994) and 'self-orientalization' (Morris 2004, Lorge 2016).

Combat training of youth: A historical record of the first activity of the "China Youth Corps" in Taiwan (1953) [online]

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In 1949, the government of the Republic of China moved to Taiwan. It formed both sides of the Taiwan Strait. For the Komingtan Government, the threat from mainland China still existed. The "China Youth Corps" was established and affiliated with the Ministry of National Defense. Its main purpose was to "make young people embrace nature, arouse nostalgia for the rivers and mountains, rise up and obey the leader unwaveringly, and embrace the great cause of counter-attack". Moreover, it was established on October 31st, 1952 as a gift for President Chiang Kai-Shek's on his 66th birthday. It was an educational and combative organization. Through rigorous organization simulating the Komingtan Party headquarters from top to bottom, it conveyed an awareness of patriotism and love for leaders to young students who had completed high school. Therefore, during the summer vacation, it offered combative activities that were suitable for young people. The first event was held in 1953, and included mountaineering, expeditions, marine combat, seaside swimming, paragliding, parachuting and long-distance bicycling. A total of 1,452 people participated in 7 activities. All the activities aimed to boost the will to fight and train physique. With the purpose of "Recovering the Country", each activity was combined with military and adventure training. Most of the trainees' activities were provided by the military, and the military also renovated roads and equipment on a large scale. It offered students for the first time in their lives access to mountains and the sea. Therefore, it can also be said to have been a microcosm of the history of early Taiwanese mountain and sea activities.

Sportsmen in the trenches: Sporting battalions during the Spanish Civil War in the Castilian and Basque territories

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During the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), many young working-class sportsmen volunteered for the Republican Army. They were both physically and politically active and some of them outstanding athletes. The search of these unknown men is in its early stage. This is a study on the role of sportsmen volunteers enlisted in specific battalions during the first months of the Spanish Civil War, a fact that to date has received little scholar attention.

The main objective was to trace and identify the different battalions mainly made up of young working-class sportsmen volunteers in the Castilian and Basque territories. These regions, with specific characteristics and differences that will be analyzed, included the most part of central and northern Spain (with the exception of Catalonia, Aragon and Galicia), the most affected territory by the Spanish Civil War. The research focused on 4 battalions: Batallón Deportivo, Batallón Alpino, Batallón Ciclista Enrique Malatesta and Batallón Cultura y Deporte.

Archival research, especially war combatants' family records, oral memories of the protagonists left alive, and historical contextualization were defined as the appropriate methods to conduct the research. The main contemporary history Spanish National Archives were searched: the Documentary Centre for Historical Memory (DCHM), the Spanish National Historical Archive (SNHA) and the Spanish National Library (SNL). Historical newspaper archives were also used, mainly the Madrid Municipal Newspaper Archive (MMNA), the Newspaper Archive of the SNL and the Spanish Virtual Library of Historical Press (SVLHP).

Results show that around 7.000 soldiers were members of these 4 battalions, most of them sportsmen and sports-related people. A number of women were also part of them, usually in service and assistance jobs but some even fighting in the trenches. They were youngsters aware of their political and social rights whose dreams of social justice, active way of life and sporting competition expectations were dashed by the war. Until now we have been able to identify just a part of them but being this the first serious attempt to make a list of sportsmen volunteers, our ultimate goal is to get a complete register.

Parallel session 18: Sport infrastructures

Time: Saturday, 02/July/2022: 11:45am - 1:15pm · Location: C 1.1
Session Chair: Michael Krüger

Associative outdoor infrastructures: an history of a public/private collaboration from the late 1940s to the 2000s.

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Since the end of the Second World War, sports tourism associations have taken advantage of the national momentum of solidarity to develop their activity. This goes hand in hand with various objectives of the state such as developing mountain tourism or promoting the existence of a popular outdoor youth. Associations and public authorities take advantage of each other to achieve their objectives. Infrastructure to accommodate trainees is at the heart of these policies since it is a prerequisite for the development of an outdoor activity or tourism in a given area. Here we focus on the collaboration between the State and the French Alpine Club (CAF), the National Union of Mountain Centers (UNCM) and the French Nautical Union (UNF), the Union of Outdoor Centers (UCPA) and the Glénans. These national outdoor sports tourism associations are pursuing a policy desired by the State in the period in question. However, economic changes will progressively transform their way of working and equipping the territory.

From there, we will question the impact of the State in the evolution of associative real estate. In the manner of Rémy Knafou, who defined generations of winter sports resorts in 1978, we will also question the way in which the evolution of the State's financial involvement leads to the creation of different generations of reception infrastructures used by outdoor sports tourism associations.

This paper is based on an analysis of archives. These are produced both by the different associations studied and by the Ministry in charge of Youth and Sports. In the association archives, we focus on the moral and financial reports and the minutes of the board of directors. In the Ministry's archives, we focus mainly on the grant application files and the various reports.

The Contested Issues and Controversies in Constructing Field of Dreams—the Case of Taipei Dome(1991-2020) [online]

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Taipei Dome is such an unprecedented baseball stadium project globally that the project duration is over thirty-year from the 1990s. Since 1991, the project of Taipei Dome has been recognized as the dream field for reaching three key development ends: (i) to shine the light on Taiwan baseball nationalism; (ii) to increase the probability of hosting sport mega-events in Taipei; and (iii) to enhance Taiwan's soft-power through sport toward the international community. However, the project of Taipei Dome failed to meet these expectations because the highly politicized decision-making process caused social issues and political controversies, such as corruption and political manipulation, and other unjust actions, etc., to happen in Taipei, the capital of Taiwan. Crucially, even though six Taipei mayors from three different political parties had dealt with the project of Taipei Dome since 1991, these issues and controversies had never been appropriately sorted by the Taipei government. This study aims to investigate these social issues and political controversies for initiating a micro perspective of a sport mega-project construction by analyzing the decision-making process from 1991 to 2020.

Using the qualitative case study approach, this study is conducted through document analysis that targets Taipei Dome related sources, including government reports, gazettes, and newspapers. In addition, this study adopted a semi-structured interview method and sampled fifteen stakeholders, including government officials, commissioners from Urban Design Committee(UDC) and Environmental Impact Committee(EIC), politicians, NGOs, and Taipei Dome operating officer. To safeguard interviewees, their names used in this research are coded from TD01 to TD15. Based on the findings from document analysis, this study identifies five phases of Taipei Dome project implementation—policy discussion (1991-2000), plan (2000-2003), tender(2004-2006), design(2007-2011), and construction(2011-). Each phase reflects on its unique contradictions. Furthermore, the analysis of interview data identifies that both UDC and EIC are the front line of the decision-making process, while Mayor and his followers are behind the scenes. The interactions and tensions among the stakeholders reflect on their different interests in social, economic, political, and environmental benefits to Taipei. This study concluded with insights from social issues and political controversies identified in the Taipei Dome project.

SWIMMING POOLS AS PEDAGOGICAL SPACES IN PLAYGROUNDS (CAMPINAS, SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL, 1940-1981)

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The use of swimming pools as sports facilities expanded throughout São Paulo State at the beginning of the 20th century. At first, they were constructed by boating clubs for swimming practice, while subsequently they were installed in different environments for teaching children (including school pupils) how to swim. Swimming was associated with notions of hygiene, moral fortitude, and safety. However, Terret (2004) noted that in France, the pedagogical space that they provided could not be considered safe, so they consequently became a topic of debates and disputes. The purpose of this work is to analyze the installation and pedagogical use of swimming pools in Playgrounds of the city of Campinas in São Paulo State, Brazil. The resources used in this research included reports, photographs, and other archived school documents. The Playgrounds were educational facilities constructed, outside of schools, for the children of workers in the cities of São Paulo and Campinas, in the decades 1930 and 1940, respectively. The concept of these spaces included the installation of sports facilities, such as swimming pools. During the period of existence of the Violeta Dória Lins Park, the swimming pool was especially used by children during physical education classes. However, the Playgrounds initiative in Campinas ended in 1981, with most of these spaces being converted into schools for primary and elementary education. When this change occurred, the swimming pools were emptied and deactivated. Analysis of the resources obtained in the present work concerning the swimming pool at the Violeta Playground corroborated Terret's analysis of the pedagogical uses of swimming pools. In other words, as the environment became more educational, with the adoption of the school format, the swimming pool was no longer considered such a desirable feature.

Parallel session 19: Integration and physical education

Time: Saturday, 02/July/2022: 11:45am - 1:15pm · Location: C 1.2
Session Chair: Francois Johannes Cleophas

The bodies determine the practices: limitations and recommendations imposed on women's physical education (Uruguay, 1950's)

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In the 1950s, Uruguay had an outstanding international recognition at an educational and cultural level, called the "Switzerland of America". In this context, the Third Pan-American Congress of Physical Education was held in Montevideo and was attended by relevant international individuals. This article analyzes three conferences on women's gymnastics presented at the congress by Uruguayans who played an outstanding role at the national and international level. This paper investigates the most recommended bodily practices and adaptations and prohibitions prescribed for women in this context. In addition to being published by the National Commission of Physical Education (CNEF), which regulated physical education and sport at the national level, these texts were part of the curriculum for the training of physical education teachers in Uruguay during that decade. These authors aimed to determine which bodily practices were recommended to women based on medical knowledge, especially exercise physiology. They emphasized the supposed fragilities of women's bodies and how they limited the prescriptions and possibilities for women's participation in the broad field of physical culture, dictating the main prescriptions for adequate physical exercise that would not harm the "special" female anatomy and physiology. Based on 'natural' differences between the sexes, the medical discourse configured a set of truths about the sexes and their physical exercises, presenting flexibility as a muscular characteristic predisposed by female genetics. Therefore, that should be mostly promoted for women. According to the sources, women could walk, jump, or even run, as long as these movements did not cause an "overexcitement" over their supposedly fragile nervous system. Based on these premises, these authors conclude that rhythmic gymnastics was the best type of exercise for women, since it promoted attributes like flexibility, balance, harmony, spontaneity, good manners, grace, order, attention, and discipline, linked to femininity. Finally, folkloric dances should complement gymnastics as measures to ensure that Uruguayan women would develop the postural and formative aspects according to their expected roles and behaviours in Uruguayan society.

The International Congresses of Physical Education as places of ideas circulation (1900-1913) [online]

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This paper aims to understand the International Congresses of Physical Education (ICPEs) as privileged places for the circulation of ideas and people that used to enable the production of notions about body education. The first Congress took place in Paris in 1900 and was part of the Universal Exhibition program. At the same period, it brought together subjects from different interested countries about Physical Education (PE). Its realization provided, later, different actions together of the subjects that were there. Although the 1900 congress announced a new edition scheduled for 1902, no sources confirm it has happened. Subsequent events took place in Liege (Belgium) in 1905, in Odense (Denmark) in 1911, and, in 1913, in Paris. PE was established throughout the 19th century as a professional field. Therefore, it has become an issue to be discussed in various scientific events. Body education became the focus of discussion at those events on various topics, such as hygiene, school hygiene, medicine and physiology, and congresses dedicated exclusively to PE were also proposed. In 1911, at the Odense Congress, records showed that the event had been dedicated almost entirely to Swedish gymnastics. It also showed that the countries that sent representatives were those adherents to the gymnastics system of each country. The 1913 congress was the one that had the major number of represented nations and larger systematizations in physical education. Even though these events had similar names, it wasn't possible to identify a unity in the proposition and organization of these congresses or even to think of a perspective of continuity among them. However, it is possible to perceive a debate about ways of educating the body that enlarging, changing, becoming more complex. The proposition of gymnastic practices and the different discourses that aimed to defend some method emerged and helped to consolidate, in different countries, ways of doing Physical Education. Our conclusion was that the Congresses were important for the confrontation of ideas, which contributed significantly to the solidity of Physical Education as a professional field.

Reconsidering the Chinese Socialist Sport Concept, 'Friendship First, Competition Second' provided by the Cultural Revolution through its Origin and Debates after the 1980s.[online]

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Sport in China experienced catastrophe during the Cultural Revolution; with the development of many sports stagnating, numerous organizations disbanded, with athlete training and competitions subsequently banned.

What prompted renewed optimism following the bleakest juncture of Chinese sports history is undoubtedly the socialist sports concept 'Friendship First, Competition Second'. As stressed in Nicholas Griffin's 2014 study, *Ping-Pong Diplomacy: The Secret History behind the Game that Changed the World*, the conception of ping-pong diplomacy as a core ideal stimulated a new historical situation for the People's Republic of China. The restoration of diplomatic ties with many countries made the Chinese Communist Party re-acknowledge the critical role of sports in international relations. Using the idea of 'Friendship First' as its core, the establishment of unique socialist sports ideas and values inherent to China helped the country confront and deny the intrinsic sports ideas of capitalist societies and were a valuable means for highlighting the superiority of the socialist system. It also aided China in acquiring allies globally through the medium of non-political activities. Furthermore, the concept played a distinct role in re-establishing the country's legal status within numerous international sports organizations, stimulating domestic sports to prosper and laying a solid foundation for the subsequent launch of competitive sports during the ensuing period.

However, for athletes and sports enthusiasts who are actively involved in sports and the public who regularly watch and enjoy sports, the transformation in the manner of competition caused by 'Friendship First, Competition Second' brought changes to their participation and viewing habits. An analysis of several newspapers and periodicals published during the 1980s confirms that numerous individuals have previously questioned and discussed this conceptualization of sports. Therefore, this paper will analyze this content in detail, endeavoring to understand the origins, process of development and dissemination of this widely publicized sports political concept. In conclusion, this paper will contextualize the influence of this significant political ideology and its ensuing impact on the psychological/sociological condition of the Chinese public from their perspective.

Parallel session 20: Open papers

Time: Saturday, 02/July/2022: 11:45am - 1:15pm · Location: Innsikt
Session Chair: Margrethe Voll Storaas

Physical Education in the twentieth century Montevideo school: discourses and practices that configured a gendered and sexualized order

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This study aims to present the research advances focused on the identification and analysis of the discourses that configured an order of genders and sexualities for the case of School Physical Education in Montevideo between the years 1892 and 1911.

Without any prior direct records, the analysis of official documents such as curricula, reports and laws that give an account of the process of configuration of school physical education is proposed. Furthermore, the main physical education manuals and some complementary sources are analyzed under the magnifying glass of the following questions: Which were the discourses and practices that established the educational processes of the body on a gender and sexuality order? How can these elements be identified for the specific case of school Physical Education in Montevideo? How were the abjections in the order of gender and sexuality produced and expressed, for the specific case of Physical Education in Montevideo?

The work maintains a historiographic perspective and is nourished by the theoretical contributions of gender studies to analyse how the different discursive formations, the technologies of sex, gender and desire operated for the particularity of the Uruguayan case in the attempt to define the Physical Education at school. This becomes meaningful for the understanding of the field, the knowledge circulation that legitimated it, contemplating transnational processes.

The main conclusions focus on highlighting the forms of construction of masculinity, femininity, and the production of abjections in the school field. They show how biomedical, legal and pedagogical discourses founded metaphors that defined differentiated and regulatory practices for gender socialization processes in school, as well as the productive nature of Physical Education in the social and political matrix of the moment.

Political aspects of Polish preparations for the Olympic Games in Moscow [online]

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In 1980, for the first time in the history of the modern Olympic movement, the Games were to be held in a socialist country. For these countries, and especially for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it was an extremely important event. The USSR authorities intended to use the Games for propaganda of the state and the political system. Although Moscow was formally the organizer of the Games, practically all countries of the Soviet bloc were involved in the preparations. Poland also had its share in these preparations. The country's political authorities, in cooperation with the USSR, undertook activities that, on the occasion of the Games, were to contribute to building the image of the USSR and socialist countries. In fact, these preparations were of a political nature. In addition, the Polish authorities also made efforts to ensure a successful Polish performance at the Olympics. It was not only about sports results, but also about the attitude of the members of the sports team in line with the expectations of the political authorities. As a result, the communists, among others conducted a thorough selection of outgoing athletes, fans, journalists and coaches. Security Service officers were delegated to "care" over them. During the Games, they were in close contact with the employees of the KGB apparatus.

The speech will be prepared mainly on the basis of archival materials deposited in the archives of the Institute of National Remembrance, which constitute the team of the Ministry of the Interior of the Polish People's Republic.

The first ski competitions in liberated Norway". The Soviets vs. the locals in Finnmark, Norway 1945

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This paper will discuss the role of Soviet athletes in Norway as the 2. World War drew near its end and normalcy, in the sense of sports competitions, was again established. The reason this is interesting lies in the special story of Norwegian sports during the 2. World War.

From 9. April 1940 until 8. May 1945 Norway experienced five years of German occupation. The occupation regime amongst other things sought to implement a new governing structure for sports. This Nazification of sports led to a response from the existing sports organizations in the form of a sports boycott, in the popular vernacular called the 'Sports strike'. The boycott proved to be successful and lasted in the Norwegian mainland until peace came in May 1945.

In the North, however, the Germans were starting to lose the grip already from autumn 1944. The momentum of the 'Lapland War', and the Soviet Red Army who crossed the Norwegian border in October 1944 was pushing the German troops out, west- and southwards. As the German troops left, they were replaced by Soviet and Norwegian soldiers seeking to take control as the Germans practised the 'scorched earth strategy', burning and destroying houses and infrastructure to the ground. Part of this meant to establish normalcy, in the form of sports competitions. Based upon available primary sources we shall discuss how the Red Army contributed to this when they in this extreme context prioritized to organize ski races.